

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

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

This study identified and analyzed the use of inflectional morphemes in British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) News articles, highlighting their grammatical functions and frequencies. A total of 132 inflectional affixes were found, including various forms such as -s (plural and third person singular), -'s (possessive), -ing (progressive), -ed (past tense), -en (past participle), -er (comparative), and -est (superlative). The suffix -ed was the most frequently used, reflecting the news reporting style's emphasis on recounting past events. The widespread usage of plural nouns and third-person singular verbs in the articles is indicated by the prevalence of the -s suffix in both plural and third-person singular forms.

Each inflectional morpheme serves a specific grammatical function: -s denotes plurality or third person singularity, -'s indicates possession, -ing signals ongoing actions, -ed marks past tense, -en is used for past participles, -er forms comparatives, and -

est creates superlatives. These morphemes modify the grammatical form of words such as tense, number, or degree without altering their core meanings. The study emphasizes how these inflectional morphemes contribute to the clarity and precision of news reporting, allowing for accurate communication of past events, ongoing actions, and various grammatical relationships.

B. Suggestion

The researcher encourages future researcher interested in the study of morphemes to use this research as a reference and to explore further in their own studies. Inflectional affixes can be found in a wide range of English-language texts, including magazine, articles, fairy tales, etc.

This study aims to provide valuable insights, especially for those passionate about morphemes and morphological analysis. This study may also serve as an informative reading material to broaden your knowledge in linguistics.