AN ANALYSIS ON THE DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL AFFIXES
FOUND IN FACEBOOK ‘BBC NEWS’ SEPTEMBER, 8 2017

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor
Degree of Education in English Department

Proposed by

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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Surakarta, January 2018

The Researcher

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THE ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL AFFIXES FOUND IN FACEBOOK ‘BBC NEWS’ SEPTEMBER 8, 2017

ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out the derivational and inflectional affixes in The Facebook ‘BBC NEWS’ September, 8 2017. This research is descriptive qualitative research where researcher tries to find out the derivational and inflectional affix and the roots from the words in Facebook ‘BBC NEWS’ September, 8 2017 without using statistical calculation. In this research the writer uses all of words are the beginning of the conversation in BBC NEWS. The result of analyzing data were the derivational and inflectional affixes found in BBC NEWS September, 8 2017 are un-, il, and dis- as a derivational prefix and -ism, -ion, -ment, -ship, -ness, -er, -ing, -ly, -al, -able, -ful as a derivational suffix, while the inflectional affixes are -s, -ed, -ing, -er. From the conclusion of this research, the writer suggests that to improve their mastery of vocabulary, the readers should apply the derivational and inflectional affixes by breaking the word into its elements root and affixes because from one word they can get the structure of words and they also find how the words built. By knowing the roots, the readers can build the word by themselves.

Keywords: affix, derivational, and inflectional.

1. INTRODUCTION

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that deals with word structure. O’Grady (1997: 127) states that, “Morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation”. Understanding word is interesting because
it plays an important role in one’s live. It is impossible to imagine human society without language. And equally, it is impossible to imagine a human language that has no words of any kind. Many definitions of word have been put forward and are found in dictionaries or in linguistic textbooks.

Bloomfield (in Katamba, 1994:6) in his classic definition defined a word as “the minimum free form of a language”. The words differ from each other in both sound and meaning. It means that the word is the smallest meaning in linguistics that can stand alone without anything addition. For example word; walk, smile, read, etc. The word “walk”, “smile”, “read” cannot be divided into smaller units that can convey meaning when stand alone. They are just part of a sentence that has a function to convey the meaning if they stand with other elements in a sentences.

As mentioned above, bound morphemes consist of inflectional and derivational morphemes. Inflectional morphemes are those which do not create new meaning. These morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached (Bauer, 1988:12). They only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of words which they are attached to. Derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme that changes the form of the word classes in a sentence. The bound morpheme like -ness is called derivational morpheme. A derivational morpheme is the morpheme which produces a new lexeme from a base (Bauer, 1988:12). In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes.

With morphology the students can learn about grammar and structure of English. To understand how the shape changes in a word, the writer may understand the process of changing the word. The term morphology is Greek and made of morp- meaning ‘shape,form’, and –ology which means ‘the study of something.According to Katamba (1993: 47) affix morphemes can be divided into two major functional categories, namely derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes.
Derivational is by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached, while inflectional does not alter the word-class of the base to which it is attached. For example, the English derivational prefix un- changing nouns into adjectives (usual ------ unusual), while the English inflectional does not change the class word and the meaning. Suffix –s in word ‘clients’ mark plural number (client ---- clients). It is commonly applied for forming various new words which are likely to be straight forward. The process is taken as the object of investigation in the study since the writer was curious about the phenomena resulted from it. To get the answer of the phenomena, the writer decides to take from Facebook ‘BBC News’.

The differences between derivational and inflectional morphology are somewhat ambiguous to explain in some languages. This is also what Bybee (1985:81) stated in his book, “One of the most persistent undefinables in morphology is the distinction between derivational and inflectional morphology”. It is said so since both deal with morphemes that are usually affixes, either prefixes or suffixes.

Why the writer chooses the title because the writer thinks derivational and inflectional affixes is important to explain. By knowing about the meaning of derivational and inflectional affixes in any texts, the students can learn the English word and text easily and it makes more interest. Based on the phenomena above, the writer is interested in conducting a research paper entitled An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional of Affixes Found in Facebook ‘BBC News’ edition September, 8 2017.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The writer uses descriptive qualitative research. According to Selinger and Shohamy (1989: 124) the descriptive research involves a collection of techniques used to specify, delineate or describe naturally occurring phenomena without experimental manipulation. Issac and Michael (1987:46), said that descriptive research is used to provide a systematic, factual, accurate description of situation or area of interest. In addition, Mardalis (1989:26) defines descriptive research does not test a hypothesis or
as a hypothesis, it merely describes information according to variable that observed. Meanwhile, Moleong (2001:3) states that qualitative method is a research procedure, which produces oral or written text from people and their observable habit as descriptive data. The data of the research were conducts the object of derivational and inflectional affixes from Facebook ‘BBC NEWS’ September, 8 2017. In analyzing data, the writer uses descriptive technique as follows: (1) The researcher find the topic from facebook (2) The researcher read and find the derivational and inflectional affixes (3) Coding and analyzing data.

3. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The writer presents research findings are as follows. The writer also encloses one table as the additional explanation of this research finding.

3.1 Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme

There are two kinds of derivational morphemes found in Facebook ‘BBC News’ they are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. There is inflectional morpheme that is inflectional suffix. They are presented in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Forms of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Derivational Prefix</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Derivational Suffix</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Inflectional Morphemes</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table above, the result of the kinds of derivational and inflectional morpheme is that are six data belonging to derivational prefix (5%), sixty one data belonging to derivational suffix (40%), and eighty six data belonging to inflectional morpheme (55%). So, the total
of the whole data found in Facebook ‘BBC NEWS’ September, 8 2017 are one hundred and fifty three data (100%).

3.2 The Meaning of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes

Derivational creates a new word by changing the category and/or the meaning of the stem to which applies. Inflectional modifies a word’s form in order to mark the grammatical subclass to which it belongs. The examples of derivational prefix and derivational suffix from the sentence analyzed:

3.2.1 Derivational Affixes

1) Prefix

A prefix is an affix attached before a root or base or stem, for example: un-comfort, in-accurate. In Facebook the researcher found the prefix appears and it can be seen below.

a) Adjective Formation

(01/FB/RR/DA/AdjF)

They are also part of the entire humanity, why US is behaving irresponsible? Myanmar and Bangladesh government must be asked to take them back and rehabilitate.

Irresponsible

/\                        
|                         |
Prefix adjective
  | Ir responsible

Irresponsible (adj), (ir-) + responsible (adj)

‘Irresponsible’ consists of ‘ir-‘ as a derivational prefix and ‘responsible’ as a base morpheme. The word ‘irresponsible’ is based on the data above belongs to derivational process because it changes the meaning of the word but does not change the word class. The meaning of prefix ‘ir-‘ is not.
b) Adverb Formation
(02/FB/RR/DA/AdvF)

*BBC how will you spin this to make some gain you fifty dogs!* 
you never report the truth, so **unfortunately** this could be a huge political set up.

```
      Unfortunately
         /\            
        /   \          
      Adjective suffix
          /     \        
         Prefix adjective
             \     \     
              Un fortunate ly
```

‘Un fortunately’ consists of ‘un-‘ as a derivational prefix and ‘-ly’ as a derivational suffix and ‘fortunate’ as a base morpheme. The word ‘un fortunately’ is based on the data above belongs to derivational process because it changes the meaning of the word but does not change the word class. The meaning of prefix un-is not and the meaning of -ly is in a fortunate manner.

c) Verb Formation
(03/FB/RR/DA/VF)

*This is pathetic that these human are being treated with such utter disregard and disrespect it is awful we call ourselves!*

```
    Disregard
       /\      
      /   \    
     Prefix noun
        \    \ 
         Dis regard
```
Disregard (v), (dis-) + regard (n)
‘Disregard’ consists of ‘dis-‘ as a derivational prefix and ‘regard’ as a base morpheme. The word ‘disregard’ is based on the data above belongs to derivational process because it changes the meaning of the word and changes the word class from noun to verb. The meaning of prefix dis- is not.

d) Noun Formation
(04/FB/RR/DA/VF)
*This is pathetic that these human are being treated with such utter disregard and disrespect it is awful we call ourselves!*

Disrespect (v), (dis-) + respect (n)
‘Disrespect’ consists of ‘dis-‘ as a derivational prefix and ‘respect’ as a base morpheme. The word ‘disrespect’ is based on the data above belongs to derivational process because it changes the meaning of the word but does not change the word class. The meaning of prefix dis- is not.

2) Suffix
A suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base), for example: kind-ly, success-ful. There are several suffix appears such as (-ion),(-er) and it can seen below.

a) Noun Formation
(05/FB/RR/DA/NF)
*I am sorry, but they do not belong in Buddhist country
diametrically opposed to this religion and Myanmar will*
not tolerate any more **terrorism**, or abuse of women and girls, by this community.

Terrorism

Noun suffix
   Terror ism

Terrorism (n), terror (n) + -ism.

‘Terrorism’ belongs to derivational suffix where it consists of ‘terror’ as a base morpheme and ‘-ism’ as a bound morpheme. The word ‘terrorism’ is based on the data above belongs to derivational affix because it changes the meaning of the word but does not change the word class. The meaning of suffix -ism is the quality of terror.

b) Adverb Formation

(06/FB/RR/DA/AdvF)

*I am sorry, but they do not belong in Buddhist country **diametrically** opposed to this religion and Myanmar will not tolerate any more terrorism, or abuse of women and girls, by this community.*

Diametrically

Adjective suffix
   Adjective suffix
      Diametric al ly

Diametrically (adv), diametrical (adj) + -ly.
‘Diametrically’ belongs to derivational suffix where it consists of ‘diametrical’ as a base morpheme, ‘-al’ and ‘-ly’ as a bound morpheme. The word ‘diametrically’ is based on the data above belongs to derivational affix because it changes the meaning of the word and also change the word class from adjective to adverb. The meaning of suffix -al is pertaining to diametric and -ly is in a diametrical manner.

c) Adjective Formation

(07/FB/RR/DA/AdjF)

So many comments here from people that have never been to Myanmar or know little or nothing about it. Please educate yourself before you make emotional comment, solely based on religion or miss information.

\[
\text{Emotional}
\]

\[
\text{Noun} \quad \text{suffix}
\]

\[
\text{Emotion} \quad \text{al}
\]

Emotional (adj), emotion (n) + -al.

‘Emotional’ belongs to derivational suffix where it consists of ‘emotion’ as a base morpheme and ‘-al’ as a bound morpheme. The word ‘emotional’ is based on the data above belongs to derivational affix because it changes the meaning of the word and also change the word class from noun to adjective. The meaning of suffix -al is pertaining to emotion.
4. Inflectional Affixes

a) Plural Marker

\[(01/FB/RR/IA/NF)\]

*I am sorry, but they do not belong in Buddhist country diametrically opposed to this religion and Myanmar will not tolerate any more terrorism, or abuse of women and girls, by this community.*

```
Girls
     |
  Noun suffix
     |
  Girl s
```

Girls (n), girl (n) + -s.

‘Girls’ belongs to inflectional suffix where it consists of ‘girl’ as a base morpheme and ‘-s’ as a bound morpheme. The word ‘girls’ is based on the data above belongs to inflectional affix. Suffix -s marks plural number.

b) Tense Marker

Past Tense

\[(02/FB/RR/IA/VF)\]

*I am sorry, but they do not belong in Buddhist country diametrically opposed to this religion and Myanmar will not tolerate any more terrorism, or abuse of women and girls, by this community.*

```
Opposed
     |
  Verb suffix
     |
 Oppose ed
```
Opposed(v), oppose (v) + -ed.

‘Opposed’ belongs to inflectional suffix where it consists of ‘oppose’ as a base morpheme and ‘-ed’ as a bound morpheme. The word ‘opposed’ is based on the data above belongs to inflectional affix. Suffix -ed marks past tense.

c) Comparative Degree Marker

(03/FB/RR/IA/AdjF)

From New Zealand here ask yourself why they are no longer welcome. Because they being Muslim is more important than being good citizens. I don’t want them in my country either.

Longer

Adjective suffix
Longer

Longer(adj), long (adj) + -er.

Longer belongs to inflectional suffix where it consists of ‘long’ as a base morpheme and ‘-er’ as a bound morpheme. The word ‘longer’ is based on the data above belongs to inflectional affix because. Suffix -er marks comparative degree.

The meaning of derivational prefix and derivational suffix from the sentence analyzed:

<p>| Table 2 |
| The Meaning of Derivational Prefix |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Un-</td>
<td>Not</td>
<td>Unfair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Il-</td>
<td>Not</td>
<td>Illegally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dis-</td>
<td>Not</td>
<td>Regard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3
The Meaning of Derivational Suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Ism</td>
<td>The quality of</td>
<td>Terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ion</td>
<td>The result of</td>
<td>Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ment</td>
<td>The act of</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ship</td>
<td>The state of</td>
<td>Citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ness</td>
<td>The state of being</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Er</td>
<td>One who teach</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ing</td>
<td>The act of</td>
<td>Crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ly</td>
<td>In a manner</td>
<td>Definitely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Al</td>
<td>Pertaining to</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Able</td>
<td>Able to be</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ful</td>
<td>Having</td>
<td>Shameful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4
The Meaning of Inflectional

#### a. Plural Marker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-s</td>
<td>Plural Marker</td>
<td>Problems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5

#### b. Tense Marker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Ed</td>
<td>Past tense</td>
<td>Started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ing</td>
<td>Present perfect continuous tense</td>
<td>Killing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-S</td>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>Needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-S</td>
<td>Possessive</td>
<td>Country’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6

c. Comparative Degree Marker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Er</td>
<td>Comparative Degree</td>
<td>Longer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. CONCLUSION

There are two kinds of morphology from one hundred and fifty four data found in Facebook ‘BBC News’ September, 8 2017. They are derivational and inflectional morphemes that consist of derivational prefix (6 data/ 5%), derivational suffix (61 data/ 40%), and inflectional morpheme (86 data/ 55%). The meaning of derivational and inflectional morpheme are derivational creates a new word by changing the category and/or the meaning of the stem to which applies. According from data above, the writer found the meaning of derivational prefix, un-,il-,dis- are not and the meaning derivational suffix, -ism the meaning is the quality of, -ion the meaning is the result of, -ment and -ing the meaning are the act of, -ship the meaning is the state of, -ness the meaning is the state of being, -er the meaning is one who teach- -ly the meaning is in a manner. Inflectional modifies a word’s form in order to mark the grammatical subclass to which it belongs. Inflectional suffix -s mark plural number, -ed, -ing, -s mark past tense.

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