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AN ANALYSIS STUDENT'S OBSTACLES IN MASTERY ĒNGLISH VOCABULARY AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMAN BERNAS PROVINCE OF RIAU


FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU
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## AN ANALYSIS STUDENT'S OBSTACLES IN MASTERY ĒNGLISH VOCABULARY AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMAN BERNAS PROVINCE OF RIAU <br> $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\square}$ OF SMAN BERNAS PROVINCE OF RIAU



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SIN. 11910421251

## A Thesis

${ }^{\omega}$ Submitted as partial fulfilment of the Requirements for Bachelor Degree of English Education (S. Pd)

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# Efdang Golis L Tobing : An analysis Student's Obstacles in Mastery English Vocabulary at the Eleventh Grade of SMAN Bernas Province of Riau 

Learning vocabulary is a crucial component of acquiring the English language, as it serves as an indicator of a learner's progress. However, many high school students encounter difficulties in effectively learning and mastering vocabulary. This study aims to determine the obstacles faced by eleventh-grade students at SMAN Bernas in the Province of Riau when it comes to mastering English vocabulary. The research design employed in this study is descriptive quantitative, and data were collected through the administration of a questionnaire. The research was conducted from February 18th to February 21st, 2023, at SMAN Bernas in the Province of Riau. The total population consisted of 211 second-grade students, with a sample size of 43 students ( $20 \%$ of the population) selected using random sampling techniques. These students were enrolled in class XI at SMAN Bernas in the Province of Riau. The collected data were analyzed using the Likert scale. The findings indicated that students encountered three primary challenges in mastering their vocabulary: pronunciation and spelling, comprehension of word meanings, and attitudes and bebaviors related to vocabulary learning. Although teaching and learning in English classes were regarded as moderately challenging, efforts are required to enfance the quality of instruction and improve students' vocabulary proficiency.



#### Abstract




## Eadang Golis L Tobing ：Kendala Siswa dalam Penguasaan Kosakata Bahasa Inggris di Kelas Sebelas SMAN Bernas Provinsi Riau

Mengembangkan kosakata bahasa Inggris merupakan tantangan bagi para siswa di tingkat kelas sebelas SMAN Bernas Provinsi Riau．Siswa－siswa ini menghadapi beberapa masalah dalam upaya mereka mengembangkan kosakata bah̆̉̉刀⿰㇒⿻二丨冂刂 yang dihadapi oleh para siswa dalam mengembangkan kosakata bahasa Inggris di tingkat kelas sebelas SMAN Bernas Provinsi Riau．Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif．Data penelitian diperoleh melalui penggunaan kuesioner．Penelitian dilakukan pada tanggal 18－21 Februari 2023 di SMAN Bernas，Provinsi Riau．Populasi total dalam penelitian ini adalah 211 siswa kelas dua，dengan sampel diambil sebanyak $20 \%$ dari total populasi，yaitu 43 siswa， menggunakan teknik pengambilan sampel acak．Mereka adalah siswa kelas sebelas di SMAN Bernas Provinsi Riau．Skala Likert digunakan untuk menganalisis data yang diperoleh．Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa para siswa menghadapi tiga masalah utama dalam mengembangkan kosakata mereka， yaitu masalah pengucapan dan ejaan，pemahaman makna kata，dan sikap serta perijaku terkait．Meskipun proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran di kelas bahasa Inggris dinilai sedang，diperlukan upaya yang lebih intensif untuk meningkatkan kuâlitas pengajaran dan meningkatkan penguasaan kosakata siswa．


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## ملخص

إندانج غوليس ل توبينج، (Y (Y): مشاكل التلاميذ في بناء مفردات اللغة الإنجليزية في الفصل الحادي عشر بالمدرسة الثانوية الحكومية برناس بدحافظة

يعد تطوير مفردات اللغة الإنجليزية تحديًا للتنلاميذ في مستوى الفصل الحادي عشر بالمدرسة الثانوية الحكومية برناس بمحافظة ريار . واجه هؤلاء الثلاميذ العديد من المنشكيل
 المشكات التي يواجهها النتاميذ في تطوير مفردات اللغة الإنجليزية على مستوى الفيُّلـ
 الكمي الوصفي. تم الحصول على بيانات البحث من خلال استخذام الاستبيان. تم إجهِجاء


 الحادي عشر بالمدرسة الثنانوية الحكومية برناس بمحافظة رياو. يستخدم مقياس ليكرت لتحليل البيانات التي تم الحصول عليها. أظهرت النتائج أن الثنلاميذ واجهوا ثلاث مشاكل رئيسية في تطوير مفرداتهم وهي مثاكل النطق والهجاء ، وفهم معنى الكلمات ، و الهو اقق والسلوكيات المرتبطة بها. على الرغم من أن عملية النتليم والتعلم في فصل اللغة الإنجليزية تعتبر معتدلة ، إلا أن هناكك حاجة إلى مزيد من الجهود المكثفة لتحسين جودة النتريس وتحسين إتقان مفردات النلاميذ.

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A. Background of the Problem

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Z udesires. By the language, people can communicate each other. According to ${ }_{\pi}^{\sim}$ © Brown (2000, p. 5) language is a system of arbitrary conventionalized, vocal, $\Omega$ Twritten, or gestural symbols that enable members of a given community to $\stackrel{0}{0}$ communicate intelligibly with one another. It means that language is a communication. In other words, language is a kind of communication between people in community. It is a value of interpersonal contact exchanging information. Everyone uses language to communicate. When people want to speak or deliver information to another people, they cannot do it without language. It should be language is important to communicate in human being.


All people use language to express their feeling, ideas, opinions, and

## CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

Vocabulary is the entire words that make up a language. Vocabulary is one of linguistic components in learning English. Before students study about the English skill, they should learn about vocabulary as the first step. It is used to link the four language skills, that is: listening, reading, speaking, and writing. According to Richards and Renandya (2002, p. 255), Vocabulary is a core component of language proficiency and provides much of the basis for how learners listen, speak, read and write well. In listening, the students listen words, in speaking, they speak words, in reading, they read words, and in writing, they use words. Vocabularies become central to any language

Iacquisition process especially in introducing and consolidating new lexical $\underset{\pi}{\pi}$ ©items. Based on explanation above vocabulary is always related to word. In $\overline{0}$ Dlearning language vocabulary is one step to know the words, understanding - ${ }^{\text {the meaning and used them in sentence. }}$

Everyone had different levels of difficulties, where the difficulties Cawere like difficulties in communication, difficulties in grammar and most ©
 - will had difficulties mastering the four skills in learning English because of $\stackrel{@}{\llcorner }$ the lack of vocabulary possessed learners. Vocabulary is a central part of a language. The more word students knew well and can use, the more meaning they can communicate in a wide variety of circumstance (Coxhead, 2006). Wu (2009) states that vocabulary is a list of words, usually in alphabetic order end with explanation of meaning.

Furthermore Wilkins in Thornbury (2002) stated that without ®grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be $\sqrt[m]{2}$ conveyed. It means that even someone has good grammar but it will be useless B. nif they do not know many vocabularies. If students mastered vocabulary, they can easily improve the language skills such as listening, speaking, reading and號. Writing (Cahyono \& Widiati, 2015). Therefore vocabulary is one of important Ocomponent that has to be mastered by the students in learning English,
 because they cannot speak English well if they have limited vocabulary. ${ }_{6}$ Besides that, without a proportional amount of vocabulary they will get neịy uisey fur trouble in their reading, writing, listening, and speaking. By learning
2．Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b．Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau．



Ivocabulary the students can know the meaning of sentences and text in入 oreading activity，build sentences In writing activity，understand information $\overline{0}$ $\underset{\sim}{0}$ and avoid them from misunderstanding in listening activity，and also can －${ }^{\text {arrange good sentences and expresses it in speaking activity．}}$
effectively，not just in terms of memorizing them but also comprehending －their meanings．When students possess a strong vocabulary，they can more easily learn English and understand the intended meanings of words． According to Gunning（2002）as cited in Pisut（2012，p．816），a limited knowledge of vocabulary poses a significant challenge in language learning． Insufficient vocabulary can become a major obstacle，as it hinders the ability to fully grasp and communicate ideas in English．Having a rich and diverse vocabulary enhances students＇language performance and proficiency． neiy uisey fire

By expanding their vocabulary，students improve their overall か． ntexts more comprehensively，and communicate effectively in spoken and
 かencounter difficulties in mastering English skills and face obstacles in Ounderstanding and expressing themselves．To address vocabulary limitations， $\stackrel{\infty}{\text { En }}$ students should engage in various activities to enhance their word knowledge．
 These activities can include reading extensively，engaging in meaningful conversations，using vocabulary－building exercises and resources，and
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Ipracticing writing in different genres．Regular exposure to new words and 줒 ๑their usage，along with active reinforcement，is vital for vocabulary expansion．亏』In summary，vocabulary mastery is a crucial aspect of mastering English as a ${ }^{-}$foreign language．It entails not only knowing words but also understanding Ctheir meanings and using them effectively．A robust vocabulary facilitates之anguage learning，enables effective communication，and enhances overall © language proficiency．Students with a limited vocabulary may encounter ลิ Jdifficulties in acquiring English skills，emphasizing the importance of actively ® $\simeq^{\text {developing }}$ and expanding their word knowledge．

A rich and extensive vocabulary plays a crucial role in all aspects of language proficiency．When learners possess a wide range of vocabulary，they are better equipped to comprehend written texts，express their ideas coherently in writing，understand spoken language，and engage in effective oral communication．Afzal（2019）explained vocabulary knowledge is often $\sim$ $\underset{\sim}{\text { n }}$ considered an indicator of learners＇progress in language acquisition．The कability to learn and retain vocabulary is a fundamental skill that is taught and Eassessed across various language domains，including reading，writing， Elistening，and speaking．


In line with the problems mentioned above，researchers also found Opractical challenges at SMAN Bernas Province of Riau which implemented Ethe 2013 Curriculum as a guide in the teaching and learning process．The cresults showed that most of the students had obstacles in mastery their vocabulary when speaking or writing in English．Based on brief interviews
2．Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau． b．Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau．


Iwith several students at SMAN Bernas Province of Riau，especially students入 oin class XI，many of them face obstacles in mastery English vocabulary．They亏＇
© + argue that the difficulty of pronunciation in English makes them lazy to learn a焐wider vocabulary．In addition，the fear of making mistakes in applying it also makes students tend to be afraid and ultimately do not understand the meaning之 of the vocabulary learned in learning．
 occasionally practiced it through sentence construction and vocabulary－related games．However，he also noted that some students exhibited laziness when it came to memorizing vocabulary，resulting in difficulties for them in speaking and writing in English．

Based on the explanation above，the writer is interest in investigating
 as follows：

The first problem is the lack of vocabulary；it is undeniable that vocabulary is the main foundation in speaking，the more vocabulary we
master, and the easier it is for us to speak. Because if the existing vocabulary is minimal, it will result in short conversations and of course there will be many silent languages, because the lack of vocabulary also results in a lack of ideas that arise to find material. The second problem is that students cannot express their ideas or thoughts during class, they also have difficulty in finding the right words to express their ideas in English. This indicates that their language experience is limited. Finally, they have no motivation in learning vocabulary, they are always nervous to follow the teaching and learning process. Most of them are afraid of making mistakes and they will feel embarrassed if their friends laugh at them. Therefore, they do not take the risk to try the language.

## 2. Limitation of the Problem

After identifying the problems stated above, the researcher needs to limit and to focus the problem of this research on Student's obstacle in mastery English vocabulary at the eleventh grade of SMAN Bernas Province of Riau.

## 3. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the problems elaboration above, the formulation of this research is "What are student's obstacle in mastery English vocabulary at the eleventh grade of SMAN Bernas Province of Riau?"

## C.IObjective and Significance of the Research

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## 1. Objective of the Research

Objective of this research is to determine the obstacles faced by students in mastery English vocabulary at the eleventh grade of SMAN Bernas Province of Riau.

## 2. Significance of the Research

There are two research significance of this study, namely theoretical significance and practical significance.

## a. Theoretical significance

Theoretical significance of this study is to enrich various references or theories about teaching English in mastery vocabulary. Here are the theoretical significance of this research:

1) Research findings hopefully can be used as an input and innovation in teaching English vocabulary.
2) Research findings can be used as additional references for those who want to conduct research about mastery English vocabulary.
b. Practical significance

Practically, this research also provides its significance as follows:

1) Teachers
a) The English teacher should be creative to manage and motivate the students in teaching English
vocabulary by using modern and fun way to mastery students' English vocabulary
b) Help other teacher to increase their effort in teaching English vocabulary when they face the same situation.
2) Students
a) To help the students in understanding of the English vocabulary
b) Students will feel more confident to speak with good mastery of English vocabulary
3) Researcher
a) The researcher expected that the study can increase the students' English vocabulary in four skills, such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills.
b) The study of this research can be useful as references for the next researcher especially on the study of English vocabulary.

## D. ${\underset{\sim}{c}}_{0}^{0}$ Definition of Term



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In this research, there are so many terms involved, thus, to avoid misunderstanding on the terms used, the following terms are necessarily defined as follows:
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

## Student obstacle

Students' obstacle here means the problems that the student faced in the classroom during teaching-learning process. According to Longman Dictionary (2002, p. 279), difficulty is a problem, something that causes difficulty, difficulty is defined as something that is not easy to do or difficult to do and understand. Student difficulty is a condition where students face problems. Therefore, the researcher wants to know what aspects make it difficult for students to learn English vocabulary at SMAN Bernas Province of Riau.

## 2. Vocabulary Mastery

Vocabulary mastery refers to the ability to effectively process and understand words in a language. It encompasses a comprehensive knowledge of words and their meanings, as well as the ability to use them accurately in both spoken and written forms of communication.

According to Henry and Pongrantz (2006, p. 246) as cited in Syarifudin (2017, p. 3), mastering a language involves not only having a strong command of grammar and syntax but also being able to comprehend and utilize vocabulary proficiently. This implies that a person with vocabulary mastery can understand words in context, recognize their nuances, and employ them appropriately in various linguistic situations.
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According to Hatch and Brown (1995, p. 1) vocabulary is a list or collection of words for a particular language or a list or collection of words that may be used by individual speakers of that language. From the above definition, we can see that vocabulary is all the words in a language that are familiar and used by a person to communicate with each other.

## CHAPTER II

## LITERATURE REVIEW




## a. Definition of Vocabulary

Learning a new language cannot be separated from vocabulary. That is, in learning a new language, one must know its vocabulary. Vocabulary can be defined in various ways. Experts have proposed several terms about vocabulary. Vocabulary is an important component of language proficiency and determines how well students listen, speak, read and write (Richards and Renandya, 2002). In Harmer's books (2001, as quoted in Ningrum 2015), there are several aspects that must be discussed in vocabulary, such as: pronunciation, spelling, word meaning (synonyms, antonyms, connotations, and denotations), and the expansion of word use (idioms, word combinations or collocation). Those are the aspects that make students find many problems to learn English. Without a broad vocabulary and strategies for acquiring new vocabulary, learners often reach their potential and may be discouraged from taking advantage of language learning opportunities around them such as listening to the radio, listening to native speakers, use language in a different context, reading or watching television.

Vocabulary is one of the elements of language that must be learned and taught. There is no denying that it will be difficult to master a language without mastering a certain amount of vocabulary. Vocabulary is central to language and very important for ordinary language learners without adequate vocabulary; a person cannot communicate effectively or express his ideas both in oral and written form (Zhihong, 2000). Vocabulary is central to every language acquisition process, especially in introducing and consolidating new lexical items. Based on the explanation above, vocabulary is always related to words. Learning vocabulary is one of the steps to knowing words, understanding their meanings and using them in sentences.

Longman Dictionary (2009, p. 1124), vocabulary is all words that a person knows, learns, or uses. Hornby (1995, p. 1331) explains that vocabulary is the total number of words in a language, all the words that a person knows or uses in a particular book and subject, a list of words with their meanings. Another definition of vocabulary states from Hatch and Brown (1995), they say that vocabulary refers to a list or collection of words for a particular language or a list or collection of words that may be used by each speaker of the language. Hatch and Brown (1995, p. 1)also state that vocabulary is the only system involved in alphabetical order.

Hebert and Kamil (2005, p. 3) define vocabulary is the knowledge of meanings of words. The term vocabulary has a range of
meanings. For example, some teachers use the term to mean sightword vocabularies, referring to students' recognition of words in print; other teachers refer to words students understand as their meaning vocabularies. Still other teachers use the term to mean listening vocabularies, or students understanding of words that they hear in the spoken language. Content teachers use the term academic vocabulary to refer to content-specific words. Within this section, we use the term vocabulary to refer to students' understanding of oral and print words. Vocabularies include conceptual knowledge of words that goes well beyond a simple dictionary definition. Students' vocabulary knowledge is a developing process that occurs over time as they make connections to other words, learn examples and non-examples of the word and related word, and use the word accurately within the context of the sentence (Snow, Griffin, \& Burns, 2005).

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that vocabulary is a collection of words with meanings and definitions used by a person to express ideas in a language and used in communication. Vocabulary is knowledge of words and their meanings. Therefore, learning vocabulary is very important in developing their English. This is the first step that should be taught before teaching any other aspect of English.

## b. Kinds of Vocabulary

There are four kinds of vocabulary that should be learned and mastered by the students. According to Snow and Collengues (1998) in Tankersley (2003) there are four different vocabularies: the listening vocabulary, the speaking vocabulary, the reading vocabulary and the writing vocabulary. The listening vocabulary develops first, followed by the speaking vocabulary, the reading vocabulary and the writing vocabulary. The size of each vocabulary depends on the individual for instance; people who read extensively may have a particular large reading vocabulary.

In addition Johnson (2008, pp. 93-94) states there are four different vocabularies, they are as follows:

1) Listening vocabulary is the word that we hear and understand, commonly referred to as words we know. This is the largest of our vocabularies and the one upon which the others are built.
2) Speaking vocabulary is the words that we use in conversation our listening vocabulary is larger than our speaking vocabulary because our understanding of some words is incomplete or contextual (we understand a word in the context of a sentence or situation, but not necessary by itself).
3) Reading vocabulary is the words that we are able to read. Most students enter school with very few words in their reading vocabulary. To this, they add approximately three
thousands new words a year. Learning to read is much easier if students are reading words in their listening and speaking vocabularies make learning to read easier.
4) Writing vocabulary is the words we use to express ourselves in written form. This is usually the smallest of the four vocabularies. We write by using only those words we can read and understand. Just like listening and speaking vocabularies, our reading vocabulary is larger than our writing vocabulary.

Based on the theories above, there are four different vocabularies. They are listening, speaking, reading and writing vocabulary. Each of them has different function. It means that if the learners want to speak something, they need speaking vocabularies. Speaking vocabulary is used to communicate. So, vocabulary is very important for the students in learning the language. Every skill in the language needs vocabulary, when the students are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. They need vocabulary. Without vocabulary the learners will not be able to develop their skills.

## c. Testing Vocabulary

Testing is to measure ability, knowledge, comprehension and performance of the students in given domain that it should fulfill some criteria to be useful; the basic ones are validity and reality.

Ur (1996, p. 60) stated the points that need to be taught in vocabulary, they are:

1) Spelling and pronunciation

In teaching, the teacher need to make sure that spelling and pronunciation are accurately presented and learned, because in learning vocabulary, the learners have to know about the spelling the words and how to produce it.
2) Grammar

It is not only important in teaching and learning vocabulary, but also in learning four skills of English. In teaching vocabulary, the grammar of new items we need to be taught.
a) Collocation

How a lexical item collocates can also cause difficulty.
b) Aspects of meaning: denotation, connotation, and appropriateness.

Denotation is the meaning of words that refers to the real words, a less component of the meaning of an item is its connotation.
c) Meaning relationship

It is about how the meaning of one word relate to meaning of others. It includes synonyms, antonyms, co-hyponyms, super ordinate and translation.
d) Word formation

It is about prefixes and suffixes. For example, understandable. It is also combining two words to make one item.

From explanation above, it can be concluded that there are many aspects that students should have in measuring vocabulary in English. Students should be able to spell and pronounce the word, understand the meaning relationship and students should be able to derive vocabulary in English. So, teachers can assess student's vocabulary from those aspects.

## d. The Importance of Vocabulary

Vocabulary is very important for people learning English both as a foreign language and as a second language. Vocabulary is also very important in language learning because it is difficult to use language without vocabulary. All languages skills are concerned with words. In listening, students hear words; in speaking, they speak words; in reading, they face the words; in writing, they use words; in pronunciation, they ideally practice the pronunciation of sounds within word context and it is strange to practice sounds independently of words.

Vocabulary is important to be able to communicate with other people. Good vocabulary mastery also can make many people or
especially learners have good understanding of themselves and all aspects of their life such as their society, history, economy, and so on. If people are lack of vocabulary or only have little vocabulary, they will face trouble in their communication and achievement because vocabulary will be needed not only in speaking but also in reading, listening and writing.

Furthermore, if students understand the words by which the sounds are learned, learning becomes more meaningful, communicative and of course, effective than otherwise. So it is important that a grammarian calls it "the flesh" of a language, being the structure the skeleton (Nababan, 2004).

From the explanation of the importance of English vocabulary, it can be concluded that vocabulary is very important in language learning. Mastery of vocabulary cannot be denied in learning English, not only students' listening and speaking skills, but also students' reading and writing, because vocabulary is one of the most important elements to improve students' English skills. Vocabulary can also be developed naturally through their experiences during life according to their needs and education. This will make it easier for someone to use language in communicating. So, vocabulary will be useful because it will make it easier to learn the language, easy to understand what people are talking about, and make it easier to discuss different topics.
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## Learning English Vocabulary

Mastery of vocabulary is important to master the four main skills, namely speaking, reading, writing, and listening. Nation (2001, p. 6), vocabulary learning is the center of language acquisition, be it a first, second, or foreign language. Learning English vocabulary is a process. To make the process effective, the learner must be in an effective state to acquire vocabulary mastery. Furthermore, Thornbury (2002, p. 2), states that this condition will help learners to acquire a critical set of words to use both in understanding and producing language. In addition, it will allow them to remember the word over time and be able to remember it easily.

Teachers have always been naturally interested in how learners go about learning vocabulary. If we know more about learnerse strategies and what works and what does not work well, we can help learners acquire more profitable strategies. We have always given advice about how to learn vocabulary. Some teachers even make assignments for this purpose. According to Hatch and Brown (1995, pp. 372-392) states that there are five essential steps in learning vocabulary, they are:
a. Encountering new words

The first essential step for vocabulary learning is countering new words, that is, having a source for words. The studentse strategy here includes learning new words by
reading books, newspapers, and magazines, listening to TV and radio. As far as incidental learning of vocabulary goes, this step obviously the most vital. Because incidental learning of vocabulary must occur if second language learners are to approach a vocabulary that compares with that of native speakers, this step very crucial.
b. Getting the word form

The second step essential to vocabulary learning appears to be getting of a clear image-visual or auditory or both-of the form of the vocabulary item. This step was shown in comments such as "associating new words with words that sound symbols from my native, and seeing a word that looks like another word I already know" in this step. The important of having clear image of the 'form' of a word become apparent when we think about what happens when we try to retrieve word.
c. Getting the word meaning

The third essential step in the learners" reported strategies is the one which is most often associated with the idea of vocabulary learning: getting the word meaning. This step includes asking native English speakers what words mean, asking people who speak my native language the meaning of words, making pictures of word meaning in my
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mind, etc. By reading the text, the students can get the word meaning easily than just reading the vocabulary list. It is because the meaning of vocabulary in the text. Besides that, the teacher facilities the students in getting the word meaning through visual technique and verbal technique that have been mentioned before.
d. Consolidating word form and meaning in memory.

Many kinds of vocabulary learning drills, such as flashcards, matching exercises, crossword puzzles, strengthen the form-meaning connection. In order to remember the vocabulary that has been required before, the consolidating word form and meaning in memory is needed. In this step, the students do the exercises in order to make strong memory connection between the form and the meaning of the words.

[^2]e. Using the word

The final step in learning words is using words. Some would argue that this step is not necessary if all that is desired is a receptive knowledge of the word. However, if the goal is to help learners move as far along the continuum of word knowledge as they can, word use is essential. By using the words, the students seem having a mild guarantee that words and meaning will not fade from memory once they are learned. Use of word my simply be a form of hypothesis
testing, allowing learners to see if the knowledge gained in other steps is correct.

In addition, according to Grauberg (1997, pp. 15-23), the process of learning vocabulary involves four stages:
a. Discrimination

This is the basic first step. It involves the ability to distinguish sounds, letters from those next to them, and from the sounds and letters of similar words when listening and reading to keep them distinct when speaking and writing. As will be seen later, failure to discriminate is a frequent source of error.
b. Understanding meaning

This means understanding the concept of the foreign word or phrase. Often this is straightforward because the word can be related to its referent by direct association or because there is equivalent word in English. Sometimes, as was shown earlier, the concept is unfamiliar.
c. Remembering

The next step after introducing and explaining new material is to ensure its retention. Once learners have found out the meaning of a word, they have no reason to attend to it anymore, and it will be forgotten. When no active effort was made to learn words, most learners had to
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encounter them on average 10 times before recognizing their meaning. Even more interaction with a word is required before it can be recalled at will.
d. Consolidation and extension of meaning

Learning new words is not an instantaneous process if it were, and if presentation were the only critical variable involved, and then words would not be forgotten and need to be relearned. As it is, however, it seems that words are absorbed slowly overtime, and that only gradually do they become fully integrated into the learner's personal stock of words, when he can use them with the same sort of fluency that characterizes the words he uses in his native language.

In English learning, especially vocabulary learning, there are some factors that influence the students in mastering it. The factors are linguistic and non-linguistic. The linguistic factors are usually related to natural difficulty of the language. They cannot understand the relation between foreign language and mother tongue which have significant differences in styles and rules. The non-linguistics factors are divided into two factors: there are external factors and internal factors. External factors are related to curriculum, methods, classroom situation,
family, and society. Meanwhile, the internal factors come from IQ, attention, motivation, interest, attitude, and etc.

Based on the explanations above, it can be concluded that foreign language learners have to master the vocabulary first before mastering the other aspects of English. It means that vocabulary is the central in foreign language. Steps in learning vocabulary can help the students in learning about English vocabulary in the classroom. Those steps can support the students' knowledge about English vocabulary so they can mastering the vocabulary.

## 3. Problem in Learning Vocabulary

There are many factors that make learners facing problems in the learning process. In this case, Muhibbin Syah classifies the learning factors into two main factors. There are; individual factors and social factors (Syah, 2005, p.132). He briefly mentions that the individual factors are the factors that come from the learners. It consists of growth, aptitude, exercises, motivations, and attitude. Social factors are the factors which come from surrounding the learners such as family, teacher and teaching method, facilities, social motivation, environment and chance. In learning vocabulary, the learners aced some obstacles to master the words. Anyone who has learned a second language will know that some words seem easier to learn than other words. Easiest of all are those that are identical, both in
meaning and form, to their LI equivalents. Thornbury (2002, pp. 27-28) proposes some factors that make some words more difficult as follows:

## a) Pronunciation

Research shows that words that are difficult to pronounce are more difficult to learn. Potentially difficult words will typically be those that contain sounds that are unfamiliar to some groups of learners. Many learners find that words with clusters of consonants, such as strength or crisp or breakfast, are also problematic.
b) Spelling

Sound- spelling mismatches are likely to be the cause of errors, either of pronunciation or of spelling, and can contribute to a word's difficulty. While most English spelling is fairly lawabiding, there are also some glaring irregularities. Words that contain silent letters are particularly problematic: foreign, headache, bored, honest, cupboard, muscle etc.
c) Meaning

When two words overlap in meaning, learners are likely to confuse them. Make and do are a case in point: you make breakfast and make an appointment, but you do the housework and do a questionnaire, Words with multiple meanings, such as since and still. can also be troublesome for learner Having learned one meaning of the word, they may be reluctant to accept a second,
very different, meaning Specific item such as words and expressions associated with the game cricket (a sticky wicket, a hat trick, a good innings) will seem fairly opaque to most learners and are unlikely to be easily learned.

Brown (2001) argues that there are other factors that can become obstacles in mastering vocabulary. These factors include:

1. Students' attitude and behavior: Students' attitude and behavior can significantly impact their ability to learn vocabulary effectively. Some common attitude/behavior problems that often occur in vocabulary learning are:
a. Lack of motivation: Students may lack motivation to learn vocabulary, which can hinder their engagement and effort in acquiring new words. They may not see the relevance or importance of vocabulary learning, leading to a lack of interest and enthusiasm
b. Lack of interest: Students may have a limited interest in vocabulary learning, finding it uninteresting or irrelevant to their goals and interests. This lack of interest can diminish their willingness to invest time and effort into expanding their vocabulary.
c. Confidence issues: Students who lack confidence in their language abilities may hesitate to actively engage with vocabulary learning. They may fear making mistakes or being
judged by others, which can hinder their progress in acquiring new words and using them in context.
d. Insufficient practice and reinforcement: Memorizing vocabulary requires consistent practice and reinforcement. If students do not engage in regular review and practice activities, the newly learned words may fade from their memory over time. Lack of repetition and reinforcement can hinder the retention and integration of vocabulary into their active language use.

It is important for educators to address these attitude/behavior problems by implementing strategies that foster motivation, interest, confidence, and regular practice in vocabulary learning.
2. Teaching and learning in the English class

Teaching and learning in the English class can encounter various problems that may impact the effectiveness of the learning process. Some common problems include:
a. Inadequate instructional strategies: Teachers may encounter challenges in selecting appropriate instructional strategies to effectively teach vocabulary. Inadequate strategies or materials may not engage students or facilitate meaningful vocabulary learning experiences.
b. Limited resources and materials: Limited availability of resources and materials, such as textbooks, audiovisual aids,


There are relevant researches which have relevancy to this research.
They are:
The first, conducted by Rohmatillah (2015), aimed to explore the difficulties faced by students in learning vocabulary. The research objectives $\omega^{\text {were }}$ to identify the types and factors contributing to these difficulties. The $\stackrel{\stackrel{\sim}{\omega}}{\sim}$ study focused on first-semester students enrolled in the English Education分 Department at IAIN Raden Intan Lampung who were taking a vocabulary B. nclass. A qualitative research design with characteristics of a case study was employed. Data were collected through interviews and questionnaires, and $\underset{\sim}{0}$ ${ }^{\omega}$ descriptive analysis was conducted. The findings revealed various challenges Oencountered by students in vocabulary learning, including difficulties in ©
n
On pronunciation, spelling, understanding word meanings, using words in context, and comprehending idiomatic expressions. Several factors were ne!̣ u!sey fure

Iand spoken English, the vast number of words to be learned, limited sources $\underset{\pi}{\infty}$ of information, the complexity of word knowledge, lack of grammatical亏 ${ }_{\text {Nu }}$ understanding, and pronunciation issues due to differences between English Zand students' native language. The study highlights the ongoing struggles 풏 $\bigcirc$ students face in vocabulary acquisition, emphasizing the multifaceted nature之 $\mathrm{cof}^{\text {of vocabulary learning challenges. }}$

ᄃSMAN 1 Baktiya in developing their English vocabulary, along with their strategies to overcome these difficulties. A descriptive analysis method was employed, and data were collected through questionnaires and interviews. The participants consisted of 60 2nd grade students from SMAN 1 Baktiya. The questionnaire, comprising 15 multiple-choice questions, was distributed to all 60 students, while interviews were conducted with two English teachers and $\underset{\sim}{\sim} \operatorname{six}$ students using six additional questions. The findings revealed two types of $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ ${ }_{6}^{\infty}$ problems: receptive vocabulary issues, including listening and reading comprehension, and productive vocabulary challenges, such as correct Gpronunciation and effective usage in speaking and writing. Several factors purwere identified as obstacles to vocabulary development, including word $\stackrel{5}{3}$ ت̈meanings, motivation, learning facilities, and student apathy leading to $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ wreduced attention in class.
neịy u!sey f!reর́s uełin
Another was conducted by Nadia Balqis (2018), aimed to investigate Jand analyze the types of problems encountered by second-grade students at $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\square}$ The third, by Nunik Rahmawati (2012) aimed to investigate the difficulties experienced by eighth-grade students at SMP Negeri 1 Borobudur

In learning English vocabulary during the academic year of 2011/2012. The $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ oresearch utilized a descriptive quantitative method to analyze the data $\overline{0}$ ${ }_{0}{ }^{\text {D }}$ numerically. The population of the study consisted of 222 students divided ${ }^{3}$ into seven classes. The findings revealed that the mean score for vocabulary ¢roficiency was 15.59 , with a standard deviation of 3.164 . The highest score $\bar{z}$
${ }^{\text {obtained was }} 22$, the lowest score was 7 , and the maximum possible score was $\sim_{\pi} 30$. Based on the ideal mean and ideal standard deviation, it can be concluded $\stackrel{\pi}{0}$ That the students' mastery of vocabulary fell into the poor category. The $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ $ᄃ_{\text {students still faced difficulties during vocabulary assessments. The aspects of }}$ vocabulary learning that posed less serious difficulties for students were word meaning, pronunciation, and usage, while spelling was categorized as the least serious difficulty.

The fourth, by Hernawati (2015) aimed to enhance students' English vocabulary through the use of funny stories at SMP Negeri 2 Duampanua, ${ }_{\sim}^{\sim}$ Kab. Pinrang. The research question addressed whether the Funny Stories $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ ${ }_{\square}^{\infty}$ Technique could effectively improve students' English vocabulary. The $\stackrel{\curvearrowleft}{\sim}$ Eresearcher employed a pre-experimental method, including pre-test, treatment, Cand post-test stages. The population consisted of 140 students from four E. second-year classes at SMP Negeri 2 Duampanua (academic year 2014-2015), © تwith a sample of 30 students selected using sampling techniques. The research
埗assessments. Descriptive analysis of the data indicated a mean score of 30.83 before the treatment and 63.16 after the treatment, demonstrating students' ne!̣y uise> f!̣e

Ivocabulary achievement. The research findings were supported by inferential $\underset{\pi}{\pi}$ ○statistics using a t -test, which revealed a significant difference between pre-亏 ${ }_{\mathrm{N}}$ test and post-test results in vocabulary building using the Funny Stories ${ }^{3}$ Technique $(\mathrm{t}-\mathrm{value}=14.96, \mathrm{t}$-table $=2.045$ ). Thus, the implementation of Cunny stories as a teaching strategy resulted in a significant improvement in z $\mathrm{c}^{\text {students' }}$ vocabulary achievement.
 $\stackrel{\text { ®. }}{\wedge_{\text {mastery }} \text {. The objectives were to identify the students' difficulties in }}$ vocabulary mastery and determine the factors contributing to these difficulties. The research utilized a qualitative research design, employing questionnaires and interviews as data collection instruments. The researcher interviewed three students selected by the teacher to ensure equal opportunity for participation. The study involved 20 participants who completed the $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ questionnaire. The findings revealed that second-grade students at SMPN 1 $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ ${ }_{\text {an }}$ Baula encountered numerous difficulties in vocabulary mastery, specifically in $\stackrel{\square}{\sim}$ Pronunciation, spelling, and word meaning. These difficulties were influenced Gby factors such as the disparity between written and spoken English, limited E. popportunities for English interaction and practice, inconsistencies in word $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6}$. تspelling, confusion caused by similar words with different meanings, and
spelling, confusion caused by similar words with different meanings, and
o
जincorrect pronunciation due to dissimilarities between English and Indonesian ulta neị wisey f!rés uet

The fifth, by Reskiawan et al. (2020) aimed to investigate the odifficulties faced by first-grade students at SMPN 1 Baula in vocabulary sounds..
©
I odifficulties encountered by students in vocabulary mastery at SMPN 1亏
${ }_{0}$ JKebonsari Madiun. The research aims to answer three key questions: 1) What - are the difficulties faced by students in vocabulary mastery? 2) What factors テ ©contribute to students' difficulties in vocabulary mastery? 3) What strategies $\bar{z}^{\prime}$ do teachers employ to address these difficulties? The study adopts a ${ }^{\infty}$ © qualitative approach with a case study design, focusing on the ninth-grade ఎ
Jostudents at SMPN 1 Kebonsari Madiun. Data collection methods include ®
ᄃobservation, interviews, and questionnaires. Data analysis involves data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. The findings reveal that students face difficulties in vocabulary mastery, such as improper use of vocabulary references, challenges in remembering and pronouncing words, and struggles with writing. Factors contributing to these difficulties include a lack of home-based learning, reluctance to use dictionaries, ${ }_{\sim}^{\sim}$ diminished motivation in memorizing vocabulary, and decreased interest in $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ ${ }_{\square}^{0}$ English lessons. Teachers address these difficulties by employing questioning $\stackrel{2}{2}$ Etechniques.
Based on the relevant research above, it appears that there are
Based on the relevant research above, it appears that there are
Based on the relevant research above, it appears that there are
Based on the relevant research above, it appears that there are ulta
20bstacles in mastering English vocabulary.
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The last, this case study by Karimatul Aritsya (2018) examines the b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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## C. .Operational Concept

From the previous theoretical review, the researcher had discussed a term of student's obstacles in mastery English vocabulary at SMAN Bernas Province of Riau.

The indicators of students obstacles in mastery English vocabulary based on Thornbury (2002), Brown (2000) and Reskiawan (2020) are follows:
a. Pronunciation and Spelling
b. Word meaning
c. Students attitude/behavior
d. Teaching and learning in the English class
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## A. Research Design

 cresearch is a survey research (Gay, and E. Mills, 2012). According to Creswell $\stackrel{\subset}{\sim}(2005)$, survey research design are produce in quantitative research because ๑
Tresearcher collecting the data using questionnaire which investigators survey $\stackrel{\overline{0}}{ᄃ_{\text {t }}}$
to a simple or to the entire population of people to describe the attitude, opinion, behavior, or characteristic of population. And descriptive research is concerned with how what is or what exists is related to some preceding event that has influenced or affected a present condition or event (Cohen et al., 2000, p. 169).

In essence, what researchers want to find out is how the members of a ค population distribute themselves on one or more variables (Fraenkel et al., त ©2012). In this procedure, survey researchers collect quantitative, numbered Bdata using questionnaires (e.g., mailed questionnaires) or interviews (e.g., one-Son-one interviews) and statistically analyze the data to describe trends about oresponses to questions and to test research questions or hypotheses (Creswell, $\stackrel{\omega}{\omega}$ 2005)

Based on the statements above, it can be seen that descriptive research s a research design where the researcher surveys the people to describe the

## METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

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Iattitudes，opinions，behaviors，or characteristics that concerns with the 줒 oproblem exist recently．In this research，there will one variable．

The method of research which concerns itself with the present phenomena in terms of conditions，practices beliefs，processes relationships or $\subset$ trends invariably is termed as＂descriptive survey study＂．This type of research之 method is not simply amassing and tabulating facts but includes proper $\stackrel{\subset}{\infty}$ analyses，interpretation，comparisons，identification of trends and （1） prelationships．The survey research employs applications of scientific method － $\subseteq$ by critically analyzing and examining the source materials，by analyzing and interpreting data，and by arriving at generalization and prediction（Salaria， 2012，p．1）．

In this research，the researcher wanted to find the existing phenomena or the obstacles in mastery English vocabulary at SMAN Bernas Province of Riau．It was conducted in some phases includes collecting data，analyzing data ${ }_{\sim}^{\infty}$ and drawing the conclusion．Besides，the researcher also use library references $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ to collect the related data for this research．Therefore，the researcher＇s purpose完 is to know how the student＇s obstacles mastery English vocabulary especially in the eleventh grade of SMAN Bernas Province of Riau．
光。
B．Time and Location of the research
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C.ISubject and Object of the Research.

$$
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$$

## 1. Subject of the Research

The subject of this research was be the eleventh grade students of SMAN Bernas Province of Riau.

## Object of the Research

The object of the research was be the Students obstacles in mastery English vocabulary at the eleventh grade of SMAN Bernas Province of Riau.
D. Population and Sample of the Research

## 1. Population of the Research

According to Creswell (2012, p. 142) a population is a group of individuals that have same characteristic. The population of this research was the eleventh grade students of SMAN Bernas Province of Riau. The
 specification of the population is revealed on the following table:

Table III. 1
Population of the Eleventh Grade at SMAN Bernas Province of Riau

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There will be seven classes of the eleventh grade students at SMAN Bernas Province of Riau, which consisted of two major. The total population were 211 students.

## Sample of the Research

According to Creswell (2012, p. 627), sample is a subgroup of the target population that researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population. It means the researcher can select the sample of individuals who are representative to entire population. In this research, the researcher uses proportional random sampling technique. In this sampling, the members of populations under this study will be gotten equal opportunities to be sample. Proportional Random sampling technique, which is a random sampling technique taking into account the proportions and considerations between the numbers of members of the population (Riyanto, 2011).

The typical procedure used in simple random sampling is to assign a number to each individual (or site) in the population and then use a random numbers table, available in many statistic books, to select the individuals (or site) for the sample (Creswell, 2012) . According to Arikunto (2010), if the population is more than 100, the researcher should take the sample in the range of $10-15 \%, 20-25 \%$, or more. So, the researcher was taken $20 \%$ students of the population it means 43 students as the sample from the total population (211 students).


Istudent's offline. The research questionnaire was presented using a Likert 줒
©scale to obtain information from participants. According to Bertram (2006),亏 ${ }_{0}$ the Likert scale is a psychometric response scale primarily used in ${ }^{3}$-questionnaires to obtain participants' preferences or level of agreement with a
 $\subset$ statement or a series of statements. Responses from the questionnaire were z $\omega^{\text {analyzed }}$ by observing the items that were checked the most on the scale. $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ Questionnaire scores were calculated using a five-point Likert rating scale. ล

סThe scale used in questionnaire to specify the students' level agreement and $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$
$\subset^{\text {disagreement were based on the following criteria of Brown (2001). }}$

Table III. 3
Level agreement and disagreement

| Scale | Agreement | Percent | Level of problem |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Strongly agree | $90-100 \%$ | Very high |
| 4 | Agree | $70-89 \%$ | High |
| 3 | Uncertain | $50-69 \%$ | Moderate |
| 2 | Disagree | $30-49 \%$ | Low |
| 1 | Strongly disagree | $10-29 \%$ | Very low |

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| $\mathbf{N o}_{0}^{\sigma}$ | Indicators |
| :---: | :---: |
| (1) | Pronunciation and Spelling |

Table III. 4
Item Distribution of the Questionnaire

| Question | Item | References |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. I felt difficulty in vocabulary mastery because the differences between the written and the pronunciation. <br> 2. I felt difficulty because the | 1-3 | (Gower et al. 1995) <br> (Thornbury, 2002) |

2. I felt difficulty because the differences between Indonesian and English spelling.
3. I felt difficulty in vocabulary mastery because the writing the words or sounds spelling mismatches.
4. I feel difficulty vocabulary mastery in terms of synonyms.
5. I feel difficulty vocabulary mastery in terms of antonyms.
6. I feel difficulty vocabulary mastery because some word are similar in form but different in meaning.
7. I feel difficulty in vocabulary mastery because I am afraid of making mistake in producing certain word.
8. I feel difficulty in vocabulary mastery because I never practice the vocabulary in daily communication or written practices.
9. I feel difficulty in vocabulary mastery because I forget easily the vocabulary that have been learned.
10. I think, learning vocabulary is difficulty because teacher's explanation of meaning (definition of words) is unclear.
11. I think, learning vocabulary is difficulty because the teacher teaches the spelling of words unclearly.
12. I think, learning vocabulary is difficulty because the teacher's technique in learning vocabulary is very bored.
13. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



## F. ITechnique of Data Analysis

줒

For the technique of data analysis, researcher applies a quantitative ${ }^{2}$ analysis. According to Nunan (2002), quantitative research describes a -researcher problem though a description to trends or a need for an explanation 즈줄 $\complement_{\text {of the relationship among variables collecting numeric data from a large }}$ Z
Cnumber of people using instruments with present questions and responses. $\stackrel{5}{6}$
${ }_{0}$ This research analyzed of students problem in mastery English vocabulary and The formula as follows:
$\stackrel{ }{\perp}$

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

Where:
$P=$ Number of Percentage
$\mathrm{F}=$ Frequency
$\underset{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{\infty}} \stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \mathrm{n}=$ Number of Sample
$\sqrt[6]{2}$ The researcher analyzed the problem by identifying the incorrect .answer from each part of questions. The researcher analyzed the student's problem in mastery English speaking vocabulary at eleventh grade students of $\underset{\sim}{2}$ SMAN Bernas Province of Riau. The data collection was analyzed by using 윤 SPSS 17.0 version and Microsoft Excel to know measurement.

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 it was found that students faced three main obstacles in mastering their ${ }^{\circ}$ © Vocabulary: pronunciation and spelling (75.03\%), word meaning ( $78.13 \%$ ), Tand attitude and behavior ( $74.88 \%$ ). The research indicates that these areas pose significant challenges for students in their vocabulary acquisition. Furthermore, the teaching and learning in the English class were considered a moderate obstacle $(53.79 \%)$. This suggests that there may be certain challenges or limitations in the instructional methods, resources, or classroom dynamics that impact the effectiveness of vocabulary teaching and learning.

## B. Suggestion


Based on the findings, the researcher wishes to provide some advice to ~readers, particularly for future research, after studying the results:
. For Students

The students should be enrich their experiences in vocabulary mastery. They also need to increase their motivation and interest to learn vocabulary well. For students who want to master in mastery English vocabulary, the researcher recommended some suggestions; the first, besides hearing, students also need to see the word, because the spelling (spelling) can be different from the way it is interpreted. Secondly When
acquiring new vocabulary, it is important to find out the synonyms and antonyms of the word in order to reach an understanding of its meaning. Third practice speaking more and don't be afraid to make mistakes in learning vocabulary.

For English Teacher
The researcher have some valuable suggestions, especially for the teachers in teaching English First, teacher must be able to give clear examples of writing and pronouncing words. Second, teachers must be explaining exactly synonyms, antonyms, and words that are similar but have different meanings. The last, teacher must also be able to motivate students to practice and practice more often in using new vocabulary.
3. For Researchers

The researcher believes that this study is incomplete and imperfect, and therefore, requires further investigation by future researchers. It is suggested that future researchers utilize qualitative research methods to provide a more comprehensive explanation of this study. Since this study only employed a questionnaire, the results may not cover all aspects experienced by the students. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct more indepth research using qualitative methods.
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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan,
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wa

## QUESTIONNAIRE

 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau


K cipta

## RUẺTIONS

This questionnaires for research only and does not affect your grade. (Ini hanya unFurk keperluan penelitian dan tidak mempengaruhi nilai Anda.)
Pla ${ }^{\text {ase }}$ write your name and class. (Tulis nama dan kelas Anda.)
c. Please read and understand each item of the following questionnaires before giyging answer. (Baca dan pahami setiap pernyataan/pertanyaan sebelum memberikan jawerban)
4. There are four answers in this questionnaires:

SA : Strongly Agree / Sangat Setuju
A $\stackrel{\text { し }}{\text { © : Agree / Setuju }}$
N : Neutral / Netral
D : Disagree / Tidak Setuju
SDA : Strongly Disagree/Sangat Tidak Setuju
5. Put a checklist $(\sqrt{ })$ mark for answer that you choose. (Silahkan berikan tanda ceklis $\left(V^{\prime}\right)$ untuk jawaban yang anda pilih)

| No | Statement | SA | A | N | D | SDA |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | I felt difficulty in vocabulary mastery because the <br> differences between the written and the <br> pronunciation. <br> (Saya merasa kesulitan dalam penguasaan kosa kata <br> karena perbedaan antara tulisan dan pengucapan) |  |  |  |  |  |
| m |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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Appendix II
Student's Responses of Questionnaire

N b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
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| 6) <br> 工 <br> 0 <br> त <br> ? <br> 1 | I feel difficulty vocabulary mastery because some word are similar in form but different in meaning. (Saya merasa kesulitan dalam penguasaan kosa kata karena beberapa kata memiliki bentuk yang mirip tetapi maknanya berbeda) | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \underset{0}{2} \\ & 0 \\ & 3 \\ & \vdots \\ & \bar{x} \end{aligned}$ | I feel difficulty in vocabulary mastery because I am afraid of making mistake in producing certain word. (Saya merasa kesulitan dalam penguasaan kosa kata karena saya takut membuat kesalahan dalam menghasilkan kata tertentu.) | $r$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sigma}{Z} \\ & \omega \\ & C \\ & \cdots \\ & \pi \end{aligned}$ | I feel difficulty in vocabulary mastery because I never practice the vocabulary in daily communication or written practices. (Saya merasa kesulitan dalam penguasaan kosa kata karena saya tidak pernah mempraktekkan kosa kata dalam komunikasi sehari-hari atau praktik tertulis) |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{y}{0} \\ & \stackrel{1}{\square} \end{aligned}$ | I feel difficulty in vocabulary mastery because I forget easily the vocabulary that have been learned. (Saya merasa kesulitan dalam penguasaan kosa kata karena mudah lupa dengan kosa kata yang telah dipelajari) |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
| 10. | I think, learning vocabulary is difficulty because teacher's explanation of meaning (definition of words) is unclear. <br> (Menurut saya, belajar kosa kata itu sulit karena penjelasan guru tentang arti (definisi kata) tidak jelas) |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| 11. | I think, learning vocabulary is difficulty because the teacher teaches the spelling of words unclearly. (Menurut saya, belajar kosa kata itu sulit karena guru mengajarkan ejaan kata yang kurang jelas) |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | I think, learning vocabulary is difficulty because the teacher's technique in learning vocabulary is very bored. <br> (Menurut saya, belajar kosa kata itu sulit karena teknik guru dalam mengajarkan kosa kata sangat membosankan) |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

Z b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

: Alya Nuri Agustin.
$: \frac{3}{0} 1 \cdot$ Mipa 4
D
RUETIONS
T조
This questionnaires for research only and does not affect your grade. (Ini hanya unterk keperluan penelitian dan tidak mempengaruhi nilai Anda.)
Please write your name and class. (Tulis nama dan kelas Anda.)
Please read and understand each item of the following questionnaires before giong answer. (Baca dan pahami setiap pernyataan/pertanyaan sebelum memberikan jawaban)
4. Thbere are four answers in this questionnaires:

SAㅎ﹎ : Strongly Agree / Sangat Setuju
$\mathrm{A} \subset$ : Agree / Setuju
N : Neutral / Netral
D : Disagree / Tidak Setuju
SDA : Strongly Disagree / Sangat Tidak Setuju
5. Put a checklist ( $\sqrt{ }$ ) mark for answer that you choose. (Silahkan berikan tanda ceklis (V) untuk jawaban yang anda pilih)

| No | Statement | SA | A | N | D | SDA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.$\infty$ <br>  <br> $\stackrel{1}{0}$ | I felt difficulty in vocabulary mastery because the differences between the written and the pronunciation. <br> (Saya merasa kesulitan dalam penguasaan kosa kata karena perbedaan antara tulisan dan pengucapan) |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
| $$ | I felt difficulty because the differences between Indonesian and English spelling. (Saya merasa kesulitan karena perbedaan ejaan bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa Inggris) |  | $N$ |  |  |  |
|  | I felt difficulty in vocabulary mastery because the writing the words or sounds spelling mismatches. (Saya merasa kesulitan dalam penguasaan kosa kata karena penulisan kata atau bunyi ejaan tidak sesuai) |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4. } \\ & \text { n } \\ & \text { en } \\ & \underset{7}{2} \end{aligned}$ | I feel difficulty vocabulary mastery in terms of synonyms. <br> (Saya merasa kesulitan menguasai kosakata dalam hal sinonim) |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
|  | I feel difficulty vocabulary mastery in terms of antonyms. <br> (Saya merasa kesulitan menguasai kosakata dalam hal antonym) |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |

neig wisey
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
 Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.






2．Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b．Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau a．Pengutipan tramya untun wopontingan porddidikan，pe
 （C）Hakcipt
（2）


```
    n
```

ord Meanings

| Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| 7 | 16.3 | 16.3 | 23.3 |
| 25 | 58.1 | 58.1 | 81.4 |
| 8 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 100.0 |
| 43 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

## Word Meanings

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 速d | DA | 2 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
|  | N | 6 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 18.6 |
| 束 苍 | A | 24 | 55.8 | 55.8 | 74.4 |
| \$ O | SA | 11 | 25.6 | 25.6 | 100.0 |
| 事 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | Total | 43 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |
|  |  | Studen | ts Attitide | Behavior |  |
|  | 2 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 1 | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative <br> Percent |
|  |  | 3 7 25 8 43 | 7.0 16.3 58.1 18.6 100.0 | 7.0 16.3 58.1 18.6 100.0 | 7.0 23.3 81.4 100.0 |

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neiy uisey f！．
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.


Students Attitide Behavior

| Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| 13 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 34.9 |
| 22 | 51.2 | 51.2 | 86.0 |
| 6 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 100.0 |
|  | 43 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.




Teaching and Lerning in the English Class


|  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative <br> Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SDA | 4 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 9.3 |
| DA | 21 | 48.8 | 48.8 | 58.1 |
| N | 9 | 20.9 | 20.9 | 79.1 |
| $A \underset{\sim}{\sim}$ | 6 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 93.0 |
| SA ${ }_{0}$ | 3 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 |
| Totáa | 43 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau © Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan,
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wa
b．Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau．
2．Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh kary


## エ

© ：Permohonan SK pembimbing 4 lembar
$\qquad$
yang bērtanda tangan dibawah ini ： Nama．
$\qquad$ $\stackrel{0}{ᄃ} / \mathrm{HP}$

Tempat／tanggal lahir
：Pangkalan Kerinci， 28 Maret 2001
VI／ 2022
：Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Dengan ini saya mengajukan kepada bapak／ibu permohonan SK pembimbing dengan ＂AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS＇PROBLEM IN BUILDING UP ENGLISH GOCABULARY DURING COVID－19 PANDEMIC AT THE ELEVEN GRADE OF SMả̃ BERNAS PROVINSI RIAU IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2021／2022＂
Ad hued＇ueıode｜ue屯

> Semester / Tahun

Jurusan

Foto éopy kartu tanda mahasiswa
．Foto eopy kartu rencana study
3．Foto copy kartu hasil study
4．Foto gopy sinopsis
E震engan demikian surat permohonan ini saya sampaikan sekiranya bapak／ibu dapat nセ̉empertimbắngkan，atas perhatian saya ucapkan terima kasih．
kritik atau tinjauan気㙀u masalah．

MENG道TAHUI， Ketuà－Jurusan


NIP．198106界2008012017

Hormat Saya，


Endang Golis L Tobing
NIM． 11910421251


## SURAT PERMOHONAN PERGANTIAN JUDUL

 Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau

Kepada Yth
믈Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan
Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru Di tempat

Dengan Hormat
Sayayang bertandatangan di bawah ini
${ }_{\pi}^{\infty}$ Nama : Endang Golis L Tobing
${ }^{0}$ NIM : 11910421251
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul skripsi : Student's obstacles in developing English vocabulary at the eleventh grade of SMAN Bernas province of Riau

Dengan ini saya mengajukan permohonan judul saya yang sebelumnya "Student's problem in building up English vocabulary at the eleventh grade of SMAN Bernas province of Riau" menjadi "Student's obstacles in developing English vocabulary at the eleventh grade of SMAN Bernas province of Riau"

Alasan pergantian judul adalah:
Judul/ditemukan sama dengan skripsi kampus lain.
Dem灾kian surat permohonan ini saya buat, atas perhatiannya saya ucapkan terima kasih.

NIP. F197905122007101001



Diketahui Oleh
Ketua Jurusan

Dr. Faurina Anastasia, S.S, M.Hum.
NIP. 1981061 P2008042017

Permohonan SK Pembimbing : 4 Lembar

Fakutas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan
UIN\$USKA RIAU
Di Pekanbaru

Assałämu'alaikum Wr.Wb Dengan
hormat,
Saya-yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

|  | Nama | : Endang Golis L Tobing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | NIM/ HP | : 11910421251/081365031734 |
| (1) | Tempat/Tanggal lahir : | : Pangkalan Kerinci/ 28 Maret 2001 |
| D | Semester | : VIII/ 2023 |
| $\stackrel{\sim}{\square}$ | Jurusan | : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |

Dengan ini saya mengajukan kepada bapak/ibu permohonan SK pembimbing dengan judul "Student's obstacles in developing English vocabulary at the eleventh grade of SMAN Bernas province of Riau".

Adapun pembimbing yang direkomendasikan oleh ketua jurusan adalah: Dr. Bukhori, S.Pd.I, M.Pd.

Dengan ini saya melampirkan sebagai persyaratan:

1. Foto Copy Kartu Tanda Mahasiswa (KTM)

20 Foto Copy Kartu Rencana Studi (KRS)
3 ( ${ }^{\text {en }}$ Foto Copy Kartu Hasil Studi (KHS)
45 Foto Copy Sinopsis

Demikian permohonan ini saya sampaikan, atas bantuannya saya ucapkan terimakasih.
Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Mengetahui


Dr. Faurina Anastasia, S.S, M.Hum.
NIP. 98106112008012017
ne!ty u!̣ser j!.u

Hormat Saya


Endang Golis L Tobing
NIM. 11910421251

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
J. H. R. Soebrantas No. 155 Km . 18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO, BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya


:Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/8271/2023
Biasa
:-
Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)

Kepada
Yth. Dr. Bukhori, S.Pd.I, M.Pd.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh
Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa

| Nama $:$ ENDANG GOLIS LTOBING |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| NIM $:$ | 11910421251 |
| Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |  |
| Judul : Students obstacles in developing English vocabulary at the eleventh grade of |  |
|  | SMAN Bernas province of Riau |

Agar dapat membimbing hal-hal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan dengan Redaksi dan Teknik Penulisan Skripsi sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan. Atas kesediaan Saudara dihaturkan terima kasih.
 Temberisan :
Dekañ Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau
of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN


FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
Alamat : J. H. R. Soebrantas Km. 15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Teip. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129


Dethgan harapan Dosen Pembimbing dapat memperhatikan keputusan seminar ini dalam memperbaiki prgiosal mahasiswa yang dibimbing
 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh kar

## NOTA PERBAIKAN SKRIPSI

Selasa, 20 Juni 2023<br>Pukul : 08.00-10.00<br>Dr. Faurina Anastasia, S.S, M.Hum.<br>Kurnia Budiyanti, M.Pd.<br>Harum Nastasha, M.Pd.<br>Rizki Amelia, M.Pd.<br>Endang Golis L Tobing<br>Nim : 11910421251

Revise the research problem; Revise the conausion !
Revise the sampuing!
Revise the oprational Concept! Revise the abstract, references

Lama perbaikan : 1 (satu) bulan sejak tanggal ujian
Catatan untuk pemeriksaan setelah diperbaiki

dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



(Kurnia Budiyanti, M.Pd.)
Telah diperiksa dan disetujui Penguji
$\qquad$
Telah dipieriksa dan disetujui Penguji III Telah diperriksa dan disetujui Penguji IV


Ketika perbaikan skripsi yang dicoret-coret waktu ujian harus dibawa.
 T T T $4 \begin{aligned} & \text { Pekanbaru, O6 Juli } \\ & \text { Penguji II/Panitia }\end{aligned}$

Kurnia Budiyanti, M.Pd.<br>NIK. 130117076



# KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA 

: Proposal
: :
: Dr. Bukhori, S.Pd.I, M.Pd.
: 1197905122007101001
: Endang Golis L Tobing
: 11910421251

: Bimbingan Proposal苞 Tanggal | Tanggal |
| :---: |
| Konsultasi |
| B1 |
| Maret 2022 |

- 

(Binal
 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau © Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan,
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang w Appendix V
Research Letters

# UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN 



FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
JI. H. R. Soebrantas No. 155 Km .18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. ( 0761 ) 561647 Fax. (0761) 561647 Web.www.ftk.uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail: eftak_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id



On. Q4/F.II.4/PP.00.9/1292/2023
Pekanbaru, 25 Januari 2023

```
Bia?a
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Nama & Endang Golis L Tobing \\
NIM & \(: 11910421251\) \\
Semester/Tahun & :VII (Tujuh)/2023 \\
Program Studi & : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris \\
Fakultas & :Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau
\end{tabular}
ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan Prariset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan penelitiannya di Instansi yang saudara pimpin.
\(\underset{\sim}{\text { ® }}\) Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.

Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



\title{
KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN
}


\section*{FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING}

JI. H. R. Soebrantas No. 155 Km. 18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647

1 (马atu) Proposal
Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset
Kēảada
Ytht Gubernur Riau
CqKKepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu
ᄃProvinsi Riau
Dies Pekanbaru
๗
Assolamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh
む. Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa

Nama
NIM
Semester/Tahun
Program Studi
Fakultas

Endang Golis L Tobing
11910421251
VII (Tujuh)/ 2023
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau
ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya : Students Problem In Building Up English Vocabulary At The Eleventh Grade Of SMAN Bernas Province Of Riau
Lokasi Penelitian : SMAN Bernas Provinsi Riau
Wastu Penelitian : 3 Bulan (01 Februari 2023 s.d 01 Mei 2023)



N

Alamat : JI. H. Abdul Jalil Pangkalan Kerinci Telp. (0813-7283-5411, Kode Pos 28300 \(\hat{\gamma}^{300140, ~ N S S ~: ~ 304040601014, ~ N P S N ~ 10494192, ~ A k r e d i t a s i ~ A, ~ E m a i l ~: ~ s m a n b e r n a s l @ g m a i l . c o m ~}\) indungi Undang-Undêㅐㅜㄴg pan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

 \({ }_{\text {berranda }}^{\text {con }}\)
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Nama
Nipw
0

```
: SUWIRTI, S.Pd
: 196510242002122002
: Kepala Sekolah


3engan ini menerangkan bahwa :

\section*{: ENDANG GOEIS L TODNNO}

Tempat tanggal Lahir
: Pangkalan Kerinci, 28 Maret 2001
: 11910421251
: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
: UIN SUSKA Riau
Perguruan Tinggi
\(\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\sim}\) Gemberikan izin kepada yang bersangkutan untuk melakukan Prariset/penelitian di SMAN Bernas B Bîmus Provinsi Riau.
\(\stackrel{3}{3}\)
Demikianesurat Keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaiman mestinya.


© Alamat ：Jl．H．Abdul Jalil Pangkalan Kerinci Telp．（0813－7283－5411，Kode Pos 28300

\title{
SURAT KETERANGAN RISET／PENELITIAN
}

Nomor ：．1／SMAN－B／P．801／II／2023／024

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini ：


Dengan ini menerangkan bahwa ：
Nama
Tempat tanggal Lahir
NIM ： 11910421251
Fakultas／Jurusan
Jenjang
Perguruan Tinggi
：SUWIRTI，S．Pd
： 196510242002122001
Kepala Sekolah

\section*{ENDANG GOLIS L TOBING}
：Pangkalan Kerinci， 28 Maret 2001
：Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
：S 1
：UIN SUSKA Riau

Benar telah melakukan Riset／Penelitian dengan Judul STUDENT＇S PROBLEM IN BUID丅 \({ }^{\top}\) ING UP ENGLISH VOCABULARY AT THE ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMAN BERENAS PROVINCE OF RIAU di SMAN Bernas Binsus Provinsi Riau pada tanggal 10－ 14 Fébruari 2023.
\(\stackrel{C}{8}\)
Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat dengan sebenar－benarnya untuk dapat dipergignakan sebagaiman mestinya．

Pangkalan Kerinci， 14 Februari 2023

avid vysas nin
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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang w

\title{
Appendix VI Documentation
}


2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.


\({ }^{2000}\)



2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.




\section*{CURRICULUM VITAE}

Endang Golis L Tobing is the daughter of Mr. Hasiholan Lumban Tobing and Mrs. Suriani. She was born on Pangkalan Kerinci, March 28th, 2001. In 2013, she graduated from SDN 011 Tepian Batu. She also finished her study at SMPN Bernas Binsus Pelalawan regency in 2016 and SMAN Bernas Binsus Province of Riau in 2019.

In 2019, she was accepted to be a student at English Education Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, UIN Suska Riau. On July 2022, she was doing KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata) program in Lubuk Ogung villages. Then, she was doing Pre-Service Teacher Practice (PPL) program at SMA Islam As-Shofa Pekanbaru on September until December 2022. To fulfill requirements for undergraduate Degree in English Education, she conducted the research on February 2023 by the thesis entitled "Student's Obstacles in \(\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}\)
Dejreloping English Vocabulary at The Eleventh Grade of Sman Bernas Province \(\stackrel{\square}{2}\) of Riau".
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[^1]:    ne！̣ wịse＞f！neर́S

[^2]:    

