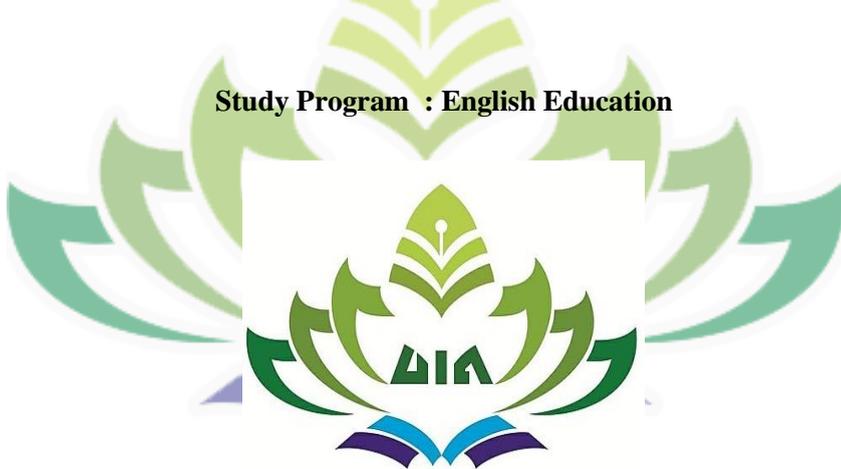


**“A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL
AFFIXES IN THE VIDEO OF OBAMA’S SPEECH ABOUT
BACK TO SCHOOL EVENTS 2009”**

**A Thesis
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of
Requirement for S1 Degree**

**BY:
NOPY SHILVIA
NPM. 1511040300**

Study Program : English Education



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY RADEN
INTAN STATE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY LAMPUNG 2021**

**“A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL
AFFIXES IN THE VIDEO OF OBAMA’S SPEECH ABOUT
BACK TO SCHOOL EVENTS 2009”**



**A Thesis
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of
Requirement for S1 Degree**

**BY:
NOPY SHILVIA
NPM. 1511040300**

Study Program : English Education

**Advisor : Dr. Muhassin, M.Hum
Co Advisor : Agus Hidayat, M.Pd**

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY RADEN
INTAN STATE
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY LAMPUNG 2022**

ABSTRAK

Shilvia, Nopy 2022. ANALISIS MORFOLOGIS AFIKS DERIVASIONAL DALAM VIDEO PIDATO OBAMA TENTANG BACK TO SCHOOL EVENT 2009.

Kata kunci: Morfologi, Afiks, Turunan

Penelitian ini terutama mendeskripsikan peran morfologi dalam video pidato Obama tentang peristiwa back to school 2009. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) Untuk mengetahui berapa macam proses derivasi yang ditemukan dalam video pidato Obama tentang peristiwa back to school 2009. (2) Untuk mengetahui fungsi afiks derivasional yang terdapat dalam video pidato Obama tentang peristiwa back to school 2009. Objek penelitian ini adalah video pidato Obama tentang peristiwa back to school 2009 dan transkripnya. Temuan penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut: Ada tiga jenis afiks; awalan, akhiran, dan sisipan; namun penulis hanya menemukan awalan dan akhiran pada objek penelitian. Prefiks yang ditemukan dalam video pidato Obama tentang acara back to school 2009 adalah (-mid) (a-), , (dis-), dan (ekstra-). Sedangkan sufiksnya adalah (-or), (-able), (-ful),(-ment), dan (-or), (-ity), (-er), (-ity), (-less + ness), (-ly), dan (-tion),(-dle), (-ity), (-ive), (-ily), (-ful), (-ure), (ed) ,(-ion) dan seterusnya. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan empat proses derivasi, yaitu pembentukan kata kerja, pembentukan kata benda, pembentukan kata keterangan, pembentukan kata sifat.

ABSTRACT

Shilvia, Nopy 2022. A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN THE VIDEO OF OBAMA'S SPEECH ABOUT BACK TO SCHOOL EVENT 2009.

Keywords: Morphology, Affixes, Derivational

This study mainly describes the morphology roles in the video of Obama's speech about back to school event 2009. The objectives of the study are (1) To know how many kinds of derivational process found in video of Obama's speech about back to school events 2009. (2) To know the functions of the derivational affixes found in video of Obama's speech about back to school events 2009. The object of this study was the video of Obama's speech about back to school event 2009 and its transcript. The findings of this research are following: There were three types of affixes; prefix, suffix, and infix; but the writer just found prefix and suffix in the object of the research. The prefixes found in the video of Obama's speech about back to school event 2009 are (mid), (a-), (dis-), and (extra-). While the suffixes are (-or), (-able), (-ful), (-ment), and (-or), (-ity), (-er), (-ity), (-less) (-ness), (-ly), and (-ion) (-tion),, (-ly), (-ive), (-ily), (-ful), (-ure), (ed), (-ive) and etc. In this research, the researcher found four derivational processes, they are verb formation, noun formation, adverb formation, adjective formation.



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Alamat : Jl. Let. kol. H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703260

APPROVAL

**Title : “A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF
DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN THE VIDEO
OF OBAMA’ S SPEECH ABOUT BACK TO
SCHOOL EVENT 2009”**

**Student’s Name : Nopy Shilvia
Student’s Number : 1511040300
Study Program : English Education
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

APPROVED

To be tested and defended in the examination session
at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty
State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung

Advisor,

Dr. Muhassin. M.Hum.
NIP: 197708182008011012

Co-Advisor,

Agus Hidayat. M.Pd
NIP:

**The Chairperson
of English Education Study Program**

Meisuri. M.Pd
NIP: 198005152003122004



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UIN RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Jl. Let. Kol. H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721) 703260

ADMISSION

A thesis entitled : **“A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN THE VIDEO OF OBAMA’ S SPEECH ABOUT BACK TO SCHOOL EVENT 2009”** By: **NOPIY SHILVIA, NPM: 1511040300**, Study Program: English Education, has been tested and defended in the examination session held on: Thursday, January 6th 2022.

Board of Examiner:

Chairperson : Dr. Oki Dermawan, M.Pd (.....)

Secretary : M. Nawawi, M.Pd (.....)

Primary Examiner : Nunun Indrasari, M.Pd (.....)

Co-Examiner I : Dr. Muhassin, M.Hum. (.....)

Co-Examiner II : Agus Hidayat, M.Pd (.....)

**The Dean of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd
NIP. 196408281988032002



MOTTO

تَعَلَّمُوا الْعِلْمَ وَتَعَلَّمُوا لِلْعِلْمِ السَّكِينَةَ وَالْوَقَارَ وَتَوَاضَعُوا لِمَنْ تَتَعَلَّمُونَ مِنْهُ

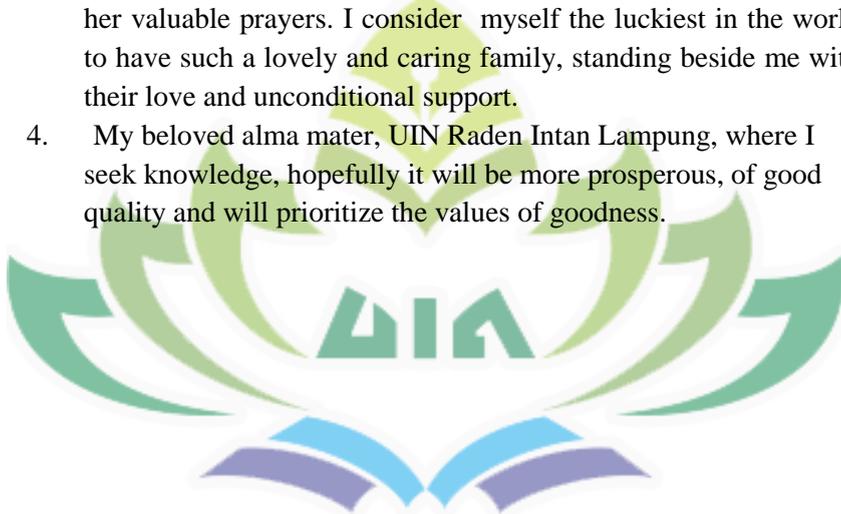
" Learn knowledge for peace and tranquility, and be humble to those you learn from." (HR. Ath-Thabrani)



DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

1. Allah SWT, My Lord Almighty thanks for guiding me to face everything in this extraordinary world.
2. My parents, Bapak and Ibuk (Hambali & Nilam Cahya) for showing faith in me and giving me liberty to choose what I desired. I salute you all for the selfless love, care, pain and sacrifice you did to shape my life. I would never be able to pay back the love and affection showered upon by my parents
3. Also I express my thanks to my Brother selfless love, support and her valuable prayers. I consider myself the luckiest in the world to have such a lovely and caring family, standing beside me with their love and unconditional support.
4. My beloved alma mater, UIN Raden Intan Lampung, where I seek knowledge, hopefully it will be more prosperous, of good quality and will prioritize the values of goodness.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher, Nopy Shilvia, was born on November 14, 1997, to be exact in Bandar Lampung. The author is the eldest of two children, from the couple Mr. Hambali and Mrs. Nilam Cahya. The researcher started his education at SDN 01 Sinar Harapan, Kedondong District. Then he continued his education at SMP N 1 Kedondong. After that the author continued his education at SMA N 1 by choosing a science major. in 2015, the author chose to continue his education at the Raden Intan Lampung State Islamic University (UIN RIL), the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Study Program of English Language. Then at that time the author became a student participating in language UKM activities.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise be to Allah SWT who has given His mercy and guidance. Shalawat and greetings are always devoted to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, so that the author can complete the preparation of this thesis as a requirement to obtain a bachelor's degree in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Department of English education at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.

The completion of this thesis could not be separated from the help of various parties. For this reason, the author would like to express his deepest gratitude to all those who have helped so that the completion of this thesis, the author's respect and gratitude goes to:

1. Mrs. Nilam Cahya and Mr Hambali who always gives blessing, strength, prays and motivates the writer.
2. Prof. Dr.Hj.Nirva Diana, M.Pd as the Dean of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training at UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
3. Mrs. Meisuri, M.Pd as the Head of the English Education Department
4. Mrs. Yulan Puspita Rini, M.Pd as Secretary of the Department of English Education
5. Mr. Dr. Muhassin M.Hum as Advisor who has provided guidance and direction in the preparation of this thesis.
6. Mr. Agus Hidayat, M.Pd as Co Advisor who has given much guidance and direction to the author sincerely and patiently until the end of the preparation of this thesis.
7. All Lecturers and Employees of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training at UIN Raden Intan Lampung who have helped and provided knowledge to the author during the lecture to completion.
8. Big family who always support and pray for me until I am at this stage
9. PBI class E 2015 friends who have helped and provided encouragement in working on the thesis.
10. Friends of the KKN group of 250 Banyu urip Village who have helped and provided encouragement in working on the thesis and happy memories during the KKN until now.

11. PPL friends at SMK PGRI 4 Bandar Lampung who have helped and provided encouragement in working on the thesis.
12. My Brother and my best friend (Muhammad Wadidi, Sely Endarwati, Raden Ayu, Kamila Fiddina Azahra, Nita Anggreini, M. Ulumuddin, Media Lisa, Desi Nopitasari, Sandy Laxmana, etc.). Who sincerely always provide support.
13. All parties who cannot be mentioned one by one, thank you for your help until this struggle ends.

Hopefully all the guidance and help and attention that has been given get a reply from Allah SWT. Amen. The author realizes that in writing this thesis there are still many shortcomings and mistakes, therefore all criticism and suggestions that are constructive are highly expected by the author and finally the author hopes that this simple work can be useful and beneficial for all of us, amen.

Bandar Lampung, January, 12nd 2022

Writer

Nopy Shilvia

1511040300

TABLES OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
ABSTRACT	ii
ADMISSION	iv
APPROVAL	v
MOTTO	vi
DEDDICATION	vii
CURRICULUM VITAE	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ix
TABLES OF CONTENTS	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Title Confirmation	1
B. Background of Problem	7
C. Focus And Sub-Focus of the Research.....	8
D. Problem Formulation	9
E. Objective of the research	9
F. Significanct of the research	9
G. Relevant Research	10
H. Research Method	13
I. Systematic of the Discussion	13
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	
A. Definition of Morphology	15
B. An Account on Morphological Process.....	18
C. Affixes	24
D. Derivational Affixes.....	26
CHAPTER III DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH OBJECT	
A. General Description of the Object	31
B. Fact And Data Display	34

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS

A. Data Analysis 41
B. Finding Research..... 44
C. Function Of Derivational Affixes In Found In
The Videos Of Obama’s Speech About back to
school event 2009..... 50

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion..... 55
B. Recommendation..... 56

REFERENCES

APPENDIX



LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.2 Gayonese	13
Table 4.1. Data Result.....	25
Table 4.2 Qtyanty data.....	26



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

“A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Video of Obama's Speech About Back to School event 2009.”

This thesis is entitled To avoid misunderstanding in understanding the title In this thesis, the author will first describe several terms important of the title.

The terms are:

Analysis is the decomposition of a subject on its various parts and study of the section itself and the relationship between the sections for obtain the correct understanding and understanding of the whole meaning. ¹

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that deals with word structure. Matthews states that,²“Morphology is the branch of linguistics which is concerned with the ‘form of words’ in different uses and contraction”. In other words, morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation and across languages, and attempts to formulate rules that the knowledge of the speakers of those languages. Word formation is creation of a new word, sometimes it changes the word’s meaning. In linguistics, “if an affix changes the part of

¹ Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, (Jakarta : Pustaka Grafika, 2003), p. 4

² Matthews, P.H. 1991. *Morphology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

speech of the base and may have an irregular meaning, it is derivational”³

Derivational affix is the word-formation that creates the new meaning by addition or affixation a word which noun is derived from verb, adjective derived from adverb, and adjective derived into noun. In other words, derivational occurs when a person attaches affixation in a word together to make them one word. Word is the most important thing in a language. Everyone knows that language as a communication used by society to work together, interacting, and to identification itself. The words are usually can be found in dictionary, magazine, bulletin, and newspaper and etc .

The same goes for the title in this proposal for 1. To know how many kinds of derivational process found in the video Of Obama's speech about back to school events 2009.2. To know the functions of the derivational affixes found in video of Obama's speech about back to school events 2009.

B. Background of the Problem

Learning a foreign language means learning vocabulary. It is important to master vocabulary when we learn a foreign language. If we have a lot of vocabulary, it is easier for us to learn and understand the meaning of the new word we learned. According to Napa,⁴ vocabulary is one of the components of language and that no language exists without words. Therefore, vocabulary is the important part

³ Bauer, Laurie. 1988. *Introducing Linguistic Morphology*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

⁴ Napa, P. A. *Vocabulary Development Skill*. (Yogyakarta: Kaniskus 1991) p. 6

that should be mastered by the language learner who learned a new language.

In the other hand, when we talk about vocabulary we also talk about words. Words particularly formed by current structure. Talk about study of word structure is known as morphology Katamba,⁵ Morphology is the branch of linguistics that deals with word structure. Linguistic a scientific study of language⁶, Crystal⁷ in his book entitled *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language* divides linguistic types into six parts, namely: Morphology, Phonetic, Phonology, Syntax, Semantics and Pragmatics.

Matthews states that,⁸ "Morphology is the branch of linguistics which is concerned with the 'form of words' in different uses and contraction". In other words, morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation and across languages, and attempts to formulate rules that the knowledge of the speakers of those languages. Word formation is creation of a new word, sometimes it changes the word's meaning. In morphology we will study about morpheme. Morpheme which is study in morphology has several meaning. Katamba⁹ states that, morpheme is the smallest units of meaning.

⁵ Katamba.F. *Morphology*. Great Britain: The Macmillan Limited LTD 1993 p. 19

⁶ Muhassin, M. (2014). Telaah linguistic interdisipliner dalam makrolinguistik. *English Education: Journal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 6(1), 1-20

⁷ David Crystal *The cambridge encyclopedia of language* (Cambridge University Press, New York 1987) p.82

⁸ Matthews, P.H. . *Morphology*. Cambridge: (Cambridge University Press. 1991)

⁹ Katamba.F. *Morphology*. Great Britain: (The Macmillan Limited LTD 1993) p. 19

According to Srijono,¹⁰ morphemes classified into three parts, there are bound morphemes, free morphemes, and zero morphemes. Morphemes divided into roots and affixes. Root is a part of a word structure which is left when all affixes have been removed. In addition, affixes are bound morphemes. Crowley¹¹ adds that affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme. They are limited in number, though their numbers vary from language to language. There are two kinds of affixes. They are derivational affixes and inflectional affixes.

According to Rachmadie¹² affixes that can change the part of speech of the root or base are derivational affixes. According to Edward Sapir¹³ Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing yet it needs but a moment's reflection to convince its that this naturalness of speech but an illusory feeling.

In addition, derivational affixes are some morpheme derive or create new words by either changing the meaning of the part of speech. When the readers are able to identify derivational affixes they will be able to develop their vocabulary significantly.

There are many ways to enrich our vocabulary. For example, read a book or novel, listening foreign song, and

¹⁰ Srijono, D. *An Introductory Course of Linguistics*. (Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press 2001) p. 50

¹¹ Crowley, T, Lynch J., Siegel J., Piau J. *The Design of Language An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistic*: (New Zealand 1995) p.6

¹² Rachmadie, S. *Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary*. (Jakarta: Penerbit Karunika Jakarta Universitas Terbuka.1992) P.23

¹³ Sapir, Edward. 1921 *an introduction to study of speech*. New York: Harcourt& world

watch movie. The researcher suggests that the best way to enrich vocabulary is by listening and reading. In this study, the researcher analyzes the video of Obama's Speech and its transcript based on Obama's speech about Back to School Event 2009. Before discuss about Obama speech, there is a brief description about Barack Obama.

Barack Obama was inaugurated as the 44th president of the United States becoming the first African American to serve in that office—on January 20, 2009. The son of a white American mother and a black Kenyan father, Obama grew up in Hawaii. Leaving the state to attend college, he earned degrees from Columbia University and Harvard Law School. Obama worked as a community organizer in Chicago, where he met and married Michelle LaVaughn Robinson in 1992. Their two daughters, Malia Ann and Natasha (Sasha), were born in 1998 and 2001, respectively. Obama was elected to the Illinois state senate in 1996 and served there for eight years. In 2004, he was elected by a record majority to the US Senate from Illinois and, in February 2007, announced his candidacy for president. After winning a closely fought contest against New York Senator and former First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton for the Democratic nomination, Obama handily defeated Senator John Mc Cain of Arizona, the Republican nominee for president, in the general election. When President Obama took office, he faced very significant challenges. The economy was officially in a recession, and the outgoing administration of George W. Bush had begun to implement a controversial "bail-out" package to try to help struggling financial institutions. In foreign affairs, the United States still had troops deployed in difficult conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan. During the first two years of his first term, President Obama was able to work with the

Democratic-controlled Congress to improve the economy, pass health-care reform legislation, and withdraw most US troops from Iraq. After the Republicans won control of the House of Representatives in 2010, the president spent significant time and political effort negotiating, for the most part unsuccessfully, with congressional Republicans about taxes, budgets, and the deficit. After winning reelection in 2012, Obama began his second term focused on securing legislation on immigration reform and gun control, neither of which he was able to achieve. When the Republicans won the Senate in 2014, Obama refocused on actions that he could take unilaterally, invoking his executive authority as president. In foreign policy, Obama concentrated during the second term on the Middle East and climate change. Obama left the presidency, at age fifty-five, after his constitutionally limited two terms ended on January 20, 2017. He announced plans to remain in Washington, DC, until his younger daughter finished high school and, as a former president, to play a restrained but active role in public affairs. He also devoted energy to raising money and planning for the opening of the Obama Presidential Center in Chicago, Illinois.

The researcher uses this kind of speech because from this speech we can increase our knowledge, culture and science and there are many derivational affixes. Therefore, by analyzing the derivational affixes found.

President Obama's Back to School Speech

As students begin their school year, President Barack Obama will deliver his third annual Back-to-School Speech at 1:30PM EDT on Wednesday, September 28, 2011 at Benjamin Banneker Academic High School in Washington, DC.

The President's Back-to-School Speech is an opportunity to speak directly to students across the country. In past years, President Obama has encouraged students to study hard and take responsibility for their education, urging students to set goals, to believe in themselves, and to be the authors of their own destinies. Schools across the country can watch the speech live on MSNBC as a special feature of NBC News' "Education Nation" – part of NBC's weeklong commitment to education reports and programming across the network's shows and platforms beginning September 25. Watch President Obama's Back-to-School Speech live at <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-a-national-address-america/schoolchildren>



The researcher uses this kind of speech because from this speech we can increase our knowledge, culture and science and there are many derivational affixes. Therefore, by analyzing the derivational affixes found in the Obama's speech, we can find the new words and absolutely will enrich our vocabularies. It is because from just one word it can gain many words with different part of speech. Based on the background above, the researcher interested to do the study entitled "**A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in The Video of Obama's Speech about Back to School Event 2009** "

C. Focus And Sub-Focus Of the Research

The focus of research is useful for restrictions on the object of research to be raised, another benefit is that

researchers are not trapped in the large amount of data obtained in the field. The selection of research focus will be more directed at how many kinds of derivational process were found in the video Of Obama's speech about back to school events 2009. This is intended to limit qualitative studies and limit research to see and choose which data is relevant and which data is not relevant.

Sugiyono emphasized that the limitations in research are based more on the level of importance, urgency, and reliability of a problem to be solved.¹⁴ This research focuses on covering a morphological analysis of derivational affixes in the video of Obama's speech about back to school event 2009. The focus of this research is divided into two research sub-focuses, namely:

1. To know how many kinds of derivational process found in video Of Obama's speech about back to school events 2009.
2. To know the functions of the derivational affixes found in video of Obama's speech about back to school events 2009.

D. Problem Formulation

Based on the research focus described above, the researchers formulated the problem in this study as follows:

1. How many kinds of derivational process found in video of Obama's speech about back to school events 2009?
2. What are the functions of those derivational affixes in video of Obama's speech about back to School events 2009?

¹⁴ Sugiyono, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R & D (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017), Hal.207

E. Objectives of the research

Based on the background of the problem and problem formulation, the object the research

1. To know how many kinds of derivational process found in video Of Obama's speech about back to school events 2009.
2. To know the functions of the derivational affixes found in video of Obama's speech about back to school events 2009.

F. Significance of the research

Based on the problem formulation that has been described above, the aim of this research is to find out a morphological analysis of derivational affixes in the video of Obama's speech about back to school event 2009. Apart from that, the results of this study are expected to be useful and useful. can be used as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This study helps in learning affixes, especially the derivational affixes that change the class of root or base in the part of speech.

2. Practical Benefit

The result of the study is to give precious contribution to lectures university students and future researchers. For the lectures, this study might become a meaningful contribution in teaching vocabulary. Derivational affixes are some morpheme derive or create new words by either changing the meaning of the part of speech. When the readers are able to identify derivational affixes they will be able to

develop their vocabulary significantly. For university students, this study hopefully can be used to study both the affixes; derivational and inflectional, the result of this study is expected to be a previous study for those who are interested in doing similar field of study.

G. Relevant Research

1. As comparison from Sa'adah (2015)¹⁵, The Use of Affixation in English Translation of the Holy Qur'an in Surah AsSajda, the researcher tried to describe derivational affixes and inflectional affixes contain in the translation of surah as saжда by Abdullah Yousuf Ali. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research to find out the derivational affixes, inflectional affixes and the root from the words in the translation of surah As Sajda by Abdullah Yousuf Ali. The researcher found that a lot of derivational affixes in surah as saжда by Abdullah Yousuf Ali, they are re-, un-, -in, -ion, ment, -er, -ty, -ance, -ence, -ous, -y, -ed, and inflectional affixes that found in the words of translation of Surah As Sajda by Abdullah Yusuf Ali are -s, -s, -s, -ed, -en, -ed, -ing.
2. The second previous study comes from Actavine (2014)¹⁶, in her study of A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affix in Short Story of Happy Prince. In her study she found many

¹⁵ Sa'adah, Nurus (2015) *The Use Of Affixation In English Translation Of The Holy Qur'an In Surah As Sajda*. (respository on library iain salatiga)

¹⁶ Actavine, Achira Putri (2014) *A Morphological Analysis Of Derivational Affix In Short Story Of The Happy Prince*. thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.

derivation affixes in the short story of Happy Prince. In The Happy Prince short story there are affixes used in two types, prefixes and suffixes. There are not infixes found in The Happy Prince short story. The prefix data appear in different form of prefix, such as Un-, Re-, and Em-. While in suffix data appear in certain form, such as –or + -s, -ful, -er+ -s, -ly, -able, ship, -ment, -ing, -en, -ly + -est, -ish + -ly, and –er.

3. The third study comes from Nur and Kirom (2016)¹⁷, in their study entitled *An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement Speech by Steve Jobs*. The study expects to an investigation of derivational appends in the content of initiation discourse by Steve Jobs. This study utilized the majority of the words that were connected the information of prefix and postfix (suffix) This study discovered 69 postfixes and 9 prefixes.
4. The fourth study entitled *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes (Suffix) –Er and –Or in The Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7, 2012* by Aziz (2013)¹⁸. This study deals with the similarities and differences between the usage of suffix –er and –or in Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7, 2012, describing the characteristic of suffix –er and –or in Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7,

¹⁷ Nur and Kirom (2016) *An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement Speech by Steve Jobs Widya Gama Mahakam University*.

¹⁸ Aziz (2013) *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes (Suffix) –Er and –Or in The Jakarta Globe Newspaper November 1-7, 2012* Muhammadiyah University Of Surakarta

2012. This research paper is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The results of the study are firstly, the usage of suffix –er and –or have similarities in the function grammar category. When the word category likes verb and adjective is followed by suffix –er and –or, the grammatical category will change into noun category, and the differences between suffix –er and –or are related to the characteristic of each suffix. The second is that the researcher found the characteristic of suffix –er and -or. They are the suffixes following the verb morpheme, noun morpheme, adjective morpheme in the form of final letter vowel or consonant

- .5. The fifth study comes from Wulandari (2014)¹⁹, *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Suffixes in Short Stories*. This research aims at describing the form and function of derivational suffixes in the short stories. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data are words taken from short stories. The data sources of the study are five short stories, they are *Blues in the Night* by JenniverJenkinson(2010), *The Birthday of the Infanta* by Oscar Wilde (2000), *The Devoted Friend* by Oscar Wilde (1999), *Staring Me in The Face* by GlynisGertsch (2002), *A Horseman in the Sky* by Amborse Bierce (2000). The results of the study show that from the whole data 205 are the researcher finds the forms of derivational suffixes. They are verb into noun, adjective into noun, noun into verb, noun

¹⁹ Wulandari (2014) *A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Suffixes in Short Stories* Muhammadiyah University Of Surakarta

into adjective, verb into adjective, noun into adverb, verb into adverb.

H. Research Method

This study is in domain of qualitative research. Qualitative Research Methods .Qualitative research is a research method to explore and understand the meaning that some individuals or groups of people think come from social or human problems (Creswell, 2013). The final report of a qualitative study has a flexible structure or framework. The perspective used in this study is inductive style, focuses on individual meanings, and translates the complexity of a problem.

Qualitative research begins in the field which is based on natural environments, not theory. The data and information that have been obtained from the field are taken for the meaning and concept, presented in descriptive analytic and generally without using numbers, because they prioritize the processes that occur in the field.

I. Systematics of the Discussion

systematic discussion which is the steps in the process of preparing the final project, namely

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Of this chapter contains an affirmation of the title, a description of the background of the problem, the focus and sub-focus of the research, the formulation of the problem, the research objectives, the benefits of the

research, the relevant research, the research methods, and the systematic discussion of the research.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains a study of several theories and references that are the basis for supporting this research study, including the notion of morphology, an explanation of derivational affixes and their types related to Barack Obama's speech video.

CHAPTER III DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH OBJECT

In this section of the chapter describes an overview that explains the process of morphology and derivational affixes in Barack Obama's speech video.

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS

This section describes the discussion of research data and research findings.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter contains the study findings in the form of conclusions from the overall discussion and suggestions from the recommendations of the research result.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Definition of Morphology

1. Definition of Morphology

Morphology is a part of Linguistics. It is a study of words. There are some definitions of morphology based on some experts as follows:

John Lyons²⁰ says :

“...morphology deals with the internal structure of words...”

L. Bloomfield²¹ says:

“ By the morphology of a language we mean the constructions in which bound forms appear among the constituents.”

H.A. Gleason²² says:

“...morphology is the description of the more intimate combinations of morphemes, roughly what are familiarly called ‘words’”

Charles F. Hockett²³ says:

²⁰ Lyons, John. 1968. *Introduction To Theoretical Linguistic*. London: Cambridge University Press

²¹ L. Bloomfield 1973 *Languange* London University Of Chicago Press p.207

²² H.A. Gleason 1970 *Introduction A La Linguistic* Paris,France Australia Post International Standard

“Morphology includes the stock or segmental morpheme and the ways in which words are built out of them”.

From the definitions above we can conclude that Morphology is a branch of Linguistics that studies the word form, the forming process of word and also its changing in forms which creates the difference in function and meaning.

Morphology, Phonology, Phonemics and Syntax are related each other. However, based on the object of study each of them has different scope. The object of Morphology is called Morpheme, the object of Phonology is sound, the object of Phonemics is Phoneme, and the object of Syntax is sentence.

2. Morpheme

There are some definitions of Morpheme based on experts:

L. Bloomfield says in his book, “Linguistics form which bears no partial phonetic – semantics resemblance to any other form is a simple form morpheme.”

Charles F. Hockett ²⁴ says that Morphemes are the smallest individually meaningful elements in the utterances of a language”.

Then, Ramlan ²⁵ says,

²³ Charles F. Hockett . 1958. *A Course in Modern Linguistics*. Prentice Hall College Div p.177

²⁴ Hockett, Charles F.; *A course in modern linguistics*, 1958, New York, The Macmillan Company New York.

²⁵ Ramlan, M. 1980. *Morfologi (suatu tinjauan deskriptif)* Yogyakarta : up Karyono p. 11

“Morpheme adalah bentuk yang paling kecil yang tidak

mempunyai bentuk lain sebagai unsurnya.” (Morpheme

is the smallest element which cannot be divided into any

other forms.)

So we can conclude that Morpheme is the smallest element that cannot be divided into several elements and has a meaning. All the based form is Morpheme. In Linguistics we can find that Morpheme is classified into two:

Free Morpheme and Bound Morpheme. Free Morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone (independent) without bound morpheme. For example : run, read, far, etc. While bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone (dependent) but have to attach to free morpheme. For example: Affixation: Prefix, Suffix, and Infix.

3. Word

Based on the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (1995:1374), Word is a sound or group of sounds that expresses a meaning and forms an independent unite of a language.

From the statement above, we can conclude that word is the smallest free element or we can also say that every free element is a word. There are some criterions that can be used to identify a word:

1. A word might consists of one free morpheme. For example : sick, sleep, fall, etc. These are called simple words.
2. A word might consists of one free morpheme and minimum one bound morpheme. For example: unlock, unreal, dismiss, etc. These are called complex words.
3. A word might consists of one bound morpheme or more with one more bound morpheme with it. From example : unbreakable, unfaithfully, etc. These are also called complex words.
4. A word might consists of one free morpheme and one free morpheme or one bound morpheme. For example in Bahasa we find the word: matahari, hulubalang, syahbandar. These are called compound word.

So, we can conclude that each basic form is morpheme but not every morpheme can be classified as word and not all morphemes can be made into basic form.

B. An Account on Morphological Process

According to Nida²⁶, Morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Charles F. Hockett,²⁷ says, “ Morphology includes the stock or segmental morpheme and the ways in which

²⁶ Nida, Eugene A. (1957). *Morphology: The Descriptive Analysis of Words*. 2 nd Ed. New Jersey: The University of Michigan Press. Ann Arbor

²⁷ Hockett, Charles F.; *A course in modern linguistics*, 1958, New York, The Macmillan Company New York. P,177

words are built out of them.” Katamba ²⁸says that “morphology is study of internal structure.”

Then, Samsuri (1975:37) ²⁹states: “Suatu cara pembentukan kata-kata dengan menghubungkan morfem yang satu dengan morfem yang lain.”(The way of words forming by relating one morpheme to another.)

From the explanation given above, it is clear that morphology is the study of word forming which also distinguish a word from morpheme. For example the word /recheck/ has two morphemes : /re-/ which is bound morpheme and check which is free morpheme. /Re-/ is dependent morpheme and can't stand alone if it is combined with other independent morpheme. So we can conclude that morphological process is the process of morphological which includes the Affixation (Prefixation, Suffixation, Infixation) Circumfixation, Modification and Reduplication. A morphological process is a means of changing a stem to adjust its meaning to fit its syntactic and communicational context.

Most languages that are agglutinative in any way use suffixation. Some of these languages also use prefixation and infixation. Very few languages use only prefixation, and none employ only infixation or any of the other types of morphological processes listed below. Affixation is the morphological process whereby an affix is attached to a root or stem. Affixation is divided into three, as follows:

1. Prefixation

Prefixation is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme is attached

²⁸ Katamba, F. 1994. *English Words*. New York: Routledge

²⁹ Samsur.i 1975. *Pengantar Morfo Sintaksia Malang, Penataran*

to the front of a root or stem. The kind of affix involved in this process is called a prefix.

Example (English)

The prefix un- attaches to the front of the stem selfish to form the word unselfish.

- /un-/ + / selfish/ → unselfish

2. Suffixation

Suffixation is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme is attached to the end of a stem. The kind of affix involved in this process is called a suffix.

Example (English)

The past tense suffix -ed attaches to the end of the stem walk to form the past tense verb walked.

- /walk/ + /-ed/ → walked

3. Infixation

Infixation is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme attaches within a root or stem. The kind of affix involved in this process is called an infix.

Example: Philippines (Tagalog)

The focus marker -um- is a infix which is added after the first consonant of the root.

- bili: root 'buy'
- bumili: word 'bought'

In Gayonese, there are 3 kinds of morphological process: Prefixes, Infixes,

and Suffixes. Below are some examples for each of the Affixation in

Gayonese:

Table 1.2 Gayonese

No	Affixations	No	Examples	Meaning
1	Prefixs	1.	/mu-/ + /nebang/ → munebang	Menebang
		2.	/pe-/ + /dabak/ → pedabak	Penipu/pembohong
		3.	/be-/ + /atur/ → beratur	Teratur
		4.	/ke-/ +/ /ke-/ → kedue	Kedua
		5.	/te-/ + /remah/ → teremah	Terbawa
		6. /i- /	/i-/ + /perjak/ → iperjak	Diinjak (passif)
		7.	/se-/ + /mété/ → semester	Satu meter
	Infix	1. /- em-/	/-em-/ + /ralan/ → remalan	Berjalan
		2. /- en-/	/-en-/ + /taring/ →	Peninggalan

			tenaring	
	Suffixes	1. /-an/, /-en/	/-en/ /-an/ + /uten/ → anuten	Hanyutkan
		2. /-i/, /-ni/	/-i/ + /muneram/ →munerami	Menerjangi
		3. /-é/, /-ku/, /-mu/, /-mé/, /té/.	/-é/ + /ijuel/ → ijuelé /-ku/ + /ama/ → amaku /-mu/ + /baju/ → bajumu /-mé/ + /ine/ → inemé /té/ + /umah/ → umahté	Dijualnya Bapakku Bajumu Ibu kalian Rumah kita
		3. /-a/	/-a/ + /ama/ → ama'a	Bapak itu
		4. /-ke/	/-ke/ + /ara/ → arake	Adakah
		5. /-le/	/-le/ + /oya/ →	Itulah

			oyale	
		6.	/-mi/ + /- mi/ → beluhmi	Pergilah
		7.	/-péh/ + /aku/ → akupéh	Akupun
		8.	/-ne/ + /soboh/ → sobohne	Subuh tadi

2. Types of Morpheme

According to Katamba,³⁰ morpheme divided into two types. The first of morpheme is free morpheme. Free morpheme is the morpheme that can stand alone, for example: wipe, head, bracelet McDonald. While bound morpheme is the morpheme that could not stand alone. Bound morpheme also could be defined if it is used exclusively alongside a free morpheme, such as /-s/, /-ly/, /im-/, /un-/.

Lieber³¹ adds that bound morpheme come in different varieties. They are prefixes and suffixes; the former are bound morphemes that come before the base of the word, and the latter bound morphemes that come after the base. Together, prefixes and suffixes can be grouped together as affixes.

³⁰ Katamba.F. *Morphology*. Great Britain: The Macmillan Limited LTD 1994) p.41

³¹ Lieber.R. (2009).*Introducing Morphology*. (USA: Cambridge University Press 2009) p. 33

C. Affixes

Affixes are the part of morpheme. Affixes could be added to other morpheme (base/root) which is constructing a word formation and new meaning. The explanation as follows:

1. Definition of Affixes

According to Fromkin³² affixes are bound morpheme that may attach at the beginning, the end, in the middle, or both at the beginning and the end of a word. Rachmadie³³ adds that morpheme as the basic for words are sometimes called roots or base. Thus, morphemes such as happy, quick, tidy, print are roots. Furthermore, morpheme such as -ly, ness, un-, ir- is non roots. They are usually called affixes.

In the other word Katamba³⁴ states, an affix is a morpheme, which only occur when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Obviously, by the definition of affixes are bound morphemes. No word may contain only an affix standing on its own. For example: -s or -ed or -al or even a number of affixes strong together like al-s. For the definition above, the researcher concludes that affixes are morpheme which attaches the root/base that could not stand alone by their own.

³² Fromkin, V & Rodman, R. (1983). *An Introduction to Language Third Edition*. (Japan. 2013) p. 40

³³ Rachmadie, S. *Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary*. (Jakarta: Karunika Universitas Terbuka. 1990) p.13

³⁴ Katamba.F. *Morphology*. (Great Britain: The Macmillan Limited LTD 1994) p. 44

2. Types of Affixes

There are three types of affixes. The explanations are as follows:

a. Prefixes

Katamba states, a prefix is an affix attached before a root (or stem or base) like re-, un-, and in-. Prefixes occur before other morpheme. For example prefix un-, pre- (unnecessary, premeditate, prejudice), and bi- (bipolar, bisexual).

b. Suffixes

Suffixes occur by following other morpheme. According to Katamba, ³⁵a suffix is an affix attached after a root(or stem or base) like -ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing, and -ed. For example: kindly, singer, typest,

c. Infixes

According to Katamba, ³⁶an infix is an affix inserted into the roots or stems itself.

Table 2.1 English infixes

bumilicomesfromroot 'buy' (Tagalog, Philippines)

Kalamzoo (nameofplace) □ □ Kalama-goddam-zoo

Son-in-low

³⁵ Katamba.F. *Morphology*. (Great Britain: The Macmillan Limited LTD 1994) p. 44

³⁶ Katamba.F. *Morphology*. (Great Britain: The Macmillan Limited LTD 1994) p.44

D. Derivational Affixes

The joining of affixes and root sometimes builds a word, sometimes could form a new word with a new meaning and it could change the part of speech of root, which is known as derivational affixes.

1. Definition of Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes are the affixes that change the class of root or base .³⁷ Some affixes also change the grammatical category. For example: Singer is constructed by two morphemes, they are sing (base morpheme) and er (bound morpheme).

Morpheme “sing” is verb category, and -er is suffix. That is verb (sing: to make melodious sound), changes into noun (singer: person who do the act of sing).

2. Characteristic of Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes have a special characteristic. According to Rachmadie,³⁸ the characteristics of derivational affixes are:

- a. The words with which derivational suffixes combine are an arbitrary matter. To make a noun from the verb adorn we must add the suffix “-ment” and no other suffix will do, whereas the verb fail combines only with “-ure”
- b. to make a noun failure. Yet the employ may use the different suffixes “-ment”, “-er”, “-ee” to make

³⁷ Rachmadie, S. *Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary*. (Jakarta: Karunika Universitas Terbuka. 1990) p.23

³⁸ Rachmadie, S. *Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary*. (Jakarta: Karunika Universitas Terbuka 1990) p. 23

three nouns with different meaning (employment, employer, employee).

- c. In many case, but not all, derivational suffixes changes the part of speech of the word to which it is added. The noun act becomes an adjective by addition of “-ive”, and to the adjective active we could add “-ate”, making it verb activate.
- d. Derivational suffixes usually do not close off a word, that is after a derivational suffix you can sometimes add another derivational suffix and next, if required. For example, to the word fertilizer.

3. The Function of Derivational Affixes

The function of certain derivational affixes is to create new base forms (new stems) that other derivational or inflectional affixes can attach to. In this study, the researcher focusing on the derivational process found in the video of Obama’s speech about back to school event 2009. There are the functions of derivational affixes that will be analyzed.

a. Noun formation

Noun formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into noun formation. Noun formations consist of:

1. Verb into Noun

For example: Government □ Govern (Verb) + (-ment) = Government (noun)

2. Adjective into Noun

For example: Opportune (Adjective) + (-ity) = Opportunity (Noun)

b. Verb formation

Verb formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into verb formation.

Verb formations consist of:

1. Adjective into Verb

For example: Off (Adj) + (-er) = Offer (Verb)

2. Noun into Verb

For example: Courage (Noun) + (-ed) = Discouraged (verb)

c. Adjective formation

Adjective formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into adjective formation.

Adjective formations consist of:

1. Verb into Adjective For example:

Understand (Verb) + (-able) = Understandable (Adj)

2. Adverb into Adjective

For example: Ever (Adv) + (-y) = every (Adj)

3. Noun into Adjective

Home (noun) + (-less + -ness) = Homelessness (Adj)

d. Adverb formation

Adverb formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into adverb formation.

Adverb formations consist of:

1. Adjective into Adverb For example:

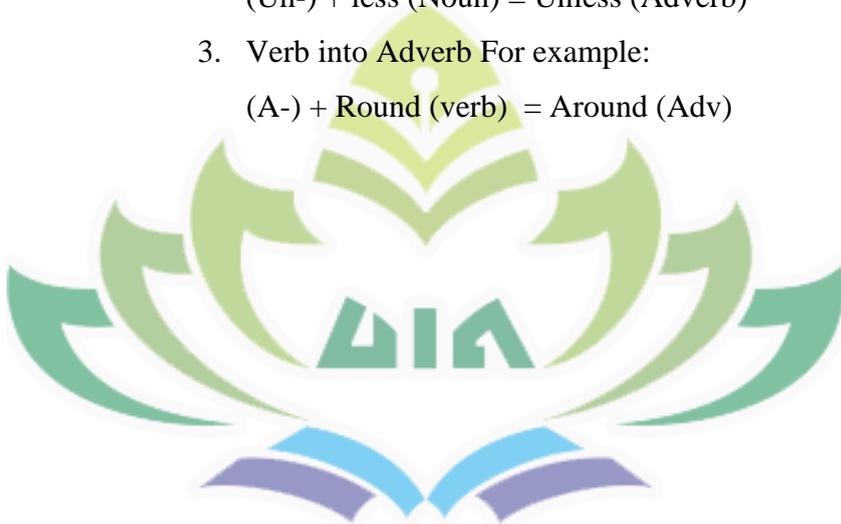
Probable (Adj) + (-ly) = Probably (Adv)

2. Noun into Adverb For example:

(Un-) + less (Noun) = Unless (Adverb)

3. Verb into Adverb For example:

(A-) + Round (verb) = Around (Adv)





REFERENCES

- Arikunto.S. (1998).Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Praktek. Jakarta: PT.Asdi Mahasatya.
- Azwar, S. (2007).Metode Penelitian. Pustaka Pelajar : Yogyakarta
- Creswell. J. K. (2009). Canadian Journal of University Continuing Education. Los Angeles: CA:Sage.
- Crowley, T, Lynch J., Siegel J., Piau J. (1995).The Design of Language An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistic: New Zealand
- Lexy J. Moleong Metodologi Penelitin Kualitatif Bandung PT Remaja Rosdakarya,2008
- Alsa,A. 2003 Pendekatan Kuantitatif & kualitatif serta kombinasinya dalam penelitian psikologi. Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar
- Kurniadi, Johan, Manager. Interview by author, 4 November 2013, Jakarta. Tape recdording. Kantor, Jakarta
- Fromkin, V & Rodman, R. (1983).An Introduction to Language Third Edition. Japan.
- Jhonson & Larry , Educational Research Qualitative, Quantitative and mix approaches second edition (Boston ; Pearson Education, 2004),359
- Hadi.S. (1981).Metodologi Research. Yogyakarta: PenerbitanFakultasPsikologi UGM.

Isaac, S. & Michael, W.B. (1981). Handbook in Research and Evaluation. San Diego: EdITS Publisher.

Muhassin, M. (2014). Telaah linguistic interdisipliner dalam makrolinguistik. English Education: Journal Tadris Bahasa Inggris, 6(1), 1-20

Katamba.F. (1993). Morphology. Great Britain: The Macmillan Limited LTD.

Kreidler.C. (2002). Introducing English Semantic. London: Routledge 11 New Fetter lane.

Lieber.R. (2009). Introducing Morphology. USA: Cambridge University Press.

Miles, M. B. & Huberman, M. A. (1994). Qualitative Analysis : An Expanded Sourcebook.

Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

Napa, P. A. (1991). Vocabulary Development Skill. Yogyakarta: Kaniskus

Rachmadie, S. (1986). Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary. Jakarta: Penerbit Karunika Jakarta

Universitas Terbuka.

Setyowati, R. (2014). Understanding Barack Obama's Characteristics through "Dreams from My Father". Surakarta: APIKES Citra Medika.

Srijono, D. (2001). An Introductory Course of Linguistics. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press.

Sugiyono. (2013). Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif dan R&B. Bandung: Alfabeta

Suryabrata, S. (2004). Metodologi Penelitian. Jakarta: PT: Raja Grafindo Persada

Katamba, F. 1994. English Words. New York: Routledge

Samsur.i 1975. Pengantar Morfo Sintaksia Malang, Penataran

Nida, Eugene A. (1957). Morphology: The Descriptive Analysis of Words. 2 nd Ed. New Jersey: The University of Michigan Press. Ann Arbor

Hockett, Charles F.; A course in modern linguistics, 1958, New York, The Macmillan Company New York. P,177

Lyons, John. 1968. Introduction To Theoretical Linguistic. London: Cambridge University Press

L. Bloomfield 1973 Language London University Of Chicago Press p.207

H.A. Gleason 1970 Introduction A La Linguistic Paris, France Australia Post International Standard

Charles F. Hockett . 1958. A Course in Modern Linguistics. Prentice Hall College Div p.177

Sugiyono, 2013, Metodologi penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D (Bandung: ALFABETA)

Arikunto.S. (1998). Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Praktek. Jakarta: PT.Asdi Mahasatya.

Sugiyono, 2013, Metodologi penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D (Bandung: ALFABETA) Moehnilabib, M. dkk. 1997. Dasar-dasar Metodologi Penelitian. MALANG: Universitas Negeri Malang.

Bogdan, R.C., & Biklen, S.K. (1998). Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Lexy J. Moleong, Metode penelitian kualitatif, Bandung : Bina Ilmu, 2001 p. 120

Sugiono, Metode penelitian pendidikan pendekatan kualitatif kuantitatif dan R&B, p. 366

Abdul Qodir, kiat menulis laporan penelitian : data kualitatif ,kuantitatif Library Research dan Research pengembangan STAIN Palangka Raya 2008, p.23