

## A Descriptive Study of English Morphemes in terms of Inflectional and Derivational Suffixes in Journal Articles of JDER 2023

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### ABSTRACT

This research is concerned with the morphological analysis of inflectional and derivational suffixes used in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 on Volume 4 No 3 (2023). In line with the research, the objectives are to describe the types of inflectional and derivational suffixes found in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 and to find out the most dominant types of inflectional and derivational suffixes that appeared in Journal Articles of JDER 2023. This research is carried out in both methods, firstly quantitative and secondly qualitative. The sample of this research was all Journal Articles of JDER 2023 on Vol 4 No 3 (2023). The data were gathered by using a checklist on a data sheet based on Fromkin's theory (2003) which states that inflectional suffixes are divided into eight types and derivational suffixes are divided into nine types and were analyzed by using the descriptive technique. The findings showed that all types of inflectional suffixes are found in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 with the most dominant types appeared are types of inflectional suffixes in 'plural' indicators namely suffixes (-s/-es plural) which occur 145 times with 114 in regular inflection and 31 suppletive forms as types of inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. On the contrary, not all types of derivational suffixes found in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 with the most dominant types appearing are types of derivational suffixes in 'verb to noun' indicators (nominal suffixes) namely suffixes (-al, -ance, -ion, -ence, -ing) Noun which occurs 70 times.

**Keywords:** Inflectional suffixes, derivational suffixes.

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berkaitan dengan analisis morfologi sufiks infleksional dan derivasional yang digunakan dalam Artikel Jurnal JDER 2023 Volume 4 No 3 (2023). Sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis sufiks infleksional dan derivasional yang terdapat pada Artikel Jurnal JDER Tahun 2023; dan untuk mengetahui jenis sufiks infleksional dan derivasional yang paling dominan muncul pada Artikel Jurnal JDER 2023. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan dua metode, pertama kuantitatif dan kedua kualitatif. Sampel penelitian ini adalah seluruh Artikel Jurnal JDER Tahun 2023 Vol 4 No 3 (2023). Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan checklist pada lembar data berdasarkan teori Fromkin (2003) yang menyatakan bahwa sufiks infleksional dibagi menjadi delapan jenis dan sufiks derivasional dibagi menjadi sembilan jenis dan dianalisis dengan menggunakan teknik deskriptif. Hasil temuan menunjukkan bahwa seluruh jenis sufiks infleksional yang ditemukan pada Artikel Jurnal JDER 2023 dengan jenis yang paling dominan muncul adalah jenis sufiks infleksional pada indikator 'jamak' yaitu sufiks (-s/-es jamak) yang muncul sebanyak 145 kali dengan 114 kali di infleksi beraturan dan 31 bentuk supletif sebagai jenis sufiks infleksional pada infleksi tidak beraturan. Sebaliknya, tidak semua jenis sufiks derivasional yang ditemukan pada Artikel Jurnal JDER 2023 dengan jenis yang paling dominan muncul adalah jenis sufiks derivasional pada indikator 'verb to noun' (nominal suffixes) yaitu suffix (-al, -ance, -ion, -ance, -ence, -ing) Kata benda yang muncul sebanyak 70 kali.

**Kata kunci:** Sufiks Infleksional, Sufiks derivasional.

## INTRODUCTION

There are some kinds of learning English such as: listening, speaking, writing, and reading. Writing is the most difficult part of learning English as what we say is different from what we write. According to Heaton (Kusumawardhani, 2018), writing skills are complex and certainly difficult to teach, requiring not only grammatical and theoretical devices but also conceptual and judgemental elements. Some factors made writing in English difficult, such as spelling, vocabulary, and grammar. There are many aspects in grammar that should be mastered by the learners which can make some errors in learning English. Writing is also concerned with linguistics because Linguistics discusses language.

In a language, there is a set of rules which specify the correct ordering of words at the sentence level which consists of word form and lexeme. It explains that the language should be structured by various categories. So, it is important for language users to recognize that there is a distinction between, the notion 'word' in the sense of concrete and abstract which is used in a sentence. By knowledge of the language rules, the language users will know how to make correct sentences. They will able to combine words to form sentences. Moreover, they will know the meaning and form of a word in a sentence. So, it can be comprehended that the knowledge of language users is very important for language users. Therefore, the language users should understand the knowledge of morpheme which is the smallest meaningful unit in a language (Booij, 2007).

In English, Morphemes can be classified into two terms. The first type is inflectional morphemes. They are used to complete the grammatical function of words and only can be suffixes. They are bound morphemes that can change word form without changing its meaning and class. The second one is derivational morphemes. They can be prefixes or suffixes. They are bound morphemes that can change the form of the word within change its meaning and/or class. Through learning English morphemes, the language users will get the knowledge of how morphemes can change the form of the word within or without changing its meaning and class (Fromkin, 2003).

Currently, one of the requirements for student graduation is to write a thesis that includes a research abstract written in English and Indonesian language. For this reason, knowledge of English morphemes, both inflectional and derivational, is very necessary to enrich students' vocabulary and grammar which can help students in academic writing and writing their theses, especially in the research abstract section so that the sentences written are good and correct.

Journal of Dehasen Educational Review (JDER) is an open-access and peer-reviewed journal publishing an academic article on the scope of Education that is published by the Faculty of Education and Teacher Training Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu every four months each year (March, July, and November). From observations, the researcher found that there are many English morphemes both of in terms of inflectional and derivational suffixes in those journal articles of JDER especially in the abstract section.

Based on the description above the researchers are interested in analyzing English morpheme in terms of inflectional and derivational suffixes in the latest journal articles of JDER namely JDER 2023 Vol 4 No 3 (2023) which consisted of eight articles. The researchers only focus their research on analyzing English morphemes in terms of inflectional and

derivational suffixes because they want to know which one of the suffixes used in words that are inflectional and derivational. So, the researcher does not analyze the other affixes like derivational prefixes.

Inflectional morphemes are word markings. They are bound morphemes which can be suffixes. The functions are to inflect words for grammatical purposes (for example, suffix *-s* and *-ed* added to verbs, and *-s* added to nouns) as well as to indicate words such as *tense*, *number*, *gender*, *degree*, *case*, *etc.* They are ‘*s* indicating possession, *-s* indicating plural, *-s* indicating third person singular present, *-ed* indicating past tense, *-ing* indicating progressive, *-en* indicating past participle, *-er* indicating comparative, *-est* indicating superlative (Fromkin, 2003).

In English, Inflectional morphemes can be classified into two terms. The first type is inflectional suffixes in regular form. This inflection is the way in changing the form of the word to reflect things like tense, plurality, gender, etc., is usually governed by consistent, predictable rules. This is known as ‘*regular inflection*’. Regular inflection affects nouns, adjectives, and verbs (Fromkin, 2003). The second one is inflectional suffixes in irregular form. Irregular inflection affects nouns, adjectives, and verbs. This inflection is inflected and formed irregularly without suffix addition, namely *suppletion*. It cannot use regular rules of inflectional morphology to add suffixes to words that are exceptions but must replace the noninflected form with another word. Both of them have similar functions, but they have different ways in the process of word formation (Fromkin, 2003). Fromkin (2003) explains that there are eight types of Inflectional suffixes that can be shown as follows:

Table 1. Types of Inflectional Suffixes

English Morphemes in Terms of Inflectional Suffixes		Examples of Inflection	
Forms of Suffixes	Types of I.S	Regular	Irregular
<b>-s/-es</b>	third-person singular present	wait > waits	
<b>-ed/-d</b>	past tense	wait > wait- <i>ed</i>	break > broke
<b>-ing</b>	progressive	eat > eat- <i>ing</i>	
<b>-en/-ed</b>	past participle	eat > eat- <i>en</i>	begin > begun
<b>-s/-es</b>	plural	donut > donut- <i>s</i> .	foot > feet
<b>-‘s/-s’</b>	possessive	hair of Disa > Disa-’s hair	
<b>-er</b>	comparative	short > short- <i>er</i>	good > better
<b>-est</b>	superlative	short > short- <i>est</i>	good > best

Derivational morphemes are word-making. They are bound morphemes that can change word meaning and class. They can be prefixes or suffixes. The function is to form new words from other words, often, but not always, by changing its part of speech (so the noun *beauty* can be made into a verb *beautify*). These suffixes are used to form verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and nouns.

According to Fromkin (2003) “When a derivational suffix is added to a root or stem, it adds meaning. The derived word may also be of a different grammatical class than the original word, as shown by suffixes such as *-able* and *-en*. When a verb is suffixed with *-able*, the result is an adjective, as in *adore* + *able*. When the suffix *-en* is added to an adjective, a verb is

derived, as in *dark* + *-en*. One may form a noun from an adjective, as in *sweet* + *ie*.”

Fromkin (2003) also states that derivational suffixes are suffixes that are attached to original words. There are nine types of derivational suffixes in terms of their functions. They are added to make new meanings and/or classes of words such as: changing nouns into adjectives, verbs into nouns, adjectives into adverbs, nouns into verbs, adjectives into noun, verb into adjective, adjective into verb, noun into noun, and adjective into adjective that can be shown as follow:

Table 2. Types of Derivational Suffixes in Terms of Their Functions

Derivational Suffixes	
Change of Suffix Forms	The Final Form of D.S
noun to adjective	person + <i>-al</i>
verb to adjective	read + <i>-able</i>
noun to verb	beauty + <i>-ify</i>
adjective to verb	actual + <i>-ize</i>
adjective to noun	different + <i>-ence</i>
verb to noun	sing + <i>-er</i>
adjective to adverb	quiet + <i>-ly</i>
adjective to adjective	lone + <i>-ly</i>
noun to noun	human + <i>-ity</i>

(Fromkin, 2003)

## METHODOLOGY

The method carried out in this research is both, quantitative and qualitative. According to Brannen (2005), “quantitative method uses enumerative induction while qualitative method uses analytic induction.” The quantitative method is primarily used in order to account and to find out the number of occurrences and the percentage of occurrences. The qualitative method is used here in order to describe, explain, and illustrate the occurrences in deep analysis and to find out the reason why the occurrences happen, and what contextual meaning and implicit meaning.

Sugiyono (2012) states that “A descriptive study is a study that is used in order to describe characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied.” The researcher chose this method because the data are collected by answering “What types of inflectional and derivational suffixes are found in Journal Articles of JDER 2023?” and “What are the most dominant types of inflectional and derivational suffixes that appeared in Journal Articles of JDER 2023?”. The sample of this research was all Journal Articles of JDER 2023 on Vol 4 No 3 (2023). The data were gathered by using the checklist on the data sheet based on Fromkin’s theory (2003) which states that inflectional suffixes are divided into eight types and derivational suffixes are divided into nine types and were analyzed by using descriptive technique.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

There were a lot of derivational and inflectional suffixes used in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 on Vol 4 No 3 (2023). The suffixes that appeared in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 were classified into two types which consisted of inflectional and derivational suffixes. The following table shows the types of suffixes and their occurrences, and the percentage of their

occurrences.

Table 3. The Types and Occurrences of Inflectional Suffixes

Types of Inflectional Suffixes		Number of Occurrences		Total Occurrences
Forms of Suffixes	Types of I.S.	Regular Inflection	Irregular Inflection	
-s/-es	-s/-es <sub>3rd sing person</sub>	24	-	24
-ed/-d	-ed/-d <sub>past tense</sub>	7	3	10
-ing	-ing <sub>progressive</sub>	26	-	26
-en/-ed	-en/-ed <sub>past participle</sub>	7	-	7
-s/-es	-s/-es <sub>plural</sub>	114	31	145
-‘s/-s’	-‘s/-s’ <sub>possessive</sub>	8	-	8
-er	-er <sub>comparative</sub>	3	2	5
-est	-est <sub>superlative</sub>	5	3	8
Total of the whole Occurrences		194	39	233

(adapted: Fromkin, 2003)

The result showed that the total occurrences of inflectional suffixes were 233 suffixes with 194 regular inflections and 39 irregular inflections. The inflectional suffixes were divided into 8 types of suffixes. The most dominant types of inflectional suffixes appeared in these Journal Articles were types of inflectional suffixes in ‘plural’ indicators (-s/-es<sub>plural</sub>) which occurred 145 times with 114 regular inflections and 31 as suppletive forms as types of inflectional suffixes in irregular inflections. The second types were inflectional suffixes as ‘progressive’ indicators (-ing<sub>progressive</sub>) which occurred 26 times as regular inflection. The third types were inflectional suffixes as ‘third-singular person’ indicators (-s/-es<sub>3rd sing-person</sub>) which occurred 24 times as regular inflection. The fourth types were inflectional suffixes as ‘past tense’ indicators (-ed/-d<sub>past tense</sub>) which occurred 10 times with 7 regular inflections and 3 irregular inflections. The fifth types were inflectional suffixes as ‘superlative’ indicators (-est<sub>superlative</sub>) which occurred 8 times with 5 regular inflections and 3 irregular inflections. The sixth types were inflectional suffixes as ‘possessive’ indicators (-‘s/-s’<sub>possessive</sub>) which occurred 8 times as regular inflections. The seventh types were inflectional suffixes as ‘past participle’ indicators (-er<sub>past participle</sub>) which occurred 7 times in regular inflections. The last types were inflectional suffixes as ‘comparative’ indicators (-er<sub>comparative</sub>) which occurred 5 times with 3 regular inflections and 2 irregular inflections.

Table 4. The Types and Occurrences of Derivational Suffixes

Types of Derivational Suffixes			Total Occurrences
Forms of Suffixes	Types of D.S.	Functions of D.S	
-ish, -ous, -ate, -ful, -ic, -al, -ed, -d, -y, -ive, -ize, -en	(-ish, -ous, -ate, -ful, -ic, -al, -ed, -d, -y, -ive, -ize, -en) <sub>Adj</sub>	noun to adjective	21
-able, -ive, -ory, -(n)y, -ing, -ed, -d, -en, -ful, -al, -less	(-able, -ive, -ory, -(n)y, -ing, -ed, -d, -en, -ful, -al, -less) <sub>Adj</sub>	verb to adjective	23
-ize, -ate, -ish, -n, -en, -fy, -d, -ing	(-ize, -ate, -ish, -n, -en, -fy, -d, -ing) <sub>Verb</sub>	noun to verb	0
-ize, -ise, -ify, -en	(-ize, -ise, -ify, -en) <sub>Verb</sub>	adjective to verb	0
-ness, -ity, -ism, -ion, -th, -ie, -y, -cy, -ence	(ness, -ity, -ism, -ion, -th, -ie, -y, -cy, -ence) <sub>Noun</sub>	adjective to noun	6
-al, -ance, -ence, -ation, -er, -ist, -ion, -dom, -ure, -ing, -red, -th, -or, -y	(-al, -ance, -ence, -ation, -er, -ist, -ion, -dom, -ure, -ing, -red, -th, -or, -y) <sub>Noun</sub>	verb to noun	70

-ly	(-ly) <sub>Adv</sub>	adjective to adverb	6
-ish, -ly, -al, -ive, -less	(-ish, -ly, -al, -ive, -less) <sub>Adj</sub>	adjective to adjective	0
-ship, -ity, -ty, -y, -ster	(-ship, -ity, -ty, -y, -ster) <sub>Noun</sub>	noun to noun	0
Total of the whole Occurrences			126

(adapted: Fromkin, 2003)

The result showed that the total occurrences of derivational suffixes were 126 suffixes. The derivational suffixes were divided into 9 types of suffixes. The most dominant types of derivational suffixes that appeared in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 on Vol 4 No 3 (2023) were types of derivational suffixes in ‘verb to noun’ indicators which occurred 70 times namely suffixes (-ation, -ion, -or, -th, -ing, -ance)<sub>Noun</sub>. The second types were derivational suffixes in ‘verb to adjective’ indicators which occurred 23 times namely suffixes (-ive, -ing, -ful, -al, -ed)<sub>Adj</sub>. The third types were derivational suffixes in ‘noun to adjective’ indicators which occurred 21 times namely suffixes (-ive, -al)<sub>Adj</sub>. The fourth types were derivational suffixes in ‘adjective to noun’ indicators which occurred 6 times namely suffixes (-ity, -ion, -ness)<sub>Noun</sub>. The fifth types were derivational suffixes in ‘adjective to adverb’ indicators which occurred 6 times namely suffixes (-ly)<sub>Adv</sub>. Meanwhile, the types of derivational suffixes in indicators of ‘adjective to adjective’, ‘noun to verb’, ‘adjective to verb’, ‘noun to noun’ was not found in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 on Vol 4 No 3 (2023).

Table 5. The Total Number of Occurrences

No	Kinds of Suffixes	Frequency of Occurrences	Percentage (%)
1	Inflectional Suffixes	233	65%
2	Derivational Suffixes	126	35%
	Total	359	100%

(adapted: Fromkin, 2003)

Based on the result, the researcher found that there are a lot of words in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 on Vol 4 No 3 (2023) which contain of inflectional and derivational suffixes. There are 359 suffixes found in these journal articles which form and inflect word such as verb, noun, adjective, and adverb. The suffixes consist of 233 inflectional suffixes with 192 regular inflections and 41 irregular inflections; and 126 times of derivational suffixes appeared. Here, the researcher discusses the types of inflectional and derivational suffixes found in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 on Vol 4 No 3 (2023).

### Types of Inflectional Suffixes

#### a. Suffix -s/-es third-singular person

The result shows that there are 24 words in these journal articles which are inflected and formed regularly by using suffixes -s/-es addition as ‘third singular person’ indicators.

For example:

- play + -s = plays
- go + -es = goes

The words ‘plays’ and ‘goes’ above contain an inflectional suffix (-s/-es third-singular person) that indicates ‘third singular person’. It means that the subject of verbs: ‘plays’ and ‘goes’ are third person, are singular, and the verbs are in the present tense. The suffixes only indicate

third-person singular present. They do not change the word's meaning and class. The meaning and class of the words 'plays' and 'play' or 'go' and 'go' are similar, but are not changed.

*b. Suffix -ed/-d past tense*

The result shows that there are 7 words in these journal articles that are inflected and formed regularly by using suffixes -ed/-d addition as 'past tense' indicators; and there are 3 words in this album that are inflected and formed irregularly without using suffixes (-ed/d past tense) addition as 'past tense' indicators.

For example:

- show + ed = showed
- give > gave

The word 'showed' above contains inflectional suffix (-ed past tense) that indicates 'past tense'. It means that the subject of verb 'show' did the action in past time. English grammar incorporates a rule about what is called 'sequence of tenses'. Suffix -ed/-d are symbol which are representing the action that are done in past time. These suffixes only indicate tense, past tense. They do not change the word meaning and class. The meaning and class of the words 'showed' and 'show' is similar, is not change.

The word 'gave' above is suppletive form that also indicates 'past tense'. It means that the subject of verb 'gave' did that action in past time. The reason why the word formed without suffix addition is because it is in irregular verb. Consequently, the word changes irregularly into different version without changing its meaning. So, that is why this word can be categorized as inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. Additionally, the meaning of the word 'gave' is not different from 'give'. Both of them are still in form 'verb'.

*c. Suffix -ing progressive*

The result shows that there are 26 words in these articles which are inflected and formed regularly with suffixes (-ing progressive) addition which indicate 'tense' namely 'progressive'.

For example:

- achieve + -ing = achieving

The word 'achieving' above contains inflectional suffix (-ing progressive) that indicates 'progressive'. It means that the subject of the verb 'achieving' is doing an action 'achieving'. It is an ongoing process now. English grammar incorporates a rule about what is called a 'sequence of tenses'. Suffix (-ing progressive) is a symbol that represents an action ongoing process whether the time is in the past time, future time or right now. This suffix only indicates tense, progressive. It does not change the word's meaning and class. The meaning and class of word 'achieving' is similar to the word 'achieve'. Both of them are also still in the form of 'verb'

*d. Suffix -en/-ed past participle*

The result shows that there are 7 words in these journal articles that are inflected and formed regularly by using suffixes (-en/-n, -ed/-d) past participle addition as 'past participle' indicators.

For example:

- show + -n = shown

The word ‘shown’ above contains inflectional suffix (-n) <sub>past participle</sub> that indicates ‘past participle’. It means that this action ‘shown’ has done. This suffix only indicates tense, past participle. They do not change the word meaning and class. The meaning and class of word ‘shown’ and ‘show’ is similar and not changes. Both of them are still in the form of ‘verb’.

*e. Suffix -s/-es plural*

The result shows that there are 114 words in these journal articles which are inflected and formed regularly by using suffixes (-s/-es) <sub>plural</sub> addition as ‘plural’ indicators; and there are 31 words are inflected and formed irregularly without using suffixes (-s/-es) <sub>plural</sub> addition as ‘plural’ indicators.

For example:

- technique + -s = shown
- person > people

The word ‘techniques’ above contains inflectional suffix (-s) <sub>plural</sub> that indicates ‘plural’. It means that the number of this noun ‘techniques’ is more than one or plural not singular. This suffix only indicates number, plural. It does not change the meaning and class of the word. Both of ‘techniques’ and ‘technique’ have similar meaning and still in form of ‘noun’. The word ‘people’ above is suppletive form that also indicates ‘plural’. It means that the number of the noun ‘people’ is more than one or plural not singular. The reason why the word formed without suffix addition is because it is in irregular noun. Consequently, the word changes irregularly into different version without changing its meaning. So, that is why this word can be categorized as inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. Additionally, the meaning of the word ‘people’ is not different from ‘person’. Both of them are still in the form ‘noun’.

*f. Suffix -‘s/-s’ possessive*

The result shows that there are 8 words in these journal articles which are inflected and formed regularly by using suffixes (-‘s/-s’) <sub>possessive</sub> addition which indicate ‘possession’ or as ‘possessive’ indicators.

For example:

- student + -s’ = students’

The word ‘students’ above contains an inflectional suffix (-s’) <sub>possessive</sub> that indicates ‘possessive’. It means that the things belong to someone or another. This suffix only indicates case, possessive.

*g. Suffix -er comparative*

The result shows that there are 3 words in these journal articles which are inflected and formed regularly by using suffixes (-er) <sub>comparative</sub> addition as ‘comparative’ indicators; and there are 2 words are inflected and formed irregularly without using suffixes (-er) <sub>comparative</sub> addition as ‘comparative’ indicators.

For example:

- low + -er = lower
- good > better

The word ‘lower’ above contains inflectional suffix (-er) <sub>comparative</sub> that indicates ‘degree’. This suffix only indicates ‘degree’ which inflects regular adjective into comparative



form without changing the word meaning and class. Both of 'lower' and 'low' are similar in meaning and class. Both of them are 'adjective'.

The word 'better' above is suppletive form that also indicates 'comparative'. The reason why the word formed without suffix addition is because it is in irregular adjective. Consequently, the word changes irregularly into different version without changing its meaning. So, that is why this word can be categorized as inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. Additionally, the meaning of the word 'better' is not different from 'good'. Both of them are still in form 'adjective'.

#### *h. Suffix -est superlative*

The result shows that there are 5 words in these journal articles which are inflected and formed regularly by using suffixes (-est) <sup>superlative</sup> addition as 'superlative' indicators; and there are 3 words are inflected and formed irregularly without using suffixes (-est) <sup>superlative</sup> addition as 'superlative' indicators.

For example:

- high + -est = highest
- good > best

The word 'highest' above contains inflectional suffix (-est) <sup>superlative</sup> that indicates 'degree'. This suffix only indicates 'degree' which inflects regular adjective into superlative form without changing the word meaning and class. Both of 'highest' and 'high' are similar in meaning and class. Both of them are 'adjective'.

The word 'best' above is suppletive form that also indicates 'superlative'. The reason why the word formed without suffix addition is because it is in irregular adjective. Consequently, the word changes irregularly into different version without changing its meaning. So, that is why this word can be categorized as inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. Additionally, the meaning of the word 'best' is not different from 'good'. Both of them are still in form 'adjective'.

### **Types of Derivational Suffixes**

*a. Suffix (-ish, -ous, -ate, -ful, -ic, -al, -ed, -d, -y, -ive, -ize, -en)<sub>Adj</sub> as 'noun to adjective' indicator (adjectival suffixes)*

The result shows that there are 21 words in these journal articles of JDER 2023 which are derived and formed regularly by using derivational suffixes (-ish, -ous, -ate, -ful, -ic, -al, -ed, -d, -y, -ive, -ize, -en)<sub>Adj</sub> addition as 'noun to adjective' indicators.

For example:

- person + -al = personal

The word 'personal' above is adjective which contain derivational suffix (-al) as 'noun to adjective' indicator. It explains that the word 'personal' is derived from noun 'person'. Both of them are different in meaning and class. These suffixes (-ish, -ous, -ate, -ful, -ic, -al, -ed, -d, -y, -ive, -ize, -en)<sub>Adj</sub> can change noun into adjective. They are called as derivational suffix of adjective (adjectival suffixes).

*b. Suffix (-able, -ive, -ory, -(n)y, -ing, -ed, -d, -en, -ful, -al, -less)<sub>Adj</sub> as 'verb to adjective' indicator (adjectival suffixes)*

The result shows that there are 23 words in these journal articles of JDER 2023 which are derived and formed regularly by using derivational suffixes (-able, -ive, -ory, -(n)y, -ing, -ed, -d, -en, -ful, -al, -less) *Adj* addition as ‘verb to adjective’ indicators.

For example:

- describe + -ive = descriptive

The word ‘decriptive’ above is adjective which contain derivational suffix (-ive) as ‘verb to adjective’ indicator. It explains that the word ‘descriptive’ is derived from verb ‘describe’. Both of them are different in meaning and class. These suffixes (-able, -ive, -ory, -(n)y, -ing, -ed, -d, -en, -ful, -al, -less) *Adj* can change verb into adjective. They are called as derivational suffix of adjective (adjectival suffixes).

c. *Suffix (-ize, -ate, -ish, -n, -en, -fy, -d, -ing) Noun as ‘adjective to noun’ indicator (nominal suffixes)*

The result shows that there are 6 words in these journal articles of JDER 2023 which are derived and formed regularly by using derivational suffixes (-ize, -ate, -ish, -n, -en, -fy, -d, -ing) *Noun* as ‘adjective to noun’ indicators.

For example:

- valid + -ity = validity

The word ‘validity’ above is noun which contain derivational suffix (-ity) as ‘adjective to noun’ indicator. It explains that the word ‘validity’ is derived from adjective ‘valid’. Both of them are different in meaning and class. These suffixes (-ize, -ate, -ish, -n, -en, -fy, -d, -ing) *Noun* can change adjective into noun. They are called as derivational suffix of noun (nominal suffixes).

d. *Suffix (-al, -ance, -ence, -ation, -er, -ist, -ion, -dom, -ure, -ing, -red, -th, -or, -y) Noun as ‘verb to noun’ indicator (nominal suffixes)*

The result shows that there are 70 words in these journal articles of JDER 2023 which are derived and formed regularly by using derivational suffixes (-al, -ance, -ence, -ation, -er, -ist, -ion, -dom, -ure, -ing, -red, -th, -or, -y) *Noun* as ‘verb to noun’ indicator.

For example:

- evaluate + -ion = evaluation

The word ‘evaluation’ above is noun which contain the derivational suffix (-ion) as ‘verb to noun’ indicator. It explains that the word ‘evaluation’ is derived from verb ‘evaluate’. Both of them are different in meaning and class. These suffixes (-al, -ance, -ence, -ation, -er, -ist, -ion, -dom, -ure, -ing, -red, -th, -or, -y) *Noun* can change verb into noun. They are called as derivational suffix of noun (nominal suffixes).

e. *Suffix (-ly) Adv as ‘adjective to adverb’ indicator (adverbial suffixes)*

The result shows that there are 6 words in these journal articles of JDER 2023 which are derived and formed regularly by using derivational suffixes (-ly) *Adverb* as ‘adjective to adverb to noun’ indicator.

For example:

- relative + -ly = relatively

The word ‘relatively’ above is adverb which contain derivational suffix (-ly) as ‘adjective to adverb’ indicator. It explains that the word ‘relatively’ is derived from adjective ‘relative’. Both of them are different in meaning and class. This suffix (-ly) *Adverb* can change adjective to adverb which called as derivational suffix of adverb (adverbial suffixes).

1. The most dominant types of inflectional suffixes appeared in journal articles of JDER 2023

The result shows that the most dominant types of inflectional suffixes appeared in journal articles of JDER 2023 on Vol 4 No 3 (2023) are types of inflectional suffixes in ‘plural’ indicators namely suffixes (-s/-es<sub>plural</sub>) which occur 145 times with 114 in regular inflections and 31 suppletive forms as types of inflectional suffixes in irregular inflections.

2. The most dominant types of derivational suffixes appeared in journal articles of JDER 2023

The result shows that the most dominant types of derivational suffixes that appeared in journal articles of JDER 2023 on Vol 4 No 3 (2023) are types of derivational suffixes in ‘verb to noun’ indicators (nominal suffixes) namely suffixes (-al, -ance, -ence, -ation, -er, -ist, -ion, -dom, -ing, -th, -or, -y)<sub>Noun</sub> which occurs 70 times.

## CONCLUSION

This research is concerned with This research is concerned with the morphological analysis of inflectional and derivational suffixes used in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 on Volume 4 No 3 (2023). The first conclusion is all types of inflectional suffixes based on Fromkin’s theory (2003) are found in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 on Volume 4 No 3 (2023). Meanwhile, not all types of derivational suffixes based on Fromkin’s theory (2003) are found in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 on Volume 4 No 3 (2023). The second one is the most dominant types of inflectional suffixes that appeared in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 on Volume 4 No 3 (2023) are types of inflectional suffixes in ‘plural’ indicators (nominal suffixes) namely suffixes (-s/-es<sub>plural</sub>). Meanwhile, the most dominant types of derivational suffixes that appeared in Journal Articles of JDER 2023 on Volume 4 No 3 (2023) are types of derivational suffixes in ‘verb to noun’ indicators (nominal suffixes) namely suffixes (-al, -ance, -ence, -ation, -er, -ist, -ion, -dom, -ure, -ing, -red, -th, -or, -y)<sub>Noun</sub> which occurs 70 times.

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