

A Morphological Analysis of Inflectional and Derivational Morpheme on Students Descriptive Text Grade VII of SMP Negeri 10 Medan

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the types of inflectional and derivational morphemes found on students descriptive text seventh grade of SMP Negeri 10 Medan. This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method to examine the types of inflection and derivation morpheme. This study uses a written test as an instrument to collect data. Data collecting techniques in this study were observation and documentation. Data analysis techniques use data condensation, display data, and verification data. The results of this study show that there are four types of inflectional, that is plural, progressive, possessive, and third person singular. Then, there are four types of derivational that is noun formation, verb formation, adjective formation, and adverb formation

Keywords: *Inflectional Morpheme, Derivational Morpheme, Descriptive Text*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis morfem infleksional dan derivasional yang terdapat pada teks deskriptif siswa kelas VII SMP Negeri 10 Medan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif untuk mengkaji jenis-jenis morfem infleksi dan derivasi. Penelitian ini menggunakan tes tertulis sebagai instrumen pengumpulan data. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini adalah observasi dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data menggunakan kondensasi data, data display, dan verifikasi data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat empat jenis infleksional, yaitu jamak, progresif, posesif, dan orang ketiga tunggal. Kemudian, ada empat jenis derivasional yaitu pembentukan kata benda, pembentukan kata kerja, pembentukan kata sifat, dan pembentukan kata keterangan.

Kata Kunci: *Morfem Infleksional, Morfem Derivasional, Teks Deskripsi*

INTRODUCTION

Morphology is the study of the intricacies word forms and the effect changes in word forms on word class and meaning. The study of morphology includes aspects of word development that impact changes in word form. The meaning of a word will change when its form is altered. When a word form is changed, its meaning is also changed. The study of morphemes allows morphology to focus on the fundamental building blocks of language. In other words, morphology is the study of word morphemes. As can be seen in the dictionary, there is a word pray, can be changed to prayer. The objective is to produce new words by adding morphemes. Morpheme or smallest component, of a word that gives it meaning is the smallest unit of meaning. Morphemes are minimal units that more or less denote constants. Free morphemes and bound morphemes are the two categories into which morphemes fall. Free morphemes are those that can function alone and construct their own words. Bound

morphemes cannot stand alone. Free morphemes always have bound morphemes associated with them. Prefixes, infixes, and suffixes are the different categories. In addition, inflectional and derivational morphemes are classified as bound morphemes. Derivational is when a prefix or suffix is added to a root word, changing the word's class and giving the word a new meaning. According to Kholancery (2015), there are four types of derivational that is noun formation, adjective formation and adverb formation. Inflection is a new word form that do not change the meaning. According to Fromkin et al. (2014), there are eight inflectional modern English that is third person singular, past tense, progressive, past participle, plural, possessive, comparative, and superlative. A new class of words or a change in meaning is not intended by inflection, though. This means that the formation of words by inflection and derivation will also affect the meaning of a sentence or an essay that is written.

In essay written by student, word formation by inflection and derivation is very influential in writing good and correct sentences. Sitorus et al. (2023) a great writing contains ideas and insights that can be written in written form by learners. Good and correct word formation must be taught in English classes. If a student has the ability to writing sentences by paying attention to good and correct word forms and is able to distinguish the types of word formation inflection or by derivation, of course they will not experience obstacles in making an essay, especially when writing descriptive text. Descriptive text is an essay that describes an object with the aim of making the reader feels as if he has seen the object being described. Writing descriptive text will be difficult if students write without paying attention to language rules, especially word formation. In contrast to writing that follows predetermined language rules or follows how to process the formation of a word. In this case, to produce good and correct essays, students must understand and master several rules in word formation. For example, the use of affixes in a sentence.

This makes sense because if the word "affix" is used incorrectly, the reader can potentially misunderstand what it means, so that the reader can accomplish and comprehend a text goal. The writer should be able to choose the appropriate words by paying attention to the process of word construction if the meaning of the sentence in the essay is not being communicated to the reader as effectively as it could be. Students who are not familiar with word formation naturally develop meanings that are inappropriate, making it challenging for readers to comprehend what the author is trying to say. Writing understandable essays can be challenging for students who do not grasp word structure, the several types of derivation and inflection.

Students seventh grade in SMP Negeri 10 Medan when composed a text, students only focused on expressing their thoughts without paying attention to how to use derivation and inflection forms in their texts and students did not understand what types of inflection and derivation were and how to use derivation and inflection forms influencing the results in making descriptive text essays for seventh grade students at SMP Negeri 10 Medan.

Based on explanation above, the writer want to identify the types inflectional and derivational on students descriptive text seventh grade of SMP Negeri 10 Medan.

METHOD

This study use applied a descriptive qualitative method. According to Sugiyono (2018), qualitative research is more descriptive in nature because the data collected is in the form of words, so it does not emphasize numbers and data collected after analysis, then explained so that it is easily understood by others.

The data of this study was gained from twenty students descriptive text seventh grade of SMP Negeri 10 Medan. According to Sudijono (2013), the test is a method used or a procedure that needs to be taken in the context of measurement and assessment in the field of education, which takes the form of giving assignments or a series of tasks in the form of questions or commands that must be carried out by students, so that they can produce results. In this study uses a written test as an instrument to collecting data. According to Creswell (2014), the data collection steps include setting research boundaries and collecting information through unstructured or semi-structured observations, interviews, and

documents. In this study the writer uses observation and documentations as a technique to collection the data. Data analysis in this study uses theory from Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) use data reduction, data display, and data verification.

1. Data Condensation

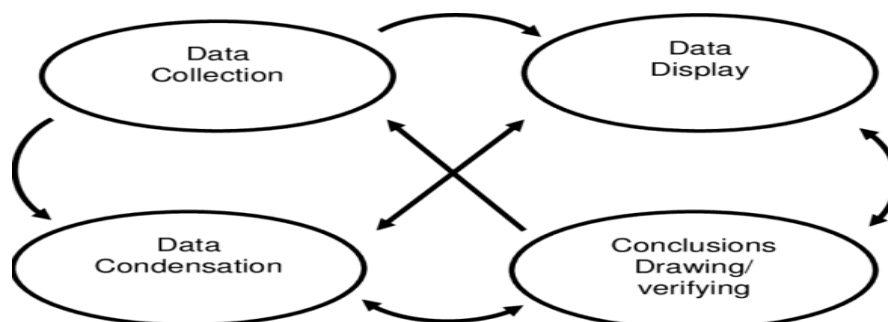
Data compression refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appears in all written field notes, documents, and other empirical materials. By compressing, make data more robust. At this stage, the writer selects the data collected, that is, the types of derivation and inflection. Then, the writer focused on derivation affixes and inflectional affixes in students descriptive text.

2. Data display

Data display as a structured set of information that provides the possibility to draw conclusions and take action. By looking at the presentation of the data, it will be easier for the researcher to understand what is going on and what to do. This means whether the researcher continues his analysis or tries to take action by deepening his findings. The next step after data condensation is the presentation of data, which is defined as a structured collection of information that provides the possibility to draw conclusions and take action. Writer present data in tabular form by presenting all forms of types, derivational and inflectional.

3. Data Verification

Drawing conclusion about the types of inflection and types of derivation from students descriptive texts based on evidence from data obtained from the field.



Interactive Model by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data in this study were taken from the descriptive texts of class VII-k students of SMP Negeri 10 Medan. The writer analyzed the inflectional and derivational morpheme found in students descriptive texts of class VII-k of SMP Negeri 10 Medan. Based on the results of the study, the writer describes the types of inflectional and derivational morphemes of students descriptive text. The inflectional types are plural, progressive, third singular person, and possessive. For types of derivational, four types of derivation are noun formation, adjective formation, verb formation, and adverb formation.

Data Analysis of Inflectional Morpheme

Inflectional morpheme are The inflectional is a component of bound morpheme and serves merely to denote the grammatical function of words, does not function to create new words in the language Yule (2017). There are four found types inflection on students descriptive text that is plural –s, progressive –ing, third person singular –s/-es, and possessive –'s.

Table 1. Data Analysis Inflectional Morpheme

No	Morpheme	Word	Types inflectional
1	Inflectional	Students	Plural –s
		Friends	Plural –s
		Teachers	Plural –s
		Tables	Plural –s
		Chairs	Plural –s
		Classrooms	Plural –s
		Books	Plural –s
		Trees	Plural –s
		Parks	Plural –s
		Buildings	Plural –s
		Flags	Plural –s
		Flowers	Plural –s
		Desks	Plural –s
		Plants	Plural –s
2	Inflectional	Leaning	Progressive –ing
		Getting	Progressive –ing
3	Inflectional	Moves	Third person singular –s/-es
		Gives	Third person singular –s/-es
4	Inflectional	Teacher’s	Possessive –’s
		Student’s	Possessive –’s

Data Analysis of Derivation Morpheme

According to Kolanchery (2015), derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme that is combined with a root to create a new word with a different part of speech classification. There are four types of derivation found that is noun formation, adjective formation, verb formation, and adjective formation.

Table 2. Data Analysis Types Derivation Morphemes

No	Morpheme	Word	Types derivational morpheme
1	Derivational	Playground	Noun formation
		Environment	Noun formation
		Knowledge	Noun formation
		Afternoon	Noun formation
		Whiteboard	Noun formation
2	Derivational	Enjoy	verb formation
3	Derivational	Comfortable	Adjective formation
		Beautiful	Adjective formation
		Every	Adjective formation
		Outside	Adjective formation
		Inside	Adjective formation
4	Derivational	Freely	Adverb formation
		Around	Adverb formation

Discussion

There are four types of inflection found on students descriptive text seventh grade of SMP Negeri 10 Medan, that is plural, progressive, third person singular, and possessive. Aside from it, there are four types of derivation that is noun formation, verb formation, adjective formation, and adverb formation. The types of inflectional morpheme is the formation of a new word does not change the class of the word. In this study, four types of inflection are found.

Plural

Plural inflection is always attached to a noun, and inflection occurs because of the addition of the '-s' ending to the word. According to Fromkin (2014), plural forms are more frequent found in nouns. It can be seen in word "students" comes from the basic word student which is a noun. Then, suffix '-s' is added to the base word, which shows pluralism, meaning "students" more than one. The word class is still a noun and does not change word class.

Progressive

Progressive inflection is always related to the verb and adds the suffix -ing to the end of the verb. According to Fromkin (2014), progressive typically produced by suffix -ing to the verb. It can be seen in the word "learning" indicates the use of progressive, the root word of which is learn. Adding the inflectional ending '-ing' to the word learn does not change the word class so the word learning remains a verb. There is no change in meaning either. It simply serves the grammatical function of the word indicating something is happening.

Third person singular

Third person singular inflection is always attached to the verb and refers to the singular subject, this form is applied to the present tense. According to Fromkin (2014), third person singular ad suffix -s/-es to the verb. It can be seen the word "makes" indicates the use of the third person singular, by attaching suffix '-s' at the end of the verb. The suffix is used to create the grammatical context of the verb. The basic word is the verb 'make'. Therefore, the suffix '-s' is attached to the stem of the verb in order to make it grammatically corrects. The inflection of the word does not change the class of the word and its meaning.

Possessive

Possessive inflection is always attached to nouns. According to Fromkin (2014), possessive is a suffix '-s' that is appended to a noun indicate possession of something. It can be seen the word "teacher's" indicates the use of possessive words. The basic word of the noun is "teacher", then it is given the ending '-s', this is used to show ownership and does not change grammar class. Therefore, this word class is still a noun. There are eight types of inflection that is possessive, comparative, superlative, past participle, third person singular, progressive, past tense, and plural. In this study found four types of inflection, that is plural, progressive, third person singular, and possessive. Its means four types of inflection not found in this study, that is possessive, comparative, superlative, past participle, and past tense.

Meanwhile, derivational types are grammatical classes that change and grammatical classes that change. There are four types of derivation that is noun formation, verb formation, adjective formation, and adverb formation. In this study found four types of derivation.

Noun Formation

Noun formation is a form of derivation that changes an existing part of speech into a noun. It can be seen the word "environment" indicates the noun formation, this happens because the word 'environ' is a verb added with the ending ment so that it becomes an environment as a noun. So "environment" is a new class of words, that is noun.

Verb Formation

Verb formation is a form of derivation that changes an exiting part of speech into verb. It can be seen the word "enjoy" indicates the verb formation, this happens because the word 'joy' is noun added with prefix 'en-' which produces the word enjoy as a verb. So "enjoy" is a new class of words, that is verb.

Adjective Formation

The third is adjective formation, adjective formation is a form of derivation that change an exiting part of speech into adjective. It can be seen from word “beautiful” indicates adjective formation, this happens because the word ‘beauty’ is noun added with suffix ‘-ful’ which produces the word beautiful as an adjective. So, ‘beautiful’ is a new class of words, that is adjective.

Adverb Formation

The fourth is adverb formation, adverb formation is a form of derivation that change an exiting part of speech into adverb. It can be seen from word “around” indicates adverb formation, this happens because the word round is adjective added with prefix ‘a-’ which produces around as an adverb. So “around” is a new class of word, that is adverb.

CONCLUSION

Types of inflectional morphemes found in students descriptive texts of seventh grade students at SMP Negeri 10 Medan, that is four types of inflection, that is plural, progressive, third person singular, and possessive. Types of derivational morpheme found there is four types of derivation, that is noun formation, verb formation, adjective formation, and adverb formation.

The writer suggested that students learn about the types of inflectional and derivational morpheme. Students must learn inflectional and derivational morpheme because understanding the types of morpheme can increase each students vocabulary and develop the ability to create a written essay.

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