

Derivational Morphemes in Selena Gomez's Speech

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***Abstract:** English is the most widely spoken language worldwide for social, economic, political, cultural, technological, and educational communication. Along these lines, when people learn vocabulary of English, they will find countless different words, from littlest to biggest word, they are derivational morphemes of an English word. Therefore, it is interesting in discussing the derivational process that exists in Selena Gomez's Speech. Descriptive qualitative methods are used in this research to analyzed the derivational morpheme and the functions of derivational morpheme in Selena Gomez's Speech. The data was collected using documentation method and note taking technique through, reading carefully, highlighting, classifying the types and the function. The collected data was analyzed using qualitative method and explained descriptively. This research applied the morphology theory proposed by Katamba (1993) in order to identify the types and functions of derivational morpheme in Selena Gomez's Speech.*

INTRODUCTION

The word *write* in *John writes a letter* and in *the writer is John* has different categories. The word in *john writes a letter* is a verb and the doer of write is writer which is classified as a noun. In this case, there is a suffix –*er* at the end of the words, but the word class and the meaning of both words after the suffix –*er* added to them are different. Hence, to understand the derivational morpheme is very important. In other words, affixation can contribute to derivation. Katamba (1993: 3) defines morphology as the study of the internal structure of words. In other words, morphology is a discipline of words and their conversation processes that reviews construction, structures, and classification. In this undergraduate thesis aims to identify the derivational morpheme and the functions of derivational morpheme in the Selena Gomez's Speech since derivation has a critical effect on word class and the importance of a word in English.

METHOD

In this research, the data analyzed using the descriptive qualitative research method, and there are four steps in analyzing the data. In arranging this research, the writer decided to use the descriptive qualitative method because, in this study, the writer used words, phrases, and sentences that were grabbed from Selena Gomez's Speech in discussing the data. By using the

descriptive qualitative method in this research, it helps the writer to identify and describe the data palpably.

Theory of Katamba (1993) was used as the framework of this research. Moreover, the theories in this research are divided into three parts including derivational morpheme, types of morphemes and function of morpheme. The following sections will discuss about how derivation is distinguished from inflection; furthermore, particular affixes which have distribution on the process of morphology within words are also discussed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Derivational morphemes were discussed based on the concepts and theories in the previous chapter. Some examples of the derivational morphemes have been taken from Selena Gomez's Speech Video in order to illustrate those terms. Affixation process can be separated into two, those are derivational and inflectional. Derivational affixes consist of prefixes, infixes and suffixes that can form a new word formation. This research focuses on the derivational process that creates a new meaning. In other word it focuses on analyzing the types and the functions of the derivational morphemes.

A. Types of Derivational Morphemes

[3-1]

I take this *opportunity*

Opportune + -ity → opportunity

Root: opportune

Suffix: -ity

Based on the data above, the word 'opportune' which is mean (of a time) suitable for doing a particular thing, so that it is likely to be successful. The word 'opportune' is classified as an adjective. However, when it is added with the suffix **-ity** the word becomes 'opportunity' which is mean a time when a particular situation makes it possible to do or achieve something and this word is classified as a noun. As Katamba's theory state, as the affix create a new lexeme, this phenomenon shows that derivational processes occur in this data. As this affix occurs at the end of the root, it is categorized as a suffix.

[3-2]

I'm not an *activist*

Act + -ive + -ist → activist

Root: act

Suffix: -ist

In this data, the root of the word activist is 'act' which is mean to do something and this word is classified as a verb. When it is added with affix **-ive** the word turns into 'active' which is mean always busy to doing something, especially physical activities and this word is classified as an adjective. Moreover, the adjective is modified by the suffix **-ist** which turns the word into 'activist' which is mean a person who works to achieve political or social change and this word is considered as a noun. In Katamba's theory when the word creates a new meaning it could be categories as derivational process. This data shows the derivational process occurs since it creates a new lexeme, including act to active and active to activist.

[3-3]

So that you *hopefully* can take something away from it

Hope + full +ly → Hopefully

Root: Hope

Suffix: full

Suffix: ly

This data which consists of ‘hope’ is classified as a verb; however, when it is added with suffix **-full** the word turns into hopeful which is mean believing something you want will happen and this word is classified as an adjective. Furthermore, when the word ‘hopeful’ is added with suffix **-ly**, it turns into ‘**hopefully**’ which is mean used to express what you hope will happen and this word is classified as an adverb. There are two affixes involved within this process, including **-full** and **-ly**. This phenomenon shows that derivational processes occur in this data as both suffixes turns its stem into new lexemes as well as related into Katamba’s theory.

[3-4]

I like being honest with you, *directly*

Direct + ly → Directly

Root: Direct

suffix: -ly

The word ‘directly’ consists of two morphemes, free and bound ‘direct’ and **-ly**. The free morpheme as the root of the word, direct, is classified as an adjective which have meaning going in the straightness. This adjective is modified by a suffix **-ly** which turns the root into ‘directly’ which mean without stopping or changing and this word is considered as an adverb. These two words are categorized into different classes and different lexemes. Therefore, as it creates a new lexeme and changes its class, this process is involved to derivation as the theory of Katamba explain.

[3-5]

She worked four jobs and *completely* dedicated her life into making mine better.

Complete+ly → Completely

Root: Complete

Suffix: ly

The following data shows derivation from adjective to adverb. The morpheme ‘complete’ which is classified as an adjective is the root of the word. Complete have the meaning including all the part. However, when the affix **-ly** is added to the root, it becomes ‘completely’ which is mean (used to emphasize another word or phrase) in every way possible; in every part, and this process turns the word from adjective to adverb. As Katamba’s theory state, as the affix create a new lexeme, this phenomenon shows that derivational processes occur as the process creates new lexeme.

[3-6]

She is the *definition* of a strong woman

Define + (t)ion → definition

Root: Define
Suffix: (t)ion

From this data, the root of the morpheme is 'define' which is mean to say or explain what the meaning of a word or phrase. This word is classified as a verb. However, when the root is added with the affix **-(t)ion** the word becomes 'definition' which mean an explanation of the meaning of a word or phrase, especially in a dictionary. The affix also turns the word class into noun. As Katamba's theory state, as the affix create a new lexeme, the phenomenon above shows a derivational process since it changes the word class and create a new lexeme.

[3-7]

When I was seven I wanted to be an *actress*

Act + ess → Actress

Root: act

Suffix: ess

This process is clear enough that derivational processes occur in this data. The following data consists of two morphemes, free and bound morphemes, including 'act' and **-ess**. The free morpheme is classified as a verb and the following morpheme **-ess** turns the root into a noun actress which is have a different meaning from the previous words. As the classes of the word between the stem and the base are different, it is clear that the class is changed; furthermore, those are different lexemes. Therefore, this process is involved in derivation as well as Katamba's theory explain.

[3-8]

I had a casting *director* tell that I wasn't strong enough to carry my own show.

Direct + or → Director

Root: Direct

Suffix: or

Based on the data above, the root of the word 'director' is 'direct' which is considered as a verb. However, when it is added with affix **-or** the word turns into director as well as the class word turns into noun. The affix also changes the meaning of the word from an action of going to straightness to a person or a doer of certain action. As Katamba's theory state as the affix create a new lexeme, the phenomenon shows a derivational process since it creates a new lexeme. Furthermore, the new lexeme gives a new meaning to the word from 'direct' into 'director'.

[3-9]

There was my mom next to me *stronger* than ever

Strong + er → Stronger

Root: strong

Suffix: er

The word 'strong' in the data above is the root of the word 'stronger' which is considered as an adjective. However, when it is added with the affix **-er** the word turns into stronger and considered as an adjective. Although the affix did not change the class of the word, the affix

modified the meaning of the word from ‘strong’ to ‘stronger’. According to Katamba’s theory as the affix create a new lexeme, this phenomenon shows a derivational process since it creates a new lexeme.

[3-10]

I have so much to be *thankful* for

Thank + ful → Thankful

Root: Thank

Suffix: ful

In this data, the root of the morpheme is ‘thank’ which is classified as a verb. When the word ‘thank’ is added with the suffix -ful the word turns into ‘thankful’ which is classified as an adjective. The transformation of the word thank to thankful changes their word class as well as their meaning from to tell somebody that you are grateful for something to feel pleased about something good that has happened, or that something bad has not happened. As Katamba’s theory as the affix create a new lexeme, this phenomenon shows a derivational process since it creates a new lexeme.

B. Function of Derivational Morphemes

Based on previous discussion, the root in [3-1] of the word ‘opportune’ is classified as an adjective and it is processed with a particular affix, **-ity** which turns it into a noun. Moreover, considering that it creates new lexemes and at the same time derives from different class, this derivational process is considered a class-changing morpheme.

The following data [3-2] also consists of the derivational process which occurs since it creates a new lexeme; moreover, the adjective ‘active’ is added with suffix **-ist** which turns it into ‘activist’. Based on that, it is clear the processes create new lexemes and the function of this derivational process is class-changing morphemes.

Based on previous discussion [3-3], this phenomenon shows that derivational processes occur in this data, since it turns a verb into an adjective then when full fill within the affix it turns into an adverb moreover the derivational morpheme above belongs to the class-changing morphemes.

In the discussion previously [3-4], the word classified as an adjective turned into an adverb when added with affix. This process belongs to derivational morphemes since it creates a new lexeme and the new lexeme into class-changing morphemes.

Based on the discussion before [3-5], it changes the word complete which is classified as an adjective and turns into an adverb when it is added with the affix **-ly**, this phenomenon shows that derivational processes occur and create new lexemes. Moreover, the function of this lexeme is categorized as a class-changing morpheme.

From the discussion in [3-6], the root of the morpheme is ‘defined’ which is classified as a verb. However, when the root is added with the affix **-(t)ion** the word becomes ‘definition’ as well as turns the word class into noun. The phenomenon above shows a derivational process since it changes the word class and creates a new lexeme. Moreover, the function of the morpheme above is a class-changing morpheme,

In the previous discussion [3-7], when the word ‘act’ which is classified as a verb added within the affix **-ess** the word becomes actress which is classified as a noun. This phenomenon shows a derivational process and the function of the lexeme is a class-changing morpheme.

From the previous discussion [3-8], the root of the word directly is ‘direct’ which is considered as an adjective. However, when it is added with affix **-ly** the word turns into directly as well as change the word class into adverb. This phenomenon shows a derivational process since it creates a new lexeme. Moreover, the new lexeme is categorized into class-changing morphemes

The previous discussion [3-9], shows the word ‘strong’ in the data above is the root of the word ‘stronger’ which is considered as an adjective and when it is added with the affix **-er** the word turns into ‘stronger’ which is considered as an adjective. However, the class of the word is still the same; this is a derivational process since it creates a new lexeme. By that phenomenon could conclude that a class-maintaining morpheme occur in this data.

Based on the previous discussion [3-10] , the word is change from ‘thank’ into ‘thankful’ when it get affix **-ful** as well as the the class of the word from verb into adjective. This phenomenon shows a derivational process since it create a new lexeme, moreover the function of the word is class-changing morpheme.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis in the previous discussion, types of derivational morphemes found in the Selena Gomez’s Speech Video are suffixes, including *-ity, -ist, -ly, -(t)ion, -est, -or, -er, -ful, -est, -ion*.

All of those derivational morphemes have their own function, basically the function of morphemes are divided into two, there are class-changing and class-maintaining morphemes. For class-changing is creating new words by modifying the meaning and the word-class categories such as adjective-to-noun, noun-to-adjective, adjective-to-verb, verb-to-noun, adjective-to-adverb. For the class-maintaining is creating new word by modifying the meaning without changing the word category of the base such as noun-to-noun.

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