

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Sentences and Phrases in the Book of the Theory and Practice of Online Learning by Terry Anderson

Types of Sentence in the Book of the Mathematical Theory of Relativity by Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington

Edupreneur, Alternatif Lapangan Pekerjaan bagi Mahasiswa LPTK

Pemanfaatan Software Maple pada Pembelajaran Kalkulus Integral

Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Types in the Book of Financial Accounting Theory by William R. Scott

Pembelajaran *INDAH* (*Interpretation, Discussion, Application And Horay*) pada Materi Segi Empat

Peranan UMKM dalam Menyerap Tenaga Kerja

Deskripsi Hasil Penilaian Afektif Siswa pada Materi Logaritma dengan Problem Based Learning Strategy

Pembelajaran *Visualization, Auditory, Kinesthetic* Berbasis *Macromedia Flash* pada Materi Segiempat dan Segitiga

Meningkatkan Profesionalisme Guru dalam Mewujudkan Profil Pelajar Pancasila

Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe *Course Review Horay* (CRH) dengan Media *Couple Card* terhadap Motivasi Belajar pada Materi Statistika

A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Structure on “Relativity: The Special And General Theory”
by Albert Einstein Using Generative Transformational Grammar

Peningkatan Hasil Belajar Matematika pada Materi Bangun Datar Segitiga Menggunakan Model Pembelajaran
Modelling The Way Siswa Kelas VII-B MTs Miftahul Huda Sawentar-Kanigoro

Moderasi Beragama Menciptakan Toleransi dan Kerukunan Antar Umat Beragama

A Morphological Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Book
of the Language Instinct: How The Mind Creates Language By Steven Pinker

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**A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND
INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN THE BOOK OF THE
LANGUAGE INSTINCT: HOW THE MIND CREATES
LANGUAGE BY STEVEN PINKER**

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Abstrak: Memahami arti dalam kegiatan membaca sangat penting tetapi terkadang kata bisa menjadi masalah. Banyak pembaca menemukan masalah dalam pembentukan kata dan artinya. Para pembaca tidak tahu arti dari kata yang mendapat imbuhan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mencari jenis-jenis derivational dan inflectional morfem. Peneliti menggunakan deskriptif kuantitatif karena menghasilkan data deskriptif dan menggambarkan fenomena dalam buku-buku ilmiah. Data diambil dari buku ilmiah. Peneliti mengambil 10% untuk setiap bab dengan total 40 halaman data, kemudian mengklasifikasikannya ke dalam tabel, menganalisisnya, menghitung frekuensinya dan membuat kesimpulan. Peneliti menemukan bahwa ada 2.933 kata yang akan dianalisis dalam buku tersebut. Frekuensi penggunaan afiks derivasi dan infleksi didominasi oleh imbuhan infleksi diikuti oleh imbuhan derivasi. Prefiks infleksional sebanyak 1,548 (53%) yang terdiri dari 11 jenis afiks derivasi, sebagai berikut: kata benda ke kata benda 164 (12%), benda ke kerja 18 (1%), benda ke sifat 195 (14%), benda ke keterangan sebanyak 4 (0%), kerja ke benda sebanyak 615 (44%), kerja ke kerja sebanyak 37 (3%), kerja ke sifat sebanyak 71 (5%), sifat ke sifat sebanyak 59 (4%), sifat ke benda sebanyak 71 (5%), sifat ke kerja 5 (0%) dan sifat ke keterangan sebanyak 170 (12%). Juga 1.387 imbuhan derivasi (47%) yang terdiri dari 8 jenis awalan infleksional, seperti: orang ketiga –s adalah 190 (12%), past tense –ed adalah 78 (5%), progresif –ing adalah 60 (4%), past participle –en adalah 183 (12%), jamak adalah 932 (60%), posesif – adalah 92 (6%), komparatif –er adalah 3 (0%) dan superlatif –est adalah 8 (0%). Setelah mengetahui hasil analisis, penelitian ini memberikan saran bagi guru, siswa dan peneliti lainnya. Penelitian ini dapat menjadi referensi untuk pengajaran, pembelajaran dan penelitian selanjutnya yang berhubungan dengan morfem derivasional dan infleksional.

Kata Kunci: *Analisis, morfologi, derivational morfem, inflectional morfem, Steven Pinker*

Abstract: understanding the meaning in reading activity is important but sometimes word becomes a problem. Many readers found the problem of forming words and its meaning. The readers do not know the meaning of words which get affixes. The purpose of this study was to find the kinds of derivational and inflectional morphemes. The researcher uses a descriptive quantitative because it produces descriptive data and describes the phenomenon in the scientific books. The data were taken from scientific book. The researcher took 10% for each chapter with total 40 pages of data

and then, classified them into the tables, analyzed them, counted the frequency and make conclusion. The researcher found that there are 2.933 words to be analyzed in the book. The frequency of using derivation and inflection affixes is dominated by inflectional followed by derivational suffixes. There are 1.548 Inflectional prefixes (53%) which contains of 11 types of derivational affixes, as follows: noun to noun are 164 (12%), noun to verb are 18 (1%), noun to adjective are 195 (14%), noun to adverb are 4 (0%), verb to noun are 615 (44%), verb to verb are 37 (3%), verb to adjective are 71 (5%), adjective to adjective are 59 (4%), adjective to noun are 71 (5%), adjective to verb 5 (0%) and adjective to adverb are one 170 (12%). Also 1.387 derivational affixes (47%) which contains of 8 types of inflectional prefixes, such as: third person –s are 190 (12%), past tense –ed are 78 (5%), progressive –ing are 60 (4%), past participle –en are 183 (12%), plural –s are 932 (60%), possessive –'s are 92 (6%), comparative –er are 3 (0%) and superlative –est are 8 (0%). After finding out the result of the analysis, this research presents the suggestion for the teacher, the students and the other researchers. This research can be references for teaching, learning and for further research dealing with derivational and inflectional morphemes.

Keywords: *Analysis, morphology, derivational morpheme, inflectional morpheme, Steven Pinker*

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important thing in our life because language is a tool of communication that needed by all human beings in this world. Without language, Humans will not be able to continue their life properly. Language is often viewed as a vehicle of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another (Finegan, 2008:6). It means that Human needs language to interact with each other, express their feelings, thoughts, and needs, exchange information, gain new knowledge and so on. Language is composed of separate sounds, words, sentences and other utterance units (Fasold and Linton, 2006:4). To master the language, of course, we have to master its elements.

There is a study called linguistic that discusses about language. Language cannot be separated from linguistics. Linguistics can be defined as the systematic inquiry into human language—into its structures and uses and the relationship between them, as well as into the development and acquisition of language (Finegan, 2008:22). Linguistics has many branches such as Phonology (the study about sound), Morphology (the study about the structure of words), Syntax (the study about phrases and sentence structure), Semantics (the study about meaning), and Pragmatics (the study about how language is used to communicate).

This research specifically discusses about morphology by

paying attention to derivational and inflectional morphemes from the textbook. Believe or not, Reading activity is an activity that cannot be separated from our daily life. We read something every day, consciously or not. When we read something we should know the meaning from the text, not only the context but also word by word. Understanding the meaning in reading activity is important but sometimes word becomes a problem. Many readers found the problem of forming words and its meaning. The readers do not know the meaning of words which get affixes because we usually find the word in the dictionary, but not all the words we are looking for are in the dictionary. For example, the suffix “ish” in “boyish” is not found in the dictionary, but the meaning can be associated as being the adjective of noun boy. If we do not know the meaning of the base, we will never know the whole thing. By studying morphology, we will know the meaning of words which get affixes.

According to O’grady, morphology is as the study of analysis of word structure. Also as the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation (Handoko, 2019:3). In brief, Morphology is a branch of linguistic that studies about the word formation processes. Morpheme is the object study of Morphology. It is the smallest unit of language. Morpheme divided into two types, they are: free morpheme and bound

morpheme. Free morphemes are morphemes whose form can be a word by itself. Words are such as table, door, boy, girl, etc. Bound morphemes are a morpheme that must attached to another element. For example, there is plural –s on word hands, cats, etc. (O’Grady, 1997:119). In most cases bound morphemes are affixes (prefixes, infixes, and suffixes). Prefixes are affixes that are placed in front of words. Infixes are affixes that are placed in the middle of words, but English does not have infixes. The last is suffixes. Suffixes are affixes that are placed in the end of words. Based on functions, Affixes divided into two kinds, there are Derivational and Inflectional affixes or morphemes. Derivation is affixes that can change the word class with its meaning. For example, when adding an suffix *-ful* to the noun beauty to form beautiful. The root beauty changes the class of word from noun beauty to an adjective beautiful. Inflection is affixes that do not change class of word. For example, adding –s to word cat doesn’t change the class of words. It just shows that cat is more than one (plural).

In this study, the researcher discusses about morphology in scientific book “The Language Instinct: How the Mind Create Language” by Steven Pinker which focuses on Derivational and Inflectional morpheme. In this book, Pinker explains his argument about the innate ability of human language.

He stated that cognitive science which combines tools from psychology, computer science, linguistics, philosophy and neurobiology can explain how human intelligence is. Pinker is well known for his writings that mostly deal with language and cognition. He is a professor of psychology at Harvard University and also work as a theorist, researcher, writer, and communicator of science throughout his career, he has written at least fourteen books.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to conduct this study under the title, “A Morphological Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Book of the Language Instinct: How the Mind Creates Language by Steven Pinker”. However, the current study is in context of analyze scientific book and aims to answer the following research question: 1) What kinds of derivational and inflectional morphemes which found in the Book of the Language Instinct: How the Mind Creates Language by Steven Pinker? 2) What kinds of derivational and inflectional morphemes often appear in the Book of the Language Instinct: How the Mind Creates Language by Steven Pinker? 3) How is the frequency of derivational and inflectional morpheme in the Book of the Language Instinct: How the Mind Creates Language by Steven Pinker?

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistic which focusses on study of the relationship between meaning and form, both within and between words. The term morphology is Greek and is a makeup of morph-meaning “shape, form”, and -logy which means “science of” or “branch of knowledge concerning.” Thus, the meaning of morphology is “the science of word forms.” (Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams, 2003:95). Morphology as a sub-discipline of linguistics was named for the first time in 1859 by the German linguist August Schleicher who used the term for the study of the form of words. (Handoko, 2019:3). In present-day linguistics, the term ‘morphology’ refers to the study of the internal structure of words, and of the systematic form–meaning correspondences between words. (Booij, 2005:7)

According to O’Grady (1997:117), Morphology is as the study of analysis of word structure. Also as the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation. In short, Morphology or word form is a branch of linguistics that studies how a word or a morpheme is formed as a grammatical unit. Morphology also studies the effect of changes in word form on the meaning of a word. In other words, morphology studies and analyzes the structure, form and classification of words.

Morpheme

Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words. Thus, morphology focuses on the basic units of words, called morphemes. Morpheme is the smallest indivisible unit in a word. It is a word building block. It cannot be segmented further into smaller meaningful units (Handoko, 2019:9). Morpheme therefore is the smallest indivisible unit of semantic content or grammatical functions with which words are made up. By definition a morpheme cannot be decomposed into smaller units which are either

meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function like singular or plural number in the noun (Katamba, 2006:20). Linguists define a morpheme as the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning. (Lieber, 2009:3). Morphemes are the smallest parts that have meaning. Words may consist of one or several morphemes in much the same way as they consist of one or more syllables. However, the two concepts, that of a morpheme and that of a syllable, are radically different. (Kracht, 2012:79).

Table 2.1 Example of Morphemes (O’Grady, 1997:113)

	Boy
One Morpheme	Hunt Act
Two Morphemes	Boy-s Hunt-er Act-ive
Three Morphemes	Hunt-er-s Act-iv-ate
More than three	Re-act-iv-ate Gentle- man-li-ness

Kinds of Morpheme

According to Katamba (1994:41) there are two kinds of morphemes:

1) Free Morpheme

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as independent words. Free morpheme divided into two categories:

a) Lexical Morpheme

These are words which carry most of semantic content. Examples of lexical morpheme, they are nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. (Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, 2010:79).

b) Functional Morpheme

These are words which do not have clear lexical meanings or obvious concepts associated with

them. They are article, determine, preposition, pronoun, conjunction, etc (Katamba and Stonham, 2006:42).

2) Bound Morpheme

Bound morpheme is a word that cannot stand alone as independent words. These kinds of morpheme only occur in combination with other morphemes. According to Handoko (2019:10) bound morphemes are affixes (prefixes, infixes, and suffixes).

Affixes

Any morphemes that are appended to the root are called affixes. Affixes can be attached before or after the base (Katamba, 1994:38). Affixes are bound morpheme that always attached to the root, stem or base word. Kracht (2012:81) adds that Roots are 'main' words, those that carry meaning. Words such as happy, sing, chair, are roots. Furthermore, words such as im-, er-, -ion, ness are called affixes. Affixes are non-roots. These kinds of word cannot stand alone as independent words, they needs root or base to stand as words. Affixes can attach at the beginning, the middle, the end or both at the beginning and the end of word. According to Katamba and Stonham (2006:45) there are three kinds of basic affixes, such as:

1) Suffixes

A suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base), like *-ly*, *-er*, *-ist*, *-s*, *-ing*, and *-ed*. Example of suffixes, such as hardly, sadly,

reader, writer, pens, working, studied, etc.

2) Prefixes

A prefix is an affix attached before a root (or stem or base), like *re-*, *un-*, and *in-*. Here are some examples of prefixes, unlike, inaccurate, rewatch, etc.

3) Infixes

An infix is an affix inserted inside the root itself. Infixes are common in some languages, however infixing are rare in English. Handoko (2019:12) adds that infixes are common in infixing languages like Semitic language. O'Grady (1997:117) gives examples of infixes in Tagalog (Philippine language). The infixes are *-im* and *-in*. Look at the following words below:

Takbuh (run) become t-um-akbuh (ran)

Pili (choose) become p-in-ili (chose).

Derivational Affixes

According to O'Grady (1997:122) Derivation forms is a word with a meaning and/or category distinct from that of its base through the addition of an affix. The new word is generated through a process called derivation where the meaning will be different from the previous word or root (Handoko, 2019:50). Derivations are affixes that usually change the class of the words. When affixes added to word (base or root) it can change the grammatical category or part of speech of the word. Maybe it changes a noun into a verb, or a verb into an adjective. For example, when adding an suffix *-ful* to the noun beauty to form

beautiful. The root beauty changes the class of word from noun beauty to an adjective beautiful.

According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2010:89) there are some processes of derivational affixes, such as:

1. Noun to Adjective
Boy + ish
Alcohol + ic
2. Noun to Verb
Moral + ize
Vaccin + ate
3. Verb to Adjective
Read + able
Create + ive
4. Verb to Noun
Predict + ion
Teach + er
Pay + ment
5. Adjective to Adverb
Exact + ly
Slow + ly
6. Adjective to Noun
Free + dom
Tall + ness

Some derivational suffixes do not cause a change in grammatical class. Prefixes never do.

1. Noun to Noun
Friend + ship
Human + ity
2. Verb to Verb
Un + do
Re + watch
3. Adjective to Adjective
Pink + ish
Il + legal

Inflectional Affixes

According to Kracht (2012:82) Inflection is one part is an independent word, the other is not. It

does however not change the category, it adds some detail to the category. Inflectional word formation is word formation that expresses grammatical distinctions like number (singular vs. plural); tense (present vs. past); person (first, second, or third); and case (subject, object, possessive), among others. It does not result in the creation of new lexemes, but merely changes the grammatical form of lexemes to fit into different grammatical contexts. (Lieber, 2009:7). Inflections are the affixes that do not change the class of words. For example, when adding an suffix -s to the root cat to form cats. The suffix -s in this word doesn't change the syntactic category. It only shows that the word cat is plural. Also, the class of word is still the same which cat is noun. When the word added suffix -s to form cats is still noun.

According to Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2010:91) modern English has only eight bound inflectional affixes:

1. **-s** third-person singular present She wait-**s** at home.
2. **-ed** past tense She wait-**ed** at home.
3. **-ing** progressive She is eat-**ing** the donut.
4. **-en** past participle Mary has eat-**en** the donuts.
5. **-s** plural She ate the donut-**s**.
6. **'s** possessive Disa's hair is short.
7. **-er** comparative Disa has short-**er** hair than Karin.

8. **-est** superlative Disa has the short-**est** hair.

Previous Studies

There are some researchers who has analyzed about derivation and inflection morphemes. To support this study, the researcher took several related studies. The first is the research by Riana Rizkia (2020) Entitled “An analysis of derivational and inflectional morphemes in Deen squad lyrics”. Based on the data, this study found that there were 110 affixes found in the lyrics of Deen Squad’s. There were 93 of inflectional affixes and 17 derivational affixes found in the lyrics of Deen Squad’s. The use of inflectional affixes was more dominant than derivational affixes.

The second is the research entitled “An Analysis of Morpheme in Parctice and Progress and Developing Skill Passages by L.G. Alexander” written by Ruwaida Zunicha (2014). Based on the data, this study found that there were 3474 morphemes which contains of 1420 number of free morpheme and 578 number of bound morpheme which contains 459 number of inflectional and 118 number of derivational. The use of free morpheme was more dominant than bound morpheme.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This research uses descriptive quantitative method because the researcher will count the number of derivational and inflectional morphemes by using the quantitative

approach, the frequency of derivational and inflectional morphemes that are used will be known and applies descriptive method because the research describes what kinds of derivational and inflectional morphemes are used in the Book of the Language Instinct: How the Mind Create Language by Steven Pinker. Descriptive research is designed to obtain information about the current status of phenomenon (Ary, 2006:419).

Research Object

The object of this research is a scientific book titled the Language Instinct: How the Mind Create Language by Steven Pinker. In analysis the book, the researcher focusses on derivational and inflectional morphemes.

Data and Data Source

The data of this research is a scientific book entitled the Language Instinct: How the Mind Create Language by Steven Pinker. Data sources are from website www.librarygenesis.com that was accessed on April 23rd, 2021.

Data and Collection Procedure

In this research, the researcher collected the data from websites and the data were in forms of e-book. The researcher takes the scientific book entitled the Language Instinct: How the Mind Create Language by Steven Pinker from digital library.

Data Analysis Procedure

This research is descriptive quantitative.

The following are some of the steps required to collect data:

1. Reading the material related to the discussion
2. Determine the meaning of the object of research and find out “The Language Instinct: How the Mind Create Language by Steven Pinker”.
3. Establish the Google Chrome as the network service for internet access and then visiting the digital library www.librarygenesis.com to write down the key words “The Language Instinct: How the Mind Create Language by Steven Pinker”.
4. After finding the book, the researcher starts to analyze the derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the Book of the Language Instinct: How the Mind Create Language by Steven Pinker.
5. Classified kinds of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the Book of the Language Instinct: How the Mind Create Language by Steven Pinker.
6. Put the data into a rubric or table according to the kinds of derivational and inflectional morphemes. the table can be seen below:

Table 3.1 Analyzing Derivation and Inflectional Morphemes

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivation	Inflection
		Prefix	Suffix		

7. Then count the number of kinds of derivational and inflectional morphemes in percentage using this formula:

$$P = F \times \frac{100}{N}$$
8. Last, make some interpretations of the data in line with the themes.

Notes:

P = Percent

F = Frequency

N = Number of samples

Data Collection

Table 4.1.14 Frequency of derivational and inflectional morphemes in the Book of the Language Instinct: How the Mind Create Language by Steven Pinker.

No	Kinds of derivation and inflection morphemes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Derivational affixes	1.387	47%
2	Inflectional prefix	1.548	53%
Total		2.935	100%

Table 4.1.15 Kinds of Derivational affixes

No.	Types of Derivational Affixes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Noun to Noun	164	12%
2.	Noun to Verb	18	1%
3.	Noun to Adjective	195	14%
4.	Noun to Adverb	4	0%
5.	Verb to Noun	615	44%
6.	Verb to Verb	37	3%
7.	Verb to Adjective	71	5%
8.	Adjective to Adjective	59	4%
9.	Adjective to Noun	71	5%
10.	Adjective to Verb	5	0%
11.	Adjective to Adverb	170	12%
Total		1.409	100%

Table 4.1.16 Kinds of Inflectional Suffixes

No.	Types of Inflectional Suffixes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Third Person Singular Present –s	190	12%
2.	Past Tense –ed	78	5%
3.	Progressive -ing	60	4%
4.	Past Participle –en	183	12%
5.	Plural –s	932	60%
6.	Possessive –‘s	92	6%
7.	Comparative –er	5	0%
8.	Superlative –est	8	0%
Total		1.548	100%

In this study, the researcher specifically discusses about morphology by paying attention to derivational and inflectional morphemes. There are 11 types of derivation affixes that found in this book, they are: Noun to noun, noun to verb, noun to adjective, noun to adverb, verb to noun, verb to verb,

verb to adjective, adjective to adjective, adjective to noun, adjective to verb, and adjective to adverb. There are also 8 types of inflection which found in this book, such as: plural –s, third person –s, past participle –en, pas tense –ed, progressive –ing, possessive –‘s, comparative –er, and superlative –

est. From table 4.1.1 to 4.1.13. about the analysis of kinds of derivational and inflectional morpheme in the Book of The Language Instinct: How the Mind Creates Language by Steven Pinker, the totals of derivation and inflection suffixes used are two thousand nine hundred thirty five. One thousand three hundred eighty seven are the number of derivational affixes and one hundred five hundred forty eight are the number of inflectional prefixes.

In the Book of the Language Instinct: How the Mind Creates Language by Steven Pinker the frequency of using derivation and inflection affixes is dominated by inflectional followed by derivational suffixes. With the number of each types of derivational affixes and its percentages noun to noun are one hundred sixty four (12%), noun to verb are eighteen (1%), noun to adjective are one hundred ninety five (14%), noun to adverb are four (0%), verb to noun are six hundred fifteen (44%), verb to verb are thirty seven (3%), verb to adjective are seventy one (5%), adjective to adjective are fifty nine (4%), adjective to noun are seventy one (5%), adjective to verb are five (0%) and adjective to adverb are one hundred seventy (12%). And also the number of each type of inflectional prefixes and its percentages which third person –s are one hundred ninety (12%), past tense –ed are seventy eight (5%), progressive –ing are sixty (4%), past participle –en are one hundred eighty three (12%), plural –s are nine

hundred thirty two (60%), possessive –‘s are ninety two (6%), comparative –er are three (0%) and superlative –est are eight (0%).

CONCLUSION

The data were classified into two kinds of morphological process they are derivational and inflectional morphemes. In this study, there are 1.387 derivational affixes, and 1.548 Inflectional prefixes which contains of 11 types of derivational affixes and 8 types of inflectional prefixes which found in scientific book “The Language Instinct: How the Mind Creates Language” by Steven Pinker. The twelve types and its percentages of derivational affixes that found in the book, as follows: noun to noun are one hundred sixty four (12%), noun to verb are eighteen (1%), noun to adjective are one hundred ninety five (14%), noun to adverb are four (0%), verb to noun are six hundred fifteen (44%), verb to verb are thirty seven (3%), verb to adjective are seventy one (5%), adjective to adjective are fifty nine (4%), adjective to noun are seventy one (5%), adjective to verb are five (0%) and adjective to adverb are one hundred seventy (12%). As we can see, verb to noun is the most dominant of derivational types that used in this book followed by noun to adjective, noun to noun, adjective to adverb, verb to adjective, adjective to noun, verb to verb, adjective to verb and the last is noun to adverb. Meanwhile, the eight types of inflectional prefixes and its

percentages, such as: which third person –s are one hundred ninety (12%), past tense –ed are seventy eight (5%), progressive –ing are sixty (4%), past participle –en are one hundred eighty three (12%), plural –s are nine hundred thirty two (60%), possessive –'s are ninety two (6%), comparative –er are three (0%) and superlative –est are eight (0%). The most dominant type is plural followed by third person, past participle, possessive, past tense, progressive, superlative and then comparative.

SUGGESTION

English Teachers

The researcher suggests to teachers when teaching vocabulary, they can apply derivation and inflection morphemes to their students. They can explain clearly how words are formed from the root, affixes, and its function, and also the effect of affixes in the word. This research can be teachers' reference to teach vocabulary.

Students

The researcher suggests to students to learn derivation and inflection morphemes to improve their English and increase their vocabulary.

Other Researchers

The researcher expected that the result of the study can be used as a reference for other researchers to conduct the further research dealing with derivation and inflection morphemes.

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