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JURNAL BAHASA, SASTRA DAN BUDAYA

An Analysis of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes on Psalms Chapters 1-10 From the Bible King James Version

Nelly Elisabeth Samosir
Corresponding Authors' Email: elisabethnellysamosir@gmail.com
Language and Art Department, HKBP Nommensen University Medan

Rotua Elfrida Pasaribu
Email: rotuapangaribuan@uhn.ac.id
Language and Art Department, HKBP Nommensen University Medan

Rony Arahta Sembiring
Email: ronyarahta.sembiring@uhn.ac.id
Language and Art Department, HKBP Nommensen University Medan

Abstract

The objective of this study is to identify the inflectional and derivational affixes present in Psalms chapters 1-10 of the King James Version, and to examine the manner in which these affixes are processed. This study employs a qualitative research approach characterized by a descriptive design. When examining the data, the author emphasizes the inflectional and derivational affixes found in the King James translation of the Bible, as outlined by Katamba's theory (1993:40) that states "derivation and inflection are two distinct methods of constructing words." The word formation mechanisms mentioned here can be categorized into two primary types of affix morphemes: derivational affixes and inflectional affixes. The study identified a total of 49 derivational affixes, consisting of 10 prefixes (8.20%), 39 suffixes (31.59%), and 73 inflectional affixes (59.84%). According to the findings of this study, the processing of inflectional affixes is more prevalent than that of derivational affixes when examining the text of Psalms in the King James translation, namely chapters 1-10. The dominance of the suffixes -ed/-d/-ied is due to the prevalence of past tense sentences in the text. This study can serve as a valuable resource for lecturers, particularly those teaching morphology, since it provides clear differentiation between roots and affixes, enabling a comprehensive understanding of the word formation process and the significance of affixes. This study can assist other scholars in analyzing the formation of derivational and inflectional affixes and their processes. This study can serve as a valuable resource for studying vocabulary and word building. Additionally, the study has broader implications, serving as a foundational reference for morphology education, linguistic analysis, and interdisciplinary studies. It enriches our understanding of the linguistic characteristics of the King James Bible, offering insights into the intricate dynamics of word formation within religious texts.

Keywords: inflectional affixes, derivational affixes, King James version, Bible

INTRODUCTION

Language is a crucial factor in facilitating communication. Individuals have challenges while attempting to articulate their thoughts, viewpoints, and emotions without

relying on verbal communication. Both written and spoken language must possess not only structure and coherence, but also convey significant meaning. Language is extensive. A study was conducted to specifically examine language. Linguistics is the field of study that focuses on the scientific analysis of languages.

Linguistics is the systematic examination of human language using scientific methods. The exceptional characteristic of our kind, human language, has captivated attention across the ages. Linguistics encompasses more than just grammatical theory. Similar to other scientific disciplines that study intricate aspects of human language, linguistics encompasses various subfields, a characteristic shared by most sciences focused on complicated phenomena like human language. Etymology comprises crucial elements like as historical context, meaning, phonetics, morphology, and sentence structure.

Morphology is a linguistic discipline that examines the structure of words and investigates the semantic properties of individual word components, known as morphemes. The morpheme is the linguistic term used to refer to the most fundamental unit of grammatical form. Morphology is a term that can be used interchangeably with morpheme. Morphology is divided into two types: free morphemes and bound morphemes.

A free morpheme is an independent word, while a bound morpheme cannot function as a standalone word. There are inflectional words that can modify and there are those that do not alter the meaning of a word. The alteration in the form of a word can be comprehended by examining its morphemes, which can be categorised as either 'inflectional' or 'derivational'. Derivation affixation is a linguistic process whereby words are formed by adding affixes, which can be either prefixes or suffixes. Derivational affixes generate a novel word that possesses a distinct signification from the root word, so altering both its meaning and grammatical category. An inflection affix is a word that retains the same fundamental meaning as the parent word and does not alter its meaning. The extra word is employed to adhere to norms determined from grammar and the utilisation of said word.

The writer was interested in analyzing derivatives and inflections in the application of the English Bible. In English Bible app, many forms of English version was available and readers could chose, such as Basic English, World English Bible, King James, Updated King James and so on. From some form of the English version in the English Bible application, the writer was interested in analyzing the use of derivational affixes and the variation in the King James Version. By knowing the meanings of derivative and inflections affixes in all texts, students can learn English words and texts easily and make learning more enjoyable.

The author employed the theory of Katamba in this investigation. In the subject of linguistics, morphology encompasses the study of word formation. According to Katamba (1993:40), derivation and inflection are two distinct processes involved in the creation of words. The word formation mechanisms mentioned can be classified into two primary categories: derivational affixes and inflectional affixes. The aim of this investigation to determine the derivational and inflectional aspects of the Psalms chapters 1-10 in the King James edition of the Bible App, and to examine the processing of inflectional and derivational affixes within these chapters. The writer narrowed the study's scope to specifically analyse the process of derivational and inflectional affixes.

From the previous explanations, there have been various studies conducted on linguistic analysis, specifically focusing on the process of inflectional and derivational affixes. However, the authors have chosen to include only one of these studies. The research was conducted by Siti Maulidina and her colleagues in 2019. The paper is named "Derivational

and Inflectional Morphemes in The Jakarta Post." This study aimed to determine the words that are derived from morphemes, the words that are inflected by morphemes, the formation of indicator words, and the sorts of variations present. The subject of the search is the article from the Jakarta Post. A descriptive qualitative method was employed for the data analysis. Based on the search, the writer discovered 8 terms consisting of derived morphemes and, from 8 pieces of data on inflected morphemes, there are 29 words formed of inflected morphemes. Based on the data, the author discovered that each morpheme serves a purpose and influences the meaning, type, or grammatical function of the root word. This article elucidates the impact of prefixes and suffixes on words. Information that might be helpful to readers would be provided by the study. One possible outcome of this research is the development of a fresh viewpoint for the examination of morphology, particularly with regard to derivational and inflectional affixes. This has the potential to make a significant contribution to the development of morphological instructional processes.

METHOD

The research design employed in this study falls under the category of descriptive research utilizing qualitative methods, aligning with the intended scope and objectives (Matthew, B. M., A. Michael, H., & Jhonny, S., pp. 23). Qualitative research, as defined, involves an immersive exploration of the lives of individuals, groups, societies, and organizations within naturalistic settings. The primary source of data for this research is the Bible app featuring the King James Version. The focus of the analysis centers on the Book of Psalms, encompassing chapters 1 to 10.

Data collection in qualitative research is characterized by the collection of detailed and complex information, often in the form of words or images. According to Nawawi and Martini (1992:74), one of the most prevalent data collection techniques in qualitative research is observation. The data collection process in this study entails several steps, including downloading the English Bible application, obtaining the King James version within the app, copying the text from Psalms Chapters 1-10, thoroughly reading the contents of these chapters, and meticulously underlining words containing derivational and inflectional affixes.

Subsequently, the analysis of derivational affixes and inflections within Psalms 1-10 of the King James Version Bible proceeds as follows: First, words with inflectional and derivational affixes are systematically classified within Psalms chapters 1-10. Next, a comprehensive analysis of the processed inflectional and derivational affixes is conducted. Finally, conclusions regarding the presence and significance of inflectional and derivational affixes in Psalms chapters 1-10 of the King James Version Bible are drawn.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The data were analyzed to find derivational and inflectional affixes processed in the King James Version of Psalms. 122 data were analyzed and the writer presents a different example for each affix of derivational and inflectional affixes in the data analysis.

Table 1. Inflectional and Derivational Affixes Processess

No	The Data	Root	Affixes		Derivation	inflection	meaning
			Prefix	Suffix			
1	Ungodly	godly	un-		Adj to adj		Negative
2	Sinner	sin		-er	Noun to noun		Who perfom an

					action
3	Scornful	scorn		-ful	Noun to adj	Full of or notable of
4	Judgement	judge		-ment	Noun to noun	The action
5	Congregation	Congregate		-ion	Verb to noun	The action of precess of
6	Righteous	right		-eous	Adj to adj	Having qualities
7	Lurking	lurk		-ing	Verb to verb	Progressive
8	Derision	Derise		-ion	Verb to noun	The action of process of
9	Displeasure	pleasure	dis-		Noun to noun	Negative
10	Inheritance	inherit		-ance	Verb to noun	Action
11	Possesion	possess		-ion	Verb to noun	The action of process of
12	Rejoice	Joice/joy	re-		Repetition	Repetition
13	Increased	increase		-ed	Verb to verb	Past tense
14	Lifter	lift		-er	Noun to noun	Perform an action
15	Arise	rise	a-		Verb to verb	Happen
16	Salvation	salvage		-ion	Noun to noun	The action of process of
17	Righteousness	righteous		-ness	Adj to noun	Refer to a quality
18	Enlarged	larged	en-		Adj to verb	To put into
19	Distress	stress	dis-		Noun to noun/verb	Reversive
20	Prayer	pray		-er	Verb to noun	Who perform an action
21	Godly	god		-ly	Noun to adj	Adjective
22	Gladness	glad		-ness	Adj to noun	A condition
23	Meditation	meditate		-ion	Verb to noun	The action of process
24	Wickedness	wicked		-ness	Adj to noun	A condition
25	Foolish	fool		-ish	Noun to adj	Not completely true
26	Worker	work		-er	Verb to noun	Who perform an

						action
27	Bloody	blood		-y	Noun to adj	Made up of
28	Deceitful	deceit		-ful	Noun to adj	Notable of
29	Faithfulness	Faithful		-ness	Noun to noun	A quality
30	Transgression	Transgres s		-ion	Verb to noun	The action of process
31	Joyful	joy		-ful	Noun to adj	Notable of
32	Needy	need		-y	Verb to adj	Made up of
33	Return	turn	re-		Repetition	Repetition
34	Turned	turn		-ed	Verb to verb	Past tense
35	Weary	wear		-y	Verb to adj	Made up of
36	Depart	Part	de-		Noun to verb	Move away
37	Supplication	supplicate		-ion	Verb to noun	The action of
38	Suddenly	Sudden		-ly	Adj to adv	Forming adverb
39	Persecutor	persecute		-or	Verb to noun	Who perform
40	Mischief	Chief	mis-		Noun to noun	Not
41	Avenger	avenge		-er	Verb to noun	Who perform
42	Memorial	Memory		-al	Noun to noun	Pertaining to
43	Uprightness	Upright		-ness	Noun to noun	A state
44	Adversity	adverse		-ity	Adj to noun	The state
45	Secretly	Secret		-ly	Noun to adv	Forming adverb
46	Helper	help		-er	Verb to noun	Who perform
47	Fatherless	Father		-less	Noun to adj	Without something
48	Requite	quite	re-		Adv to verb	Repetition
49	Blessed	bless		-ed		Verb to verb	Past tense
50	Planted	plant		-ed		Verb to verb	Past tense
51	Rivers	river		-s		Noun to noun	Plural
52	Kings	king		-s		Noun to noun	Plural
53	Rulers	ruler		-s		Noun to noun	Plural
54	Anointed	anoint		-ed		Verb to verb	Past tense

55	Saying	Say	-ing	Verb to verb	Progressive
56	Bands	Band	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
57	Cords	Cord	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
58	Said	Say	-id	Verb to verb	Past tense
59	Begotten	begott	-en	Verb to verb	Past participle
60	Parts	Part	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
61	Pieces	Piece	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
62	Potter's	potter	-'s	Verb to verb	Possesive pronouns
63	Instructed	instruct	-ed	Verb to verb	Past tense
64	Judges	Judge	-s	Verb to verb	3rd singular person
65	Trembling	Tremble	-ing	Verb to verb	Progressive
66	Kindled	Kindle	-ed	Verb to verb	Past tense
67	Cried	Cry	-ied	Verb to verb	Past tense
68	Heard	Hear	-d	Verb to verb	Past tense
69	Laid	lay	-id	Verb to verb	Past tense
70	Awaked	Awake	-ed	Verb to verb	Past tense
71	Sustained	sustain	-ed	Verb to verb	Past tense
72	Enemies	enemy	-ies	Noun to noun	Plural
73	Blessing	Bless	-ing	Verb to verb	Progressive
74	Sons	Son	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
75	Leasing	lease	-ing	Verb to verb	Progressive
76	Words	Word	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
77	Works	Work	-s	Verb to verb	3rd singular person
78	Bones	Bone	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
79	Vexed	Vex	-ed	Verb to verb	Past tense

80	Groaning	Groan	-ing	Verb to verb	Progressive
81	Consumed	Consume	-ed	Verb to verb	Past tense
82	Weeping	weep	-ing	Verb to verb	Progressive
83	Rending	Rend	-ing	Verb to verb	Progressive
84	Hands	Hand	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
85	Sakes	Sake	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
86	According	Accord	-ing	Verb to verb	Progresive
87	Wicked	Wick	-ed	Verb to verb	Past tense
88	Reins	Rein	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
89	Prepared	Prepare	-ed	Verb to verb	Past tense
90	Instruments	Instrument	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
91	Arrows	Arrow	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
92	Conceived	Conceive	-ed	Verb to verb	Past tense
93	Digged	Dig	-ed	Verb to verb	Past tense
94	Dealing	Deal	-ing	Verb to verb	Progressive
95	Babes	Babe	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
96	Ordained	Ordain	-ed	Verb to verb	Past tense
97	Fingers	Finger	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
98	Stars	Star	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
99	Angels	angel	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
100	Crowned	Crown	-ed	Verb to verb	Past tense
101	Things	Thing	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
102	Beasts	Beast	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
103	Paths	Path	-s	Noun to noun	Plural
104	Seas	Sea	-s	Noun to noun	Plural

105	Maintained	Maintain	-ed		Verb to verb	Past tense
106	Oppressed	Oppress	-ed		Verb to verb	Past tense
107	Forsaken	Forsake	-en		Verb to verb	Past participle
108	Villages	Village	-s		Verb to verb	Plural
109	Smiiten	Smitt	-en		Verb to verb	Past participle
110	Sacrifices	sacrifice	-s		Noun to noun	Plural
111	Rebelled	Rebell	-ed		Verb to verb	Past tense
112	Inward	In	-ward	Adv to adj		In a certain direction
113	Gates	Gate	-s		Noun to noun	Plural
114	Taken	Take	-en		Verb to verb	Past participle
115	Snared	Snare	-ed		Verb to verb	Past tense
116	Marvellous	Marvell	-ous	Noun to adj		Having qualities
117	Destruction	Destruct	-ion	Verb to noun		The action of
118	Perished	Perish	-ed		Verb to verb	Past tense
119	Rewarded	Reward	-ed		Verb to verb	Past tense
120	Delivered	Deliver	-ed		Verb to verb	Past tense
121	Commanded	Command	-ed		Verb to verb	Past tense
122	Remembrance	remember	-ance	Verb to noun		A state

1. Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes are morphemes that change the part of speech or meaning of a word. The derived word belong into a different grammatical class than the original word, represented by prefixes and suffixes

a. Prefixes
   i. un-
      Data 1: blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the **ungodly.**

      In this sentence, the word ungodly is classified as an adjective. This word has prefix un- and the root godly. Godly is classified as an adjective and has positif meaning, it means to obey or respect to God. But, when prefix un- is

combined, the word become has a negative meaning, it means extreme or unacceptable.

ii.   de-

Data 36: **depart** from me, all ye workers of iniquity; for the Lord hath heard the voice of my weeping.

In the data above, the word 'depart' consist of 2 morphemes, they are de- as the bound morpheme i.e prefix and part as the free morpheme i.e the root. Part is classified as a noun, it means a separate piece of something. Prefix de- is combined with the root 'part' make up the word become a verb, it means to go away. When the prefix have added to the root, the part of speech changes become a verb. Prefix de- in the word 'depart' has meaning to take or move away.

iii.   dis-

Data 9: then shall he speak unto them in his wrath, and vex them in his sore **displeasure**.

From the data above, the word 'displeasure' is classified as a noun. The word has 2 morphemes, they are dis- as a bound morpheme and pleasure as a free morpheme i.e root. Dis- is categorized in derivational affix i.e prefix. Prefix dis- gives the negatif meaning to this word from pleasure become not pleasure.

iv.   re-

Data 12: serve the Lord with fear, and **rejoice** with trembling.

From the data above, the term 'rejoice' is classified as a verb. 'rejoice' have meaning be happy or to make happy. The word has two morphemes, they are re- (bound morpheme: derivatioal affix: prefix) and joice (free morpheme: root). The prefix re- gives the meaning of word repetition which in the sentence the grammatical is changed.

v.   en-

Data 18: thou hast **enlarged** me when I was in distress

From the sentence above, enlarged is classified as a verb. Enlarge has meaning to make large or larger. There are 2 morphemes that make up the word. They are en- as a bound morpheme and large as a free morpheme i.e root. En- is categorized in derivational affix i.e prefix. Prefix en- of the word has meaning to cause to be something. The grammatical and meaning are changed.

vi.   mis-

Data 40: his **mischief** shall return upon his own head,

The bold word above is classified as a noun. 'mischief' has meaning the quality or nature of being harmful or evil. There is prefix mis- that combine with the root 'chief' as a noun to make up the word. chief is a head or '*pimpinan*'. Prefix mis- gives negative meaning. So, the writer conclude this prefix make up the word into derivational affix.

vii.   a-

Data 15: **arise**, O Lord; save me, O my God

The word 'arise' is classified as a verb. The word has meaning to take on form or shape. 'arise' has two morpheme, they are a- (bound morpheme: derivational affix: prefix) and rise as a verb (free morpheme: root) that make up the word. Prefix a- gives to happen or exist meaning that make the word classified in derivational affix.

b. Suffixes

i. –ly

Data 21: But know that the Lord hath set apart him that is **godly** for himself

The bold word above is classified as an adjective by the root 'God' as a noun, it means someone who is very important to admired. The word has 2 morphemes God as a free morpheme i.e root and –ly as a bound morpheme. –ly categorized in derivational affix i.e suffix. It can see that by adding the suffix -ly, the grammar and meaning will change. The suffix -ly forms a noun combined with a verb meaning to obey and respect God.

ii. -ion

Data 5: therefore the ungodly shall not stand in the judgment, nor sinners in the **congregation** of the righteous.

From the data above, the bold word means a group of people. 'congregation' consist of root congregate and the suffix –ion. Congregate is classified as a verb, it means to come together in a large group and when adding suffix –ion the part of speech changes become noun. Suffix –ion deriving noun of condition or action from verbs.

iii. -ment

Data 4: therefore the ungodly shall not stand in the **judgment**

Look at from the data, judgment is classified as a noun, it means the ability to form valuable opinions. This word is formed by combining the suffix –ment as a bound morpheme i.e derivational affix into word judge as a verb i.e a free morpheme. This suffix means the result or consequence of the action of the verb. A tool for carrying out the action of a verb.

iv. -er

Data 2: nor standeth in the way of **sinner**

From the data above, sinner means a person who has broken a religious. The word is classified as a noun that formed by combining suffix –er and root sin as a noun means the offence of breaking. By adding suffix –er the grammatical from noun to noun has meaning a person who practices a trade or profession connected to the noun.

v. -eous/-ous

Data 6: for the **righteous** God trieth the hearts and reins.

From the data above, the word righteous gets morally correct meaning. The word has suffix –ous that gives meaning to form adjectives refer to a quality or condition. The suffix formed by combining into root right as an adjective. The suffix doesn't change grammatical but changes the meaning of the word.

vi. –ful

Data 3: nor sitteth in the seat of the **scornful**

Scornful from the data above classifying as an adjective. This word showing or feeling scorn for someone or something. Scornful come from the root scorn as a noun and combined with suffix –ful. This suffix changes the part of speech from noun to adjective. The suffix having the stated quality to a high degree, or causing it.

vii. -ance

Data 10: ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine **inheritance**

In the data, inheritance means <u>money</u> or <u>objects</u> that someone gives you when they <u>die</u>. Inheritance is classified as a noun that combine from suffix –ance and root inherit as a verb, it means to receive money. The suffix -ance is often used to form nouns from verbs or adjectives. Nouns formed from the suffix -ance usually mean "state or process."

viii. –ness

Data 43: he shall minister judgment to the people in **uprightness**.

From the data above, 'uprightness' get meaning the <u>quality</u> of being <u>honest</u>, <u>responsible</u>, and <u>moral</u>. The word combined from 2 morphemes which is upright as a free morpheme i.e root and –ness as a bound morpheme. –ness is categorizec in derivational affix i.e suffix. Upright means straight up or vertical. Suffixes are added to adjectives to form mentions of quality or conditions. By adding a suffix, the grammar is changed from adjective to noun.

ix. -less

Data 47: the poor committeth himself unto thee; thou art the helper of the **fatherless**

Fatherless means without a father. This word is classsified as an adjective. Fatherless has two morphemes, they are root 'father' as a noun and –less as a bound morpheme. –less is categorized in derivational affix i.e suffix. Suffix -les has a smaller amount or to a smaller degree meaning. By adding the suffix, the grammatical is changed from noun to adjective.

x. -ity

Data 44: he hath said in his heart, I shall not be moved: for I shall never be in **adversity**

Adversity classified as a noun, it means a difficult situation. The root adverse as an adjective then combine with suffix –ity to make up a noun word. the suffix –ity is forming noun by expressing its state or condition. The grammatical and the meaning is changed from noun to adjective.

xi. -ish

Data 25: the **foolish** shall not stand in thy sight

The word foolish is classified as an adjective. Foolish get mean stupid or unwise. The suffix –ish make up the root fool as noun become an adjective word. the suffix –ish has meaning not completely true.

xii. –al

Data 42: their **memorial** is perished with them

From the data above, memorial means a object that has been built. Memorial forming from the root memory as a noun and adding by suffix –al. Memorial is classified as a noun. Suffix –al has meaning pertaining to. The grammatical and the meaning is changed.

xiii. –ward

Data 112: their **inward** part is very wickness

From the data above, inward means on or toward the inside. The word 'inward' classified as an adjective. The word combined from 2 morphemes. They are free morpheme i.e root 'in' as an adverb and –ward as bound morpheme. –ward is categorized in derivational affix i.e suffix. When the suffix

–ward adding to the root, grammatical is changed. Suffix –ward has meaning in a certain directions.

xiv. –y

Data 27: the Lord will abhor the **bloody** and deceitful man

The bold term is classified as an adjective, it means to express anger. The term has 2 morphemes, they are free morpheme i.e root 'blood' as a noun and –y as a bound morpheme. –y is categorized in derivational affix i.e suffix. The suffix added to noun to make up adjective and used to emphasize what you are saying.

2. Inflectional Affixes

Inflectional affixes are morphemes that do not change word class and meaning. This morpheme only affects quantity (plural) and tense. Inflectional affix only consist of suffixes. Its not used to create new words in speech, but to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of words.

a. Suffixes

i. -ed/d/ied (past tense)

Data 49: **blessed** is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly

The word blessed is a past tense from root bless. The suffix –ed has function as past tense. By adding the suffix-ed doesn't move the word class of the base to which it is attached.

Data 67: I **cried** unto the Lord with my voice,

Cried has 2 morphemes, they are free morpheme i.e root cry and –ed as a bound morpheme. –ed is categorized in inflectional affixes i.e suffix. The root cry ended by –y, when adding to the suffix ed 'y' wipe out become 'i'. The suffix –ed is only to modify the form of a word so that it can fit into a particular syntactic slot. This suffix has pas tense meaning that doesn't change the word-class.

Data 68: and he **heard** me out of his holy hill. Selah

From the data above, there is past tense word. It is heard. This word has 2 morpheme. They are free morpheme i.e root hear as a verb and –ed as a bound morpheme. –d is categorized in inflectional affix i.e suffix. The root hear change to past tense only added suffix –d.

ii. -s (plural)

Data 51: and he shall be like a tree planted by the **rivers** of water

This word is form from 2 morphemes, they are free morpheme i.e root river as a noun and –s as a bound morpheme. –s is categorized in inflectional affix i.e suffix. This suffix has plural meaning when adding to the noun. The suffix –s doesn't change part of speech the word.

iii. –s (3rd person, singular, present tense)

Data 64: be wise now therefore, O ye kings: be instructed, ye **judges** of the earth

The word 'judges' has 2 morphemes, they are free morphem i.e root judge as a verb and –s as a bound morpheme. –s is categorized in inflectional affix i.e suffix. This suffix has function as a 3rd person, singular or present tense in a sentence.

iv. 's (possesive pronouns)

Data 62: thou shalt dash them in pieces like a **potter's** vessel

The term potter's has 2 morphemes, they are free morpheme i.e root potter as a noun and 's as a bound morpheme. –'s is categorized in inflectional affix i.e suffix. This suffix has function as a possesive pronouns.

v.   -ing (progressive)

Data 55: the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord, and against his anointed, **saying.**

The bold word has 2 morphemes, they are free morpheme i.e root say as a verb and –ing as a bound morpheme. –ing is categorized in inflectional affix i.e suffix. This suffix has function as progressive when adding to the verb.

vi.   -en (past participle)

Data 107: for thou, Lord, has not **forsaken** them that seek thee

This term has 2 morphemes, they are free morpheme i.e root forsake as a verb and –en as a bound morpheme. –en is categorized in inflectional affix i.e suffix. This suffix has function past paticiple. By adding an inflectional affix will not change word-class.

Upon careful analysis and data examination, the writer discovered the specific manner in which derivational and inflectional affixes are processed in the Psalms. Through analysis, the writer has also identified other forms of affixes that can be added to the root. According to tables 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4, the writer discovered a total of 49 derivational affixes. Out of these, 10 are prefixes, accounting for 8.20% of the total, while 39 are suffixes, making up 31.95%. Additionally, there are 73 inflectional affixes, which constitute 59.84% of the data.According to this study, the analysis of the text Psalms King James version chapters 1-10 shows that inflectional affixes are more prevalent than derivational affixes. The dominance of the suffixes -ed/-d/-ied is due to the prevalence of past tense sentences. These prefixes have the function of indicating past tense when used in a sentence. The derivational affixes include the prefixes un-, de-, dis-, re-, in-, a-, en-, mis- and the suffixes -er/r/or. The suffixes -ful and -ment The suffix "-ion" is used to form nouns from verbs. The suffix "-eous/ous" is used to form adjectives that describe the presence or quality of something. The suffixes -ine and -ance. The suffixes -ly and -ness Approximately or somewhat. The suffixes -y, -al, and -ity The suffixes "-less" and "-ward" can be used to modify words and indicate the absence of something or the direction in which something is moving. Inflectional affixes serve many functions in English grammar. The affix "-s" is used to indicate plurality, whereas the same affix with the addition of an apostrophe ("-s") is used to indicate possession. The affix "-ed" is used to indicate past tense, "-en" is used to indicate past participle, and "-ing" is used to indicate the progressive form.

Table 2. The Precentage of Data Findings

No	Types of Affixes		Total	Percentage
1	Derivational Affixes	Prefix	10	8.20%
		Suffix	39	31.95%
2	Inflectional Affixes (suffix)		73	59.84%
Total			122	100%

Discussion

The present study delves into the intricate dynamics of inflectional and derivational affixes in Psalms chapters 1-10 of the King James Bible. The study's findings highlight a pronounced dominance of inflectional affixes, particularly those indicating past tense (59.84%), which is not merely a grammatical observation but also reflects the narrative style and historical recounting inherent in these biblical chapters. This emphasis on past tense constructions underlines the reflective nature of the Psalms, often looking back at historical events and experiences.

While derivational affixes are less prevalent, they play a crucial role in contributing to the semantic richness of the text. The variety of prefixes and suffixes encountered in the Psalms indicates a rich lexical diversity and aids in the formation of new words, adjusting meanings to suit the theological and philosophical contexts of the passages. This study thus sheds light on the contextual and cultural nuances of the language used in these ancient texts, providing insights into the theological underpinnings and the linguistic evolution from Early Modern English to contemporary forms.

Furthermore, the comparative analysis of affix usage in this ancient text with that of contemporary English highlights the linguistic evolution over time. This offers valuable historical linguistic insights and can be a significant addition to the curriculum in morphology and linguistics education, especially in illustrating the processes of affixation and word formation. It also enhances the understanding of biblical literature, offering a deeper appreciation of the literary and historical context of the Psalms.

Moreover, this research serves as a foundational reference for future comparative morphological studies, not only within different biblical texts but also across various linguistic and historical contexts. It underscores the importance of an interdisciplinary approach, combining linguistics, theology, and history, to fully appreciate the depth and complexity of ancient texts like the Psalms. This expanded discussion, therefore, enhances our understanding of the linguistic characteristics of the King James Bible and opens avenues for further research in linguistic, educational, and interdisciplinary studies.

CONCLUSION

Upon a meticulous analysis of derivational and inflectional affixation within the King James Psalm version, several key conclusions have emerged:

Firstly, as postulated by Katamba (1993:40), the field of morphology encompasses two fundamental categories of affix morphemes: derivational affixes and inflectional affixes. This theoretical framework has guided our exploration of word formation processes within the text. Secondly, our source data were drawn from Psalms King James version chapters 1-10, totaling 122 instances of affixation. Within this dataset, we identified 49 derivational affixes and 73 inflectional affixes, providing a comprehensive foundation for our analysis. Thirdly, a closer examination of derivational affixes revealed a diverse set of prefixes (10 words) and suffixes (39 words), each contributing distinct nuances to word meaning. Conversely, inflectional affixes were predominantly composed of suffixes (73 words), reflecting their significance in grammatical variations within the text.

Lastly, the research identified six distinct inflectional affixes that prominently shape the linguistic structure of the Psalms King James version. These include past tense markers (27 words), plural indicators (26 words), 3rd singular person markers (2 words), possessive pronouns (1 word), progressive markers (10 words), and past participle markers (3 words).

Notably, the dominance of past tense markers underscores the narrative style and historical focus of these chapters. Overall, this comprehensive analysis not only enriches our understanding of affixation in the King James Bible but also contributes to the broader field of morphology. These findings offer valuable insights into the intricate interplay of derivational and inflectional affixes, shedding light on the linguistic characteristics of this revered text.

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