THE USE OF INFLECTION AND DERIVATION IN COVID-19 ARTICLES OF THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER

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Abstract

English is rich with derivational and inflectional morphemes which can be seen in its articles. The goal of this study was to find out and to identify the use of derivational and inflectional morphemes in The Jakarta Post newspaper. Therefore, a descriptive qualitative method was applied in this study. In collecting the data, document and note-taking method were used. The data were selected from articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper which concerned with Covid-19 issues and were released between October 26 and 28, 2020, the year where the Covid-19 had just spread out in Indonesia, and around August 25 to 26, 2021 where the world had invented the vaccine. This study discovered that the articles had derivational morphemes formed in several prefixes; un-, en-, dis-, some suffixes; -er, -or, -ly, -y, -ion, -ment, -al, -ship, -ize, -ance, -ness, -ee, -ist, -ent, -ity, -ive, the combination of prefix and suffix; em- and -ment, un- and -able, mis- and -ion, un- and -ate, double suffixes; -or and -y, -ive and -ity, and double prefixes; un- and -dis-. It was also revealed that there were some inflectional morphemes found. They were affixes -s and -es for plural forms, -ing for progressive form, -ed for past tense form, -en for past participle, -'s for possessive form, -est for superlative form, and -s for third person singular form. However, the affix -er for comparative form was not found in selected articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper. The findings also showed that a single free morpheme can have one to three bound morphemes in it. Inflectional morphemes can be attached to a derivational morpheme and more than one derivational morpheme can be joined to a single free morpheme. However, it did not happen in the case of inflectional morphemes, as there is no free morpheme attached by multiple inflectional morphemes.

Keywords: *covid-19, derivation, inflection, morpheme, newspaper, the jakarta post*

INTRODUCTION

As a lingua franca, English is used to transmit information written in newspaper, articles, reports, etc. Thus, it is necessary for people to learn English. In order to master the four skills of the English language, people must be familiar with all elements of the language, including vocabulary, grammar (structure), and pronunciation. These are fundamentals in learning English. In written form, it is necessary to master vocabulary and grammar as those build words, phrases and sentences. The words may contain morphemes that make up the function or meaning of the words. A study which deals with how the words constructed is called morphology. Yule (2014: 66) define morphology as "the study of forms". Furthermore, Carstairs-McCarthy (2002: 16) stated that morphology is the branch of grammar concerned with the structure of words and the

interactions between them involving the morphemes that make them up. Word is the smallest free form of a unit that cannot be broken into smaller free form (Wijana, 2021: 49). The free form of a word can be isolated from other isolated words. The words *I will visit my grandma next week* has 7 (seven) words; *I, will, visit, my, grandma, next, week.* In some languages, a sentence in English can be just a single word in the language. For example, *nitakupenda,* a Swahili language, referred to *I will love you* in English. This single word consists of some elements attached to a single form;

ni-   ta-   ku-   penda.
I   will   you   love

However, English has rather different form for its structure of words. A word can consist of some elements known as affixes that can change the meaning or the function of the words. Word and affixes are called morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that build up a word (Wijana, 2021). Figure 1 describes kinds of morphemes that form a word.
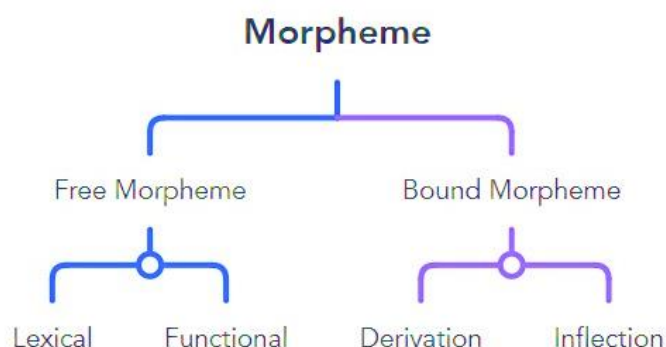

Figure 1. Types of Morphemes

The free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone that can appear independently as a word. On the other hand, bound morpheme cannot stand alone and always attach to a root or other bound morphemes. The free morpheme is classified into lexical morpheme such as *sit, work, stand, elephant, beach,* and *yawn*, and functional morpheme such as *and, a, the, so,* and *but.* However, the bound morpheme which is dependent is classified into derivational and inflectional morpheme. The derivation morpheme is such as *re-, un-, -ly,* and *-ion* while inflectional morpheme is such as *–'s, -ing,* and *-ed.* A derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme that modifies the part of speech but cannot stand alone and is usually found in conjunction with other morphemes. A derivational morpheme is one that creates a new lexeme from a base, whereas an inflectional morpheme does not. The syntactic category of the word to which it is linked is never changed by inflectional morphemes (Bauer, 1988).

As English is rich with its bound morphemes, it is used in producing the language both written and spoken. In written form, it can be seen in articles such as books, newspapers, flyers, and so on. In Indonesia, there is a famous newspaper which reports global issues and it is written in English. The newspaper is named The Jakarta Post. The newspaper has been widely consumed by people in Indonesia. Moreover, many EFL students in Indonesia take some articles in the newspaper as an authentic media for them to learn English. In this case, this study tries to analyze derivational and inflectional morphemes in The Jakarta Newspaper which further can be used by EFL learners or linguists in giving an insight about the morphemes. It is interested to see that a free morpheme can be attached by more than one bound morphemes. As taken from daily newspaper, The Jakarta Post, on Monday, October 2nd, 2020 on an article entitled "*Disaster Amid Pandemic: Operationalizing Remote Support*" there are sentences which contain the root of *ordinate;*

(1) *As a structure, <u>coordination</u> aims to illustrate complex elements and show how they synergize.*

(2) *In Malaysia, the <u>coordinating</u> agency in a non-pandemic situation is the National Disaster Management Agency (NAD-MA).*

In sentence (1), *coordination,* and sentence (2), *coordinating,* have similar root. The root is *ordinate.* Both sentences also have bound morpheme with prefix *co-* that has a meaning of 'with', 'together', or 'joint'. The prefix *co-* doesn't change the syntactic category of the word. Thus, *co-* is part of inflectional morpheme. However, similar root can have different shapes. The root *ordinate* in sentence (1) has two bound morphemes; *co-* and *-ion*. As the prefix *co-* does not change the syntactic category, the suffix *-ion* does. The suffix *-ion* converts the syntactic category from a verb (*co + ordinate*) to a noun (*coordination*). Different treatment occurs in the root *ordinate* in sentence (2). It uses prefix *co-* but has different suffix *-ing*. The suffix *-ing* has a meaning of [+continuous] if it is functioned as a verb which is normally located after a noun. In this case, the suffix *-ing* changes the syntactic category to an [+adjective]. This can be seen from the word following the word '*coordinating*', a noun *'agency'*. The word *'coordinating'* which modifies a noun *'agency'* is part of adjective in syntactical category. Dixson (1998: 78), stated that by describing, identifying, or quantifying words, an adjective modify a noun or pronoun and it is frequently used before the noun or pronoun it modified. Crystal (2008) further defines adjective as

> "a term used in the grammatical classification of words to refer to the main set of items which specify the attributes of nouns. From a formal point of view, four criteria are generally invoked to define the class in English (and similar kinds of criteria establish the class in other languages): they can occur within the noun phrase."

From the phenomenon, this study tries to find out what derivational and inflectional morphemes are used and how they are formed in the articles. Some studies also took derivational and inflectional morphemes as the subject. Siregar (2021) conducted a study related to derivational affixes in songs. The object of her study was particularly taken from Harris Jung's Salam album. The goal of the study is to determine the different types of derivational morphemes and the most common derivational affixes in the song. The study was conducted in qualitative manner and it discovered that in the album there were two types of derivational affixes; derivational prefixes and suffixes. The suffixes were by far the most prevalent type in the album. Other studies were taken by Purwanti (2020) and Fitria (2020). Both studies took similar variables, derivational and inflectional morphemes, but had different data. Purwanti got the data from English song lyrics on Maher Zain's '*Forgive me*' album while Fitria focused more on news taken from *Tempo.com.* Similarly, this study focuses on derivational and inflectional morphemes in The Jakarta Post newspaper. Although news is written virtually in a web nowadays, this study focuses more on the printed form of the newspaper. Particularly, the articles taken for this study were those related to Covid-19 issues.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The importance of derivational and inflectional morphemes in the construction of a word cannot be overstated. It is part of the language, and if used incorrectly, it will cause confusion. One example is when students use the word '*presentation*' incorrectly. They would say things like "*I'm going to <u>presentation</u> a material on The Introduction to English Syntax*". The suffix *-ion* is part of derivational morphemes as it changes the syntactical category from verb (*present*) to a noun (*presentation*). Syntactically, the word following *to infinitive* should be in the form of verb. Therefore, the lexical morpheme of '*present*' should be used. This study attempts to investigate

how derivational and inflectional morphemes are utilized in reputable articles published by The Jakarta Post newspaper in order to avoid making the same error. As a result, some theoretical foundations should be presented. This study will begin with a broad view of linguistics and progress through its various areas, such as types of morphemes.

What is Linguistics?

Linguistics, as we all know, is the study of language. This is stated by Lyons (1981) who said that linguistics is the study of language as a science. It can be deduced from this statement that linguistics is the study of all elements in a language such as words, sounds, and meaning. Linguistics, according to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011), is the study of language structure. It implies that linguistics is the most significant aspect of language studies. When people study human language, they are getting closer to what some could term the "human essence," or the specific mental qualities. The structure of languages in the world differs from one language to another. As a result, knowing the structure of a language necessitates linguistic study.

Furthermore, people may create and comprehend the laws of languages used to express information or concepts. Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics are some fields of linguistics that can be studied. Phonology is the study of the language's sound structure and pattern. Morphology is the study of language's most fundamental form or smallest unit. Syntax is the study of how humans learn grammatically about the structure of language. The study of meaning of words, phrases, and sentences is known as semantics. Meanwhile, pragmatics concerns how things are actually expressed or written, or what we would call "invisible" meaning, (Yule, 2010). However, the other branches of linguistics will not be mentioned because this research concentrates on derivational and inflectional morphemes, which are discussed in morphology.

Morphology

The field of linguistics known as morphology studies the simplest unit of language. Morphology, according to Lieber (2004), is the study of word formation through the creation of new words that differ in how they are used in different function in sentences. This term is used in technical linguistics to look at the fundamental components of words. The morpheme, on the other hand, is the most significant component in morphology.

Yule (2010) demonstrated the concept of morpheme by demonstrating a word in Swahili, *nitakupenda*, which has four words in English: "*I will love you*". Bothe of them, in fact, have four morphemes: *ni-, ta-, ku-, -penda* and *I, will, love, you.* The distinction is between bound and free morphemes that can be used to build a sentence. Swahili appears to use bound morphemes more than English to construct sentences. However, this does not excuse the absence of bound morphemes in English.

Morpheme

The morpheme, according to Yule (2010), is the smallest unit of meaning or grammatical function. The words were made up of a number element that could not be broken down any further into smaller syntactical parts. A morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning in a language. Free morphemes and bound morphemes are the two types of morphemes. Free morphemes can stand alone. It is possible for the free morpheme to appear without any bound morpheme. On the contrary, bound morphemes cannot stand alone and it must be attached to a free morpheme. In English, bound morphemes, also known as affixes, are divided into prefixes and suffixes, with no infixes. Derivational and inflectional morphemes are the two types of bound morphemes. Both derivational and inflectional morphemes are expressed morphologically. Therefore, a single word, can have more than one morpheme.

One morpheme   work

	complete
Two morphemes	work + s
	complete + ed
Three morphemes	work + er +s
	in + complete + ness
More than three morphemes	co + work + er +s
	in + complete + ness + es

Free Morphemes and Bound Morphemes

(3) Lisa is a pretty and unpredictable woman.
(4) Naura is prettier than Lisa.
(5) Naura works more diligently than Lisa.

If you look at sentences (3), (4), and (5), you will notice that they are all made up of words. Some words have only free morphemes (*is, a, pretty, and*, *woman, than, more*), while others have both bound and free morphemes (*un + predict + able, pretty + er, work + s, and diligent + ly*). Interestingly, some grammatical relationships can be stated syntactically or morphologically, (Fromkin and Rodman, 1998: 93). There are comparable terms generated from the words "pretty" and "diligently" in sentences (4) and (5). In this situation, the word "pretty" is formed morphologically in sentence (4), while the word "diligently" is formed syntactically in sentence (5). The morpheme *-er* in *prettier* is classed as a bound affix morpheme with inflectional function, whereas the morpheme *more* in *more diligently* is classified as a free closed class morpheme. However, this study concentrates on inflectional and derivational morphemes that are part of morphology. Therefore, in situations like the one described in sentence (5), no action will be performed.

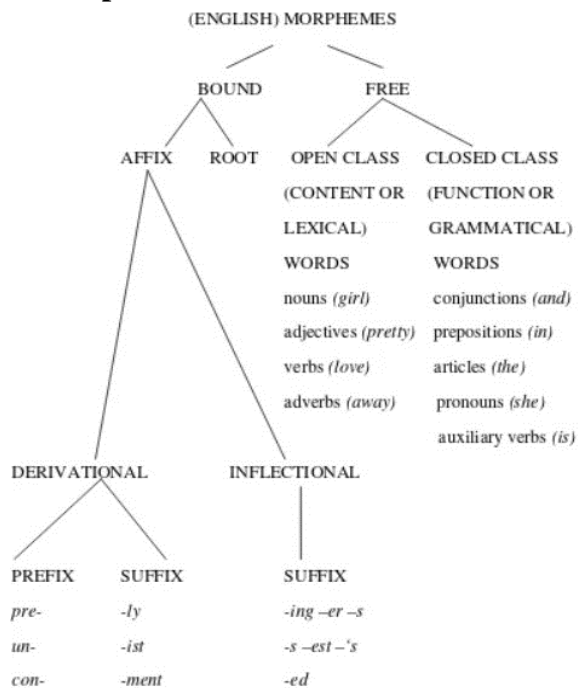## Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes

Figure 2. Classification of English Morphemes
(Source: Fromkin & Rodman.1989. *Introduction to Language*)

Figure 2 shows that derivational and inflectional morphemes are included in the bound morpheme. Derivational morphological rules are rules of word formation that affect the syntactic

word class and/or meaning of a word when they are introduced to a root or stem, (Fromkin & Rodman, 1989). For example,

Friend (N) "a companion"	*Friendship (N)* "the state of being friend"	Meaning changing
Speak (V) "utter words"	*Speaker (N)* "a person who utters word"	Word class changing

When the word *friend* is suffixed with *-ship*, *friendship*, it retains its word class as a noun. The meaning of the word, on the other hand, is subject to change. The second example is the word *speak*, which has the word class *verb*, but when *-er*, *speaker*, is added, it changes both its word class and meaning. As a result, the morpheme *-ship* [the state of being st], and *-er* [+person] are classified to derivational morpheme.

Inflectional morphemes, on the other hand, are governed by syntax rules. They are tacked on at the end of whole words. Thus, it does not change the word class of the word. Lieber (2004), stated that inflectional morphemes are word formations that do not alter category or generate new lexical items, but rather change the shape of existing lexicons to fit into different situations. These are not employed to create new words in the language, but rather to demonstrate features of a word's grammatical function. For example,

Car [+singular]	*Cars* [+plural]
Work [+present]	*Worked* [+past]

The suffix *–s* is affixed to the basic word *car* in word-form *cars*, resulting in a new shape of singular form to plural form. When the suffix *-ed* is added to the word *work,* the tense *present* is somewhat changed to *past*. Both the suffixes *-s* and *-ed* do not conduct lexical category shifts.

METHOD

The data in this study was analyzed using a qualitative method. According to Cresswel (2014), qualitative methods are defined as a strategy that uses text and image data, has distinct processes in data processing, and uses a variety of designs. The study will be supplied by describing, classifying, and analyzing the object, and it will rely more on the texts, particularly the words that have bound morphemes, as this study determines how the morphological modifications of words in derivational and inflectional function.

The data for this study came from printed versions of The Jakarta Post daily newspapers, which ran from October 26th to 28th 2020 and August 25th to 27th 2021. Furthermore, The Jakarta daily newspaper is not the first, but it is the largest company in the Indonesian journalistic field to publish in English. Furthermore, the data consists of inflectional and derivational words taken from articles published in the Jakarta Post daily newspapers covering the Covid-19 pandemic.

The information was gathered through the use of techniques such as skimming, highlighting, categorizing, and recognizing potential data. The study prepared a list of the data analysis that was highlighted while studying the data. The highlighted data are the data that are taken from the selected articles, and it is assumed that for repetitive data in an article, only one data is obtained. The next stage was to collect and categorize the data according to their forms. It uses theory from Lieber (2009) and Yule (2010) to discover the forms of the words and to evaluate the data. The evaluation is conducted by trying to figure out the free morpheme and the bound morphemes that build the words.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Derivational Morphemes

Table 1. Derivational Morphemes Found in The Jakarta Post Newspaper

No	Derivational Type	Words	Forms
1	Prefix un-	Unfinish	un + Verb => Verb [+negative]
2	Prefix en-	Ensure	en + Adjective => Verb
3	Prefix dis-	Distrust, disqualify	dis + Verb => Verb [+negative]
4	Suffix -er	Booster, traveler, worker	Verb + er => Verb [+thing] or [+person]
5	Suffix -or	Violator, director, operator	Verb + or => Verb [+thing] or [+person]
6	Suffix -ly	Virtually, possibly	Adjective + ly => Adverb
7	Suffix -cy	regency	Noun + cy => Noun [+people]
8	Suffix -ion	Association, Communication, authorization, vaccination, organization, mitigation, regulation, violation, protection, transportation, preparation, implementation, attraction, collection, relation, approximation	Verb + ion/ation => Noun
9	Suffix -ment	Government, arrangement, development, involvement	Verb + ment => Noun
10	Suffix -al	Regional, national, clinical, pharmaceutical	Noun + al => Adjective
11	suffix -ance	assistance	Verb + ance => Noun
12	Suffix -ee	attendee	Verb + ee => Noun [+person]
13	Suffix -ness	Illness	Verb + ness => Noun
14	Suffix -ist	Scientist	Noun + ist => Noun [+person]
15	Suffix -ent	Respondent	Verb + ent => Noun [+person]
16	Suffix -ity	Immunity	Adj + ity => Noun
17	Suffix -ive	protective	Verb + ive => Adjective
20	Prefix em- + suffix -ment	Empowerment	Em + power (N) + ment => Noun
21	Prefix un- + suffix -able	Unreliable	Un+Verb +able => Adjective
22	Prefix mis- + suffix -ion	Misinformation	Mis + Verb + ation => Noun
23	Prefix un- + dis- + suffix -ed (inflection)	Undisclosed	Un + dis + Verb + ed => Verb [+double negative]
24	Prefix un- + suffix -ate	Unvaccinated	Un + N + ate (V) + ed => Verb
25	Suffix -er + -ship	Partnership, leadership	N + er (noun +person) + ship
26	Suffix -ive + -ness	effectiveness	N + -ive (Adj) + -ness => Noun

27	Suffix -ive + -ly	comprehensively	Verb + ive (Adj) +ly => Adverb
28	Suffix -ed + -ly	reportedly	Verb + ed (Adj) + ly => Adverb
29	Suffix -ous + -ly	continuously	Verb + ous (Adj) + ly => Adverb

This study discovered 27 different forms of derivational affixes in five articles in the Jakarta Post Newspaper that can be seen in table 1. The derivational affixes are suffix *-er,* suffix *- or,* suffix *-ly*, suffix *-y,* suffix *-ion*, suffix *-ment,* suffix *-al,* suffix *-ship,* suffix *-ize,* suffix *-ance,* suffix -ness, suffix -ee, suffix -ist, suffix -ent, suffix *-ity,* and suffix *-ive*. Prefix *em-* and suffix *-ment,* prefix *un-* and suffix *-able*, prefix *mis-* and suffix *-ion*, prefix *un-* and suffix *-ate*, suffix *-or* and suffix *-y*, and suffix *-ive* and suffix *-ity* are all examples of combination prefix and suffix. It is also possible to find a term with a double prefix, such as *un-* and *-dis.*

Datum 1: prefix un- (unfinished)
    (a) "Government was betting on the success of <u>unfinished</u> vaccine."

On page 9 of the Jakarta Post's October 28th, 2020 issue, the term "unfinished" is found. The term unfinished is classified as an adjective in the sentence (a), as evidenced by the noun following the word. Three morphemes are combined to make the word *unfinished*. They are *un-* (bound morpheme: derivational affix: prefix), *finish* (free morpheme: root: base), and *-ed* (bound morpheme: inflectional affix: suffix: past tense). When the words *un-* (derivational affix: prefix) and *-ed* (derivational affix: suffix) are added to the word *finish* (verb), the term *unfinished* which is located before noun, *vaccine*, adjective is created. It affects the word's grammatical class and meaning changing. The adjective *unfinished* is derived from the verb to adjective.

Datum 2: prefix en- (ensure)
    (b) "The Cabinets <u>ensure</u> the safety of the COVID-19 vaccines."

The term *ensure* appears on page 9 of the Jakarta Post newspaper's October 28, 2020 edition. The word *ensure* is classified as a verb in sentence (b), as evidenced by the derivational suffix. The word *ensure* is made up of two morphemes. They are *en-* (bound morpheme: derivational affix: prefix) and *-sure* (free morpheme: root: base). When the *en-* (derivational affix: prefix) is affixed to the word *sure* (adjective), the word *ensure* (verb) is generated. It affects the word's grammatical class and meaning. *Ensure* is an adjective-derived verb.

Datum 3: prefix dis- (distrust, disqualify)
    (c) "It will create public <u>distrust</u> in the vaccination effort."
    (d) "Lack of education will <u>disqualify</u> people for most good jobs."

The word *distrust* is classified as a noun in the sentence (c), as shown by the derivational prefix, *dis-*. Two morphemes are combined to make the word *distrust*. They are *dis-* (bound morpheme: derivational affix: prefix) and *trust* (free morpheme: root: base). The word *distrust* (noun) is formed when the word *trust* (verb) is prefixed with *dis-* (derivational affix: prefix). It affects the word's grammatical class and meaning. The prefix *dis-* gives negative meaning to the word *trust.* On page 9 of the Jakarta Post's October 27, 2020 issue, the word *disqualify* appears. The word *disqualify* is classified as a verb in the phrase (d), as evidenced by the derivational prefix *-dis*. Two morphemes are combined to create the word *disqualify*. *Dis-* (bound morpheme: derivational affix: prefix) and *-qualify* (free morpheme: root: base) are the two terms. When the term *qualify* (verb) is followed by the prefix *dis-* (derivational affix: prefix), the word *disqualify* (verb) is formed. The word's meaning is altered, but the grammatical class remains unchanged. The term *disqualified* is also present. The inflectional morpheme past tense *-ed* can be used

because *disqualify* is a verb.

Data 4: Suffix -er (booster, traveler, worker)
> *(e) "Booster shots were having an impact of infection."*
> *(f) "It was also important for travelers to wear masks"*
> *(g) "... 5000 packages of personal protective equipment to social workers ..."*

From the sentence (e), the word *booster* is categorized as a noun, reflected to derivational affix. The word booster in sentence (e) is formed by two morphemes. They are *boost* (free morpheme: root: base), and *-er* (bound morpheme: derivational affix: suffix). When the word *boost* (verb) is affixed by *-er* (derivational affix: suffix), thus the word *booster* (noun) is obtained. It changes the meaning to a tool that has a function to boost the efficacy of the previous vaccinations. It also changes the grammatical class of the word from *boost* (verb) to a noun, *booster*. However, since it is placed before the other noun, *shots,* and it modifies the noun, the lexical category changed to adjective. Similar treatment counted for the words *travelers* and *workers* in sentences (f) and (g) as the free morphemes are added by *-er*. Nonetheless, by adding suffix *-er,* the meaning changing from action to a person doing the action. In addition, as the function changing to a noun, inflectional *-s* may be added to perform plural form.

Datum 5: Suffix -or (Operator)
> *(h) "The operator will connect the caller with sales department."*

In sentences (f) and (g), the noun that has the meaning of the person performing the action is inflected by the suffix *-er*. In this case, datum 5, reflected in sentence (h) shows that there is another form to change a verb to the noun of "person doing the action". The form is by adding suffix *-or*.

Data 6: Suffix -ly (Virtually, possibly)
> *(i) "The campaign is held virtually"*
> *(j) "This last task is possibly difficult"*

From the sentence (i) the word *virtually* is categorized as adverb, reflected to derivational affix. The word *virtually* is formed by two morphemes. They are *virtual* (free morpheme: root: base) and *-ly* (bound morpheme: derivational affix: suffix). When the word *virtual* (adjective) is affixed by *-ly* (derrivational affix: suffix), hence the word *virtually* (adverb) is obtained. It changes the grammatical class and the meaning of the word. Virtually is adverb derived from adjective. The other data, the word *possibly* is found in Jakarta Post newspaper in edition October 25, 2020 on page 3. From the sentence (j), the word *possibly* is categorized as an adverb, reflected to derivational affix. Two morphemes make up the word above, perhaps. They are both *possible* (free morpheme: root: base) and have the *-y* suffix (bound morpheme: derivational affix: suffix). The word *possibly* (adverb) is created when the word *possible* (adjective) is suffixed with *-ly* (derivational affix: suffix). It alters the word's grammatical class as well as its meaning. Adverbs are often derived from adjectives.

Datum 7: Suffix -ion (Association, authorization, vaccination, organization, mitigation, regulation, violation, protection, preparation, implementation, communication, attraction, collection, relation, approximation)
> *(k) "Tourists visit the city for its historical association"*

From datum 7, it could be inferred that the suffix *-ion* has two forms; *-ion* and *-ation*. The suffixes made up noun forms. From the data taken, all words are changed from verbs (*Associate, authorize, vaccinate, organize, mitigate, regulate, violate, protect, prepare, implement, communicate, attract, collect, relate, approximate*) to noun (*association, authorization, vaccination, organization, mitigation, regulation, violation, protection, preparation,*

implementation, communication, attraction, collection, relation, approximation). The word *association* is classified as a noun in the sentence (k), which is reflected in the derivational affix. Two morphemes combine to generate the above word *association*. They are *-ion* (free morpheme: root: base) and *associate* (free morpheme: root: base) (bound morpheme: derivational affix: suffix). The word *association* (noun) is formed when the word *associate* (verb) is suffixed with *-ion* (derivational affix: suffix). It affects the word's grammatical class and meaning. The noun *association* is obtained from the verb. The word *associations* are also discovered. A plural inflectional morpheme can be used when is meant by different groups of associations.

Data 8: Suffix -ment (government, arrangement, development, involvement)
      (l) *"Public opinion can force the <u>government</u> into action"*
      (m) *"In terms of campaign <u>arrangements</u>, 45.5 percent of respondents said that ..."*
      (n) *"He pointed out that the <u>involvement</u> of the religious organization ...."*

The words *government, arrangement, development*, and *involvement* all have two morphemes, according to data 8. They are made up of two types of morphemes: free and bound. The bound morpheme *-ment* has shifted the syntactical category from verbs (*govern, arrange, develop, involve*) to nouns (*government, arrangement, development, involvement*). The words come at the conclusion of the noun phrases in the sentences (l), (m), and (n). As a result, the surrounding words in the sentences alter the word with the morpheme *-ment.*

Data 9: Suffix -al (Regional, national, clinical, trial, pharmaceutical)
      (o) *"<u>Regional</u> clashes could develop into larger quarrels"*
      (p) *"State-owned <u>pharmaceutical</u> holding company PT Bio Farma, ..."*
      (q) *"... a series of proper <u>clinical</u> <u>trials</u>"*

For the suffix *-al* in data 9 changes the syntactical category to adjectives as it can be proved that from sentences (o), (p), and (q), after the words ended with *-al*, a noun occurs, *Regional* (adj) clashes (n), *pharmaceutical* (adj) holding (adj) company (n), and *clinical* (adj) *trial* (n) a noun appears. However, because it appears at the close of the noun phrase, the word 'trial,' which originates from the root verb try, does not convert to adjective but to noun.

Data 10: Suffix -ance, -ness, -ity (assistance, illness, immunity)
      (r) *"The company needs more financial <u>assistance</u> from the Government."*
      (s) *"The vaccine is effective in preventing serious <u>illness.</u>"*
      (t) *"They develop <u>immunity</u> to the disease."*

In data 10, the suffixes *-ance* and *-ness* denote 'a thing,' whereas *-ity* denotes 'being something.' The suffixes are affixed to the verbs *assist* and *ill*, while the adjective *immune* is given the suffix *-ity*. Nonetheless, the syntactical category became a noun when the suffixes *-ance*, *-ness,* and *-ity* were added.

Data 11: Suffix -ee, -ist, -ent (attendee, scientist, respondent)
      (u) *"The <u>attendee</u> has tentatively accepted the meeting."*
      (v) *"The <u>scientist</u> must produce evidence in support of a theory."*
      (w) *"The <u>respondent</u> may also adduce argument."*

The suffixes *-ee, -ist,* and *-ent* have the meaning of 'person performing the activity,' which is why they are added to verbs rather than other syntactical categories. The verbs become nouns by adding the derivational suffixes *-ee, -ist,* and *-ent*. In sentence (u), the words "the attendee" mean "a person who attends a specific event," the scientist means a person who works with science, and respondent means a person who responds to a survey and becomes the subject of a study.

Datum 12: Suffix -ive (protective)

(x) "*<u>Protective</u> helmets must be worn on site.*"

Because of the derivational prefix, the word protective is classified as an adjective. Two morphemes are combined to make the word *protective*. They are *-ive* (bound morpheme: derivational affix: suffix) and *protect* (free morpheme: root: base). Protective (adjective) is formed when the word protect (verb) is suffixed with -ive (derivational affix: suffix). It affects the word's grammatical class and meaning. *Protective* is a verb-derived adjective; *protect* (verb) to *protective* (adj) as in *protective* (adj) *helmets* (n).

The data provided in data one to twelve are those which only have one suffix or affix. However, from the data finding, it is found that those suffixes and prefixes can be joined together. The prefix and suffix joined together are prefix *un-* + suffix *-able (unreliable),* prefix *mis-* + suffix *-ion (misinformation),* and prefix *em-* + suffix *-ment (empowerment)*. Some others have suffixes attached together to one free morpheme, they are *suffix -er + -ship (partnership, leadership), suffix -ive + -ness (effectiveness), -ive + -ly (comprehensively), -ed + -ly (reportedly), -ous + -ly (continuously)*. Moreover, it is also found that there are derivational morphemes attached to inflectional morpheme in one free morpheme. They are prefix *un-* + suffix *-ate* + suffix inflection *-ed (unvaccinated),* prefix *un-* + prefix *dis-* + suffix inflection *-ed (undisclosed)*.

Inflectional Morphemes

Table 2. Inflectional Morphemes Found in The Jakarta Post Newspaper

No	Derivational Type	Words	Forms
1	Suffix -s	Candidates, concerns, experts, vaccines, hoaxes, ministers, trials, rules, protocols, cities, masks, events, rallies, concerts, stipulates, signs, curbs, infections, deaths, Reuters, cases, shots, vehicles, roads, measures, heads, hands, thousands, agencies, patients, packages, comes, means, checks	1. [+Plural] 2. [+Singular Subject], [+Present]
2	Suffix -ing	Betting, conducting, winning, holding, taming, seeing, dying, administering, saying, transmitting, subsiding, having, contributing, reaching, showing, preventing, eating, drinking, chatting, wearing, washing, keeping, gaining, requesting, supporting, proving, seeking	1. [+Progressive]
3	Suffix -ed	Instructed, limited, warned, offered, implemented, expected, secured, conducted, wanted, announced, hosted, issued, quoted, scrapped, expanded, received, vaccinated, infected, changed, emerged, ordered, allowed, extended, carried, intensified, compiled, conceded, pledged, orphaned, developed, scattered, revealed, mounted	1. [+Past] 2. [+Passive] 3. [+Regular], [+Participle]
4	Suffix -en	Shown, given	1. [+Irregular] [+Participle]
5	Suffix –'s	World's, China's, Boby's, Israel's, Country's, university's, ministry's, women's, children's, Indonesia's	1. [+Possessive]
6	Suffix -est	fastest	1. [+Superlative]

The Jakarta Post Newspaper contains six different types of inflectional affixes, as seen in Table 2. *-s/-es, -ing, -ed, -n, -'s,* and *-est* are the suffixes. The *-s* or *-es* suffixes are found can be

added to nouns and verbs. The suffix *-'s* is exclusively encountered with nouns. Adjectives with the suffix *-est* are found. Finally, verbs are given the suffixes *-ing, -ed,* and *-en* in some words. The comparative *-er,* on the other hand, is absent from the Jakarta Post Newspaper articles.

Datum 13: Suffix -s/es (Candidates, concerns, experts, vaccines, hoaxes, ministers, trials, rules, protocols, cities, masks, events, rallies, concerts, stipulates, signs, curbs, infections, deaths, Reuters, cases, shots, vehicles, roads, measures, heads, hands, thousands, agencies, patients, packages, comes, means, checks)

The suffix -s/es when added to a noun will have a feature of plural form. The suffix -s is inserted to the words ended with consonants, except those ended with fricative sounds. The fricative consonants should be added by suffix -es, while those ended with 'y' are added by suffix -es where the letter 'y' is changed to 'i'. However, when the -s and -es suffixes are inflected to a verb, it means that the subject is a singular third person and it has a feature pf [+present].

Datum 14: Suffix -ing (Betting, conducting, winning, holding, taming, seeing, dying, administering, saying, transmitting, subsiding, having, contributing, reaching, showing, preventing, eating, drinking, chatting, wearing, washing, keeping, gaining, requesting, supporting, proving, seeking)

The suffix *-ing* contains a progressive tense aspect, as in the word *betting* in the sentence *'The government was <u>betting</u> on the success of its vaccination.*' Two morphemes exist to produce the word *betting*. It could also be taken for the other words; *conducting, winning, holding, taming, seeing, dying, administering, saying, transmitting, subsiding, having, contributing, reaching, showing, preventing, eating, drinking, chatting, wearing, washing, keeping, gaining, requesting, supporting, proving, seeking*. They are built by a verb as the free morpheme and suffix *-ing* as the bound morpheme (inflectional affix: suffix: progressive). The word betting (verb) is formed when the verb is suffixed with -ing (inflectional affix: suffix). The grammatical class is never changed because of inflectional affixes.

Datum 15: Suffix -d/ed (Instructed, limited, warned, offered, implemented, expected, secured, conducted, wanted, announced, hosted, issued, quoted, scrapped, expanded, received, vaccinated, infected, changed, emerged, ordered, allowed, extended, carried, intensified, compiled, conceded, pledged, orphaned, developed, scattered, revealed, mounted)

The suffix *-ed* can be used to indicate past tense, regular participle form, or passive forms. Therefore, we should see the syntactic form in sentence. The word *instructed* has a tense of past as there is no auxiliary preceding the verb, *"Jokowi <u>instructed</u> the cabinet to ensure the safety of vaccine."*. When it is preceded by auxiliary *have, has, or had* then the suffix performed regular participle form. However, if it is preceded by auxiliary *is, am, are, was,* or *were*, then it performs passive form.

Datum 16: Suffix -n/en (Shown, given)

The term *shown* appears on page 9 of the Jakarta Post newspaper's October 27, 2020 edition. The word presented in sentence "The survey revealed an unexpected outcome" is classified as a verb, as evidenced by the inflectional affix – irregular participle. The auxiliary *has, have,* or had should come before the word with the ending *-n* or *-en.* Two morphemes are inflected to make the word *shown*. They are *show* (free morpheme: root: stem) and *-n* (bound morpheme: inflectional affix: suffix: irregular participle). The word *shown* (verb) is formed when the word *show* (verb) is suffixed with *-n* (inflectional affix: suffix).

Datum 17: Suffix –est (fastest)

The term *fastest* appears on page 3 of the Jakarta Post newspaper's August 25, 2021 edition. The term *fastest* is classified as an adjective in the sentence "It was the <u>fastest</u> vaccine rollout" as

shown by the inflectional affix - superlative. Two morphemes are joined together to make the word *fastest.* They are *fast* (free morpheme: root: stem) and *-est* (bound morpheme: inflectional affix: suffix: superlative). The word *fastest* (adjective) is formed when the word *fast* (adjective) is suffixed with *-est* (inflectional affix: suffix). Because inflectional affixes never modify the grammatical class, the term *fastest* is an adjective derived from adjective, according to table 2 no. 6. As a result, the suffix is categorized as an inflectional morpheme because it does not affect the syntactical form.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion is based on the findings of this study's overall data. Based on the findings of the data analysis, it can be determined that the Jakarta Post Newspaper has 26 different types of derivational morphemes. They are suffix *-er,* suffix *-or,* suffix *-ly,* suffix *-y,* suffix *-ion,* suffix *-ment,* suffix *-al,* suffix *-ship,* suffix *-ize,* suffix *-ance,* suffix *-ness*, suffix *-ee,* suffix *-ist*, suffix *-ent,* suffix *-ity,* and suffix *-ive.* Prefix *em-* and suffix *-ment,* prefix *un-* and suffix *-able*, prefix *mis-* and suffix *-ion*, prefix *un-* and suffix *-ate*, suffix *-or* and suffix *-y*, and suffix *-ive* and suffix *-ity* are all examples of combination prefixes and suffixes. There is also a term with a double prefix, namely the prefix *un-* and the prefix *-dis.* There are also seven other forms of inflectional affixes; plural *s/-es,* progressive *-ing*, past tense *-ed,* past participle *-n*, possessive *–'s*, superlative *-est,* and third person singular *-s* are the words that come to mind. In the Jakarta Post Newspaper articles, the comparative *-er* is not used.

It can alternatively be stated that one to three bound morphemes can be introduced at the same time by a free morpheme. For instance, words with two derivational morphemes, such as *empowerment*, which has the prefix *em-* (derivational affix: prefix) and the suffix *-ment* (derivational affix: suffix), and words with three derivational morphemes, such as *misapplication*. The free morpheme *apply* is attached to the prefix *mis-* (derivational affix: prefix), suffix *-ate* (derivational affix: suffix), and suffix *-ion* (derivational affix: suffix). A derivational morpheme and an inflectional morpheme can also be linked to a free morpheme at the same time. As in the suffix *-ment* (derivational affix: suffix) and the suffix *-'s* (inflectional affix: suffix: possessive) in the word *government's*. Another example from the finding is that the prefix *un-* (derivational affix: prefix), prefix *dis-* (derivational affix: prefix), and suffix *-ed* are all used to form the term *undisclosed* (inflectional affix: suffix: past tense). It did not, however, uncover any free morphemes with two or more inflectional morphemes.

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