Analysis of Derivation and Inflection Affixation in an Article With the Title "How Wildfires are Changing the Face of the Mediterranean Landscape"

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ABSTRACT

This study examines derivational and inflectional affixation in the article "How Wildfires Are Changing the Face of Mediterranean Landscapes." The focus of this study was to identify and analyze the types and patterns of affixes in the article and their roles in meaning and grammar. By using qualitative methods, 53 derivational affixes and 76 inflectional affixes were found. Derivational affixes, such as prefixes (re-, un-) and suffixes (-ion, -ly), often change the word class, thus expanding the vocabulary. Inflectional affixes, such as -s, -ed and -ing, provide grammatical details without changing the core meaning of the word. Inflectional affixes appear more frequently in articles, showing their importance in grammar, while derivational affixes add depth and variety. This study highlights how affixation helps convey scientific and narrative information effectively. This research contributes to linguistic research and offers insights for writers and editors in creating clear and engaging content.

I. Introduction

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the process of word formation, including the internal structure of words and how they are created. According to Berthiaume et al. (n.d.; 2018), morphology is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the internal structure of words, including their arrangement and formation [1]. This is in line with Erlinawati's quote [2], morphology examines how new words are formed in various languages around the world, with each language possessing unique morphological characteristics. The study of morphology focuses on the smallest meaningful unit, the morpheme, as stated by Josiah and Udoudo [3]. Understanding morphemes is important in linguistic analysis because it allows us to analyze the internal structure of words as well as how the form and meaning of language are formed. It involves the process of breaking down words into the smallest units called morphemes [4]. Morphemes can be base words or affixes, which are further categorized into prefixes (affixes added at the beginning of a word), infixes (affixes inserted within a word), and suffixes (affixes added at the end of a word). Morphemes are divided into two main types: free morphemes, which can stand alone, and bound morphemes, which cannot stand alone. This research specifically examines bound morphemes, which are further divided into two categories: derivational morphemes, which form new words with different meanings, and inflectional morphemes, which adjust the word form without changing its meaning.

One of the important aspects in morphology is derivation and inflection. According to Umera-Okeke [5], there are two aspects of linguistic morphology, namely derivative morphology and inflectional morphology. Derivative morphemes are morphemes that are added to the base word to create new words with different classification of word types (Kolanchery, 2015) [6]. And Guzzetti (2007, p. 81) also says that derivative morphemes serve to change the grammatical category of a word [7]. Derivation morphology creates new words by adding affixes (prefixes or

suffixes) to the root. For example, "unbelievable" adds the prefix "un-" and suffix "able" to the verb "believe". This process not only changes the form of the word, but also its meaning and often its word class. Therefore, derivation plays an important role in expanding the vocabulary of a language. On the other hand, inflectional morphology (inflection) is a morphological process that adds affixes to a word root to change the word form according to grammatical rules, without changing the basic meaning or word class. According to Yule [8] that inflection does not change the basic meaning or class of words, but adds additional grammatical information to an existing word. In the article (E. Halawa, 2021) also said inflectional morphemes are used to indicate grammatical features of a word, such as whether the word is plural or singular, in the past tense or not, and whether the word shows comparison (comparative) or possessive (possessive) [9]. They reveal the variety of grammatical forms possessed by a lexem [10]. The following are examples of suffix forms in inflection found in the article [8], they are such 3rd singular person (wait + suffixes -s), past tense (wait + suffixes -ed), progressive (wait + suffixes -ing), past participle (eat + suffixes -en), plural (book + suffixes -s or mango + suffixes -es), possessive (Rina's book or Rina books, + suffixes -s, comparative (smart + suffixes -er), superlative (smart + suffixes -est).

Therefore, studying inflection and derivation affixes becomes important, because by understanding both, one can recognize word classes, changes in word classes, as well as the meanings of the words used. One way to learn about these affixes is to read scientific and journalistic articles that use different types of affixes in real contexts. The article *entitled "How Wildfires Are Changing the Face of the Mediterranean Landscape"* provides a clear example of the use of affixation in the delivery of factual, scientific, and narrative information Therefore, it is suitable to be the object of this research.

Even so, research related to the analysis of derivation and inflection in scientific or journalistic texts is still rarely done in detail as in the research conducted by (M. P. D. Hutaminingrum) with the title "An Analysis of Affixation Processes of Derivation and Inflection in Article with the Title 'The Government of the Republic of Indonesia" [2], especially in texts that focus on environmental issues. Most of the previous research chose novels, songs, folklore, academic writings and political articles to be the object of their research. Therefore, there is a research gap in exploring these scientific and journalistic texts. Derivative analysis and inflection of texts like this can improve understanding of how language shapes effective scientific discourse. The importance of this research is an effort to understand the morphological patterns applied in scientific journalistic articles. This research not only contributes to the development of morphological theory, but also offers valuable insights for language practitioners, such as writers and editors, in creating more effective and communicative texts. Thus, this research has the value of novelty by associating morphological analysis with writing practices in the world of journalism. This study aims to describe the concepts of derivation and inflection in morphology by focusing on the process of both in word formation, identify the different types of inflation and derivation found, and analyze the patterns of derivation and inflection affixation used in the article.

Previous research has examined the derivation and inflection processes of various selected objects. [2] conducting research on the process of affixation, derivation and inflection with the title *An Analysis of Affixation Processes of Derivation and Inflection in Article with the Title "The Government of the Republic of Indonesia".* This study focuses on the process of affixation, both derivation and inflection, contained in English words in the government text. The other research was from [8] entitled *Analysis of Inflectional and Derivational in the Legend of Mount Tangkuban Perahu.* This study analyzed the inflection and derivative processes contained in the narrative text entitled *The Legend of Mount Tangkuban Perahu*. The research method used in this study was qualitative descriptive. The results of the analysis showed that there were 55 affixation processes consisting of 41 inflection processes and 14 derivation processes in the analyzed text. The following study, *entitled An Analysis of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes of the Students' Academic Writing* [3] examined the use of infective and derivative affixes in the academic writings of second-year students of the English study program. The research method used was qualitative descriptive with a sample of 30 students' writings. The result of the analysis found that there was a total number of 172 affixes, consisting of 122 inflectional suffixes, 36 derivative suffixes, and 14 derivative prefixes. The study informed data students had difficulty in using infective suffixes and derivative affixes. Another reported, research in this study took the title of *The Use of Derivation*

and Inflection in BCC News's "Tory Gloom Ahead of Triple By-Election Test" [5]. This study aimed to analyze the process of infective and derivative affixation in a BBC news article titled *"Tory Gloom Ahead of the Triple By-Election Test"*. In addition, this study also aimed to describe the appearance of affixes in words and sentences in the article. The approach used was qualitative descriptive with documentation methods to obtain results. This study found 47 affixes in the article, consisting of 17 derivative and 29 inflectional affixes, with the inflectional affix being more dominant.

This research is motivated by previous studies that analyze the process of inflation affixes and derivation affixes to English words. This study is focused on identifying inflection and derivation affixations, as well as analyzing the affix patterns used in the article *"How Wildfires Are Changing the Face of the Mediterranean Landscape"*. This research utilizes linguistic theory to uncover how factual and scientific information is conveyed in scientific journalistic articles. In addition, this study can be a reference for future studies related to the analysis of derivative and inflectional affixation in articles or other media.

II. Method

This study uses qualitative research methods. According to Sugiyono (2018), qualitative research is descriptive because the data collected is in the form of words, not numbers, the data is analyzed and explained in depth so that it is easier for others to understand [11]. This method is used to research and understand the meaning conveyed by individuals or groups to a problem [12]. Qualitative research is also social research that studies how people understand their experiences and the language used in everyday life [13]. The research process involved the development of questions, the collection of derivation and inflection affix data, and in-depth analysis of the words in the article "How Wildfires Are Changing the Face of the Mediterranean Landscape".

Researchers play a major role in the process of data collection, categorization, and analysis [14]. Data was obtained from scientific journalistic articles that were the object of research, namely *"How Wildfires Are Changing the Face of the Mediterranean Landscape"*. Data collection is carried out through several stages. First, the researcher read the article carefully. Second, every word that contains derivation and inflection affixes is marked and categorized. Third, data are collected in the form of tables to facilitate the analysis of the differences between derivation and inflection affixes. Finally, the patterns of derivation and inflection affixes in the text are analyzed in depth. The results of this study are then presented in the article results section.

III. Results and Discussion

The purpose of this study is to identify the infective and derivative morphemic shapes and patterns used in the article *"How Wildfires Are Changing the Face of the Mediterranean Landscape"*. As will be described in the following findings.

1. Derivational Affixation Pattern

The purpose of this study is to determine the difference in the type and pattern of inflexion affix contained in the article *"How Wildfires Are Changing the Face of the Mediterranean Landscape"*. According to Fromkin et al [15], there are two types of derivative morphemes, namely those that change the grammatical class and those that do not change the grammatical class. Derivative morphemes are widely found in various languages and have an important role in word formation, especially those that change word classes.

Derivative words that change word classes are also found in journalistic articles. The table below presents the results of this study, showing how derivational morphemes that change word classes function in the analyzed text.

Table 1. Derivation Morpheme

Morphology	Word	Types of Affixes		Analysis	Word Class
		Prefix	Suffix		
Derivation	Supercharging	Super-	-ing	Charge	Verb
				Supercharging	Adjective
	Virtually	-	-ly	Virtual	Adjective
				Virtually	Adverb
	Analysis	-	-sis	Analyze	Adverb
				Analysis	Noun
	Ferocious	-	-ous	Ferocity	Noun
				Ferocious	Adjective
	Especially	-	-ly	Special	Adjective
				Especially	Adverb
	Imagery	-	-ry	Image	Adjective
				Imagery	Adverb
	Vegetation	-	-ion	Vegetate	Verb
				Vegetation	Noun
	Occurrence	-	-ence	Occur	Verb
				Occurrence	Noun
	Biodiversity	Bio-	-	Diversity	Noun
				Biodiversity	Noun
	Unusual	Un-	-	Usual	Adjective
				Unusual	Adjective
	Variability	-	-ty	Variable	Adjective
				Variability	Noun
	Researchers	Re-	-s	Research	Verb
				Researchers	Noun
	Recovery	Re-	-y	Recover	Verb
				Recovery	Noun
	Specialise	-	-ise	Special	Adjective
				Specialise	Verb
	Succulent	-	-ent	Succus	Noun
				Succulent	Adjective
	Encroachment	-	-ment	Encroach	Noun
				Encroachment	Verb

Wildness	-	-ness	Wild	Adjective
			Wildness	Noun
Infill	In-	-	Fill	Verb
			Infill	Verb
Drought	-	-ht	Dry	Verb
			Drought	Noun
Vulnerable	-	-able	Vulnus	Noun
			Vulnerable	Verb
Reforestation	Re-	-tion	Forest	Verb
			Reforestation	Noun
Recurrent	Re-	-	Current	Verb
			Recurrent	Adjective
Intensity	-	-ty	Intense	Adjective
			Intensity	Noun
Ability	-	-ty	Able	Adjective
			Ability	Noun
Coexist	Co.-	-	Exist	Verb
			Coexist	Verb
Establish	Ice-	-	Stable	Verb
			Establish	Adjective
Largely	-	-ly	Large	Adjective
			Largely	Adverb
Incursion	-	-ion	Incur	Verb
			Incursion	Noun
Fiercely	-	-ly	Fierce	Adjective
			Fiercely	Adverb
Frequently	-	-ly	Frequent	Adjective
			Frequently	Adverb
Regenerate	Re-	-	Generate	Verb
			Regenerate	Verb
Effectively	-	-ly	Effect	Adjective
			Effectively	Adverb
Reshaping	Re-	-ing	Shape	Noun
			Reshaping	Verb
Pyroregions	Pyro-	-s	Region	Noun
			Pyroregions	Noun
Increasingly	-	-ly	Increase	Adjective

			Increasingly	Adverb
Unpredictable	Un-	-	Predictable	Verb
			Unpredictable	Adjective
Scientist	-	-ist	Science	Noun
			Scientist	Noun
Outstripping	Out-	-ing	Strip	Verb
			Outstripping	Verb
Maturity	-	-ty	Mature	Adjective
			Maturity	Noun
Boreal	-	-al	Boreas	Noun
			Boreal	Adjective
Rapidly	-	-ly	Rapid	Adjective
			Rapidly	Adverb
Regrow	Re-	-	Grow	Verb
			Regrow	Verb
Severity	-	-ty	Severe	Adjective
			Severity	Noun
Releasing	Re-	-ing	Lease	Adjective
			Releasing	Verb
Erosion	-	-ion	Erode	Verb
			Erosion	Noun
Absorption	-	-ion	Absorb	Verb
			Absorption	Noun
Particularly	-	-ly	Particular	Adjective
			Particularly	Adverb
Solely	-	-ly	Sole	Adjective
			Solely	Adverb
Germination	-	-ion	Germinate	Verb
			Germination	Noun
Protection	-	-ion	Protect	Verb
			Protection	Noun
Rebalance	Re-	-	Balance	Verb
			Rebalance	Verb
Fully	-	-ly	Full	Adjective
			Fully	Adverb
Impossible	Im-	-	Possible	Adjective
			Impossible	Adjective

Based on Table 1 above, there were 53 derivations with 11 patterns of change in word classes found in the article, namely verb to adjective, adjective to adverb, adjective to noun, noun to adjective, verb to noun, noun to noun, adjective to adjective, adjective to noun, adjective to verb, noun to verb, verb to verb. There were 19 types of suffixes (-ing, -ly, -sis, -ous, -ry, -ion, -ance, -ty, -s, -y, -ise, -ent, -ment, -ness, -th, -able, -tion, -ist, -al) and 10 types of prefixes (Super-, Bio-, Un-, Re-, In-, Co-, Es-, Pyro-, Out-, Im).

2. Inflectional Affixation Pattern

The purpose of this study is to determine the different types and patterns of inflection affixes contained in the article *"How Wildfires Are Changing the Face of the Mediterranean Landscape"*. The following table shows the analysis results from affix inflection.

Table 2. Inflection Morpheme

Morphology	Word	Types of Affixes		Analysis	Word Class
		Prefix	Suffix		
Inflection	Shaped	-	-ed	Shape	Verb
				Shaped	Verb
	Heatwaves	-	-s	Heatwave	Noun
				Heatwaves	Noun
	Wildfires	-	-s	Wildfire	Noun
				Wildfires	Noun
	Ecosystems	-	-s	Ecosystem	Noun
				Ecosystems	Noun
	Fires	-	-s	Fire	Noun
				Fires	Noun
	Raging	-	-ing	Rage	Verb
				Raging	Verb
	Following	-	-ing	Follow	Noun
				Following	Noun
	Hottest	-	-est	Hot	Adjective
				Hottest	Adjective
	Affected	-	-ed	Affect	Verb
				Affected	Verb
	Acres	-	-s	Acre	Noun
				Acres	Noun
	Miles	-	-s	Mile	Noun
				Miles	Noun
	Temperatures	-	-s	Temperature	Noun
				Temperatures	Noun

Conclude	-	-ed	Conclude	Verb
			Concluded	Verb
Comes	-	-s	Come	Verb
			Comes	Verb
Fueled	-	-ed	Fuel	Verb
			Fueled	Verb
Winds	-	-s	Wind	Noun
			Winds	Noun
Burnt	-	-t	Burn	Verb
			Burnt	Verb
Days	-	-s	Push	Noun
			Days	Noun
Claimed	-	-ed	Claim	Verb
			Claimed	Verb
Dozens	-	-s	Dozen	Noun
			Dozens	Noun
Lives	-	-s	Live	Noun
			Lives	Noun
Required	-	-ed	Require	Verb
			Required	Verb
Evacuations	-	-s	Evacuate	Verb
			Evacuations	Noun
Homes	-	-s	Home	Noun
			Homes	Noun
Flames	-	-s	Flame	Noun
			Flames	Noun
Questions	-	-s	Question	Noun
			Questions	Noun
Habitats	-	-s	Habitat	Noun
			Habitats	Noun
Restored	-	-ed	Restore	Verb
			Restored	Verb
Growing	-	-ing	Grow	Verb
			Growing	Verb
Faced	-	-ed	Face	Verb
			Faced	Verb
Rising	-	-ing	Rise	Verb

			Rising	Verb
Ashes	-	-es	Ash	Verb
			Ashes	Verb
Witnessing	-	-ing	Witness	Verb
			Witnessing	Verb
Designed	-	-ed	Design	Verb
			Designed	Verb
Says	-	-s	Say	Verb
			Says	Verb
Uses	-	-s	Use	Verb
			Uses	Verb
Sensing	-	-ing	Sense	Verb
			Sensing	Noun
Changes	-	-s	Change	Verb
			Changes	Verb
Casing	-	-ing	Case	Verb
			Casing	Verb
Seeds	-	-s	Seed	Noun
			Seeds	Noun
Ignites	-	-s	Ignite	Verb
			Ignites	Verb
Seedlings	-	-s	Seedling	Noun
			Seedlings	Noun
Regions	-	-s	Region	Noun
			Regions	Noun
Climates	-	-s	Climate	Noun
			Climates	Noun
Considered	-	-ed	Consider	Verb
			Considered	Verb
Higher	-	-er	High	Adjective
			Higher	Adjective
Sciences	-	-s	Science	Noun
			Sciences	Noun
Traits	-	-s	Trait	Noun
			Traits	Noun
Adapted	-	-ed	Adapt	Verb
			Adapted	Verb

Plants	-	-s	Plant	Verb
			Plants	Verb
Evolved	-	-ed	Evolve	Verb
			Evolved	Verb
Developing	-	-ing	Develop	Verb
			Developing	Adjective
Tissues	-	-ice	Tissue	Noun
			Tissues	Noun
Awaiting	-	-ing	Await	Verb
			Awaiting	Verb
Pathways	-	-s	Pathway	Noun
			Pathways	Noun
Fences	-	-s	Fence	Noun
			Fences	Noun
Bigger	-	-er	Big	Adjective
			Bigger	Adjective
Blazes	-	-s	Blaze	Noun
			Blazes	Noun
Fanned	-	-ed	Fan	Noun
			Fanned	Verb
Warming	-	-ing	Warm	Adjective
			Warming	Noun
Driven	-	-n	Drive	Verb
			Driven	Verb
Longer	-	-er	Long	Adjective
			Longer	Adjective
Increases	-	-s	Increase	Verb
			Increases	Verb
Depending	-	-ing	Depend	Verb
			Depending	Verb
Shortens	-	-s	Shorten	Verb
			Shortens	Verb
Harder	-	-er	Hard	Adjective
			Harder	Adjective
Smaller	-	-er	Small	Adjective
			Smaller	Adjective
Younger	-	-er	Young	Adjective

			Younger	Adjective
Drier	-	-er	Dry	Adjective
			Drier	Adjective
Deeper	-	-er	Deep	Adjective
			Deeper	Adjective
Damaged	-	-ed	Damage	Verb
			Damaged	Verb
Recommends	-	-s	Recommend	Verb
			Recommends	Verb
Providing	-	-ing	Provide	Verb
			Providing	Verb
Scorched	-	-ed	Scorch	Verb
			Scorched	Verb
Devastated	-	-ed	Devastate	Verb
			Devastated	Verb
Smoldering	-	-ing	Smolder	Verb
			Smoldering	Verb

The table above shows 76 inflections found in the article *"How Wildfires Are Changing the Face of the Mediterranean Landscape"* with a total of 10 types of suffixes (-ed, -s, -ing, est, -ed, -t, -ed, -es, -er, -n) and no prefixes were found.

Based on the morphemic analysis of inflection and derivation in the above article, this study highlights the importance of derivational morphemes in journalistic texts. Two main patterns were identified: derivational morphemes that change word classes and those that maintain the same word class. According to the theory of Fromkin et al. [15], derivational morphemes such as the suffixes *-ion*, *-ly*, and the prefix *un-* play a role in altering the grammatical category of a word, thereby enriching the structure of journalistic language. This finding also supports previous studies by Ramadhanty and Santoso [8], which demonstrate that the derivation process significantly contributes to the creation of new words and the expansion of meaning in various text context.

In contrast, derivational morphemes that retain the word class, such as the prefix *re-* and the suffix *-able*, provide additional meaning without changing the base word's category. This aligns with the research by Mackiewicz [12], which emphasizes that derivational morphemes maintain the core meaning but add nuances that deepen the communication of information.

Furthermore, this study identifies inflectional morphemes as crucial elements in indicating grammatical changes such as word forms, number, and tense. Examples include past tense forms (*adapted*, *restored*), present participle forms (*awaiting*), and present tense forms (*uses*). These findings support Yule's theory [8], which asserts that inflectional morphemes add grammatical information without altering the basic meaning of a word. This study also corroborates Hutaminingrum's [2] research, which shows that inflectional morphemes dominate journalistic texts to ensure grammatical clarity and effective communication of information.

Overall, this study reaffirms that both derivational and inflectional morphemes not only function as word-forming elements but also play a critical role in creating complex meanings and effectively conveying ideas in journalistic articles on environmental topics.

IV. Conclusion

This study aims to identify the types of inflection and derivation found and to analyze the patterns of derivational and inflectional affixation in the BBC News article titled "How Wildfires Are Changing the Face of the Mediterranean Landscape." Based on a morphological analysis, it was found that both derivational and inflectional affixation play crucial roles in word formation and in effectively conveying information in journalistic texts.

The results of the study indicate that inflection is more dominantly used in this article (76 words) compared to derivation (53 words). Inflection is used to indicate grammatical aspects, such as tense, number, and other grammatical functions, without altering the base meaning of the word. In contrast, derivation plays a role in enriching the language structure by creating new, more complex, and specific words through changes in word class or the addition of meaning. The affixation patterns found involve various types of prefixes, such as Im-, Re-, Out-, Un-, Pyro-, and suffixes like -ing, -ly, -ion, -ment, -ness, and -er.

This study emphasizes that both inflectional and derivational morphemes are not only important elements in word formation but also contribute significantly to creating complex and in-depth narratives, particularly in environmental-themed journalistic articles. The findings enrich the understanding of morphological patterns in the context of journalistic language and can serve as a reference for writers, editors, and linguists to produce more effective and communicative texts.

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