

PROSIDING *Seminar Nasional*

HASIL PENELITIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN

“Rekonstruksi Kurikulum dan Pembelajaran
Berbasis Karakter”



SEMNAS STKIP PGRI JOMBANG



PROSIDING
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HASIL PENELITIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN



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KATA PENGANTAR

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Pendidikan karakter dewasa ini merupakan sebuah tuntutan untuk dapat meningkatkan kualitas moral dalam kehidupan manusia khususnya di Indonesia, terutama di kalangan peserta didik. Sekolah dituntut untuk memainkan peran dan tanggung jawab dalam menanamkan dan mengembangkan nilai-nilai dan membantu para peserta didik membentuk dan membangun karakter dengan nilai-nilai yang baik. Pendidikan karakter diarahkan untuk memberikan tekanan pada nilai-nilai tertentu seperti rasa hormat, tanggung jawab, jujur, peduli, adil, dan membantu peserta didik untuk memahami, memperhatikan, dan melakukan nilai-nilai dalam kehidupann sehari-hari.

Untuk mempersiapkan keberlangsungan kehidupan masyarakat dan bangsa yang lebih baik di masa depan dapat ditandai oleh pewarisan budaya dan karakter yang telah dimiliki masyarakat dan bangsa. Dalam proses pendidikan budaya dan karakter bangsa, secara aktif peserta didik harus mengembangkan potensi dirinya, melakukan proses internalisasi, dan mampu menghayati nilai-nilai menjadi kepribadian dalam bergaul di masyarakat. Juga, diharapkan dapat mengembangkan kehidupan masyarakat yang lebih sejahtera, serta kehidupan bangsa yang lebih bermartabat.

Kegiatan Seminar Nasional Hasil Penelitian Pendidikan ini merupakan wujud usaha menanggapi dan upaya mengembangkan sumber daya manusia dalam menyiapkan generasi muda yang berkarakter. Untuk mewadahi para peneliti, akademisi dan para pengembangan sumber daya manusia terselenggarakan kegiatan seminar ini dengan Tema “Rekonstruksi Kurikulum dan Pembelajaran Berbasis Karakter”. Hasil pemikiran, kajian, dan penelitian ini diharapkan dapat dijadikan rujukan bagi para peneliti, pendidik dan para pengembang sumber daya manusia untuk menghasilkan generasi muda yang cerdas, kompetitif, dan berkarakter.

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Ketua Panitia

Dr. Wiwin Sri Hidayati, M.Pd.



DAFTAR ISI

Halaman Sampul	i
Halaman Hak Cipta	ii
Personalia	iii
Kata Pengantar	iv
Daftar Isi	v
<u>KEYNOTE SPEAKERS</u>	1 – 2
Rekonstruksi Kurikulum dan Penguatan Pendidikan Karakter <i>Prof. Dr. Waras Kamdi, M.Pd.</i>	3 – 11
Kerangka Dasar Kurikulum Program Studi <i>Prof. Dr. Ismet Basuki, M.Pd.</i>	12 – 37
Membaca Sastra, Memetik Gagasan Filosofis, dan Menuai Karakter <i>Dr. Siti Maisaroh, M.Pd.</i>	38 – 52
<u>PRESENTASI 1</u>	53 – 54
<i>Sub Tema: Pembelajaran Integratif</i>	
Konstruksi Pembelajaran Berbasis Karakter Sebagai Upaya Mengembangkan Karakter Disiplin di Perguruan Tinggi <i>Diah Puji Nali Brata & Winardi</i>	55 – 67
Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Karakter dan Perilaku Keagamaan Mahasiswa STKIP PGRI Jombang 2016-2017 <i>Mindaudah & Firman</i>	68 – 78
Model Tadzkirah dalam Menumbuhkan dan Mengembangkan Nilai- Nilai Karakter Anak Usia Dini <i>Ridwan</i>	79 – 90
Pendidikan Karakter dalam Proses Pembelajaran Kepala Sekolah dan Guru (Suatu Analisis Memimpin dengan Hati Nurani) <i>Wiwik Widiyati</i>	91 – 104
Gerakan Literasi Pada Anak Bermasalah dengan Hukum (ABH) Shalter Rumah Hati Melalui Model Pembelajaran Perilaku <i>Zuly Ika Damayanti & Susi Darihastining</i>	105 – 120
The Use of Movie Trailers in Teaching Narrative Texts <i>Umi Halimatus Saidah & Aang Fatihul Islam</i>	121 – 129
Implementasi <i>Contextual Teaching and Learning</i> untuk Meningkatkan Aktivitas dan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas VII MTs Roudlotun Nasyi'in Mojokerto <i>Afifatur Rohmah</i>	130 – 141

Upaya Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas V SDN Pulosari II Bareng Jombang Melalui Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Two Stay-Two Stray (TSTS)</i> <i>Agung Prasetya Adi</i>	142 – 150
Berbagai Variabel Pemicu Minat Berwirausaha Para Pewirausaha Muda di Jawa Timur <i>Agus Prianto</i>	151 – 170
Peningkatan Aktivitas dan Hasil Belajar Matematika Melalui Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Team Assisted Individualization</i> Pada Siswa Kelas VIII SMP Sunan Ampel Jombang Tahun Pelajaran 2016/2017 <i>Aidatul Fitriyah</i>	171 – 180
Peningkatan Aktivitas Belajar Peserta Didik Melalui Model <i>Inside Outside Circle (IOC)</i> dalam Pembelajaran Matematika Kelas XI MIA 4 SMA Negeri Mojoagung Tahun Pelajaran 2016/2017 <i>Angger Dewi Purwati</i>	181 – 193
Pengaruh Penggunaan Model Pembelajaran <i>Logan Avenue Problem Solving (Laps-Heuristik)</i> Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika <i>Ani Fitriyah</i>	194 – 202
Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe CIRC (<i>Cooperative Integrated Reading Composition</i>) Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas VII <i>Ani Musfiroh</i>	203 – 212
Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Team Games Tournament (TGT)</i> Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas VIII SMP Negeri 1 Peterongan Jombang Tahun Ajaran 2016/2017 <i>Anis Wahyu Rahmawati</i>	213 – 220
The Effectiveness Of Teaching Vocabulary By Using Word Wall On Vocabulary Mastery <i>Anita Soraya Yulita & Daning Hentasmaka</i>	221 – 229
Perbedaan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas VIII Sebelum dan Sesudah Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Think-Talk-Write</i> di SMPN 5 Jombang <i>Annisa Maya Sabrina</i>	230 – 239
An Analysis Directives Illocutionary Acts in English Teaching Learning At Tenth Grade of Sman 1 Ngimbang <i>Ari Wahyu Vidyanti</i>	240 – 245



The Effectiveness of Using Rod Puppet in Teaching Speaking at SMPN 1 Kertosono <i>Ariestia Wulandari</i>	246 – 253
Analisis Penerapan Kurikulum 2013 Pada Mata Pelajaran Ekonomi di SMA Negeri 2 Jombang <i>Arif Akhmadain</i>	254 – 260
The Effectiveness of Writing Diary in Teaching Writing Recount Text at The Eighth Grade Students of SMP Negeri 1 Kudu Jombang <i>Ayu Oktavia Vidayanti</i>	261 – 270
Pengaruh Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Think Talk Write</i> Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Pada Materi Operasi Bentuk Aljabar <i>Ayu Rahmawati Hanifah</i>	271 – 282
Perbedaan Hasil Belajar Matematika dengan Menggunakan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Two Stay Two Stray</i> dan Model Pembelajaran Langsung <i>Baiti Jannati</i>	283 – 296
Modifikasi Pembelajaran Media Bola Gantung untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Sepak Mula Bawah (Servis) Sepak Takraw Pada Peserta Didik Kelas V SDN Terusan 3 Gedeg Mojokerto <i>Bambang Tri Hatmoko & Kahan Tony Hendrawan</i>	297 – 305
Implementasi Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Course Review Horay</i> Pada Materi Kelipatan Persekutuan Terkecil dan Faktor Persekutuan Terbesar <i>Candra Juwita</i>	306 – 317
An Analysis on the Reflection of Javanese Politeness in Refusal Strategy by Javanese Speaker Studying EFL in STKIP PGRI Jombang <i>Choirotun Ni'mah</i>	318 – 327
The Use of Story Book: Moral Stories Media to Teach Reading Comprehension at The 8th Grade of SMP N 1 Mojoagung <i>Desi Puspitasari</i>	328 – 336
Kemampuan Siswa dalam Menyelesaikan Soal <i>Superitem</i> Berdasarkan Tingkat Kemampuan Matematika Siswa di SMP Negeri 2 Tembelang Jombang Tahun Pelajaran 2016/2017 <i>Desi Wulandari</i>	337 – 349
Perbedaan Hasil Belajar Matematika Antara Metode Pemberian Tugas Diskusi Kelompok dan Individual <i>Devi Kristianti</i>	350 – 361



Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Group Investigation</i> Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas VIII SMP Negeri 1 Peterongan Tahun Ajaran 2016/2017 <i>Dewi Puspita Sari</i>	362 – 369
Perbedaan Motivasi dan Hasil Belajar Matematika Peserta Didik Kelas VIII SMP Negeri 2 Perak Terhadap Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Cooperative Script</i> <i>Dian Kurniati</i>	370 – 380
Upaya Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa dengan Menggunakan Strategi <i>Genius Learning</i> Pada Kelas V SDN Blimbing 2 Kesamben Jombang <i>Dwi Aprilia Surya Ningrum</i>	381 – 391
Perbedaan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa dengan dan Tanpa Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe SNH (<i>Structured Numbered Heads</i>) SMAN Bandarkedungmulyo <i>Dwi Masito</i>	391 – 401
Analisis Kesalahan Siswa SMA Kelas XI dalam Memecahkan Masalah Ekstrim Fungsi Berdasarkan Kemampuan Matematika <i>Dwi Ratnasari</i>	402 – 411
Penerapan Teknik Tari Bambu Untuk Meningkatkan Aktivitas dan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas Ix Mts Negeri Sumobito <i>Efi Masruchah</i>	412 – 417
Improving Reading Skill By Using Cooperative Script Method at The Eight Grade Students of SMP Negeri 2 Kabuh Jombang <i>Eka Prasta Wati</i>	418 – 426
Peningkatan Hasil Belajar Matematika Melalui Strategi Mastery Learning Pada Siswa Kelas XI IPS SMAN Bandarkedungmulyo Jombang <i>Eka Setyarini Nuur</i>	427 – 436
Upaya Meningkatkan Aktifitas dan Hasil Belajar Matematika Peserta didik Melalui Media Pembelajaran Multimedia Berbasis Komputer <i>Ekida Wimpi Noerairin</i>	437 – 445
Pengaruh Penerapan Alat Peraga Papega Terhadap Aktivitas dan Hasil Belajar Siswa Pada Materi Operasi Perkalian Kelas IV-A MI Al-Ma'ruf Beyan <i>Endah Dwi Wahyuningsih</i>	446 – 456
Penerapan Metode Jarimatika untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Tuna Netra Kelas III SLB Negeri Jombang <i>Endry Prihatma</i>	457 – 463



Pengaruh Pendekatan <i>Contextual Teaching And Learning</i> Terhadap Hasil Belajar dan Aktivitas Siswa Pada Materi Kesebangunan di Kelas IX SMPN 1 Wonosalam Tahun Ajaran 2016/2017 <i>Erin Marta Lina</i>	464 - 472
Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Melalui Metode Pembelajaran <i>Problem Solving</i> di SMP Negeri 1 Sumobito Jombang Tahun Pelajaran 2016/2017 <i>Erni Irawati</i>	473 - 477
Perbedaan Hasil Belajar Matematika Menggunakan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Cooperative Scripts</i> dan Model Pembelajaran Langsung <i>Erwinnanda</i>	478 - 486
Peningkatan Kemampuan Berbicara Siswa Melalui Model Bermain Peran Berbasis Nilai-Nilai Moral dan Pendidikan Pada Pelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di Kelas XI MIA 5 SMA Negeri 1 Jombang <i>Esthiningsih</i>	487 - 500
Upaya Meningkatkan Aktivitas Dan Hasil Belajar Siswa Melalui <i>Strategi Pembelajaran Everyone Is A Teacher Here</i> <i>Esty Saraswati Nur Hartiningrum & Ayu Indah Wahyuningtiyas</i>	501 - 509
Pengaruh Metode Pembelajaran Kumon Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Tahun Pelajaran 2016/2017 <i>Evi Rachma Wati</i>	510 - 518
Ketepatan Penggunaan Istilah Pada Pembelajaran Pendidikan Jasmani Materi Permainan Bola Besar Siswa Sekolah Menengah Pertama Negeri Kecamatan Bangkalan <i>Fajar Hidayatullah</i>	519 - 527
Peningkatan Kemampuan Menulis Paragraf Deskripsi Menggunakan Media Powerpoint Pada Siswa kelas IV SDN Alang-Alang Caruban I Jogoroto Jombang Tahun Pelajaran 2016-2017 <i>Fathur Rohman</i>	528 - 533
The Effectiveness Of Chain Story Game In Teaching Writing Of Recount Text (An Experimental Study at Eight Grade Students of SMPN 2 Jogoroto in the Academic Year 2016/2017) <i>Feni Fidayanti</i>	534 - 540
Perbedaan Hasil Belajar Matematika Dengan dan Tanpa Menggunakan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Course Review Horay</i> <i>Fithrotul Seftia</i>	541 - 548



Aplikasi Pembelajaran <i>E-Learning</i> Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa SMK <i>Gama Ziza Lutfitasari & Ririn Febriyanti</i>	549 – 559
Improving Students' Writing Ability By Using Guided Question And Answer Technique At The Tenth Grade Of Ma Hasyim Asy'ari Jogoroto Jombang In Academic Years 2016/2017 <i>Gita Nilasari</i>	560 – 569
Penerapan Model <i>Realistic Mathematic Education</i> (RME) Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas VIII MTs Miftahul Ulum Cermenan Ngoro Tahun Pelajaran 2016/2017 <i>Gita Wariati & Oemi Noer Qomariyah</i>	570 – 582
The Effectiveness Of Cooking Academy Game In Teaching Writing On Procedure Text <i>Githa Herris Pratiwi</i>	583 – 590
Implementasi <i>Cooperative Learning Type Auditory Intellectually Repetition</i> Untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Komunikasi Siswa MI Al-Asy'ari Keras Diwek Jombang <i>Heni Kartining Tias & Ama Noor Fikrati</i>	591 – 603
Penerapan Pendekatan Matematika Realistik Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa di MI Salafiyah Syafi'iyah Seblak Jombang <i>Ida Safitriah</i>	604 – 614
Penerapan Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Jigsaw Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas X-APK 1, SMKN 1 Sooko <i>Idcha Kurniawati</i>	615 – 624
Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe GNT (Guide Note Taking) Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Pada Materi Pokok Himpunan di Kelas VII MTs Negeri Mojoagung Tahun Pelajaran 2016/2017 <i>Ifatul Umroh</i>	625 – 634
Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Missouri Mathematics Project untuk Meningkatkan Aktivitas Siswa Kelas VIII SMPN 1 Diwek <i>Ilma Nurfiatis Sholichah & Fatchiyah Rahman</i>	635 – 646
Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe TAI (<i>Team Assisted Individualization</i>) untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa pada Materi Pecahan Kelas V SDN Kepuh Kembeng 1 Jombang <i>Ilya Qomariyah</i>	647 – 657
Penerapan Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Jigsaw</i> Dengan Variasi <i>Game</i> Kuis Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas Xi SMKN 2 Jombang Tahun Ajaran 2016/2017 <i>Imroatin Solichah</i>	658 – 667



Peningkatan Keterampilan Menulis Pantun dengan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Think, Pair And Share</i> Pada Siswa Kelas X-1 SMA Kosgoro Sambeng Lamongan Tahun Pelajaran 2015/2016 <i>Imrok Atul Laili Musabihah</i>	668 – 678
Penerapan Teknik Pembelajaran <i>Thinking Aloud Pair Problem Solving</i> Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Pada Peserta Didik Kelas VIII MTs Darussalam <i>Indah Prasetya Ningsih</i>	679 – 690
Upaya Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Melalui Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Twostay-Twostray</i> <i>Indana Zulfa</i>	691 – 704
Using Collaborative Strategic Reading (CSR) to Improve Students' Reading Comprehension of the Eleventh Grade of MA Al-Urwatul Wutsqo Bulurejo, Diwek Jombang <i>Indrawati</i>	705 – 713
Perbedaan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas V Dengan dan Tanpa Menggunakan Pendekatan Somatis, Auditori, Visual, dan Intelektual di MI Kreatif Khoiriyah Sumobito Jombang <i>Irine Puspita Kurniawati</i>	714 – 720
Pengaruh Pendekatan Brain Based Learning (BBL) Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas XI SMK Negeri 2 Jombang <i>Juwita Dyah Maharani</i>	721 – 731
The Effectiveness of Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) in Teaching Reading Comprehension <i>Khoirun Nisa'</i>	732 – 741
Analisis Penalaran Siswa MAN Denanyar Jombang Dalam Memecahkan Masalah Matriks Berdasarkan Kemampuan Matematika <i>Khoirun Nisa</i>	742 – 754
Penerapan <i>Think Pair Share</i> Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa SMP Negeri 1 Jogoroto Jombang <i>Khusnul Khotimah</i>	755 – 764
Pengaruh Teknik Pembelajaran <i>Mind Mapping</i> Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas XI MIA MAN Denanyar Pada Materi Matriks <i>Kurnia Saraswati</i>	765 – 776
Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas VIII A MTs Al-Anwar Paculgowang <i>Laila Wahidah Syarifah</i>	777 – 784
Peningkatan Aktivitas Dan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas VIII MTs Miftahun Najah Melalui Penerapan Strategi <i>Active Learning</i> Tipe	785 – 796



***Everyone Is A Teacher Here* Pada Materi Operasi Hitung Aljabar
Tahun Pelajaran 2016/2017**

Lailatul Arifah

**Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif dengan Teknik
Bamboo Dancing untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas V
MI** 797 – 808

Lailatul Qomariyah

**Penerapan Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Stad Untuk Meningkatkan
Hasil Belajar Matematika Peserta Didik Kelas IV MI
Tarbiyatunnasyiin 2 Paculgowang Diwrek Jombang** 809 – 818

Laili Azizatul Zakiyah

**The Effectiveness Of Quick On The Draw Technique In Teaching
Reading Recount Text** 819 – 827

Lailin Nadhifah & Ima Chusnul Chotimah

**Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe *Numbered Head
Together* (NHT) Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Pada Materi
Bilangan Bulat** 828 – 839

Laily Indra Rizqiya

**Analisis Pemahaman Konseptual Siswa Kelas V MI Tarbiyatul Aulad
Gedangan Terhadap Materi Luas Bangun Datar** 840 – 845

Lambang Ariyanata Sanjaya

**Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe *Team Assisted
Individualization* Terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa Domain Afektif,
Psikomotor dan Kognitif Pada Materi Geometri Dimensi Tiga** 846 – 855

Lia Budi Trisanti

**Pengaruh Media Pembelajaran Gelas Hitung Pada Materi Perkalian
Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas III SDN Pulosari II
Bareng Jombang Tahun Ajaran 2016/2017** 856 – 865

Linda Rahmawati

**Efektivitas Model Realistic Mathematics Education (RME) Pada
Materi Kesebangunan Kelas IX MTs Darussalam Sengon Jombang** 866 – 877

Lisanah

**Eksplorasi Penalaran Matematis: Studi Kasus Siswa SMP-Gaya
Kognitif Reflektif** 878 – 887

Lutfi Atul Azizah

**Analisis Keterampilan Komunikasi Matematika Tulis Siswa dalam
Menyelesaikan Soal Matematika Berdasarkan Kemampuan
Matematika** 888 – 900

M. Aldi Irfan



An Analysis of Intralingual Errors in Students' Writings Descriptive and Recount Text of Baiti Jannati Course <i>M. Kafid Amrulloh</i>	901 – 910
Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe TAI (<i>Team Assisted Individualization</i>) Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Pada Materi Bilangan Bulat di Kelas V SDN Sumberteguh Tahun Pelajaran 2016/2017 <i>Mar'atus Sholicha</i>	911 – 921
Pemerolehan Fonologi, Morfologi, dan Sintaksis Anak Usia 2,5-3 Tahun <i>Mariam Ulfa</i>	922 – 934
Efektifitas Lattice Method dalam Pembelajaran Matematika <i>Masruroh & Safi'il Ma'arif</i>	935 – 944
Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Make A Match</i> Sebagai Upaya Peningkatan Aktivitas Belajar Matematika <i>Miftahul Azzah</i>	945 – 955
Analisis Berpikir Reflektif Siswa Berkemampuan Matematika Minggu dalam Memecahan Masalah Matematika <i>Mirza Zulfia</i>	956 – 966
Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif tipe TGT (<i>Teams Games Tournament</i>) Untuk Meningkatkan Aktivitas Dan Hasil Belajar Siswa Pada Mata Pelajaran Ekonomi Kelas X MA Midanutta'lim Jogoroto Jombang Tahun Pelajaran 2016/2017 <i>Moh. Adi Nasrullah</i>	967 – 977
The Effectiveness of Scanning And Skimming Reading Strategies Inteachingreading Narrative Text <i>Muhammad Danialloh & Daning Hentasmaka</i>	978 – 986
Meningkatkan Prestasi Belajar Pada Mata Pelajaran Ekonomi Melalui Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe TGT (<i>Teams Games Tournament</i>) <i>Munawaroh</i>	987 – 995
Penanaman Jiwa Kewirausahaan melalui Permainan Pramuka <i>Nanik Sri Setyani</i>	996 – 1002
Perbedaan Hasil Belajar Matematika Menggunakan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Pair Check dan Model Pembelajaran Konvensional <i>Nina Putri Fakrun Nisa</i>	1003 – 1014
Pengaruh Kedisiplinan Siswa Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika <i>Nita Purnama Sari</i>	1015 – 1022



Perbedaan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Dengan Dan Tanpa Menggunakan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Pair Check Mts Miftahul Ulum <i>Nur Amalia</i>	1023 – 1030
Peningkatan Kapasitas Paru dan Kemampuan Kardiovaskuler Melalui Latihan Senam Aerobik Pada Mahasiswa Penjaskes Angkatan 2014 STKIP PGRI Jombang <i>Nur Iffah</i>	1031 – 1041
Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Auditory Intellectually Repetition Untuk Meningkatkan Aktivitas Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas VIII A MTs Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben <i>Nur Laily Fitriah</i>	1042 – 1056
Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Melalui Metode Mind Mapping <i>Nurul Fajrina</i>	1057 – 1066
Upaya Meningkatkan Aktivitas dan Hasil Belajar Siswa Melalui Pendekatan Pembelajaran <i>Contextual Teaching and Learning</i> (CTL) <i>Nurul Hidayah</i>	1067 – 1073
Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Melalui Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Student Teams Achievement Division <i>Nurul Lailiyah</i>	1074 – 1083
Peningkatan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas VI-B MI Negeri Medali Mojokerto Melalui Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Round Club <i>Nurul Mufrikhatuz Zuhro</i>	1084 – 1096
Konstru Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Teknik Kancing Gemerincing Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas VIII SMPN 4 Jombang Tahun Pelajaran 2016/2017 <i>Okti Agung Pambudi</i>	1097 – 1105
Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe TAI (Team Assisted Individualization) Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Pada Materi Pecahan Kelas V SDN Kepuh Kembeng 1 Jombang <i>Ilya Qomariyah</i>	1106 – 1117
Upaya Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Melalui Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Contextual Teaching and Learning (CTL) Pada Peserta Didik KELAS VIII B MTs Al-Anwar Paculgowang, Diwek Tahun Ajar 2016/2017 <i>Putri Arum Lu'luil Maknun</i>	1118 – 1123



The Effect of Comic Strip on Students Speaking Ability at Tenth Grade Students <i>Putri Kusnul Jannah</i>	1124 – 1134
An Analysis of Reference Focuses on Speech of President Obama and President Macri of Argentina At Parque De La Memoria On 24th March 2016 (A Pragmatic Study) <i>Rachma Yuliana Purnomo Putri</i>	1135 –1143
The Use of OK5R Strategy to Improve Students' Reading Ability in Narrative Text At X-IBB of SMAN 1 Kandangan <i>Rahmad Eko Yuwono</i>	1144 –1153
The Effectiveness of Mind Mapping in The Student's Writing Descriptive Text At Grade VIII In MTs. "Persiapan" Mojogebang Kemlagi Mojokerto <i>Ratih Kusuma Ayu</i>	1154 –1164
Penerapan Desain Pembelajaran Konstruktivistik Untuk Meningkatkan Aktivitas Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas X Tahun Pelajaran 2016/2017 <i>Rezha Surya Mahardicka</i>	1165 –1177
The Effect of Edmodo on Teaching Reading At Tenth Grade Students of SMK PGRI 1 Jombang <i>Rezza Rizqi Vauziah</i>	1178 –1186
The Effectiveness of Using Word Wall to Students; Vocabulary Mastery in The Fifth Grade at SDN Kepanjen 2 Jombang <i>Riella Asokwaty</i>	1187 –1196
Strategi Pembelajaran Andragogi Sebagai Pembelajaran Mandiri Pada Mahasiswa Prodi Matematika STKIP PGRI Jombang <i>Rifa Nurmilah</i>	1197 –1205
Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Everyone Is Teacher Here</i> Terhadap Hasil Belajar dan Aktivitas Siswa Pada Materi Operasi Hitung Aljabar Kelas VIII MTSN Mojoagung Tahun Ajaran 2016/2017 <i>Rina Hariyanti</i>	1206 –1216
Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Self Directed Learning Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas VIII SMPN 1 Sukorame Tahun Pelajaran 2015/2016 <i>Ririn Etika Sari</i>	1217 –1229
Upaya Meningkatkan Aktivitas dan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas IX Mts Negeri Sumobito Melalui Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Teknik Round Table <i>Riska Kurnia Syakina</i>	1230 –1239



Peningkatan Aktivitas dan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas V SDN Kedawong dengan Menerapkan Pendekatan Discovery Learning Pada Materi Kubus dan Balok <i>Robik Atul Khotimah</i>	1240 –1250
Model Pembelajaran Learning Cycle “5E” Untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Mahasiswa Pada Mata Kuliah Geometri Analitik <i>Rohmah Indahwati</i>	1251 –1260
The Effectiveness of Using Picture Series in Teaching Speaking at The Ninth Grade of SMP Islam Al-Ishlah Trowulan <i>Roikhatul Janah</i>	1261 –1271
The Effectiveness of Using Real Object in Teaching Writing Procedure Text For Ninth Grade Students At SMPN Ngusikan Jombang in Academic Year 2016/2017 <i>Rosidin</i>	1272 –1280
The Comparison between Students Team-Achievement Division (STAD) and Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition (CIRC) Technique to Students Reading Comprehension at SMA Islam Ngoro <i>Rosidiya Yusanti</i>	1281 –1290
Running Dictation Method in Teaching Listening at Second Grade of SMK Sultan Agung 2 Tebuireng <i>Ryan Yudhistyanto Putro</i>	1291 –1301
Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran <i>Project Based Learning</i> Terhadap Hasil Belajar Mahasiswa STKIP PGRI Jombang <i>Shanti Nugroho Sulistyowati & Cahyo Tri Atmojo</i>	1302 –1310
Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran <i>Contextual Teaching and Learning</i> terhadap Partisipasi Belajar Siswa dalam Pembelajaran Pendidikan Jasmani Olahraga dan Kesehatan pada Siswa SMA Negeri Kesamben <i>Sinta Ayu Cahyani & Mecca Puspitaningsari</i>	1311 –1318
The Effectiveness of Using Think Pair Share Technique in Teaching Descriptive Speaking for Tenth Grade of MA Al Ittihad Mojokerto <i>Siska Nur Hafida</i>	1319 –1327
The Effectiveness of Using Think-Pair-Share Strategies For Teaching Speaking in Recount Text to Tenth Grade of SMA Negeri Bandarkedungmulyo in Academic Year 2016/2017 <i>Siti Amana</i>	1328 –1338
Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Think Talk Write untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas XI Tata Busana SMKN 2 Jombang <i>Siti Nurul Hayati</i>	1339 –1350



The Effectiveness of Scaffolding Technique on Students' Writing Skill at SMA Negeri Bandarkedungmulyo Jombang <i>Sitrin Khumaroh</i>	1351 –1359
The Effect of Jeopardy Game to Student's Reading Achievement <i>Sri Wahyu Ningsih & Rosi Anjarwati</i>	1360 –1367
Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Course Review Horay</i> Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas X di MAN Jombang Tahun Ajaran 2016/2017 <i>Stevany Mareta Nugraeni</i>	1368 –1379
Penerapan <i>Mastery Learning</i> untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa SMK Sultan Agung 1 Tebuireng Jombang <i>Suharfanti Harjayani</i>	1380 –1389
Perbedaan Rata-Rata Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas X Antara Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Berbasis Masalah dengan Model Pembelajaran Langsung di SMK Negeri 2 Jombang <i>Rosy Susanti & Syarifatul Ma'ulah</i>	1390 –1399
The Effectiveness of Animation Video In Teaching Listening Procedure Text on The Eleventh Grade of SMK Muhammadiyah 3 Ngimbang <i>Tri Ratna Sari</i>	1400 –1408
Upaya Meningkatkan Aktivitas dan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas VIII SMP Sawunggaling Jombang dengan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Two Stay Two Stray</i> Tahun Pelajaran 2016/2017 <i>Tri Wulandari</i>	1409 –1420
The Effectiveness of Pop up Media in Speaking Skill at The Eleventh Grade Students of SMK Tamansiswa Mojoagung <i>Tria Nandasari</i>	1421 –1430
Upaya Peningkatan Senam Irama Seribu Melalui Metode Kooperatif Tipe <i>Jigsaw</i> Pada Siswa Kelas V SDN Jogoloyo Sumobito Kabupaten Jombang Tahun Ajaran 2016-2017 <i>Umar Wahyudi & Basuki</i>	1431 –1441
Implementasi Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Talking Stick</i> untuk Meningkatkan Aktivitas dan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas X SMK 10 Nopember Jombang <i>Vita Wahyuning Tyas</i>	1442 –1454
Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Snowball Throwing</i> Untuk Meningkatkan Aktivitas dan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas X SMKN 1 Jatirejo <i>Wiji Retno</i>	1455 –1462

Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Inside Outside Circle</i> (IOC) untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas III-B SDN Penggaron Mojowarno Jombang <i>Wiwik Ernawati</i>	1463 –1471
Teaching Recount Text By Using Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA) Strategy for Reading Comrehension at The Second Year Student of SMP Muhammadiyah 2 Mojoagung <i>Yuli Ana Astutik</i>	1472 –1481
Using Picture and Guided Questions to Improve Students' Writing Skill of Descriptive Text at Eight Grade Students of SMP Muhammadiyah 2 Mojoagung <i>Yuli Ani Purwanti</i>	1482 –1492
Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe <i>Course Review Horay</i> (CRH) Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas VIII SMP Negeri 5 Jombang Tahun Ajaran 2016/2017 <i>Yuliana Saridewi</i>	1493 –1503
The Use of Bananagrams Game in Teaching Vocabulary For The Fifth Grades Tudents of SDN Ngoro III Ngoro Jombang <i>Yuniati Hidayah</i>	1504 –1512
Jigsaw Sentence Puzzle as Media in Teaching Personal Pronoun at Grade VII of SMP Taman Siswa Mojokerto <i>Yusi Septiani</i>	1513 –1521
Analisis Berpikir Logis Siswa Berkemampuan Matematika Tinggi dalam Pemecahan Masalah Matematika <i>Zaenal Muttaqin & Jauhara Dian N. I.</i>	1522 –1531
Peningkatan Aktivitas Belajar Matematika Melalui Pendekatan Pengajaran Terbalik (Reciprocal Teaching) Pada Siswa Kelas VIII A SMP Swadaya Kesamben <i>Zakaria & Wiwin Sri Hidayati</i>	1532 –1543
Pengaruh Guru Terhadap Anak Autism dalam Berkomunikasi di Sekolah Luar Biasa (SLB Kesamben) <i>Minggalia Dela Trissanty</i>	1544 –1559
Media Manipulatif Kemampuan Berbicara Siswa Tunagrahita di SDLB III Jombang <i>Rochmah Harsintayana & Heny Sulistyowati</i>	1560 –1569
Penamaan Sekolah Paud di Kecamatan Jogoroto Kabupaten Jombang <i>Vivin Eviana</i>	1570 –1578



PRESENTASI 2	1579 –1580
<i>Sub Tema: Pembelajaran Bahasa</i>	
A Study of Repetition In Barack Obama Speeches About Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (A Stylistic Study) <i>Aizatul Farikhah & Masriatus Sholikhah</i>	1581 –1591
Figurative Language in the Lyric of “Maher Zain’s Songs” <i>Alful Laila</i>	1592 –1602
English-Indonesia Lexical Borrowing Words Used In Business And Economy Articles Of Kompas.Com <i>Ayu Sholihah</i>	1603 –1610
Overlapping in “The Late Late Show” with One Direction <i>Azmi Ulil Aufa & M. Saibani Wiyanto</i>	1611 –1620
Stylistics In Indonesian Novel “Laskar Pelangi” <i>Chalimah</i>	1621 –1632
Propaganda in Barack Obama’S Speeches: A Pragmatics Study <i>Dewi Indasyah</i>	1633 –1643
Dua Sisi Dunia Perselingkuhan Pada Antologi Artikel Suaranet.Com (Kajian Linguistik Formalistik dan Wacana Kritis) <i>Diana Mayasari</i>	1644 –1653
The Use of Deixis in Donald Trump’s Speech as Politeness Strategy <i>Dini Prahardiyanti Pribadi & Khoirul Hasyim</i>	1654 –1661
An Analysis of Nominal Suffixes in Feature Rubric of Jakarta Post Newspaper <i>Elok Dwi Cahyani</i>	1662 –1672
The Ambiguity of Deictic Expression We About Munas Golkar in Jakarta Post News <i>Fitri Nurul Anisah</i>	1673 –1683
Code Switching in Conversation of BBM (BlackBerry Messenger) Group <i>Irma Rahmawati</i>	1684 –1694
Deixis Inonedirection’s Song Lyric <i>Jelita Amlina</i>	1695 –1703
The Realization of Speech Act of Request By The Students of English Departement in STKIP PGRI Jombang <i>Lilin Agustiyani Putri</i>	1704 –1711



Associative Meaning on Science and Technology Articles of Www.Thejakartapost.Com <i>Murbianto Andri Nur Cahyo</i>	1712 –1722
A Sociolinguistic Study About Slang That Used in The “Wild Child” Movie <i>Nia Yunita Reza</i>	1723 –1734
An Analysis of Temporal Deixis on <i>Business’ Rubric</i> Headline News of Jakarta Post Newspaper <i>Nila Kumaroh</i>	1735 –1745
Compound Nouns in Headlines of <i>theguardian.com</i>: A Morphology Study <i>Nur Sholihah & Tatik Irawati</i>	1746 –1754
An Analysis of Code Mixing in <i>Wheels and Heels</i> Novel by Irene Dyah Respati <i>Nur Fadilah</i>	1755 –1765
Wujud Kesopanan dengan Menggunakan Kalimat Imperatif dalam <i>Indonesia Lawyers Club</i> <i>Nurul Jannah</i>	1766 –1777
The Effectiveness Teaching Vocabulary by Songs <i>Retno Dwi Ayu Setyowati</i>	1778 –1785
Deixis in the Readers Forum Articles of the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper <i>Ryantau Haninda Arya Putri</i>	1786 –1796
Morphophonemics Beteen Korean And English On Konglish: Cross Linguistics Influence <i>Trislina</i>	1797 –1808
Deixis In The Press Conference Of Indonesia Delivered By President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and President Barrack Obama in Jakarta <i>Ulil Afsah</i>	1809 –1817
An Analysis of Deixis in Barack Obama’s Speech in Jerusalem, Israel on September 30th, 2016 <i>Yusmi Qori’ah</i>	1818 –1829
The Effectiveness of Teaching Writing Descriptive Text by Using Photograph of Instagram <i>Yusrotul Aulia Dewi</i>	1830 –1839



An Analysis of Code Switching in The “Sunshine Becomes You” Movie <i>Enny Maghfuroh</i>	1840 –1852
Code Switching in <i>Mimpi Sejuta Dolar</i>’s Film <i>Ilmi Muliya</i>	1853 –1865
Representative Acts Applied In <i>Wonderful Indonesia</i> Advertisement <i>Lailatul Fitriyah</i>	1878 –1886
Illocutionary Acts on Eggsy’s Main Character in The “<i>Kingsman</i>” Movie <i>Luluk Munadhifah</i>	1887 –1897
An Analysis of Presupposition in Brad Cohen <i>Front of The Class</i>’movie <i>M. Taufiqurrohman</i>	1898 –1907
The Flouting of Conversational Maxims in “The Swap” Movie Script: Pragmatics Study <i>Marwah</i>	1908 –1917
American Propaganda Machine: <i>Critical Discourse Analysis</i> <i>Muhammad Khanafi & M. Syaifuddin</i>	1918 –1926
Illocutionary Acts Employed By The Main Character In <i>Gifted Hands</i> Movie <i>Nurma Dewi Masitoh</i>	1927 –1938
<u>PRESENTASI 3</u> <i>Sub Tema: Pembelajaran Sastra</i>	1939 –1940
Kondisi Emosi Dasar Manusia dalam Novel Dua Malam Bersama Lucifer dengan Kajian Psikologi Sastra <i>Agus Prasetyo</i>	1941 –1952
Penerapan Metode Latihan (<i>Drill</i>) Dalam Pembelajaran Menulis Kritik Sastra pada Mahasiswa <i>Ana Yuliati</i>	1953 –1965
A Portrayed of Marxist in Females Character Daisy and Myrtle In <i>The Great Gatsby</i> Novel <i>Andri Sucahyono</i>	1966 –1974
Anthropomorphism of Ancient Greek Gods and Goddesses Found in <i>The Iliad</i> By Homer <i>Ani Masrukha</i>	1975 –1983
Robert Angier Obsession in <i>The Prestige</i> Film <i>Ardika Ayu Astuti</i>	1984 –1993

Radical Rethinking of Subjectivity, Sexuality and Representation of Lili Elbe in Danish Girls Film (A Study of Queer Criticism) <i>Arif Hasbullah & Banu Wicaksono</i>	1994 –1999
Robert Angier Obsession in The Prestige Film Referential Deixis of <i>The Lottery's</i> Short Story By Shierly Jackson <i>Deby Mega Eriska</i>	2000 –2010
Personality Structure of The Main Character in “<i>The Sheriff's Pregnant Wife</i>” Novel <i>Elshe Viggi Yuhana</i>	2011 –2022
A Portrayed of Marxist in Females Character Daisy and Myrtle in The Perjuangan Karakter Utama Wanita Terhadap Kesetaraan Politik di Film “The Soong Sisters”: Feminisme <i>Eriyani Meiliawati</i>	2023 –2032
A Struggle by the Main Woman Character on Women's Suffrage Movement in Film “Suffragette”: Liberal Feminism Study <i>Ernawati</i>	2033 –2044
Deconstruction Analysis of Macho Concepts at Character of Gregory in <i>Seventh Son</i> Film <i>Gita Purnama Sari</i>	2045 –2055
Psychoanalysis Toward <i>Keeping Mum</i> Movie Directed By Niall Johnson <i>Gita Trisanti Wardani</i>	2056 –2062
Paul Morel's Love to His Mother in <i>Sons and Lovers</i> Novel by D.H. Lawrence <i>Ina Lestari</i>	2063 –2074
Romance Formulas in “When Harry Met Sally” Film <i>Julia Khoirun Nisa</i>	2075 –2081
Lavinia Mannon Characterization Formed by Electra Complex Symptoms in Drama Script Mourning Becomes Electra by Eugene O'Neill <i>Kartika Shinta Melati & Erma Rahayu Lestari</i>	2082 –2093
The Effectiveness of Drama in Teaching Speaking on Narrative <i>Khusnul Dwi Anggraini</i>	2094 –2106
Tataran Fonologi Kidungan dalam Kesenian Ludruk <i>Silfia Dwi Anggraini & Anton Wahyudi</i>	2107 –2126

Compound Nouns in Headlines of *theguardian.com*: A Morphology Study

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Abstract

In morphology, the term of compound nouns is a type of compounding which are created by combining two or more lexical categories. Hence, this research is aimed to describe the processes of compound nouns formed. This study used qualitative approach by using content analysis as the method. Source of data was taken from an online newspaper, theguardian.com; and the data were words containing compound nouns in two articles of the headlines column in edition 25th and 26th February 2016. The instruments used to collect the data were observation (non-participant) sheet and document; while the method used to collect the data were observation and documentation. After the data collected, then the data were analyzed by using four steps: organizing the data, data triangulation, analyzing the data, and making conclusion based on the findings. From the analysis, the researchers found the data of compound nouns formation which are not related with derivation; besides, the researchers found the data of compound nouns formation which are related with derivation.

Keywords: Compound nouns, headlines, theguardian.com.

Abstrak

Dalam Morfologi, kata benda majemuk dibentuk dengan cara menggabungkan dua kelas kata atau lebih. Untuk itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan proses pembentukan kata benda majemuk. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan analisis isi sebagai metodenya. Sumber data diambil dari surat kabar online, theguardian.com; sementara datanya adalah kata-kata yang mengindikasikan kata benda majemuk yang diambil dari dua artikel pada kolom headlines edisi tanggal 25 dan 26 Pebruari 2016. Alat untuk mengumpulkan data adalah lembar observasi dan dokumen; sedangkan metode untuk mengumpulkan data, yaitu observasi dan dokumentasi. Setelah data terkumpul, kemudian data dianalisa melalui empat langkah, yaitu: menyiapkan data, triangulasi data, analisa data, kemudian penarikan kesimpulan berdasarkan temuan-temuan dalam analisa data. Berdasarkan analisa, ditemukan bahwa terdapat proses pembentukan kata benda majemuk yang tidak dihubungkan derivasi. Selain itu, terdapat juga kata benda majemuk yang dihubungkan dengan derivasi.

Kata kunci: Headlines, Kata benda majemuk, theguardian.com

Introduction

Morphology is a subfield of linguistics which learns word formation, the internal structure and how the word constructed. For instance, the word *readable* constructed by an independent word or *free morpheme* which can stand alone as a word *read* added by the suffix *-able* as a *bound morpheme* which cannot stand alone as a word. From the morpheme constructions which build a word, the word combined to another word form *compound word* in which the process of creating a compound word called *compounding*. One of the variations of compounding which often occurs confusion is *compound nouns*. Most of English students are misunderstood and flustered with compound nouns are constructed. *Compound noun* is the combination of two words to form a noun which the noun placed as the head of the compound, and the non-head can be noun, adjective, verb, or

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preposition (Plag, 2003:144). For example the word *gunmen*, is a compound noun constructed by combining two elements, the noun *gun* and the noun *men*.

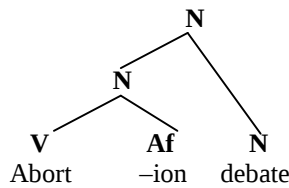
Compound nouns can be found in newspaper which read almost every day. Newspaper can be published in printed and also online version. One of the online newspapers is *theguardian.com* which is from the United Kingdom owned by Guardian Media Group (Wikipedia). Although it is a foreign online newspaper where English from, the language used in the contents is not too difficult to be understood. There are lots of compound nouns found there, especially in headlines. Besides the information, there are lots of new words or vocabularies can be found; especially *compound nouns* which mostly arise in headlines. To increase the vocabularies, actually compound nouns, it must be known the internal structure of them. Regarding to the problem in producing them, this research aimed to describe how the compound nouns are formed.

The interaction between word and the formation cannot be separated. To know the word, it also must be known the process of formation, especially for English students. They must understand about word formation. In linguistics, word is learned in morphology perspective. Morphology is a branch of linguistics which focuses on word, how word is formed, analyzing the constituents of word where in a word, it contains morpheme relating to another morpheme to build a word (Yule, 2010: 67). In English, word can be simplex or complex (Lieber, 2009:3). A word belongs to simplex if it is constructed by one free morpheme which can stand alone as a word, for instance *Europe*, *minister*, *late*, *price*, while complex is constructed by more than one morpheme, e.g. *business*, *statement*, *agency*, *headwind*. Besides, word defined as grammatical word, in which words have own role if these are in sentences. *Wife* is singular noun, while *wives* noun shows plural form, *selling* shows progressive, *sold* means past participle and past tense (Adams, 2013:1). To analyze word in a language, the internal structure, and how the word is formed, it needs to study *morphemes*. *Morphemes* defined as the smallest meaningful units in a language (Haspelmath, 2002:16). Yule (2010:68) divided morpheme into two types; they are *free morphemes* and *bound morphemes*. *Free morphemes* occur when they can stand alone as a word, they need not another morpheme. For instance *market*, *hall*. While *bound morphemes* are morphemes which cannot stand alone as a word, they must be connected to another morpheme, usually free morphemes, in order to stand as a word. For example *-er*, *-ed*, *un-*, *-s*. While Yule divided morpheme into two parts, Katamba(1993:44) said that morpheme has the some parts; those are roots, stems, bases, and affixes. A *root* is the core which is irreducible, any derivational and inflectional is not attached to it. For instance *walk* is a root where neither derivational nor inflectional affix attached to it. While a *stem* is a word that before inflectional suffixes (suffixes indicate plural marker in noun, tense in verb) have been added. For instances:

<u>Noun stem</u>	<u>Plural marker</u>
Cat	-s
Worker	-s

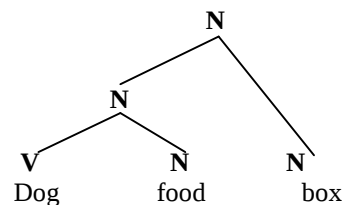
A *base* is a word which can be added by both inflectional and derivational affixes. For example the word 'boy' can be added by inflectional suffix 'boys' or derivational suffix 'boyish'. Even an *affix* is a bound morpheme which only occurs when it is added to a root, or a stem, or a base. There are three types of affixes, those are: prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. A *prefix* is a bound morpheme which is attached before a root, base, or stem, as like *re-*, *un-*, etc. For instance *re-mark*, *un-kind*, etc. An *infix* is inserted to the root itself. While a *suffix* is a bound morpheme which attached after a root, base, or stem, as like *-ly*, *-s*, etc, for example *kind-ly*, *mat-s*, etc. Some suffixes according to Katamba (2005:44) are: *-ation*, *-ant*, *-er*, *-ist*, *-ment*, *-ness*, *-ship*, *-s*, etc.

One of the ways to create a word is compounding. A compound can be created by combining two lexical categories, including nouns, adjectives, verbs or prepositions. Compounding also can be connected to derivation, in fact affixation including prefixes and suffixes (O'Grady et al, 1997:133). In this case, derivational process contributes in forming compound words, e.g. a simple word *debate* is combined with derived word *abortion* to form a compound word *abortion debate*. It can be presented in tree diagram:



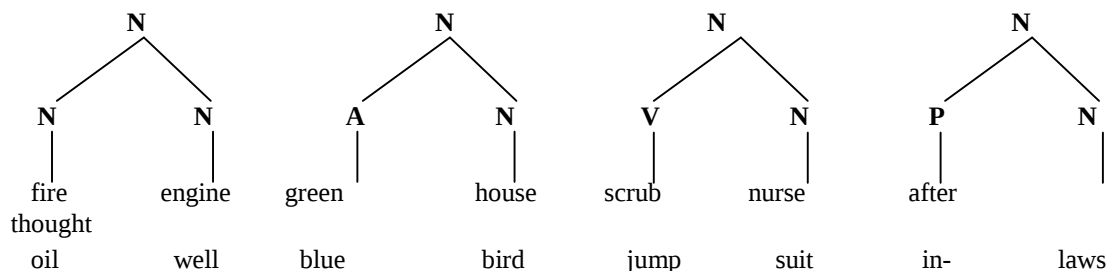
The compound noun *abortion debate* composed by combining two elements, the noun (N) *abortion* and the noun (N) *debate*. At the tree diagram above, derivational process occurs in the compound formation; that is the word *abortion*. The word *abortion* is a derived word which indicates a noun formed from the verb base *abort*; the verb base *abort* is added by the derivational affix *-ion* to form a new word, that is a noun *abortion*. In this case, the suffix *-ion* which attached to the verb base *abort* does not only change the word class, but also the meaning. The suffix *-ion* indicates condition or action from verb; actually, the noun *abortion* means the condition or action from verb base *abort*. While the noun *abortion* is created by derivational process, the word *debate* is not. The word *debate* is simple word, actually it is a root which neither derivational nor inflectional suffix added. It means that derivation contribute to construct compound noun *abortion debate*.

Beside a compound can be constructed by combining two lexical categories, a compound also can be created by combining more than two of lexical categories. A compound can be combined with other word to create the larger compound. A smaller compound can be added to the other word to form complex compound, for example *dog food box* (O'Grady et al, 1997:133). It can be presented in tree diagram:

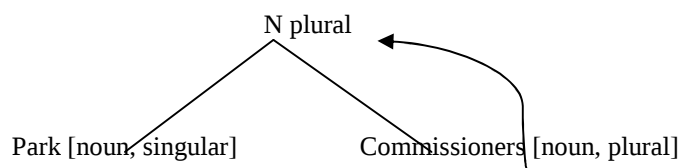


Explanation: The word *dog food box* is complex compound noun composed by combining three elements, the noun (N) *dog*, *food*, and *box*. At the tree diagram, the innermost compound noun *dog food* made up of the noun (N) *dog* and the noun (N) *food*. The next larger is *dog food box* composed of the compound noun (N) *dog food* and the noun (N) *box*.

One of the variation of compounding is compound nouns, which taken in this research. The compounds can be constructed by combining two lexical categories which the second elements are nouns and the first elements can be nouns, verbs, adjectives, or prepositions (O'Grady, et al, 1997:134). For examples:



Beside a compound noun indicates singular form, it can be plural. Plural compound noun can be created by adding the inflectional suffix *-s* on the head of the compound to shows the plural form of whole compound. Plag (2003:136) stated compounds can be pluralized by adding the plural marking, that is the inflectional suffix *-s* placed on the head, not on the non-head. For instance the compound noun *park commissioners* form the plural form of compound noun *park commissioner*. The inflectional suffix *-s* must be added on the head *commissioner* to form the plural compound nouns *park commissioners*. It can be presented in tree diagram:



Method

This study used qualitative approach by using content analysis as the method. Qualitative design used because this research was intended to describe the phenomenon by analyzing document, e.g. text (Flick, 2007:1); the phenomenon in this sense is *compound nouns*. While content analysis chosen because it emphasizes on the occurrences of a word, phrase, or theme; and this approach is suitable when analyzing document, e.g. newspaper texts (Hancock et al 2009:14). Additionally, Bordens and Abbot (2011:246) stated that content analysis used in analyzing written record. In this study, the written record used by the researchers is an online newspaper. Source of the data used in this study was *theguardian.com*, and the data were words containing compound nouns of two articles in headlines column which published on 25th and 26th February 2016 with the titles “Australia warns Indonesia travelers of ‘advanced stage’ terrorist attack plans” and “Spotlight on Nordic recruiting ground for Isis fighters’ child brides”.

The instruments used for data collection were observation (non-participant) sheet and document. Observation (non-participant) sheet used to ease in serving the data. The observation used is non-participant observation; it was used because the data were not gotten directly from the participants (Given, 2008:561). The data were gotten by visiting the site and reading the headline news carefully. In the observation (non-participant) sheet, there were one sheet contained a table to answer the research question. While document used as the other instrument in collecting the data because document represents the text (word) data help to understand the phenomenon under the study, that is *compound nouns* (Creswell, 2012:223). In this study, a kind of document used is public document, that is online newspaper *theguardian.com*. To collect the data, there were two methods used. The first was observation. In this method, the steps were: searched the domain *www.theguardian.com*, read the articles in headlines in edition 25th and 26th February 2016, chose one article in every edition, read the content and classified the words into compound nouns. The second method used to collect the data was documentation. In this method, there were some steps, those were: chose an appropriate document, that was public document, actually newspaper, newspaper used was the online version *theguardian.com*, took two articles in two headlines column in edition 25th and 26th February 2016.

Having the data collected, then the data were analyzed. According to Ary et al (2010: 481), after collecting data, they must be organized and managed. Between the data and the researcher must be engaged by reading and reflecting them; then they must be described, classified, and interpreted, so that the researcher represents the data for others. In this study, there were four steps used to analyze the data. The first was organizing data. In this step, the data were prepared. The second step was data triangulation. Having the data collected, then the data are triangulated to validate the accuracy of the research (Creswell, 2012: 262). The data were triangulated by an expert, a linguistics lecturer who has deep and further knowledge about this research. The next step was analyzing the data based on the research problem that described the process of compound nouns formed, whether they related with derivation or not by attaching tree diagram. Then the last step was making conclusion based on the findings. Conclusions made based on what have found in the findings.

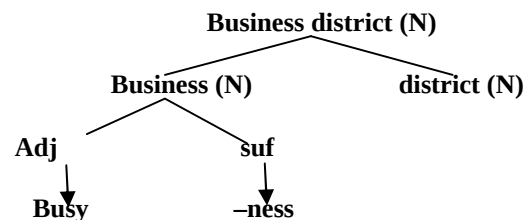
Finding

It has been discussed previously that this research aimed to describe the processes of compound nouns formed by attaching tree diagram which the data were taken from two articles in the headlines of an online newspaper *theguardian.com*. The data were analyzed by using the theory of William O’Grady, Michael Dobrovolsky and Mark Aronoff and supported by Francis Katamba’s theory.

The finding shows the processes of compound nouns formed. Those compounds created by combining two simple words; actually those are not derived word. Simple words in this sense are roots in which neither derivational nor inflectional suffix added. Besides combining two simple

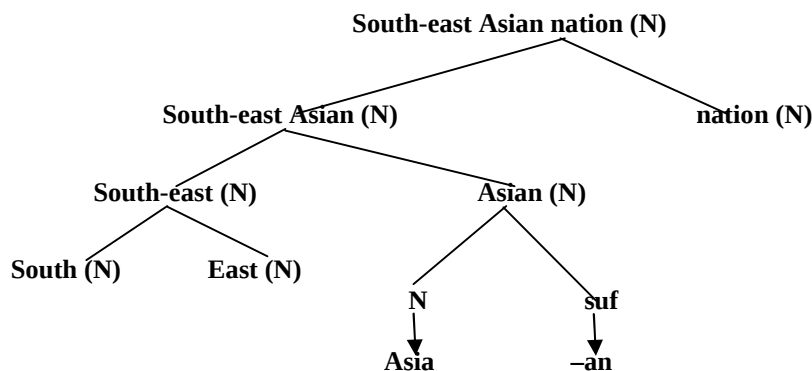
words, the researchers found the compounds are created by combining a simple word and grammatical word in each compound. In this case, grammatical word is any word which shows a noun added by the inflectional suffix *-s* to indicate the plural form. Likewise, the researchers found complex compound nouns which created by combining more than two lexical categories; where in a complex compound noun constructed of two simple words which connected to one grammatical word. As a result, compound nouns found which are made up of two or more than two lexical categories are not related with derivation. In this case, derivation is absent in creating the compounds. Beside the compound nouns are not related with derivation, the researchers found compound nouns are related with derivation. Those can be one of the two composers is derived word, or both of the composers are derived words. Besides, the researchers found compound nouns which both the composers are derived and grammatical word in the formation. Furthermore, the researchers found derivation attending in complex compound noun formation. One of the composers is derived word. Thereby, compound nouns found which are made up of two or more than two lexical categories are related with derivation. In this case, derivation contributes to create the compounds.

As the process of compound noun formed *business district* in sentence “*four men entered the business district with guns and explosives*”; where one of the two composers is a derived word. That is on the first element, and the second element is simple word, then they are combined to create the compound. In this case, derivation present in the formation.



Explanation: The word *business district* is a compound noun composed by combining two elements, the noun (N) *business* and the noun (N) *district*. At the tree diagram above, derivational process occurs on the first element, that is the noun *business*. The word *business* is a derived word which indicates a noun formed from adjective base *busy*; the adjective base *busy* is added by the suffix *-ness* to form a new word, that is a noun *business*. The changing of the adjective base *busy* to the noun *business* does not only change the word class, but also the meaning. In this case, the suffix *-ness* which attached to the adjective base *busy* indicates ‘a condition or activity’. While the first element is derived word, the second element is a simple word; actually the noun *district* is a root where neither derivational nor inflectional suffix added. This compound, that is *business district* is made of derived word *business* and simple word *district* which are combined. It means that derivation contribute to construct compound noun *business district*.

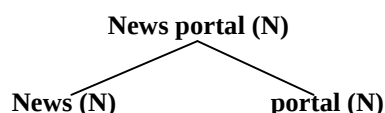
In similar, derivation contribute to create the complex compound noun *south-east Asian nation* in sentence “*The Australian department of foreign affairs said in a short bulletin on Thursday that travelers should exercise a high degree of caution in the south-east Asian nation, including Bali*”; where one of the four composers is a derived word. That is on the third element, and the others are simple words, then they are combined to create the complex compound.





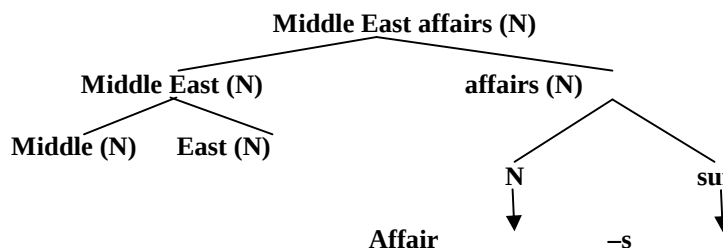
Explanation: The word south-east Asian nation is complex compound noun composed by combining four elements, the noun (N) south, east, Asian, and nation. At the tree diagram, the innermost is south-east which composed by combining the noun (N) south and the noun (N) east. The next larger is south-east Asian made up of the compound noun (N) south-east and the noun (N) Asian. And the largest is south-east Asian nation which constructed of the compound noun (N) south-east Asian and the noun (N) nation. In this compound, derivational process occurs on the noun Asian. The word Asian is a derived word which indicates a noun formed from the noun base Asia; the noun base Asia is added by the suffix -an to form a new noun Asian. In this case, the suffix -an which attached to the noun base Asia does not change the word class but it changes the meaning. The suffix -an indicates 'the inhabitant' of the noun base Asia. Based on the explanation, it means that derivation is attached to create the complex compound noun south-east Asian nation.

While the two compound nouns above are related with derivation, the compound noun news portal in sentence "The Indonesian foreign affairs ministry said on Thursday that 217 Indonesian nationals had been detained in, or deported from, countries overseas as they were linked to "terrorist groups", according to news portal tempo.co." is not related with derivation. Both the two composers are simple words. In this case, derivation does not present in the compound.



Explanation: The word news portal is a compound noun composed by combining two elements, the noun (N) news and the noun (N) portal. At the tree diagram above, both the noun news and the noun portal are not derived words. They are roots which neither derivational nor inflectional suffix added. There is no derivation attached to create the compound. It means derivation does not contribute to produce compound noun news portal.

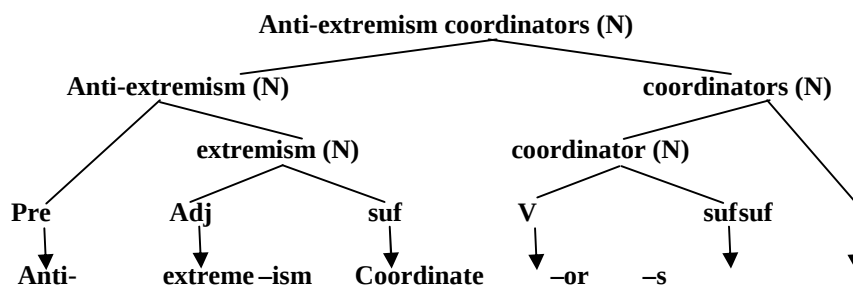
Likewise, the complex compound noun Middle East affairs in sentence "Once reaching Syria, she and her boyfriend were taken to Mosul in Iraq, according to Kurdo Baksi, a Kurdish-Swedish journalist who specialises in Middle East affairs." is not related with derivation. One of the three composers is grammatical word. In this case, derivation does not present in the compound.



Explanation: The word middle east affairs is complex compound noun composed by combining three elements, the noun (N) middle, east, and affairs. At the tree diagram, the innermost compound noun Middle East made up of the noun (N) middle and the noun (N) east. The next larger is middle east affairs composed of the compound noun (N) middle east and the noun (N) affairs. At the tree diagram above, there is no derivational process occurs in the compound formation. The noun affairs is formed by inflectional process. The inflectional suffix -s which indicates the regular inflection is attached to the singular noun stem affair to form the plural noun affairs. In this case, the inflectional suffix -s does not change the word class and the meaning; it only gives a grammatical meaning to show that the noun affairs is plural. Based on the explanation, it means that derivation is not attached to create the complex compound noun Middle East affairs.

Moreover, the process of compound noun anti-extremism coordinators formed in the sentence "one day last year she asked the school nurse for a series of vaccinations, and the nurse contacted the anti-extremism coordinators" is more complex; actually, both derivational and

inflectional processes are attached. In this case, they contribute to produce the compound anti-extremism coordinators.



Explanation: The word anti-extremism coordinators is plural compound noun composed by combining two elements, the noun (N) **anti-extremism** and the noun (N) **coordinators**. At the tree diagram above, derivational process occurs on the both elements, those are **anti-extremism** and **coordinators**. The word **extremism** in noun **anti-extremism** is a derived word which indicates a noun formed from the adjective base **extreme**; the adjective base **extreme** is added by the suffix **-ism** to form a new word, that is a noun **extremism**. The changing of the adjective **extreme** to the noun **extremism** does not only change the word class, but also the meaning. The suffix **-ism** which attached to the adjective base **extreme** indicates 'a doctrine or practice' of the adjective **extreme**. Having the suffix **-ism** attached to the adjective base **extreme** to create the new noun **extremism**, then the noun base **extremism** is added by the prefix **anti-** to form a new noun **anti-extremism**. The changing of the noun base **extremism** to the noun **anti-extremism** does not change the word class, but it changes the meaning. In this case, the prefix **anti-** which attached to the noun base **extremism** indicates 'an opposite or against' of the noun **extremism**. The second derived word is **coordinators**. Besides derived words, the word **coordinators** is also a grammatical word where the inflectional suffix **-s** which indicates the regular inflection is attached to the singular noun stem **coordinator** to form the plural noun **coordinators**. In this case, the inflectional suffix **-s** which attached to the singular noun stem **coordinator** does not change the word class and the meaning, but it only gives a grammatical meaning to indicate that the noun **coordinators** is plural. In the same word, the word **coordinator** in plural noun **coordinators** is derived word which indicates a noun formed from the verb base **coordinate**; the verb base **coordinate** is added by the suffix **-or** to form a new word, that is a noun **coordinator**. The changing of the verb base **coordinate** to the noun **coordinator** does not only change the word class, but also the meaning. In this case, the suffix **-or** which attached to the verb base **coordinate** indicates 'a person who does the verb means', actually, the noun **coordinator** means 'a doer' of the verb **coordinate**. Based on the explanation, it means that both derivation and inflection attached to create the plural compound noun anti-extremism coordinators.

The compound nouns business district and south-east Asian nation above prove that the processes of both the compounds formed are related with derivation. At the compound noun business district, derivational process forms the word at first element of the compound, where the first element is derived word which has been changed from the base word because of the derivational process. While the first element is created by derivational process, the second element is not, it is a simple word, and actually it is a root where any derivational affix is not attached. While at the complex compound noun south-east Asian nation, derivational process occurs on the word **Asian** which is derived from the noun **Asia**. The suffix **-an** which added to the noun **Asia** only changes the meaning, it does not change the word class. Both **Asia** and **Asian** are nouns, but the meanings of them are different. The noun **Asia** has the meaning 'the continent', while the noun **Asian** means 'the inhabitants of Asia'. From the explanation, it can be concluded that derivation contributes to create the compound nouns business district and south-east Asian nation.

In contrast, the compound nouns news portal and Middle East affairs above prove that the processes of both the compounds formed are not related with derivation. News portal created by combining two roots; where neither derivational nor inflectional suffix added. While the suffix **-s**



which added to the noun *affairs* of the complex compound noun *Middle East affairs* is not derivational suffix which can create a new word, but the suffix *-s* is inflectional suffix to indicate the plural form, and it cannot create a new word. The inflectional suffix *-s* only give grammatical meaning to show the plural noun. Based on the explanation, it can be concluded that derivation does not contribute to create the compound nouns *news portal* and *Middle East affairs*.

Furthermore, in the compound noun *anti-extremism coordinators* above proves that the process of the compound formed is more complex. The second element *coordinators* is not only a derived word, but it also a grammatical word. The first element *anti-extremism* also shows derived word. In this case both derivational and inflectional process occurs in the compound formation *anti-extremism coordinators*.

Conclusion

Based on the findings presented in which the data were words containing *compound nouns* taken from two articles in headlines of *theguardian.com* then the data were analyzed by using the theories selected about the processes of compound nouns formed, those can be concluded that compound nouns which found in headlines of *theguardian.com* mostly are compound nouns which the processes of formation are not related with derivation; most of them indicate plural compound nouns. In this case, the inflectional suffix *-s* attached to the heads of the compounds to show the plural form. So, inflectional process contributes to create them. Besides that, the compound nouns are created by combining simple words, in which they are not derived words. In this case, they are roots where neither derivational nor inflectional suffixes added. In contrast, compound nouns which are related with derivation found uncommonly. Derivation in this case is affixation including prefixes and suffixes; they contribute to create the compounds. Moreover, the researchers found both derivation and inflection occur in the compounds formation. So that, both derivation and inflection contribute to create the compounds.

Recommendation

Based on the research which focused on how compound nouns formed, the researchers try to give suggestions, as follows:

1. This research is expected to be able to give easy understanding for readers; especially English students to recognize and to improve their knowledge about *compound nouns*, actually the process of compound nouns formed.
2. The researchers suggest readers who interested in conducting the research about *compound nouns*, they can make it better or they can take this research further about *complex compound nouns*.

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