## Derivational and Inflectional Affixes in @TheGoodQuote's Posts on Instagram

#### **THESIS**

# Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities

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#### **ABSTRACT**

**Erlinawati, Fitri Amalia**. 2018. Derivational and Inflectional Affixes in @*TheGoodQuote's* Posts on Instagram. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Key Words : Derivation, Inflection, Quotation

This study investigates about two of branches of bound morphemes which focused on derivational and inflectional affixes. The data of the study are on texts of quotes of @TheGoodQuote's posts on Instagram. Two aims of this study are first is to find out the most frequently found kinds of derivational and inflectional affixes in @TheGoodQuote posts on Instagram and second is to elaborate the processes and to find out intended meanings of derivational and inflectional affixes in @TheGoodQuote posts on Instagram. The descriptive content analysis is the method applied in this study.

The researcher uses the classification of derivational affixes by using Fromkin, et al (2014)'s theory about derivation which change grammatical classes which included noun derivation, verb derivation, adjective derivation, and adverb derivation. In addition, the theory from Lieber (2009) about derivation without changing grammatical classes are also involved in this study which consist of negative affixes, quantitative affixes, noun to noun, and prepositional and relation affixes. While, eight inflectional affixes theory used is according to Fromkin, et al (2014).

The findings of the study reveal that from 137 words which consist of derivational and inflectional affixes. 62 words indicate derivations which change the grammatical classes which involve 31 for noun derivations which affixes produced are -ation, -ion, -age, -ence, -er, -or, -ment, -th, -ness, -ity, -ty, -dom, 12 for adjective derivations which affixes produced are -ous, -able, -ful, -y, -ish, -ive, -al, -less, 14 for adverb derivations which only found affix produced is -ly, and 5 for verb derivations which affixes produced are en-, em-, -ize. Furthermore, 23 words indicate derivations without changing grammatical classes which involve 10 for negative which affixes produced are un-, dis-, im-., 6 for noun to noun which affixes produced are -ship and -hood, 3 for preposition and relation which affixes produced are over-, out-, and 4 for quantitative which affixes produced is re-. While, 52 words indicate eight kinds of inflectional affixes by the most frequently found is -s plural (22 words), -s third person singular (6 words), -er comparative (6 words), -ing for present progressive (6 words), 4 for -est superlative (4 words), -en past participle (3 words), -ed past tense (2 words), -'s possessive (3 words). The intended meanings are about the derivational and inflectional affixes words that related to the quotations that are analyzed.

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#### CHAPTER I

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes about background, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope & limitation and definition of the key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of Study

Every language has some peculiar terms of its morphological properties. Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world (Lieber, 2009). In addition, the study of morphology attempts to understand how people use and understand the way that words work. It can be concluded that morphology has the important role as one of linguistic field because the study mainly focus on the word and how the words are formed.

One of main branches of English Morphology is Bound Morpheme which needed the process of affixation. Bound Morpheme is divided into derivational and inflectional affixes. Fromkin, et al (2014) classified derivation into two kinds; changing and without changing grammatical classes. These categories which changing grammatical classes are noun to adjective, verb to adjective, verb to noun, adjective to noun, noun to verb, adjective to verb, adjective to adverb, while these categories which not changing grammatical classes are noun to noun, verb to verb, adjective to adjective. For the specific classification of derivation without changing grammatical classes, the present study uses three of Lieber (2009)'s

categorization that are noun to noun, quantitative, negative, and prepositional and relation. The present study focuses on these classifications of derivation according to Fromkin, et al (2014) and without changing grammatical classes by according to Lieber (2009). The reason of these classifications is to make the present study more specific.

Whereas the inflection is not to change the meaning or part of speech, but it gives extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of word (Yule, 2010). According to Fromkin (2014), Modern English has only eight bound inflectional affixes: -s for third-person singular, -ed past tense, -ing for progressive, -en for past participle, -s for plural, -er for comparative, and -est for superlative. The present study is also aimed to analyze inflectional affixes's theory by according to Fromkin, et al (2014) because it is also included bound morphemes beside derivational affixes.

There are numbers of researches concerning Bound Morphemes have been done by some researchers including focus on derivational affixes, inflectional affixes, or both of them. Some researches which have the topic of Derivational Affixes only are: Torres, 2010; Yusuf, 2011; Abrar, 2014; Zainudin, 2016. Torres (2010) carried out a complete analysis of the category, status and patterns of the bases of derivation of Old English affixed nouns. Unlike this previous study, the present study analyzed modern English affixes of derivation. A Thesis of Yusuf (2011) explained the similarities of bound morphemes in English and in Bimanese and used descriptive method by using comparative analysis. The present study does not using comparative analysis, but descriptive content analysis. Abrar (2014) analyzed the derivational process in three Indonesian texts. Zainudin

(2016) investigated the kinds of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation in newspaper editorial of Kompas. Meanwhile, the present study uses English derivational affixes. That's all the simple differentiations between previous studies and present study.

Moreover, there are some previous studies conducting inflectional affixes as the main theory. Research from Khan, et al (2016) analyzed the functions of inflectional morphemes in English and Pashto language which used library research. The research from Hidayati (2016) conducted to find out the students' errors in using inflectional morphemes that include nouns: singular and plural form especially in regular plural and include verb especially in regular verb to form a simple present tense in third person singular. Alotaibi (2016) entitled "The Use of Inflectional Morphemes by Kuwaiti EFL Learners". This research paper studies to test the extent to which 100 Kuwaiti EFL learners are aware of the correct use of inflectional morphemes in English. These three previous studies of inflectional affixes have different focus. Two of them investigated about the extent of students in applying inflectional affixes and the other one conducted library research. Regarding the previous studies of inflectional affixes, the present study continues to apply this theory of inflectional affixes, but the way to conduct is totally different because this study only focuses on the process of inflection towards content analysis.

Furthermore, there are several researches which conducted derivational and inflectional affixes as main theories. Mantra, (2013) conducted the study about the derivational and inflectional processes in Balinese prefixes and suffixes spoken by Nusa Penida people in order to preserve the language and culture of

Nusa Penida through this study. Setyowati (2014) found out derivational and inflectional affixes in The Songs Adele. This research was descriptive qualitative research. The result showed that derivational affixes only found suffixes -er, -en, -ing, -ly, -ment, -ness and inflectional affixes found six in which -'s possessive and -en past participle did not find. Prayogo (2017)'s thesis discussed the derivation and inflection affixes are applied in Snow novel by using Yule (2006)'s approach. The result of this study showed that eight kinds of inflectional affixes are occurred and derivations investigated only change grammatical classes.

As some previous researches mentioned above, the use of branches of bound morphemes as the major theory, as like derivational affixes only, inflectional affixes only, or even both of them. The discussion and the object of the studies are also variants. Moreover, for the derivation analysis processes mainly focus on the category of changing the grammatical classes. The present study also serves which part of derivation which has function to change the grammatical classes or not by applying Fromkin, et al's and Lieber's theory and there is less pay attention for the previous studies to discuss it such as the use negative, quantitative, noun to noun, and preposition and relation are less touched by previous studies in which also added in this outcome of the study to investigate in detail. Moreover, the intended meaning of derivational and inflectional affixes also served in this study.

Talking about the object of the study, the previous studies have tried kinds of object of study, such as using Indonesian text, text of news, the transcript of song lyrics, the novel, the students, and the dialect of certain places. However, there is no found analysis of derivational and inflectional affixes which the object

is the content of quotation. Moreover, the sources of data are taken from one of social media, Instagram. Regarding the fully of the gap, the researcher is interested in analyzing the content of quotations which exists on one of social media, Instagram.

Nowadays, social media is one of people's necessary to interact or to explore. There are some previous researches which conducted by using social media as the media which take the data. Chofiyya (2016)'s thesis discussed about Language Function Found in Ani Yudhoyono's Instagram Captions in her thesis. This study investigates the kind of language function in Ani Yudhoyono's instagram captions as well as the language function mostly used by Ani Yudhoyono and the meaning behind language function of Ani Yudhoyono's instagram captions. The other research is Mafazy (2016)'s research which discussed about the negative politeness strategy. The data are taken from transcript of comments from Facebook and Instagram,

Instagram is launched in 2010 as one of the popular social medias generally the function is as photos and videos sharing which may add the caption under the photos or videos, then automatically saved in feeds of Instagram. There a lot of photo effects on Instagram. In addition, many features of Instagram which may make people interested and use it, such as Direct Message (DM) and Snapgram which included Boomerang, Zoom, Rewind, Typing of Status, and so the like. The user of Instagram is called "Instagrammer". The uses of Instagram are not only as mentioned above, but also there are a lot of certain various accounts use Instagram as the social media and may get Instagrammers attention, such as humors, news, religious, sports, quotations, organizations, and so the like.

One of these accounts which can attract some people interested in is @thegoodquote. This account is about creating picture quotes and post everything good quote. Today, the posts of this account are more than 3000 posts and all posts use English language. Moreover, this account has existed on Instagram since March 2011 and got 14 million followers which absolutely later will increase. Sometime, people get down or even hurt broken and needed some spirit and motivation, so that some of them prefer to see some good quotes in order to encourage their motivation to be better. Therefore, through this account may motivate people who get down and need motivation.

It is absolutely that as the account which uses English as the main language, it will be found a lot of English vocabularies and part of speech which may increase the knowledge of it. One of the important things is about the word formation, how the word derived from, how the process of the word, and when it is applied. One of the ways to know the process is by the process of Bound Morphemes whether Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes which have affixation processes. Briefly, the reasons of this present study are; first is to investigate and analyze some special words which need the affixation processes occurred in the posts of quotations by @TheGoodQuote on Instagram. Second is less pay attention of some previous studies to investigate the other kinds of derivational affixes which has no changing the grammatical classes. Third, there also needed affixation processes, so hopefully, it can avoid misunderstanding of the use of English, especially for English. Fourth, the findings of derivational and inflectional affixes related to the quote, also present in this study. All in all, the present study finds out and discusses which part of derivational affixes that has

function to change the meaning or not and eight kinds of inflectional affixes.

Moreover, it will be known which part of them that frequently found in

@TheGoodQuote posts and how the process and intended meaning itself.

#### 1.2 Research Questions

- 1. What is the most frequently kind of derivational and inflectional affixes found in @*TheGoodQuote* posts on Instagram?
- 2. How are the processes and intended meanings of derivational and inflectional affixes in @*TheGoodQuote* posts on Instagram?
- 1.3 Objectives of the Study
- 1. To find out the most frequently kind of derivational and inflectional affixes in @TheGoodQuote Posts on Instagram
- 2. To elaborate the processes and try to find out intended meanings of derivational and inflectional affixes in @*TheGoodQuote* posts on Instagram

#### 1.4 Significances of the Study

This study hopefully may be useful for the reader and the researcher to get more understanding about derivational and inflectional affixes theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich the readers about type of derivational and inflectional affixes Moreover, the classification of which part of which has function to change the grammatical classes or not. Especially, for the people who like quotations which use English, it can also increase the English vocabularies and the processes of the words. Practically, this study may help the

readers to apply the use of derivational and inflectional affixes, which part of derivational and inflectional affixes mostly used and how the processes of affixation of them and also try to find out the intended meaning itself, so by knowing the processes of affixation and the intended meanings, it is hoped that language can be used as appropriate as possible then minimize the error occurred.

#### 1.5 Scope and Limitations

The scope of the research is the quotations which posted by @TheGoodQuote on Instagram. There are 3000 posts on @TheGoodQuote and automatically there are a lot of variants quotes which consist of derivational and inflectional affixes. The present study does not use all posts, but there is limitation. Here, the limitations are 75 posts selected and there are found some words which have derivational and inflectional affixes. The researcher uses the classification derivational and inflectional affixes by using Fromkin, et al (2014) and Lieber (2009)'s theory. The limitation theory of derivational affixes used according to theory of Fromkin et al (2014) are verb to noun, adjective to noun, noun to adjective, verb to adjective, adjective to verb, noun to verb, adjective to adverb, While, additional four of Lieber (2009)'s affixations theory without changing grammatical classes are negative affixes, quantitative affixes, noun to noun and prepositional and relation affixes. Moreover, eight kinds of inflectional affixes according to Fromkin, et al (2014) are also as the theory used in this study.

#### 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

- a. Bound Morphemes: morphemes which cannot stand alone it is needed the affixation, it is divided into two kinds, derivational and inflectional morphemes (Fromkin, 2014)
- b. Derivational Affixes: familiar process of forming words which have amount of small "bits, called affixes which are not commonly listed in dictionaries (Yule, 1996)
- c. Inflectional Affixes: part of bound morpheme which has no function to produce new words in the language, but it only used to indicate the grammatical function of words
- d. Affixation: the process of attaching affixes in the before or after the base in order to get new words from
- e. Instagram: one of popular social media which serves some futures such as direct message, accounts, new friends, and exploring the posts.
- f. @*TheGoodQuote*: one of instagram accounts which can attract people attention about anything good quote.

#### CHAPTER II

#### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of theories related to this study. It discusses the theories about Morphology, Free and Bound Morpheme, Derivational and Inflectional Affixes, and Affixation.

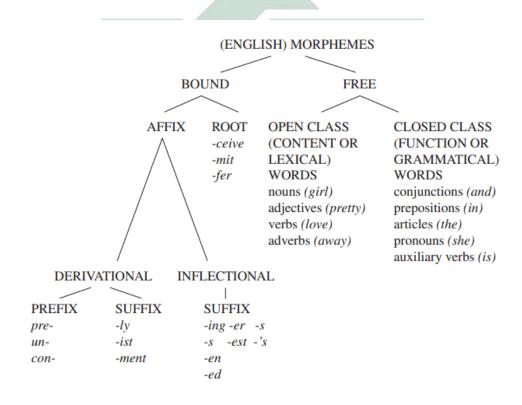
#### 2.1 Morphology

Morphology is one of scope of linguistics. There are found many definitions of morphology. Some linguists have their own definitions of morphology itself. Yule (1996) defined morphology as the study of focus of forms in language rather than depending on identifying words. According to Katamba (2005), the term morphology in linguistics is defined as the study of how the formation and the structure of the word. In addition, Lieber (2009) argued that morphology is the study of word formation about the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world. By considering morphology, it will be known the characteristics of words and why language has morphology. Therefore, morphology plays an important role in the construction of linguistic units and structures. Every language has some peculiar terms of its morphological properties.

#### 2.2 Morpheme

According to Katamba (2005: 20), Morpheme is the smallest meaning unit in a language which has grammatical function. Lieber (2009) said that the use of morpheme as minimal meaningful units is to form words. There are two kinds of

morphemes: free morpheme and bound morpheme. The simple distinction of free and bound morpheme by Lieber (2009) is that free morpheme is morpheme which can stand alone as single word, while bound morpheme cannot stand alone which has to be attached to another form. One of the examples is *un-/wipe*, the word "wipe" is category of free morpheme because it can stand alone, whereas "un" is as bound morpheme because it is impossible if this word stands alone without attaching to the other word. This varieties bound morpheme is called affixes.



Figur 2.2 Classification of English morphemes Adapted from Fromkin, et al (2014)

#### 2.3 Root, Base, Stem

Plag (2002) classified the term base, root, and stem. A base is the part of a word which attached by an affix e.g. *govern* in *governor* and *govern-ment*.

Whereas, root refers to bases which cannot be analyzed further into morphemes, or the other words, root is the core of the word which consists of lexical categories noun, adjective, adverb, and verb. The examples are big, bring, now, child, black, eat, soon, and so the like. The last is stem usually used for bases to which inflectional affixes attached, but occasionally also for bases of derivational affixes. Therefore, all roots are bases, but all bases are not root. Bases are called stems only in the context of inflectional morphology.

#### 2.4 Derivational Affixes

Yule (1996) said that derivation is the familiar process of forming words which have amount of small "bits" of the English language they are not commonly listed in dictionaries. The term of small "bits" is called affixes. Affixation can be termed as the commonest way to form words in the sense of lexical terms (Katamba, 2005). Lieber (2009) stated that derivation is the process by which the words are formed and create new lexemes, so before making new lexemes, they have to have "the base" because it is the core of word which can be turned into different word by attaching affixes. Moreover, when a base added by derivational affixes, it adds the meaning. These derived words may give different grammatical function or they just make new words without changing the part of speech (Fromkin, et al, 2014).

There are some processes of derivational affixes according to Fromkin, et al, 2014:

#### 1. Noun to Adjective:

boy + -ish - boyish , virtue + -ous - virtuous , affection + affection + -ate - affectionate , health + -ful, alcohol + -ic - alcoholic

- Verb to Noun: suffix : -al, -ance, -ation, -er, -ist, -ion
   acquitt + -al -acquittal, clear + -ance clearance, accus + -ation accusation, sing + -er singer, conform + -ist conformist, predict + -ion prediction
- 3. Adjective to Adverb: -ly

Exact 
$$+ -ly - exactly$$
, free  $+ -ly - freely$ 

- 4. Noun to Verb: -ize, -ate, -en, im-, be-, en-, in-moral + -ize moralize, vaccin + -ate vaccinate, hast + -en hasten, im- + prison imprison, be- + friend befriend, en- + joy enjoy, in- + habit inhabit
- 5. Adjective to Noun: -ness, -ity, -ism, -dom

  tall + -ness tallness, specific + -ity specificity, feudal + -ism 
  feudalism, free + -dom freedom
- 6. Verb to Adjective: -able, -ive, -ory, -y
  read + -able readable, create + -ive creative, migrate + -ory migratory, run(n) + -y runny
- Adjective to Verb: en-, -ize
   en + large enlarge, ideal + -ize idealize

Some derivational affixes do not cause a change in grammatical classes (Fromkin, et al, 2014)

1. Noun to Noun: -ship, -ity, -dom, dis-, un-

Friend + -ship - friendship, human + -ity - humanity, king + -dom - kingdom, dis + advantage - disadvantage, un + employment - unemployment

2. Verb to Verb: un-, re-, dis-, auto-

Un + do - undo, re - + cover - recover, dis- + believe - disbelieve, auto-+ destruct - autodestruct

3. Adjective to Adjective: -ish, il-, in-, un-

Pink + -ish - pinkish, il- + legal - illegal, in- + accurate - inaccurate, un-+ happy - unhappy

#### 2.5 Inflectional Affixes

Inflectional affixes is part of bound morpheme which has no function to produce new words in the language, but it only used to indicate the grammatical function of words, such as the use of singular or plural, past tense or not, comparative or possessive, and so the like (Yule, 2010). It is not same with derivational morphemes because inflectional morpheme never changes the grammatical category of the stems to which they are attached. Here are the examples of Inflectional affixes according to Fromkin, et al (2014).

- 1. -s:  $3^{rd}$  person singular: She wait-s at home.
- 2. -ed: past tense: She wait-ed at home.
- 3. -ng: progressive: She is eat-ing the donut.
- 4. -en: past participle: Mary has eat-en the donuts.
- 5. -s : plural marker: She ate the donut-s.
- 6. -'s : possessive: Disa's hair is short

- 7. -er: comparative Adj./ Adv: Disa has short-er hair than Karin.
- 8. -est: superlative Adj./ Adv: Disa has the short-est hair.

DIFFERENTIATION			
DERIVATION	INFLECTION		
Grammatical function	Lexical function		
No word class change	May cause word class change		
Small or no meaning change	Some meaning change		
Often required by rules of grammar	Never required by rules of grammar		
Follow derivational morphemes in a word	Precede inflectional morphemes in a word		
Productive	Some productive, many nonproductive		

Adapted from Fromkin, et al (2014)

#### 2.6 Affixation

Bound morphemes have variants. There is the process in which bound morpheme occurred, this process is called affixation. In general, Lieber (2009) classified affixation into two parts: Prefixes which attached before the base of the word and Suffixes which attached after the base of the word which have special requirements for the sorts of bases they can attach to. The most basic requirements are often the syntactic part of speech or category of their bases.

According to (Lieber, 2009), there are five process of affixation which falls into common semantic categories:

Personal Affixes: to create noun referring to people by adding suffix –
er or suffix –ee. E.g: teacher, employee

- 2. Negative and Privative Affixes: to create the meaning "not" and express something that are not wanted. E,g: prefix un- (unhappy), in- (inactive), less (hopeless)
- 3. Prepositional and Relational Affixes: to convey the meaning of space or time. E.g. over- (overfill) and out- (outhouse)
- 4. Quantitative Affixes: to show the amount of something to do. E.g –ful (helpful, handful), re- (reread), multi- (multi languages)
- 5. Evaluative Affixes: it is divided into two kinds: First is diminution (to create the smaller versiont of the base). The affixes are micro-, mini-, nano-, pico-, -ette, -let, -ling, and -y. The example is "booklet" means that the book is small. Second is augmentation (to create the smaller and the bigger version of the base). The affixes are hyper-, mega-, uber-, ultra-, tera-. The example is "megastore" means that the store is big.

#### 2.7 Previous Studies

There are several previous studies as the references in conducting this study. The first previous study is Setyowati (2014)'s research. It is aimed to find out the derivational and inflectional affixes in The Songs Adele Albums. This research is descriptive qualitative research where researcher tries to find out the derivational and inflectional affix and the roots from the words in Songs Adele Albums without using statistical calculation. In this research, the writer uses all of words that include prefix and suffix as the data. The data source is all the parts of words are the beginning of the Iric of songs, by Adele Albums. The result of analyzing data were the derivational and inflectional affixes found in Songs Adele

Albums are -er, -en, -ing, -ly, -ment, -ness as suffixes, while the inflectional affixes are -d, -s, -ed, -ing, -es, -er, -est.

Second, Abrar (2014) analyzed the derivational process in three Indonesian texts. The method of the research and data collection of this research is synchronic descriptive in which the data are collected and described naturally. The data of the research are taken from three Indonesian texts "Semarang Metro" newspaper published on January 7th 2012. Therefore, derivational analysis in this previous study is Indonesian, but the way to analyze by using English.

For the inflectional affixes research is Alotaibi (2016) entitled "The Use of Inflectional Morphemes by Kuwaiti EFL Learners". This research paper studies to test the extent to which 100 Kuwaiti EFL learners are aware of the correct use of inflectional morphemes in English. It also explores the main causes of the errors that Kuwaiti EFL learners may make. This study focus on inflectional morpheme only and the learners' extent have been known. Almost seem with this, the outcome of this study not only show the learners' extent of inflectional morpheme, but also add derivational morpheme.

Mantra (2013)'s study about the derivational and inflectional morpheme in Nusa Penida Dialect. The importance of this study is to preserve the language or dialect in Nusa Penida, because there are many people of Nusa Penida who learned about foreign language and also there are many people of Nusa Penida living outside of Nusa Penida Island. He conducted the study about the derivational and inflectional processes in Balinese prefixes and suffixes spoken by

Nusa Penida people in or-der to preserve the language and culture of Nusa Penida through this study. While, Prayogo (2017)'s thesis discussed the derivation and inflection affixes are applied in Snow novel by using Yule (2006)'s approach. The result of this study showed that eight kinds of inflectional affixes are occurred and derivations investigated only change grammatical classes.



#### **CHAPTER III**

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The are some procedures for conducting this research are clearly explained in this chapter. It is classified into several items those are research design, data and data source, research instrument, techniques of data collection, and techniques of data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

This study applied descriptive qualitative content analysis in which the data of this study are taken from amount of texts of quotes in @TheGoodQuote on Instagram. Regarding the objectives of this present study are to find out the most frequently kinds of derivational and inflectional affixes and to describe the process and intended meaning found, so the data analyzed by numeric and describing text. As Mayring (2014) stated about qualitative content analysis "as possible material for answering the research question, there are two classes of results: numerical data (frequencies of test or questionnaire values, tallies in standardized observation studies, measurements) or texts".

#### 3.2 Research Data

The sources of data were taken from the posts of @*TheGoodQuote* on Instagram were consists of 75 posts selected. The data were words or contents of each 75 posts which consist of good quotes and analyzed by using derivational and inflectional affixes theory from Lieber and Fromkin.

#### 3.3 Instrument

The main instrument of this research was the researcher herself because she classified, counted, and analyzed data collected and also elaborated findings of this study. The other instruments used by the researcher were dictionary, books reference, and official websites to support this research.

#### 3.4 Data Collection

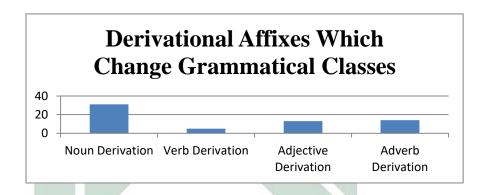
First is the researcher opened the account of @TheGoodQuote on Instagram. Second is the researcher read some quotes posted by @TheGoodQuote. Third is the researcher selected and listed the data which refer to derivational and inflectional affixes. The last step is the researcher classified the data selected which are going to analyze.

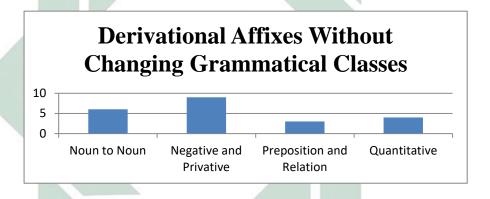
#### 3.5 Data Analysis

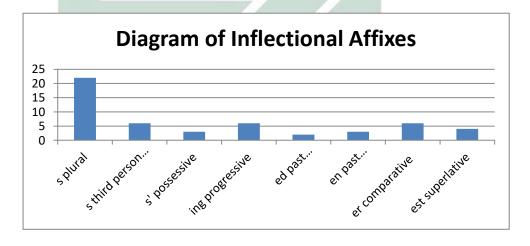
After collecting the data, there are several steps taken.

- The researcher identified the data selected about which data indicated derivational and inflectional affixes.
- The researcher classified in each category of derivational and inflectional affixes, this step is used for answering research question number one about the kinds of derivational and inflectional affixes found.
- 3. The researcher calculated each derivational and inflectional affixes found, this step was also used to answer research question

- number one about to know the frequently derivational and inflectional affixes found.
- 4. The researcher made tables of each part in order to make it specifically. Below are the examples of diagram used.



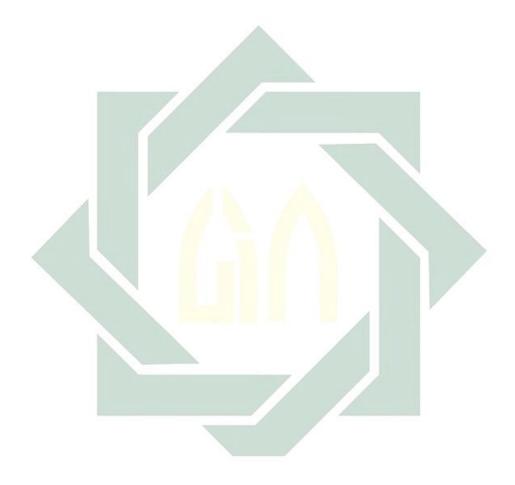




5. Then, the researcher made mark "bold and underline" to the words which indicate derivational and inflectional affixes, then described and analyzed research findings based on theory Fromkin and

Lieber. Furthermore, the researcher tried to find out the intended meaning of derivational and inflectional affixes, so the research question number 2 were answered

6. The last, the researcher gave conclusion about the result of the study.

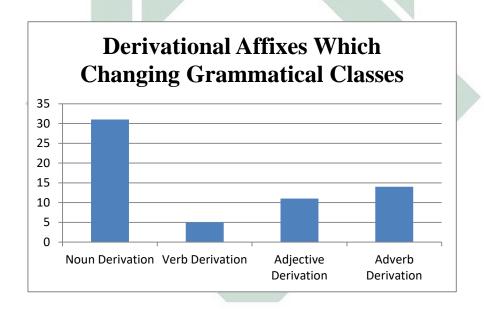


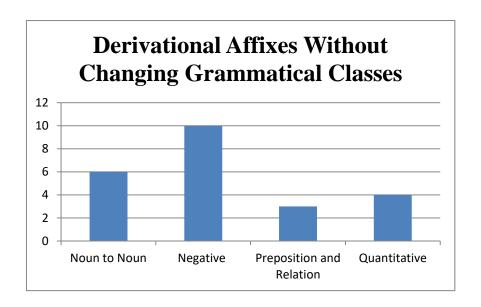
#### **CHAPTER IV**

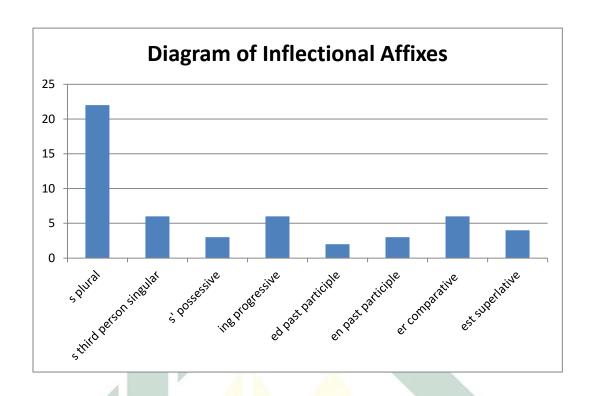
#### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter is the main part of the present study. It reports the result of the research analysis which contains two subsections, they are findings and discussion. The findings and discussion are presented to answer the statement of problem so that the research can be reached.

4.1. The most frequently found kinds of derivational and inflectional affixes in @TheGoodQuote's posts







There are total 137 words found of derivational and inflectional affixes in 75 selected posts of @TheGoodQuote on Instagram. The divisions of these kinds are derivation which change the grammatical classes or not and eight kinds of inflectional affixes. In general, words which have derivation which change the grammatical classes are mostly occurred. The calculation shows that from 137 words, 62 words are derivations which change the grammatical classes which involve 31 for noun derivation, 12 for adjective derivation, 14 for adverb derivation, and 5 for verb derivation.

Furthermore, 23 words are derivations which no change grammatical classes which involve 10 words for negative, 6 words for noun to noun 3 words for preposition and relation, and 4 words for quantitative. While, 52 words are indicated eight kinds of inflectional affixes are 6 words for -s third person singular, 6 words -er comparative, and 6 words -ing for present progressive, 4 words for -

est superlative, 3 words for –en past participle, 2 words –ed past tense 22 words for -s plural, 3 words for -'s possessive.

The affixations which produced noun derivations found are —ation, -ion, -age, -ence, -er, -or, -ment, -th, -ness, -ity, -ty, -dom, adjective derivations found are —ous, -able, -ful, -y, -ish, -ive, -al, -less, adverb derivations found —ly and verb derivations found en-, em-, -ize. Negative derivations found are un-, dis-, im- noun to noun found are —ship and -hood. Prepositional and relational affixes found are over-, out-. Quantitative found re-. All kinds of inflections are found —s plural, -s third singular person, -'s possessive, -ing progressive, -ed past tense, -en past participle, -er comparative, -est superlative.

4.2 The processes and Intended Meanings of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes

#### 4.2.1 Derivation which change grammatical classes

There are 62 words which change grammatical classes by applying Fromkin, et al's (2014) approach. The processes of changing grammatical classes are Verb to Noun, Adjective to Noun, Noun to Adjective, Adjective to Adverb, Noun to Verb, and Adjective to Verb. These data below are the examples of this kind.

4.2.1.1 Noun Derivation "Verb to Noun"

Example 1

"My current situation is not my final destination" – Unknown

This quote above has two Noun Derivations. First discussion is *destination*. The base of this word is "destine" as Verb, then there is fusion of the word by attaching suffix -ation, so the process becomes destine + -ation. Finally, the derived word is destination. This word destination on the quote refers to the goal, target, and purpose. While, the word situation is derived from the Verb Base situate then added by suffix -ion. Therefore, situate +- ion becomes situation which related to the circumstances or the condition. The other examples of suffix -ion are explained as these following quotes.

#### Example 2

"It's usually the ones that say they'll give you the world that can't even give you their time and communication" - @Scottie Waves

"If you like a flower, you pick it. If you love a flower, you water it. Appreciation over possession" - Unknown

First quote is found one suffix –ion process to derive Noun. This word is communication. The process of affixation is same with the word situation as mentioned above. The base word communication is "communicate" as Verb which means 'to do contact with each other'. Then the attachment of suffix –ion occurred to form Noun communication on the quote which means 'the successful sharing anything included the ideas or feeling'.

At the second quote, there are two Noun derivations found. The suffix – ion for the word *appreciation* and *possession* are attached to derive Noun. These two words are derived from Verb Base "*appreciate* and *possess*", then suffix –ion attached to the end Verb base becomes *appreciation* which means 'full understanding of situation' or the other words are 'can place the appropriate thing' and the word *possession* means the state of having or owning. Therefore, the

meaning of the quote is 'the feel understanding is better than only state of having'.

The other example of suffix —ion is also presented to this quote below.

#### Example 3

"Marriage can wait, education cannot." - Kholed Hosseini

The word *education* which is derived from the verb '*educate*' which means 'to give intellectual, social, moral, and so the like to someone especially at formal places'. By adding suffix *-ion* to this word becomes Noun *education*. This word means 'the processes of receiving from someone who educates others'. It is clearly enough the examples of suffix *-ion* given.

While, there is another suffix which form Noun derived from Verb in this quote. This suffix is suffix —age. The word marriage is derived from the verb marry then added by suffix "age", "marry" which means 'to get married with somebody'. Then suffix -age is added to change the grammatical classes become Noun "marriage", so the fusion of the end of letter "y" becomes "i", "marriage". It is impossible if the word becomes "marryage" because it does not indicate the noun derivation processes. In addition, the word "marriage" means 'the state of being married'.

#### Example 4

"Confidence can change your life. Grow it, own it, and repeat." - Unknown

This underlined word *confidence* is the form of Noun which derived from the verb word "*Confide*" which means 'telling someone about secret or private matter then not to repeat it to others'. It is impossible if the subject of word is verb

because there is modal verb "can change". The attachment of suffix —ence should be used to derive Noun word as the subject of the sentence, the process is "confide" + -ence so the word becomes Confidence which means 'the state of feeling certain about the truth of something'. It is clearly that there is different grammatical class from Verb to Noun.

#### Example 5

"You're unhappy because you're not <u>alignment</u> with who you are. Not because of what anyone else is doing" - Unknown

There is the example of suffix —ment to derive the Noun on this quote. The word alignment has the base word "align" as Verb. Then, there is the attachment of suffix —ment to the base word. The process is "align" + -ment, then directly agglutinated together becomes "alignment". In this quote, the word alignment means 'to give support to person to be better and have to find the potential life'.

#### Example 6

"Fear God in your treatment of women" - Prophet Muhammad

The word *treatment* is Noun form. This word has Verb base word to form Noun Derivation. The origin this word is "*treat*" as Verb, then the attachment of suffix —*ment* is needed to derive Noun. The word treatment means 'the manner how someone behaves toward someone', so on this quote refers to 'how the manner or how to treat the women'.

#### Example 7

"If a writer falls in love with you, you can never die" – Mik Everet

The other example is suffix —er in the word *writer*. This word is derived from Verb base "*write*", then there is attachment of suffix —er to derive noun referring people. Mostly, the suffix "-er" which attached to the Verb base has the meaning "the doer" of the Verb itself like this example. Therefore, the process simply "*write* + *er*" becomes "*writer*" means 'people who write anything', so at the quote can be referred as 'the profession of someone who loves to write'.

### Example 8

"People will always notice the change in your attitude towards them, but they will never notice it's their <u>behavior</u> that made your change" – Unknown

The word *Behavior* is the example of the attachment of suffix –*ior*. This word is derived from Verb base "*Behave*" which means act oneself in a specified way. The process of the attachment is as follows: *Behave* + -*ior* becomes "*Behavior*" the last letter of 'e' in the word "*Behave*" is directly replaced by suffix –*ior*. The word *behavior* has the meaning 'the response of particular situation'.

### Example 9

"Sacrifice is necessary for growth" - Unknwon

The word *growth* is derived from the verb base *grow* which related to develop or to expand. Here, the attachment of suffix –*th* is used to derive Noun then the word becomes *growth*. Simply, the process is only agglutinated together between the suffix and Verb base. This word *growth* on this quote means 'related to the processes of developing become to be better which needed sacrifices in achieving it'.

### 4.2.1.2 Noun Derivation "Adjective to Noun"

### Example 1

"your <u>warmth</u> and <u>kindness</u> is more beautiful than you know" - @Lightheartedsuggestion

In this quote, there are two kinds of Noun derivation which derived from adjective words. These are *warmth* which derived from the adjective "warm" and kindness which derived from the adjective "kind". So here, the suffix —th and — ness are two examples of kind of suffix which commonly added to derive Noun from Adjective. These two words warmth and kindness in this quote have the similar meaning that 'related to the state of affection and of being friendly to give to others'.

### Example 2

"Please do not mistake sensitivity for weakness." – Anais Nin

There are two noun derivations which are derived from the adjective. The word *sensitivity* comes from the adjective word "*sensitive*" and added by suffix – *ity*, then it becomes "*sensitivity*" which means 'the state or condition being sensitive'. Meanwhile, the word *weakness* is derived from adjective word "*weak*" then suffix –*ness* is attached to the end of the base word, so it becomes "*weakness*" which means the state or condition of being weak. Therefore, the two suffixes here to make noun derivations are –*ity* and –*ness*.

### Example 3

"Don't let your happiness depend on something you may lose" – C.S Lewis

The word *happiness* has the Adjective base word "happy" then attached by suffix –ness in the end of the word to derive Noun. The process is "happy" + - ness becomes "happiness". There is fusion of the end "y" of the word "happy". It is impossible if the word becomes \*"happyness". Therefore, the letter "y" is replaced by the word "i" to form the Noun. In addition, the meaning of word happiness is 'the state or condition of being happy'.

### Example 4

"The <u>ability</u> to sit down with another person and talk for hours, about anything and everything is to me than anything else" – Koi Fresco

The base word of *ability* on the quotation above is is "*able*" as Adjective word. The attachment of –suffix –*ity* is occurred to denote Noun. There is a fusion process. The process is as "*able*" +-*ity*, this word is not \*"*ableity*", but the correct one is "*ability*" as Noun. This word means 'the proficiency to do something'. As like as in the quote stated above that 'the proficiency to give some live interactions are something good, such as conversation and so the like'.

### Example 5

"Positivity will take you everywhere" – Dulce Ruby

There is word *positivity* as Noun because the position of the word is the beginning of the sentence. This word has Noun derivation process which –*ity* as the suffix of the word. The base word *positivity* is "*positive*" as Adjective word. *Positive* + -*ity* then become "*positivity*" which has the meaning as 'anything which can refer to positive impact'. There is an omission to the end of the word "e" to be replaced –*ity* to form Noun.

### Example 6

"Learn to love people into freedom, not cages" – Malanda Jean-Claude

The word *freedom* has Noun derivation process. The base of this word is "*free*". Suffix –*dom* is attached to this Adjective word then change to become Noun derivation. The process is simply only attached together between the base word and suffix itself to derive *Freedom*. The meaning of this word is 'the state of being free'.

## 4.2.1.3 Adjective Derivation "Noun to Adjective"

### Example 1

"If you think adventure is dangerous, try routine. It is lethal."- Paulo Coelho

The suffix –ous is indicated for the Adjective Derivation, such as in the word *dangerous* on the quote above. This word is as adjective which derived from the word "danger as Noun". Therefore, the classification is as "danger" + -ous becomes "dangerous". This process is directly agglutinated to the base word. The word dangerous means 'the situation supposed to be "danger" or to cause problems'.

### Example 2

"You aren't wealthy until you have something money can't buy" – Garth Brooks

There is also the Noun derived from Adjective. The word *Wealthy* is derived from the word "wealth" as Noun which means 'the state of being rich'. Then, suffix –y also modify to derive Adjective word. Therefore, the process of

the attachment is only agglutinated to the base word. "Wealth" + -y becomes "Wealthy" which means 'rich people who have too much money'.

### Example 3

"Self-love is not selfish" - @Cwote

The word *selfish* is Adjective form. There is suffix *-ish* which indicated the derivation of Adjective, so this word has Noun as the base of the word. "Selfish" has the base word is "self" then modify Noun to become Adjective derivation. The process of attaching is only agglutination of suffix *-ish* to the base word. The word *selfish* in this quote above means 'to the feeling of high e go' or the other words are 'only think about own self without carrying other's self'.

### Example 4

"Every <u>miserable</u> person I know still looks so happy on social media." – Humble The Poet

The other example of suffix –able which denotes Adjective derivation word is *miserable*. This word derived from Noun base "*miser*" then the suffix – able is added to modify Adjective. "*miser*" + "-able" directly agglutinated to derive the words "*miserable*" has the meaning 'something which is not referred to happy condition', so this word on the quote above denotes 'for people who are not having good feeling in the real life'.

#### Example 5

"Growth is <u>painful</u>. Change is <u>painful</u>. But nothing is as <u>painful</u> as staying stuck somewhere you don't belong". – Mandy Hale

This quotation above indicates Adjective Derivation. There is suffix —ful attached to the Adjective word painful. This base word is "pain" as a Noun. Suffix —ful is exactly has the function to form Adjective word which has the meaning "full of". So, here the word painful means "full of pain". In addition, the meaning of the word painful on the quote above is 'we have to be ready to be better person even though the feeling of pain will face us'.

## 4.2.1.4 Adjective Derivation "Verb to Adjective"

### Example 1

That's what people do who love you. They put their arms around you and love you when you're not so <u>lovable</u>" – Deb Caletti

The suffix —able denotes to derive Adjective word. The word lovable comes from Verb base "love" which means get strong feeling of deep affection. Then suffix —able attached to the end of the base word. The process is "love" + "able" then agglutinated become "lovable". This word means 'full of love or deserve love and affection'. Therefore, on the quote above "not so lovable" refer to 'people who cannot spread love to others'.

### Example 2

"Be <u>helpful</u>. When you see a person without a smile, give them yours" – Zig Ziglar

. The verb base word *helpful* is "*help*". To derive adjective word, there is suffix –*ful* which has the meaning "*full of*". Therefore, the word *helpful* means "*full of help*" or the other word is 'always helps each other'. The quote above in the word *helpful* suggests 'be person who likes to help each other and make them

smile because of our help'. The other example of same base word *help* which modify Adjective is explained below.

#### Example 3

"Switch your mentality from "I'm broken and <u>helpless</u>" to "I'm growing and healing" and watch how fast your life changes, for the better. - Arabwife

The adjective word *helpless* has the contrast meaning with the word *helpful* as explained previous. The meaning of suffix –*less* to modify noun is almost same with affixes which mean "*negative*", but the real meaning of suffix – *less* is "*less of*". It can be meant without doing anything or the simple meaning is not totality to doing something. Therefore, on the quote above the word *helpless* means 'less of doing a help or someone who cannot totally help each other', therefore this quote suggests that as can as possible we have to avoid to the feel of helpless.

# 4.2.1.5 Adverb Derivation "Adjective to Adverb"

### Example 1

"you owe yourself the love you so freely give to others"

Most of the Adverb Derivations are derived from the Adjective word. The example of Adverb Derivation is as this bolded and underlined word. The word freely is adverb derivation which derived from the adjective "free". The process is free + ly, then agglutinated together. Usually, suffix -ly is attached to the Adjective base word to derive Adverb derivation. Freely means 'the state of being free or the other word is without restriction'.

### Example 2

"Energy is everything. Exchange it wisely". -@Dulce Ruby

The adverb *wisely* has the base word "wise" as Adjective. The suffix –ly is added to modify this word becomes Adverb word which has the process "Wise" + "ly" is agglutinated together. This adverb indicated the manner about how to do something. So, the word wisely refers to 'how to do something as wise as possible'. Moreover, it can be referred to 'how the people show experience or anything good'.

## 4.2.1.6 Verb Derivation "Adjective to Verb"

## Example 1

"I love places that make you realize how tiny you and your problems are" - Unknown

The base of the word *realize* is "*real*" as Adjective word. The attachment of suffix –*ize* is used to derive Verb. The process of affixation is simple like "*real*" + "-*ize*", then agglutinated together becomes "*realize*". The word "*real*" means that something true, then the verb "*realize*" means 'the procession of achieving the real'. Therefore, in this quote, the word *realize* on that quote means 'to become aware of something that the problems are so tiny if it compared by certain places, such as beautiful places'.

## Example 2

"I challenge you to empower yourself today" - @lalahdelia

The word *empower* has Verb derivation process. This word has the Adjective base word "*power*". There is prefix —*em* to modify this Adjective becomes Verb "*empower*". The meaning of this word is 'to cause to be power'. In other words are 'to do something by keeping spirit by the power which we have'. In addition, the word power is not only often related as physically, but also mentally.

### 4.2.1.7 Verb Derivation "Noun to Verb"

### Example 1

When you are happy, you <u>enjoy</u> the music. When you are sad, you understand the lyrics." – Frank Ocean

The word *enjoy* derived from noun "*joy*" which means 'a feeling to pleasure'. The existence of prefix *en*-changes grammatically becomes Verb. The classification is "*en*-" + "*joy*". Next, it is only agglutinated together to form "*enjoy*". Therefore, there is a change of part of speech from noun becomes verb. The word *enjoy* means that having pleasant time, so this word "enjoy the music" to this quote means that relaxing the music.

### 4.2.2. Derivation which no change grammatical classes

There are 23 words which denote derivation which no change grammatical classes. These categories are based on Lieber's (2009) theory; noun to noun, negative affixes, prepositional and relation affixes, and quantitative affixes. Below are the examples of it.

#### 4.2.2.1 Noun to Noun

### Example 1

"I'll never clip your wings baby. If you want to fly then spread your wings and fly. I don't love to take <u>ownership</u>. I love to connect" - @ScottieWaves

The word *ownership* is a Noun which has the root "owner" as a Noun referring to person. It's exactly the root *owner* has the base word "own" as Verb. Then, the suffix —er is added to derive Noun. After that, there is the suffix —ship is attached to the end of the root "owner" becomes "ownership" which means 'the state of possessing something'. Therefore, the use of suffix —ship is specialized to derive Noun from Noun as the root. The other example of the use of suffix —ship is explained below.

#### Example 2

"The <u>relationship</u> you have with yourself is the most important relationship of your life." – Diane Von Furstenberg

The root of the word *relationship* is "*relation*" as a Noun, then suffix — ship added which has no change the meaning. However, there is little difference of how the use of "*relationship*" and "*relation*". Basically, the word *relation* is derived from Verb base "*relate*", the suffix attached is —*ion*. In some dictionaries stated that "*relationship*" is used 'in which how persons interact and the use of it is informal', while "*relation*" is used for 'more formal'. Therefore, the word relationship on the quote above means 'how two or more people are connected'.

## Example 3

Let's raise children who won't have to recover from their childhoods. – Vimtogirl

The underlined and bolded word is the plural form but it has also noun derivation process which derived from noun to noun. The root of the word is "child" as noun, then suffix —hood is added to derive noun. The grammatical class does not change but there is extra grammatical meaning to this word. The word "childhood" means 'the time when still child'.

### 4.2.2.2 Negative Form

### Example 1

"The primary cause of <u>unhappiness</u> is never the situation but your thoughts about it." – Eckhart Tolle

The negative form *unhappiness* has the rather long derivation process. The prefix *un*- used to form negative. The first process is the prefix *un*- is attached to the base of the word is *happy* as Adjective word becomes "*unhappy*" which means 'the contrary of happy or not to be happy'. The other affix which used in this word is suffix *-ness* which denotes to noun form. So, here the word *unhappiness* has prefix *un*- and suffix *-ness*, while the base of the word is "*happy*". In addition, the intended meaning of *unhappiness* on the quote is the the state of being not happy.

### Example 2

"You get <u>uncomfortable</u> right before you elevate to the next level. Pay attention." – Teairra Blair

The word "uncomfortable" is adjective word which is derived from Noun "comfort" then attached by the suffix –able. In addition, there is a prefix unwhich make the word to be negative form. So, there are prefix un- and suffix –able

which modify the base "comfort" to be negative adjective. Therefore, the word uncomfortable indicate not comfortable.

#### Example 3

"There are people who <u>dislike</u> you because you do not <u>dislike</u> yourself" – Chimam Anda Ngo Zi Adi Chie

The word "dislike" is the negative form. The root of the word is "like", then attached by prefix dis- to make the negative form. Sometime, the negative form of verb root is attached by the prefix "dis-". The meaning of "dislike" is contrast with "like", anything that is not like. Therefore, if the prefix dis- attached indicates the negative form of Verb.

### Example 4

"Sometimes you just need to <u>disconnect</u> and enjoy your own company" – Dulce Ruby

There is negative form of this quote. The word "disconnect" is form of negative which needed prefix. The root of the word is "connect" as Verb. Then what is needed to form the negative is prefix "dis-". There is no grammatical change of this word. It is only to form negative form. The word disconnect means not to connect each other.

### Example 5

"Don't ever let a person manipulate you into thinking your standards are impossible to be met." - Cami

The negative word is "impossible". This word has prefix "im-" to derive the negative form of the word "possible". The function of this word is as adjective form which means the contrary of possible or not possible. The other words which indicate this meaning is something that still has not certain.

### 4.2.2.3 Preposition and Relation

## Example 1

"When I was a kid, my social network was called "outside" – unknown

This bolded and underlined word is the example of prepositional and relational affixes. The word "outside" has the classification prefix *out- + side*, then directly agglutinated becomes "*outside*". This prefix *out-* conveys notion of space. Therefore, the word "*outside*" on quote above means that the social network of past time is anything which refers to out, for example, playing outside the house.

### Example 2

"Overthinking is the death of creativity" - @decap

"Don't <u>overthink</u> life. Trust that you made the right decision and continue to grow" - Unknown

The underlined and bolded words above have same prefix "over-" and the root of word is "think". The prefix over- above means that "something too much". Based on both quotes above, "overthinking" or "don't overthink" has the meaning that do not too much to think about something. It does not mean that thinking about something is something forbidden, but it has to think as natural as possible.

### 4.2.2.4 Quantitative

### Example 1

"You don't have to <u>rebuild</u> a relationship with everyone you have forgiven" - Unknown

The word "rebuild" has prefix re- which modify the root "build". The classification is re- + build, then agglutinate together becomes "rebuild". This prefix re- indicates that repeat something. Therefore, the word "rebuild" on quote above means that build again a relationship which suggestion is do not do it anymore.

#### 4.2.3 Inflectional Affixes

There are 52 words which denote derivation which no change grammatical classes. These categories are according to Fromkin, et al (2014) theory; -s plural, -s third singular, -'s possessive, -ed past tense, -en past participle, -ing progressive, -er comparative, -est superlative. Below is the example of each type.

### 4.2.3.1 Example of The use of –s plural

"true <u>friends</u> never leave you during hard <u>times</u>" - unknown

These underlined and bolded are the examples of regular plural form. To use inflectional morpheme of –s plural, simply, it only attached to the base words. The base word of "friends" is "friend" and "times" is "time". These base words indicated as the singular word and included regular form of plural –s which means many.

### 4.2.3.2 Example of Comparative degree

"My destiny is louder than my comfort" – Yrsa Daley - Ward

There is regular comparative degree "louder" because there is suffix -er. The root of this word is "loud" as adjective. Then the attachment of suffix -er is occurred in the end of the root to make the comparative form. The process is only agglutinated with the root. It gives extra grammatically correct which no changing part of speech. Therefore, the word "louder" means loud is more.

### 4.2.3.3 Example of Present Progressive -ing

"I'm not everything I want to be, but I'm more than I was, and I'm still <u>learning."</u>

There underlined and bolded word is indicated the use of present continuous tense. It is occurred because there is suffix –ing attached to the root of the word. The root of the word here is "learn" then inflectional suffix –ing is attached to the end of the word to make the grammatical correctly. Therefore, as present progressive, the words "I'm still learning" indicate still continue to learn.

### 4.2.3.4 Example Past Tense –ed

"I'm thankful for those who <u>prayed</u> and <u>supported</u> me during the times I didn't have the strength to do it for myself. Thank you for the reassurances. Thank you for your time." – Meggan Roxanne

Pas tense *-ed* is occurred in this quote. The word "prayed" and "supported are the examples of this quote. The attachment of the suffix *-ed* is added to the end of the Verb root to form Past Tense. Then, there is no change the meaning, this suffix gives only for making the extra grammatically to the Verb root which indicates something in the past. Meanwhile, the word "who prayed and supported me" refer to worth something that happened in the past and gave the good effect until now.

#### 4.2.3.5 Example of Possessive

"Anything you do, do it with love. That is God's language." - @Nomereous

The word "God's language" has the possessive form. There is suffix –'s attached to the word "God" then followed by the word "language". This phrase "God's language" has the meaning that God has language which people must know and obey it well. Whatever we do referring something good, we have to do it by patient and full of love. Moreover, God will notice it well because it is spoken by God.

### 4.2.3.6 Example of Past Participle -en

"One day, all the love <u>you've given away</u> will find it's way back to you, and it will finally stay." - @Bunny-In-Neverland

There is inflectional affix -en which indicate present perfect tense. The word "you've given away" has suffix participle -en. The root of this word is "give", then the attachment of suffix -en is occurred to give extra grammatically. So, give + en directly becomes "given" not \*"giveen". Not all Verb roots can be attached by suffix -en to denote past participle, especially perfect tense. There are particular words, such as in the word "given", "written", "eaten" which indicate perfect tense.

### 4.2.3.7 Example of Third singular person

"Because she <u>competes</u> with no one, no one can compete with her." – Lao Tzu

The word "competes" indicates the use of third singular person by attaching -s to the end of the Verb root. There is singular person "she". This form is used for the present tense rule. The verb root "competes" is "compete". Then, suffix -s attached in order to make grammatically correct and not change the meaning. On the quote above means that 'the situation is present and the intended

meaning is life is about competition and we have to realize it present, with whom we compete and who is be the best'.

#### 4.2.3.8 Example of Superlative Form

<u>"The strongest</u> people make time to help others, even if they're struggling with their own personal problems." - Unknown

The suffix –est is indicated to form superlative degree. The word "the strongest" is the example of it. This core of word is "the strong" as Adjective word, then agglutinated by suffix –est. The intended meaning of this word is the most, or there are no other strong people if they cannot help others because of getting problem.

### 4.2.4 The Other Processes of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes

### Example 1

#### Noun Derivation and Plural Form

"Watch who you surround yourself with. If you keep hanging with <u>losers</u>, you'll never win. Fuck <u>loyalty</u> to weak ass <u>friendships</u>, you owe you."

This quote has noun derivation which has the variants processes. These are verb to noun, adjective to noun, and noun to noun. There is also regular plural "-s" which added in the end of two noun derivations. The verb to noun here is *losers* which has processes "*lose*" as verb base + "-er" to make noun derivation referring to people and + "-s" to make plural form, so the word becomes "*losers*". The intended meaning of this word on quote above is to avoid people who always feel 'lose' and not ever want to be good.

Then, the noun to noun here is *friendships* which has "*friend*" as base word noun also, "-*ship*" as the suffix which added as to form noun and there is "-*s*" to make plural form, so the word becomes "*friendships*" which means the state of being friend. The last is the word *loyalty* which has the "*loyal*" as adjective and suffix "-*ty*" to be attached, so the word becomes "*loyalty*" as Noun which means the state of being loyal.

### Example 2

Possessive, Noun Derivation, Present Continuous, and Adverb Derivation

"Today's Mantra: I forgive myself for any thoughts, words or actions based on reaction and fear. I am engaging my life consciously from love." - @Iammantra

The words *Today's Mantra* is the example of possessive because there is suffix –'s attached in the end of the word "today". This mean of possessive here is that 'the day always has mantra or related to positive thinking to do something good in a long day'. There are two noun derivations which derive from verb. The words "actions" which has the verb "act" and suffix –ion, and also there is suffix –s to make the plural form, so it becomes "actions". So is reaction, this word derives from the verb "react" and added suffix –ion to make noun derivation. These words mean the state of being act and react.

There is also one present progressive in the words *I am engaging* which mean engage right now. The other derivation is "consciously" which derived from the adjective "conscious" and added suffix "-ly" to make adverb word, so the word becomes "consciously" which means adverb of manner, by conscious.

#### Example 3

Superlative Degree, Adverb Derivation, and Adjective Derivation

"I think the <u>saddest</u> people try their best to make people happy because they know what it's like to feel absolutely worthless and depressed" – Robin Williams

The word *saddest* is the form of regular superlative degree, which has the adjective "*sad*" and attached the inflection "*-est*" to make the superlative form. The mean of the word is 'really sad'. There are adverb derivation and negative adjective. The word *absolutely* is derived from the adjective "*absolute*" + suffix – *ly* which means 'the stressing of absolute feeling' and there is adjective word "*worth*" then suffix "*-less*", this kind of adjective does not change the part of speech. The word *worthless* means that 'to do something that is not totally worth or the other words is nothing good'.

### Example 4

Present Tense, Regular Plural, and Comparative Degree

"If you have a family that <u>loves</u> you, a few good <u>friends</u>, food on your table and a roof over your head. You are <u>richer</u> than you think."

This quote has inflectional affixes —s as third singular person, -s as the regular plural, and —er as the comparative degree. The word *loves* has the root "love" then attach "-s" because the subject here is "a family" which indicates the third singular person, so the attachment "-s" must be used. The meaning of this word is 'to separate the feel of love that is given by family and the time is indicate always because of present tense'.

Second is the word *friends* has the root "*friend*" and the plural form "-s" which has the meaning 'the friend is many'. Third is "*richer*" which has the root "*rich*" then added by suffix –*er* to make the comparative form. The word "*richer*"

on the quote above does not indicate about rich people who have much money, but it is indicate 'the people who have rich of happy feeling and the life is so mean because of that.'

Example 5

Adverb Derivation and Noun Derivation

"The way you <u>consistently</u> treat and talk about others is your <u>vibration</u>" – Lalah Delia

There are two derivations in this quote which are adverb derivation and noun derivation. The word *consistently* indicates adverb derivation. This base word "*consistent*" as adjective then attached by suffix "-ly" to derive adverb *consistently* which means 'the adverb of manner of being consistent'. Then, *vibration* indicates noun derivation. This base word is "*vibrate*" as verb then suffix "-ion" is attached to derive noun. The word *vibration* on the quote above means 'the own self vibrate as natural' or the other words are 'the way how person to treat and to talk about others are different, so it is based on the feeling itself that is vibrated in the heart'

Example 6

Noun Derivations and Comparative Degree

"Never feel guilty for taking a few days to <u>re-center</u> yourself. Your mental wellbeing is more important than anything" – Koi Fresco Vishuddha Das

The word *guilty* is derived from the Adjective "*guilt*" then suffix "-y" is attached to derive Noun. This noun means the state of being guilt. On the quote above means and suggests that 'do not feel guilt'. There is also quantitative

affixation which is shown by the word *re-center* which has the prefix "*re-*". So, this prefix indicates "again" and *re-center* means center again. It can be by introspecting or paying attention to center own self.

Example 7

Adverb and Adjective

"It's incredibly destructive to exhaust yourself for someone who isn't you." - @Andraknox

There are two derivations of quote above, Adverb and Adjective. The word *incredibly* is as Adverb and *destructive* is as Adjective. "*Incredible*" as an Adjective is the base word of "*incredibly*" which has suffix —*ly*. The following word is "*destructive*" as Adjective which derived from the Verb "*destruct*", then suffix —*ive* is agglutinated to the base word. So, suffix —*ive* is attached to derive Adjective from Verb Base. The adverb *incredibly* of this quote is intended to stressing the Adjective *destructive*.

Example 8

Noun Derivation, Negative Form, and Adjective Derivation

"Being in love should be a two-way <u>engagement</u>. If there is an <u>imbalance</u> of input, someone is exhausted. One-sided <u>emotional</u> labor sink ships".- @andranox

There are three derivational affixes above. Two of them are changing the grammatical classes, and one of is to modify negative form. The word *engagement* is derived from the Verb base "*engage*", then there is suffix *–ment* to be attached to form Noun derivation. Second is *emotional* is derived from Noun "*emotion*", then suffix *–al* is attached to derive Adjective word "*emotional*". The

last is negative form *imbalance* which has the prefix *im*- added to modify the Noun "balance" which means 'not balance'

Example 9

Present progressive, Comparative degree, and Adjective derivation

"That's how you can tell that <u>you're filling yourself with the wrong things.</u> You use a lot of energy, and in the end, <u>you feel emptier</u> and less <u>comfortable</u> than ever." - @glennonodoylemelton

There are present progressive, comparative degree, and adjective derivation on quote above. You're filling yourself with the wrong things is a part of present progressive because there is suffix —ing attachment to the word "filling" which has the root "fill". It means that the time is indicate right now or it is progressing about filling yourself with something bad. Then, comparative degree emptier because there is suffix —er which modify the Adjective "empty" then the letter "y" is replaced by "i" then added -er, so it becomes "emptier" which means 'more empty or the other words are feeling nothing and not worth'.io The Adjective derivation is comfortable which has the Noun base "comfort". The suffix —able is attached to derive Adjective word "comfortable" which means the feel of comfort.

#### CHAPTER V

#### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

From the data analysis, the findings of the study prove that from 137 words, the most frequently found is 62 derivation words which change grammatical classes. The classification as follows: Noun Derivation —ation, for,—ion,—y,—ness,—or,—ity,—dom,—ence,—ment,—age. Adjective Derivation:—ish,—ious,—able,—ate,—ive,—ible,—al. Adverb Derivation only found—ly. Verb Derivation are—ize, em-,—en-. There is another Derivation without changing the meaning by attaching some affixes, such as —ship and—hood for Noun to Noun, negative form such as prefix dis-,—im-,—un-. There are also quantitative affixes such as re-, and prepositional and relational affixes such as out- and over-. While, the amount of inflectional affixes is 52 words which frequently found is —s plural by 22 words. Eight kinds of Inflectional Affixes are occurred. —s for plural, —s for third person singular,—ing for progressive,—ed for past tense,—en for past participle,—'s for possessive,—er for comparative, and—est for superlative.

There are some processes of derivation which change grammatical classes such as adjective to noun, verb to noun, noun to adjective, verb to adjective, noun to verb, adjective to verb, adjective to adverb, while for derivation without changing grammatical classes are noun to noun, negative form, quantitative, and preposition and relation.

The two examples of processes and the intended meaning of derivation are kindness as adjective + suffix -ness derive the noun kindness means the state of being kind, so it changes grammatical classes from adjective to noun. Second is the word *dislike* has the prefix *dis*- means does not like. The examples of inflectional affixes *are friends*, *louder*, *I am still learning*, *who prayed and supported*, *God's language*, *you've given away*, *because she competes*, the strongest people.

### 5.2 Suggestion

Regarding this study is about derivational and inflectional affixes by using @TheGoodQuote posts on Instagram as the object of this study. Here, the researcher suggests for further researchers who interested to continue this study that there are still a lot of affixes Bound Morphemes which cannot be found by the researcher, for the example is the other affixes about Adverb Derivation because the researcher only found one suffix —ly. Then, for the inflectional morphemes, it can add about the irregular inflection. For the data of the analysis, it can be found such as from Twitter's account which use English as the main language, English newspaper, English poetry, English magazine, and so the like.

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