

**ANALYSIS OF BOUND INFLECTIONAL AND DERIVATIONAL IN A  
SHORT STORY THE WAR OF THE WORDS BY H.G WELLS****Randa Yustika<sup>1</sup>, Zuhri Efendi<sup>2</sup>****<sup>1,2</sup>STKIP Muhammadiyah Aceh Barat Daya****<sup>1</sup>Email: randayustikambo@gmail.com****<sup>2</sup>Email: zuhrisps@gmail.com****Abstract**

*This study aims to analyze the inflexional and derivative bound morphemes in the short story *The War of the Words* by H.G. Wells. This study uses a literature-based qualitative descriptive method, with data obtained through reading and note-taking techniques. The analysis shows that inflectional affixes as much as 10.52% (-s, -es, -ed, -er, -est and -ing) and the second derivational affixes as much as 5.78% (-ment, -ness, -ity, -al, -ance, -ence, -ship, -dom, -er, -or, -ist, -ian, -ize, -ify, -ful, -less, -able, -ible, -ous, -ive), produce new words with changes in grammatical category and meaning. Both types of morphemes were found in equal numbers in the analyzed texts. The findings of this study provide insights into how morpheme structure and function affect word formation in English. This understanding is important for vocabulary development, language learning and linguistic analysis. In addition, this study supports the teaching of morphological concepts by providing concrete examples from literary texts.*

**Keywords:** *Inflexional, Derivational, Morpheme*

**INTRODUCTION**

Language is a very important communication tool for human life in order to help understanding in language. In language there is something called morphology which is a field of linguistic study that studies the grammatical arrangement of word parts (Venhaer, 1986), which can help understand how the process of language formation and explain the forms of the language, morphology explains the ins and out of word forms and the influence of changes in word form and word meaning groups. In addition morphology also produces grammatical units and also examines the structure of word forms through the use of morphemes. Morphology is an important part of a language that has very much needed in English circles, it can be learned in various ways by using the necessary communication tools and social media, one of which is by studying morphology. Morphology helps analyze word structure and identify parts of word formation, in the study morphology morpheme are the smallest units in a language that have meaning and cannot be divided into smaller units. The morpheme can be a basic word or an affix that is combined to form and affix used in morpheme. In this case, morpheme is used to refer to the smallest unit that has meaning, and has a grammatical function in a language.

As a branch of linguistics as already explained morphology has an object of study, namely words, its main interest to explain how words in language are created (derivative) or changed form (inflectional) by its speakers and how other speakers can understand new words or words that have changed from when used. As an object of study, words are viewed as a construction or building formed or consistent of elements or elements that internally show the existence of a structure or

relationship between elements. Viewed from the process or creation, words have formative elements that can be lexeme, prolexemes, affixes, particles, or clitics. Viewed from the perspective of analysis or understanding of words as a construction, words can consist of elements or elements called morpheme. Therefore, the object of morphological study is concerned with the internal structure of words both from the perspective of creation and from the perspective of analysis which included lexeme, prolexemes, affixes, particles, clitics, and morpheme. The object of study concerning the internal structure of the words is the object of study of morphology in the micro sense. In macro terms, because is also possible to reach or concern its interaction with the lexicon, phonology, and syntax.

Grammatical function in morpheme also provides information about the structure and context contained in the sentences, and expresses grammatical concepts such as plurals or verbs. In morpheme there are two different types of morphemes namely inflectional morpheme and derivational morpheme, inflectional morpheme are suffixes added to the end words to convey grammatical meaning, while derivational morpheme are affix that changes the meaning or type of word to the and of word to produce a new meaning. Both have similarities using affixes or affixes, the use of affixes in both morpheme is used to determine the form of verbs, noun, adjectives or grammatical changes, in addition to understanding to concept of morpheme, it is also necessary to pay attention to the meaning contained in the morpheme, so that is easy to know that has meaning of the morpheme is not the same. Morphemes that are in accordance with there meaning can be divided into lexical meaningfull morpheme is not the same. Morpheme that are in accordance with there meaning can helps us understand the meaning, structure, and etymology of meaning. We can see two different things in responding to the meaning in order to avoid meanings that are not in accordance with the concept of morpheme.

Inflectional and derivational morpheme have different functions in each morpheme, because the morpheme changes that occur in the inflectional morpheme function are used to mark grammatical information. while the differences in derivational function is to changes the meaning of the root word. In inflectional and derivational morpheme there is one thing that needs to be considered to find out whether a word is inflectional or derivational. By knowing this method we can see the difference though derivational affixes, usually these derivational affixes appear closer to the root word than inflectional affixes. This is very much needed in conducting research by finding out a word that is both morpheme so as not be mistaken in conducting research. On this occasion will be discussed further into inflectional and derivational morpheme which will be used as library research because taking research as a medium for learning literature, one off which is research conducted in the word war novel. This literature research uses qualitative research, this research can be done using descriptive qualitative methods because descriptive research is taken from other peoples work such a novels. By using this method we can produce descriptive data that is in accordance wit qualitative research. Therefore this research uses a descriptive qualitative research type because it is taken from someone elses word.

In choosing an article that is used as a study with the title of analysis of inflectional and derivational morphemes in the short story the war of the words. Based on the formulation of the problem found in this study is to find the types of morpheme. The purpose of this study to able to describe the use of bound

morphemes and free morphemes found in the word war novel, with the use of these morphemes it is easy to understand the concept of morphemes. It is necessary to pay attention in conducting research by understanding the context that will be written including the type of novel that will be studied. Baur argues that inflection is a morphological process that produces difference word forms the same lexeme. Such as book and books which are both nouns, the suffixes *s* provides information about the number, while derivational morphemes come from a word formation that functions as a word modifier but the lexical meaning is different. Apart from that, the formation of derivations also uses the process of affixation of basic forms with changes in word class (Ermanto,2008 ).

Linguistics is a science that studies the ins and out of language used by humans. This is in line with experts who say that linguistics is a science about language that studies speech sounds, words and grammatical rules. As one of the branches of linguistics, morphology is a science that studies the analysis of language expression systems related to the identification of morpheme and how these morphemes are distributed or combined into longer utterances or morphological constructions. In addition, the definition of morphological according to the linguistics dictionary in the psycholinguistics book is studying the ins and outs of words and the functions and semantic functions. Morphology studies the structure of words or words formed from morphological component units (Katamba,1993). This morphology can be used to produce words in very large or unlimited numbers, so that the word has the meaning of the units itself ( Fremkin,2008). One of the important terms to learn is morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest language unit that has meaning and cannot be divided into smaller units. This means that morpheme itself is the smallest language unit and cannot be broken down into smallest units ( Stockwell and Minkova,2001).

Morpheme is also the smallest language unit that has grammatical meaning that functions to form large grammatical units. Grammatical meaning itself appears when the meaning arises due to a grammatical event, namely the process of attaching word forms or morpheme from one form to another. Morphemes can be classified into two, namely free morpheme are morphemes that can appear in speech without other morphemes, while bound morphemes are morpheme that require support from morphemes or other elements in order to sand alone and must be must combined with other morphemes to form words. In bound morphemes there is affixation, namely the process of forming words by adding affixes to the basic form (Mulyomo,2013). In bound morphemes can be prefixes, suffixes, and affixes. Morpheme can be affix words that are not the same. In a morphology it is important to know the knowledge in order to make it easier for students to remember the spelling of complicated words because students ca teach words by simple pronouncing them because one letter in English can represent more than one sound. Understanding vocabulary is also needed in understanding the concept of morpheme or morphology because vocabulary helps children find unknown words in a text. And reading comprehension because morphological awareness reminds of efficiency and vocabulary knowledge. There are several explanations regarding morphological units and morphological process.

Morphological units in the form of free morphemes and affixes and words. Morpheme are the smallest grammatical units tat are meaningful, can be basic roots and can be affixes. Both are different, namely roots can be the basis for word

formation, while affixes cannot. Roots choose lexical meaning while affixes only cause grammatical meaning. In terms of morphology, words are the largest units, but in terms of syntax they are the smallest units. Base or basic form is a form that undergoes a morphological process. The basic form can be monomorphomous or polymorphomous. Word-forming tools can also be affixes in the affixation process, repetition in the reduplication process, and can be a combination in the form of phrases. Grammatical meaning is the meaning that appears in the grammatical process, different from grammatical meaning. Lexical meaning is the meaning possessed by a lexeme. Grammatical meaning is related to the lexical meaning components in each basic form or root. Morpheme is a grammatical unit consisting of meaningful elements in a language. As explained above, morpheme can be called the smallest linguistics unit that cannot be a smaller part. Based on its type, morpheme is divided into two types, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme that has no connection with other morphemes and can be used directly in speech (Chaer, 2008). Free morpheme are also called root morphemes, namely morphemes that are the basic form in word formation. Called basic forms because they have not undergone morphonomic changes, namely words that have not changed from their original form. While bound morphemes are morpheme that must first be combined with other morpheme to be used in speech. Bound morpheme are morpheme that cannot stand alone as a complete unit, because this morpheme does not have lexical capabilities, but is the cause of grammatical meaning.

Morphological process is also known as morphemic process or grammatical process, namely word formation with affixes (Chaer, 2003). The meaning of this is the formation of words from a basic form through the addition of affixes in an affixation process or the combination of the composition process that occurs. Morphonomic process is a process of forming the word morpheme, this process is called a morphemic process because this process is meaningful and function as a complement to the lexical meaning possessed by the basic form, based on the understand above, the morphemic process can be interpreted as a process of forming words that occurs by combining two or more morphemes. In this study the focus is only on two morphemes that will be needed in research on a story novel, namely inflectional morpheme and derivational morpheme. Inflectional morpheme are morphemes that do not create new meanings. These morpheme never changes the syntactic category of the word of the morpheme to which they are attached (Auer, 1988). These morpheme only refine and provide extra grammatical information about the meaning of the existing word to which they are attached. Inflectional morpheme contain changes in word form that do not change lexical identify of word class. Inflectional is a in affixation or reduplication that does not changes lexical meaning. For derivational also changes lexical meaning. While derivational morphemes are morpheme that form new words and changes the basic meaning of root, and changes the word class. The process of changing the form of a word to produce a new words is called the derivational process. This derivational process can changes the identify of the word. In English derivational morpheme can be prefixes or affixes, all prefixes in English and derivational all prefixes changes meaning even though they do not changes the syntactic category. Not all derivational prefixes explained above have meaning. Because most suffixes can change the syntactic category of a word. Bound morpheme are affixes that obtained

new words by changing new words using the meaning or type of bound words.

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Derivational morpheme are morphemes that form new words and changes the basic meaning oe root, and changes the word class. The process of changing the form of a word to produce a new word is called the derivational process. This derivational process can changes the identify of the word. In English derivational morpheme can be prefixes or affixes, all prefixes in English and derivational and all prefixes changes meaning event though they do not changes the syntactic category. Not all derivational prefixes explained above have meaning. Because most suffixes can change the syntactic category of a word. Bound morpheme are affixes that obtain new words by changing new words using the meaning or type of bound words.

## **METHODS**

In this section, the researcher wants to conduct research contained in a World War novel. This research can be called library research or library research that uses literature such as books, notes, or reports of previous research results. The goal is to facilitate researchers in the data analysis process that will be carried out. This research uses a qualitative research method because it is taken from a novel, which is a literary learning medium contained in the World War novel. The source of this research data is taken from an analysis of bound inflectional and derivational in a short story, *The War of the Worlds*, by H.M. Wells. In this research, it is necessary to collect data taken though reading techniques and not-taking technique is used to understand a problem contained in a novel or literary work. The problem that arise in the novel, the author himself finds out how many vocabularies from the two morphemes, namely vocabulary from inflectional morphemes and derivational vocabulary, so that we can group how many vocabularies are found in the novel. In addition, grouping words is also needed based on certain elements or parts according to research objectives, such as grouping inflectional and derivational vocabulary. Because both data require word gouping because the two types of morphemes are different.

### **Data collection method**

Data collection method in novels can be done with various techniques

1. Using reading and recording techniques, this means reading the novel thoroughly and recording the data found in inflectional and derivational morphemes.
2. Using library techniques, such as researching, reading, studying and recording books related to the research topic.
3. Document analysis, in collecting data to be studied by using the process of researching, recording, and collecting all objectively.



### **Data analysis method**

In analyzing the data the researcher uses a direct data analysis method, namely the method for elements. The direct element method that takes data from the data itself (Sudaryanto, 1993). This study chooses library research which is carried out by collecting from various library materials or making observations related to the research problem.

### **Data collection techniques**

In conducting this research, the researcher used the documentation method. The documentation method is to search for data in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines (Arikunto, 1998). This means that the researcher chooses documentation data as the initial step to analyze the data, after which the data will be analyzed based on problems related to the research. Namely, data analysis carried out based on descriptive research and data that has been collected. In addition to the documentation method, the data collection technique used in this study is included in the reading, listening and note-taking (BSC) technique. The reading technique is the most important technique to use in collecting data by reading. The listening technique is done by listening to the use of language. Reading and listening are continued by taking notes. The note-taking technique is a technique for collecting data by recording or quoting texts in novels by HG wells entitled analysis of bound inflectional and derivational morpheme in a short story, War of the words. To facilitate data collection, a data collection card is used.

### **Data analysis techniques**

Data analysis techniques are one of the steps to explain the data source in this study. In analyzing data, it is necessary to identify, classify, interpret data and find a conclusion (Troost and Boomer, 1998). Identification is the first step. This study will identify English morphemes found in data sources. The second step is to classify the data that has been found and collected, interpret data the third step is to find the types of inflectional and derivational morpheme in English, describe the functions and principle of inflectional and derivational morpheme in English. The data collection technique in this study is a literature study, namely the activity of reviewing books and literature related to this study. The author does not use research techniques other than literature studies.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Table Type of Morpheme

<b>Type of Morpheme</b>		<b>Page Novel</b>	<b>Process</b>
<b>Inflectional Morpheme</b>	<b>Derivational Morpheme</b>		
<b>Received Inflection:</b> past tense of "receive"	<b>Extermination Derivation:</b> From "exterminate"	<b>57</b>	1. The root word "receive" (verb). 2. The addition of the suffix "-ed" to form a past tense verb.  1. The root word "exterminate" (verb). 2. Addition of the suffix "-ion" to form a noun.
<b>Approached</b>	<b>Opposition</b>	<b>8</b>	1. The root word "approach" (verb).

<b>Inflection:</b> Past tense of "approach"	<b>Derivation:</b> From "oppose"		<p>2. The addition of the suffix “-ed” to form a past tense verb.</p> <p>1. The root word “oppose” (verb).</p> <p>2. Addition of the suffix “-ion” to form a noun.</p>
<b>Departed</b> <b>Inflection:</b> past tense of depart	<b>Radiation</b> <b>Derivation:</b> From "radiate"	<b>4</b> <b>17</b>	<p>1. The root word “depart” (verb).</p> <p>2. The addition of the suffix “-ed” to form a past tense verb.</p> <p>1. The root word “radiate” (verb).</p> <p>2. Addition of the suffix “-ion” to form a noun.</p>
<b>Looking</b> <b>Inflection:</b> look (verb)	<b>Artificial</b> <b>Derivation:</b> from "artifice"	<b>6</b> <b>17</b>	<p>1. The root word “look” (verb).</p> <p>2. Addition of the suffix “-ing” to form a present participle verb</p> <p>1. Base word “artifice” (noun).</p> <p>2. Addition of the suffix “-al” to form an adjective.</p>
<b>Linked</b> <b>Inflection:</b> Past tense of "link"	<b>Destruction</b> <b>Derivation:</b> From "destroy"	<b>7</b> <b>17</b>	<p>1. The root word “link” (verb).</p> <p>2. Addition of the suffix “-ed” to form past tense or past verbs</p> <p>1. Base word “destroy” (verb).</p> <p>2. Addition of the suffix “-ion” to form a noun.</p>
<b>Scrambled</b> <b>Inflection:</b> Past tense of "scramble"	<b>Eruption</b> <b>Derivation:</b> from Erupt	<b>17</b> <b>9</b>	<p>1. The root word “scramble” (verb).</p> <p>2. Addition of the suffix “-ed” to form past tense or past verbs</p> <p>1. Base word “erupt” (verb).</p> <p>2. Addition of the suffix “-ion” to form a noun.</p>
<b>Concluded</b> <b>Inflection:</b> Past tense of "conclude"	<b>Consolation</b> <b>Derivation:</b> from Console (verb)	<b>19</b>	<p>1. The root word “conclude” (verb).</p> <p>2. The addition of the suffix “-d” to form a past tense or past participle verb.</p> <p>1. The root word “console” (verb).</p> <p>2. Addition of the suffix “-ation” to form a noun.</p>
<b>Brightened</b> <b>Inflection:</b> past tense of “brighten”	<b>Cooling</b> <b>Derivation:</b> From "cool"	<b>6</b> <b>7</b>	<p>1. The root word “brighten” (verb).</p> <p>2. Addition of the suffix “-ed” to form a past tense or past participle verb.</p> <p>1. The root word “cool” (adjective).</p> <p>2. Addition of the suffix “-ing”</p>

			to form a verb or noun.
<b>Scrutinised</b> <b>Inflection:</b> : past tense of "Scrutiny"	<b>Sizzling</b> <b>Derivation:</b> From "sizzle"	<b>4</b> <b>19</b>	1. The root word "scrutinize" (verb). 2. The addition of the suffix "-d" or "-ed" to form a past tense or past participle verb.  1. Base word "sizzle" (verb). 2. Addition of the suffix "-ing" to form a verb or noun.
<b>Watched</b> <b>Inflection:</b> past tense of "watch"	<b>Intelligences</b> <b>Derivation:</b> From "intelligent"	<b>4</b>	1. The root word "watch" (verb). 2. The addition of the suffix "-ed" to form a past tense or past participle verb.  1. The root word "intelligent" changes to the plural form "intelligences" with the addition of the suffix "-es", which turns the adjective into a noun. 2. This process changes the meaning and grammatical category of the word. 3. Derivational morphology creates new words with different meanings.

Calculating the percentage of inflectional and derivational in chapter 1 and chapter 2 :

1. Formulas Used :

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

- P = Percentage
- F = Frequency of occurrence (number of words with affixes)
- N = Total words in the text

2. Data Obtained from Chapter 1 and Chapter 2

- Total words (N) = 9,840 words
- Number of words with inflectional affixes (F) = 1,035 words
- Number of words with derivative affixes (F) = 569 words

Percentage Calculation of Inflectional Affixes

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{1,035}{9,840} \times 100\% = 10.52\%$$

So, the percentage of inflectional affixes = 10.52%

3. Derivative Affix Percentage Calculation

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{569}{9,840} \times 100\% = 5.78\%$$

So, the percentage of derivative affixes = 5.78%

4. Calculated Affix Categories

➤ Inflectional Affixes :

- -s (plural or possession)
- -es (plural)
- -ed (past tense or past participle)



- -ing (continuous form)
- -er (second-level comparison)
- -est (third-level comparison)
- Derivative Affixes :
  - -ment, -ness, -ity, -al, -ance, -ence, -ship, -dom
  - -er, -or, -ist, -ian, -ize, -ify, -ful, -less
  - -able, -ible, -ous, -ive

The findings of the morpheme study offer important insights into the structure and function of words in the English language. The article advances our knowledge of the basic workings of language by analyzing both inflectional and derivational morphemes.

- a. Understanding the Infleksi Morfem: This study explains how the infleksi morfem changes the word "kerja" to "receive" in order to change its form, such as when the suffix "-ed" is changed to "received." This highlights the importance of interpretation in conveying information in a language other than English without changing the meaning of the word itself. This concept is important for language learners because it helps them understand the many forms of work language and how to use it in various contexts.
- b. Examining Derived Morphemes This article also explores the process of derivation, which is the process of creating a new word by adding a prefix or suffix. For instance, the -ion suffix turns the word "annihilate" into "annihilation," demonstrating how derivations can change a word's category from "work" to "thing." This process broadens vocabulary and enables more accurate expressions in communication, making this part of word choice crucial.
- c. The results show that a strong understanding of morphemes can help students acquire more vocabulary and understand the complexity of English by understanding how words are constructed. Examples such as "against" and "opposition" are useful to help teachers explain these concepts in the classroom.
- d. Contributions to Linguistic Research: This conclusion is also applicable to linguistic research in a broader context. By distinguishing between inflectional and derived morphemes, researchers can categorize and analyze language patterns more efficiently. With a better understanding of the language acquisition process, further investigations can be conducted, as well as the cognitive mechanisms related to word recognition and usage.

In summary, this study enhances our understanding of morpheme function, which is of great importance to language learners and linguistics researchers, by providing examples and practical applications of this important element in the word formation and grammatical structure of English.

## CONCLUSION

After analyzing the narrative of *The War of The Words* by H.G Wells, chapter one and chapter two, the author found the first inflectional affixes as much as 10.52% (-s, -es, -ed, -er, -est and -ing) and the second derivational affixes as much as 5.78% (-ment, -ness, -ity, -al, -ance, -ence, -ship, -dom, -er, -or, -ist, -ian, -ize, -ify, -ful, -less, -able, -ible, -ous, -ive). Inflectional suffixes, when added at the end

of a word, provide grammatical variation without changing the word class and their meaning changes drastically (predictably).

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