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## AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES

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### ABSTRACT

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derivation and inflection Morpheme is one of the elements present in the field of morphology. Where the morphology is the study of morphemes, and morphemes are elements of language that have the meaning of the free element and bound elements. The problems that exist in this research is to analyze the morpheme of derivation and inflection contained in Jakarta Post. By understanding the derivation and morpheme inflection it can easily develop vocabulary, from one word can gain many meanings

This research is a type of research belonging to linguistic field. The research also used qualitative descriptive research method. This research method is a method that refers to the form of words taken from the data source by explaining the intent of data intention. In addition, this research also uses research libraries (library research). This literature research only discusses existing data data by processing and

developing data by using morphological theory that supports the research.

The first step used by the author is to collect data taken from the source, after that the data are all collected then the writers classify the data in several groups. Since in this study only discusses the three topics of the problem, the first is to classify all types of derivation and morpheme inflection found in the Jakarta Post newspaper, the second is the function of each morpheme, and the last is the rule that belongs to the derivation and morpheme inflection The.

Based on this study, the writers found the uniqueness caused by derivation and morpheme inflection when combined with other morphemes. If the morpheme derivation is compared with the free morpheme it will have a different meaning and sometimes even change the word class. While morpheme inflection when compared with free morpheme it will have a grammatical function.

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**Keywords:** *morpheme, inflectional, derivational, jakarta post, part of speech*

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## ABSTRAK

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Derivasi dan infleksi morfem merupakan salah satu dari unsur-unsur yang terdapat dalam bidang morfologi. Di mana morfologi tersebut adalah ilmu yang mempelajari morfem, dan morfem adalah unsur bahasa yang mempunyai makna unsur bebas dan unsur terikat. Permasalahan yang ada dalam penelitian ini adalah menganalisis morfem derivasi dan infleksi yang terdapat pada Jakarta Pos. Dengan memahami derivasi dan infleksi morfem maka dengan mudah bisa mengembangkan kosa kata, dari satu kata bisa mendapatkan banyak makna

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian yang tergolong dalam bidang linguistik. Penelitian juga menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Metode penelitian ini merupakan metode yang mengacu pada bentuk kata yang diambil dari sumber data dengan menerangkan maksud maksud data tersebut. Disamping itu, penelitian ini juga menggunakan penelitian pustakata (*library research*). Penelitian pustaka ini hanya membahas data data yang ada dengan mengolah dan mengembangkan data dengan menggunakan teori morfologi yang mendukung penelitian tersebut.

Langkah awal yang digunakan oleh penulis adalah adalah mengumpulkan data mentah yang diambil dari sumber, setelah data mentah semua terkumpul maka penulis mengelompokan data tersebut dalam beberapa kelompok. Berhubung karena dalam penelitian ini hanya membahas tiga topik permasalahan, maka pertama adalah mengelompokan semua jenis derivasi dan infleksi morfem yang ditemukan pada Koran Jakarta Pos, kedua adalah mengalisis fungsi dari masing masing morfem tersebut, dan yang terakhir adalah kaidah yang dipunyai oleh derivasi dan infleksi morfem tersebut.

Berdasarkan penelitian ini, penulis menemukan keunikan yang ditimbulkan oleh derivasi dan infleksi morfem jika disandingkan dengan morfem lain. Apabila derivasi morfem disandingkan dengan morfem bebas maka akan memiliki sebuah arti yang berbeda bahkan terkadang mengubah kelas kata tersebut. Sedangkan infleksi morfem jika disandingkan dengan morfem bebas maka akan memiliki fungsi gramatikal.

**Kata kunci: morfem, derivasi, infleksi, jakarta pos, kelas kata**

## I INTRODUCTION

Language is an essential communication tool for human life. Therefore, we must be able to master the language and its elements such as vocabulary, sentence, and structure. The language itself consists of two aspects namely form and meaning. In relation to meaning is grammar and the smallest unit in language is morpheme.

Morpheme is defined as the smallest meaningful unit of a language (Lim Kiat Boey, 1975:37). The morphemes which can meaningfully stand alone are called free morphemes while the morphemes such as *-er* and *-s*, which cannot meaningfully stand alone are called bound morphemes. Bound morphemes must be attached to free morphemes. Bound morphemes are also called affixes which can be classified into prefix, infix, and suffix. English only has two kinds of bound morphemes namely

prefixes and suffixes. There are not infixes in English. Prefix is placed at the beginning of a word to modify or changes its meaning such as *re*, *un*, *dis*, *re*, *un*. A suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) like *-ly*, *-er*, *-or*, *-ist*, *-s*, *-ing* and *-ed*. For example: *kind-ly*, *wait-er*, *book-s*, *walk-ed* (Katamba, 1994:44).

In morpheme, there are derivational and inflectional morphemes. They only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of words which they are attached. Derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme that changes the part of speech. The bound morpheme like *-ness* is called derivational morpheme. A derivational morpheme is the morpheme which produces a new lexeme from a base while Inflectional morpheme is do not create new meaning. These morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words to

which it is attached (Bauer, 1988:12). In English, derivational and inflectional morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes.

The writer chooses The Jakarta Post Article, because The Jakarta Post article is one of the greatest media of information newspaper in Indonesia which is written in English. It gives much information about politics, economics, sports, education and entertainment to the society this study focus on the online version.

Based on phenomena and explanations above, the writer is interested in conducting the research. This research aims to identify the kinds of derivational and inflectional morphemes, the function of derivational and inflectional morphemes and the last the rules of of derivational and inflectional English morphemes. This research entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL ENGLISH MORPHEMES."

### 1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The data are taken from The Jakarta Post article published on 02<sup>nd</sup> until 05<sup>th</sup> October 2016 as the primer data in this research. The research going to analysis of inflectional and derivational English morphemes, and then from the data, the morpheme will be classified and after classification, the morpheme have three problems to be analysis based on formulation of the problem in this research. The kinds of inflectional and derivational English morphemes, the function of inflectional and derivational English morphemes, and the principle of inflectional and derivational English morphemes it's self in Jakarta post article.

### 1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the identification problems above, the writer limits the problem in this thesis into three questions that are formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of inflectional and derivational English morphemes that are found?
2. What are the functions of inflectional and derivational English morphemes that are found?

3. What are the principles of derivational and inflectional English morphemes?

### 1.5 Purpose of the Research

The purpose of the research are formulated as follows:

1. To find out the kinds of Inflectional and derivational English morphemes that are found.
2. To explain the function of Inflectional and derivational English morphemes that are found.
3. To describe the principle of derivational and inflectional English morphemes.

### 1.6 Significance of the Research

The significance of this research is advantage of the research. The advantages in this paper are divided into three parts: they are general advantages, specific advantages, and academic advantages.

1. The general advantages of this paper are to improve the knowledge in understanding the morphology that has been studied during study in the University. Studying morphemes offers a great opportunity to understand the English language like a prefix, suffix, and root. The writer hopes this paper can be used as additional knowledge to improve ability in analysis the problems.
2. The specific advantages of this paper are to know more about morphology and the analysis of morphemes. To add the writer's knowledge and experience in this specific research, especially about derivational and inflectional morphemes.
3. The academic advantages are to fulfill one of the requirement in completing study in English Department Faculty of Letters, Ekasakti University. The requrment to obtain S1 degree before being graduated from Ekasakti University.

### 1.7 Theoretical Framework

Theoretical frame work in this research referring to the step how to accomplish the problems in this research.

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## **II REVIEW TO THE RELATED LITERATURE**

### **2.2.1 Theory of Morpheme**

Word such as text, cat and quick each convey a single, quite meaning. The other words like someone, textbook and however consist of two units of meaning, these may occur independently (some and one, text and book, how and ever). Besides, cats and quickly also consist of two units (cat and -s, quick and -ly), but these words only have one meaning and can be used independently. It is clear that words do not always constitute the smallest meaningful units in a language. The smaller parts are called morphemes. It is insisted that the sequence be minimal ensures that the morpheme cannot be divided into smaller units to which the same definition would apply (Martin Atkinson and Friends, 1982:127).

John Lyons said that, "Such minimal units of grammatical-analysis, of word may be composed are customarily referred to as morphemes" (Introduction theoretical linguistics, 1986:170).

The meaningful of elements in a word are morphemes (Edward, 2003:41). For example, true, untrue, truly, truer, truthful etc. Most morphemes have lexical meaning, as with look, kite, and talk. Other represent a grammatical category or semantic concept such as past tense (the -ed in looked) or plural (the -es kites) or comparative degree (the -er in taller).

### **2.2.2 Derivational Morpheme**

In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes. All prefixes in English are derivational. All prefixes in English modify the meaning although they do not modify the syntactic category. For examples, the derivational prefix in- in inefficient, un- in undo, re- in rewrite, dis- in dislike and a- in amoral

modify the positive meaning to the negative meaning but do not change the syntactic category of the derived words; efficient is an adjective and the derived word inefficient is also an adjective; do is a verb and the derived word undo is also a verb; write is a verb and the derived word rewrite is also a verb; moral is an adjective and the derived word amoral is also an adjective. All the derivational prefixes explained above have the meaning 'not'. Most derivational suffixes change both the syntactic category and the meaning. Only a few of them do not change the syntactic category. The derivational suffixes which change the syntactic category can be noun forming suffixes, verb forming suffixes, adjective forming suffixes, and adverb forming suffixes. The derivational suffixes which do not change the part of speech are -ist in artist and dentist; -ism in terrorism and librarian.

### **2.2.3 Inflectional Morpheme**

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. The word books, for example, consists of a free morpheme book and an inflectional morpheme -s. The bound morpheme -s does not change the syntactic category of the morpheme book. The bound morpheme -s does not change the lexical meaning of book. It only gives grammatical meaning which shows that the word books is plural. Book is a noun and books is still a noun.

## **III METHOD OF RESEARCH**

### **1.1 Method of Collecting the Data**

In this research, the writer uses the primary data taken from Jakarta Post article that published on October 02<sup>nd</sup> until 30<sup>th</sup> 2016 to support the research that having or using the main problem that is morpheme.

### **3.2 Method of Analysis the Data**

In analysing the data research, the writer uses method analysis data directly divided element method. Sudaryatno (1993:13) says that metode bagi unsur langsung (directly divided

element method) is a method that takes the data from data itself. This research chooses the library research, library research is taking the data or doing observation on the data. This research generally includes the primary source and related material.

### **3.3 Techniques of Collecting the Data**

In conducting this research, the writer uses documentation method. documentation method is looking for data in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines,

inscriptions (Arikunto, 1998:9). It means writer chooses the documentation data as the first step to analysis the data. After that data will be analysed based on the problem that related with the title of this research.

### 3.4 Techniques of Analysis the Data

Technique of analysis the data is one step to explain the data source in this research. In analysing the data needs identify, classifying, interpreting data and finding conclusion (Troot and Bloomer, (1998:7) <https://ngerti.wordpress.com/2010/11/18/word-formation-item-and-process-model-of-new->

### [words-in-english/](#)

Identification In the first step, this research will be identification the English morpheme that found in the source data, Classification The second step is classification the data that have finding and collecting, Interpreting the data The third steps is finding the kinds of English inflectional and derivational morpheme, Describing the function and the principle of English inflectional and derivational morpheme, Conclusion The last step finding the conclusion to answer the research question demand.

## IV ANALYSIS OF THE RESEARCH

### 4.1 The Kinds of English Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes

Based on the result, the writer find out kinds of derivational and inflectional English morphemes, it can be classified into two: prefixes and suffixes. The further description can be seen below:

#### 4.1.1 Prefix

Prefix is a letter or a group of letters that appears at the beginning of a word and changes the word's original meaning.

##### 1. Prefix –un

There are two kinds of the prefix un- in English. The first is attached to adjectives to form new adjectives, and the second is attached to verbs to form new verbs. The two kinds of the prefix un- do not change the part of speech. The prefix un- attached to adjectives means 'not'. calls this derivation antonym or negative.

1. (291) untrue

##### 2. Prefix -in

The prefix in- is the derivational bound morpheme mostly attached to adjectives. This prefix does not change the part of speech. The meaning of this prefix is 'not'

1. (199) intolerant

##### 3. Prefix -re

The prefix re- is the derivational bound morpheme attached to verbs to form new verbs. The meaning of the prefix re- is 'again'.

1. (13) redo

##### 4. Prefix -dis

The prefix dis- is a derivational morpheme which can be attached to verb to form new verb, can be attached to adjective to form new adjective, can be attached to noun to form new noun. This prefix has several meanings but its basic meaning is 'not'.

1. (170) disagree

#### 4.1.2 Suffix

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters that is usually attached to the end of a word to form a new word, as well as alter the way it functions grammatically.

##### 1. Suffix -er

The suffix –er attached to a verb is a derivational morpheme which change verb to a noun. The suffix creates a new meaning 'a person who performs an action'. The following are the examples of the suffix –er attached to verbs.

1. (185) leader

##### 2. Suffix -ment

The suffix –ment is the derivational morphemes which can be attached to some verbs to form noun. This suffix brings the new meaning.

1. (283) agreement

##### 3. Suffix -ful

The suffix –ful is the derivational morpheme which change the base to adjective. In this case, the base is noun.

1. (85) peaceful

##### 4. Suffix -ness

The suffix –ness is the derivational morphemes which can be attached to adjectives to form noun.

1. (277) brightness

##### 5. Suffix -ion

The suffix –ion is the derivational morpheme which can be attached to verb to form noun.

1. (50) nomination

##### 6. Suffix -ence

1. (45) difference

##### 7. Suffix -able

The suffix *-able* is the derivational morpheme which change the base to adjective. In this case, the base can be either verb or noun.

1. (74) predictable

8. Suffix *-ity*

The suffix *-ity* is the derivational morphemes which can be attached to adjective to form noun.

1. (102) plurality

9. Suffix *-al*

The suffix *-al* is the derivational morpheme which change the base to adjective. In this case.

1. (51) formal

10. Suffix *-ize*

The suffix *-ize* is the derivational morpheme which change the base to verb. The base can be nouns and adjective.

1. (236) apologize

11. Suffix *-ism*

The suffix *-ism* is the derivational bound morpheme attached to noun to form new noun. The meaning of the suffix *-ism* is 'belief'.

1. (25) opportunism

12. Suffix *-ist*

The suffix *-ist* is the derivational bound morpheme attached to noun to form new noun. The meaning of the suffix *-ist* is 'agentive'

1. (61) Sociologist

13. Suffix *-ly*

Adverb-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to adverbs

1. (327) widely

14. Suffix *-s/es* is indicate noun plural

1. (20) candidates

15. adjective superlative

1. (261) highest

16. Suffix *-s* indicate noun possessive

1. (155) Father's

17. Suffix *-ing* indicate present participle form

1. (278) working

18. Suffix *-en* indicate past participle form

1. (307) spoken

19. Suffix *-ed* indicate past form

1. (5) promoted

4.2.1 The Function of Derivational English Morphemes

A derivational morpheme is the morpheme which produces a new lexeme from a base (Bauer, 1988: 12). According to Sari (1988: 82) says that derivational morphemes are bound morphemes which derive (create) new words by either changing the meaning or the part of speech

or both, some derivational morphemes create new meaning but do not change the syntactic category or part of speech. So based on the statement above can be said that derivational morpheme is a smallest unit in a word that's has grammatical function.

In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes. All prefixes in English are derivational. All prefixes in English modify the meaning although they do not modify the syntactic category.

4.2.1.1 The Function as Negative Meaning

Prefix *-un*

There are two kinds of the prefix *un-* in English. The first is attached to adjectives to form new adjectives, and the second is attached to verbs to form new verbs. The two kinds of the prefix *un-* do not change the part of speech. The prefix *un-* attached to adjectives means 'not'. calls this derivation antonym or negative.

1. (291) untrue

(291) *Untrue* is constructed by two morphemes, they are *true* (free morpheme), and *-un* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *true* is an adjective category, and *-un* is a prefix. *-Un + true* are derivational morphemes when they are combined since *untrue* has changed the meaning. That is (*true*: especially of facts or statements right and not wrong; correct) changes into negative meaning (*untrue*: a statement that is not true or something is not true). "This is actually untrue, alternative sexualities have existed in Indonesian traditional culture for a long time" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

Prefix *-in*

The prefix *in-* is the derivational bound morpheme mostly attached to adjectives. This prefix does not change the part of speech. The meaning of this prefix is 'not'.

1. (199) intolerant

(199) *Intolerant* is constructed by two morphemes, they are *tolerant* (free morpheme), and *-in* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *tolerant* is an adjective category, and *-in* is a prefix. *-In + tolerant* are derivational morphemes when they are combined since *Intolerant* has changed the meaning. That is (*tolerant*: to accept behaviour and beliefs which are different from your own, although you might not agree with or approve of them) has changed into negative meaning (*Intolerant*: refusing to accept ideas or ways of behaving that are different from your own). "Intolerant attitude 'increasingly widespread' in

Indonesian society” (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

Prefix -dis

The prefix dis- is a derivational morpheme which can be attached to verb to form new verb, can be attached to adjective to form new adjective, can be attached to noun to form new noun. This prefix has several meanings but its basic meaning is ‘not’.

1. (170) disagree

(170) Disagree is constructed by two morphemes, they are agree (free morpheme), and -dis (bound morpheme). Morpheme agree is a verb category, and -dis is a prefix. -dis + agree are derivational morphemes when they are combined since disagree has changed the meaning. That is (agree: to have the same opinion, or to accept a suggestion or idea) has changed into negative meaning (disagree: to not have the same opinion, idea, etc.; to not agree). “Some of functional disagree with the legislative proposal to amend the KPK law” (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

4.2.1.2 The Function as Again Meaning

Prefix -re

The prefix re- is the derivational bound morpheme attached to verbs to form new verbs. The meaning of the prefix re- is ‘again’.

1. (13) redo

(13) Redo is constructed by two morphemes, they are do (free morpheme), and -re (bound morpheme). Morpheme do is a verb category, and -re is a prefix. -re + do are derivational morphemes when they are combined since redo has changed the meaning. That is (do: to act or take action) changes into again meaning (redo: to do something again). “redo election” (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

4.2.1.3 The Function as Noun

Suffix -ment

The suffix -ment is the derivational morphemes which can be attached to some verbs to form noun. This suffix brings the new meaning

1. (283) agreement

(283) Agreement is constructed by two morphemes, they are agree (free morpheme), and -ment (bound morpheme). Morpheme agree is a verb category, and -ment is a suffix. Agreement (noun): agree (verb) + -ment are derivational affixes when they are combined since agreement

has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (agree: to have the same opinion, or to accept a suggestion or idea) changed into noun (agreement: when people have the same opinion, or when they approve of or accept something). “The minister [Rudiantara] asked Facebook to step up its service agreement in Indonesia” (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

Suffix -er

The suffix -er attached to a verb is a derivational morpheme which change verb to a noun. The suffix creates a new meaning ‘a person who performs an action’. The following are the examples of the suffix -er attached to verbs.

1. (185) leader

(185) leader is constructed by two morphemes, they are lead (free morpheme), and -er (bound morpheme). Morpheme lead is a verb category, and -er is a suffix. Leader (noun): lead (verb) + -er are derivational morphemes when they are combined since leader has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (lead: to control a group of people, a country, or a situation) changed into noun (leader: a person in control of a group, country or situation a religious leader). “Prospective national leader with military-style discipline” (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

Suffix -ness

The suffix -ness is the derivational morphemes which can be attached to adjectives to form noun.

1. (277) brightness

(277) Brightness is constructed by two morphemes, they are bright (free morpheme), and -ness (bound morpheme). Morpheme bright is an adjective category, and -ness is a suffix. Brightness (noun): bright (adjective) + -ness are derivational morphemes when they are combined since brightness has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is adjective (bright: full of light, shining) changed into noun (brightness: the quality of being very bright). “45cm visibility and brightness of light” (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

Suffix -ion

The suffix -ion is the derivational morpheme which can be attached to verb to form noun.

1. (50) nomination

(50) Nomination is constructed by two

morphemes, they are nominate (free morpheme), and -ion (bound morpheme). Morpheme nominate is a verb category, and -ion is a suffix. nominate (verb) + -ion are derivational morphemes when they are combined since nomination has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (nominate: to suggest someone for an election, job, position or honour) changed into noun (nomination: an official suggestion of someone to do something). "But the game changed with the nomination of Anies" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

Suffix -ence

1. (45) difference

(45) Difference is constructed by two morphemes, they are differ (free morpheme), and -ence (bound morpheme). Morpheme differ is a verb category, and -ence is a suffix. Difference (noun): differ (verb) + -ence are derivational morphemes when they are combined since difference has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (differ: to be not like something or someone else, either physically or in another way) changes into noun (difference: two or more things which comparing are not the same). "It must be able to make sure that in the face of differences, mutual respect from both sides could continue to grow," Bonar said (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

Suffix -ity

The suffix -ity is the derivational bound morpheme which can be attached to adjective to form noun.

1. (102) plurality

(102) Plurality is constructed by two morphemes, they are plural (free morpheme), and -ity (bound morpheme). Morpheme plural is an adjective category, and -ity is a suffix. Plurality (noun): plurality (adjective) + -ity are derivational morphemes when they are combined since Plurality has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is adjective (plural: consisting of a lot of different races or types of people or of different things) changed into noun (Plurality: a large number of different types of something). "He added that plurality should become a factor to strengthen the state's unity, not a factor" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

Suffix -ism

The suffix -ism is the derivational bound morpheme attached to noun to form new noun. The meaning of the suffix -ism is 'belief'

1. (25) opportunism

(25) Opportunism is constructed by two morphemes, they are opportunity (free morpheme), and -ism (bound morpheme). Morpheme opportunity is a noun category, and -ism is a suffix. Opportunism (noun): opportunity (noun) + -ism are derivational morphemes when they are combined since opportunism does not change the lexical category but create new meaning. That is noun (opportunity: an occasion or situation which makes it possible to do something that you want to do) creates new meaning (opportunism: behaviour in which use every situation to try to get power or an advantage). "The opportunism of defending the nation" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

Suffix -ist

The suffix -ist is the derivational bound morpheme attached to noun to form new noun. The meaning of the suffix -ist is 'agentive'

1. (61) sociologist

(61) Sociologist is constructed by two morphemes, they are sociology (free morpheme), and -ist (bound morpheme). Morpheme sociology is a noun category, and -ist is a suffix. Sociologist (noun): sociology (noun) + -ist are derivational morphemes when they are combined since sociologist does not change the lexical category but create new meaning. (Sociology: the study of the relationships between people living in groups, especially in industrial societies) Creates new meaning (sociologist: someone who studies or is an expert in sociology). The term, coined by Iranian sociologist Asef Bayat, has several meanings, but it generally (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

4.2.1.4 The Function as Verb

Suffix -ize

The suffix -ize is the derivational morpheme which change the base to verb. The base can be nouns and adjective.

1. (236) apologize

(236) Apologize is constructed by two morphemes, they are apology (free morpheme), and -ize (bound morpheme). Morpheme apology is a noun category, and -ize is a suffix. Apologize (verb): apology (noun) + -ize are derivational morphemes when they are combined since apologize has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (apology: an act of saying sorry) changed into verb (apologize: to tell someone that you are sorry for having done something that has caused them problems). "I



want to apologize to Muslims or other people who feel offended. I never intended to insult Islam or the Quran," Ahok said on Monday" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

Suffix -en

Derivational suffixes which change form adjective to verb.

1. (4) sharpen

(4) Sharpen is constructed by two morphemes, they are sharp (free morpheme), and -en (bound morpheme). Morpheme sharp is an adjective category, and -en is a suffix. Sharpen (verb): sharp (adjective) + -en are derivational morphemes when they are combined since sharpen has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is adjective (sharp: having a thin edge or point which can cut something or make a hole in something) changed into verb (sharpen: to make something sharp or sharper). "sharpen your five senses" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

4.2.1.5 The Function as Adjective

Suffix -able

The suffix -able is the derivational morpheme which change the base to adjective. In this case, the base can be either verb or noun.

1. (74) predictable

(74) Predictable is constructed by two morphemes, they are predict (free morpheme), and -able (bound morpheme). Morpheme predict is a verb category, and -able is a suffix. Predictable (adjective): read (verb) + -able are derivational morphemes when they are combined since predictable has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (predict: to say that an event or action will happen in the future) changed into adjective (predictable: Something which is predictable happens in a way or at a time which you know about before it happens). "The political maneuvering in Jakarta is fairly predictable results" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

Suffix -al

The suffix -al is the derivational morpheme which change the base to adjective. In this case.

1. (51) formal

(51) Formal is constructed by two morphemes, they are form (free morpheme), and -al (bound morpheme). Morpheme form is a noun category, and -al is a suffix. Formal (adjective): form (noun) + -al are derivational morphemes when they are combined since formal has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (form: appearance of something) changed into adjective (formal:

public or official) "a political ideology that aims to create a formal Islamic state" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

-ful

The suffix -ful is the derivational morpheme which change the base to adjective. In this case, the base is noun.

1. (85) peaceful

(85) Peaceful is constructed by two morphemes, they are peace (free morpheme), and -ful (bound morpheme). Morpheme peace is a noun category, and -ful is a suffix. Peaceful (adjective): peace (noun) + -ful are derivational morphemes when they are combined since peaceful has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (peace: freedom from war and violence) changes into adjective (peaceful: quiet and calm). "In a statement on Wednesday, Prabowo said the Jakarta gubernatorial election had to be appreciated because the democratic process was conducted by peaceful, without any serious problems" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

4.2.1.6 The Function as Adverb

Suffix -ly

Adverb-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to adverbs.

1. (327) widely

(327) widely is constructed by two morphemes, they are wide (free morpheme), and -ly (bound morpheme). Morpheme wide is an adjective category, and -ly is a suffix. Widely (adverb): wide (adjective) + -ly are derivational morphemes when they are combined since widely has changed the lexical category and the meaning. That is adjective (wide: having a larger distance) changed into adverb (widely: including a lot of different places, people, subjects). "As widely reported, in his conversation with local people in Thousand Islands regency on Sept. 27, Ahok cited Surah al-Maidah: 51 during a work visit" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

4.2.2 The Function of Inflectional Morphemes

Inflectional morphemes are those which do not create new meaning. These morphemes never change the syntactic category of the word or morpheme 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.

4.1.2.1 The Function as Plural

Suffix -es,es

1. (265) sides

(265) sides is constructed by two morphemes, they are side (free morpheme), and -s (bound morpheme). Morpheme side is a noun category, and -s is a suffix. Sides (noun plural): side (noun singular) + -s are inflectional morphemes when they are combined since sides indicate plural marker. "Political coalition divided into two sides" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

4.2.2.2 The Function as the Subject Third Singular Person in Present Tense

-s,es

1. (3) votes

(3) Votes is constructed by two morphemes, they are vote (free morpheme), and -s (bound morpheme). Morpheme vote is a verb category, and -s is a suffix. Vote (verb) + -s are inflectional morphemes when they are combined since votes indicate the subject third singular person in present tense. "Amalia Ayuningtyas votes the good person" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

4.2.2.3 The Function as Possessive

Suffix -'s

1. (155) father's

(155) Father's is constructed by two morphemes, they are father (free morpheme), and -'s (bound morpheme). Morpheme father is a noun category, and -'s is a suffix. Father (noun) + -'s are inflectional morphemes when they are combined since father's indicate possessive marker. "obedience of his father's exhortations to sustain a sort of political dynasty" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

4.2.2.4 The Function as Past Form

Suffix -ed

1. (5) promoted

(5) Promoted is constructed by two morphemes, they are promote (free morpheme), and -ed (bound morpheme). Morpheme promote is a verb category, and -ed is a suffix. Promote (verb) + ed are inflectional morphemes when they are combined since promoted past indicate form. "the company promoted the new fashion in overseas" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

4.2.2.5 The function as Past Participle Form

Suffix -en

1. (307) spoken

(307) Spoken is constructed by two morphemes, they are speak (free morpheme), and -en (bound morpheme). Morpheme speak is a verb category, and -en is a suffix. Speak (verb) + -en are inflectional morphemes when they are combined since spoken indicate past participle form. "For example Former Bayern coach Ottmar Hitzfeld, who led the team to the Champions League title in 2001, has spoken of Bayern's problem when it comes to replace Robben, with neither Douglas Costa nor Kingsley Coman at the Dutch star's level" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

4.2.2.6 The Function as Present Participle Form Suffix -ing

1. (278) working

(278) working is constructed by two morphemes, they are work (free morpheme), and -ing (bound morpheme). Morpheme work is a verb category, and -ing is a suffix. Work (verb) + -ing are inflectional morphemes when they are combined since working indicate present participle form. "The uproar over his statement started when a part of his speech circulated on social media after the working visit" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

4.2.2.7 The Function as Comparative

-er

1. (88) deeper

(117) Harder is constructed by two morphemes, they are hard (free morpheme), and -er (bound morpheme). Morpheme hard is an adjective category, and -er is a suffix. Hard + -er are inflectional morphemes when they are combined since harder indicate comparative marker. "Compete will be harder" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

(285) Longer is constructed by two morphemes, they are long (free morpheme), and -er (bound morpheme). Morpheme long is an adjective category, and -er is a suffix. Long + -er are inflectional morphemes when they are combined since longer indicate comparative marker. "If Arjen has the feeling he can no longer compete at the highest level, then he'll stop" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

4.2.2.8 The Function as Superlative

-est

1. (261) highest

(261) Highest is constructed by two morphemes, they are high (free morpheme), and -est (bound morpheme). Morpheme high is a

adjective category, and –est is a suffix. High + -est are inflectional morphemes when they are combined since highest indicate superlative marker. "If Arjen has the feeling he can no longer compete at the highest level, then he'll stop" (Jakarta Post Vol.11 2016).

#### 4.3 The Principle of Derivational and Inflectional English Morphemes

The last discussion is the principle of the Derivational and Inflectional English Morphemes in this research. The principle of the derivational and inflectional English morphemes can make significant difference based on free morpheme and bound morpheme that attached. The following some of the principles

##### 4.3.1 Derivational Morphemes which Change the Meaning

Principle 1. un + verb □ New Verb.

1. (255) uncover
2. (259) unrest

Principle 2. un + Adjective □ antonym or negative meaning.

1. (77) unfit
2. (69) unclear

Principle 3. in + Adjective □ New Adjective

1. (199) intolerant
2. (167) inconsistent

Principle 4. re + Verb □ New Verb

1. (13) redo
2. (132) reconsider

Principle 5. dis + Verb □ New Verb

1. (170) disagree
2. (33) disharmony

##### 4.3.2 Making Noun

Principle 6. Verb + er □ making noun

1. (185) leader
2. (103) voter

Principle 7. Verb + ment □ making noun

1. (283) agreement
2. (335) movement

Principle 8. Verb + ion/tion □ making noun

1. (50) nomination
2. (76) production

Principle 9. Adjective + ness □ making noun

1. (277) brightness

2. (112) happiness

Principle 10. (Verb, adjective) + ance/ence □ making noun

1. (45) difference
2. (279) competence

Principle 11. Adjective + ity □ making noun

1. (102) plurality
2. (2) neutrality

Principle 12. Noun + ism □ making noun, change the meaning or create the new meaning

1. (25) opportunism
2. (298) optimism

Principle 13. Noun + ist □ making noun (agentive)

1. (61) sociologist
2. (217) communist

##### 4.3.3 Making Adjective

Principle 14. Noun + ful □ making adjective

1. (85) peaceful
2. (181) hopeful

Principle 15. Verb + able □ making adjective

1. (74) Predictable
2. (92) Profitable

Principle 16. Noun + al □ making adjective

1. (51) formal
2. (188) racial

##### 4.3.4 Making Verb

Principle 17. Noun + ize □ making verb

1. (236) apologize
2. (329) categorize

Principle 18. Adjective + en □ making verb

1. (4) sharpen
2. (134) shorten

##### 4.3.5 Making Adverb

Principle 19. Adjective + ly □ making adverb

1. (327) widely
2. (14) roughly

##### 4.3.6 The Principle of Inflectional English Morphemes

Principle 1. Noun + s/es □ making plural

1. (20) candidates

<p>2. (27) promises</p> <p>Principle 2. Noun + 's □ making possessive</p> <p>1. (155) father's</p> <p>2. (114) facebook's</p> <p>Principle 3. Adjective + er □ making adjective comparative</p> <p>1. (88) deeper</p> <p>2. (117) harder</p> <p>Principle 4. Adjective + est □ making superlative</p> <p>1. (261) highest</p> <p>2. (19) hardest</p> <p>Principle 5. Verb + s/es □ indicate the subject third singular person</p>	<p>tense</p> <p>1. (3) votes</p> <p>2. (17) comes</p> <p>Principle 6. Verb + ed □ indicate past form</p> <p>1. (5) promoted</p> <p>2. (11) added</p> <p>Principle 7. Verb + en = indicate past participle form</p> <p>1. (307) spoken</p> <p>2. (172) mistaken</p> <p>Principle 8. Verb + ing □ indicate present participle form</p> <p>1. (278) working</p> <p>2. (271) expanding</p>	<p>in present</p>
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## V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Morphemes are the smallest meaningful units of language. They are meaningful because they have a function to change part of speech or grammatical meaning. In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes and suffixes, while inflectional morpheme suffix only.

In this research the writer finds 23 kinds of morphemes which derivational morphemes prefix consist of -un, -in, -re -dis, derivational suffix consist of -er, -ment, -ful, ness, -tio/ion, -ence/ance, -able, -ity, -al, -ize, -ism, -ist, and ly. and inflectional morpheme consist -s or es, -'s, -er, -est, -ed, en, s or es and ing.

The research finds some function of derivational and inflectional English morphemes as negative meaning, as again meaning, as noun, as adjective, as verb, as adverb, plural mark, comparative, superlative, present perfect form, past form, present participle and past participle.

The last part can be viewed as the rule of

the morphemes. In this part describe about how the formation result of the rules caused by combined between bound morphemes and free morphemes that't can produce new lexem or new part of speech.

Suggestion

In this part, this research would like to contribute some suggestions for the other writers based on the research finding and discussion. This thesis is specially proposed to the students who have interest to put linguistics as field of study is concerned with the morpheme. It is suggested that this research can be a reference, beside that more interesting to discuss about another morpheme. Maybe the next research will be finding a new research that can make as a reference. Hopefully, there will be any further research of how to complete this research and make this research more better and can use for any further writers.

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