DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES ON JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH FOR ENGLISH EDUCATION

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Abstract. *This study aims to determine the frequency and process of derivational and inflectional morphemes in Joko Widodo's speech at the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation summit. The study used descriptive qualitative analysis methods. The data were analyzed using Fromkin's principle. The data analysis yielded 133 terms made up of derivational and inflectional morphemes. Derivational morphemes accounted for 50.37 percent of all occurrences in this study, while inflectional morphemes accounted for 49.63 percent. The researchers discovered several derivation processes that modify grammatical classes while remaining unchanged, such as noun form, adjective form, verb form, adverb form, adjective form, noun to noun, and adjective to adjective. In this study, five types of Inflectional morphemes were found: -s (plural and third-person singular), -ing (progressive), -ed (past tense), and -er (comparative). Morphemes are an important feature of language so it is important for students to learn in school, especially for language learners. Morphological awareness, which we describe as a basic understanding of the morphemic structure of words, is required of the learner. Finally, the implications of this research will be an inspiration for further research in morphological processing, especially regarding derivational and inflectional morphemes.*

Key words: *derivational, inflectional morphemes, morphology, word identification*

A. INTRODUCTION

One of the goals of studying morphology theory is to be able to characterize the morphological structure and the relationship of words in the language of the speakers. The ability to understand and create new words consisting of familiar parts is clearly an important component of linguistic competence, referring to knowledge of the morphology of language. While morphological theory aims to characterize what speakers know about the relationship between words, pronunciation models and also

to debate whether morphological information plays a role in producing or recognizing words. Understanding basic morphology and having a corpus of morphemes can help in decoding and comprehending meanings, especially for multisyllabic words (Carlisle, 2003). A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a word. Morphemes are phonological, semantic/syntactic, and syntactic units. Holly B. Lane, Linda Gutlohn & Wilhelmina van Dijk (2019) point out: "Knowledge of morphemes, the smallest meaningful units within words, contributes to word reading skills, vocabulary, and text comprehension" (p.1). When learners learn a foreign language, it is essential to master vocabulary. If students have a great deal of vocabulary, the significance of the new word students have learned is easier to learn and understand. Previous studies have reported the correlation between morphological knowledge and vocabulary (e.g., Goodwin, Petscher, Carlisle, & Mitchell, 2017; Tighe & Schatschneider, 2015). Inflection, derivation, and compounding are the three types of morphological processes identified by lexical morphology theories (Carlisle, 2004).

Derivational affixes are morphemes that descend from or produce new words by transforming points in the language. Bauer defines a derivational morpheme is one that delivers a new lexeme from a root. The morphemes that do not make a recent argument are known as inflectional morphemes. Readers would be able to greatly expand their vocabulary until they can distinguish derivational and inflectional affixes. It would be easier for us to learn a new language and grasp the sense of language if we have a large or sufficient vocabulary. It is important for students studying a foreign language to learn vocabulary because a lack of vocabulary makes it difficult to grasp the meaning of the language. There are a variety of ways to expand our vocabulary. For example, you might read a book or novel, listen to international music, or watch a movie. The researchers analyzed the video of Joko Widodo's speech at the APEC CEO Summit Asian Pacific for this report. The researchers just looked at his speech at APEC because it was one of the first official speeches delivered by President Jokowi after he was inaugurated as president, and it was one of the first speeches that followed an object and used the English language. Joko Widodo has influenced Indonesians as president,

as shown by his voice. It is essential to consider because as president the confidence, interest, loyalty, and respect should be intaken by Indonesia. Based on Fromkin's theory, the researchers wanted to find the frequency of derivational and inflectional morphemes, as well as the mechanism of derivational and inflectional morphemes, in President Joko Widodo's speech at the APEC.

The researchers were aware that this was not the first study in the area of linguistics. The previous studies have investigated the role of morphemes in word production of writing text and reading, but in this article present the result of our investigation in word production of speech text.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Bound Morpheme

Bound morpheme is a dependent morpheme because it cannot stand alone. Bound morpheme is the forms that cannot ordinarily stand alone and are usually attached to another form (Yule, 2010). It underlines that a bound morpheme cannot stand alone in a language as a freely pronounceable word but does involve the existence of other morphemes. Bound morphemes in English include –ed "past," -s plural (more than one), re- (again, back), and mis- (wrongly). None of these types are ever pronounced by an English speaker on their own. They are still connected to certain morphemes and can be found in words like kill-ed, dog-s, re-write, and mis-hear.

As we know, bound morphemes are also known as affixes. Affixation is the act of attaching or joining a connected morpheme to a base before, after, or within it. Prefixes, infixes, and suffixes are the three types of affixes. There is no infix in English (Nurjannah, 2018). It can be inferred from the examples given above that all affixes (suffixes and prefixes) are bound morphemes. Suffixes are attached to the base at the back, while prefixes are attached at the front. In other terms, suffixes and prefixes are words that are added before and after a word to form a new word. Then there are two kinds of bound morphemes: derivational and inflectional morphemes.

Derivational Morphemes

The derivational morpheme is the word-formation that can add suffixes or affixes that can change the meaning and word class. Derivational morphemes can alter the grammatical category phrase (Yule, 2014). Some morphemes derive or generate a new word by modifying its meaning, such as happy- happiness (it has meaning feeling pleasure or containment - the state of feeling pleasure or containment). Since –nees is a suffix, most derivational suffixes can modify the syntactic category as well as the context. Just a few remain in the same syntactic group.

Derivational morphemes are affixes in English (prefixes or suffixes). Prefixes, infixes, and suffixes are all affixes in general, but there is no infix in English. In English, all prefixes are derivational. In English, all prefixes change the meaning, but they don't change the syntactic category. When a form adds meaning by derivational affixes, it adds meaning (Fromkin et al., 2017). These derived words may perform a variety of grammatical functions or simply create new words without modifying the part of the expression.

Based on Fromkin, Hyams and Rodman (2017) and the supporting statements above, the researchers should conclude that adding affixes (prefix and suffix) does not alter the word class of all derived terms. Such derivational affix processes that modify the syntactic type are: noun to adjective, verb to noun, adjective to adverb, noun to verb, adjective to noun, verb to adjective, noun to adverb, adjective to noun, verb to adjective, noun to adverb, adjective to verb. Some derivational affix processes do not result in a shift in grammatical classes: noun to noun, verb to verb, and adjective to adjective. Thus, regarding the theory of Fromkin, et al. (2017) and statements from some experts, the researchers can infer that by adding the prefix and suffix, the derivational morpheme can take on new meaning and modify the word class.

Inflectional Morphemes

In inflection, the way a word is changed to represent things like tense, plurality, gender, and so on, is generally regulated by consistent, predictable rules known as regular inflection, which includes verbs, nouns, and adjectives. The grammatical category of the word to which they are attached is never changed by inflectional morphemes. It simply means that they simplify and include additional grammatical detail regarding the context of words to which they are attached. It's also possible to use an inflectional morpheme. Fromkin et al. (2017), inflectional definitions in language are severely limited: "the majority of them fall under the general headings of tense, number, human, and so on.".

Another supporting argument came from Bauer (1988) who noted that "inflectional morphemes are those that do not generate new meaning." The syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are connected is never changed by these morphemes. They merely add a grammatical class. It frequently employs the words "intense," "number," and "comparison." We should know what tenses are used in a sentence, such as the present, past, and future, when it uses sentences. When we talk about the present, we're talking about something that happened now, as indicated by the suffix s/es, and when we talk about the past, we're talking about something that happened in the past, as indicated by the suffix –ed. When talking about plural, we must add suffixes – like cows, dogs and chairs – even discuss the number in singular and plural in inflection morphemes. The analogy is often used in inflectional morphemes, such as tall=taller, which is added by the suffix –er and is referred to as comparative in one letter, beautiful=more beautiful, which is referred to as comparative in three terms. Inflectional morphemes use the word superlative.

Inflectional morphemes never modify the grammatical category of the stems to which they are attached, which is not the case for derivational morphemes. In addition, Yule (2014) noted that inflectional affixes are part of a bound morpheme that does not work to create new words in the language, but rather to indicate the grammatical function of words, such as the use of singular or plural, past tense, or not, comparative or

possessive, and so on. The use of –ed to leap into the past, tense forms, and use of–s to make the word boy into plural boys are examples of inflectional morphemes at work. The —ing, —s, —est, and — are several other examples, as Myrna's phrases sing, she sings, the smaller one, the smaller ones, and Myrna's horse.

Inflectional morphemes often have a description of meaning or a part of speech, only refining the existing meaning and providing additional grammatical detail. In contrast to derivative morphemes, the grammatical category of the form they are connected with never changes. There are many types of daily inflection morpheme processes (Fromkin et al, 2017); She waits at home (simple present, the subject is the third singular). She wait-ed at home (past tense). She is learn-ing English (Progressive). Past participle : Mary has eat-en the donuts. Plural marker : She ate the donut-s. Possessive : Disa's hair is short. Comparative: Disa has short-er hair than Karin. Superlative :Disa has the short-est hair

Inflectional represent connections between various parts of a sentence. As the -s at the bottom of the verb is a symbol of agreement, the verb is a third person and is unique and that verb is present. The suffix -ed implies a tense past, -ing reflects a connection between speaking time (e.g. now) and event time. -en imply the participle in the past and is expected to use the syntactic language rules with verbs. -s shows singular and plural numbers. - it reveals ownership as a possessive case. A noun can be transformed from a simple person, location, or thing to a person, place, or thing that owns something by adding's (or sometimes just the apostrophe). Comparative and superlative cases are indicated by the suffixes –er and –est.

Thus, based on Fromkin's theory and statements from some experts, we may infer that inflectional is a form of bound morpheme that does not alter the word's class and only indicates the grammatical role of words by adding the suffix.

Important of Morpheme in Learning English

English language is not only phonetic but also is completely morpho-phonetic, both phonemes and morphemes are appeared in the spelling system. Powerful morphological knowledge can help students decode, spell, pronounce, and figure out the meaning of unknown words, and comprehend larger passages. Morphemes and English learning are like two indivisible coins, both are closely related, the better the students' English skills, the better the use of morphemes in understanding unknown words (Anglin, 1993). Both derivational and inflectional morphemes must be mastered by the students.

C. METHOD OF THE STUDY

This research used descriptive qualitative as the design of the research because the researchers accumulated the data, applied an analysis, created a finding, and got the result. Qualitative research tries to find out meaning, examine the process, and to get insight into a great detailed understanding of an individual, group, or situation (Lodico et. al., 2006), A descriptive qualitative study was aimed to record an event, situation, or circumstance. In other words, qualitative analysis is more focusing on information received by researchers in descriptive text.

Data took from one the Joko Widodo's speech at the APEC ASEAN Pacific CEO Summit was collected from the present report. The researchers found out the frequency of occurrence of derivational and inflectional morpheme and identified the process of derivational and inflectional morpheme in President Joko Widodo's speech at APEC. The researchers analyzed a transcript of the speech to determine the frequency of derivational and inflectional morpheme occurrences and to explain the derivational and inflectional morpheme mechanism. In analyzing the data, three phases had been used; data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification (Miles and Huberman, 2014).

> *Data condensation;*
> To find out the occurrence frequency of derivational and inflectional affixes
> and to describe the process of derivational and inflectional affixes from the

speech of Joko Widodo's at APEC CEO summit ASEAN pacific. The data was the transcript of Joko Widodo's Speech At APEC CEO Summit ASEAN Pacific on YouTube.

Data Display

The data that has been reduced is then described as research data containing the occurrence frequency of derivational and inflectional morphemes and describes the process on the table form. Then data were calculated by using the formula :

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \, x \, 100$$

Note:

P= Percentage

F= Frequency

N= Number of cases

Conclusion Drawing or Verification

Then, the researcher concluded the occurrence frequency of derivational and inflectional affixes and described the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes found on Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit ASEAN Pacific.

D. RESULT

Based on the research, the objectives of the research were to know the occurrence frequency and process of derivational and inflectional morphemes on Joko Widodo speech based on Fromkin, et al's theory. The meaning of derivational morphemes are bound morphemes that may change the grammatical class or they just produce new words by adding prefixes or suffixes without changing the grammatical class. Whereas, inflectional morphemes are bound morphemes that don't change the grammatical class or only indicate the grammatical function of words

The data collection of this research was taken from Joko Widodo's speech text below:

Table 1. Finding the data in the Occurrence Frequency and Process Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes

No	Word	Base	Affixes		DM	IM
			Prefix	**Suffix**		
1.	Ladies	Lady		-es		Noun-Noun
2.	Gentleman	Gentle		-man	Adjective - Noun	
3.	CEOs	CEO		-s		Noun-Noun
4.	Behalf	Half	Be-		Noun - Noun	
5.	Indonesian	Indonesia		-n	Noun - Noun	
6.	Government	Govern		-ment	Verb - Noun	
7.	Coming	Come		-ing	Verb - Noun	
8.	Presentation	Present		-ion	Adjective - Noun	
9.	Businessman	Business		-man	Noun - Noun	
10.	Years	Year		-s		Noun-Noun
11.	Investment	Invest		-ment	Verb - Noun	
12.	Shows	Show		-s		Verb –Verb
13.	Population	Populate		-ion	Verb - Noun	
14.	Distance	Distant		-ce	Adjective - Noun	
15.	Imagine	Image		-ine	Noun - Verb	
16.	Islands	Island		-s		Noun-Noun
17.	Islands	Island		-s		Noun-Noun
18.	National	Nation		-al	Noun - Adjective	
19.	Budget	Get	Bud-		Verb - Noun	
20.	Consumption	Consume		-ion	Noun - Noun	
21.	Productive	Produce		-tive	Verb - Adjective	
22.	Activities	Activity		-es		Noun-Noun
23.	Consumptive	Consumpt		-ive	Noun - Adjective	
24.	Activities	Activity		-es		Noun-Noun
25.	Productive	Produce		-tive	Verb - Adjective	
26.	Activities	Activity		-es		Noun-Noun
27.	Seeds	Seed		-s		Noun-Noun
28.	Fertilizers	Fertilizer		-s		Noun-Noun

29.	Irrigation	Irrigate		-ion	Verb - Noun
30.	Dams	Dam		-s		Noun-Noun
31.	Dams	Dam		-s		Noun-Noun
32.	Years	Year		-s		Noun-Noun
33.	Farming	Farm		-ing	Verb - Noun
34.	Engines	Engine		-s		Noun-Noun
35.	Refrigerators	Refrigerator		-s		Noun-Noun
36.	Increase	Crease	In-		Noun - Verb
37.	Income	Come	In-		Verb - Noun
38.	Enterprises	Enterprise		-s		Noun-Noun
39.	Villages	Village		-s		Noun-Noun
40.	Working	Work		-ing	Verb - Noun
41.	Education	Educate		-ion	Verb - Noun
42.	Infrastructure	Structure	-Infra		Noun - Noun
43.	Years	Year		-s		Noun-Noun
44.	Seaports	Seaport		-s		Noun-Noun
45.	Seaports	Seaport		-s		Noun-Noun
46.	Islands	Island		-s		Noun-Noun
47.	Seaports	Seaport		-s		Noun-Noun
48.	Seaports	Seaport		-s		Noun-Noun
49.	Opportunity	Opportune		-ity	Adjective - Noun
50.	Seaports	Seaport		-s		Noun-Noun
51.	Seaports	Seaport		-s		Noun-Noun
52.	Shows	Show		-s		Verb-Verb
53.	Capacity	City	Capa -		Noun - Noun
54.	TEUs	TEU		-s		Noun-Noun
55.	TEUs	TEU		-s		Noun-Noun
56.	Potential	Potent		-ial	Adjective - Adj
57.	Ports	Port		-s		Noun-Noun
58.	Opportunity	Opportune		-ity	Adjective - Noun
59.	Network	Work	Net-		Verb - Noun
60.	Already	Ready	Al-		Adjective-Adverb
61.	Opportunity	Opportune		-ity	Adjective - Noun
62.	Transportation	Transport		-ion	Verb - Noun

63.	Transportation	Transport		-ion	Verb - Noun	
64.	Cities	City		-es		Noun-Noun
65.	Started	Start		-ed		Verb-Verb
66.	Opportunity	Opportune		-ity	Adjective - Noun	
67.	National	Nation		-al	Noun - Adjective	
68.	Budget	Get	Bud-		Verb - Noun	
69.	Limited	Limit		-ed	Noun - Adjective	
70.	Transportation	Transport		-ion	Verb - Noun	
71.	Transportation	Transport		-ion	Verb - Noun	
72.	Lower	Low		-er		Adjective- Adj
73.	Transportation	Transport		-ion	Verb - Noun	
74.	Vessels	Vessel		-s		Noun-Noun
75.	Vessels	Vessel		-s		Noun-Noun
76.	Transportation	Transport		-ion	Verb - Noun	
77.	Example	Exam		-ple	Noun - Noun	
78.	Imagine	Image		-ine	Noun - Verb	
79.	Times	Time		-s		Noun-Noun
80.	Islands	Island		-s		Noun-Noun
81.	Electricity	Electric		-ity	Adjective - Noun	
82.	Plants	Plant		-s		Noun-Noun
83.	Megavolts	Megavolt		-s		Noun-Noun
84.	Industries	Industry		-es		Noun-Noun
85.	Projects	Project		-s		Noun-Noun
86.	Industrial	Industry		-al	Noun - Adjective	
87.	Zones	Zone		-s		Noun-Noun
88.	Manufacturing	Manufacture		-ing	Verb - Noun	
89.	Zones	Zone		-s		Noun-Noun
90.	Plants	Plan		-s		Noun-Noun
91.	Opportunity	Opportune		-ity	Adjective - Noun	
92.	Plants	Plant		-s		Noun-Noun
93.	Manufacturing	Manufacture		-ing	Verb - Noun	
94.	Industrial	Industry		-al	Noun- Adjective	
95.	Zones	Zone		-s		Noun-Noun
96.	Investors	Investor		-s		Noun-Noun

97.	Investors	Investor		-s		Noun-Noun
98.	Acquisition	Acquisitive		-ion	Adjective - Noun	
99.	Ministers	Minister		-s		Noun-Noun
100.	Governors	Govern		-s		Noun-Noun
101.	Mayors	Mayor		-s		Noun-Noun
102.	Clearing	Clear		-ing	Verb - Noun	
103.	Acquisition	Acquisitive		-ion	Adjective - Noun	
104.	Governor	Govern		-or	Verb - Noun	
105.	Farmer	Farm		-er	Noun - Noun	
106.	Started	Start		-ed		Verb-Verb
107.	Years	Year		-s		Noun-Noun
108.	Stopped	Stop		-ed		Verb-Verb
109.	Years	Year		-s		Noun-Noun
110.	Kilometers	Kilometer		-s		Noun-Noun
111.	Unfinished	Finish	Un-	-ed	Verb - Adjective	
112.	Families	Family		-es		Noun-Noun
113.	Compensation	Compensate		-ion	Verb - Noun	
114.	Times	Time		-s		Noun-Noun
115.	Times	Time		-s		Noun-Noun
116.	Times	Time		-s		Noun-Noun
117.	Meeting	Meet		-ing	Verb - Noun	
118.	Cleared	Clear		-ed		Verb-Verb
119.	Used	Use		-ed		Verb-Verb
120.	National	Nation		-al	Noun - Adjective	
121.	Service	Serve		-ce	Verb - Noun	
122.	Facilitate	Facility		-ity	Noun - Verb	
123.	Example	Exam		-ple	Noun - Noun	
124.	Needs	Need		-s		Verb-Verb
125.	Days	Day		-s		Noun-Noun
126.	Finally	Final		-ly	Adjective -Adverb	
127.	Behalf	Half	Be-		Noun - Noun	
128.	Indonesian	Indonesia		-n	Noun - Noun	
129.	Government	Govern		-ment	Verb - Noun	
130.	Listening	Listen		-ing	Verb - Noun	

131.	Presentation	Present	-ion	Adjective - Noun
132.	Waiting	Wait	-ing	Verb-Verb
133.	Waiting	Wait	-ing	Verb-Verb

Derivational affixes indicated that there were 27 affixes, 8 prefixes and 19 suffixes. The prefixes were *be-, infra-, capa-, bud-, in-, net-, un- and al-*. Then the suffixes were –ed, -man, -ation, *-ity, -ion, -ing, -n, -al, -ive, -ment, -or, -ice, -ce, -ine, -ate, -ly, -ple and –er.* While, inflectional affixes indicate that there were 5 suffixes, the suffixes were –s, -es, -ed, -ing and -er. Suffix –s for progressive form, -s/-es for 3rd person singular, -ed for past tense, -ing for progressive form, and –er for comparative form. In contrast, the types of the inflectional suffix of –en for past participle and –est for superlative form were not found on the speech of Joko Widodo being analyzed.

Table 2. The percentage of Occurrence Frequency Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes

No	Type of Boun Morphemes	amount	percentage
1	Derivational Morphemes	67	50.37%
2.	Inflectional Morphemes	66	49,63 %
Toral		I33	100%

Based on the analysis data the findings and descriptions of occurrence frequency of derivational and inflectional indicate the first percentage came to 67 of 133 items from Joko Widodo's speech, the total occurrence frequency of derivational morphemes were 50.37%. Then, the percentage occurrence frequency of inflectional morphemes was 49.63%, which came to 66 of 133 items from Joko Widodo's speech. Based on the percentage above, derivational morpheme was the most occurrence frequency on the speech of Joko Widodo.

Table 3. Frequency of derivational prefix and suffix in Joko Widodo's Speech

Rank Order	Affixes			
	Prefix		Suffix	
	Full Collection		Full Collection	
	n = 11	Frequency	n = 56	Frequency
1	Be-	2	-ion	14
2	Bud-	2	-ing	7
3	In-	2	-al	6
4	Infra-	1	-ity	6
5	Capa-	1	-ment	3
6	Net-	1	-tive	3
7	Al-	1	-n	2
8	Un-	1	-ine	2
9			-ed	2
10			-ple	2
11			-men	1
12			-ce	1
13			-or	1
14			-ice	1
15			-ate	1
16			-ly	1
17			-ation	1
18			-man	1
19			-er	1

From the result above, the most dominant derivational affixes in the video of Joko Widodo Speech at APEC CEO Summit Asian Pacific is the *be-* for prefix and for suffix is -ing on analyzing Fromkin's theory.

Then the other mixing data of each level can be seen from the classification of the data below:

Table 4. Frequency of inflectional suffix in Joko Widodo's Speech

| Rank Order | Suffix | |
	Full Collection n = 66	Frequency
1	-s	51
2	-es	7
3	-ed	5
4	-ing	2
5	-er	1

Based on the data above, the result of the analysis by using Fromkin's theory in classifying the inflectional morphemes that suffix -ing is the most dominant of inflectional suffix in the video of Joko Widodo Speech at APEC CEO Summit Asian Pacific.

E. RESULT

Referring to the occurrence frequency of derivational and inflectional morphemes on Joko Widodo's speech, there are some processes of derivational and inflectional morphemes from one variation to another types. Viewed from linguistic points of view this research is concerned with the study of morphology. This is the way of attaching any affixes to the base such as in derivational morphemes, there were 8 formations, that were noun to adjective, verb to noun, adjective to the adverb, noun to verb, adjective to the noun, verb to the adjective, noun to noun and adjective to adjective. In the inflectional morphemes, there were formation of noun to noun, formation of verb to verb, and formation of adjective to adjective.

So far from having discussed and analyzed the data, It was also shown that there are some different types of derivational and inflectional affixes, there were prefixes like: *be-, bud-, in-, infra-, capa-, net- al-, and un-.* Suffixes like:*-ion, -ing, -al, -ity, -ment, -*

tive, -n, -ine, -ed, -ple, -men, -ce, -or, -ce, ation, -man,- er, -s, -es. These are the different types of derivational and inflectional affixes from speech of Joko Widodo. The high frequency prefix of derivational morpheme was *be-, bud-, in-* and the high frequency suffix of derivational morpheme was *–ion* while the high frequency suffix of inflectional morpheme was *–s.*

The current research aims to determine what is the occurrence frequency and process of derivational and inflectional morphemes. Based on the result findings on the analysis of derivational and inflectional on Joko Widodo's speech and its description, some points can be drawn in this research.

1. From the data analysis, the findings of the study prove that from 135 words, the most frequently found is 67 words derivation (50.37%) which is 57 derivation words that change grammatical classes. The classification as follows: Noun Derivation: *–man, –ation, -ity, -ion, -ing, -ment, -ice bud-, in-, net-.* Adjective Derivation: *-n, -al, -ive, -ing, -ed, un-.* Verb Derivation are *–ce, -ity, -ine, -ate, in, in-.* Adverb derivation found *–ly, al-.* There were 10 words derivation without changing the grammatical class by attaching some affixes, such as *–man, -ple, be-, infra-, capa- ,-er* for Noun to Noun, Adjective to Adjective only found *-al*. While, the amount of inflectional affixes is 66 words (49.63%) which frequently found is *–s* plural by 55 words*, -ed* for past tense by 4 words, *-ing* for progressive 3 words, *-s* third person singular by 3 words, *-er* for comparative only found 1 word.

2. There are some processes of derivation which change grammatical classes such as adjective to a noun, the verb to noun, noun to adjective, verb to the adjective, noun to verb, adjective to an adverb, while for derivation without changing grammatical classes are noun to noun and adjective to the adjective. There are five kinds of Inflectional Affixes are occurred in this research.for verb forms such as *–s* for plural, *-s* for third-person singular, *-ing* progressive, *-ed* for past tense, and adjective form like *-er* for comparative.

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