

**THE USE OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL
MORPHEME IN CNN'S AND ALJAZEERA'S NEWS ON
COVID 19 AND TERRORISM**

THESIS

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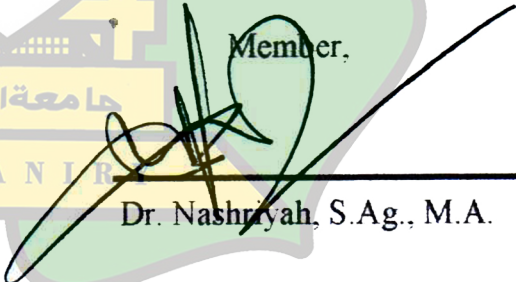

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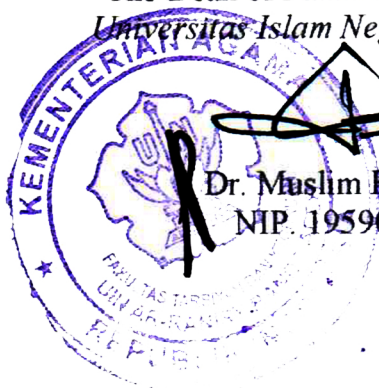
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adalah benar-benar karya saya, kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan di dalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggungjawab saya. Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

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Saya yang membuat surat pernyataan,



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الرَّحِيمِ الرَّحْمَنِ اللَّهُ بِسْمِ

In the name of Allah, the beneficent and the merciful, all praises are to Allah. He is the creator of everything that giving me the blessing, health, chance and ability to finish this undergraduate study. Peace and salutation to the Propet Muhammad SAW along with his family who has brought a change from the realms of ignorance to a world which is full of science and civilization.

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ABSTRACT

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Thesis Working Title : The Use of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in CNN's
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The attractiveness of news story depends on the use of the words. Word is related to the theory of morpheme in language. By understanding the theory, readers can find out the exciting words used in conveying the news to attract the readers' attention and gain new vocabulary. As the result, readers need to learn morpheme, especially derivational and inflectional morphemes. This study was conducted to identify the derivational and inflectional morphemes that occur in CNN and Aljazeera news. This study also aims to find out the differences in using derivational and inflectional between the two types of news. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. The data of this study are news about Covid 19 in CNN and and Terrorism in Aljazeera which consist of four articles. The result of this study shows that there were 9 types of derivational morphemes and 8 types of inflectional morphemes in CNN news. Then, Aljazeera news contains 8 types of derivational morphemes and 7 types of inflectional morphemes. The differences of the use occur in all types of morphemes both CNN and Aljazeera news. The *verb to adjective* and *plural* are the types of derivational and inflectional morphemes with the most significant differences. Specifically, the different range of *verb to adjective* is 10 morphemes while *plural* is 16 morphemes.

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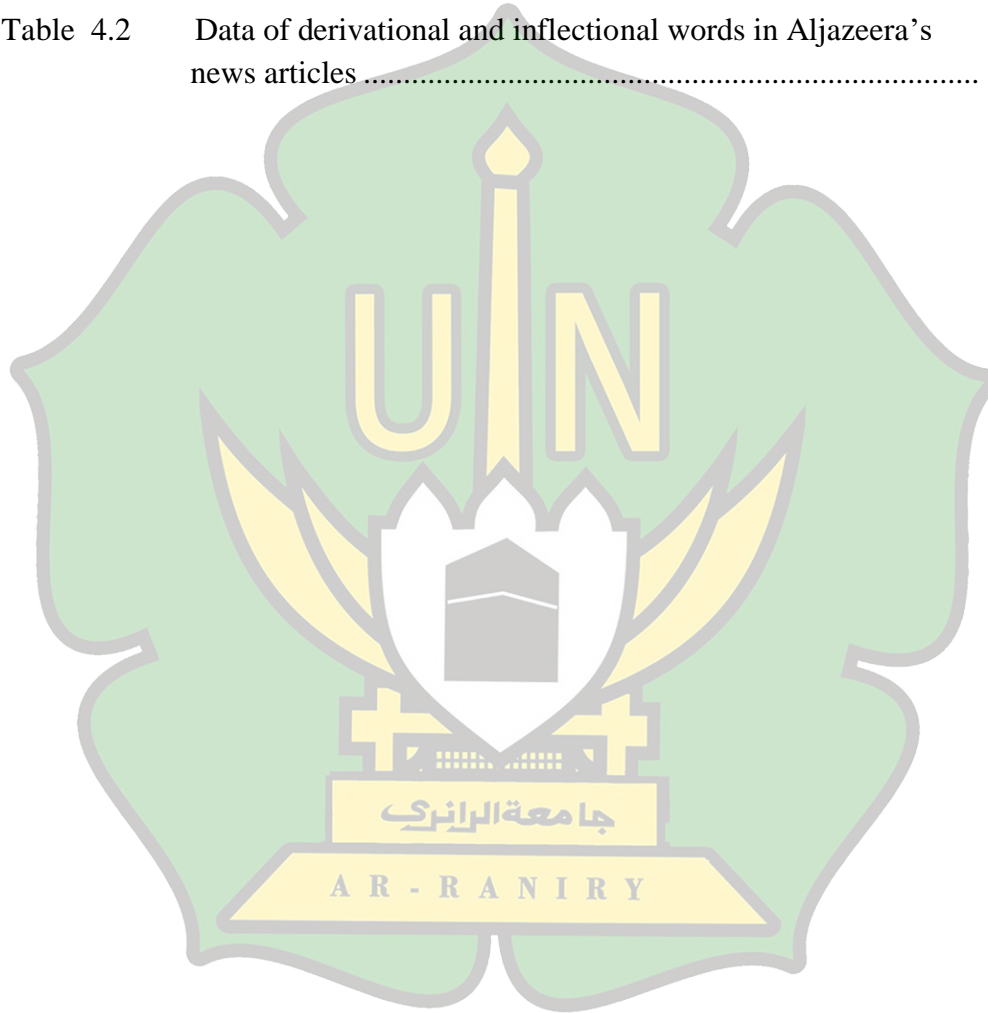
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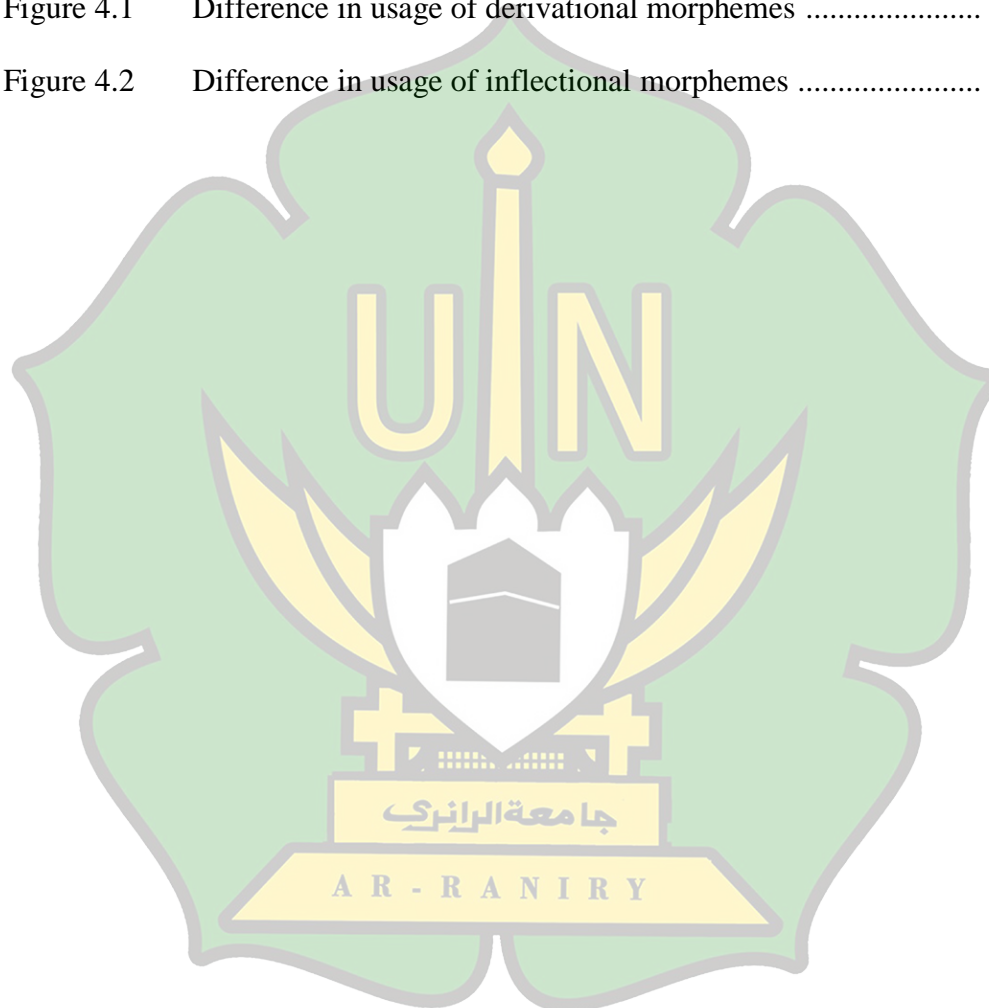
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents introduction of study which consists of background of study, research question, research aim, scope of study, significance of the study and research terminologies.

A. Background of Study

Currently, the use of technology makes it very easy for humans to access everything, including accessing information. With various platforms available, people can quickly get information based on the topics they are interested in. With electronic news, readers can get information by reading news anytime and anywhere. This is certainly very different from the old days when people had to buy newspapers to get information. Harper (2010) states that the technology changes give the impact of news media organization and change it into a better way of operating which known as the digital news. The development of digital news is also proliferating throughout the country. The most frequently accessed digital news are CNN and Aljazeera. These two platforms have different news agendas related to international that is currently being discussed.

Talking about news is undoubtedly related to the information presented excitingly. Usually, journalists package news using language that is easy to understand and also uses exciting words. It aims to attract the curiosity of readers to read the article. The use of exciting words is related to the use of affixation. Affixation has a crucial role in writing an article such as, inflectional affixes

related to a speech or information context, e.g. suffix *-ing* in *shrinking*. In contrast, derivational affixes change the meaning and the classification of a word, e.g. prefix *non-* in *non-essential* and suffix *-ly* in *respectively* derivational morpheme is the formation of words which causes semantic changes by converting the grammatical form and relates to suffix or prefix (Critten et al., 2014). Whereas, the morpheme which changes the meaning without changes the word class and affects the people, time, and process known as inflectional morpheme (Allerton, 2017).

Although affixation can make the reader interested, the reader's lack of knowledge about affixation makes it difficult for the reader to understand the article, especially in the use of derivational affixation. This happens because the function of derivational affixes can change the meaning and the classification of a word. Then one of the goals of morpheme is to increase the knowledge of the reader's vocabulary when reading an article, but if this theory is difficult to understand the goal cannot be achieved. Nagy (2005) and Anglin (1993) state that knowledge of morphemic analysis can serve to enforce and increase the vocabulary. Moreover, it is the most stable determinant of success to comprehend the reading, vocabulary and way to spelling (Baumann et al., 2003; Baumann et al., 2002; Guo et al., 2011; Mountain, 2005; Cunningham & Allington, 2007; Nation, 1990; Bauer & Nation, 1993; Schmitt, 2008; Wagner et al., 2007).

In addition, this research is interesting because the attractiveness of a news story depends on the use of the words, which is related to the use of morpheme theory in language. Then by understanding the affixation, the reader can find out

the exciting words used in conveying the news to attract the reader's attention. In addition, by understanding this theory, the readers will quickly gain new vocabulary knowledge.

There are many previous studies that have been conducted. First, the study is entitled “Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Jakarta Post” that was conducted by Maulidina, Indriyani & Mardewi (2019) in which there are 4 types of derivations and 7 types of inflections found in the text. Second, other research focusing on this topic was conducted by Abrar (2014) entitled “Derivation of Indonesian Language in Three Indonesian Texts”. Types of derivational process consists of suffix, prefix, and circumfix. The derivation by the addition of suffix is the most dominant use in the text. The another research entitled “An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News from Tempo.co” which was conducted by Fitria (2020). This study concluded that derivational morpheme more appears than inflectional morpheme with a very large different percentage.

Although several studies have been conducted with related topic yet with different object of articles and media provider would give different findings. The focus of study is to figure out derivational and inflectional morphemes in CNN and Aljazeera news on Covid 19 and Terrorisms issues.

B. Research Question

Based on the background discussed above, the two research questions can be stated as follow:

1. What are the types of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in CNN's and Aljazeera's news in reporting COVID 19 and Terrorism ?
2. Are there any differences in using derivational and inflectional morphemes between CNN's and Aljazeera's news in reporting COVID 19 and Terrorism ?

C. Research Aim

The aim of this research is to answer the research questions of the study. Therefore, the purposes of this research are:

1. To identify types of derivational and inflectional process that found in CNN's and Aljazeera's news in reporting COVID 19 and Terrorism
2. To find out the differences in using derivational and inflectional morphemes between CNN's and Aljazeera's news in reporting COVID 19 and Terrorism

D. Scope of the Study

This study focuses on the types and the differences in using derivational and inflectional morphemes between CNN's and Aljazeera's news edition November – December 2020. These articles are concerned with the most discussed issues in 2020. Specifically, the issues about Covid 19 pandemic and

Terrorism. The articles from CNN's news are Coronavirus cases fell by roughly 30% during England's lockdown and Rich countries are hoarding Covid-19 vaccines and leaving the developing world behind, People's Vaccine Alliance warns. Then, the articles from Aljazeera's news are Canada receives first shipment of Moderna Covid Vaccines and Kabul bomb attack kills women, children; law maker wounded.

E. Significance of the Study

The result of this research is expected to be beneficial for several aspects namely English language learners and other researchers:

1. *English Language Learners*

It is expected that this study will be useful to enrich the knowledge of derivational and inflectional processes. As a result, students can use derivation and inflection properly, both in spoken and written. Another significance of this study is the English Education Department students can use this study as the reference for further studies concerning with morphology, one of linguistics branches. They can get knowledge about the derivational and inflectional morpheme from quite different sources or materials.

2. *Other Researchers*

This study can be useful for other researchers, especially as the reference when they conduct other studies which is related to derivational and inflectional morpheme. In addition, this study can stimulate them to do more researchers relating to derivations and inflections morpheme with different object.

F. Research Terminology

Terminology related to this study is provided below to avoid the misunderstanding in this study.

1. *Morpheme*

Hippisley and Stump (2017) state that morpheme is the simplest contentful unit. It means that morpheme is the minimum element which has been seen as smallest unit in English language. Furthermore, Gennetti and Adelman (2014, p. 72) defines that “morpheme is a section of word which has an own meaning and affect to the meaning of the word that is added”. In other words, morpheme is the minimal element which has meaning and grammatical function that might change either the meaning or the grammatical.

2. *Derivational Morpheme*

Fromkin (2014) asserts that derivational morpheme refer to bound morphemes added to a root or stem, it adds meaning. It means that derivational morpheme creates new word with new meaning. Based on the explanation from Fromkin *et.al* (2003), bound morphemes like – *ify*, – *cation*, – *ity*, – *ure*, – *ment*, etc. are called derivational morphemes when they are combined to a root morpheme or stem”.

3. *Inflectional Morpheme*

Van Patten and Benati (2010) define that inflectional morpheme is a morphology process that refers to adding elements to a word that do not change the word's function or meaning, but it changes the grammatical function of the

base word. The inflectional morpheme might serve as grammatical device that refer to things such as number, tense, person, plurality, singularity, and forth on the sentence.

4. *CNN*

Cable News Network (CNN) website is the best and popular website that provides many online news articles. It is the website of United States which is included in one of the site that most accessed by people because serving and reporting most trusted facts or news from around the world. Specifically, the latest news about national, political, social, economic, international, sports, and technology.

5. *Aljazeera*

Aljazeera is a website in Qatar which is owned by the Aljazeera Media Network. It is a global news organization with 80 bureaus around the world. It is one of the websites in the Arab world, over the Saudi Arabia sponsored Middle East Broadcasting Centre (MBC) and London's Arab News Network (ANN). As the result, it is known as the media which serves many influential news articles in the whole region. Honest and fair reporting is the main characteristic of the Aljazeera website.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses the theoretical framework that consists of statements of literature, some relevant previous studies related to this research and conceptual framework of this study.

A. Morpheme

1. *Definition of Morpheme*

Morpheme is one of the minimal substances in the morphology. The morpheme arrangements under the morphology of language including all communication of the words or part of the words. Manova (2018, p. 2) notes that “morpheme is a word or a meaningful piece of word that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts again”. The morpheme consists of a sequence of one or more phonemes. The word “morpheme” itself comes from the Greek. This word is composed of two morphemes, “morph” which means form and “eme” which is hard to characterize outside linguistic theory. Linguists state a morpheme is the smallest component of language which has its own meaning. The example words like banana, wiggle, or yellow are morphemes. Moreover, it becomes different if there are any additional words, the prefixes such as *re-* and *pre-* and suffixes such as *-ize* and *-er* (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011).

According to Katamba (2006) in Situmorang & Arifin (2012, p. 17), “morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in word, sentence, meaning, and grammatical structure”.

“If we add un- to that word believable, we have yet another word, this one with the opposite meaning: un-believable not able to be believed. Each of the meaningful parts of a word, like believe, -able, and un-, is called a morpheme” (Genetti & Adelman, 2014, p. 72). It can be summarized that morpheme is the smallest component of English linguistic which has meaning. It is included into word and part of word. Then, it also has the grammatical function that able to cause the change both meanings and grammatical features.

2. Types of morpheme

Fromkin (2003) states that morpheme is divided into two types, free morpheme and bound morpheme.

a. Free morpheme

Yule (2006) defines that free morpheme is a kind of morpheme which is able to stand alone by itself as the single word, for example the words “open” and “tour”. Free morpheme may appear with other bound morphemes attached to them, the important thing, though they do not require to have others morpheme. The free morpheme has two types which included lexical morpheme (open class) and functional morpheme (closed class). Lexical morpheme is morpheme which has lexical meaning; new example can be freely added. It denotes the content of words such as noun, verb, adjective and adverb. Functional morpheme specifies grammatical relations and has little or no semantic content; new examples are rarely added. It denotes concept such as pronoun, preposition, conjunction, and article.

b. Bound morpheme

Yule (2006) defines that bound morpheme is morphemes which can not stand by themselves. Usually, this type must be attached to another morpheme. They may attach at the beginning, the end, in the middle, or both at the beginning and end of a word. It is the process of changing lexemes become complex words Harimurti, 2007). McCarthy (2006, as cited in Nurjanah, Ramdhaniah, & Efransyah, 2018) states that a process of bound morpheme is Affixation.

Byrd and Mint (2010) state affixation is also called as the affix which is the process of word formation that is commonly can construct the numbers of new words. It is the letters which are added before, after, or within to a root word, stem, and base. It can change the grammatical function and the meaning of the words. The affixes are classified into prefix, infix, suffix, and circumfix in which prefix and suffix are the main types that commonly used in the English language. As the result, it simply two types are discussed.

1. Prefix

Prefix can be defined as the affix which is placed before the base word (free morpheme) (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010). Rowe & Levin (2016) and Brown & Miller (2013) also say that prefix is an affix that is attached into beginning of the root. Prefix can be divided into four types (Plag, 2003). This classification focusses on its semantic meaning.

The first is number prefix which gauges the meaning the meaning of the word or the base word. It also relates to the amount, quantity, or scope, for example, ‘one or single’ (e.g., mono- in *monotonous* and uni- in *unidirectional*), ‘two or double’ (e.g., duo- in *duologue*, du- in *duplex*, di- in *dipole*, and bi- in *bilingual*), ‘three or triple’ (e.g., tri- in *tripartite*), ‘many’ (e.g., poly- in *polytheism* and multi- in *multimedia*), ‘half’ (e.g., semi- in *semicircle*, hemi- in *hemisphere*, and demi- in *demigod*), ‘small’ (e.g., micro- in *microsurgery* and mini- in *miniseries*), ‘large’ (e.g., macro- in *macromolecules* and over in *oversleep*), ‘to excess’ (e.g., hyper in *hypercritical* ‘not sufficiently’ (e.g., under- in *underpayment*).

The second type is locative prefix or which known as prefix of place. It determines the place, relative place, and relative direction of action or objects, such as circum- means ‘around’ (e.g., *circumnavigate*, *circumlocution*), inter- means ‘between’ or in between (e.g., *interracial*, *interbreed*), intra- means ‘inside’ (e.g., *intramural*, *intravenous*), mid- means ‘middle’ (e.g., *midfield*, *midway*), trans- means ‘across’ (e.g., *transatlantic*, *transnational*), retro- means ‘backwards’ (e.g., *retroflex*, *retrorocket*), out- means ‘outside’ or out of (e.g., *outdoor*, *outgrow*), fore- means ‘in front or front part of’ (e.g., *forefinger*, *foreskin*), sub- means ‘below’ (e.g., *subsoil*, *subway*).

The third type is temporal prefix that is known as prefix of order. This prefix relates to the time, for example ante-, fore-, pre- means 'before' (e.g., *antechamber*, *foregone*, *prepay*), neo- means new (e.g., neo in *neoconservative*, *neocolonialism*), post- means after (e.g., *postmodern*, *postwar*), re- means 'again or back' (e.g., reprint, reapply).

The last type is negative prefix which shows the negation. This prefix is also one way to make the negative statements, for example a- and non- mean 'not' (e.g., *amoral*, *noninterference*), then reversative or privative prefix, such as de- means 'reverse action' (e.g., *decriminalize*, *deselect*), another one is opposing prefix, like anti- means 'against' (e.g., *antimissile*, *antisocial*), counter means 'in opposition to' (e.g., *counterespionage*, *counteract*), contra means 'contrasting' (e.g., *contraindicate*, *contraindicate*).

2. Suffix

Affix which is added to the back of the main or base words is known as suffix, in which aims to construct the new words (Aarts *et al.*, 2014). Haspelmath & Sims (2010) state that the base word which is followed by affix is known as suffix. It can be defined a letter or a group of letters added to the end of words to alter its meaning or grammatical function. The words consist of one or more than one prefix or suffix (Lieber, 2016), for example the word '*assist-ant-s*', contains two suffixes: *-ans* (meaning, 'person who...') and *-s*

(meaning ‘more than one...’) and *assist-* is the root or base. Suffix is categorized into four types namely nominal suffix, verbal suffix, adverbial suffix, and adjectival suffix.

a. Nominal suffix

It is a type of suffix which aims to change the verbs, adjectives, and nouns become to abstract nouns. Abstract noun is refer to the things which can not be seen or experienced e.g., quality, concept, idea, even and event (Yuzo, 2019). Plag (2010) also states that abstract noun concern to the result of doings and simply doings. The kind of nominal suffix *-age* in carriage, *-al* in dismissal, *-ance/-ence/-* in riddance/consequence *ancy/-ency* in infancy/currency, *-ant* in applicant, *-ce/-cy* in convergence/efficiency, *-dom* in freedom, *-ee* in biographee, *-eer* in musketeer, *-er/-or* in informer/director, *-(e)ry* in slavery, *-ess* in anchoress, *-ful* in plateful, *-hood* in moslemhood, *-(i)an/-ean* in Mongolian/European, *-ing* in building, *-ion* in infection, *-ism* in tourism, *-ist* in artist, *-ity* in opportunity, *-ment* in amusement, *-ness* in smoothness, and *-ship* in leadership.

b. Verbal suffix

It changes the categories like adjectives and nouns become to verbs forms. It means that the verb formation that constructed from adjective or noun. The examples of verbal suffix consists of four classification again, for example the word *-ate* in complicate, *-en* in harden, *-fy* in clarify, *-ise/-ize* in economise/industrialize.

c. Adjectival suffix

The function is to change the noun or verb into adjective form. In English, adjectival suffix divided into two types that are relational adjectives and qualitative adjective. Relational adjectives link the noun and adjective to the root of derived adjective while qualitative adjective is adopt the qualitative meaning and qualitative sense (Plag, 2010). The examples of adjective suffix, e.g *-able/-ible* in drinkable/flexible, *-al, -en, -ese* in brutal, broken, chinese, *-ful, -i, -ic* in forgetful, iraqi, islamic, *-ish, -ive, -ian* in british, productive, canadian, *-less, -ly, -ous, -y* in homeless, daily, famous, cloudy.

d. Adverbial suffix

Adverbial suffix is a category of suffix which is added at the end of the word that aims to indicate it as the adverb. It can be formed from adjectives and nouns. The examples of adverb suffix can be divided into several types namely *-ly* in hopefully, *-ily* in voluntarily, *-ally* in accademically, *-wise* in clockwise, and *-ward(s)* in homeward(s).

B. Derivational morpheme

Derivational morpheme refers to the bound morpheme which is attached into the base word or root. It can construct the new word and change the meaning or function of the base word. Moreover, it may shift its part of speech. Commonly, the derivational process occurs at the beginning or at the end of a word (Critten et al., 2014). Van patten & Benati (2010, as cited in Yusuf, 2017) note derivational process discusses about the way or process of new words are constructed from

other words. Besides changing the meaning, this process is able to changing syntactic function.

Fromkin *et al.* (2003) mentions that the characteristic of derivational morpheme is clear semantic content. It means, there is not word, but simply like content word. The additional of this word dinto the base word or root can change the meaning and grammatical class than the original word, for instance, when the suffix *-able* is added to the verb 'desire', the verb 'desire' become the adjective 'desirable'. In addition, the bound morpheme e.g. *-ify*, *-cation*, *-ity*, *-ure*, *-ment*, *etc* are the derivational morpheme when they are added to the base word, a new word with a new meaning is derived.

According to Fromkin *et al.* (2014), there are 3 variations of derivational morpheme :

1. ***Noun derivation***

Noun derivation is the process of forming a noun from other vocabulary by adding affixes such as prefixes or suffixes to the base word. The noun obtained from this noun derivation process comes from adjective, verb, and noun itself. The affixes indicating the change verb to noun e.g. *-age*, *-al*, *-ance*, *-ence*, *(e)ry*, *-ment*, *-t*, *-tion*, *-sion*, *-ure*, *-ant*, *-ent*, *-er*, *-or*, *-eer*, *-(i)an*, *-arian*, and *-ist* for example, the base verb word *predict* is added by suffix *ion* becoming prediction as noun. The affixes indicating the change adjective to noun e.g. , *-ness*, *-ity* *-dom*, and *-ist*, for example the adjective word *lazy* is added by suffix *ness* becoming *laziness*. The affixes indicating the change noun to other noun e.g. *-hood*, *dom-* *-ism*, *-ship*, *-ity*, *-age*, *-ine*, *-n*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *im-*, *-in*, *mis-*, *non-*, *pre-*, *sub-*, *mono-* and

auto- for example, the base noun word *behaviour* is added by prefix *mis* becoming *misbehaviour*.

2. Adjective derivation

Adjective derivation is the construction process of adjective word from some base types, namely adjective, verb, and noun. This process is followed by the additional affixes both prefix and suffix. The affixes showing the change adjective to other adjective e.g., *in-*, *-ish*, *-like*, *a-*, *semi-*, *sub-*, *dis-*, *un-*, *im-*, *il-*, and *ir-* such as the adjective word *accurate* is combined by the prefix *-in* and becoming *inaccurate*. The affixes indicating the change noun to adjective e.g., *-(i)al*, *-ar*, *-ary*, *-ery*, *-ed*, *-en*, *-esque*, *-ful*, *-ic(al)*, *-ish*, *-istic*, *-less*, *-like*, *-ly*, *-ous*, *-ward*, *-wide*, *-y*, *-anti*, and *pre-*, for example, the verb base *educate* becomes the adjective base *educational* after adding the suffix *-al*. Then, the adjective derivation which constructed by the verb as base. There are some affixes in this process, e.g., *-able*, *-ible*, *-ive*, *-ory*, *-y*, *-ent*, *-ant*, *-ed*, *-ile*, *-ing*, *-ive*, *-(at)ory*, *pre-*, and *non-*. The example of this kind is the word *picture* becomes *picturesque* after the additional of the affix *esque* at the last of base word.

3. Verb derivation

Verb derivation is the process the change the adjective and noun become the verb. It also includes the change from verb into other verb. The verb forms that formed from adjective by adding affixes e.g., *-en*, *-ize*, *-ate*, *-ify*, *en-*, and *be-*. for example, the verb *endear* which constructed by the adjective base *dear*, because of the addition *en*. The verb forms that formed from verb by adding e.g., *re-*, *mis-*, *auto-*, and *un-*, for example the verb *autodestruct* which constructed by

the verb base *destruct* because the addition of prefix *auto*. The last is verb derivation which constructed by noun. It can be formed by adding the affixes *en-*, *be-*, *re-*, *-ify*, *-ize*, *-en*, and *-ate*, for example the verb *vaccinate* which constructed by the noun base *vaccine* because the addition of affix *ate* at the last of word.

4. *Adverb derivation*

Adverb derivation is a process which changes the part of speech of a word into an adverb by adding affix. This process is simply takes an adjective as base to be changed into an adverb. it can be indicated by the additional of suffix *-ly*. The example if this kind, the adjective word *exact* becomes adverb *exactl* after adding the affix *-ly* at the end of the base word.

C. **Inflectional Morpheme**

Inflectional morpheme is bound morpheme which changes the grammatical function of the base word. These do not affect the class word, but focus on the detail of the person, the time, and the process of an action in the sentence (Allerton, 2017). Van Patten and Benati (2010) also states that inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that change the word's function or meaning but might serve as a grammatical device to things like person, number, tense, plurality, and so on. For example, plural *-s* or *-es* included in the inflection added to countable nouns to indicate that the number of the nouns is plural (e.g hospital - hospitals, watch - watches) and *-ing* added to verb which shows progressive (e.g monitor – monitoring, remove – removing). In addition, the inflectional affix includes all suffix. It is different with derivational affix which consist of both

suffix and prefix (Akmajian, *et al*, 2001). Fromkin et.al., (2014) divided the variations of inflectional into 3 classifications:

1. Noun inflection

Noun inflection is the change of form a noun to show the different grammatical form. Type of noun inflection consists of number and possessive case. The number refers to the quantity of noun in which singular (only one) or plural (more than one). It can be identified by adding the suffixes *s* or *es* at the base word. The use these suffixes depends on the word ends *-in, -s, -ch, -x, -z* for suffix *-es* and for almost all other nouns added *-s* to pluralize. It can be seen from the example, singular noun *jacket* that added by *-s* becoming *jackets* as plural noun. Then, singular noun *glass* which has word end *-s* added suffix *-es* becoming *glasses* as plural noun. while the possessive type is noun inflection which used to showing possession (i.e., ownership). It usually shown by adding suffix *'s* to the end of base word, such as the noun word *governor* attached by the suffix *'s* and it becomes *governor's* which identify the ownership.

2. Verb inflection

Verb inflection is the process of form a verb in which item is added to the base form of a word to presents grammatical function. There are 4 categories of base form which follow verbal inflection process, past tense, third singular person/noun, present progressive, and past partisiple. The past tense shows situation in time, actually something occurs in the past. In verbal inflection, it can be indicated by addition of suffix *-ed*, for example the verb *establish* becomes

established. However, it is similar with the past participle or passive voice category.

Usually, past participle is used to express a past event that has present consequences and passive voice is category that involves the relationship of subject and object in a sentence or clause in which object of an action into the subject of a sentence. This category is also attached by the suffix *-ed*, for example *implement* becomes *implemented*. But, there are some words which is inflected with other suffix, such as *-n* in verb *know* becomes *known*. Then, present progressive which indicates the progressive aspect. It refers to current situation The suffix *-ing* always indicates the progressive aspect. It can be seen in the base word *strike* attached by the suffix *-ing* and becomes *striking* as progressive aspect.

The last, third singular person or noun that is grammatical and semantic category applying to pronoun or noun and used in describing the ordinal numbers that show the position of something that is part of a group of things. The third singular noun is can be identified by the additional of suffix *-s* or *-es* to describe the action, for example *connect* that attached suffix *-s* becomes *connects* and *wash* which has word end *sh* is attached by suffix *-es* becomes *washes*

3. Adjective inflection

Adjective inflection is the process of form an adjective from other adjective. There are 2 categories of adjective inflection such as comparative degree and superlative degree. Comparative degree is applied to compare one noun to another noun. It usually shown by adding suffix *-er* at the adjective base, for example *long* is attached by suffix *-er* becomes *longer*. Superlative degree is

used to compare three or more nouns. It is indicated by adding suffix *-est* at the adjective base, for example the word *straight* becomes *straightest* after added suffix *-es*.

D. News article

Sumandiria (2004) defines article as a writing which contains of someone's opinion that examines the problem. Usually, the problem is actual and controversial with purpose to influence, inform, convince and entertain the readers. While news is unusual incident, ordinary event which is experienced by unusual person, event which seems paradoxical, the normal thing but does not open the eyes of many people, important thing, urgent thing, something that jolts, something that is fun, something that is dangerous, and tragedy which captures humanity (Masri, 2008, p. 58). It means that news is really necessary because of its impact on society and people need to know, even they want to know it.

Based on the definition above it can be summarized that news article is the writing in the form of a discussion of things that interests a number of people in the society. There are many of news articles in the world which include both printed and online news articles, such as The Guardian, New York Times, CNN, BBC, Aljazeera, etc. The CNN and Aljazeera are news article that are analyzed in this study.

CNN is news channel from the United States which was founded in 1980 by the US media conglomerate, namely Ted Turner. At first, CNN was the first channel to broadcast 24 hour news coverage and the first news channel in the United States. This channel also has many sites and usually broadcasts more often

from its headquarters at CNN center in Atlanta, Time Warner Center in New York, and studios in Washington, D.C. CNN is owned by its central company namely WarnerMedia News and it is a division of WarnerMedia News and Sports. Besides that, this media also developed website for news article. It is the best and popular website that provides many online news. This website is known as one of the site that most accessed by people from 212 countries and territories because serving and reporting most trusted facts or news from around the world. Specifically, the latest news about national, political, social, economic, international, sports, and technology.

Aljazeera is a media network from Doha, Qatar which founded in November 1996 by Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Tsani. The foundation of this media is a response to the strong control toward newspapers and television by the governments of the Arab League member states and the lack of a free press. It means that Aljazeera wants to be a news media that stands independently.

Nowadays, Aljazeera becomes the popular media since 11 September 2001. The scale of the number of viewers is estimated to reach 50 million viewers because it is the only politically independent media in the Middle East. Aljazeera has several channels and websites which serves many breaking news both in Arabic and English. Aljazeera.com is the main web address for the aljazeera English. It is an English language website for Aljazeera which report many live online news updates from around the world such as current issues, bussiness, political, and sports.

Therefore, the regional differences of the two platforms cause news articles have different topic agendas. Then, the agenda of the topics discussed or presented affects the reporting style of the news media. This is related to the use of the word in reporting the news to make news interesting so that readers become interested. Specifically, the use of affixation such as derivational affixes and inflectional affixes in CNN and Aljazeera are also different.

E. Previous Studies

Morphemes have received rising attention in research. There are several related studies on the use of morphemes, especially derivational and inflectional in news media, (e.g., Maulidina, Indriyani, & Mardewi, 2019; Abrar, 2014; Fitria, 2020). The theme of analysis above is similar. Maulidina, Indriyani, & Mardewi (2019) analyzed about types of morpheme concerned to Victoria Fromkin theory, those are derivational and inflectional morphemes in the Jakarta Post newspaper. Then, the research by Abrar (2014) which is simply analyzed one type of morpheme, derivational process in Indonesian texts of Semarang Metro. The another research doing by Fitria (2020) discussed the use and functions of derivational and inflectional morphemes in news articles from Tempo.co.

The research conducted by Maulidina, Indriyani, & Mardewi (2019) tried to find out which word formed by derivational morpheme, which word formed by inflectional morpheme, how the indicated word formed, and what kind of alteration are found. While Abrar (2014) done study about derivation affixes found and the most derivation words found in three Indonesian text published on

January 7th 2012. Then, a study conducted by Fitria (2020) related to the use and functions of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in 15 news from the news section Life & Style, Food and Art & Culture in year 2019 and 2020.

All the research above applied descriptive qualitative method. The research activities when analyzing morphemes in the Jakarta Post namely searching related materials from several sources, analyzing the articles, adding the scratch on the relevant words, verifying the data based to the theory of Victoria Fromkin, and agglomerating the words on the table. Then, the research about three Indonesian texts also done several stages including collected or described the data naturally which known as synchronic descriptive and analyzed the data used substitution or agih method. After that, the research discussing about morpheme in Tempo.co focus on generating and developing descriptions or explanations. The researcher used document analysis for collecting the data and three steps which includes reducing unimportant data, displaying the data into a table, and summarizing the result of this study descriptively.

Based on result of the research in the articles from the Jakarta Post, there are not all types of derivational and inflectional morphemes found. The derivational included noun to noun, verb to noun, adjective to adverb, and verb to verb. While inflectional morpheme found, e.g., possessive, progressive, past tense, superlative, plural, third person singular, present, and past participle. After that, the study about Indonesian text found that the types of derivations, for example, prefix peN-, suffix -an, circumfix ke-an, prefix ber-, and suffix -kan. The another

research showed that inflectional morpheme is the most dominant used in the selected news of Tempo.co in total morphemes found as 260 words.

Table 1. Noun-forming suffix			Table 2. Adjective-forming suffix		
Suffix	Meaning	Example	Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ion	state of being	education, production, consideration, conversation, provision, discussion, infection, appreciation, communication, information, collection, operation, restriction, and presentation	-able	being 'able'	reasonable, comfortable
-ment	condition of	management, government, development, agreement, enactment, employment	-al	relating to	cultural, official, nutritional, educational, personal
-ist	one who	psychologist	-ful	full of	pleasant, peaceful, beautiful
-ship	condition of	partnership	-ic	characteristic	economic, artistic
-er	one who	producer	-cal	relating to	psychological, physical, historical
			-ous	characterized by	religious
Table 3. Adverb-forming suffix			Table 4. Verb-forming prefix		
Suffix	Meaning	Example	Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ly	with	digitally, physically, mentally, properly, specifically, heavily, regularly, equally, elderly, constantly, generally, especially, potentially, collectively, certainly, productively, healthily, swiftly, uniquely, commonly, previously, temporarily, nearly, widely, normally, financially, badly, relatively, increasingly and specifically	un-	not	unwanted
			mis-	not	misconception

Figure 1.1. Example of finding “Derivational morphemes” (Fitria, 2020, p. 149-151)

The three studies above have discussed about the morphological process in English language which concerns to the identification of language construction. These studies focus on the use and functions of morpheme type, namely derivational and inflectional morphemes that found in news media. The source of data in this study is different from previous studies which have been described. They analyzed the Jakarta Post newspapers, Semarang Metro newspaper and Tempo.co. However, this study analyzes the news about Covid 19 and Terrorism covered by the news articles from CNN and Aljazeera.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the method of this research, which includes the research design, source of data and procedure of analyzing data in order to bring accurate and valid result to the study.

A. Research Design

Research design is one thing which must be determined after identifying the research topic and formulating the questions. It means that choosing the appropriate design is perhaps the most crucial decision made by researchers. In this study, the appropriate approach used is same as that researchers conducted in previous studies. It uses the qualitative research method. Qualitative research is a kind of research that does not use statistical procedures. “It is a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning” (Shank, 2002, p. 5). Systematic means “planned, ordered, and public” in which it follows the rules approved by members of the qualitative research community. Empirical means that this research is based on the world of experience. Inquiry means that the efforts made by researchers to understand how others make sense of their experiences. In other words, qualitative research focuses on attempting to make senses or to interpret things (interpretative). It is done descriptively by elaboration in the form of words than numbers. Furthermore, this research priorities on the process rather than result. The qualitative data is needed to answer the research questions which discussed

about the types and the differences in using derivational and inflectional morphemes between CNN's and Aljazeera's news in reporting COVID 19 and Terrorism

B. Material of Analysis

The data of this study is collected from CNN's and Aljazeera's new in edition November – December 2020. These are chosen as the source of material because the most trusted and well known news platforms in the world. They have good quality which can be proven by high quantity of people from many country and territories have accessed them. The CNN's news concerned with articles on Covid 19 pandemic issue. It is the new case that is occurring all over the world. Then, the Aljazeera's news articles related to terrorism issue in which many attacks were happening during that time. As the result, these themes become headlines in the platforms. The articles from CNN's news are *Coronavirus cases fell by roughly 30% during England's lockdown* and *Rich countries are hoarding Covid-19 vaccines and leaving the developing world behind, People's Vaccine Alliance warns*. Then, the articles from Aljazeera's news are *Canada receives first shipment of Moderna Covid Vaccines* and *Kabul bomb attack kills women, children; law maker wounded*.

C. Data Collection

In collecting data needed, the way used is documentation or document analysis. Document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating document both printed and electronic (computer based and internet transmitted) material (Bowen, 2009). Documents contain text and images which have been

recorded without a researcher's intervention. The data in this study is the Covid-19 and Terrorism issues in CNN and Aljazeera.

The following steps concerned to the proces of data collection conducted in news articles from CNN and Aljazeera. First, searching the news about Covid 19 in www.cnn.com and Terrorism news in www.aljazeera.com. Second, choosing the news which relate to data needs. Third, determining the words which contained derivations and inflections. In this part, it used Fromkin's theory to select data. Third, listing all the derivations and inflections found in table to make it easier to be analyzed.

D. Data Analysis Procedure

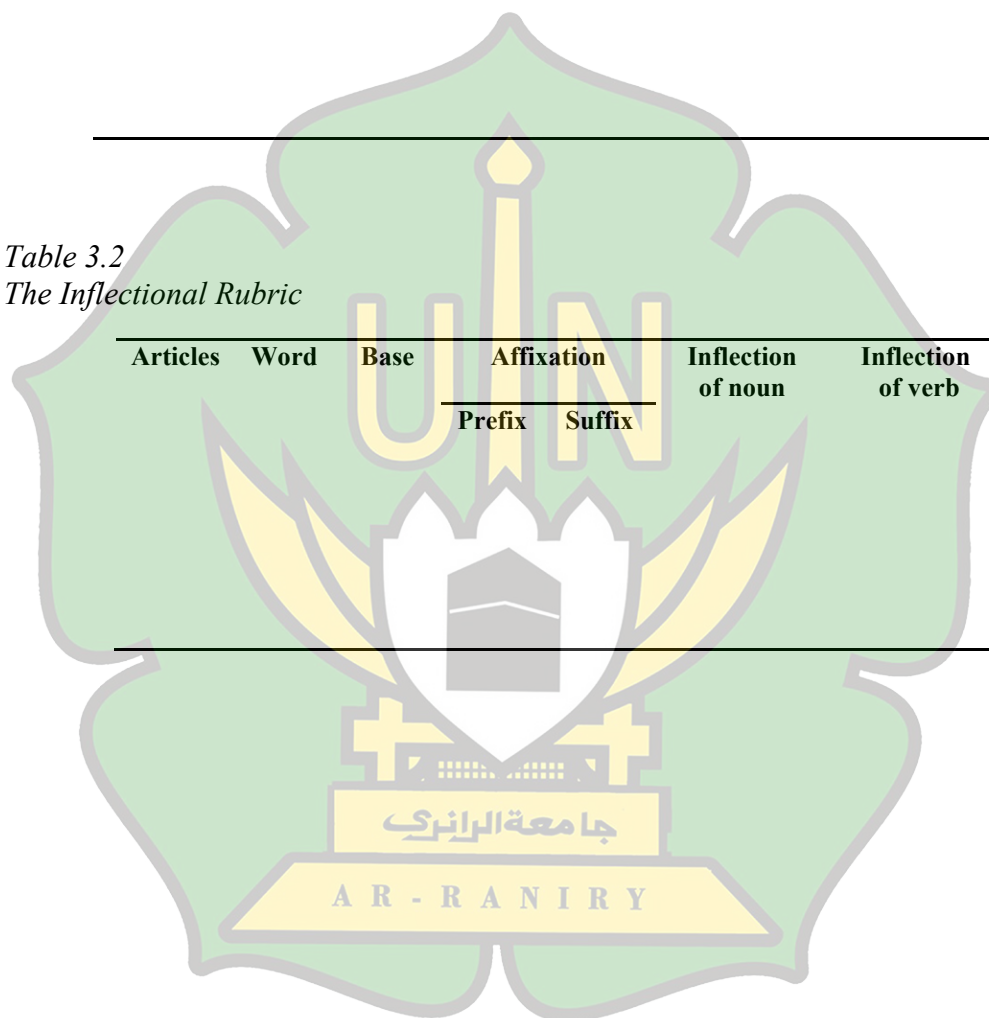
This study adopted several steps that is similiar with some procedure implemented in the previous studies. First, identifying the data selected included into derivations and inflections process. Second, classifying each type of them into some variations of derivational and inflectional again which refered to theory of Fromkin. This step was used to answer the first research questions about the kinds of derivational and inflectional morpheme found. Third, changing to percentage the data found in both articles to get differences in using morphemes between CNN and Aljazeera. Fourth, decribing the data into diagrams toward the calculation results in using derivational and inflectional morphemes. The last, drawing the conclusion based on analysis to complete the study about derivationals and inflectionals morphemes in CNN and Aljazeera news.

Table 3.1
The Derivational Rubric

Articles	Word	Base	Affixation		Derivation of noun	Derivation of adjective	Derivation of verb	Derivation of adverb
			Prefix	Suffix				

Table 3.2
The Inflectional Rubric

Articles	Word	Base	Affixation		Inflection of noun	Inflection of verb	Derivation of adjective
			Prefix	Suffix			



CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the results of the research analysis which contains of data analysis and discussion. The data analysis were provided to answer the statement of problem so that the findings can be reached and discussed as the final result.

A. Data Analysis

1. *Derivational and inflectional morphemes in CNN's news on COVID 19.*

Based on data obtained from two news articles of CNN's media reporting COVID 19, it found that there were 52 derivational words and 140 inflectional words. The divisions of derivational contained of 2 words of prefixes and 50 words of suffixes, meanwhile the inflectional simply contained of suffixes. They were described in Table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1
Data of derivational and inflectional words in CNN's news articles

CNN's news articles	Derivation		Inflection
	Suffixes	Prefixes	Suffixes
1. Coronavirus cases fell by roughly 30% during England's lockdown.	25	1	74
2. Rich countries are hoarding Covid-19 vaccines and leaving the developing world behind, People's Vaccine Alliance warns	25	1	66
Total	50	2	140

The Table 4.1 above shows the finding of derivational and inflectional affixes found in CNN's news articles. Based on the table, the use of inflectional suffixes were more dominant than derivational suffixes or derivational prefixes. The derivational suffixes found were *-al*, *-ing*, *-ed*, *-ion*, *-ity*, *-r*, *-ly*, *-cy*, *-ment*, *-or*, *-th*, *-ist*, *-y* and *-ous*. Meanwhile, the derivational suffixes were *un-* and *non-*. The types of inflectional suffixes found namely *-s*, *-es*, *-ed*, *-ing*, *- 's*, *-en*, *-er* and *-est*.

1.1. The analysis of derivational in CNN's news on COVID 19

There are 52 words on two CNN's articles belong to derivational process from 4 variations of it. It contained of 21 derivation of noun, 17 derivation of

adjective, 1 derivation of verb, and 13 derivation of adverb. It can be concluded that the derivation of noun as the type of derivation which most often occurs in this news articles. These were the examples of this kind which would be explained below:

1.1.1. Noun to adjective

There were 3 suffixes which transformed noun to adjective. The type of suffixes such as *-al*, *-ed*, *-y* found in the articles from CNN's news media on Covid 19. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“Coronavirus cases dropped by around 30 % in England during the country's second *national* lockdown, researchers say.” (article 1, line 2)

“England will return to a *tiered* system on Wednesday.” (article 1, line 18)

“another leading candidate whose trials have demonstrated high rate of efficacy...have been acquired by *wealthy* countries” (article 2, line 27)

The underlined words above were adjectives derived from the words *nation*, *tier*, and *wealth* as noun. It could be indicated from the additional of the suffixes *-al*, *-ed*, and *-y* at the last of base words. It changed the grammatical form and the meaning of the base word.

1.1.2. Adjective to adjective

There were 3 morphemes which changed adjective to noun. These consisted of prefixes *non-*, *un-*, *inter-* that utilized in the articles from CNN's news media on Covid 19. The example of adjective to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“The four week national lockdown in England which saw *non-essential* businesses close and residents to mix with other households began on November 5” (**article 1, line 12**)

“an *international* vaccine watchdog has said, “(**article 2, line 2**)

The underlined words above have adjective base words *essential*, and *national*. After that, the prefixes *non-*, and *inter* were attached at the beginning of the base words and became the *non-essential*, *international*. These words had same word class as adjective although they were derived from adjective words.

1.1.3. Noun to verb

There was only 1 morpheme that changed noun to verb. It was the suffix *-ed* appeared in the articles from CNN's news media on Covid 19. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“The government introduced localized system for the country under which regions where infections were high were *placed* under tighter restrictions than other areas.”
(article 1, line 17)

The other example was suffix *-ed* in the word *placed*. This word derived from the noun base *place*, then there was the attachment of suffix *-ed* to derive verb namely *placed*. It means that any change the word class and meaning from the base word with the constructed word.

1.1.4. Adjective to adverb

There were 12 suffixes which constructed adverb from adjective. It was only one type of suffix *-ly* that implemented in the articles from CNN's news media on Covid 19. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“the United Kingdom became the first nation to start vaccinating its citizens with a *fully* vetted and authorized Covid-10 shot” (article 2, line 22)

The process occurred in that underlined word known as the adjective derivation in adjective to adverb. The base word *fully* as adjective was combined with the suffix *-ly* at the last of this base word and it changed the class became the adverb.

1.1.5. Noun to adverb

There was only 1 morpheme which related to the changed noun to adverb. It was suffixes *-ly* that appeared in the articles from CNN's news media on Covid 19. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“meaning that the country's epidemic is *currently* thinking rather than growing, according to the researchers”. (**article 1, line 37**)

The suffix *-ly* in the word *currently* was indicated the process of derivational affixes. It changed the word class, moreover the meaning of class. The additional of suffix *-ly* in the noun word *current* constructed the new word *currently* as the adverb.

1.1.6. Verb to noun

There were 15 morphemes that included in the process of changing verb to noun. This process consisted of suffixes *-ment*, *-ed*, *-or*, *-th*, *-ion*, *-er* which used in the articles from CNN's news media on Covid 19. The example of verb to noun process occurred in the articles:

“according to an interim report from the Real-time *Assessment* of Community Transmission (REACT) program” (**article 1, line 4**)

“an *estimated* 0.96 % of England population has the virus”
(article 1, line 7)

“Padi Elliot, the *director* of the program at imperial”
(article 1, line 22)

“There was very little change in London and the East Midlands region, but the rapid *growth* of the epidemic seen in the capital” (article 1, line 28)

“There was also a link with *deprivation*, the report said and people from the poorest areas had the highest number of infections.” (article 1, line 48)

“Anna Marriott, Health Policy *Manager* at Oxfam”
(article 2, line 16)

The base of these words are *assess*, *estimate*, *direct*, *grow*, *deprive*, *manage* as verb. Then they are attached by suffix *-ment*, *-ed*, *-or*, *-th*, *-ion*, *-er* and the process become *assess* + *ment*, *direct* + *or*, *grow* + *th*, and *deprive* + *-ion*, *manage* + *er*. Thus, the results of this process produced the words which have different word class.

1.1.7. Noun to noun

There were 4 suffixes belong to process of constructing noun from other noun. It contained from suffixes *-ist*, *-al*, *-ing*, *-y* which found in the articles from CNN's news media on Covid 19. The example of noun to noun process occurred in the articles:

“an *epidermiologist* at the University of Edinburgh, told the UK’s Science Media Centre.” (**article 1, line 55**)

“The group urged pharmaceutical companies to share their technology and *intellectual* property with the World Health Organization” (**article 2, line 11**)

“The *hoarding* of vaccines actively undermines global efforts to ensure that everyone, everywhere can be protected from Covid 19” (**article 2, line 39**)

“The US Food and Drug Administration will meet Thursday to consider granting *emergency* use authorization for the Pfizer vaccine in the United States”. (**article 2, line 49**)

The underlined words showed the process of noun to noun in derivation. Because the suffixes *-ist*, *-al*, *-ing*, *-y* added to the base of words *epidermiology*, *intellect*, *hoard*, *emergence* are the base of the words *epidermiologist*, *intellectual*, *hoarding*, *emergency* after that suffixes *-ist* *-al*, *-ing*, *-y* added to the end of the words. However, the additional of these suffixes did not change of the word class of the constructed words. The base words are noun and derivation words are still noun class.

1.1.8. Verb to adjective

There were 11 morphemes belong to the formation process from adjective to noun. It consisted of suffixes *-ed*, *-ous*, *-ing* that applied

in the articles from CNN's news media on Covid 19. The example of verb to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“The government introduced a *localized*_system for the country under which regions where infections were high were placed under tighter restrictions than other areas”
(article 1, line 16)

“to make mass testing as widely available as possible so as to find large numbers of people who may be *infectious* without knowing it”. (article 1, line 59)

“Those prospects stand in stark contrast to the situation in the *developing* world” (article 2, line 31)

The suffixes *-ed*, *-ous*, *-ing* at the end of the words *localized*, *infectious*, *developing* were included into adjective derivation in verb to adjective process. It changed the base of word *localize*, *infect*, *develop* as verb to the adjective.

1.1.9. Adjective to noun

There were 2 suffixes that transformed adjective to noun. It simply consisted of suffix *-ity* that found in the articles from CNN's news media on Covid 19. It was the example of adjective to noun process occurred in the articles:

“By buying up the vast *majority* at the world’s vaccine supply, rich countries are in breach of their human rights obligations.” (article 2, line 41)

The word *majority* consisted of the word *major* as the base of word and attached by the suffix *-ity* at the end of the base of this word. The word class of *major* was adjective and changed to noun after added by suffix *ity*. It was known as the noun formation process in adjective to noun process.

1.2. The analysis of inflectional in CNN’s news on COVID 19

In the CNN’s news articles, it was discovered 140 words which refer to inflectional process from several types of it. It contained of plural, third singular person/noun, past tense, progressive, past participle, possessive, comparative degree, and superlative degree. Based on the findings, the type which most dominant appeared in this news articles was plural. These data below were the examples of this kind would be explained below:

1.2.1. Past participle

There were 18 morphemes of past participle type found in the articles from CNN’s news media on Covid 19. It consisted of the suffix *-ed*. The example of past participle type in the articles:

“in Canada, enough doses have been *purchased* to immunize citizens five times over if all the leading vaccines are *approved*, the group said” (article 2, line 28-29)

The words *purchased* and *approved* belong to the inflectional process in past participle type. The attachment of suffix *-ed* into the base verbs *purchase* and *approve* indicated the term of present perfect and present in passive voice form.

1.2.2. Present progressive

There were 28 morphemes from derivational plural type found in the articles from CNN's news media on Covid 19. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“meaning that the country's epidemic is currently *shrinking* rather than *growing*, according to the researchers” (article 1, line 37-38)

The suffix *-ing* in the words *shrinking*, *growing*, and *according* indicated the of present progressive tense. It happened because the base of words are *shrink*, *grow*, and *accordance* attached by the *-ing* at the last of these verb words. However, it did not cause the changes of the word class, the base *shrink*, *grow*, and *accordance* are verb and the inflectional *shrinking*, *growing*, and *according* were still verb.

1.2.3. Superlative degree

There were 3 morphemes from derivational plural type found in the articles from CNN's news media on Covid 19. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“London had the country’s *highest* R-number at 0.95, while the *lowest* were found in northwest and northeast England, at 0.76 and 0.78, respectively.” (**article 1, line 39**)

The suffix -est showed form of superlative degree. The words *highest* and *lowest* were the examples of it which had the base word *high* and *low* as the adjective, the addition by the suffix -est and also changed the meaning of the base words.

1.2.4. Plural

There were 50 morphemes from derivational plural type found in the articles from CNN’s news media on Covid 19. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“but developing *countries* are being left behind in the global sprint to end the coronavirus pandemic”. (**article 2, line 3**)

The word *countries* was the example of plural form. It was the use of inflectional morpheme of -es plural. The base of this word was *country* which indicated as the singular word. Then, it was attached by the suffix -es and changed to plural which meant many.

1.2.5. Comparative degree

There were 5 morphemes from derivational plural type found in the articles from CNN's news media on Covid 19. The example of this process occurred in the articles:

“In 67 *poorer* nations, just one in 10 people can hope to receive a vaccine by the end of next year, the People's Vaccine Alliance said on Wednesday” (**article 2, line 5**)

The word *poorer* was the form of regular comparative degree, which had the adjective *poor* and attached the inflection *-er* to create the comparative form. The word *poorer* still had the same word class with the base of this word, adjective.

1.2.6. Possessive

There were 11 morphemes from derivational plural type found in the articles from CNN's news media on Covid 19. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“But 96% of the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine doses that Britain has started administering have been bought by rich countries, the *People's* Vaccine Alliance said” (**article 2, line 25**)

The word *People's* referred to the use of inflectional process in possessive type. This form was added by the suffix *'s* into the end of the base of word *people*. Although there was the attachment of

's, it did not cause the change of grammatical class of the base word.

1.2.7. Past tense

There were 16 morphemes from derivational past tense type found in the articles from CNN's news article on Covid 19. It consisted of two types, morpheme ending by the suffix -ed and zero morpheme. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“the group *identified* 67 countries most at risk of being shut off from the pathway out of the pandemic.” (**article 2, line 32**)

The word which underlined above included into inflectional process in form past tense. The word *identified* was constructed by attaching suffix -ed to the end of base word which was verb *identify*. Then, there was no change the word class, but the attachment of suffix changes the grammatical function in which refers something happens at the past.

1.2.8. Third singular person/noun

There were 9 morphemes from derivational plural type found in the articles from CNN's news article on Covid 19. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“The *hoarding* of vaccines actively undermines global efforts to ensure that everyone, everywhere can be protected from Covid 19” (**article 2, line 39**).

The word *undermines* indicated the types of inflectional process in third singular noun by adding *-s* to the end of the base word. Actually, it was the singular in kind of noun *it* “the hoarding of vaccines”. This form included into the present tense rule. The verb base of this word was *undermine* and attached by suffix *-s* to follow the right grammatical rule.

2. Derivational and inflectional morphemes in Aljazeera’s news on Terrorism.

The data taken from two Aljazeera’s news articles on Terrorism showed that there were 49 derivational words and 147 inflectional words. The classification of derivational contained of 2 words of prefixes and 49 words of suffixes. The inflectional type only contained of 147 words of suffixes. There were detailed in Table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2

Data of derivational and inflectional words in Aljazeera’s news articles

Aljazeera’s news articles	Derivation		Inflection
	Suffixes	Prefixes	Suffixes

1. Kabul bomb

attack kills

women, children;	15	1	41
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lawmaker

wounded

2. Austrian police

launch manhunt

	32	1	106
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after 'terror'

attack in Vienna

Total	47	2	147
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The table 4.2 above represented the finding of derivational and inflectional affixes found in Aljazeera news articles. Based on the table, the use of inflectional suffixes most often occurred than derivational suffixes or derivational prefixes. The derivational suffixes found were *-al*, *-ing*, *-ed*, *-ion*, *-ity*, *-er*, *-ly*, *-hood*, *-ful*, *-age*, *-ist*, *-ship*, *-ic*, *-ean*, *-or*, *-ism* and *-ish* and the derivational suffixes were *inter-* and *anti-*. Meanwhile, the types of inflectional suffixes found in this news media namely *-s*, *-es*, *-ed*, *-ing*, *- 's*, *-en*, and *-er*.

2.1. The analysis of derivational in Aljazeera's news on Terrorism

There were 49 words from articles Aljazeera related derivational process. This process including 4 kinds, namely 23 words of noun derivation, 12 words of adjective derivation, 5 words of verb derivation, and 9 words adverb derivation. The noun derivation was the type which was dominant in this news articles. These data below were the examples of this kind will be explained below:

2.1.1. Noun to noun

There were 8 morphemes which referred to formation process of verb to noun. It included prefix *inter-* and suffixes *-hood*, *-age*, *-ist*, *-ship*, *-ean*, *-ism* that found in the articles from Aljazeera's news media on Terrorism. there were example of verb to noun process occurred in the articles:

“The attack happened while the convey of lawmaker Khan Mohammad Wardak was passing through *intersection* in Kabul's Khoshal Khan *neighbourhood*”. **(article 1, line 7)**

“Television *footage* showed at least two car on fire” **(article 1, line 2)**

“It is now confirmed that yesterday's attack was clearly an *islamist* terror attack” **(article 2, line 8)**

“Nehammer said that the dead gunman who had roots in the Balkan nation of North Macedonia, had a previous convection under a law that punishes *membership* in terrorist organisations” **(article 2, line 22)**

“Thomas Mayer, the *European* editor at Austria's Der Standard newspaper told Aljazeera” **(article 2, line 36)**

“We will never be intimidated by *terrorism* and we will flight this attack with all means” **(article 2, line 45)**

The underlined words above identified one of the derivational processes, noun to noun. Because the prefix *inter-* added to the beginning of base word *section*. Then, the suffixes *-age*, *-st*, *-ship*, *-ean*, and *-m* added to the last of words *foot*, *islami*, *member*, *Europe*, and *terrorist*. However, this process did not change the word class of the constructed words. The words *section*, *foot*, *islami*, *member*, *Europe*, and *terrorist* are noun and derivation *intersection*, *footage*, *islamist*, *membership*, *European*, and *terrorism* were still noun class.

2.1.2. Verb to noun

There were 14 suffixes which constructed noun from verb. It consisted of suffixes *-ity*, *-ion*, *-ment*, *-ing*, *-er*, *-or* that found in the articles from Aljazeera's news media on Terrorism. The example of verb to noun process occurred in the articles:

“A *security* source said a car bomb had detonated” (article 1, line 10)

“It was a powerful *explosion* that has caused lot of damage to houses in the vicinity”. (article 1, line 11)

“The Afghan interior ministry in a *statement* said that the Taliban had killed 487 civilians.” (article 1, line 23)

“Austrian police have made 18 raids and detained 14 people in their investigation into the deadly *shooting* in Vienna,” (article 2, line 18)

“The *attacker*, named as Kujtim Fejzulal,” (article 2, line 23)

“Thomas Mayer, the European *editor* at Austria’s Der Standard newspaper told Aljazeera” (article 2, line 36)

The base of these words were *secure*, *explode*, *state*, *shoot*, *attack*, *shoot*, and *edit* as verb, then attached by suffix *-ity*, *-ion*, *-ment*, *-ing*, *-er*, and the process became *secure* + *ity*, *explode* + *ion*, *state* + *ment*, *shoot* + *ing*, *attack* + *er*, and *edit* + *or*. Thus, the results of this process had different word class than base word, namely noun.

2.1.3. Adjective to noun

There is 1 morpheme that changed adjective to noun. It was suffix *-ity* which found in the articles from Aljazeera’s news media on Terrorism. The example of verb to noun process occurred in the articles:

“No group has claimed *responsibility* for the incident so far” (article 1, line 14)

The underlined word above contained of the word *responsible* as the base of word and attached by the suffix *-ity* at the end of the base of this word. *Responsible* included into adjective class and changed to

noun class after added by suffix *ity*. It was known as the noun formation process in adjective to noun process.

2.1.4. Adjective to adjective

There were 2 morphemes that constructed adjective from other adjective. It consisted of suffixes *-ly* applied in the articles from Aljazeera's news media on Terrorism. The example of verb to noun process occurred in the articles:

“Austrian police have made 18 raids and detained 14 people in their investigation into the deadly shooting in Vienna” (**article 2, line 18**)

The word *deadly* had adjective base word *dead*. Actually, the word *deadly* served as both an adjective and adverb. Adjective described a noun while an adverb described a verb. Based on the data, it was included into adjective class. This word had derivational process in which the suffix *-ly* attached at the last of the base word and became the *deadly*. The *deadly* had same word class as adjective although it was derived from adjective word *dead*.

2.1.5. Noun to verb

There were 5 suffixes which related to transformation of noun to verb. It was the suffixes *-ed* that appeared in the articles from Aljazeera's news media on Terrorism. The example of verb to noun process occurred in the articles:

“It *sounded* like firecrackers, then we realised it was shot”.
(article 2, line 30)

The other example was suffix *-ed* in the word *sounded*. This word was derived from the base *sound* as noun, then there was the attachment of suffix *-ed* to derive verb namely *sounded*. It meant that any change the word class and also the meaning from the base word with the constructed word, noun to verb.

2.1.6. Noun to adjective

There were 9 morphemes which transformed noun to adjective. It consisted of suffixes *-ful*, *-ing*, *-ed*, *-al*, *-c*, *-ish* and prefix *anti* - which appeared in the articles from Aljazeera’s news media on Terrorism. The example of verb to noun process occurred in the articles:

“It was a *powerful* explosion that has caused lot of damage to houses in the vicinity”. **(article 1, line 11)**

“Television footage showed at least two car on fire, with *billowing* plumes of thick black smoke” **(article 1, line 13)**

“On Friday, a *suspected* kickshaw bomb blast killed at least 15 civilians,” **(article 1, line 21)**

Authorities identified the gunman in Monday night’s attack as a 20-year-old Austrian North Macedonian dual

national_who wanted travel to Syiria to join the ISIL (ISIS) group”. (article 2, line 6)

“he had tried to travel to Syria to join the *Islamic* State group” (article 2, line 24)

“adding that the army would protect sites in the capital so the police could focus on *anti-terror* operatios”. (article 2, line 43)

“*Jewish* community leader Oskar Deutsch said on Twitter” (article 2, line 49)

The word *anti-terror* had the base word *terror* as noun. It was a additional of the prefix *anti-* at the beginning of base word *terror* and changed the grammatical form and the meaning of the base word from noun to adjective. After that, the words *powerful*, *billowing*, *suspected*, *national*, *Islamic*, and *Jewish* had the base words *power*, *billow*, *suspect*, *nation*, *Islam*, and *Jew*. They were added by the suffixes *-ful*, *-ing*, *-ed*, *-al*, *-c* and *-ish* at the end of those words. The additional of affixes at these words caused the change the noun to adjective class.

2.1.7. Verb to adjective

There was 1 morpheme that changed verb to adjective. It consisted of suffix *-ed* that used in the articles from Aljazeera’s news media on Terrorism. The example of verb to noun process occurred in the articles:

“but closer, so we started to run away,” she told the *Associated Press* news agency.” (article 2, line 63)

The suffix *-ed* at the end of the word *associate* included into adjective derivation in verb to adjective process. It changed the base of word *associate* which included into verb class to the adjective class, *associated*. It means that, this process transforming the grammatical form of a word and automatically, it also changed the meaning of that word.

2.1.8. Adjective to adverb

There were 9 suffixes which changed adjective to adverb. It was suffixes *-ly* which appeared in the articles from Aljazeera’s news media on Terrorism. The example of verb to noun process occurred in the articles:

“Italian Prime Ministry Giuseppe Conte and EU Council chief Charies Michel also “strongly condemned” the attacks”. (article 2, line 78)

The process occurred in that underlined word above known as the adjective derivation in adjective to adverb. The adjective base word *strong* attached by the suffix *-ly* at the last of this base word and changed the grammatical class from adjective to adverb.

2.2. The analysis of inflectional in Aljazeera's news on Terrorism

In the CNN's news articles, it was discovered 147 words which refer to inflectional process. It contained of some types, such as plural, third singular person, past tense, progressive, past participle, possessive, and comparative. The data showed that plural was the type which most dominant appeared in this news articles. These data below were the examples of this kind would be explained below:

2.2.1. Plural

There were 66 morphemes which included as derivational plural type found in the articles from Aljazeera's news media on Terrorism. It consisted of morpheme ending by the suffix -s/-es. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“The *terrorists* have carried out a terrorist attack in Kabul city”. (article 1, line 5)

The word *terrorists* was the example of plural form. It was the use of inflectional morpheme of -s plural. *Terrorist* was the base of this word which indicated as the singular word. It was attached by the suffix -s and changed to plural form which influence the number of the subject.

2.2.2. Possessive

There were 10 morphemes which classified as derivational possessive type used in the articles from Aljazeera's news media on

Terrorism. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“in recent week as the Afghan government and Taliban hold talks to find an end to the *country's* almost 20-year-long-war.” (article 1, line 16)

The word *country's* belong to the use of inflectional process in possessive type. This word was added by the suffix 's into the end of the base of word “*country*”. Although there was the attachment of 's at the end of word, it did not affect the grammatical class of the base word. The category of word *country's* was still noun because just influence the number of object.

2.2.3. Third singular person/noun

There were 3 morphemes belong to derivational third singular person type applied in the articles from Aljazeera's news article on Terrorism. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“in which a number of civilians and security *forces* members were killed and injured”. (article 1, line 19)

“a law that *punishes* membership in terrorist organisations”. (article 2, line 21)

The word underline indicated the types of inflectional process in third singular person by adding -s/-es to the end of the base word. The verb base of these words were *force* and *punish*,

attached by suffix *-s* and *-es* to follow the right grammatical rule. These words were the example of inflectional morpheme which describing the person or noun on the sentence.

2.2.4. Past participle

There were 21 morphemes which referred to the derivational past participle type implemented in the articles from Aljazeera's news media on Terrorism. It consisted of morpheme ending by the suffix *-ed*. The example of past participle type occurred in the articles:

“Austrian police have made 18 raids and *detained* 4 people in their investigation into deadly shooting in Vienna”
(article 2, line 17)

The word *detained* belongs to the inflectional process in past participle type. It was constructed by the attachment of suffix *-ed* into the base verb *detain*. This type included into the present perfect based on the rules used on the sentences.

2.2.5. Past tense

There are 22 morphemes that were categorized as derivational past tense type appeared in the articles from Aljazeera's news article on Terrorism. It consisted of two types, morpheme ending by the suffix *-ed* and zero morpheme. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“Upon hearing shots, we *looked* down [from] the windows and saw the gun men shooting at the guests of the various bars and pubs, he said” (**article 2, line 55**)

The word which underlined above included into inflectional process that describing the tenses, in form past tense. The word *looked* was formed by addition of suffix *-ed*.. There is no changed the word class. The words were still in verb category

2.2.6. Progressive

There were 24 morphemes of derivational progressive type applied in the articles from Aljazeera’s news media on Terrorism. It was the example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“Authorities are still *trying* to determine whether further attackers may be on the rull.” (**article 2, line 15**)

The suffix *-ing* in the word *trying* refers to the inflectional process in type of present progressive tense. It happened because the base of word was *try* is added by the suffix *-ing*. It did not change the class word of the based word. After attaching, the word category was still verb. But, any change at the detail of the time of an action in the sentence.

2.2.7. Comperative degree

There was simply 1 morpheme which included as derivational comperative degree type appeared in the Aljazeera’s news media on

Terrorism. The example of noun to adjective process occurred in the articles:

“Then there was shooting again, but *closer*, so we started to run away” (article 2, line 63)

The word *closer* was included in the form of regular comparative degree in which had the adjective “*close*” and attached by the inflection *-er* at the end of it. The function was to create the comparative form and the word *poorer* still had the same subcategory with the base of this word, adjective class.

3. *Differences in the use of derivational and inflectional morphemes between CNN's and Aljazeera's news media*

The figure 4.1 below shows the difference in using derivational morphemes between CNN's and Aljazeera's news in reporting COVID 19 and Terrorism

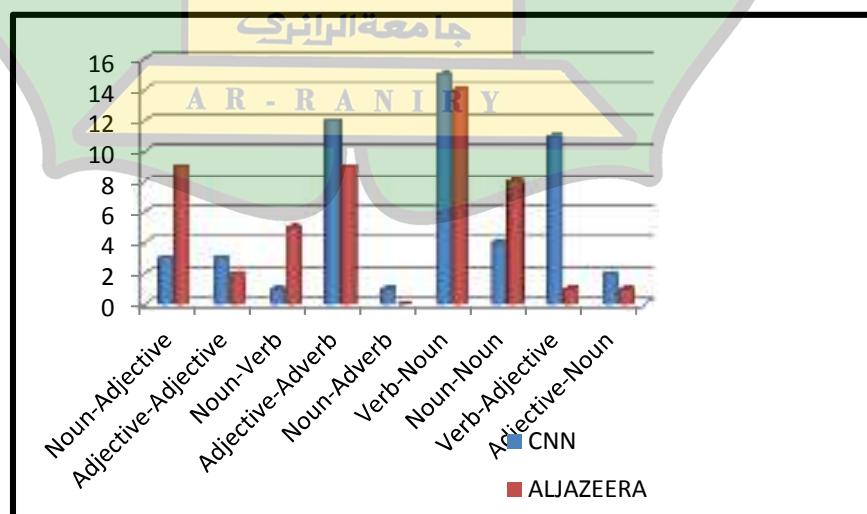


Figure 4.1. Difference in usage of derivational morphemes

As shown on the figure 4.1 above, the most significant difference in using derivational morphemes between CNN's and Aljazeera's news articles was *verb to adjective* with a difference range of 10 morphemes. Then, it followed by *noun to adjective* with a difference range of 6 morphemes. After that, the *noun to noun* and *noun to verb* that had same difference range in which 4 morphemes. Next, *adjective to adverb* had difference range that was almost similar to the previous type, 3 morphemes. The fewest difference range in this process were *adjective to adjective*, *adjective to noun*, *verb to noun* and *noun to adverb* that was only 1 morpheme. However, *noun to adverb* process was not found in Aljazeera's news articles.

The figure 4.2 below shows the difference in using inflectional morphemes between CNN's and Aljazeera's news in reporting COVID 19 and Terrorism.

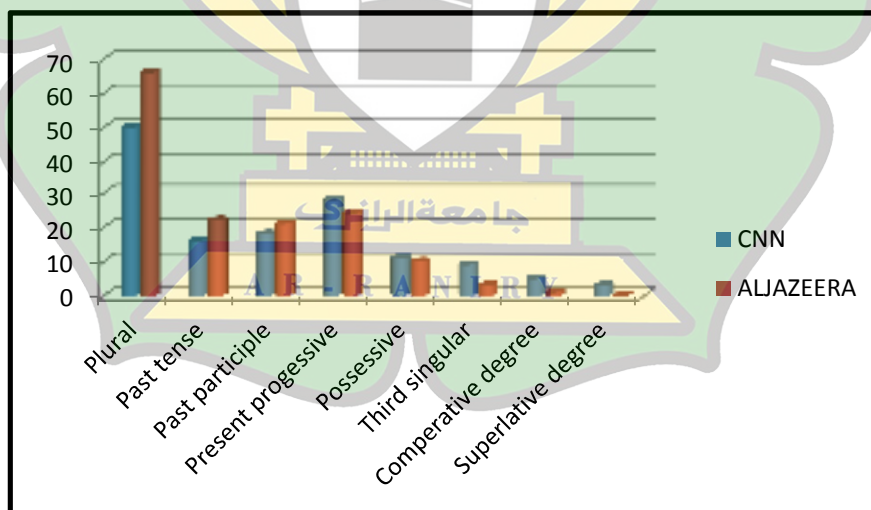


Figure 4.2. Difference in usage of inflectional morphemes

Based on the figure 4.2 above, the most dominant different type of inflectional morpheme found between CNN's and Aljazeera's news articles was *plural*. It had the greatest different range, namely 16 morphemes. The *past tense*

and *third singular noun* were types which included as the second most significant different range, namely 6 morphemes. Next, it followed by *comperative degree* and *present progessive* with the total number of different range was 4 words. After that, *superlative degree* and *past participle* which had different range 3 morphemes. The fewest difference range in inflectional process was *possessive* with the total number were simply 1 morpheme. The *superlative degree* type was not found in Aljazeera's news articles.

B. Discussion

This study aimed to know the types of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in news articles. Although several studies have been conducted with related topic yet with different materials or media provider would give different results. After that, another thing that makes this study more different than previous studies is the identification of differences in using between CNN's and Aljazeera's news in reporting COVID 19 and Terrorism.

CNN's and Aljazeera's news chosen as source of data because the most and trusted and well-known news platforms in the world. Then, CNN is news media representing the western region while Aljazeera is eastern region. The themes of CNN's news concerned with articles on Covid 19 pandemic issue. It is the new disease which is occuring all over the world. Then, the Aljazeera's news articles relating to terrorism issue in which many attacks were happening during that time and tends to be reported on this platform. As the result, these themes become headlines in the platforms.

The regional differences of the two platforms cause the news articles have different topic agendas. Then, the agenda of the topics presented affects the reporting style of the news media. This is related to the use of the words in conveying the news to make news interesting so that readers become interested. Specifically, the use of affixation such as derivational affixes and inflectional affixes in CNN and Aljazeera are also different.

Based on the result of analysis, the use of derivational and inflectional affixes in news sourced from western region is more complete than news which is presented by the east. It is described in the findings for the types of derivational and inflectional affixes which were listed and counted in the tables. Specifically, the results both derivational and inflectional affixes described in graphs to make it easier to see the difference.

1. *The types of derivational and inflectional morphemes*

The first part was about the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes. Based on the data that have been identified, it showed that all the types of derivational morphemes were found in CNN's news articles in reporting COVID 19, there were *noun to adjective*, *adjective to adjective*, *noun to verb*, *adjective to adverb*, *noun to adverb*, *verb to noun*, *noun to noun*, *verb to adjective*, and *adjective to noun*. Moreover, there were not all kinds of this process found in Aljazeera news articles in reporting Terrorism. The *noun to adverb* was the type which not used in this news media. Then, the *verb to noun* type was the most appeared both in CNN's and Aljazeera's news media.

The inflectional process that found in CNN's news articles includes all kinds, *plural*, *past tense*, *past participle*, *present progressive*, *possessive*, *third singular noun*, *comperative degree*, and *superlative degree*. The *plural* type was the most dominant found in CNN's and Aljazeera news articles. This type used as much 50 times in CNN and 66 times in Aljazeera. On the other hand, there was not all kinds of inflectional morphemes which is used in Aljazeera. The *superlative degree* type is not found in this news articles.

2. The differences in usage of derivational and inflectional morpheme

In this part of study discussed about the different in using of derivational and inflectional morphemes between CNN and Aljazeera news media which reporting COVID 19 and Terrorism. The finding showed a greater number of derivational morphemes were found in CNN's news articles than the Aljazeera news articles. The CNN news articles contained 52 of derivational morphemes while Aljazeera news articles contained 49 of derivational morphemes. The *verb to noun* type was the most dominant found both in CNN and Aljazeera news media. Moreover, The CNN's news media contained 15 morphemes of verb to noun type while Aljazeera news media was fewer, namely 14 morphemes.

The inflections appeared in CNN news media were 140 morphemes. Meanwhile, Aljazeera's news articles had less number of inflections than CNN's news media, 147 morphemes. The *plural* was the type of inflectional morpheme which most appeared both CNN and Aljazeera news media. In contrast, the *plural* type that appeared in CNN news media was 50 morphemes while Aljazeera news media had 66 morphemes.

BAB V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter discusses the conclusion of data analysis and discussion from the previous chapter. In addition, some recommendations for future researchers who are interested in topics related to this study are also served in this chapter.

A. Conclusion

This research is concerned to the types of derivational and inflectional processes in CNN and Aljazeera news articles based on Fromkin's theory (2014). After analyzing the data, the derivational and inflectional processes are found in the selected news articles from CNN and Aljazeera. There are nine types of derivational processes found in the selected news articles from CNN, which are: *noun to adjective*, *adjective to adjective*, *noun to verb*, *adjective to adverb*, *noun to adverb*, *verb to noun*, *noun to noun*, *verb to adjective*, and *adjective to noun*. Meanwhile, in the Aljazeera's news articles found eight types of derivational processes, which are: *noun to adjective*, *adjective to adjective*, *noun to verb*, *adjective to adverb*, *verb to adjective*, *verb to noun*, *noun to noun*, and *adjective to noun*. The *verb to noun* is the process most commonly found both in CNN's and Aljazeera's news articles.

Similiarly, in inflectional processes are also found in the selected news articles both in CNN's and Aljazeera's news articles. All kinds of inflectional processes found in selected news articles from CNN, which are: *past participle*, *present progessive*, *comparative degree*, *superlative degree*, *plural*, *possessive*,

past tense, and *third singular person or noun*. However, Aljazeera news articles are only included seven of eight kinds of inflectional processes, which are: *present progressive*, *comperative degree*, *plural*, *possessive*, *past tense*, *third singular person or noun*, and *past participle*. The *plural* is the process most appeared in the selected news articles both from CNN and Aljazeera.

In conclusion, there is a difference in the number of derivational and inflectional morphemes between CNN's and Aljazeera's news articles. More derivational morphemes were found in CNN's news articles than Aljazeera's news articles. The CNN's news articles contained 52 of derivational morphemes while Aljazeera's news articles simply contained 49 of derivational morphemes. Besides that, the number of inflections which appeared in CNN's news media is 142 morphemes while Aljazeera's news articles had 147 of inflectional morphemes.

B. Recommendations

Having analyzed the data and also described the finding, several suggestions could be recommended to English language learners and future researchers who interested in this study. First, for English language learners, this study can be used as a reference for further studies concerning with morphological processes that included in linguistics study. Moreover, it can help students to use derivational and inflectional morphemes, both in spoken and written. Second, for future researchers who interested in this study, this research is simply focused on derivational and inflectional morphemes; and analyzed some selected articles which discussed certain themes from CNN's and Aljazeera's news.

Specifically, the news reported about Covid 19 pandemic and Terrorism during a month, from November until December in 2020. Therefore, it is suggested for other future researchers to develop or modify a research with broader or more different data sources.



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SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY
Nomor : B- 6838/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/03/2021

TENTANG
PENYEMPURNAAN SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN NOMOR Un.08/DT/TL.00/5970/2015 TENTANG
PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY

DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY

- Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi dan ujian munaqasyah mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, maka dipandang perlu meninjau kembali dan menyempurnakan keputusan Dekan Nomor: **B-12750/Un.08/FTK/KP.07.6/11/2020** tentang pengangkatan pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.
- b. bahwa saudara yang tersebut namanya dalam surat keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat sebagai pembimbing skripsi.
- Mengingat : 1. Undang Undang Nomor 20 tahun 2003, Tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Undang Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, Tentang Guru dan Dosen;
3. Undang Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, Tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
4. Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 64 Tahun 2013, tentang Perubahan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh menjadi Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
5. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan RI. Nomor: 190/PMK.05/2012, tentang Tata Cara Pembayaran dalam rangka Pelaksanaan APBN;
6. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 12 Tahun 2014, tentang Organisasi & Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
7. Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang Pengangkatan, Pemindahan, dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Depag RI
8. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 21 Tahun 2015, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
9. Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 02 tahun 2016, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
10. Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 28 tahun 2019, tentang Satuan Biaya Khusus Tahun Anggaran 2020 di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
11. Peraturan Kementerian Keuangan (PMK) Republik Indonesia Nomor: 72/PMK.02/2020, tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 78/PMK.02/2020 tentang Standar Biaya Masukan Tahun Anggaran 2020.
- Memperhatikan : Keputusan Seminar Proposal Skripsi Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Tanggal 27 Oktober 2020
- Menetapkan :
PERTAMA : Mencabut Surat Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor: **Nomor: B-12750/Un.08/FTK/KP.07.6/11/2020** tanggal 19 November 2020
- KEDUA : Menunjuk Saudara:
1. Dr. Jarjani, M.Sc., MS Sebagai Pembimbing Pertama
2. Fera Busfina Zalha, MA Sebagai Pembimbing Kedua
- Untuk membimbing Skripsi :
- Nama : Deby Susilawati
- NIM : 170203001
- Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
- Judul Skripsi : **The Use of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in CNN's and Aljazeera's News on Covid 19 and Terrorism**
- KETIGA : Pembiayaan honorarium pembimbing pertama dan kedua tersebut diatas dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh tahun 2019 dengan Nomor: 025.04.2.423925/2020 tanggal 12 November 2019;
- KEEMPAT : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sampai akhir semester Genap Tahun Akademik 2021/2022
- KELIMA : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan segala sesuatu akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini.

Ditetapkan di: Banda Aceh
Pada Tanggal: 29 Maret 2021

An. Rektor
Dekan,


Muslim Razali

Tembusan

1. Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry (sebagai laporan);
2. Ketua Prodi PBI Fak. Tarbiyah dan Keguruan;
3. Pembimbing yang bersangkutan untuk dimaklumi dan dilaksanakan;
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan;

APPENDIX B

DATA OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEME IN CNN ON COVID 19

The Article of Coronavirus cases fell by roughly 30% during England's lockdown

Derivation

No	Word	Base	Affixation		Derivation of noun	Derivation of adjective	Derivation of verb	Derivation of adverb
			Prefix	Suffix				
1.	Roughly	Rough		-ly				Adjective as base
2.	National	Nation		-al		Noun as base		
3.	Assessment	Assess		-ment	Verb as base			
4.	Transmission	Transmit		-ion	Verb as base			
5.	Estimated	Estimate		-ed	Verb as base			
6.	Population	Populate		-ion	Verb as base			
7.	Non- essential	Essential	non-			Adjective as base		
8.	Infection	Infect			Verb as base			
9.	Particularly	Particular		-ly				Adjective as base
10.	Localized	Localize		-ed		Verb as base		
11.	Placed	Place		-ed			Noun as base	
12.	Tiered	Tier		-ed		Noun as base		
13.	Previously	Previous		-ly				Adjective as base
14.	Director	Direct		-or	Verb as base			
15.	Dramatically	Dramatical		-ly				Adjective as base
16.	Growth	Grow		-th	Verb as base			
17.	Reproduction	Reproduce		-ion	Verb as base			
18.	Currently	Current		-ly				Noun as base
19.	Respectively	Respective		-ly				Adjective as base

20.	Seriously	Serious	-ly		Adjective as base
21.	Minority	Minor	-ity	Adjective as base	Adjective as base
22.	Deprivation	Deprive	-ion	Verb as base	
23.	Approximately	Approximate	-ly		Adjective as base
24.	Epidermiologist	Epidermiology	-ist	Noun as base	
25.	Widely	Wide	-ly		Adjective as base
26.	Infectious	Infect	-ous		Verb as base

Inflection

No	Word	Root	Affixation		Inflectional of Noun	Inflectional of Verb	Inflectional of Adjective
			Prefix	Suffix			
1.	England's	England		-s	Possessive		
2.	Cases	Case		-s	Plural		
3.	Dropped	Drop		-ed		Past participle	
4.	Meaning	Mean		-ing		Present progressive	
5.	Country's	Country		-s	Possessive		
6.	Researchers	Researcher		-s	Plural		
7.	Tests	Test		-s	Plural		
8.	Showed	Show		-ed		Past tense	
9.	Infections	Infection		-s	Plural		
10.	Declining	Decline		-ing		Present progressive	
11.	According	Accord		-ing		Present progressive	
12.	Includes	Include		-s		Third singular noun	
13.	Results	Result		-s	Plural		
14.	Shows	Show		-s		Third singular noun	
15.	Compared	Compare		-ed		Past participle	
16.	Findings	Finding		-s	Plural		
17.	Businesses	Business		-es	Plural		

18.	Residents	Resident	-s	Plural	
19.	Households	Household	-s	Plural	
20.	Experienced	Experience	-ed		Past tense
21.	Affected	Affect	-ed		Past tense
22.	Regions	Region	-s	Plural	
23.	Introduced	Introduce	-ed		Past tense
24.	Infections	Infection	-s	Plural	
25.	Tighter	Tight	-er		Comperative degree
26.	Restrictions	Restriction	-s	Plural	
27.	Areas	Area	-s	Plural	
28.	Seeing	See	-ing		Present progressive
29.	Affected	Affect	-ed		Past participle
30.	Trends	Trend	-s	Plural	
31.	Helped	Help	-ed		Past tense
32.	Added	Add	-ed		Past participle
33.	Country's	Country	-s	Possessive	
34.	Hotspots	Hotspot	-s	Plural	
35.	Midlands	Midland	-s	Plural	
36.	Longer	Long	-er		Comperative degree
37.	Highest	High	-est		Superlative degree
38.	Showed	Show	-ed		Past tense
39.	Indicates	Indicate	-s		Third singular noun
40.	Infected	Infect	-ed		Past participle
41.	Passes	Pass	-es		Third singular noun
42.	Shrinking	Shrink	-ing		Present progressive
43.	Growing	Grow	-ing		Present progressive
44.	Lowest	Low	-est		Superlative degree

45.	Groups	Group	-s	Plural	
46.	Schools	School	-s	Plural	
47.	Remained	Remain	-ed		Past tense
48.	Closed	Close	-ed		Past participle
49.	Fewer	Few	-er		Comperative degree
50.	Having	Have	-ing		Present progressive
51.	Workers	Worker	-s	Plural	
52.	Living	Live	-ing		Present progressive
53.	Individuals	Individual	-s	Plural	
54.	Higher	High	-er		Comperative degree
55.	Poorest	Poor	-est		Superlative degree
56.	Areas	Area	-s	Plural	
57.	Suggested	Suggest	-ed		Past tense
58.	Inequalities	Inequality	-ity	Plural	
59.	Contributing	Contribute	-ing		Present progressive
60.	Spreading	Spread	-ing		Present progressive
61.	Communities	Community	-ies	Plural	

72.	Testing	Test	-ing	Present progressive
73.	Numbers	Number	-s Plural	
74.	Knowing	Know	-ing	Present progressive



The Article of Rich countries are hoarding Covid-19 vaccines and leaving the developing world behind, People's Vaccine Alliance warns

Derivation

No	Word	Base	Affixation		Derivation of noun	Derivation of adjective	Derivation of verb	Derivation of adverb
			Prefix	Suffix				
1.	Developing	Develope		-ing		Verb as base		
2.	International	National	inter-			Adjective as base		
3.	Developed	Develope		-ed		Verb as base		
4.	Population	Populate		-ion	Verb as base			
5.	Promising	Promise		-ing		Verb as base		
6.	Intellectual	Intellect		-al	Noun as base			
7.	Organization	Organizate		-ion	Verb as base			
8.	Disparity	Disparate		-ity		Adjective as base		
9.	Devastating	Devastate		-ing		Verb as base		
10.	Saving	Save		-ing	Verb as base			
11.	Manager	Manage		-r	Verb as base			
12.	Dramatically	Dramatical		-ly				Adjective as base
13.	Fully	Full		-ly				Adjective as base
14.	Vetted	Vett		-ed		Verb as base		
15.	Authorized	Authorize		-ed		Verb as base		
16.	Similarly	Similar		-ly				Adjective as base
17.	Leading	Lead		-ing		Verb as base		
18.	Wealthy	Wealth		-y		Noun as base		
19.	Combined	Combine		-ed		Verb as base		
20.	Hoarding	Hoard		-ing	Noun as base			
21.	Actively	Active		-ly				Adjective as base
22.	Majority	Major		-ity	Adjective			

23.	Administration	Administrate	-ion	as base Verb as base	
24.	Emergency	Emergence	-cy	Noun to noun	
25.	Authorization	Authorize	-ion	Verb as base	
26.	Coming	Come	-ing		Verb as base

Inflection

No	Word	Root	Affixation		Inflectional of Noun	Inflectional of Verb	Inflectional of Adjective
			Prefix	Suffix			
1.	Countries	Country		-es	Plural		
2.	Hoarding	Hoard		-ing		Present progressive	
3.	Vaccines	Vaccine		-s	Plural		
4.	Leaving	Leave		-ing		Present progressive	
5.	People's	People		-s	Possessive		
6.	Warms	Warm		-s		Third singular noun	
7.	Doses	Dose		-s	Plural		
8.	Populations	Population		-s	Plural		
9.	Being	Be		-ing		Present progressive	
10.	Poorer	Poor		-er			Comperative degree
11.	Nations	Nation		-s	Plural		
12.	Supplies	Supply		-es	Plural		
13.	Weeks	Week		-s	Plural		
14.	Months	Month		-s	Plural		
15.	Ordered	Order		-ed		Past participle	
16.	Representing	Represent		-ing		Present progressive	
17.	World's	World		-s	Possessive		
18.	Owning	Own		-ing		Present progressive	
19.	Vaccines	Vaccine		-s	Plural		
20.	Urged	Urge		-ed		Past tense	

21.	Companies	Company	-es	Plural	
22.	Called	Call	-ed		Past tense
23.	Governments	Government	-s	Plural	
24.	Sending	Send	-ing		Present progressive
25.	Blocked	Block	-ed		Past participle
26.	Getting	Get	-ing		Present progressive
27.	Charities	Charity	-ies	Plural	
28.	Makes	Make	-s		Third singular noun
29.	Others	Other	-s	Plural	
30.	Changes	Change	-s		Third singular noun
31.	Billions	Billion	-s	Plural	
32.	Years	Year	-s	Plural	
33.	Added	Add	-ed		Past tense
34.	Vaccinating	Vaccinate	-ing		Present progressive
35.	Citizens	Citizen	-s	Plural	
36.	Marking	Mark	-ing		Present progressive
37.	Started	Start	-ed		Past participle
38.	Administering	Administer	-ing		Present progressive
39.	Moderna's	Moderna	-s	Possessive	
40.	Trials	Trial	-s	Plural	
41.	Demonstrated	Demonstrate	-ed		Past tense
42.	Acquired	Acquire	-ed		Past participle
43.	Purchased	Purchase	-ed		Past participle
44.	Approved	Approve	-ed		Past participle
45.	Prospects	Prospect	-s	Plural	
46.	Identified	Identify	-ed		Past tense
47.	Being	Be	-ing		Past participle

48.	Reported	Report	-ed		Past participle
49.	Undermines	Undermine	-s		Third singular noun
50.	Efforts	Effort	-s	Plural	
51.	Protected	Protect	-ed		Past participle
52.	International's	International	-s	Possessive	
53.	Buying	Buy	-ing		Present progressive
54.	World's	World	-s	Possessive	
55.	Lights	Light	-s	Plural	
56.	Obligations	Obligation	-s	Plural	
57.	Considering	Consider	-ing		Present progressive
58.	Participating	Participate	-ing		Present progressive
59.	Aims	Aim	-s		Third singular noun
60.	According	Accord	-ing		Present progressive
61.	University's	University	-s	Possessive	
62.	Confirmed	Confirm	-ed		Past participle
63.	Granting	Grant	-ing		Present progressive
64.	Approved	Approve	-ed		Past participle
65.	Administering	administer	-ing		Present progressive
66.	Days	Day	-s	Plural	

APPENDIX C

DATA OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEME IN ALJAZEERA ON TERRORISM

The Article of Kabul bomb attack kills women, children; lawmaker wounded

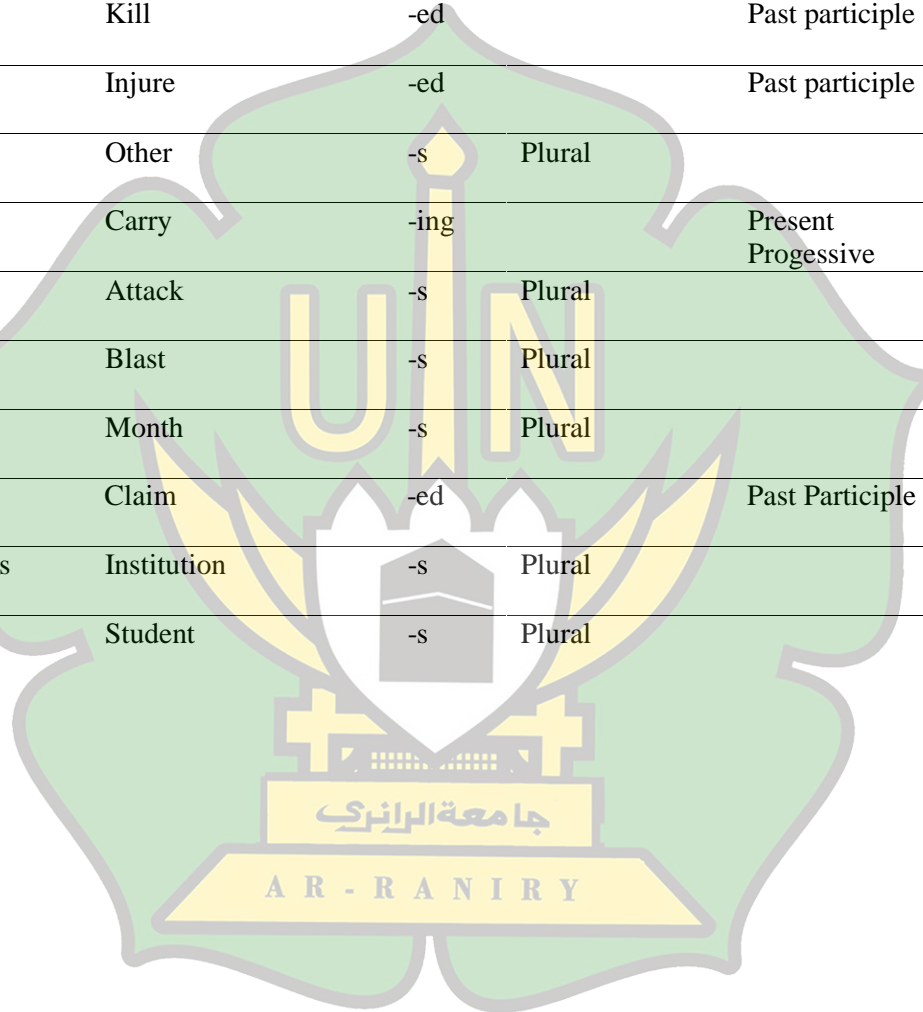
Derivation

No	Word	Base	Affixation		Derivation of noun	Derivation of adjective	Derivation of verb	Derivation of adverb
			Prefix	Suffix				
1.	Wounded	Wound		-ed			Noun as base	
2.	Elderly	Elder		-ly		Adjective as base		
3.	Intersection	Section	inter-		Noun as base			
4.	Neighbourhood	Neighbour		-hood	Noun as base			
5.	Security	Secure		-ity	Verb as base			
6.	Powerful	Power		-ful		Noun as base		
7.	Explosion	Explode		-ion	Verb as base			
8.	Television	Televe		-ion	Verb as base			
9.	Footage	Foot		-age	Noun as base			
10.	Billowing	Billow		-ing		Noun as base		
11.	Responsibility	Responsible		-ity	Adjective as base			
12.	Particularly	Particular		-ly				Adjective as base
13.	Suspected	Suspect		-ed		Noun as base		
14.	Statement	State		-ment	Verb as base			
15.	Armed	Army		-ed		Noun as base		
16.	Mostly	Most		-ly				Adjective as base

Inflection

No	Word	Root	Affixation		Inflectional of Noun	Inflectional of Verb	Inflectional of Adjective
			Prefix	Suffix			
1.	Kills	kill				Third singular noun	
2.	Killed	Kill		-ed		Past Participle	
3.	Including	Include		-ing		Present Progessive	
4.	Sunday's	Sunday		-s	Possessive		
5.	Adding	Add		-ing		Present Progessive	
6.	Included	Include		-ed		Past Participle	
7.	Terrorists	Terrorist		-s	Plural		
8.	Carried	Carry		-ed		Past Participle	
9.	Happened	Happen		-ed		Past Participle	
10.	Passing	Pass		-ing		Present Progessive	
11.	Kabul's	Kabul		-s	Possessive		
12.	Surrounding	Surround		-ing		Present Progessive	
13.	Vehichels	Vehicle		-s	Plural		
14.	Damaging	Damage		-ing		Present Progessive	
15.	Buildings	Building		-s	Plural		
16.	Shops	Shop		-s	Plural		
17.	Detained	Detonate		-ed		Past participle	
18.	Caused	Cause		-ed		Past Tense	
19.	Showed	Show		-ed		Past Tense	
20.	Cars	Car		-s	Plural		
21.	Plumes	Plume		-s	Plural		
22.	Claimed	Claim		-ed		Past Tense	
23.	Boombings	Boombing		-s	Plural		
24.	Weeks	Week		-s	Plural		
25.	Talks	Talk		-s	Plural		

26.	Country's	Country	-s	Possessive
27.	Reported	Report	-ed	Past Participle
28.	Provinces	Province	-s	Plural
29.	Civilans	Civilan	-s	Plural
30.	Forces	Force	-s	Third Singular Person
31.	Members	Member	-s	Plural
32.	Killed	Kill	-ed	Past participle
33.	Injured	Injure	-ed	Past participle
34.	Others	Other	-s	Plural
35.	Carrying	Carry	-ing	Present Progressive
36.	Attacks	Attack	-s	Plural
37.	Blasts	Blast	-s	Plural
38.	Months	Month	-s	Plural
39.	Claimed	Claim	-ed	Past Participle
40.	Institutions	Institution	-s	Plural
.	Students	Student	-s	Plural



The Article of Austrian police launch manhunt after ‘terror’ attack in Vienna

Derivation

No	Word	Base	Affixation		Derivation of noun	Derivation of adjective	Derivation of verb	Derivation of adverb
			Prefix	Suffix				
1.	National	Nation		-al		Noun as base		
2.	Clearly	Clear		-ly				Adjective as base
3.	Islamist	Islam		-ist	Noun as base			
4.	Investigation	Investigate		-ion	Verb as base			
5.	Armed	Army		-ed			Noun as base	
6.	Deadly	Dead		-ly		Adjective as base		
7.	Shooting	Shoot		-ing	Verb as base			
8.	Conviction	Convict		-ion	Verb as base			
9.	Membership	Member		-ship	Noun as base			
10.	Terrorist	Terror		-ist	Noun as base			
11.	Attacker	Attack		-er	Verb as base			
12.	Named	Name		-ed			Noun as base	
13.	Islamic	Islam		-ic		Noun as base		
14.	Sounded	Sound		-ed			Noun as base	
15.	Quoted	Quote		-ed			Noun as base	
16.	Shooter	Shoot		-er	Verb as base			
17.	European	Europe		-ean	Noun as base			
18.	Editor	Edit		-or	Verb as base			
19.	Anti-terror	Terror	anti-			Noun as base		
20.	Wildly	Wild		-ly				Adjective as base
21.	Shortly	Short		-ly				Adjective as base
22.	Decisively	Decisive		-ly				Adjective as base
23.	Terrorism	Terror		-ism	Noun as base			

24.	Jewish	Jew	-ish	Noun as base	
25.	Leader	Lead	-er	Noun as base	
26.	Building	Build	-ing	Verb as base	
27.	Suddenly	Sudden	-ly		Adjective as base
28.	Direction	Direct	-ion	Verb as base	
29.	Associated	Associate	-ed	Verb as base	
30.	Deeply	Deep	-ly		Adjective as base
31.	United	Unit	-ed	Noun as base	
32.	Strongly	Strong	-ly		Adjective as base
33.	Relation	Relate	-ion	Verb as base	

Inflection

No	Word	Root	Affixation		Inflectional of Noun	Inflectional of Verb	Inflectional of Adjective
			Prefix	Suffix			
1.	Launched	Launch		-ed		Past participle	
2.	Opened	Open		-ed		Past tense	
3.	Locations	Location		-s	Plural		
4.	Killing	Kill		-ing		Present progressive	
5.	Wounding	Wound		-ing		Present progressive	
6.	Described	Describe		-ed		Past tense	
7.	Authorities	Authority		-es	Plural		
8.	Identified	Identify		-ed		Past tense	
9.	Night's	Night		-s	Possessive		
10.	Wanted	Want		-ed		Past tense	
11.	Confirmed	Confirm		-ed		Past participle	
12.	Yesterday's	Yesterday		-s	Possessive		
13.	Values	Value		-s	Plural		
14.	Rights	Right		-s	Plural		

15.	Attacks	Attack	-s	Plural	
16.	Including	Include	-ing		Present progressive
17.	Carried	Carriy	-ed		Past participle
18.	Suspects	Suspect	-s	Plural	
19.	Rifles	Rifle	-s	Plural	
20.	Trying	Try	-ing		Present progressive
21.	Attackers	Attacker	-s	Plural	
22.	Raids	Raid	-s	Plural	
23.	Detained	Detain	-ed		Past tense
24.	Roots	Root	-s	Plural	
25.	Punishes	Punish	-es		Third singular noun
26.	Organisations	Organisation	-s	Plural	
27.	Sentenced	Sentene	-ed		Past participle
28.	Months	Month	-s	Plural	
29.	Tried	Try	-ed		Past participle
30.	Granted	Grant	-ed		Past participle
31.	Opened	Open	-ed		Past tense
32.	Starting	Start	-ing		Present progressive
33.	City's	City	-s	Possessive	
34.	Firecrackers	Firecracker	-s	Plural	
35.	Realised	Realise	-ed		Past tense
36.	Shots	Shot	-s	Plural	
37.	Arrived	Arrive	-ed		Past tense
39.	Added	Add	-ed		Past tense
40.	Sirens	Siren	-s	Plural	
41.	Helicopters	Helicopter	-s	Plural	
42.	Services	Service	-s	Plural	

43.	Responded	Responded	-ed		Past tense
44.	Shootings	Shooting	-s	Plural	
45.	Austia's	Austia	-s	possessive	
46.	Closed	Close	-ed		Past participle
47.	Cordoned	Cordon	-ed		Past participle
48.	Restaurants	Restaurant	-s	Plural	
49.	Bars	Bar	-s	Plural	
50.	Experiencing	Experience	-ing		Present progressive
51.	Hours	Hour	-s	Plural	
52.	Attacks	Attack	-s	Plural	
53.	Adding	Add	-ing		Present progressive
54.	Sites	Site	-s	Plural	
55.	Operations	Operation	-s	Plural	
56.	Perpetrators	Perpetrator	-s	Plural	
57.	Intimidated	Intimidate	-ed		Past participle
58.	Means	Mean	-s	Plural	
59.	Assailants	Assailant	-s	Plural	
60.	Prepared	Prepare	-ed		Past tense
61.	Equipped	Equip	-ed		Past tense
62.	Weapons	Weapon	-s	Plural	
63.	Rounds	Round	-s	Plural	
64.	Vienna's	Vienna	-s	Possessive	
65.	Adjoining	Adjoin	-ing		Present progressive
66.	Offices	Office	-s	Plural	
67.	London's	London	-s	Possessive	
68.	Hearing	Hear	-ing		Present progressive
69.	Shots	Shot	-s	Plural	

70.	Locked	Lock	-ed		Past tense
71.	Windows	Window	-s	Plural	
72.	Shooting	Shoot	-ing		Present progressive
73.	Guests	Guest	-s	Plural	
74.	Pubs	Pub	-s	Plural	
75.	Running	Run	-ing		Present progressive
76.	Rounds	Round	-s	Plural	
77.	Packed	Pack	-ed		Past participle
78.	Customers	Customer	-s	Plural	
79.	Described	Describe	-ed		Past tense
80.	Started	Start	-ed		Past tense
81.	Hearing	Hear	-ing		Present progressive
82.	Closer	close	-r		Comperative degree
83.	Leaders	Leader	-s	Plural	
84.	Shootings	Shooting	-s	Plural	
85.	Shared	Share	-ed		Past tense
86.	Enemies	Enemy	-es	Plural	
87.	Dealing	Deal	-ing		Present progressive
88.	Shocked	Shock	-ed		Past tense
89.	Shared	Share	-ed		Past participle
90.	Thoughts	Thought	-s	Plural	
91.	Victims	Victim	-s	Plural	
92.	Families	Family	-es	Plural	
93.	Condemned	Condemn	-ed		Past tense
94.	Germany's	Germany	-s	Possessive	
95.	Tweeted	Tweet	-ed		Past tense
96.	Reports	Report	-s	Plural	

97.	Horrrifying	Horrrify	-ing	Present progressive
98.	Disturbing	Disturb	-ing	Present progressive
99.	Aimed	Aim	-ed	Past participle
100.	Dividing	Divide	-ing	Present progressive
101.	Societies	Society	-es	Plural
102.	Conducting	Conduct	-ing	Present progressive
103.	Checks	Check	-s	Plural
104.	Carrying	Carry	-ing	Present progressive
105.	Vehichels	Vehichel	-s	Plural
106.	Passengers	Passenger	-s	Plural
107.	Crossings	Crossing	-s	Plural

