

AN EXAMINATION OF THE INFLECTIONAL MORPHEME IN
THE COMIC THE LEGEND OF PUTRI HIJAU



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ABSTRACT

This study was about An Examination Of The Inflectional Morpheme In The Comic The Legend Of Putri Hijau It focused on Inflectional affixes. The data was collected from The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic that was published in 2018. This comic was created by researcher and her beloved friends in Go-mic Team. This study has two aims, they are; to search and inform the kinds of inflectional morpheme which is used in *The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic* and to find the processes of each inflectional affixes in *The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic*. The method of this study is descriptive qualitative research. The findings of this study are the first is there are 7 from 8 kinds of inflectional morpheme that is used in The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic, such as suffix –ed, suffix –ing, suffix –s (third person singular), suffix –en, suffix –s (plural marker), suffix –‘s, and suffix –er. And from the data analysis, there are 73 inflectional affixes was found in The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic. The second is the processes of each inflectional affixes do not change the whole meaning, but some of them change the grammatical function.

Keywords : *Inflectional Morpheme, The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic, Process of Inflectional Morpheme*

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A. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Language is a system which is used as a tool of communication by human being. It is why we should master the language with all of its elements such as structure, meaning and vocabulary. It will make us easy to express ourselves and communicate each other. Structure and meaning are included in the aspects of language. One of study which is learnt about structure and meaning is morphology, where it discusses about the word formation from word to the littlest unit in language named morpheme.

Derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme that changes the word class. Bauer (1998) stated that derivational morpheme is the morpheme created by an unused term from a base. Inflectional morpheme is one kind of bound morpheme. It consists of six morpheme, that is: -s, -ing, -er, -est, -ed, and -en. But, Fromkin (2014) found Modern English has only eight bound inflectional affixes: -s as third-person singular, -s as plural, -ed as past tense, -ing as progressive, -en as past participle, -er as comparative, and -est as superlative.

Morpheme is the smallest part of language and it has own meaning. Morpheme has two varieties, they are free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is the types of roots which be able standing independently. Whereas, bound morpheme is the types of roots that are incapable standing independently and they always occur with several other word building component added to them. In the case of morphemes, whether they create a current word or a current meaning or not, they are devised into two kinds: derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes. (Beard: 1995).

The object of this study is comic book. Comic is an aesthetic media that blends word and picture. A comic book may well be one story from cover to cover or a set of shorter stories might be incorporated. Furthermore, comic books have come to be respected as a medium unadulterated, decadent excitement. However scholarly researchers have started to study the interesting language of visual accounts and how it impact and informs the way readers get it stories, and how our brains develop and understand codes and language.

This study investigated about bound morphemes which is focused on inflectional affixes. Inflectional morpheme subsequently, are the affix which basically print ideal relations among linguistic components in a language. A world view being the framework of morpheme varieties which is related with corollary system of varieties in environment

(Francis, 1967). Forclearly, inflectional morphemes product in switches in the model of a word to reveal strictly grammatical relationships (Matthews, 1974).

Comic that is conducted by researcher is entitle The Legend of Putri hijau. It contains four stories about the legend in North Sumatra. They are The Legend of Toba Lake, The Legend of Putri Hijau, The Legend of Si Gale-gale Statue and The

Legend of Lau kawar lake. Its brand is Go-mic which is made by Rizki Ajura, Nabilah Khalisah, Meily Winie Manik and Dinda Dewi. This comic is a result of competition that is followed by reseacher, et al. The competition is held in every year by KEMENRISTEKDIKTI and this comic is one of products that is presented on final competition at the IAI Darul A'mal Lampung.

Based on the background, the identification of the problem in this study is near to the comic book. The researcher interested to conduct this object for her study because it is rare researches using comic book. Moreover, this comic book has different story. In order, the story of comic is about daily life, fantasy, imagination or wishes, but this comic lift the old stories from North Sumatra, such as The Legend of Toba Lake story, and others. In addition, researcher hopefully this analysis will be useful for both the reader and the researcher to obtain a deeper understanding of inflectional affixes.

In addition, comic is visual fun media for study nowadays and it gives happiness for readers. It can be seen from the increasing number of comics spread in the community both in printed and application forms. Therefore, publisher of comic and comic application maker got high provit because the consumer of comic is not only children but also adults. For instance, Webtoon is one of comic application that is used by about more than fifty million people in a month.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Theoretical Framework

a. Morphology

Many definitions of morphology were found. Some linguists have their own morphological definitions. Nida (1952) inferred that morphology includes the study of morphemes and their patterns in words formation. Morphology is the science of linguistics that studied the composition of a word grammatical which focuses on the word formation in producing the meaning grammatically. Verhaar (1990) states that morphology is the field of linguistics which grammatically studies the composition of part of word. Morphology includes in the field of linguistics that studies the morpheme and combinations.

Morphology is one of branch of linguistics. Aronoff and Fudeman (2011) say in grammatical, morphology refers to the linguistic branch concerned with words, their internal structure, and the way they are formed. Therefore, morphology as the one of branches in linguistics that just focuses on word and how the word is shaped. Morphology is also labelled as the study of words, how they are shaped, and its relation to other words in the same language. It explains words construction and components of words, like bases, roots, stems, and affixes. Morphology also detects word classes sound, and accent and the setting of the way can revise a word's pronunciation and meaning.

Mark and Kirsten (2011) stated that morphology in linguistics, refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the linguistics branch which deals with words, their internal structure, and the way they are formed. The characteristics of words will be known by considering morphology and why language has morphology. Thus, morphology plays an important role in building linguistic units and structures. Every language has other peculiar terms to its morphological properties. In addition, morphology concern about two major subjects, they are derivational and inflectional morpheme. Derivational process or the term derivation refers to all aspects of word, structure involving affixation that is not inflectional while, the inflection mechanism does not modify any part of speech nor context, but rather refine and provide extra grammatical detail (Mc Carthy : 2002).

Yule (1996) identified morphology as the study of the language emphasis of forms, rather than the identification of words. As the study of word, morphology exhibits the word formation or word creation through a variety or process (Mc Carty, 2002). According to Katamba (2005), in

linguistics the term morphology is defined as the study of how the word is formed and its structure. Booij (2008) claims that morphology is the grammar of words. Lieber (2009) further, argued that morphology is the study of word formation about how new words are coined in world languages. Haspelmath and D. Sims (2010) state that there are two definitions of morphology. Thus morphology is the study of systematic covariation in the form and meaning of words and the study of morphemic combination to yield words.

b. Morpheme

Morpheme is a main discussion in morphology. It discusses about the types of morpheme, how to build a word from morpheme and the categories of morpheme which will be discussed in this study, it is inflectional morpheme. There are many definitions of morpheme based on the linguists views. Lehmann (1972) said a morpheme is a minimal form element with a particular meaning. Morpheme is described as the littlest unit of a language which has full of meaning (Lim Kiat Boey, 1975). According to Katamba (2005), Morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning in a language that has a grammatical function or the term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest unit that is meaningful in a language or has a semantic function. Lieber (2009) said that the minimal use of morpheme as functional units is to form words. Van Patten and Benati (2010) defined a morpheme is 'the smallest unit of language with any meaning whatsoever. Embick (2015) defined that morpheme is the notion that grammar includes representations of the facets of sound and meaning of language: that is, representations of sound and meaning in terms of characteristic.

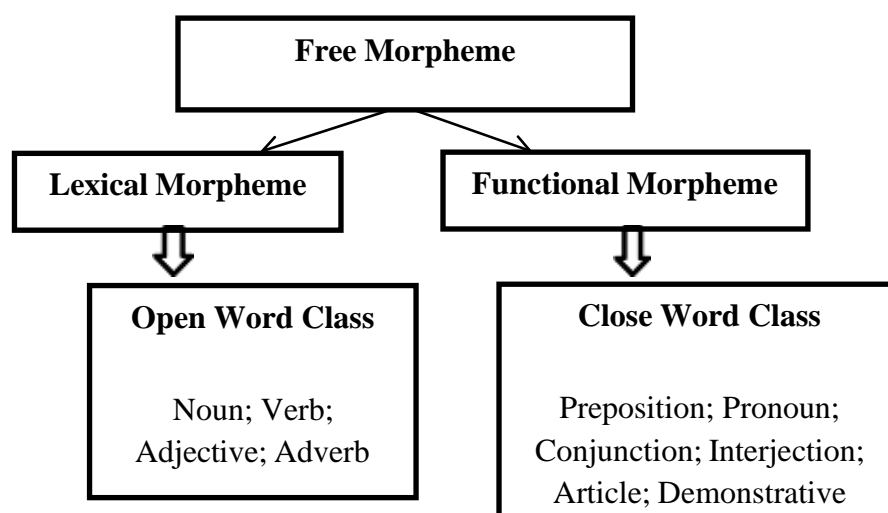
Another researcher declared about morpheme, for instance : Hippius and Stump (2017) declared that morphemes as the minimal contentful elements. It means a morpheme is the element of the minimum qualifying unit considered to be the smallest unit in English language. Words are combined of morphemes. Free morphemes are called morphemes that can stand on their own, while bound morphemes are the morphemes that cannot stand on their own. Bound morphemes usually follow in the back or in front of free morphemes and it is also called as affixes. Affixes have three categories; prefixes, infixes and suffixes. But English does not have infixes. Prefix is bound morpheme which is placed in front of a word for changing and modifying their grammar for example dis, re, and un. A suffix refers to an affix added after parts of words such

as affixes -er, -ed, -ist, -ing, -ly, -s, and -or. For example: perfect-ly, teach-er, ring-s, talk-ed (Katamba, 1994). Bound morphemes are divided into two morphemes, namely derivative and inflective.

c. Kinds of Morpheme

A morpheme is divided into free morpheme and bound morpheme. Charstairs- McCarthy (2002) explained, Morphemes which can stand alone are called free, and those that cannot are bound. It denotes a morpheme that stands as a word called free morpheme and the other that can not stand as a word called attached morpheme. And free morpheme consist of two categories, such is in the picture bellow:

Picture 1. Kinds of Free Morpheme



From the picture above, it was found that Free morpheme consist of two criteria, they are lexical morpheme and functional morpheme. Where, lexical morpheme include into open word classes that consist of **Noun, Verb, Adjective and Adverb**. Whereas functional morpheme consist of close word classes which include into **Preposition, Pronoun, Conjunction, Interjection, Article and Demonstrative**.

Bound morpheme has no potential to change words, but it has the potential to change affixes. A bound morpheme has two types, there are Derivational and inflectional morpheme. Lieber (2009) clear distinction of free and bound morpheme is that free morpheme is morphemythat can stand alone as a single term, whereas bound morpheme cannot stand alone and has to be added to another type. One of the examples is *im- / possible*, the word “possible” is a free morpheme category because it can stand alone, while “im” is as bound morpheme because it is impossible if this

word is standing alone without attaching it to the other. This bound morphemous varieties are called affixes. Like above, bound morphemes are composed of derivational and inflectional morphemes.

The reverse of inflectional is known as derivational morphemes. A derivative morpheme is a morpheme that can be applied to a phrase to build or move a specific word. This form changes the meaning of the word or speech component or both (a new word with a new meaning). Derivative morphemes in English can be prefixes or suffixes. In English, all the prefixes are related. All prefixes change the meaning while the syntactic class is no longer modified. Inflectional morphemes are the ones that establish no new context. Such morphemes never alter the type of syntactic words or morphemes to which they are connected. An inflectional morpheme is also a morpheme and can be a suffix only. The inflectional morpheme produces a shift in the word's purpose, but inflectional morphemes produce no new sense. (Bauer, 1988).

d. Base, Root, Stem

Plag (2002) classified base term, root term, and stem term. A base is the portion of a term added to it by an affix e.g. *govern* in *governor* and *govern-ment*. Whereas root refers to bases that cannot be further categorized into morphemes, or the other words, root is the center of the term consisting of noun, adjective, adverb, and verb lexical categories. For instance are book, tonight, pretty, grey, teach, later, and so on. The last is stem generally used for bases connected to by inflectional affixes, but sometimes also for bases with derivative affixes. All roots are also bases, but not all bases are root. In the context of inflectional morphology bases are only called stems.

e. Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme

Yule (1996) said that derivation is the familiar process of creating terms that have small amount of English language "bits" not widely mentioned in dictionaries. The small "bits" concept is called affixes. In the context of lexical terminology, affixation can be considered the most common way of forming words (Katamba, 2005). Lieber (2009) claimed that derivation is the mechanism by which the words are formed and new lexemes are produced, so they must have "the foundation" before creating new lexemes, as it is the center of the word that can be transformed into different words by adding affixes. Moreover, it gives the

meaning when a basis is inserted by derivational affixes. These derived words may offer different grammatical function or simply make new words without altering the part of the speech (Fromkin, et al , 2014).

According to Fromkin, et al, 2023, there are several derivational affixing processes. It was contained in table below:

Table 1. Derivational processes

No.	Categories	Affixes	Example
1.	Noun to Adjective	-ish -ous -ate -ful -ic	Child + (-ish) = Childish Danger + (-ous) = Dangerous Valid + (-ate) = Validate Beauty + (-ful) = Beautiful Athlet + (-ic) = Athletic
2.	Verb to Noun	-al -ance	Act + (-al) = Actual Ignore + (-ance) = Ignorance
		-ation -er -ist -ion	Inform + (-ation) = Information Play + (-er) = Player Tour + (-ist) = Tourist Suggest + (-ion) = Suggestion
3.	Adjective to Adverb	-ly	Shy + (-ly) = Shyly

4.	Noun to Verb	-ize -ate -en Im- Be- En- In-	Colony + (-ize) = Colonize Saliva + (-ate) = Salivate Fright + (-en) = Frighten (Im-) + prison = Imprison (Be-) + cloud = Becloud (En-) + danger = Endanger (In-) + habit = Inhabit
5.	Adjective to Noun	-ness -ity -ism	Bright + (-ness) = Brightness Humid + (-ity) = Humidity National + (-ism) = Nationalism
		-dom	Free + (-dom) = Freedom
6.	Verb to Adjective	-able -ive -ory -y	Forget + (-able) = Forgettable Act + (-ive) = Active Obligate + (-ory) = Obligatory Touch + (-y) = Touchy
7.	Adjective to Verb	En- -ize	(En-) + able = Enable Special + (-ize) = Specialize

Many derivative affixes do not cause the grammatical classes to shift (Fromkin, et al, 2014), as explained in the table below:

Table 2. Unchange Derivational Processes

No.	Categories	Affixes	Example
1.	Noun to Noun	-ship -ity -dom Dis- Un-	Friend + (-ship) = Friendship Human + (-ity) = Humanity Star + (-dom) = Stardom (Dis-) + advantage = Disadvantage (Un-) + employment = Unemployment
2.	Verb to Verb	Un- Re- Dis- Auto-	(Un-) + follow = Unfollow (Re-) + apply = Reapply (Dis-) + appoint = Disappoint (Auto-) + destruct = Autodestruct
3	Adjective to Adjective	-ish Il- In- Un-	Big + (-ish) = Biggish (Il-) + logical = Illogical (In-) + capable = Incapable (Un-) + well = Unwell

Inflectional affixes are part of a bound morpheme that has no function to produce new words in the language, but only used to signify the grammatical role of words, such as the use of singular or plural, past tense or not, comparative or possessive, and so on (Yule, 2010). It's not the same for derivative morphemes as inflectional morphemes never alter the grammatical form of the stems they are attached to. Here are several examples of Fromkin's Inflectional Affixes, et al (2014).

Table 3. Inflectional Morpheme

No.	Affixes	Example
1.	-s : third person singular	Mika text <u>s</u> her boyfriend everyday
2.	-s : plural marker	He bought me jewelr <u>ies</u> .
3.	-‘s : possessive	This is lisa’s note book.
4.	-ing : progressive	Lisa is read <u>ing</u> novel in the library right now.
5.	-ed : past tense	He call <u>ed</u> me last night.
6	-en : past participle	He has writt <u>en</u> the script.
7.	-er : comparative degree	My little sister is taller than me.
8.	-est : superlative degree	This comic is the greatest comic that I ever read

f. Affixes

In English there are two types of affixes; they are prefixes and suffixes.

- a. Prefixes: a shape such as ex-, anti-, un-, ad-, com-, dis-, in-, re-, mis- or inter-that can be applied to the foreground of a term to offer an extra or specific sense. Ex: Anti-British, un-happy, ex-wife.
- b. Suffixes: a form such as -ology, -ance(-ence), -ful, ness, ment, -able, or -ese, which can be applied to the end of a term to give a specific or additional sense. Ex: Biology, understandable, creditable.

2. Previous Related Study

There are a few of previous studies related with this research which is used in theconduct of this analysis as references. The first prior study was linked to this study is Derivational and Inflectional Affixes in *@TheGoodQuote’s* Posts on Instagram(2018) by Fitri Amalia. These purposes study are to find out the intended meaning of derivational and

inflectional from *@TheGoodQuote's* posts on Instagram and then elaborate its process. This study used qualitative content analysis as a research method and the finding shows that the most frequently found of 137 words are 62 derivative words which change grammar classes and also some derivative processes which change grammar classes such as adjective to

noun, verb to noun, noun to adjective, verb to adjective, noun to verb, adjective to verb, adjective to adverb, adjective to adverb, while noun to noun, negative form, quantitative and preposition and relationship are for derivation without changing grammatical classes.

The second previous study is Tahir Rasool Tariq's study (2020) about derivational and inflectional analysis in daily language by Pakistani students. This study used qualitative research approach with the result is prominent dimensions generated by morphemes with inflection and derivation when connected to other morphemes. Also from Adi Yusuf's research (2017) conducted the different criteria between derivational and inflectional morpheme. Aziz, et al also compared the difference between derivational and inflectional from the grammatical change. In addition, the study of derivational and inflectional morpheme in Jakarta Post by Tati Mardewi, et al. (2019)

For the study of inflectional only, there are several previous studies such as Grammatical Errors in Using Inflectional Morphemes in Writing at The Fifth Semester Student of English Education Department Based on Surface Strategy Taxonomy (2018) by Atika Amalina, An Analysis of Inflectional Morphemes Errors

In Writing A Text by Second-Year Student of Mas Tpi Silau Dunia by Ade Hidayati, et al. (2016), An Analysis of Inflectional Affixes on English Department Students' Undergraduate Thesis Abstracts by Dimas Sukma Cahyadi, (2018), Sensitivity to Inflectional Morphemes in the Absence of Meaning: Evidence from a Novel Task by Douglass Saddy, et al. (2019) and Inflectional Words And Their Processes In English Children Stories by Rudy Suherman, et al. (2018).

3. Conceptual Framework

1. Differentiation of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme

Table 4. Differentiation of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme

DIFFERENTIATION	
DERIVATIONAL	INFLECTIONAL
Grammatical function	Style function
No change of word class	Can trigger change of word class
Shift in meaning	Small or no significance
Also called for by grammar rules	Never needed by grammar rules
Follow derivative morphemes in the word	Precede in a word inflectional morphemes
Some Competitive	Some ineffective

Collected from Fromkin, et al (2014)

2. Derivational Morpheme

A derivative morpheme is a morpheme that can be applied to a phrase to build or move a specific word. This form changes the meaning of the word or speech component or both (a new word with a new meaning). Ex: -ation, un-, -al, -ize, -ous, -y, and so on. In nationalizations (nation-al-ization-s), the final -s is inflectional, and appears outside the derivative morphemes -al, -iz, -ation at the end of the term.

3. Inflectional Morpheme

According to Yule (1996), English has just eight morphemes with inflections, as follows:

1. 2 Adjectives used: -er (comparative) & -est (superlative);
2. 2 Nouns used: -s (plural),-'s (possessive);
3. 4 Used with verbs:-s (singular third person),-ed (past tense),-en (past part) & -ing(progressive present)

These following tables described the Inflectional Morpheme:

Table 5. Adjective Inflectional Suffixes

	Affixes	Function	Example
1. Adjectives	-er	Comparative Degree	The wall is high(er) than that tree
	-est	Superlative Degree	She is the pretty(est) woman

Table 6. Noun Inflectional Suffixes

	Affixes	Function	Example
2. Nouns	-s	Plural marker	I have some comic(s)
	-'s	Possessive	It is Rina('s) pencil

Table 7. Verb Inflectional Suffixes

	Affixes	Function	Example
3. Verbs	-s	Third Person Singular	He wait(s) me
	-ed	Past Tense	I talk(ed) to him
	-en	Participle	Jhon has tak(en) the notes
	-ing	Progressive	She is bring(ing) the food

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

There are several measures in conducting this study which will be clarified in this chapter. The parts are Method of Research, Source of Data, Research Instrument, and Technique of Data Analysis.

1. Method of Research

This study exploited descriptive qualitative content analysis, using the data from this study *The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic*. This research applied a descriptive qualitative because it is descriptive qualitative research. Moleong (1983) claimed that qualitative research is a form of research that has inspected results in descriptive data. It was in the design of written or spoken from detecting people behavior. It means the result of this study such a essential descriptive data and it is in the accurated shape.

Descriptive research is research that attempts to explain an occurrence, an instance, an event that is occurring now. This is intended to define the situation of stuff that occurs from the same time of study. With regard to the aims of this analysis, it is important to find out the types of inflectional affixes that are used and to explain the prospective meaning found, so the data analyzed by quantitative and descriptive text. In addition, a natural way that is actual in data collection is used to gather the results of descriptive researches. Or, to put it another way, the outcome of this analysis is not data manipulation.

2. Source of Data

The data of this study were taken from *The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic* which is published by Harfe Publishing. It was written by Rizki Ajura, et. al. in 2018. The brand of this comic is Go-mic which has mean the authors want it to be known in International market and it will be consumed by many people in the world. This comic contains four stories about the legends in North Sumatra which is each story has two different languages, in Bahasa and English. They are The Legend of Toba Lake, The Legend of Putri Hijau, The Legend of Si Gale-gale Statue and The Legend of Lau kawat Lake.

3. Research Instrument

The researcher herself was the key instrument of this research as she identified and analyzed the collected data and also elaborated the conclusions from this analysis. The Researcher's other tools used were notes. It means that all of instruments that is used such as printing or recording, For instance the dictionary, reference books, newspapers and

official websites to support this work.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

There are several steps in collecting the data.

The first is the data was selected about the story in *The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic*. And from the data, researcher chose three of four stories in *The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic*. The following are the title of the story that is chosen:

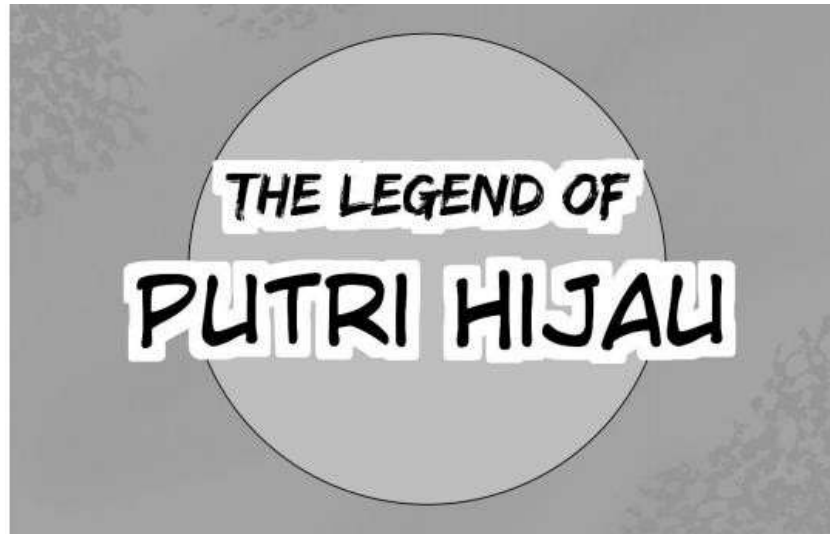
Picture 2. Title of story 1



Picture 3. Title of story 2

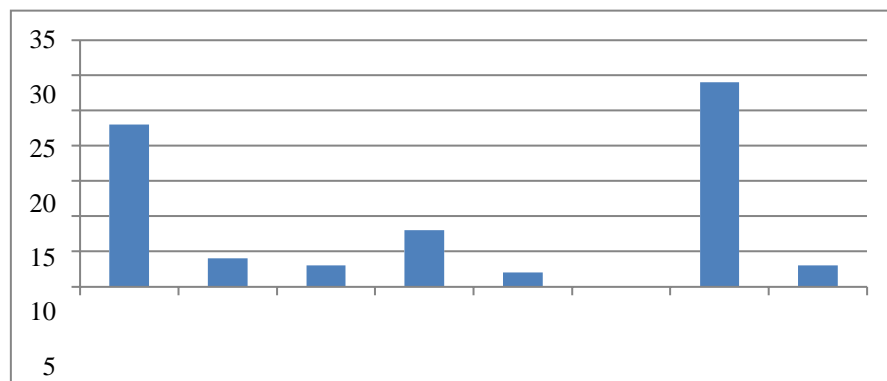


Picture 4. Title of story 3



The second is it was classified into data inflectional affixes, such as in the following picture:

Picture 5. Inflectional Data



From the picture 5 it can be described that the use of inflectional morpheme consist of 8 affixes, that were suffix -ed, -ing, -en, -s, -er, -est, -s (plural), and -'s.

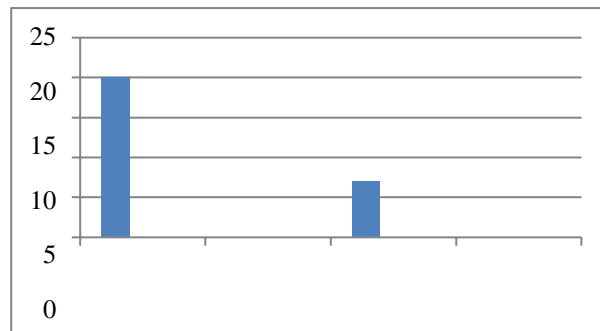
D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is the essential detail in this study. It details the result of this study which contains two parts that will be explained clearly in this chapter. They are Research Finding and Discussion. The result is included the objectives to answer the research problem.

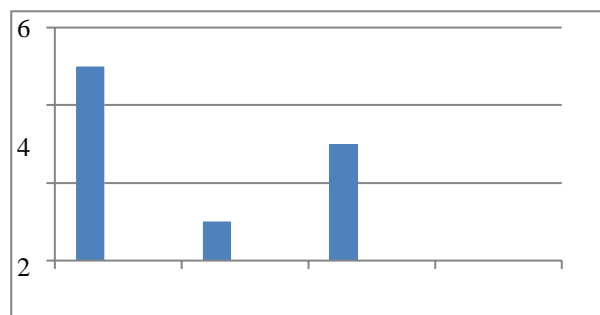
1. Research Finding

1. The types of inflectional morpheme that is used in *The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic*

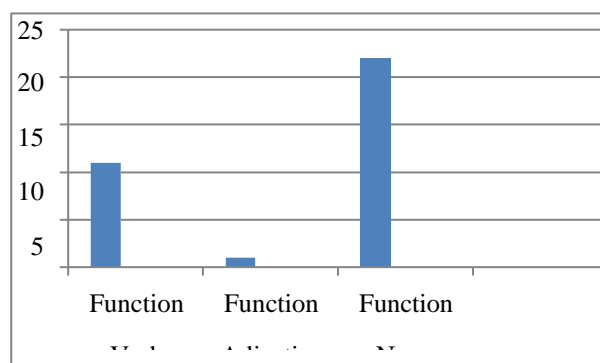
Picture 6. Inflectional Data from The Legend of Toba Lake



Picture 7. Inflectional Data from The Legend of Law Kawar Lake



Picture 8. Inflectional Data of The Legend of Putri Hijau



From the data collected above, there are several affixes that is not found in *The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic*. One of them is suffix -est (-est : superlative). The following is the explanation of the data collected

above.

- 1) From The Legend of Toba Lake is found : 16 times using –ed (past tense), 3 times using –ing (progressive), once using –s (3rd person singular), 3 times using –‘s (possessive), and 4 times using –s (plural marker). There is not found adjective function in (-er and –est).
- 2) From The Legend of Lawkawat Lake is found : twice using –ed (past tense), twice using –en (participle), once using –s (3rd person singular), 3 times using –s (plural marker), and once using –er (comparative degree). In this story, all of function is used atleast once using.
- 3) From The Legend of Putri Hijau is found : 5 times using –ed (past tense), once using –ing (progressive), once using –en (participle), once using –er (comparative degree), and 22 times using –s (plural marker).

For instance, the following data collected will explain some of inflectional affixes in *The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic*: (a whole data can be seen in appendix VIII)

Table 8. Data collected from The Legend of Toba Lake

No.	Affixes	Function	Example in the story
1.			Toba was very surprised.
			Suffix –ed in that clause described that Toba was in heart attack because of something at the moment.
2.	-ed	Past tense	Toba confused
			Suffix –ed always state something happened in the past, and in that clause it means that Toba had a complicated thinking.
			A woman explained

3.			<p>Explain(ed) means that the woman were doing something with her words to make her listener understood what</p>
			<p>her mean is.</p>
4.	-ing	Progressive	<p>A woman who was <u>cooking</u></p> <p>Adding suffix –ing in that clause means the woman were doing something and there are another case happened in the same moment.</p>
5.			<p>He was <u>eating</u> the food</p> <p>Eat(ing) in the clause didn't mean if the suffix –ing is not there, it will change. Of course no, it just the grammatical change, not the meaning.</p>
6.	-s	Third person singular	<p>If it <u>continues</u>, I will become a rich man</p> <p>The suffix –s is used because the subject is the singular third person. It is also used if the subject she and he.</p>

8.	-‘s	Possessive	To bring his father’s <u>s</u> food The suffix -‘s declare that father has
			food which nobody can’t be eaten it without his agreement.
9.			Samosir’s <u>s</u> mother realized Suffix –‘s in that clause stated that Samosir has a mother.
10.			The sound <u>s</u> come from here Suffix –s in that clause has a important role, where if it is not there, the grammar will change. It means the sound that they heard are much.
11.	-s	Plural marker	Take my scale <u>s</u> Different from suffix –s above, this suffix –s describe something that can be count or seen.

2. The processes of inflectional affixes in *The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic*

From the data collected, the researcher stated that there are 73 inflectional affixes that is used in *The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic*. And from the result found, there is inflectional affix that is not used in the story, it was the suffix *est* (-*est*). According to Fromkin, et al (2014), the categories of inflectional affixes have eight affixes, they are : -s plural, - s third singular, -‘s possessive, -ed past tense, -en past participle, -ing

progressive, -er comparative, -est superlative. Example in the story will be explained below :

1) The example of using –s (third person singular) “If it continues, I will become a rich man.” –Toba

The word *continues* is the example of using –s as third person singular. It will happen in the present situation with the subject is one of the third person singular such as *she*, *he* and *it*. “Continues” has two morphemes i.e. *continue* as a lexical morpheme and –s as a bound morpheme. And it makes automatically changing the grammatical function, but no changing the meaning.

When lexical morpheme meet the third person singular in present situation, it will automatically use the suffix –s or –es based on the word. For instance the clause *She continues* and *She goes*. There are adding suffix –s and –es following the base word. There are several words which is have to receive suffix –es, they are the verbs ending -s,-ss, -sh,-ch, -tch, -x, -zz and –o.

2) The example of using –ed (past tense) “and finally Toba decided looking for Samosir.”

The word *decided* is one of using suffix –ed in the story. It happened with the lexical morpheme (decide) and adding suffix –ed as a bound morpheme. Suffix -ed changed the grammatical, still no changed the meaning. It also only states that something happened in the past. Morphemes *decided* in that phrase mean that Toba choosed the way to look for Samosir.

3) The example of using –ing (progressive) “what are you doing? It is just a trick!”

The word that is underlined is one of the using of present progressive. It happened when the lexical morpheme *do* received the suffix –ing. The inflectional suffix –ing attached the lexical morpheme *do* to make the grammatical correctly based on the grammatical function. Whereas the way to ask what does someone do is not only clause “what are you doing?” but it can also ask with “ what do you do?”. In this case, the author choosed the clause to make it clear that the situation is in the present. The example of using –en (participle) “My mother has not eaten yet.”

The inflectional affix –en in the clause above is stated as a present

participle. The word *eaten* has two morphemes where the lexical morpheme is *eat* and attached by suffix *-en*. Function of inflectional suffix *-en* in the clause is to explain that mother the irregular participle. For instance, in the word *take-took-taken*, *see-saw-seen*, *give-gave-given*, *get-got-gotten*, etc. It means that not all of words can be added with the suffix *-en* for the perfect tense. Because there are category of regular verb and irregular verb that is attached by suffix *-ed* or irregular changing such as *attend-attended-attended*, *think-thought-thought*, *come-came-come*, etc.

4) The example of using *-‘s* (possessive) “Samosir was asked to bring his father’s food.”

The clause *father’s food* is the possessive form where it means that the food is meant for father. The lexical morpheme *father* attached by the inflectional suffix *-‘s* and followed by word *food*. The phrase *father’s food* has the meaning father has food that must be served by his son.

5) The example of using *-s* (plural marker)

“There are many coins of gold in front of the fortrees!”

That clause has two using of suffix *-s* as plural marker. To change the word from the singular form to the plural form is so simple. We only have to add the suffix *-s* in the base word. In the clause above, the first word is *coins* and the second word is *fortrees*. The base words in that phrase are *coin* and *fortree*. Each word is attached by inflectional suffix *-s* that means the nouns are many.

6) The example of using *-er* (comparative) “It is better for you to listen my words.”

The inflectional suffix *-er* is used in the comparative degree form. In this clause, the base word is *good* which does not related if we just added suffix *-er* back. It is cause the base word include in irregular adjective. The meaning of *better* in the clause is it has higher position than the base word.

2. Discussion

In this research, the objectives are ; to find out the kind of inflectional affixes in *The Legend of Putri hijau Comic* and get the prospective meaning in each inflectional affixes. The researcher found 7 from 8 kinds

of inflectional morpheme which is used in *The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic*. Base on the result, there are 73 inflectional affixes found in. Specifically, the using of suffix –ed are 26 times; the using of suffix

–ing are 4 times; the using of suffix –en are 3 times; the using of suffix –s (third person singular) are 6 times; the using of suffix –‘s are 3 times; the using of suffix –s (plural) are 29 times; and the using of suffix –er are twice.

From the result above, the researcher stated that the highest suffix which is used in *The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic* is suffix –s (plural marker), then followed by suffix –ed as a second position. The researcher assumed that the using of suffix –ed is in the second place because the comic is about the legend story. It is almost similar with the narrative text that use simple past tense. The difference is that comic contained the outline from the narrative text. Simply, the story of the comic comes from the narrative text about the legend story. Example; the legend of Toba Lake story was changed become the illustration comic of Toba Lake.

The prospective meaning of each suffix does not change the whole meaning of the words, but it means there is the change of time or situation. For instance, suffix – ed tell us that something happened in the past, suffix –s (plural) means that before adding the suffix, the thing is singular but when it is added with the suffix –s, it becomes plural, and so on. It also happens with the suffix –er on degree situation. The suffix –er means someone or something is more than the compare one. But, its inflectional suffix changed the grammatical function.

The grammatical that is meant such as :“If it continues, I will become a rich man.”

The grammatical changing from the sentence followed the subject. It is because the subject is the third person singular. If it is not, the verb will be not changed with adding suffix –s.

“My loyalguards prepare the jewelries.”

The suffix –s (plural marker) makes the grammatical changing. If the word loyalguards is not added with suffix –s, the sentence will change to be “My loyalguard prepares the jewelries.” It is caused singular and plural have an important role as a subject.

E. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1. Conclusion

From the result of this study, the researcher concluded that :

1. *The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic* used 7 kinds from 8 kinds of inflectional morpheme and it was found 73 inflectional affixes. The categories are suffix –ed (past tense), -ing (progressive), -en (participle), -s (third person singular), - s (plural marker), -‘s (possessive) and –er (comparative degree). The most frequently used is the suffix –s as a plural marker and the second place is the suffix –ed as a past tense.
2. The processes of each inflectional affixes do not change the whole meaning of words, but most of them change the grammatical function.

2. Suggestion

The researcher suggests for another researcher who interests in analysis morpheme study to make this study as one of the reference and continue the study further. The inflectional affixes can be found in every data analysis that use the English language such as in the article of magazine, fairy tales or from social media quotes like Instagram's post, twitter, blog and more over. For the linguistic college students, researcher hope this study will help all of you who interest in learning linguistic especially about morpheme subject. And for another students, hope it will be one of your collection for read.

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