



Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes



I Kadek Nandito ^a

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Abstract

This research aims to find out the derivational and inflectional affixes in The Songs Adele Albums. This research is descriptive qualitative research where the researcher tries to find out the derivational and inflectional affix and the roots from the words in Songs Adele Albums without using statistical calculation. In this research, the writer uses all of the words that include prefix and suffix as the data. The data source is all the parts of words are the beginning of the lyrics of songs, by Adele Albums. The result of analyzing data were the derivational and inflectional affixes found in Songs Adele Albums are -er, -en, -ing, -ly, -ment, -ness as suffixes, while the inflectional affixes are -d, -s, -ed, -ing, -es, -er, -est. 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.

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Author correspondence:

I Kadek Nandito,

Warmadewa University, Indonesia

Email address: kadeknandito@yahoo.co.id

1. 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, structure, and so forth. The language itself consists of two aspects namely form and meaning. In relation to meaning, the smallest meaningful unit in language is morpheme.

A morpheme is defined as the smallest meaningful unit of a language (Lim Kiat Boey, 1975:37). Words are made up of morphemes. 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. Bound morphemes are classified into two namely derivational and

^a Warmadewa University, Denpasar, Indonesia

inflectional morphemes. This article tries to discuss derivational morphemes. These morphemes are complicated so that understanding what derivational morphemes are is important.

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 deals with morphemes that are usually affixed, either prefixes or suffixes. <http://www.shvoong.com/social-sciences/education/2011165-differences-derivational-inflectional-morphology/>

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 a morpheme which produces a new lexeme from a base (Bauer, 1988:12). In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes.

This research aims to describe the actual derivational and inflectional morpheme in the songs of Adele. The authors interested to investigate more deeply about the affixation Adele's Album because at the time listening to the songs on this album, the authors have no inflectional affixes alleged morpheme and derivational morpheme. That is why the author chose this title to explain more about the affixation, especially affixation in Adele's Album

Considering the example above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the form of the word derivational and inflectional morpheme further than songs by adele and record it as the study "The Analysis of Derivational And Inflectional Morphemes In Lyric of Songs Adele Album.

In linguistics, a suffix (also sometimes termed postfix or ending) is an affix which is placed after the stem of a word. Common examples are case endings, which indicate the grammatical case of nouns or adjectives, and verb endings, which form the conjugation of verbs. Particularly in the study of Semitic languages, a suffix is called an affirmative, as they can alter the form of the words. In Indo-European studies, a distinction is made between suffixes and endings. A word-final segment that is somewhere between a free morpheme and a bound morpheme is known as a suffixoid or a semi-suffix.

In linguistics, morphology is the field of study dedicated to morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit in a language. It can be divided into two categories, they are free morpheme and bound morpheme. A free morpheme can function independently as words (e.g town and dog), e.g: townhouse and dog house. Therefore bound morpheme appears only as part of words always in conjunction with a root and sometimes with other bound morpheme.

Most of the bound morpheme can be divided into prefix, affix, and suffix. Bound morphemes can be further classified as derivational or inflectional. Derivational morphemes, when combined with a root change either the semantic meaning or part of speech of the affected word for example: in the word happiness, the addition of the bound morphemes -ness to the root happy changes the word from an adjective (happy) to a noun (happiness).

And inflectional morphemes modify a verb's tense, aspect, mood, person or number or pronoun with our affecting the word's meaning or class (part of speech) example: dog=dogs=s the word dog there is adding the suffix -s to identify a number of the noun. In this addition, this article will discuss inflection found in a book.

2. Materials and Methods

This research used a descriptive qualitative because is descriptive qualitative research. Moleong (1983:3) states that qualitative research is a type of research visited results in descriptive data in the forms of written or oral from observing people the behavior. In descriptive research, there are many steps of qualitative research. There are selecting topics for the study by reading the Morpheme and applied is song lyrics.

The data of the research conducted the object of derivational and inflectional morpheme of song lyrics in the album by Adele. Derivational and inflectional affixes of the research are forming of the derivational and inflectional morpheme in song lyrics by Adele. The title of this article is Suffix. The data are taken from book Marchand, Hans. 1969. *The categories and types of present-day English word-formation: A synchronic-diachronic approach*. Munich: Beck, pp. 356 ff. The data will be typed to into part important and the data must be

read. This research is a descriptive qualitative research that refers to the method to formulate the conclusion by collecting, classifying, interpreting the data of the research.

The title of this article is Inflectional of a morpheme. The data taken from book Francis Katamba pages 41, chapter 3. The data will be typed to into part important and the data must be read. This research is a descriptive qualitative research that refers to the method to formulate the conclusion by collecting, classifying, interpreting the data of the research.

3. Results and Discussions

The researcher reads the lyrics of song Adele's Album, then find out the derivational and inflectional, morphemes in the songs Adele's Album (2) The researcher also uses the script of t he song in Adele's album (3) coding and analyzing the data.

Research Findings and Discussion

a) Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme

There are two kinds of derivational morphemes and inflectional morpheme found in Adele Album. They are a derivational prefix, derivational suffix, and inflectional morpheme. They are presented in the following table:

Table 1
The kinds of derivational and inflectional morpheme

No	A form of Derivational Morpheme	Amount	Number of Data	Percentage (%)
1	Derivational Suffix	14	4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16, and 17	30%
3	Inflectional	33	1,2,3,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47	70%
Total		47		100%

Based on the table above, the result of the kinds of a derivational and inflectional morpheme is that are fourteen data belonging to derivational suffix (30%), and thirty tree data belonging to derivational suffix (70%). So, the total of the whole data found in Adele Album is the forty seven data (100%).

The Meaning of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme

The meaning of derivational morphemes is bound morphemes which derive (create) new words by either changing the meaning or the part of speech or both. Whereas, inflectional morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached.

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

Table 2
The Meaning of Derivational

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-er	Does of	Filler
-er	Does of	Meaner
-ment	Condition of	Pavement
-ment	Condition of	Government
-ness	State of being	Bitterness
-ness	Formed a noun expressing the state of someone.	Happiness
-ing	In the p r o c e s s of doing whatever.	Feelings, trying, mentioning, missing, and bursting.
-ly	Means of complete something.	Finally
-ly	Means of complete something.	Completely

The example of the process and the meaning of inflectional morphemes from the sentence analyzed:
The Meaning of Inflectional

a) Verbal Suffixes Meaning

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-s	3 rd person, singular, present.	You who makes
-ing	Progressive aspect	I'm taking these chances
-ed	(denoting action in progress). Past tense	I've tried my hardest

b) Noun suffix

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-s	Noun plural matter	hands

c. Adjective Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-er	Comparative adjective/adverb	crazier darkest
-est	Superlative adjective/adverb	

Definition of suffix :

A suffix follows a root word, and the suffix modifies the meaning of the root word. It's important to note that suffixes usually don't radically alter the meaning of a word; they just modify it. One thing a suffix can do is indicate a word's part of speech. **Part of speech** means how a word is used in a sentence. For example, a noun is a part of speech that describes people, places, things, and ideas. A **verb** is a part of speech that describes an action.

Certain suffixes can take a verb and change it into a noun when added to the end of the root word. Suffixes can also indicate number, whether a word is singular or plural, or they can indicate the tense of a verb, as when adding '-ed' makes a verb past tense.

Data 1:

Root Word	Suffix	New Word
advantage	ous	disadvantageous
help	ful	unhelpful
forgive	able	unforgivable
measure	able	immeasurable

Analysis:

Despite the fact that suffixes are just a combination of two, three or four letters, they have meaning in English. They are therefore morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of a word. They change the meaning of the root word. (Marchand, Hans, 1969). *The categories and types of present-day English word-formation: A synchronic-diachronic approach*. Munich: Beck, pp. 356 ff.”)

Data 2 :

Suffixes	Meaning	Words
-able	Capable of being; that can or must be	taxable, changeable, comfortable
-age	State, act, or process of, the result of	postage, bondage, mileage
-al	Belonging to, process or state of	magical, verbal, betrayal
-ance	Act of, state of	dominance, ignorance
-ary	Place for; connected with	budgetary, planetary
-cy	State of being	democracy, conspiracy
-er	One who is; a person or thing that	teacher, singer, lover
-ist	One whose profession is	dentist, chemist, specialist
-less	Lacking, without	sleeveless, selfless, tireless
-ful	Having the qualities of; full of	sorrowful, forgetful, handful

Analysis :

Suffixes are important in determining the meanings of words in English. They are either inflections added at the end of a word or they change the grammatical class of words they are attached to.

(“Marchand, Hans. 1969. *The categories and types of present-day English word-formation: A synchronic-diachronic approach*. Munich: Beck, pp. 356 ff.”)

Data 3 :

Play	plays	playing	played
Locate	locates	locating	located
Sing	sings	singing	sang

Analysis :

The suffixes –s, -ing, -ed did not change the word class of the verbs. Bloomfield (1933) referred to inflection as the outer layer of the morphology of word forms. This is because inflections are added when all derivational and compositional processes are already complete. This means that one can add inflection on a root and a stem. Let us take for example the word “disinfectants”, the plural inflection –s is added to the stem “disinfectant”. The root of the word is “infect”. The prefix dis- shows negation or opposite of while the newly derived word is “disinfectant”. Inflections such as tense, number, person, etc. will be added to ready-made stems. By stem, we mean the forms to which inflections may be added, but which may already have derivational affixes. (Marchand, Hans, 1969). *The categories and types of present-day English word-formation: A synchronic-diachronic approach*. Munich: Beck, pp. 356 ff.”)

Definition of inflectional:

Inflection is variation in the form of a word, typically by means of an affix, that expresses a grammatical contrast which is obligatory for the stem’s word class in some given grammatical context. An inflectional morpheme cannot change the meaning of the base.

An inflectional morpheme is used to identify grammatical makers. It usually uses intense, number, and comparison. When it uses sentence we must know what tense use in a sentence, like the present, past and future. When we talk about present it means we talk about something happen today added by s/es, when we talk about past we talk about something happening in the last time add by suffix –ed. in inflectional morpheme, we also talk about number in singular and plural, when we talk about plural we must add suffix –s like cows, dogs, and chairs. The comparison is also used in inflectional morpheme, e.g: tall=taller it is added by the suffix –er it is called comparative in one word, beautiful= more beautiful it is called comparative in three words. Superlative is use in inflectional morpheme.

Data 4

A root is the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached. (Book Francis Katamba, 2006)

Analysis:

The sentence above explains inflectional because the data explain suffix in inflectional. Because Inflectional Morpheme cannot change the meaning of the base. “Attached” this word cannot change the meaning but change the tenses.

Data 5

Many roots are incapable of occurring in isolation. (Book Francis Katamba, 2006)

Analysis:

The sentence above explains a word occurring. The occurring word cannot change the meaning in Inflectional the tenses can change or not.

Data 6

In present-day English, none of these meanings is recognisable. (Book Francis Katamba, 2006)

Analysis:

The sentence above explains inflectional because the data explain suffix. Because Inflectional Morpheme changes the meaning from recognize must be recognizable. The sentence will change the meaning because recognizable.

Data 7

A successful painter herself, Leslie enjoyed three very “**successful**” exhibitions in her native Australia before relocating to the inspiring beach community of Canggu in Bali.

Analysis:

Successful consist of the suffix “-ful” combined with the root (stem) word “success”. Success (noun) + -ful » successful (adjective). So, that the function of “-ful” changes noun into adjective.

Data 8

“I enjoy exploring the boundaries of the “**beautiful**” and the burlesque, the delicate and the bold in all my characters.”

Analysis:

Beautiful consist of suffix “-ful” combined with the root (stem) word “beauty”. Beauty (noun) + -ful » beautiful (adjective). So, that the function of “-ful” is changes noun into adjective.

Data 9

Because that place give “**cheerful**” atmosphere.

Analysis:

Cheerful consist of suffix “-ful” combined with root (stem) word “cheer”. Cheer (verb/noun) + -ful » cheerful (adjective). So, that the function of –ful is changes verb/noun into adjective.

Data 10

“If you spend your holiday in Bali, your holiday will **colorful**.”

Analysis:

Colorful consist of suffix “-ful” combined with root (stem) word “color”.

Color (verb/noun) + -ful » colorful (adjective). So, that the function of –ful is changes verb/noun into adjective.

Data 11

Tanah Lot is one of a **wonderful** place in Tabanan Bali.

Analysis

Wonderful consist of suffix “-ful” combined with root (stem) word “wonder”. Wonder (verb/noun) + -ful » wonderful (adjective) So, that the function of -ful is changes verb/noun into adjective.

4. Conclusion

There are two kinds of Morphology from forty seven data found in Adele Album. They are Derivational and Inflectional morpheme, in data found Adele Album derivational morpheme consist of the derivational suffix (14 data/30%), and inflectional morpheme (33 data/70%). The meaning of derivational and inflectional morpheme are bound morphemes which derive (create) new words by either changing the meaning or the part of speech or both. Whereas, inflectional morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached.

This study has shown the important role of suffixation in word formation process in the English language. The list is inexhaustible. Some suffixes are only inflections added to words to pluralize, change tense or mark comparative and superlative forms of adjectives. Some others, as we have seen, are class- changing suffixes. The mastery of these suffixes will lead to a good mastery of English spellings.

Inflectional make the sentence always cannot change the meaning of the base. All sentence depended from the word because the sentence can depend suffix, affix, and prefix. Remember all word always cannot the meaning. This paper analysis tenses one by one because all affix is deferent. Affix -ed, affix -ing, affix -s/es this inflectional must understand that.

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Statement of authorship

The author has a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The author has approved the final article.

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