

**The Use of Derivation and Inflection in BCC News's "Tory Gloom Ahead of Triple By-Election Test"**

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**Abstract**

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This research is to examine the process of inflectional affixation and derivation in the BCC news article entitled "Tory Gloom Ahead of the Triple By-Election Test." It also described the affixation occurrences within sentences and words present in the article. To describe and analyze the data, it used a qualitative research design by Creswell, the method of collecting by note-taking and highlighting the data, and analyzing the data by summarizing the data based on inflection and derivation proposed by Sudaryanto. To facilitate the identification of derivation and inflectional affixations, the writers employ a table to categorize each affixation process. The focus of this investigation is on English words that undergo derivational and inflectional affixation processes. The data for analysis are derived from a written text; therefore, the documentation method is utilized for this study. The findings reveal a total of 47 affixes present in the analyzed articles, consisting of both derivational and inflectional affixes. Among them, 17 affixes are classified as derivations, while the remaining 29 are inflections. The author concludes that the article "Tory Gloom M. About the Triple By-Election Test" contains words that have undergone an affixation process, both derivational and inflectional, and it turns out that there are more inflectional than derivational. Hopefully, this research can add insight to readers or be a reference for readers who want to research morphology or, more precisely, the process of affixation.

**Kata Kunci:**

*Morfem  
Imbuhan  
Berita*

**Abstrak**

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji proses afiksasi dan derivasi infleksional dalam artikel berita BCC yang berjudul "Tory Gloom Menjelang Triple By-Election Test." Penelitian ini juga mendeskripsikan kemunculan afiksasi dalam kalimat dan kata yang terdapat dalam artikel tersebut. mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis data, penelitian ini menggunakan desain

penelitian kualitatif Creswell, metode pengumpulan dengan mencatat dan menyortir data serta menganalisis data dengan merangkum data berdasarkan infleksi dan derivasi yang dikemukakan oleh Sudaryanto. dan afiksasi infleksional, penulis menggunakan tabel untuk mengkategorikan masing-masing proses afiksasi. Fokus penelitian ini adalah pada kata-kata bahasa Inggris yang mengalami proses afiksasi derivasional dan infleksional. Data untuk analisis berasal dari teks tertulis, oleh karena itu metode yang digunakan adalah metode dokumentasi. Untuk penelitian ini, temuan yang diperoleh menunjukkan total ada 47 imbuhan yang terdapat dalam artikel yang dianalisis, yang terdiri dari imbuhan derivasi dan infleksional. Diantaranya, 17 afiks tergolong derivasi, sedangkan 29 sisanya merupakan infleksi. Penulis menyimpulkan bahwa artikel “Tory Gloom M Tentang Triple By-Election Test” memuat kata-kata yang telah mengalami proses afiksasi, baik derivasional maupun infleksional dan ternyata lebih banyak yang infleksional dibandingkan derivasional. Semoga penelitian ini dapat menambah wawasan pembaca atau dapat menjadi referensi bagi pembaca yang ingin meneliti morfologi atau lebih tepatnya proses afiksasi.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Language serves as a tool for communication, enabling individuals to express ideas, convey information, share emotions, and communicate thoughts through both oral and written forms. Given its central role in human existence, language facilitates interpersonal interaction. People can effectively comprehend one another's intentions and ideas by employing a shared language. It is important to note that the meaning of words is not fixed and can vary depending on the context in which they are used. Language encompasses the organized and customary utilization of words, whether spoken or written, as a means of human interaction. Language has structures or word forms which are called morphology.

Morphology is a fascinating field of linguistics that explores the internal structure of words and the rules governing their formation. It focuses on the study of morphemes, which are the smallest meaningful units of language. Morphemes can be either free, standing alone as independent words, or bound, which are

affixes that attach to other words to modify their meaning or function. Affixes play a crucial role in the process of word formation by adding prefixes, suffixes, or infixes to base words. These affixes can alter the meaning, part of speech, or grammatical properties of the base word, leading to the creation of new words or derivatives.

According to Umera-Okeke (2008), derivational and inflectional morphology are two fundamental aspects of linguistic morphology, which is the study of the structure and formation of words. Derivational morphology involves the creation of new words by adding affixes (prefixes or suffixes) to a base or root word. These affixes can change the meaning, part of speech, or grammatical category of the base word. For example, adding the suffix "-er" to the verb "teach" forms the derived noun "teacher." Here, the suffix changes the verb into a noun denoting a person who performs the action of teaching. Derivational morphology often plays a role in expanding a language's vocabulary and creating new words with different meanings and functions.

But according to Carstairs-McCarthy (2002), inflectional morphology, on the other hand, deals with the grammatical variations of words within a specific grammatical category or word class. It involves adding inflectional affixes to a word to indicate grammatical features such as tense, number, gender, case, and person. Unlike derivational morphology, inflectional affixes do not typically change the word's part of speech or meaning. Instead, they mark grammatical distinctions. For example, adding the suffix "-s" to the noun "cat" forms the inflected noun "cats," indicating the plural form. Similarly, adding the suffix "-ed" to the verb "walk" creates the inflected verb "walked," indicating past tense. Inflectional morphology helps convey grammatical information within a sentence or discourse, facilitating agreement and clarity in language. In summary, derivational morphology involves the creation of new words by adding affixes that often alter meaning or part of speech, while inflectional morphology focuses on the grammatical variations of words within a specific word class, indicating features such as tense, number, and gender.

This research will be supported by previous research. Derivational morphology is concerned with the creation of new words by adding affixes to base words. These affixes can change the meaning, part of speech, or grammatical category of the base word. For instance, adding the prefix "un-" to the adjective "happy" results in the derived word "unhappy," indicating the opposite meaning. Similarly, attaching the suffix "-er" to the verb "teach" forms the noun "teacher," indicating a person who performs the action of teaching. Derivational morphology plays a significant role in expanding vocabulary and generating new words with different meanings and functions. Example of Derivational Morphology:

*[Begun as small zoological garden in 1864 and now a large scientific, educational and conservation institution, the zoo is home to more than 7,500 animals]* (Mustika Sari et al., 2020)

Therefore, the word educate (V) becomes education (N) by adding the suffix -(at)ion. It transforms the base's word class from verb to noun and alters its meaning. The term education (N) is followed by the -al suffix, which likewise changes the word's classification from noun to adjective.

Inflectional Morphology:

Inflectional morphology focuses on the modification of words to indicate grammatical features such as tense, number, gender, case, and person. Inflectional affixes do not change the word's part of speech or meaning but serve to convey grammatical distinctions. Examples of inflectional affixes include the plural "-s" (e.g., cat-cats), the past tense "-ed" (e.g., walk-walked), and the possessive "'-s" (e.g., dog-dog's). Inflectional morphology contributes to grammatical agreement and clarity in language. Example of Inflectional Morphology:

*You who makes Suffix-s Meaning 3rd Person, singular, present.*  
*I'm taking these Suffix -ing Meaning progressive aspect chances*  
(Afri & Maulina, 2021)

First previous research by Hutaminingrum (2022) the purpose of this study is to examine how the article "The Government of The Republic of Indonesia" uses derivational and inflection affixation procedures. This study investigates the derivational and inflection affixation processes that occur in English words. The study will be employing the documentation technique because the source of the

data under investigation is a written text. Derivational and inflectional affixes totaled 24, according to the author. Seven affixes were attached with inflections, and 17 of the 24 affixes detected in the articles under study received derivational affixes.

The second research by Afri & Maulina (2021) finding the derivation and inflection affixes in the "Song Adele Album" is the goal of this study. This research is descriptive and qualitative. Without utilizing statistical methods, the researcher tries to identify derived words, ending affixes, and roots from terms in Songs Adele Albums. All words that contained prefixes and suffixes were used as data in this study. The entire term, which is the first line of the song on Adele's album, serves as the data source. According to the data analysis, the derived suffixes and affixes included in the Adele song album are -er, -en, -ing, -ly, -ment, -ness, and -ness as suffixes, and the affixes are -d, -s, -ed, -ing, -es, -er, -est.

Based on the two previous studies above, there are similarities and differences with the current research. The similarities are that the purpose of the research is to find morphological inflection and derivation. Both previous research and current research have differences, namely the experts used for the theory and the data sources used in previous studies, namely in the form of song lyrics and written government regulations, while current research uses data sources from BCC news, which makes researchers interested in this research because there are still many who misclassify inflection and derivation.

## **METHOD**

The data collection and analysis methods use in this study are descriptive qualitative methodologies. This research use research design that will be utilize to describe and analyze affixation inflectional and derivational is the qualitative descriptive research approach (Creswell, 2015). The researchers act to gather the information they need is through the data collection method. The non-participant observation method, or the method of observing involvement without active participation, will be used by the researcher in this study (Sudaryanto, 2015). Therefore, the researcher collect data by collecting data and for the first reading

the news entitled "Tory Gloom Ahead of Triple By-Election Test". Researchers choose this article because in this article there are quite a lot of affixes that can be researched. Then during reading the news, researcher highlighting the raw data based on inflectional affixation and inflection. According to Jacob L. Mey as cited in Habibi et al (2020), which divided the inflectional affixation and derivation into many forms, was used in the research to analyze the data. In addition, specific steps were taken to identify the type of holding the turn. These steps included marking the affix there are suffix and prefix, then classify the word by the word class, summarizing the findings, and drawing conclusions about the inflection and derivation that had been discovered in the BCC news.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### *Findings*

The following is a table containing the classification of derivation and analysis for each word class.

**Table 1. Derivational Affixes**

Morpheme	Word	Types of Affixes		Analysis	Word Class
		Prefix	Suffix		
<b>Derivational</b>	Mistaking	-	-ing	Mistake Mistaking	Noun Verb
	Offers	-	-s	Offer Offers	Verb Noun
	Expected	-	-ed	Expect Expected	Verb Adjective
	Voters	-	-s	Vote Voters	Verb Noun
	Picking	-	-ing	Pick Picking	Verb Noun
	Matched	-	-ed	Match Matched	Noun Adjective
	Broadly	-	-ly	Broad Broadly	Adjective Adverb
	Recurring	-	-ing	Recur Recurring	Verb Adjective
	Putting	-	-ing	Put Putting	Verb Noun
	Difficulty	-	-ty	Difficult Difficulty	Adjective Noun
	Registered	-	-ed	Register Registered	Noun Adjective
	Received	-	-ed	Receive Received	Verb Adjective
	Smashed	-	-ed	Smash	Verb

			Smashed	Adjective
Resignation	-	-ion	Resign Resignation	Verb Adjective
Unrepeatable	-	-able	Repeat Unrepeatable	Verb Adjective
Directly	-	-ly	Direct Directly	Adjective Adverb
Respectively	-	-ly	Respective Respectively	Adjective Adverb

The following is a table containing the classification of inflection and analysis for each word class.

**Table 2. Inflectional Affixes**

Morpheme	Word	Types of Affixes		Analysis	Word Class
		Prefix	Suffix		
<b>Inflectional</b>	Parties	-	-ies	Party Parties	Noun Noun
	Expectation	-	-ion	Expect Expectation	Noun Noun
	Chances	-	-s	Chance Chances	Noun Noun
	Contests	-	-s	Contest Contests	Noun Noun
	Varieties	-	-ies	Variety Varieties	Noun Noun
	Talked	-	-ed	Talk Talked	Verb Verb
	Campaigners	-	-ers	Campaign Campaigners	Noun Noun
	Conservatives	-	-s	Conservative Conservatives	Noun Noun
	Kicking	-	-ing	Kick Kicking	Noun Noun
	Tells	-	-s	Tell Tells	Verb Verb
Drugs	-	-s	Drug Drugs	Noun Noun	
Referring	-	-ing	Refer Referring	Noun Noun	
Spots	-	-s	Spot Spots	Noun Noun	
Issues	-	-s	Issue Issues	Noun Noun	
Pushing	-	-ing	Push Pushing	Verb Verb	
Bills	-	-s	Bill Bills	Noun Noun	
Budgets	-	-s	Budget Budgets	Noun Noun	
Latest	-	-est	Late Latest	Adjective Adjective	
Keenest	-	-est	Keen	Adjective	

Inflectional				Keenest	Adjective
	Showing	-	-ing	Show Showing	Verb Verb
Villages	-	-s	Village Villages	Noun Noun	
Boundaries	-	-ies	Boundary Boundaries	Noun Noun	
Biggest	-	-est	Big Biggest	Adjective Adjective	
Emphasizing	-	-ing	Emphasize Emphasizing	Verb Verb	
Overtuned	-	-ed	Overtune Overtuned	Verb Verb	
Appears	-	-s	Appear Appears	Verb Verb	
Views	-	-s	View Views	Noun Noun	
Questions	-	-s	Question Questions	Noun Noun	
Taking	-	-ing	Take Taking	Verb Verb	

### *Discussion*

Based on the findings presented in the table above, suffixes and prefixes were found to be the two categories into which derivational and inflectional affixations fell. The prefixes un- as well as the suffixes -ed, -ing, -ies, -ly, -est, -s, and -est are found in the studied articles of BCC News, "Tory Gloom Ahead of the Triple By-Election Test." Depending on its derivation and inflection, each word in the article has a different purpose. Based on the aforementioned study, it was discovered that inflectional terms, which had as many as thirty words, were used more frequently than derivational terms, which only had seven words. Based on previous research, it also has similarities, namely that more inflections than derivations were found in the research. It can be said that words with derivations are used more frequently than ones with inflections. It is clear from the research's findings that the article contained a variety of derivational and inflectional affixation procedures.

The suffixes and prefixes used in the article are examples of derivational and inflectional affixation processes. Prefixes are affixes that are added to the front of a root word, whereas suffixes are affixes that are put at the rear or root of a word. Suffixes of the following types can be found in this text: -ed, -ing, -ies, -



ly, -est, -able, -s, -est. Each of these suffixes serves a unique purpose. word is dependent on the sentence as well as the article's context. The reader can better comprehend the article's meaning by using the article's suffix's function. Additionally, the prefix contains the affixes re- and ex-, which do not alter the word class of the parent word but are added to produce new words that belong to the same word class but have different meanings. Every time a prefix is added to a word, its meaning is altered; hence, the prefix is a derived morpheme.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings of the conducted research, a variety of derivational and inflectional affixation processes were identified in the article titled "Tory Gloom Ahead of the Triple By-Election Test." These processes primarily involved the use of suffixes and prefixes. Suffixes are affixes added to the back or end of a root word, whereas prefixes are affixes added to the front of a root word. The article contained different types of suffixes, such as -un, -ed, -ing, -ies, -ly, -est, -able, and -s, each serving distinct functions in the sentences and context of the article. The presence and function of these suffixes in the article aided the reader in comprehending its overall meaning. In terms of prefixes, the article included the affixes re- and ex-, which, although they did not change the base word class, contributed to the formation of new words within the same word class, each possessing different meanings. It is important to note that prefixes are considered derived morphemes, as the addition of a prefix at the beginning of a word invariably alters its meaning. Hopefully this research can increase readers' insight or be a reference for readers who want to research morphology, or more precisely, the affixation process. It is recommended to research more articles or news articles so that you can enrich the research data for readers who want to carry out the same research.

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