



AN ANALYSIS OF INFLECTIONAL MORPHEME IN THREE ARTICLES OF CNN NEWS OF TRUMP SANCTION ON RUSSIA'S OIL COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT

An Analysis of Inflectional Morphemes in Three Articles of CNN News of Trump Sanction on Russia's Oil Companies as the title of the research aimed to investigate the types of morphemes and find the most dominant morphemes in the article of CNN News. This research employed the theory from Yule (2023) and Fromkin (2014). The source of data is obtained from the articles of CNN News that consist of today's issue. In addition, the method applied in the research is descriptive qualitative. The data were collected, classified and analyzed based on the theory. The finding of the data showed 70 data of Inflectional morphemes that comprises into 2 data of Inflectional indicated third-person singular present, 16 data of Inflectional indicated past tense, 8 data of Inflectional indicated progressive, 1 data of Inflectional indicated past participle, 25 data of Inflectional indicated plural, 12 data of Inflectional indicated possessive, 1 data of Inflectional indicated comparative, and 5 data of Inflectional indicated superlative. The result of the research described that the most dominant of Inflectional morpheme in three articles of Trump sanction on Russia's oil companies is Inflectional morpheme indicated plural.

Keywords: Morphemes, Inflectional morphemes, CNN, News

INTRODUCTION

The function of language is very essential since language is one of the instruments for human communication. People needs language to conduct communication between people in their daily life. Language serves as a tool for communication, enabling an individual to express ideas, convey information, share emotions and communicate thoughts through both oral and written forms. (Sari & Rudianto, 2024). The advancement of technology in the field of communication is increased rapidly, hence we can communicate with other people in other countries and have information about the global issue around the world. English language as an



international language has a significant role that should be learned and understood to avoid misunderstanding in receiving the information. The study of language is called linguistics. Hasanati & Alim (2023) stated that linguistics is one of the most crucial branches of knowledge in English to learn. Linguistics is the study of language systems. Hidayat & Rosalinah (2026) explain that linguistics, as the scientific study of language, encompasses several branches that examine various aspects of linguistics structures and their use. One of the branches of linguistics is morphology which focuses on the internal structure of words and the processes involved in their formation.

According to Fromkin (2014) morphology is the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed. Morpheme as part of morphology is defined as a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Further, Fromkin (2014) stated that there are two types of morphemes. There are free morphemes, that is morphemes that can stand by themselves as single word (new, tour) and bound morpheme which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and typically attached to another form such as -ed, -ist, -s. In addition Ramadhanty and Santoso (2024) explained that Bound morpheme generally point to morphemes that can happen as affixes. Affixes is divided into prefixes, infixes, suffixes and confixes (Meyfiany et.al 2024). Furthermore, Carstairs & Mc Carthy (2002) cited in Sari & Rudianto (2024) said that bound morpheme in the process of formation is divided into derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morpheme deals with the grammatical variations of words within a specific grammatical category or word class. It involves adding suffixes to a word to indicate grammatical features such as tense, number, gender, case, and person. Inflectional morpheme does not change the word's part of speech or meaning. Instead, they mark grammatical distinction such as the addition of suffix -s to the noun "cat" formed the inflected noun "cats" indicating the plural form. There are some previous researches related to morphology analysis. First, Wibowo and Rismawati (2022) discuss about An Analysis of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes of The Students' Text. Second, Hasanati & Alim (2023) is about A Morphological Analysis on Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Animal Farm Novel by George Orwell. Last, Ramadhanty & Santoso (204) discusses about Inflectional and Derivational in the Legend of Mount Tangkuban Perahu.

The research of morpheme is significant so that it can improve the understanding the use of words in everyday life or words that appear in international news such as in understanding the News's articles in CNN News. CNN News is one of reputable Cable News Network from United States that launched in 1980. People read, watched and listen to the news everyday. They need the information in other



countries for the need of business, politic, economic and other field that happened in the world. People read the information of current issue such as the issue of global oil which has an impact from the war. News in English language needs to be understood clearly to avoid misunderstanding as it brings important information. Hence, English words plays an important role as they build the sentences with certain meanings. Since the research about morpheme is very crucial, the research is conducted in the field of morphology by examining the Inflectional morpheme and find the most dominant in CNN News. Thus, the title of this research is An Analysis of Inflectional Morpheme in Three Articles of CNN News of Trump Sanction on Russia's Oil Companies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Morphology

According to Fromkin (2014) the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which words are formed is morphology. In addition, Aronoff & Fudeman (2011) stated that morphology is the branch of linguistics concerned with the structure of words, how they are formed and how they relate to other words within the same language. Further, morphology is the study of word structure and the forms of words, including processes like inflection, derivation, and compounding (Crystal, 2008). Thus, morphology is the study of word forms. Morpheme as part of morphology is defined as a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function that would be discussed below.

Morphemes

The linguistic term for the most elemental unit of grammatical form is morpheme. (Fromkin, 2014). According to Yule (2023) the definition of morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. There are a broad distinction between two types of morphemes. They are as follows.

1. Free morphemes, that is morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words, for example the word 'new' and 'tour'.
2. Bound morphemes, which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and typically attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed,-s.

Free morphemes fall into two categories. They are as follows:

1. Lexical morphemes

The first category is that set of ordinary nouns (girl,house), verbs (break, sit), adjectives (long, sad), adverbs (never,always) that we think of as the



words that carry the “content” of the message we convey. We can add new lexical morphemes to the language rather easily, so they are treated as an “open” class of words.

2. Functional morphemes

The second category includes articles (a, the), conjunction (and, because), preposition (on, near), and pronouns (it, me). They are described as “closed” class of words because they are almost never added new functional morphemes to the language.

Bound morphemes can also be divided into two types. They are derivational and inflectional morphemes. The writer will explain further below.

Bound Morpheme

Yule (2010) stated that Bound Morphemes cannot normally stand-alone but they are typically attached to another form. Affixes are bound morphemes such as, re-, -ist, -ed, -s. Furthermore, A *bound morpheme* is a morpheme that must be attached to another element because it cannot occur independently (O’Grady et al., 2010, p. 133). Bound morpheme is divided into two types. They are derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. The explanations are as follows.

1. Derivational morpheme

Derivational morphemes are used to make new words in the language and are often used to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem. For example, the addition of the derivational morpheme -ment changes the verb *encourage* to the noun *encouragement*. The noun *class* can become the verb *classify* by the addition of the derivational morpheme -ify. Derivational morpheme can be suffixes like -ment and -ify and also prefixes, such as re-, pre-, ex-, mis-, co-, un-.

2. Inflectional morpheme

The second set of bound morphemes contains inflectional morphemes. (inflections). These are not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate the grammatical function of a word. Inflectional morphemes will be explained further below.

Inflectional Morpheme

Inflectional morphemes are not used to produce new words in the English language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word. Plural markers, possessive markers, tense markers, comparative and superlative markers are inflectional morphemes. An inflectional morpheme never changes the grammatical



category of a word. (Yule, 2010). In addition, Fromkin (2014) stated that the second set of bound morphemes contains inflectional morphemes. (inflections). These are not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate the grammatical function of a word. Inflectional morphemes are used to show if a word is plural or singular, past tense or not and if it is a comparative or possessive form. English has only eight inflectional morphemes, all suffixes. Example: (1) Jim's two sisters are really different. (2) One likes to have fun and is always laughing (3) The other enjoyed school as a child and has always been very serious (4) One is the loudest person in the house and the other is quieter than a mouse. According to Fromkin (2014) modern English has only eight bound inflectional affixes. They are as follows.

Mark	English Inflectional Morphemes	Example
-s	Third-person singular present	She wait-s at home
-ed	Past tense	She is wait-ed at home
-ing	Progressive	She is eat-ing the donut
-en	Past participle	Mary has eat-en the donuts
-s	Plural	She ate the donut-s
-'s	Possessive	Disa's hair is short
-er	Comparative	Disa has short-er hair than Karin
-est	Superlative	Disa has the short-est hair

Affixes

An *affix* is a bound morpheme that attaches to a root or stem to form a new word or to modify its meaning (O'Grady & Archibald, 2010, p. 115). Yule (2010) stated that affixes defines as a large number of small "bits" of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. Affixes are the bound morphemes which are added to base forms of words. Affixation is a process of adding a morpheme or affix to a word to create new word and it is a different form of that word and a new word with a different meaning. Affix is divided into four types on the basis of their position.

1. Prefixes, is some affixes that are added in the beginning of root word.
Example: Re + cover = recover
2. Suffixes, is some affixes that are added in end of any root word.
Example: Respect + ful = respectful
3. Infixes, is affixes which get added in mid part of a single root word.
Example: Cupful ----- Cupsful, added by a as plural

Circumfixes, circumfixes are exact opposites of infixes. They round / circle the root word. That means, a circumfix gets divided into two parts and these two parts are



placed in beginning and end of the root word respectively. Example: En - - e ---
Enlighten.

Part of Speech

Word classes are actually called parts of speech. According to Richards & Schmidt, (2010, p. 419) Part of speech refers to a category of words that have similar grammatical properties, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. (Richards & Schmidt, 2010, p. 419). According to Hambali (2017), parts of speech comprises into:

No	Parts of Speech	Explanation and Example
1	Noun	Noun can simply be defined as a word that denotes people, things, animals, or places such as Bag, Watch, Pencil
2	Pronoun	Pronoun is defined as a word that is substituted for a noun such as He, They, We
3	Adjective	Adjective is a word that describes a noun or a pronoun such as Good, Cold, Happy
4	Adverb	Adverb is a word that describes a particular word class such as verb, adjective or adverb itself such as Well, Extremely, Quite
5	Verb	Verb is a word that denotes actions, sensations, and states (Fromkin, 2001) such as Read, Write, Study
6	Preposition	Preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun or pronoun to show place, position, time, or method (Hornby, 2002) such as By, For, Through
7	Conjunction	Conjunction is simply defined as a word that joins words, phrases or clauses such as And, But, Yet
8	Determiner	Determiner is a part of word class that usually modifies a noun such as The, Some, Six
9	Interjection	Interjection are the words or group of words that are used to express and exclaim extreme emotions. These words are always used with an exclamation mark. Interjections do not have any grammatical function in a sentence such as Aah.eh, hmm

CNN

CNN stands for Cable News Network. It is an American cable television and news channel that broadcasts news and information 24 hours a day. CNN is the first news television channel in the United States fundamentally changing how news is delivered by focusing on constant updates rather than fixed broadcast times. Cable News Network (CNN) is an American cable news channel founded on June 1, 1980 in Atlanta, Georgia by American media conglomerate Ted Turner.

Since its debut in US television, CNN has expanded its reach to a number of cable and satellite television companies, several websites, and special channels with limited coverage (such as CNN Airport Network). CNN has 36 bureaus (10 from within the US, 26 from worldwide including Indonesia), more than 900 local affiliate stations, and several regional non-English speaking networks around the world. The growth and expansion of CNN are Expanded into global bureaus and



many international and satellite outlets, Influenced the creation of other news channels and formats (like CNN Headline News and later regional affiliates), Became part of larger media group acquisitions. CNN is widely credited with pioneering the 24-hour news cycle, profoundly affecting how news is consumed and reported worldwide. Its live coverage during major international events (such as wars and global crises) positioned it as a leading news source for audiences and professionals alike.

METHODOLOGY

The research employed the descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. Creswell (2014) stated that descriptive qualitative research involves exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. This approach involves collecting data, classifying the data and analyzing the data. Therefore, the writer identified the data of inflectional morphemes and analyzed the most dominant types which are found in the article of CNN News. The last, the writer drew conclusion based on the finding.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Inflectional of third-person singular present (-s)

Data 1:

When asked at the G7 in June why not impose sanctions, Trump said, “When I sanction a country, it **costs** the US a tremendous amount of money,” adding, “sanctions are not easy.

The morpheme -s in the word costs (cost-s) belongs to Inflectional morphemes as it is not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate the grammatical function of a word. An inflectional morpheme never changes the grammatical category of a word. The word *cost* which has additional -s does not produce new word and grammatical category. The -s at the end of the verb is an agreement marker and it signifies that the subject of the verb is third person singular present. It indicates present tense.

2. Inflectional of Past tense (-ed)

Data 2:

The Trump administration **imposed** sanctions on Ru`ssia’s two largest oil companies today as it **called** on Moscow to agree to an immediate ceasefire.



The morpheme *-ed* in the words *imposed* (*impose-d*) and *called* (*call-ed*) belongs to Inflectional morphemes as it is not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate the grammatical function of a word. An inflectional morpheme never changes the grammatical category of a word. The word *imposed and called* which has additional *-ed* does not produce new word and grammatical category. They indicate past tense.

3. Inflectional of Progressive (-ing)

Data 3:

“Now is the time to stop the **killing** and for an immediate ceasefire,” Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent said in a statement.

The morpheme *-ing* in the words *killing* (*kill-ing*) belongs to Inflectional morphemes as it is not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate the grammatical function of a word. An inflectional morpheme never changes the grammatical category of a word. The word *kill* which has additional *-ing* does not produce new word and grammatical category. It indicates progressive.

4. Inflectional of Past Participle (-en)

Data 4:

“**Given** President (Vladimir) Putin’s refusal to end this senseless war, Treasury is sanctioning Russia’s two largest oil companies that fund the Kremlin’s war machine.”

The morpheme *-en* in the words *given* (*give-n*) belongs to Inflectional morphemes as it is not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate the grammatical function of a word. An inflectional morpheme never changes the grammatical category of a word. The word *give* which has additional *-en* does not produce new word and grammatical category. They indicate past participle.

5. Inflectional of Plural (-s)

Data 5:

The Trump administration imposed **sanctions** on Ru’ssia’s two largest oil **companies** today as it called on Moscow to agree to an immediate ceasefire.

The morpheme *-s* in the words of *sanctions* (*sanction-s*) and *companies* (*company-s*) belongs to Inflectional morphemes as it is not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate the grammatical function of a word. An inflectional morpheme never changes the grammatical



category of a word. Thus, the word *sanctions and companies* which are added by *-s/-es* do not produce new word and grammatical category. They indicate plural.

6. Inflectional of Possessive (-'s)

Data 6:

The Trump administration imposed sanctions on **Russia's** two largest oil companies today as it called on Moscow to agree to an immediate ceasefire.

The morpheme *-s* in the words of *Russia's* (Russia-'s) belongs to Inflectional morphemes as it is not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate the grammatical function of a word. An inflectional morpheme never changes the grammatical category of a word. Thus, the word *Russia's* which is added by *-s* does not produce new word and grammatical category. They indicate possessive.

7. Inflectional of Comparative (-er)

Data 7:

Just **earlier** Wednesday, Russia launched a large-scale air attack on Ukraine, including Kyiv.

The morpheme *-er* in the words of *earlier* (early-er) belongs to Inflectional morphemes as it is not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate the grammatical function of a word. An inflectional morpheme never changes the grammatical category of a word. Thus, the word *early* which is added by *-er* does not produce new word and grammatical category. They indicate comparative.

8. Inflectional of Superlative (-est)

Data 8:

The Trump administration imposed sanctions on Ru'ssia's two **largest** oil companies today as it called on Moscow to agree to an immediate ceasefire.

The morpheme *-est* in the words of *largest* (large-est) belongs to Inflectional morphemes as it is not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate the grammatical function of a word. An inflectional morpheme never changes the grammatical category of a word. Thus, the word *large* which is added by *-est* does not produce new word and grammatical category. They indicate superlative.

After analyzing the data of inflectional, the frequency of the occurrences of inflectional is presented as follows:



The Most Dominant Types of Inflectional Morphemes

Mark	English Inflectional Morphemes	Number of Data	%
-s	Third-person singular present	2	2.9
-ed	Past tense	16	22.9
-ing	Progressive	8	11.4
-en	Past participle	1	1.4
-s	Plural	25	35.7
-'s	Possessive	12	17.1
-er	Comparative	1	1.4
-est	Superlative	5	7.1
	Total Data	70	

Based on the table above, there are 70 data of Inflectional morphemes which comprise into 2 (2.9%) data of third-person singular present, 16 (22.9%) data of past tense, 8 (11.4%) data of progressive, 1 (1.4%) data of past participle, 25 (35.7%) data of plural, 12 (17.1%) data of possessive, 1 (1.4%) data of comparative, and 5 (7.1%) data of superlative. Thus, the most dominant types of Inflectional morpheme is inflectional morpheme indicated plural.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, the data show that there are 70 data of Inflectional morphemes applied in the three articles of CNN News. The data found comprise into 2 data of third-person singular present. 16 data of past tense, 8 data of progressive, 1 data of past participle, 25 data of plural, 12 data of possessive, 1 data of comparative, and 5 data of superlative. Thus, the most dominant Inflectional morphemes types that is found in the articles is indicated as plural with 25 data or 35.7%.

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