

DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN THE JAKARTA POST

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Abstract

Many people do not know that morpheme and word are interrelated. A word can be a morpheme and can be formed by combination of morphemes. Moreover, there are many types of morpheme with its function that affects either the sentence or the meaning. Because of the morpheme impact, the writer wants to analyse about morpheme in the articles from The Jakarta Post newspaper by its appropriateness for analysis. The writer relates it to the theory from Victoria Fromkin about the types of morpheme; those are derivational and inflectional morpheme. This analysis aims to find out which word formed by derivational morpheme, which word formed by inflectional morpheme, how the indicated word formed and what kind of alteration are found. The writer uses the descriptive qualitative method. From 6 data for derivational morpheme, the writer found 8 words formed by derivational morpheme and from 8 data for inflectional morpheme, there are 29 words formed by inflectional morpheme. From the data, the writer found that each morpheme has its function and impact the meaning, class of word or the grammatical function of the base word. By this paper, people know how prefixes and suffixes affect the word.

Keywords: *Forming, Morpheme, Word*

INTRODUCTION

People usually consider word as the smallest unit in English. Whereas on linguistics, the smallest unit of English has studied on morphology, that is morphemes. For example, the word “*developer*” and “*development*”, actually come from the same based word that is “*develop*”. Indeed, the meaning of these words are similar. The thing that makes them have different meaning is their suffixes. This means, in English suffixes have an important role in forming a word and if people study more about it, this should help them to learn the language. Because of that reason, the writer decides to discuss about morphemes especially about the types of morphemes.

A morpheme is the smallest unit in English linguistics which form word. A word can be formed by a morpheme or the combination of morphemes. These are definitions about morpheme from some experts.

Embick (2015: 6) defined that morpheme is the idea that the grammar contains representations of the sound and meaning facets of language: that is, representations of sound and meaning in terms of features. So, a morpheme is not only about meaning but it also contains the sound element of word.

Hippisley and Stump (2017: 117) declared that morphemes as the minimal contentful elements. It means a morpheme is the minimum qualifying unit element which has been seen as smallest unit in English linguistics.

Genetti and Adelman (2014: 72) stated, "If we add *un-* to that word *believable*, we have yet another word, this one with the opposite meaning: *un-believable* 'not able to be believed.' Each of the meaningful parts of a word, like *believe*, *-able*, and *un-*, is called a morpheme." It can be concluded that morpheme is a section of word that has an own meaning and affects to the meaning of the word that its added.

Based on the definitions from some experts above the writer concludes that a morpheme is the the origin of word and the minimal unit of English linguistic which has a meaning. It might be seen as a word or as the part of word. It has grammatical function that might changes either the meaning or the grammatical.

A morpheme is divided into free morpheme and bound morpheme. Charstairs-McCarthy (2002: 18) explained, 'Morphemes that can stand on their own are called free, and ones that cannot are bound'. It means a morpheme which stand as a word called free morpheme and the other which can not stand as a word called bound morpheme.

A bound morpheme has two types, there are Derivational and inflectional morpheme.

Derivational Morpheme

Fromkin et al., (2014: 44) explained that when a derivational morphemes is added to a base, it adds meaning. It means that derivational morpheme creates new word and new meaning.

According to Critten et al., (2014) derivational morphemes may occur at the beginning (prefixes) or end of a word (suffixes) and produce semantic changes by transforming the grammatical form of a word.” It means derivational morpheme is the affixes that change the word meaning.

According to the experts’s explanation above the writer concludes that derivational morpheme is affixes. It can change the meaning of the based word and create new word. The meaning can be changed to the opposite meaning, from positive to negative. Like a morpheme *Dis-* on the word *Disagree*. The based word is *Agree* that has meaning approving something. But, when it is added *Dis-* the meaning changes to be the opposite side or did not approving.

In general, Fromkin et al., (2014:45) categorizes derivational morphemes into

Noun to Adjective boy + -ish virtu + -ous Elizabeth + -an pictur + -esque affection + -ate health + -ful alcohol + -ic	Verb to Noun acquitt + -al clear + -ance accus + -ation sing + -er conform + -ist predict + -ion	Adjective to Adverb exact + -ly
Noun to Verb moral + -ize vaccin + -ate hast + -en im- + prison be- + friend en- + joy in- + habit	Adjective to Noun tall + -ness specific + -ity feudal + -ism free + -dom	Verb to Adjective read + -able creat + -ive migrat + -ory run(n) + -y
Adjective to Verb en + large en + dear en + rich		
Some derivational affixes do not cause a change in grammatical class.		
Noun to Noun friend + -ship human + -ity king + -dom New Jersey + -ite vicar + -age Paul + -ine America + -n libr(ary) + -arian mono- + theism dis- + advantage ex- + wife auto- + biography un- + employment	Verb to Verb un- + do re- + cover dis- + believe auto- + destruct	Adjective to Adjective pink + -ish red + -like a- + moral il- + legal in- + accurate un- + happy semi- + annual dis- + agreeable sub- + minimal

Figure I
Pictures of Derivational’s types (Fromkin et al., 2014: 45)

It means derivational morpheme is divided into two types in common groups. The first is derivational morphemes that changes the part of speech. The second is derivational morphemes that do not change the part of speech. After added by derivational morpheme, the class word of the base word does not change.

Inflectional Morpheme

Fromkin et al., (2014: 46) stated that Inflectional morpheme marks properties such as tense, number, person and forth, such as bound morphemes. It means Inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that describing the tenses, the numbers, the person, etc on the sentence.

According to Hazen (2014: 185) “Inflectional suffixes set up relationships and affect the grammar.” It can be assumed that inflectional Morpheme has grammatical function. It affects not only a word but also a sentence in a whole.

Allerton (2017: 214) mentioned that inflectional affixes like noun plural-(e)s, verb past -(e)d, verbal-ing leave the major class unchanged, but do determine the subcategory, such as past or plural, which may have to agree with another word in the sentence. So, Inflectional morpheme does not change the class word of the based word. It influences the detail of the person, the time, the process of an action in the sentence.

According to some experts above, Inflectional morpheme is the morpheme that changes the grammatical function of the based word. Like a morpheme –s on the word *students*. The based word student is singular, but when it added –s the word changes to be a plural.

In general Fromkin et al., (2014:47) divided inflectional morpheme into some types, they are:

English Inflectional Morphemes		Examples
-s	third-person singular present	She wait-s at home.
-ed	past tense	She wait-ed at home.
-ing	progressive	She is eat-ing the donut.
-en	past participle	Mary has eat-en the donuts.
-s	plural	She ate the donut-s.
-'s	possessive	Disa's hair is short.
-er	comparative	Disa has short-er hair than Karin.
-est	superlative	Disa has the short-est hair.

Figure II
Pictures of Inflectional's types (Fromkin et al., (2014:47))

Due to the issue in above, there is an object which has an appropriateness for morpheme analysis, it is an article. Article is a factual written on a certain length made for publication (newspapers, magazines, newsletter, et cetera). The purposes is to convey the ideas and facts that can be convincing, educating, and entertaining. There are many types of article such as academic paper, essay, blog, portrait, et cetera. The writer chooses the article “No Indonesian affected by Hurricane Harvey” to be analyzed. The articles are taken from the Jakarta post newspaper, August 27th, 2017 page 6. Which is one of the famous English newspapers nowadays in Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHODS

Descriptive qualitative method is used in this research. The research activities include the data collection, the data analysis, and the conclusion that refers to the data analysis. The writer takes a conclusion based on the data as what it is.

The writer has searched the internet, books and journals to help her to analyze the process and to enhance the information about morphology especially about morpheme. After that, the writer analyzed the articles from the Jakarta post, added the scratch on the relevant words with the problems from the articles and verifies the data based to the theory from Victoria Fromkin (*An Introduction to Language, 2014*). Then, writer agglomerated the words on the table. The data have been selected and prepared for the paper.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Derivational Morpheme Analysis

In this chapter the writer is going to analyze which word formed by derivational morpheme from the article “No Indonesian affected by Hurricane Harvey”. The Article is from Jakarta Post newspaper. Based on Victoria Fromkin theory which has been mentioned above, there are two common groups of

derivational morpheme which is derivational morpheme that change the part of speech and derivational morpheme that do not change the part of speech.

Data I in the line 1 “**The Indonesian Foreign Ministry confirmed that no Indonesian nationals in the state of Texas have been affected by Hurricane Harvey and the massive floods that are engulfing Houston.**”

From the data I, the writer found a word fittingly formed by derivational morpheme. The word *Indonesian* is forming by *Indonesia + n*. The base word is *Indonesia* in Oxford dictionary is a noun, it is a name of country in southeast Asia.

The suffix *-n* In Oxford dictionary is used for forming an adjective from a noun, it is to indicate “made or consisting of something, or for resembling”. If there found the same case analysis of suffix *-n* writer is not going to explain more and is going to use ‘refer to’ only. After adding a suffix *-n*, the class word is still a noun that has a meaning a native or habitant of Indonesia (Oxford dictionary). It accordance the theory from Fromkin et al., *a derivational morpheme does not change grammatical class (noun to noun)*.

Data II in the line 4 “**The Foreign Ministry’s Indonesia Citizen protection director Lalu Muhammad Iqbal said that The Indonesia Consulate General in Houston was monitoring the situation closely.”**

In data II, there are four words indicated formed by derivational morpheme. They are *protection*, *director*, *situation* and *closely*. The first word, *protection* is formed by *protect + ion*. In Oxford dictionary the word *Protect* is verb that has a meaning keep safe from harm or injury.

The suffix *-ion* in Oxford dictionary is used for forming nouns denoting verbal action and denoting a resulting state or product. In this word, the *-ion* denoting verbal action. The word changes to be a noun after added by the suffix *-ion*. This data is certify the theory that *a derivational morpheme changes the part of speech (verb to noun)*.

The second word, *director*, formed by *direct + or*. In Oxford Dictionary the word *direct* it can be adjective, verb, or adverb. The verb *direct* has a meaning Control the operations of manage or govern.

In this word, the suffix *-or* is used for forming nouns and denoting a person or thing performing the action of verb. After *direct* added the suffix *-or* the class word changes to be noun. It is prove the theory *a derivational morpheme changes the part of speech (verb to noun)*.

The third word is situation. The word *situation* is formed by *situate + ion*. In Oxford dictionary the word *situate* can be a verb or an adjective. The verb *situate* means in certain place or position.

The suffix *-ion* in Oxford Dictionary is used for forming nouns denoting verbal action and denoting a resulting state or product. In this word, The suffix *-ion* is denoting a resulting state or product. After added a suffix *-ion*, the word has changes be a noun. It related to the theory that said *a derivational morpheme changes the part of speech (verb to noun)*.

The fourth word, *closely*, is formed by *close + ly*. The word *close* in Oxford dictionary can be a noun, adverb, noun or verb. The adjective *Close* means only a short distance away or apart in space or time.

The suffix *-ly* that in Oxford dictionary is used for forming an adjective, it used for having the qualities of something or for recurring at intervals of something. Also, The suffix *-ly* is used for forming an adverb from an adjective that chiefly denoting manner or degree.

The source word changes to be an adjective after added by the suffix *-ly*. It is related to the theory that *a derivational morpheme changes the part of speech (adjective to adverb)*.

Data III in the line 10 **“The Consulate general issued orders for Indonesian nationals in Texas to heed the evacuation orders made by local authorities.”**

Writer found a word forming by derivational morpheme, it was *evacuation*. It is because the word *evacuation* is forming by *evacuate + ion*. In oxford dictionary, the word *evacuate* is verb that has a meaning Remove (someone) from a place of danger to a safer place. Then, the suffix *-ion* in Oxford dictionary is used for forming nouns denoting verbal action and denoting a resulting state or product. In this word, the *-ion* denoting verbal action.

After the suffix added, the word to be a noun. It has proved the theory that *a derivational morpheme changes the part of speech (verb to noun)*.

Data IV In the line 12 “**Massive flooding Unleashed by Harvey, left Houston –the fourth- Largest city in the United States- Increasingly isolated on Sunday.**”

The writer found two words forming by derivational morpheme, the first is *unleashed* and the second is *increasingly*. The first word is forming by *un-leash-ed*. The base word is *leash* that in Oxford dictionary can be verb or noun. The verb *leash* means [with object] put a leash on something.

The prefix *un-* if it added to verb means denoting the reversal or cancelled of an action or state, it can also means denoting deprivation, separation, or reduction to a lesser state. If added to adjective means denoting the absence of a qualify or state, the last if added to noun means denoting a lack of something.

In this word the prefix *un-* is used for reversal of the action *leash* and it does not change the part of speech. It appropriated the Theory that said *a derivational morpheme does not cause a change in grammatical class (verb to verb)*. The suffix *-ed* is going to analyzed in the inflectional morpheme.

The second word, *increasingly*, is forming by *increase + ing + ly*. The word *increase*, in Oxford dictionary is a noun, but changes to be an adjective after added by suffix *-ing*, that has a meaning become or make greater in size, amount, or degree. The suffix *-ing* will explained more in inflectional morpheme.

The suffix *-ly* in Oxford dictionary is used for forming an adjective, it used for having the qualities of something or for recurring at intervals of something. Also, The suffix *-ly* is used for forming an adverb from an adjective that chiefly denoting manner or degree. In this word The suffix *-ly* is used for forming an adverb from an adjective that chiefly denoting manner or degree.

The word changes to be an adverb it proves the theory from Fromkin et al., *a derivational morpheme changes the part of speech (adjective to Adverb)*.

From the analysis above it can be concluded that not all the category of derivational morpheme found. There are noun to noun (one word), verb to noun (four words), adjective to adverb (two word), and verb to verb (one word).

For making it is easy to read, the writer made a table of analysis from the article.

Table 1
Derivational Morpheme analysis I

Category		Word found	Word form
Derivational morpheme is not change the part of speech	Noun to Noun	Indonesian	Indonesia + n
	Verb to Verb	Unleashed	Un + Leash + <i>ed</i>
Derivational morpheme changes the part of speech	Verb to Noun	Protection	Protect + ion
		Situation	Situate + ion
		Director	Direct + or
		Evacuation	Evacuate + ion
	Adjective to Adverb	Closely	Close + ly
		Increasingly	Increase + ing + ly

Inflectional Morpheme Analysis

In this chapter the writer is going to analyze which word formed by inflectional morpheme from the article “No Indonesian affected by Hurricane Harvey”. The Articles are from Jakarta Post newspaper, based on Victoria Fromkin Theory which has been already mentioned above. There are eight types of inflectional morpheme that refers the third person singular present tense, past tense, progressive tense, plural, possessive noun, comparative verb or superlative.

Data I in the line 1 “**The Indonesian Foreign Ministry confirmed that no Indonesian nationals in the state of Texas have been affected by Hurricane Harvey and the massive floods that are engulfing Houston.”**

The writer found five words indicated formed by Inflectional morpheme. They were *confirmed*, *nationals*, *affected*, *floods*, and *engulfing*. The word, *confirmed* is forming by *confirm* + *ed*. The word *confirm*, in Oxford Dictionary, is a verb that has a meaning establish the truth or correctness of (something previously believed or suspected to be the case). In this case, the suffix *-ed* is used for forming the past tense of *confirm*. This word established the theory about *an inflectional morpheme refers to past tense*.

The word *nationals* is formed by *national* + *s*. The word *national* in Oxford Dictionary can be adjective or noun. The noun *national* means a citizen of a

particular country and the *suffix –s* used for denoting the plurals of *national*. It appropriated to the theory that said *an inflectional morpheme refers to plural noun*.

The word, *affected* is formed by *affect + ed*. The word *affect*, in Oxford dictionary, is a verb that has a meaning have an effect on or make a different to something. In this case, the suffix *–ed* is used for forming the past tense of *Affect*. This word established the theory about *an inflectional morpheme refers to past tense*

The word *floods* is formed by *flood + s*. The word *flood* in Oxford Dictionary can be noun, or verb. The noun *flood* means an overflow of a large amount of water beyond its normal limits, especially over what is normally dry land. and the *suffix –s* used for denoting the plurals of *flood*. It appropriated to the theory that said *an inflectional morpheme refers to plural noun*.

The word *engulfing* is formed by *engulf + ing*. The word *engulf* in Oxford Dictionary is verb. It means (of a natural Force) sweep over (something) so as to surround or cover it completely. The suffix *–ing* added for indicated the process of *engulf*. This data proved the theory that declared *an inflectional morpheme refers to progressive*.

Data II in the line 4 **“The Foreign Ministry’s Indonesia Citizen protection director Lalu Muhammad Iqbal said that The Indonesia Consulate General in Houston was monitoring the situation closely.”**

In Data II, there are two words indicated formed by inflectional morpheme. The First word *ministry’s* is forming by *ministry + ‘s*. The word *ministry*, in Oxford Dictionary is noun, means (in certain countries) a government Department headed by a minister. In this word the suffix *–‘s* is used for denoting a possession of *ministry*. This word related to the theory from Fromkin et al.,) that said *an inflectional morpheme refers to Possessive*.

The Second word *monitoring* is formed by *monitor + ing*. The word *monitor* in Oxford Dictionary it can be verb or noun. The verb *monitor* means observe and check the progress or quality of something over of a period of time. The suffix *–ing* added for indicated the process of *monitor*. This data proved the theory that declared *an inflectional morpheme refers to progressive*.

Data III in the line 6 “**He said the consulate reports that no Indonesian have fallen victim to the natural disaster**

There were two words, *reports* and *fallen*, indicated formed by Inflectional morpheme. The first word, *reports*, is formed by *report* + *s*. The word *report* in Oxford Dictionary can be Verb, or Noun. The verb *report* has a meaning give a spoken or written account of something that one has observed, heard, done, or investigated. In this word the suffix *-s* is used for forming the third person singular in present tense (The consulate). It has accordance with the theory from Fromkin et al., (2014) that *an inflectional morpheme refers the third person singular present.*

The last word is *fallen* is formed by *fall* + *en*. The word *fall* in Oxford Dictionary can be verb or noun. The Verb *fall* move from a higher to a lower level, typically rapidly and without control. In this word the suffix *-en* is used for Forming past participles of strong verbs as a regular inflection. This word proved the theory from Fromkin et al.,) that *an inflectional morpheme refers to the past participles.*

Data IV in the line 8 “ “**so far, there are no reports of Indonesians falling victim to this disaster” Lalu “said in a statement.”**

The writer found two words formed by inflectional morpheme. They are *reports* and *Indonesians*. The first word, *reports* is forming by *report* + *s*. The suffix *-s* in this word is used for denoting the plurals of *report*. It appropriated to the theory that said *an inflectional morpheme refers to plural noun.*

The second, *Indonesians* is formed by *Indonesian* + *s*. The word *Indonesian* in Oxford Dictionary can be noun or adjective. The noun *Indonesian* means a native or inhabitant of Indonesia. the suffix *-s* used for denoting the plurals of *Indonesian*. It appropriated to the theory that said *an inflectional morpheme is refers to plural noun.*

Data V in the line 10 “**The Consulate general issued orders for Indonesian nationals in Texas to heed the evacuation orders made by local authorities.”**

There are four words, *issued*, *orders*, *nationals* (has already analysis) and *authorities*, indicated formed by Inflectional morpheme. The word, *issued*, is forming by *issue + d*. The suffix *-d* is has same function with the suffix *-ed*. The word *issue*, can be a verb or a noun in Oxford Dictionary. The Verb *issue* means supply or distribute (something) for use or sale. Then, In this case, the suffix *-d* is used for forming the past tense of *issue*. It related to the theory about *an inflectional morpheme refers to past tense*

The word *orders* is formed by *order + s*. The word *order* in Oxford Dictionary can be noun, or verb. The noun *order* means the arrangement or disposition of people or things in relation to each other according to a particular sequence, pattern or method and the *suffix -s* used for denoting the plurals of *order*. It appropriated to the theory that said *an inflectional morpheme refers to plural noun*.

The word *authorities* is formed by *authority + es*. The word *authority* in Oxford dictionary is a noun that has a meaning the power or the right to give orders, makes decisions and enforce obedience. The *suffix -es*, it has a same functions as *suffix -s*, in this word used for denoting the plurals of *authority*. It appropriated to the theory that said *an inflectional morpheme refers to plural noun*.

Data VI In the line 12 “**Massive flooding Unleashed by Harvey, left Houston – the fourth- Largest city in the United States- Increasingly isolated on Sunday.”**

In data VI there were four words indicated formed by inflectional morpheme. The word *flooding* is forming by *flood + ing*. The word *flood* in Oxford dictionary can be noun, or verb. The verb *flood* means cover or submerge (an area) with water in a flood .The suffix *-ing* added for indicated the process of *flood*. This data proved the theory that declared *an inflectional morpheme refers to progressive*.

The word, *unleashed* is formed by *unleash + ed*. The word *unleash*, in Oxford dictionary, is a verb that has a meaning cause (a strong or violent force) to be released or become unrestrained. In this case, the suffix *-ed* is used for forming the past tense of *unleash*. This word established the theory about *an inflectional morpheme refers to past tense*.

The word *largest* is formed by *large + st*. The Suffix *-st* in Oxford dictionary is used for Forming the superlative of adjectives and of adverb Or Forming the second person singular of verbs. The word *large* in Oxford dictionary can be adjective or verb. The Adjective *large* means of considerable or relatively great size, extent or capacity. The suffix *-st* added for forming superlative of *Large*. This data proved the theory that declared *an inflectional morpheme refers to superlative*.

The word *increasingly* is formed by *increase + ing + ly*. The word *increase* in oxford dictionary it can be verb or noun. The verb *increase* means become or make greater in size, amount, or degree. The suffix *-ing* added for indicated the process of *increase*. This data proved the theory that declared *an inflectional morpheme refers to progressive*.

The word, *isolated* is formed by *isolate + d*. The word *isolate*, in Oxford dictionary can be verb or noun. The verb one has a meaning cause (a person or place) to be or remain alone or apart from others. In this case, the suffix *-d* is used for forming the past tense of *isolated*. This word established the theory about *an inflectional morpheme refers to past tense*

Data VII “The City’s airports and highways have shut down and residents are being rescued from their inundated homes by boat, Agence France-Press reports.”

The indicated word are *city’s, airports, residents, rescued, inundated, homes, and reports* (have same function as the word reports in data III). The word *city’s* is formed by *city + ‘s*. The word *city* is noun which is a large town. In this word the suffix *-‘s* is used for denoting a possession of airport for *city*. This word related to the theory from Fromkin et al., (2014) that said *an inflectional morpheme refers to Possessive*.

The word *airports* is formed by *airport + s*. The word *airport* in Oxford Dictionary is a noun that has a meaning a complex of runways and buildings for the take-off, landing and maintenance of civil aircraft, with facilities for passengers and the *suffix -s* used for denoting the plurals of *airport*. It appropriated to the theory that said *an inflectional morpheme refers to plural noun*.

The word *residents* is formed by *resident + s*. The word *resident* in Oxford Dictionary can be a noun or an adjective. The noun *resident* has a meaning a person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis. The *suffix –s* used for denoting the plurals of *resident*. It appropriated to the theory that said the *an inflectional morpheme refers to plural noun*.

The word, *rescued* is formed by *rescue + d*. The word *rescue*, in Oxford dictionary is verb or noun, The verb one has a meaning save (someone) from a dangerous or difficult situation. In this case, the suffix *–d* is used for forming the past tense of *rescued*. This word established the theory about *an inflectional morpheme refers to past tense*.

The word, *inundated* is formed by *inundate + d*. The word *inundate*, in Oxford Dictionary, is a verb that has a meaning overwhelm (someone) with things or people to be dealt with. In this case, the suffix *–d* is used for forming the past tense of *Inundate*. This word has established the theory about *an inflectional morpheme refers to past tense*.

The word *homes* is formed by *home + s*. The word *home* in Oxford Dictionary can be noun, adjective, adverb verb. The noun *home* means the place where one lives permanently, especially as a member of a family or household and the *suffix –s* used for denoting the plurals of *home*. It appropriated to the theory that said *an inflectional morpheme refers to plural noun*.

Data VIII “The City’s two main airports have suspended all commercial flights and two hospitals were forced to evacuate patients”

The writer found seven words formed by Inflectional morpheme but two of them have been already analyzed (*city’s* and *airports*). The word, *suspended* is formed by *suspend + ed*. The word *suspend*, in Oxford Dictionary, is a verb that has a meaning temporarily prevent from continuing or being force or effect. In this case, the suffix *–ed* is used for forming the past tense of *suspend*. This word established the theory about *an inflectional morpheme refers to past tense*.

The word *flights* is formed by *flight + s*. The word *flight* in Oxford Dictionary can be noun, or verb. The noun *flight* means the action or process of flying through

the air and the *suffix –s* used for denoting the plurals of *flight*. It appropriated to the theory that said *an inflectional morpheme refers to plural noun*.

The word *hospitals* is formed by *hospital + s*. The word *hospital* in Oxford Dictionary is a noun. It has a meaning an institution providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for sick or injured people and the *suffix –s* used for denoting the plurals of *hospital*. It appropriated to the theory that said *an inflectional morpheme refers to plural noun*.

The word, *forced* is formed by *force + d*. The word *force*, in Oxford Dictionary is verb or noun, The verb one has a meaning make a way through or into by physical strength. In this case, the suffix *–d* is used for forming the past tense of *forced*. This word has established the theory about *an inflectional morpheme refers to past tense*.

The word *patients* is formed by *patient + s*. The word *patient* in Oxford Dictionary can be noun, or adjective. The noun *patient* means a person receiving or registered to receive medical treatment and the *suffix –s* used for denoting the plurals of *patient*. It appropriated to the theory that said *an inflectional morpheme refers to plural noun*.

From analysis above it can be concluded that not all the types of Inflectional Morpheme found. The categories found are Inflectional morpheme refers to Possessive (2 word), Inflectional morpheme refers to Progressive (4 word), Inflectional morpheme morpheme refers to Past tense (8 word), Inflectional morpheme refers to superlative (1 word), Inflectional morpheme Plural (12 word), Inflectional morpheme refers to third person singular present (1 word), Inflectional morpheme refers to past Participles (1 word).

To make it is easy to read, writer makes a table of Inflectional morpheme analysis of the second article.

Table 2
Inflectional Morpheme Analysis II

No.	Category	Word Found	Word Form
1	Plural	Nationals	National+s
		Floods	Flood+s

		Reports	Report+s
		Indonesians	Indonesian+s
		Orders	Order+s
		Authorities	Authoriti+es
		Residents	Resident+s
		Homes	Home + s
		Airports	Airport+s
		Flights	Flight+s
		Hospitals	Hospitals
		Patients	Patient+s
2	Progressive	Engulfing	Engulf+ing
		Monitoring	Monitor+ing
		Flooding	Flood+ing
		Increasingly	Increas+ing+ly
3	Past Tense	Confirmed	Confirm+ed
		Affected	Affect+ed
		Issued	Issue+d
		Isolated	Isolate+d
		Rescued	Rescue+d
		Inundated	Inundate+d
		Suspended	Suspend+ed
		Forced	Force+d
4	Superlative	Largest	Large+st
5	Possesive	Ministry's	Ministry+'s
		City's	City+'s
6	Third Person singular	Reports	Report+s
7	Past participles	Fallen	Fall+en

The Implication Analysis

The adding of derivational morpheme impacts the meaning of the based word. The meaning can be changed to the opposite one or from the positive to the negative. Not only the meaning from the word, derivational morpheme can change the class word from the basic word. From the analysis in 3.1, All the base words from 6 data for derivational morpheme analysis, have different meaning from the previous one. It can be seen from derivational morpheme in 3.1. Mostly, the words have different part of speech. From 8 words that forming by derivational morpheme, there are only 2 words with the same class of word.

Meanwhile, the inflectional morpheme does not change either the meaning or the class of word. It is used for indicated the tense, the number, comparative or superlative. From the analysis in 3.2 (inflectional morpheme analysis) is found that inflectional morphemes are used for grammatical function.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

After analyzing the articles from The Jakarta post newspaper, it can be concluded that not all the types of derivational morpheme are found. There are 8 words of derivational morpheme in the article (noun to noun 1 word, v erb to noun 4 words, adjective to adverb 2 words, and verb to verb 1 word).

As well, there are not all the types of inflectional morpheme that can be found. There are 29 words of in the article (refers to Possessive 2 word, refers to Progressive 4 word, refers to Past tense 8 word, refers to superlative 1 word, Plural 12 word, refers to third person singular present 1 word, refers to past Participles 1 word).

The implication of derivational morpheme is creating a new meaning and might have a different class of word from the previous one. While an inflectional morpheme is used for grammatical function that indicate the tense, the adverb of time, the number, or etcetera.

By analyzing derivational and inflectional morphemes, the writer knows that an affix has a function in a word formation and how a word is formed. Meanwhile suffixes give different grammatical function.

Suggestion

Based on the result of analyzing morpheme the writer wants to give some suggestions. People who want to learn English better, should learn about derivational and inflectional morphemes. For the future researchers, before trying to analyze, they should be careful of analyzing each word, understand the material very well. Lastly, the writer hopes this paper can help people to understand derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme and people are going to be more interested in learning about them.

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