

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL
MORPHEMES FOUND IN THE MOTIVATION2STUDY'S
YOUTUBE VIDEO CHANNEL**

A Thesis

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**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
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LAMPUNG

1443 H/2022 M

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A Thesis

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for S1-
Degree**

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research were to find out and investigation the words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes, processes, functions, and meanings found in the Motivation2Study's YouTube video channel. Morpheme is a field of science that discusses basic words and affixes. The word and affix become part of the morpheme and have meaning. There are two types of derivational namely 8 derivational forms that change the grammatical class and 3 derivational forms that do not change the grammatical class. While inflectional morpheme there are only 8 forms.

This research used descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research were words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the Motivational2Study channel. In analyzing the data this research used Fromkin, Rodman and Hymas' theory. The data collection technique used in this research was a document and to validate data the researcher used investigator triangulation.

The result of this research showed there were 174 words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes. There were 56 processes of derivational morphemes formed that change grammatical class and only classified into 7 forms namely noun to adjective 10 words, noun to verb 5 words, verb to noun 18 words, adjective to noun 3 words, adjective to adverb 13 words, noun to adverb 2 words and verb to adjective 5 words. While, there were 12 processes of derivational doesn't change grammatical class that classified into 3 forms, namely noun to noun 7 words, verb to verb 3 words, and adjective to adjective 2 words. In inflectional there were 104 processes of which only 6 forms were found, namely third-person singular 12 words, past tense 12 words, progressive 39 words, past participle 2 words, plural 38 words, and comparative 3 words. There were 4 functions of derivational and 3 functions of inflectional morphemes.

Keywords: *Morpheme, Derivational, Inflectional, Motivation2Study's Channel*

DECLARATION

The student's identity, the undersigned below:

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I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "An analysis of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the Motivation2Study's YouTube video channel" is truly my own original work. I am fully responsible for the publication of this thesis. The sources and structure of the writings in this research have complied with the provisions and ethical standards.

Bandar Lampung, June 28th 2022

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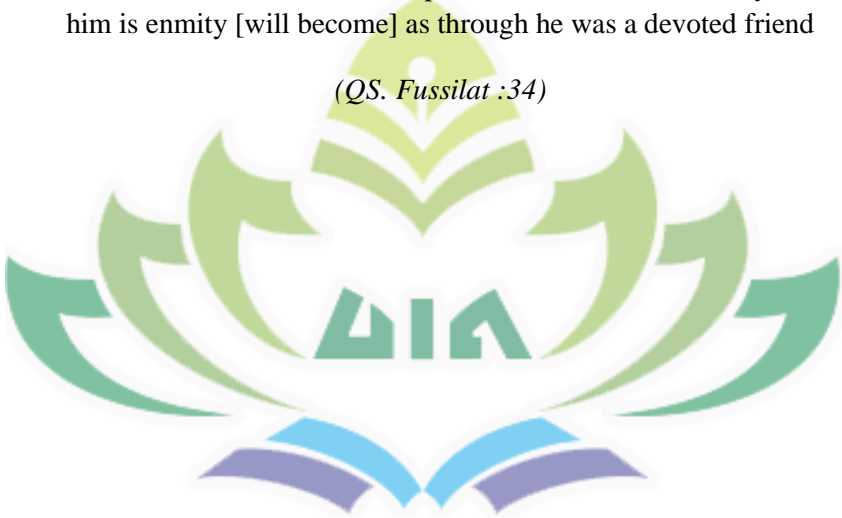
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MOTTO

وَلَا تَسْتَوِي الْحَسَنَةُ وَلَا السَّيِّئَةُ ادْفَعْ بِالَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ
فَإِذَا الَّذِي بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَهُ عَدَاوَةٌ كَأَنَّهُ وَلِيٌّ حَمِيمٌ ﴿٣٤﴾

And not equal are the good deed and the bad. Repel [evil] by that [good] which is better, and thereupon the one whom between you and him is enmity [will become] as through he was a devoted friend

(QS. Fussilat :34)



DEDICATION

Alhamdulillah and thanks to Allah Almighty for His abundant grace, from the bottom of my heart I would like to dedicate this thesis to people who have played an important role and love me, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. Allah SWT who has been given the opportunity and convenience in doing this thesis.
2. My beloved parents, Mr. Suyatno and Ms. Astuti who always provide great support which is an important part of my every step, and always pray for my life and success. Thank you for all the struggles, may Allah always bless with health and happiness.
3. My beloved sister, Fifi Dah Nita who has provided support.
4. My best friend, Anjani Putri, Clarisa Azzahra, Dewi Widia Sari, and Khairunnisa Az'zahra who always gives all the help and encouragement.
5. My beloved lecturers in English Education Study Program and Almamater Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, which has contributed a lot to achieving my bachelor's degree.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Richa Tamara was born in Gedung Aji Lama on November 19, 1999. She is the second child of Mr. Suyatno and Ms. Astutik. She only has 1 older sister named Fifi Dah Nita.

She started her education at Kindergarten in Bumi Dipasena Sejahtera and finished in 2006, then continued at SDN 01 Bumi Dipasena Sejahtera until grade 3, decided to change schools at SDN 01 Sidoharjo and finished in 2012, SMPN 01 Penawartama finished in 2015, SMA 01 Penawartama finished in 2018. Then, she continued her higher education at the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty at UIN Raden Intan Lampung. During her study at Uin Raden Intan Lampung, she was active in UKM Bahasa for one semester.



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All my praise and gratitude go to the presence of Allah SWT who has conferred opportunity to the researcher in the form of extraordinary blessings such as patience, strength, and health so that researcher can finish undergraduate studies (S1) by completing the writing of this thesis. Shalawat and salaam to the Prophet Muhammad SAW and his family who have brought change from the darkness to a world full of knowledge.

The research entitled “An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes Found in the Motivation2Study’s YouTube Video Channel” was completed properly and following the standard provisions. This thesis is submitted as one of the requirements to get an award English Education S1 study program in UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

This thesis would not be completed without the help of several people who always provide encouragement and support to the researcher. The researcher would like to say a big thank you because this research has received many inputs, suggestions, recommendations, and assistance. The researcher is very grateful to the people who have helped in this undergraduate journey so that researcher can overcome and face obstacles in writing this thesis. Therefore, the researcher want to express feelings from within her heart is for people who always support and she want to convey her deepest thanks to:

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9. All of the people who contributed gave support and prayers in the completion of this thesis that cannot be mentioned one by one.

However, the researcher realizes that this thesis is not perfect and has a certain weaknesses. Thus, input, criticism, suggestions, comments, and improvements are expected to make the thesis better in the future. Hopefully, this thesis will be useful and provide information for

readers who want to know about derivational and inflectional morphemes.

Bandar Lampung, June 28th 2022

The researcher,



Richa Tamara
1811040483



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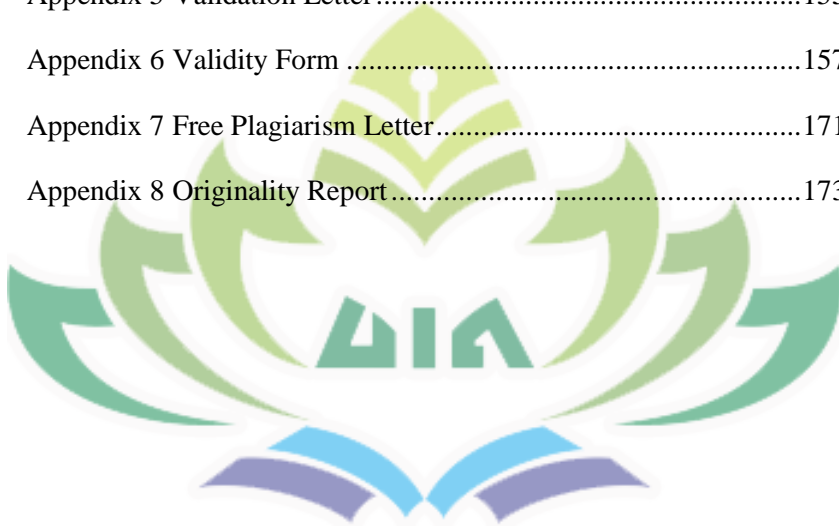
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Affirmation

The first step to understanding the title in this research, the researcher needs to explain about the title of the research to prevent misunderstanding about this research. The title of this research was An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes Found in the Motivation2Study's YouTube Video Channel.

Analysis is an activity that aims to gaining an understanding of something which wants to examine more deeply. Analysis is the detailed study or examination of the jobs involving gathering and analyzing data in order to understand more about it the result of the study.¹ Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher analyzed the Derivational and Inflectional morphemes found in the Motivation2Study's YouTube video channel.

Motivation2Study is a YouTube channel that displays content about motivation. Motivation2Study channel joined on YouTube on March, 4th 2017, which currently has more than three million subscribers and has uploaded about 232 motivational videos. The content presented in the form of motivations from various native speakers followed by the video.

Derivational morpheme is part of bound morpheme that is placed on a free morpheme. Meyer stated what are known as derivational affixes can occur at either the beginning or the end of a word.² It means that derivational morphemes can be said as affixes, namely the smallest parts

¹A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (Eighth Edition) (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010)p.46

²Charles F Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistics*, (Cambridge University Press, New York:2009)p.150

that require another morpheme to stand such as prefix and suffix. The addition of a derivational morpheme in a word can form new words and can have a different word class from the base word class. In addition, derivational morphemes can change the meaning and class of the word. It can be found in derivational morphemes in words, especially the prefixes or suffixes form.

Inflectional morpheme is the process of word formation by adding a suffix to express grammatical meaning. Fromkin stated such bound morphemes are called inflectional morphemes.³ It means that inflectional morpheme is included in the bound morpheme which is always attached to the word. Inflectional is only found at the end of the word and has a grammatical relationship. The Addition of inflectional morphemes cannot form new words and cannot change the class of words. Derivational and inflectional morphemes have different forms and functions. Each word formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes will produce a different process and meaning.

Based on the explanation, this research aimed to describe the words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes found on the Motivation2Study YouTube Video Channel. The words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes aimed to find the process, function, and meaning

B. Background of the Problem

Morpheme is an object of study from morphology. In general, morpheme can be said the smallest unit and cannot be divided into other parts. The function of morpheme can be used to differentiate between singular and plural or to form new words. In daily life, the words that are used in the oral form and written are part of morphemes that already have meaning. Nunes stated that words consist of morphemes,

³Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman and Nina Hymas, “*An Introduction to Language*” (tenth edition) (Wadsworth, Cengage Learning: 2014)p.46

which are units of meaning.⁴ It means in words it consists of a morpheme where every smallest unit already has a meaning. After someone learns about words in English, indirectly that person will learn about morphemes. It should be noted that the words used in the interaction will be formed and the process of how these words can be formed is changed and some are not.

There are two types of morpheme namely, free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is defined as a morpheme that can stand alone without the help of other morphemes. While the bound morpheme is the opposite of the free morpheme, the bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone like a free morpheme it requires another morpheme to be able to stand. Katamba stated that free morphemes are lexical morphemes many other free morphemes are function words.⁵ It means free morpheme is divided into two, namely lexical and functional. The lexical morpheme is a subset of free morpheme, the majority of which are function words. Lexical morphemes include noun, verb, adjective where it can accept affixes either in form prefix or suffix while functional morpheme cannot accept affixes. Furthermore, bound morphemes are divided into two categories, namely derivational and inflectional morphemes. The derivational morpheme can change the word class if a word is added, while the inflectional morpheme cannot change the word class.

The phenomenon of derivational and inflectional morphemes can occur both in oral and written form. The use of language in each person will produce different derivational and inflectional morphemes. The words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes have different processes, functions, and meanings. The phenomenon of using derivational and inflectional morphemes occurs when words

⁴Terezinha Nunes and Peter Bryant, *Improving Literacy by Teaching Morphemes*,(USA and Canada: Routledge,2006)p.3

⁵Francis Katamba, *Modern Linguistics Morphology*, (Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data: 1993),p.41

are added with affixes. If the word changes its word class, the phenomenon that occurs is the use of derivational morphemes. Meanwhile, if the word that has been added with affixes does not change, the phenomenon that occurs is the use of inflectional morpheme. On the basis of this criterion (i.e. lexeme formation), a distinction has traditionally been made between inflection as part of the grammar on the one hand, derivation and compounding as part of word-formation (or rather: lexeme formation).⁶ It means inflectional is said to be part of grammar while derivation is part of word-formation.

Understanding morphemes is important to increase vocabulary in English. By learning derivational and inflectional morphemes it can understand grammar, how some words are formed and how to create new words. Nunes stated morphemes and grammar are strongly connected because inflectional morphemes can only be applied to particular grammatical categories and derivational morphemes are used to form words of particular grammatical categories.⁷ It means because inflectional morphemes can only be applied to certain grammatical categories and derivational morphemes are used to generate words from certain grammatical categories, morphemes and grammar are closely related. Moreover, Morpheme has an important role in education especially when the students learn vocabulary in school. Morphemic knowledge plays a central role in the growth of schoolchildren's vocabulary because large numbers of the words that they have to learn at school are derived (with the help of derivational morphemes) from other words.⁸ It means when learning English many of the words they must learn at school are derived (with the help of derivational morphemes) from other words, morphemes play an important role so that with the help of morphemes it can easily develop vocabulary.

⁶Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English*,(Cambridge University Press:2003)p.14

⁷Ibid

⁸*Ibid*

The students need to enrich their vocabulary in learning a foreign language.

Developing enough vocabulary in the learning process will be easier for students to learn a new language (English) and to understand the meaning of the language itself. Students will find it difficult to understand the meaning of language if students have a lack of vocabulary in learning a foreign language. Vocabulary is one of the important things that need to master when learning a foreign language. There are various ways to develop vocabulary such as reading books, novels, or short stories, listening to music, speeches, and watching movies. Using morphemes in the teaching and learning process will increase students' vocabulary. In this case, morphemes are a powerful part of word formation. From the statement, it can be explained that with knowledge of morphemes, students can develop vocabulary from recognizing morphemes and word formation where vocabulary also needs to be mastered by students in learning English. Knowing a morpheme means knowing the morpheme of that language, which are the elemental unit that constitute words.⁹ It means recognizing a morpheme implies knowing the morpheme of that language itself, which is the elemental unit that creates up words.

In conducting this research, the researcher used the new theory from Fromkin, Rodman, and Hymas where there are slight differences from the previous theory. According to Fromkin derivational change the grammatical class divided into eight forms namely, noun to adjective, noun to verb, noun to adverb, adjective to verb, adjective to noun, adjective to adverb, verb to noun, and verb to adjective. Derivational don't cause change in grammatical class divided into 3 forms they are, noun to noun, verb to verb and adjective to adjective. Meanwhile form of inflectional morpheme such as-s third-person singular, -ed past tense, -ing progressive, -en past

⁹Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman and Nina Hymas, *An Introduction to Language* 11th edition (Library of congress, 2017)p.64

participle, -s plural, -'s possessive, -er comparative, and -est superlative.

Researcher read previous research that analyzed morphemes in lyrics, news, novel, short story and comics. From each research showed that there were derivational and inflectional morphemes. The difference between this research and previous research was in the object of the research. In addition, there was something unique about this research namely, the researcher not only finds out the words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes but finds out the functions and meanings of morpheme found. In contrast to previous research, this research analyzed derivational and inflectional morphemes in the Motivation2Study's channel where the content on Motivation2Study's channel contains motivational videos from various native speakers.

Furthermore, in conducting this research used two motivational videos from Motivation2Study's YouTube video channel as data so that researcher can get more results related to derivational and inflectional morphemes. In learning English, videos can be used as a learning media in the class. This research used videos that discuss motivation so that students can be motivated by watching the video. Derivational and inflectional morpheme is one of the English learning materials that can be included in the learning list for students therefore this research has a relationship with the English education department. In teaching and learning English, there are several materials related to this research, namely derivational and inflectional morphemes.

So this research can develop from previous research that focuses on derivational and inflectional morphemes based on updated theory. The discussion on derivational and inflectional morpheme is more specific and not too broad. This can make it easier for the researcher to concentrate more on conducting this research. The objective of this research namely to find out the words, processes, functions as well as

meanings of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the Motivation2Study YouTube video channel.

C. Focus and Sub-Focus

a. Focus

Based on the background of the problem, focus of this research is an analysis of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the Motivation2study's YouTube video channel. This research used Fromkin, Rodman and Hymas' theory to analyze words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes. Fromkin categorizes derivational morpheme into eight forms that change the grammatical class and three forms that don't change the grammatical class. The form of derivational morphemes that change the grammatical class namely noun to adjective, noun to verb, noun to adverb, adjective to verb, adjective to noun, adjective to adverb, verb to noun, and verb to adjective. The form doesn't change the grammatical class namely noun to noun, verb to verb and adjective to adjective. Meanwhile, in inflectional morphemes categorizes into eight forms. The form of inflectional morpheme consists of -s third-person singular, -ed past tense, -ing progressive, -en past participle, -s plural, -'s possessive, -er comparative, and -est superlative.

b. Sub-Focus

The sub-focus of this research is on the process, function, and meaning of derivational and inflectional morphemes formed in the Motivation2Study Channel. The data obtained were two videos from Motivation2Study's YouTube video Channel. The first video entitled the habit of highly successful students-7 best study tips from a collage professor and for the second video entitled 7 best study tips to stay focus 2021. It is interesting because the two videos discuss tips in learning, especially when studying at home. The

topic of discussion in the video is closely related to the current situation where the video can be searched or useful for those who watch it. The two videos are taken from YouTube which can be viewed using the following link: the first video (<https://youtu.be/fMYJO1HSk5g>) and the second video (<https://youtu.be/3RB4ALczIM4>)

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the focus and sub-focus, formulation of the problem can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the Motivation2Study's YouTube video channel?
2. What are the processes of derivational and inflectional morphemes formed in the Motivation2Study's video channel?
3. What are the functions and meanings of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the Motivation2Study's YouTube video channel?

E. Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of this research were formulated as the following:

1. To find out the words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the Motivation2Study's YouTube video channel
2. To investigate the process more specifically of derivational and inflectional morphemes formed in the Motivation2Study's YouTube video Channel
3. To find out the functions and meanings of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the Motivation2Study's YouTube video channel

F. The Significances of the Research

This research wants to know the process, function, and meaning of words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the Motivation2Study YouTube video channel. The significances of the research were:

1. Theoretical
 - c. The theories presented in this research could be read as additional theory to recognize derivational and inflectional morphemes in English.
 - d. The theories used by researcher in this research could be used as a reference for further research.
2. Practical
 - a. To provide information for reader regarding the process, function and meaning of each word formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes found in motivational videos.
 - b. To make a better understanding for students regarding derivational and inflectional morphemes so that students can distinguish the processes, functions and meanings of words that have been formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes.

G. Relevance Research

The researcher knew that this research was not the first in the research of linguistics. Several researchers have researched this topic. The first researcher is Riana Rizkia. This research analyzed derivational and inflectional morphemes in lyrics. The objective of this research aimed to describe the dominant type of derivational and inflectional in the songs. In conducting the research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research was an album of Deen Squad lyrics which consist of five songs. The result of this research showed that there were 93 inflectional

morphemes which were classified into 8 types and 17 derivational morphemes which were classified into 4 types.¹⁰

The second researcher is Maharani Sri Aryati. This research analyzed derivational affixes in a novel. Her research aimed to find out the derivational affixes in *The Land of Five Towers Novel* by A. Fuadi. In conducted the research she used descriptive qualitative research where the researcher tried to find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words in *The Land of Five Towers Novel* by A. Fuadi without using statistical calculation. This research used all of the words that contained prefixes and suffixes as the data. The result showed the roots from the words that have been classified based on the part of speech are 199 (adjective), 188 (noun), 266 (verb).¹¹

The third researcher is Risma Karlina, this research analyzed derivational affixation in a short story and the application in language teaching. The objective of her research is to describe the derivational affixation in the short story *Gentlemen and Players* by E.W Hornung. In particular, it describes the kinds of affixes that used in the sentences and the application of derivational affixation in language teaching. In conducting the research used descriptive qualitative method. There were the techniques that were used to collect the data namely, reading the short story entirely, collecting the words which contain derivational affixes, and classifying the words into derivational affixes. The data analysis is done by observing the data, classifying the database on derivational affixes, rechecking the data, describing and discussing the kinds of derivational affixes, and drawing a conclusion. The result showed that derivational affixes used in the short story entitled *Gentlemen and Players* by E.W Hornung.

¹⁰Riana Rizkia, Thesis. *An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Deen Squads Lyrics*, (Banda Aceh: Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry,2020)

¹¹Maharani Sri Aryati, Thesis. *An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Faudi Translated by Kilbane*, (Kudus: Universitas Muria Kudus,2014)

Derivational affixes classified into two categories they were class-changing derivational and class maintaining derivational. Class-changing derivational divided into noun derivational, verb derivational, adjective derivational, and adverb derivational. Class-maintaining derivational divided into noun, verb and adjective pattern.¹²

The fourth researcher is Dinda Dewi, this research analyzed inflectional morpheme in the comic. There were two aims of this research namely, to search and inform the kinds of inflectional morpheme which is used in the Legend of Putri Hijau Comic and to find the processes of each inflectional affixes in the Legend of Putri Hijau Comic. In conducting this research she used descriptive qualitative method. The findings of her research showed there were 7 from 8 kinds of inflectional morpheme that is used in the Legend of Putri Hijau Comic, such as suffix –ed, suffix –ing, suffix –s (third person singular), suffix –en, suffix –s (plural marker), suffix – ‘s, and suffix –er. And from the data analysis, there are 73 inflectional affixes found in The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic. The second is the processes of each inflectional affixes do not change the whole meaning, but some of them change the grammatical function.¹³

Moreover, Tira Nur Fitria analyzed derivational and inflectional morphemes in news. There were two objectives of her research they were to know about the derivational and inflectional morphemes and to know about the functions of morphemes in the selected news from Tempo.co. In her research, in conducting the research she used the qualitative method. From her research, the analysis showed that there were derivational and inflectional morphemes found in

¹²Risma Karlina, Thesis. *The Analysis of Derivational Affixation in a Short Story Entitled Gentlemen and Players by E.W Hornung and the Application in Language Teaching*, (Purwokerto: Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, 2014)

¹³Dinda Dewi, Thesis. *Critical Analysis Inflectional Morpheme in The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic*, (Medan: University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatra, 2020)

Tempo.co as 357 words. The result of her research derivational shows 97 data (27.17 %) and inflectional shows 260 data (72.83 %).¹⁴

After seeing the previous research above, there were some differences between this research and previous research. The difference is not only in the research object used but the objectives of the research. The objectives of this research were not only discuss the processes of derivational and inflectional morphemes but researcher tried to find out the functions and meanings of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the motivation2study's YouTube video channel. This research focuses on derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the Motivation2Study's YouTube video channel, especially on the video entitled the habits of highly successful students-7 best study tips from a college professor and 7 best study tips to stay focused (2021). The results of this research presented the words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes, processes, their functions, and meanings.

H. Research Method

The research method is one of the important components in research to find, obtain and collect the necessary data. Its usefulness is to make it easier for each researcher to generate data related to the problem in research. In addition, the research method is a step taken by every researcher to provide an overview of the design of the research. According to Kothari research methods may be understood as all those methods/techniques that are used for conduction of research.¹⁵ It means that the research method describes the overall steps that the researcher will take to collect

¹⁴Tira Nur Fitria, Journal. *An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co*, Journal of Literature, Linguistics and Cultural Studies, Vol. 9 (2) 2020 available on <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/rainbow/article/view/40348>

¹⁵C. R Kothari *Research Methodology- Method & Techniques* (second edition) (New Age International,2004)p.7

information or data to get the results. In conducted research, all researchers need to follow the applicable rules so that the research results can be said to be valid. All components of the research method in this research can be formulated as follows:

1. Research Design

There are two common types of research design that are often used by researchers to conduct research namely quantitative and qualitative. Using research design it can make the researcher easier to conduct the research. A major part of qualitative research is based on text and writing – from field notes and transcripts to descriptions and interpretations and finally to the presentation of the findings and of the research as a whole.¹⁶ It means that from field notes and transcripts to descriptions and interpretations, and finally to the presentation of findings and research as a whole, qualitative research relies heavily on text and writing. This research was included in qualitative research but leads to descriptive qualitative research. Kothari stated the major purpose of descriptive research is a description of the state of affairs as it exists at present.¹⁷ It means that the main purpose of descriptive research is to provide an overview of the current situation. Descriptive qualitative research is research that is conducted with the main purpose of providing a description of the results in research. So, this research used descriptive qualitative research as a method to present the results of this research, namely descriptively.

2. Data and Data Source

Data is very necessary for conducting research either in qualitative or quantitative forms. According to Merriam, data conveyed through words have been labeled

¹⁶Uwe Flick, *Qualitative Data Collection* (British Library: SAGE,2018)p.6

¹⁷C. R Kothari *Research Methodology- Method & Techniques* (second edition) (New Age International,2004)p.2

qualitative, whereas data presented in number form are quantitative.¹⁸ It means data that is presented in the form of words called qualitative while data is presented in the form of numbers called quantitative. The data in this research the words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the Motivation2Study's channel. The sources of data were two videos from Motivation2Study's channel entitled, The Habits of Highly Successful Students -7 Best Study Tips from Collage Professor and 7 Best Study Tips to Stay Focused 2021. This research analyzed the derivational and inflectional morphemes. Then, described the words were formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes, process, function, and meaning of derivational and inflectional formed in motivation video on the Motivation2Study's YouTube video channel.

3. Instrument of the Research

Sugiyono said in qualitative research, the research instrument and tool is the researcher herself.¹⁹ It means one of the characteristics of qualitative research is that the researcher acts as an instrument and also as a data collector. Instruments are indeed needed in research to be a tool that can complete research more easily. This research used theory from Fromkin, Rodman, and Hymas. Furthermore, to make it easier for readers the researcher made tables to identify the words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes. Besides that, the researcher described one by one the words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes. This research explained more deeply related to the process, function, and meaning of derivational and inflectional morphemes.

¹⁸Sharan B. Merriam, *Qualitative Research A Guide to Design and Implementation* (Jossey-Bass: A Wiley Imprint,2009)p.85

¹⁹Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&d* (Alfabeta: Bandung, 2015)p.305

4. Data Collecting Technique

The data collecting technique can be done in several ways depending on the object of research. Merriam states that collecting data through interviews, observations, and documents.²⁰ It means collecting data can be done with various types such as observations, interviews and documents. The data collecting technique used in this research is a document. Merriam categorizes documents into several types as follows: Public records, personal documents, popular culture documents, visual documents. Film, video, and photography are visual documents.²¹ It means visual documents include film, video, and photography. Based on the statement above, this research is suitable to use documents as a data collecting technique because the data to be collected comes from videos where videos are included in documents, especially visual documents.

The data that has been collected in this research the words were formed derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the motivation2study's YouTube Video Channel. The researcher collected the data from motivation2study Channel entitled, The Habits Highly Successful Students-7 Best Study Tips from a Collage Professor and 7 Best Study Tips to Stay Focused 2021. The speaker of the first motivation video is Dr. Jessica Houston. This video has duration of 7 minutes 23 seconds. While the second speaker in the motivation video is Keshav Bhatt the video has duration of at least 11 minutes.

²⁰Sharan B. Merriam, *Qualitative Research A Guide to Design and Implementation* (Jossey-Bass: A Wiley Imprint,2009)p.85

²¹*Ibid*,p.144

5. Data Analysis

According to Merriam, data analysis is the process of making sense out of the data.²² It means the goal in data analysis is to provide data to make sense. Miles and Huberman said data analysis consists of three concurrent flows of activity data reduction, data displays, and conclusion drawing/verification.²³ It means that data analysis is made up of three activity flows namely, data reduction, data displays, and conclusion drawing/verification. Researcher was used several steps to analyze the video based on Miles and Huberman's theory, the data analysis as follows:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction can be done in several ways, such as the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcripts. In the first steps, to find words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes, the researcher chose every word formed by prefixes or suffixes. Then, the researcher focused on collecting words formed by derivational and inflectional morphemes by writing one by one.

2. Data displays are part of the collection of information that has been organized so that it allows for drawing conclusions and action-taking. In this step, the researcher displays words into a table to investigate more specific processes of derivational and inflectional morphemes formed in motivational videos on the Motivation2Study YouTube video channel. This research used Fromkin's theory to determine the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes. Then,

²²*Ibid*,p.175

²³Matthew B Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (second edition), (United States of America: SAGE, 1994)p.10

the researcher provides a description of the process that occurs.

3. The last step is conclusion drawing, in this case the researcher must be able to decide what things mean, nothing regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations casual flow prepositions.²⁴ The researcher classified related form, functions and meanings by looking at the process in the table.

6. Trustworthiness of the Data

Trustworthiness of data is indispensable in research it aims to provide quality in the findings. Leavy states the strategies of triangulation reviewed earlier can help establish validity.²⁵ It means validity in research can be determined by using triangulation procedures. So in conducting this research the researcher used triangulation. Then Leavy said that there are multiple types of triangulation, namely:

1. Data triangulation, it takes various data sources to check a statement. This type of data checking process requires many data sources.
2. Theoretical triangulation requires several different theoretical lenses to allow for different interpretations. In this type data validation requires a variety of theories related to research so that the differences can be found.
3. Investigator Triangulation refers to having two or more researchers study the same topic and compare their findings.²⁶ It means this type of validity needs to use two or more researchers who are masters of the subject being studied and then

²⁴Ibid

²⁵Patricia Leavy, *Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Arts-Based, and Community-Based, Participatory Research Approaches*, (Great Britain: The Guilford Press, 2017)p.155

²⁶*Ibid*,p.153

are required to compare the findings to see differences.

However, this research used investigator triangulation. Investigators are suitable for this research because this type of triangulation requires experts as validators. To find validators of this research is not so difficult, it only requires experts who know very well about derivational and inflectional morphemes. So to check the data, validation will be checked by experts related to this research.

I. Systematic Discussion

This research was presented in five chapters systematically, as follows:

Chapter I was an introduction, presented title affirmation, focus and sub focus, formulation of the problem, objectives of the research, the significance of the research, relevance research, research methods, and systematic discussion.

Chapter II has presented a literature review regarding derivational and inflectional morphemes. The theories that have been presented in this chapter are morphology, morphemes, types of morphemes, derivational, inflectional morphemes, YouTube videos, and motivational study channels.

Chapter III has presented the object of the research. In this section, the researcher has explained the motivation to study YouTube video channel then presented facts and data displays.

Chapter IV has presented data analysis and findings. The researcher has presented tables related to words formed by derivational morphemes and their processes. Next, the researcher explained each word found related to the function and meaning. In the findings section, the researcher presented several tables that describe the results of the analysis that

related to all of the derivational and inflectional morphemes found.

Chapter V has presented the conclusion and recommendation. The conclusion explained the answer to the formulation of the problems in the previous chapter. In part of recommendations were addressed to students, English teachers, and future researchers.





CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Morphology

The study of word structure is called morphology, and it is a part of linguistics. Morphology is a part of the field of linguistics that studies word structure. Furthermore, in morphology it is defined as a change in the form and meaning of the word that occurs as a consequence of changes in the word class produced by the word form. Therefore, morphology is said to be a science that studies the internal structure of words and changes in word form to the meaning and group of words. Fromkin explained that the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules, by which words are formed, is morphology.²⁷ From the statement means the study of the internal structure of words, as well as the rules by which words are produced, is morphology. Morphology discusses the study of the structure of words and words can be formed.

In simple terms, morphology can be said to be a study that discusses words and their conversion processes. Morphology as a branch of linguistics has a very important role to be mastered by students. According to Booij, morphology also serves to get a better understanding of the nature of linguistic rules and the internal organization of the grammar of natural languages.²⁸ It means morphology can make an understanding of the nature of linguistic rules and internal organization natural language grammar is getting better. Mastery of broad morphology can add information about the formation and decoding of words, indirectly by

²⁷Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman and Nina Hymas, *An Introduction to Language*, 7th edition, (Library of Congress cataloging-in Publication Data:2003)p.76

²⁸Greet Booij, *The Grammar of Words-An Introduction to Morphology* (2nd edition) (Oxford University Press:2007)p.24

learning morphology can help improve language skills. The discussion in study morphology is related to word forms. Lieber stated that morphology is the study of words and word formation.²⁹ It means that the study of words and their formation is called morphology. By studying the study of morphology it will know about words and word formation. In learning English not only master the four skills but need to know about words and word formation.

Morphology is the study of language itself, such as studying word formation, morphemes, including morpheme variations. Morphology is studied so that in learning English it can know how words can be formed so those words can be used as a tool to communicate. To know about word formation, it is necessary to know the study of morphology. The words formed can produce meanings that can be understood. Morphology discusses words and word formation that need to be studied.

In addition, in morphology researcher learn about the details on word structure and affixes. Aronoff said, in linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed.³⁰ It means morphology is a field of linguistics that studies words, their internal structure, and how they are generated. On the other hand, some morphology serves to define the various word-forms by which a given lexeme may be realized in different syntactic contexts, such morphology is traditionally labeled 'inflection.'³¹ It means morphology studies two different types of functions in language which are labeled word formation and inflection. Besides words being used as a

²⁹Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*,(Cambridge University Press:2009)p.8

³⁰Mark Aronoff and Kirsten Fudeman, *What is Morphology?*,(2nd edition),(Blackwell's,2011)p.2

³¹Andrew Hippisley and Gregory Stump, *The Cambridge Handbook of Morphology*,(Cambridge University Press: 2016)p.6

means of communication, everyone also needs to learn more about how words can be formed.

From the understanding of morphology above, the researcher can conclude that morphology is a branch of linguistics that investigates the structure of words. Morphology discuss of the internal structure of words and the rules by which they are generated. Morphology known as learning about language, including the development of words, morphemes, and variants of word combinations, as well as the constituent relationships of words, words in phrases, and constituents of sentence phrases. In addition, morphology is studied in order to understand how words are produced and use them to communicate. To understand that words can be formed, it is first necessary to understand morphology.

B. Morpheme

Talking about morpheme, morphology and morpheme are interrelated and cannot be separated because morphemes are part of morphology where morphemes discuss the form and meaning of words. Morpheme is a field of science that discusses basic words and affixes. The word and affix become part of the morpheme and have meaning. According Coelho, English words are made up of morphemes, which are combined in various ways to transform the meaning or function of words.³² It means by using the combined the morphemes it can make words in English change the meaning and function of the word. In general, morpheme is defined as the smallest part in a language that cannot be further divided into other parts so that the use of morphemes can be found both written and oral form. It is very clear that if the definition of a morpheme is said to be the smallest unit and it already has meaning, it refers to the formation of words or grammatical functions. Yule said the definition of a morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical

³²Elizabeth Coelho, *Adding English: A Guide to Teaching in Multilingual Classrooms*, (Pippin Publishing Corporation, 2004)p.98

function.³³ It means that a morpheme is defined as a grammatical function or a minimal unit of meaning.

Another definition about morpheme, morpheme is the smallest unit in English which has an important role in the use of English. Katamba stated, the common definition of the morpheme as the 'minimal meaningful unit' implies the claim that every morpheme has a readily identifiable meaning.³⁴ From the statement researcher can very clearly understand if morpheme as the minimum meaning of the unit in which each morpheme already has meaning. In learning English, everyone will find words that are used every day. The morpheme is the smallest element contained in the word so that the word used by someone already contains a morpheme. Each individual used a word that will produce a morpheme. In this case, each person will produce different morphemes in the use of language. The use of morphemes in a language can be used to distinguish between singular and plural forms. In addition, there are also those who can form new words. Although morpheme is said to be the smallest element, the use of morpheme in a language is very influential, so it is necessary to understand about morphemes in learning English such as vocabulary.

The linguistic term for the most elemental unit of grammatical form is morpheme.³⁵ It can be said the morpheme is the linguistic term for the most fundamental unit of grammatical form. The use of morpheme occurs when the use of a word or use the smallest part of a language which already has meaning. Morpheme is the smallest grammatical language unit which has a meaning either in the form of affixes or words. In the other hand, morpheme is not same as a words,

³³George Yule, *The Study of Language*, 4th edition. (Cambridge University Press: 2010) p.67

³⁴Francis Katamba, *Modern Linguistics Morphology*, (St, Martin's Press New York: 1993) p.22

³⁵Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman and Nina Hymas, *An Introduction to Language*, 7th edition, (Library of Congress cataloging-in Publication Data:2003) p.76

morpheme refers to the smallest meaning element of a word or grammatical element while a word is defined as a meaningful element of a language that has a complete meaning. In contrast to morphemes, words always stands alone without the help of other words but in a word can have several morphemes. According to Fromkin (p.37) a single word may be composed of one or more morphemes:

One morpheme	: Boy Desire
Two morphemes	: Boy + ish Desire + able
Three morphemes	: Boy + ish + ness Desire + able + ity
Four morphemes	: Gentle + man + Ii + ness Un + desire + able + ity
More than four	: Un + gentle + man + Ii + ness Anti + dis + establish + ment + ari + an + ism ³⁶

Linguists define a morpheme as the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning. Lieber stated that, simple words like giraffe, wiggle, or yellow are morphemes, but so are prefixes like re- and pre- and suffixes like -ize and -er.³⁷ It means re- and pre- are part of the prefix, -ize and -er are part of the suffix, the words giraffe, wiggle, or yellow are part of simple words, but the examples mentioned above are all part of morpheme. Simple words in English can be called morpheme and the smallest part that cannot be divided into other parts such as affixes is also said to be morpheme. According to Lieber, word is built up by addition of morphemes, each of which contributes a distinct meaning to

³⁶Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman and Nina Hymas, *An Introduction to Language*, 11th edition (Library of congress, 2017)p.37

³⁷Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*,(Cambridge: University Press,2009),p.3

the complex word.³⁸ It means that a word is formed by combining morphemes, each of which provides a meaning to the complex word. The smallest part of the morpheme some can stand alone and some are not.

Meanwhile, there are also strong connection between morpheme and grammatical because there are morphemes which only refer to the use of grammatical functions and there are morphemes that form new words, it is reasonable to expect that morphemes help us to learn grammatical function and new words even when these are not in the context of sentences. By learning morphemes in learning English, it will make students understand about new words and word formation. There are several morphemes that must be known to make it easier for students in learning English.

In morphemes there are two types of morphemes, there are morphemes that can stand alone without using other morphemes, but there are also morphemes that cannot stand alone without other morphemes. Morphemes that can stand on their own are called free, and ones that cannot are bound.³⁹ It means that morphemes is divided into two namely, morpheme that can stand alone are called free morphemes, while morphemes that cannot stand alone are called bound morphemes.

The researcher can conclude that, the morpheme is the linguistic term for the most fundamental unit of grammatical form. The meaning and function of English words are transformed by morphemes, which are joined in a variety of ways. A morpheme can called the smallest portion of a language that cannot be subdivided into other pieces, allowing us to employ morphemes in both written and oral communication. A morpheme is the smallest element of a word, so the word used already has a morpheme in it. Each

³⁸Rochelle Lieber, *Morphology and Lexical Semantics* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press:2004)p.3

³⁹Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure* (Edinburgh University Press Ltd:2002)p.18

person always used a word that generates a morpheme. In this situation, each person will utilize language to construct various morphemes.

C. Types of Morpheme

In morpheme, there are several types that are owned by morpheme. Alexander Tokar said morphemes are usually classified into free and bound morphemes.⁴⁰ In this case, there are two types of morpheme they are free and bound morpheme, as follow:

1. Free morpheme

Free morpheme is a type of morpheme that can stand alone without any other affixes. Trask stated that we can say that happy is also a free morpheme, it can stand alone to make a word.⁴¹ It means free morpheme doesn't need another morpheme to stand alone as words. In a word there are words that already have meaning without any other affixes. Words that are commonly used in oral or written form are included in free morphemes. Furthermore, most of the words produced by everyone are free morphemes where free morphemes can stand alone as words that already have meaning without the addition of other morphemes.

Moreover, free morpheme generally called unbound morpheme. Words that have meaning without the addition of other words can be said as free morpheme. There are others name from free morpheme such as roots word, stem word or base word. According to Booij, the verbal morpheme buy is called a free or lexical morpheme,

⁴⁰Alexander Tokar, *Introduction to English Morphology* (Peter Lang :2012)p.26

⁴¹R.L.Trask, *Key Concepts n Language and Linguistics*, (Routledge: London and USA,1999)p.129

because it can occur as a word by itself.⁴² It means because it can appear as word itself, the verbal buy morpheme is referred to as a free or lexical morpheme. Free morphemes usually come from simple words used in everyday life. Free morpheme has a basic meaning without any additional grammar functions. There are also types of free morphemes that must be known in learning English.

Free morpheme consists of two types they are:

a. Lexical Morpheme

Lexical morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone and can receive an affix either a suffix or a prefix. Kristin Lems et.al stated lexical morphemes include nouns, verbs, adjectives, some prepositions, and adverbs.⁴³ It means Lems categorize nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and some prepositions into lexical morphemes.

Example: Walk (verb), chair (noun), smart (adjective).

b. Functional Morpheme

Functional morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone but cannot receive affixes, both suffixes and prefixes. Functional morphemes, on the other hand, include most prepositions, articles, pronouns, conjunctions, modals, and auxiliary verbs, and are also referred to as function words. Examples of functional morphemes include of, the, she, and, modal

⁴²Geert Booij, *The Grammar of Words An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*, (2nd edition) (Oxford University press Inc. New York: 2007)p.9

⁴³Kristin Lems, Leah D. Miller and Tenena M. Soro, *Teaching Reading to English Language Learners Insights from Linguistics*, (The Guilford Press: 2010)p.96

auxiliary verbs, such as can, and auxiliary verbs such as is.⁴⁴

Example: But (conjunction), at (preposition), the (article), she (pronoun), can (modal auxiliary verb)

2. Bound Morpheme

Bound morphemes are another type of morpheme. Bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone. Hamwand said a bound morpheme can only appear as part of another word.⁴⁵ It means that bound morphemes can only be found in the context of other words. There are also other definitions about bound morpheme Plag defined a bound morpheme as a morpheme that can only occur if attached to some other morpheme.⁴⁶ From the definitions above, it can be concluded that a bound morpheme is a morpheme that does not stand alone so it requires another morpheme to be able to stand. Bound morpheme cannot exist independently without joined or added other morpheme.

Bound morphemes come in different varieties those in are prefixes and suffixes.⁴⁷ It means the first is a bound morpheme that comes before the root word, and the second is a bound morpheme that comes after the root word. Together, prefixes and suffixes can be grouped together as affixes. Bound morpheme are called affix and affix are also bound morpheme. Adding bound morphemes to words, some have the potential to change the word class and meaning but some have no potential. Bound morpheme is divided into two, namely derivational and inflectional morphemes.

⁴⁴*Ibid*

⁴⁵Zeki Hamwand, *Morphology in English*,(New York: British Library, 2011),p.14

⁴⁶Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English*, (Cambridge University Press: 2003)p.73

⁴⁷ Rochelie Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*,(Cambridge University Press, 2009)p.33

From the understanding about types of morpheme, the researcher can conclude that there are various categories that belong to morpheme. There are two kinds of morphemes in this case: free morpheme and bound morpheme. A free morpheme is one that may stand on its own without any extra affixes. The elements of a word that can stand alone as a word without any smallest words beside to help as one meaning are known as free morphemes. There are additional free morpheme kinds that should be aware of when learning English. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, some prepositions, and adverbs are examples of lexical morphemes. Functional morphemes are those that can stand on their own but cannot be affixed with suffixes or prefixes. Functional morphemes, on the other hand, include most prepositions, articles, pronouns, conjunctions, modals, and auxiliary verbs, and are also referred to as function words. In the other hand there are also types of morpheme such as bound morpheme. A bound morpheme is one that can't stand on its own. A bound morpheme can only be found in the context of another word. A bound morpheme is one that can only occur when it is linked to another morpheme. Bound morphemes occur in different variety. Prefixes and suffixes are bound morphemes that come before and after the base of the word.

D. Derivational Morpheme

Derivational morpheme becomes part of bound morpheme. Derivational morpheme is a morpheme which when added with other morphemes will form new words and can change the meaning of words that are different from the previous one. According to Yule, we use these bound morphemes to make new words or to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem.⁴⁸ It means in

⁴⁸George Yule, *The Study of Language*, 4th edition. (Cambridge University Press: 2010)p.69

derivational morphemes, by using bound morphemes it can form new words or different grammatical categories. Derivational morpheme occurs when the use of a word that is added by an affix then changes from the base word.

According to Hamwand, a derivational morpheme is an affix by means of which one word is derived from another.⁴⁹ In addition, Aronoff and Fudeman stated that derivation involves the creation of one lexeme from another, such as selector or selection from select.⁵⁰ Based on definitions above, it means if derivation is a process of forming words through addition affix. Derivation will produce a new word and have a different meaning from the root word. In derivational there are two kinds, namely it can be in the beginning of a word called prefixes or in the end of a word labeled suffixes.

In addition to the free morpheme, derivational morpheme is also used quite often in daily life. Every use of the word in each person will produce a different derivational morpheme. One of the criteria for a derivational morpheme can be at the beginning or end of a word. Derivational morpheme change words in three powerful ways, they are:

1. First, adding a derivational morpheme to a root can produce a new word. When derivational morphemes are combined with a root, stem, or bound root, most of derivational morpheme can form new words.
2. The second way is if these morphemes are added to the root, they can change the meaning of the existing word. Lems showed the example as follow: For example include adding the derivational morpheme **non** to the word **dairy**,

⁴⁹Zeki Hamwand, *Morphology in English*,(New York: British Library, 2011),p.10

⁵⁰Mark Aronoff and Kirsten Fudeman, *What is Morphology?*(second edition) (Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2011)p.47

creating **nondairy**, which means that a food does not contain dairy products.

3. Third, derivational morphemes have potential to change a word's grammatical category and meaning. It means the use of derivational morphemes can change the class of words along with their meanings. As an example has been described by Lems et.al as follows: For example the word **disrespect** can change from a noun to an adjective by adding the suffix **-ful** to make **disrespectful**.⁵¹

To understand about derivational morphemes is not too difficult, it is only necessary to know about word classes and the meaning of each word. Words that are added with affixes will experience a change in word class or meaning called derivational morphemes. For example, the word 'possible' is included as an adjective, but if it is affixed in the form of a prefix im- to 'impossible' then the class of words possible will change to a noun. From this example, to study derivational morphemes it is necessary to look at word classes and meanings in words.

Examples:

Possible: im (prefix) + possible (adjective) = impossible (noun)

Happy: happy (adjective) + ness (suffix) = happiness (noun)

Like: un (prefix) + like (noun) = unlike (adjective)

Comfort : Comfort (noun) + able (suffix) = comfortable (adjective)

Read : read (verb) + able (suffix) = readable (adjective)

Care : care (noun) + ful (suffix) = careful (adjective)

⁵¹Kristin Lems, Leah D. Miller and Tenena M. Soro, *Teaching Reading to English Language Learners Insights from Linguistics* (The Guilford Press: 2010)p.101

In general Fromkin et.al, categorizes derivational morpheme into⁵²:

2.1 Table categorizes Derivational Morpheme

The following is a table of categories of derivational morphemes

<p>1. Noun to adjective e.g. : boy + ish = boyish health + ful = healthful alcohol + ic = alcoholic</p> <p>2. Noun to verb e.g. : moral + ize = moralize glory + ify = glorify en- + joy = enjoy</p> <p>3. Adjective to verb e.g. : En- + large = enlarge En- + rich = enrich En- + dear = endear</p> <p>4. Verb to noun e.g. : Clear + -ance = clearance sing + er = singer predict + ion = prediction</p>	<p>5. Adjective to noun e.g.: free + Dom = freedom specific + ity = specificity tall + -ness = tallness</p> <p>6. Adjective to adverb e.g. : Exact + -ly = exactly</p> <p>7. Noun to adverb Home + -ward Length + -wise = lengthwise</p> <p>8. Verb to adjective e.g.: read + able = readable create + ive = creative</p>
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⁵²Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman and Nina Hymas, *An Introduction to Language* 11th edition (Library of congress, 2017)p.45

Some derivational affixes do not cause a change in grammatical class⁵³:

1. **Noun to Noun :**
 Friend + -ship = friendship
 Human + -ity = humanity
2. **Verb to Verb :**
 Un + do = undo
 Re + cover = recover
3. **Adjective to Adjective :**
 Pink + -ish= pinkish
 In + flammable = inflammable

From the understanding of derivational morpheme, the researcher can conclude that the derivational morpheme is incorporated into the bound morpheme. A derivational morpheme is a morpheme that, when combined with other morphemes, produces new words, as well as grammatical terms that are distinct from the preceding one. A derivational morpheme is an affix that transforms one word into another. On the other hand, derivational morpheme can appear at the beginning or end of a word. In general Fromkin et.al, categorizes derivational into two. The morpheme category that can change the word class there 8 namely, noun to adjective, noun to verb, adjective to verb, verb to noun, adjective to noun, adjective to adverb, noun to adverb, verb to adjective. There are 3 derivational morphemes do not cause a change in grammatical class namely, noun to noun, verb to verb and adjective to adjective.

E. Inflectional Morpheme

Inflectional morpheme is different from derivational morpheme because derivational morphemes can form new words and change grammatical categories while inflectional morphemes do not occur like derivational morphemes. An

⁵³*Ibid*

inflectional morpheme is a morpheme which when added to another morpheme is only to identify the grammar, not to produce a new word or form a word with a different grammar from the previous word. According to Yule these are not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word.⁵⁴ It means that inflection does not have the potential to form new words but general inflectional morphemes are related to adding affixes without changing the category of word class arrangement or to shows aspects of the grammatical function of a word.

The inflectional morpheme does not change the meaning of the root word while the added word is used to follow the rules derived from the grammar and usage of the word. According to Aronoff and Fudeman, Inflection involves the formation of grammatical forms – past, present, future; singular, plural; masculine, feminine, neuter; and so on – of a single lexeme.⁵⁵ It means that inflectional only refers to the structure of grammatical formation without changing the word class or meaning. The most significant point of an inflectional morpheme is that it never creates a new word class but only different forms of the same word. Inflectional morphemes only focus on grammatical functions, not on changing class or meaning of words. Units of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural.⁵⁶ It means the form used to express the past or plural is an example of a grammatical function unit.

Inflectional morpheme has been widely used in everyday life. Inflectional morpheme is not something that is rarely encountered anymore, most of us know enough about this morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are used to indicate grammatical meaning, such as tense and number. Inflectional affixes usually come after the root and any derivational

⁵⁴George Yule, *The Study of Language*,4th edition.(Cambridge University Press: 2010)p.69

⁵⁵*Ibid*

⁵⁶George Yule, *The Study of Language*,4th edition.(Cambridge University Press: 2010)p.67

affixes, which are fundamental to the meaning or class of the root, because grammatical meaning is significant beyond the word, to the grammar of the entire sentence.

This morpheme is quite easy to understand. In a word, there are multiple derivational affixes but only one inflectional affix. If a word contains an inflectional suffix and more than one derivational suffix, the derivational suffixes will always precede the inflectional suffixes. In the examples below, the derivational affixes are italicized, while the inflectional affixes are boldfaced:

1. Declassified: *de* + class + *ify* + **ed**
2. Unlikeliest: *un* + like + *ly* + **est**
3. Disempowering: *dis* + *em* + power + **ing**
4. Reformulations: *re* + formula + *ate* + ation + **s**⁵⁷

There are inflections in English for nouns (the plural -s and the possessive -'s), adjectives (the comparative -er and the superlative -est), and for verbs (the past tense -ed, the third person singular in the present tense (-s) and the continuous tense (-ing)).⁵⁸ It means Nunes and Bryant categorize into three forms namely, noun, adjective and, verb. Yule also categorizes English inflectional morphemes into 8 parts, described in the sentence, below:

Jim's two sisters are really different.

One likes to have fun and is always laughing.

The other liked to read as a child and has always taken things seriously.

*One is the loudest person in the house and the other is quieter than a mouse.*⁵⁹

⁵⁷Charles F. Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistics*, (Cambridge University Press, New York: 2009)p.152

⁵⁸Terezinha Nunes and Peter Bryant, *Improving Literacy by Teaching Morphemes*, (USA and Canada: Routledge, 2006)p.6

⁵⁹George Yule, *The Study of Language*, 4th edition, (Cambridge University Press: 2010)p.69

Yule gives another example regarding unit of grammatical function, illustrated in the example below:

The word '*reopened*' is formed from three morphemes. One of them is '*open*' and the other is *re-* which means (again) then there is one grammatical unit that is '*ed*' shows (past tenses). The word '*tourists*' is also formed from three morphemes, one of them is '*tour*' and the other is *ist-* which means (marking 'person who does something') then there is a grammatical function *-s* (indicating plural).⁶⁰

In addition to examples of inflectional in a sentence, to clarify understanding of inflectional the researcher gives an example in a word. For example, the word *big*, *bigger* and *biggest*, this word which is often encountered in everyday life is one of the words that included in the inflectional morpheme. In the word '*big*' is an adjective which is affixed with the suffix *-er* and *-est*, but the word classes does not change even though it has been added with the suffix *-er* and *-est*. Word *big* becomes *bigger* and *biggest* still adjective.

Example:

Big (adjective) + er (suffix) = bigger (adjective)

Big (adjective) + est (suffix) = biggest (adjective)

Word classes have not changed

In general Fromkin et.al, categorizes inflectional morpheme into⁶¹:

1. **-s** third-person singular, e.g.: She wait-s at home.
2. **-ed** past tense, e.g.: She wait-ed at home.

⁶⁰*Ibid*.p.67-68

⁶¹Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman and Nina Hymas, *An Introduction to Language*, 11th edition (Library of congress, 2017)p.47

3. **-ing** progressive, e.g.: She is eat-ing the donut.
4. **-en** past participle, e.g.: Mary has eat-en the donuts.
5. **-s** plural, e.g.: She ate the donut-s.
6. **'s** possessive, e.g.: Disa's hair is short.
7. **-er** comparative, e.g.: Disa has short-er hair than Karin.
8. **-est** superlative, e.g.: Disa has the short-est hair.

From the understanding of inflectional morpheme above, the researcher can conclude that an inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that, when combined with another morpheme, serves just to identify the grammar rather than to construct a new word or a word with a different grammar (lexeme) than the preceding one. The important thing to remember about inflection is that it never creates a new word class; it only creates a different form of the same word. The generic inflectional morpheme is concerned with adding affixes to a word class arrangement without affecting the category. Inflectional affixes are normally placed after the root and any derivational affixes that are important to the root's meaning or class. Fromkin et.al, categorizes inflectional morpheme into 8 form they are -s, -ed, -ing, -en, -s, -s', -er, -est.

F. Affixes

An affix is a word element that is added before, after or in the root or stem to produce a new word with a different meaning. The word elements are letters or groups of letters. An affix consists of three parts, namely prefix, suffix and infix. Affixes are additions to words whose function is to emphasize the meaning of the word. Hamwand stated affixation is the morphological process of deriving a new word by adding an affix, namely a bound morpheme, to a root

or base.⁶² It means affixation is the morphological process of creating a new word by combining a root or base with an affix, such as a bound morpheme. Meanwhile, Katamba stated an affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base.⁶³ From the definition above, affixes is a bound morpheme that requires another morpheme either at the beginning or at the end. Affix is morpheme that only occurs when attached other morpheme such as roots, bases and stems. Affixes are word elements that are added at the front and at the end of the root or stem. An affix that goes on the end, like -s and -ing, is a suffix, while one that goes on the beginning, like re-, is a prefix.⁶⁴ It means that an affixes added in front of the root are called prefixes, affixes added after the root are called suffixes.

1. Prefix, a prefix is a letter or group of letters that are placed at the beginning of the root of a word to become the meaning of the word. Looking more closely at the preceding group of words, we can see that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g. un-, mis-) these are called prefixes.⁶⁵ There are a lot of prefixes in English. Adding a prefix to a word will change the word class and meaning of the word and some don't change the word class. Prefix in English such as; a-, ante-, anti-, ex-, extra-, macro-, mono-, pre-, post-, al-, im-, ir-, il-, re-, mis-. There are various ways to make a word or sentence negative in English. The first is by adding a word or sentence with the word 'not'. The second is to modify nouns, verbs, and adjectives with negative

⁶²Zeki Hamwand, *Morphology in English*,(New York: British Library, 2011),p.10

⁶³Francis Katamba, *Modern Linguistics Morphology*,(St, Martin's Press New York: 1993)p.44

⁶⁴ R.L. Trask , *Key Concepts in Language and Linguistics*,(Routledge, London and New York: 1999)p.4

⁶⁵George Yule, *The Study of Language*,4th edition.(Cambridge University Press: 2010)p.59

prefixes. Plag categorizes several negative prefixes, as follows;

- a. a (n)-
Prefix a- is included in the negative meaning, Plag provides the examples of the prefix a- which means 'without' as follows: achromatic means 'without color'
- b. anti-
This prefix means 'opposing, against' the example as follows: in phrases like anti-war, anti-abortion, anti-capitalistic.
- c. de-
The example as follows: Decolonize, decaffeinate, depollute, dethrone, and deselect.
- d. dis-
Prefix dis- has a close relationship with the prefix un- and de-. The prefix dis- can also be found in nouns and nominalizations but is often unclear. Prefix dis- in noun means 'absence of X' or 'faulty X': disinformation. Then dis- also is found in lexicalized adjectives with the meaning 'not X': dishonest, dispassionate.
- e. in-
This prefix generally means 'not': inactive, incomprehensible, intolerable, illegal.
- f. mis-
mis- can be interpreted as 'inaccurately or wrongly': mispronounce, misreport, misstate, misjoinder, misdemeanor, mistrial.
- g. non-
Prefix non if added to an adjective meaning 'not X': non-biological, non-commercial, non-returnable. When non- is added to a noun means 'absence of X' or 'not having the character of X': non-delivery, non-member, non-profit, non-stop.

h. un-

The prefix un- is often found in adjective and sometimes noun forms which mean 'remove X': unbind, uncork, unleash, unsaddle, unwind. This prefix is also used to negate simple and derived adjectives: uncomplicated, unhappy⁶⁶

2. Suffix different from prefix. A suffix is a letter or group of letters that is placed at the end of a word in order to refer to the meaning of the word. There are various suffixes in English such as: tion, -dom, -er, -ess, -ful, -hood, -ing, -ive, -ment, -ness, -or, -ory, -ship, -th, -y, ed, -en, -ful, -ic, -ile, -ing, -ish, -istic, -ive, -less, ly, -ous, -ward, able, -al. In English there are two category suffixes, the first is a suffix that can change the word class and the second is a suffix that does not change the word class. Suffixes that can change word classes are labeled derivational suffixes and those that cannot change word classes are called inflectional suffixes. Although both are suffixes but they are different. Based on theory from Laurel J. Brinton and Donna M. Brinton categorizes derivational suffixes into 4, they are;

- a. Nominalizer: This category turns adjectives and verbs into nouns. Nominalizers are any suffixes that form a noun. Among other suffixes, this nominalizer is the largest set of class modifier suffixes.
- b. Verbalizer, a suffix that turns nouns and adjectives into verb.
- c. Adjectivalize, while adjectives are adjectives that form adjectives from nouns, verbs, or other adjectives.

⁶⁶Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English*, (Cambridge University Press: 2003)p.99-100

- d. Adverbializer, belong to the smallest group of class-changing suffixes.

The Examples of Derivational suffixes in English, based on theory from Laurel J. Brinton and Donna M. Brinton,⁶⁷

2.2 Kinds of Derivational Suffixes

The table below shows the various kinds of derivational suffixes

Nominalizer	V > N	-ment -(c) action -al -ance	Arrangement Legalization Arrival Performance, reference
	A > N	-dom -ness -ity	Freedom Bitterness Legality
Verbalizer	A/N > V	-ify -ize -ate -en	Simplify Prioritize hyphenate lighten
Adjectivalizer	N > A	-y -ous -ful	Flowery Famous Delightful
	V > A	-ive -able -ful Ent/- ant	Supportive Acceptable Hopeful Absorbent
Adverbializer	A/N > Adv	-ward -ly	Homeward Quickly

⁶⁷Laurel J. Brinton and Donna M. Brinton, *The Linguistic Structure of Modern English*, (John Benjamins Publishing Company: Amsterdam/Philadelphia.2010)p.97

There are also inflectional suffixes from Laurel L Brinton and Dona M Brinton, but the inflectional suffixes have similarities with some previous experts. Laurel J. Brinton and Donna M. Brinton also categorize inflectional into 8, they are:⁶⁸

2.3 Table of Inflectional

The table below describes the Inflections of Modern English

Plural number	-s	NOUN
Possessive case	-‘s	
Present (non past) tense, 3rd p sg	-s	VERB
Past tense	-ed	
Past participle	-en, -ed, Hint: past participles ‘ed’ must occur with a preceding auxiliary be or have (e.g. He has walked along the shore for an hour)	
Present participle	-ing	
Comparative degree	-er	
Superlative Degree	-est	ADJECTIVE

⁶⁸*Ibid*,p.86

From the understanding of affixes above, the researcher can conclude that Affixes are word elements that are inserted before, after, or in the root or stem to create a new term with a new meaning. Affixes are made up of three parts: prefix, suffix, and infix. Affixes are bound morphemes that never appear on their own; they have meaning gaps in their structure that must be filled by joining them to other morphemes. Affix is a morpheme that only appears when other morphemes, such as roots, bases, and stems, are attached. Affixes are word elements that are added to the root or stem at the beginning and end. A prefix is a letter or group of letters that is added to the beginning of a word's root to change its meaning. A suffix is a letter or group of letters that is added to the end of a word to allude to the word's meaning. In English, there are two types of category suffixes: those that can change the word class and those that do not. Laurel J. Brinton and Donna M. Brinton categorizes derivational suffixes into 4, they are; Nominalizer, verbalizer, adjectivalizer and adverbializer.

G. YouTube Video

YouTube video is a feature that is used as a media for providing information. There are so many benefits of YouTube videos that can also be applied in everyday life. Videos on YouTube will be more interesting because they can display images or videos accompanied by sound. For many young people, YouTube is used to watch music videos, comedy shows, guides, recipes, hacks and more. In YouTube videos there are also variants of video content that can be searched and watched. YouTube videos are not a strange thing, but they have become very popular especially in this modern era. YouTube is an American online video sharing and social media platform owned by Google. It was launched in February 2005 by Steve Chen, Chad Hurley, and Jawed Karim.

YouTube can be accessed freely by anyone and anywhere. YouTube provides a variety of videos that can be

watched and enjoyed together. YouTube users can search, download, share, like, comment and subscribe to other YouTube users. YouTube is one of the features that can be used for learning media for students. Many people access YouTube from children, teenagers and even adults. In the YouTube feature also implements accessible videos for children. YouTube is one feature that provides a variety of information. Mullen and Wedwick said everything from music videos to political speeches to amateur films can be found on YouTube.⁶⁹ It means that YouTube is a media that contains various topics and can be watched by everyone, including motivational speeches. To access YouTube, users can use the website from Google and use applications that have been provided by smartphones.

YouTube's coverage is so wide that everyone can watch videos from different countries. YouTube is all about videos that can be search and watch anytime and anywhere. Then video can be used as a media of learning in the classroom. Videos used for learning media can be adapted to students such as interesting, funny, motivating videos etc. In this research, the researcher used motivation video as a data to analyze. In YouTube video have some many variants motivation video that can watch. The motivation's video which the researcher used there in motivation's channel.

From the understanding of YouTube video above, the researcher can conclude that YouTube is a Google-owned online video sharing and social media network based in the United States. Steve Chen, Chad Hurley, and Jawed Karim founded it in February 2005. YouTube video is a function that is utilized to provide information as a media. Many young people use YouTube to view music videos, comedy shows, how-to instructions, recipes, hacks, and other types of content.

⁶⁹Norlidah Alias, et.al, A content analysis in the studies of YouTube in selected journals, ScienceDirect.2013.p.12 available on <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042813037464>

H. About Motivation2Study's Channel

Motivation2Study is content in YouTube channel that discusses about motivation. Motivation2Study's channel will give the extra push about studies. Motivation2Study channel is a successful YouTube channel that uploads motivational videos to help get the work done. Mission in making videos about motivation is to inspire, educate and help students of all ages with both lack of motivation and mental speakers to create life changing motivational videos to help us achieve this goals. This channel comes from Canada which presents a variety of motivational videos with different native speakers. The content in this channel presents conversations related to motivation or in the form of speeches accompanied by videos that make it much more interesting. Besides that, this channel has developed a new channel, namely Motivation2Study Short.

Motivation2Study video YouTube channel created around 2017 or four years ago. Motivation2Study now has almost three million subscribers, which is 3.74 million. The average viewers of each video released from the Motivation2Study channel are more than 50,000 viewers. Not a few who like motivation videos from this channel, the average likes of each video is around more than 2000 likes. This channel is very good to be used as a medium in learning because the content created is about motivation. This YouTube channel will have a positive impact on children. This channel is dedicated to being able to inspire, educate and help children. There are many different motivational videos on Motivation2Study's channel with different native speakers.

Motivation2Study channel presents a variety of motivational videos with a variety of topics related to education, life, work, and enthusiasm for life. In this research used two motivational videos related to education. Where the content of the two videos discusses motivations by providing learning tips that can be applied in the learning process, especially for students. In addition, other motivational videos

can be used as media in teaching because the content of each video contains a positive value, namely to educate or to inspire the audience.





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