

**A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL  
AFFIXES FOUND IN JK ROWLING'S SPEECH**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the  
Degree of Strata (S1)**

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## ABSTRACT

This research aims to know some things about the derivational affixes contained in JK Rowling's speech, such as the types of derivational affixes used in the speech as well as the meaning and function of the words contained in derivational affixes.

In this research, the researcher focused on collecting derivational affixes data in JK Rowling's speech, the data is taken through the text in the YouTube video. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method to describe and analyze the derivational words in the speech. To concentrate on this research, the researcher only uses Fromkin's theory to understand anything about affixes, especially in derivational affixes before analyzing the words that contain affixes.

The results of this research found that there were 113 words attached with derivational affixes found in JK Rowling's Speech titled "The Benefits of Failure". There are 9 words with the derivational Prefix, 95 words with the derivational Suffix and 9 words with the derivational Circumfix. The researcher used the theory of morphology to analyze the affixation.

**Key word:** *morphological analysis, derivational affixes, JK Rowling's speech.*

## DECLARATION

The researcher students with the following identity:

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The researcher hereby declares that this thesis is the result of my own research, the researcher fully responsible for the contents of this thesis. Opinion of the author and other expert of the finding included in this thesis or quotation is quoted ethically standard.

Bandar Lampung, 16<sup>th</sup> December 2022



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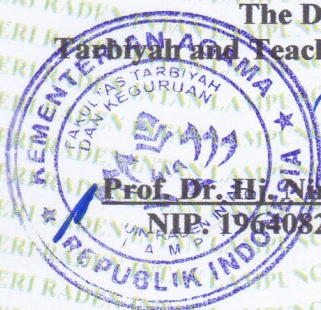
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## MOTTO

وَلَا تَهِنُوا وَلَا تَحْزَنُوا وَأَنْتُمْ الْأَعْلَوْنَ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١٣٩﴾

“Slacken not, nor grieve; and you shall certainly have the upper hand, if you are believers.” (Ali ‘Imran’: 139)<sup>1</sup>



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<sup>1</sup> Sher’Ali, Maulawi. The Holy Qur’an: Arabic Text and English Translation, (Islam International Publications Ltd., 2015), page 91

## DEDICATION

All praises be to Allah for the abundant blessing to me. Then, the researcher dedicated this thesis to:

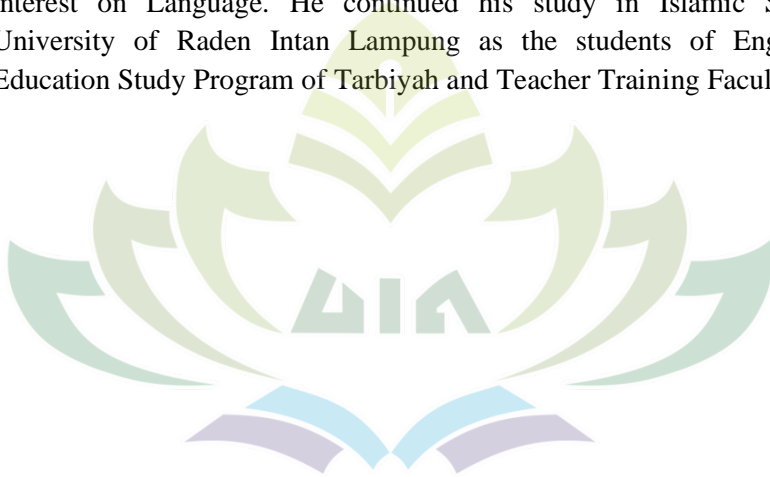
1. My beloved parents Mr. Hamidi and Mrs. Karni who always support me, pray for me, motivate me, and remind me about all my study, so the researcher can finish this thesis.
2. My beloved sisters and my brothers, Desta Meliasari, Ida Fitmelinda and Dedi Irawan who also never forget to pray for me, protect and help me through my difficult situation.
3. My big family who always support me.
4. My almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung, the place where the researcher got many things to learn.



## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

Dendika Arifando is the name given on 20<sup>th</sup> August 1998 to the baby boy who is now become the researcher of this thesis. Everyone calls him Dendika, the fourth child of Mr. Hamidi and Mrs. Karni. The researcher has two sisters named Desta Meliasari, Ida Fitmelinda and has one brother named Dedi Irawan.

SDN 2 Banjarnegoro was the first place to the researcher in starting his study for six years. Then, he continued to a higher education level in SMPN 2 Wonosobo. After three years studying in junior high school, the researcher continued his study in SMA Muhammadiyah. He learned many things from there and found his interest on Language. He continued his study in Islamic State University of Raden Intan Lampung as the students of English Education Study Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.





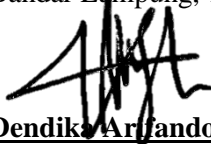
## AKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks to God for the presence of God Almighty. Who has provided his blessings and guidance so that this research can be completed. Prayers and greetings do not forget the author respects the prophet Muhammad SAW. Which has brought us to the bright era like today, and hopefully we always get the intercession. Other than that, the author does not forget to thank those who have supported the author because this success would not have been achieved without love, support, guidance, advice, help, and encouragement from individuals and institutions. Therefore, the author would like to express his deepest gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd., the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, UIN Raden Intan Lampung with her personnel who has given an opportunity and forbearance to the researcher when on going the study until the accomplishment of this thesis.
2. Dr.Moh.Muhassin, M.Hum, as the chairperson of English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
3. Nunun Indrasari, M.Pd., as the advisor who has patiently guided and directed the researcher until the completion of this thesis.
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The writer realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, critic and advice are needed, both in writing and speaking for improvement in the text research. Finally, the researcher hopes that this will be beneficial and useful for the writer herself and for those who read this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, 16<sup>th</sup> December 2022



**Dendika Arifando**  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Confirmation of Affirmation

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the internal structure of words and the way they are formed.<sup>1</sup> Morphology in this title refers to the type of research in this study which will discuss the formation of words from affixations.

Analysis is the process of breaking a complex topic or substance into smaller parts in order to gain a better understanding of it.<sup>2</sup> Analysis in this research refers to the investigation of words contain affixation.

Derivation is the process of altering lexeme creation, adding new meaning, and changing the syntactic category.<sup>3</sup> In this research derivation means obtaining a new word from other words by adding affixation.

Affixation is bound linguistic formations that are unable to stand on their own and lack any lexical significance.<sup>4</sup> Affixations refer to the morpheme attached to the base words in order to make a new word from JK Rowling's speech.

Speech is such type of communication that may be used to persuade people.<sup>5</sup> Speech in this research is expressing the idea to motivate the audience in Harvard university about not being afraid of the failures, because it is the beginning of the success.

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<sup>1</sup> Mark Aronoff and K Fudeman, What Is Morphology? (2nd Ed) (Blackwell Publishing, 2011).

<sup>2</sup> Michael McCarthy, Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), 1991, p.6.

<sup>3</sup> Michelle Lieber, Introducing Morphology, Introducing Morphology (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), <https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9780511808845>.

<sup>4</sup> Aronoff and Fudeman, Op.cit. p.47

<sup>5</sup> Gorys Kerat, Komposisi (Flores: Nusa Indah, 1993). P.315.

To sum up, it confirms that this research entitled “A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in JK Rowling’s Speech” is qualitative research which will be conducted to analyze derivation affixes in JK Rowling’s speech.

## B. Background of Research

Language is a tool for expressing what is on one's mind. Language is, nevertheless, a tool for engaging and communicating, in the sense of transmitting thoughts, ideas, concepts, or feelings. Language may be regarded as a sign system in the form of sound that is arbitrary, dynamic, productive, and diversified in linguistics. It is in line with Gleason’s statement, a random symbolic system used by members of a community to interact with one another is known as language.<sup>6</sup> As a result, the primary role of language is to communicate with the interlocutor. In general, language may be divided into two categories: direct or spoken communication and communication through written media. News broadcasts, speeches, and ads presented directly or orally are common examples of oral language communication. Meanwhile, textual communication is important.

In linguistics, the science that studies the origin of word formation or the system of word formation is called morphology. The morphological process is a technique of forming words that may be categorised according to how they are generated. Chaer stated that the process of word production by affixation, reduplication, composition, abbreviation, and conversion is classified. In this field, morphemes are the essential components.<sup>7</sup>

According to Francis Katamba Morphemes is a smallest unit of language that cannot be broken down into smaller pieces.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Eva Wati Nainggolan et al., “An Analysis of Affixes in Recount Text of English Text Book Use in Eight Grade of Junior High School,” *Journal of Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature* 9, no. 1 (2021): 169–88, <https://doi.org/10.24256/ideas.v9i1.Abstract>.

<sup>7</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2015).

<sup>8</sup> Francis Katamba, *Modern Linguistics Morphology*, St. Martin (New York, 1993).

Morphemes are separated into two sorts based on how they stand: free morpheme and bound morpheme. A free morpheme is one that may stand on its own in a phrase or carries the fundamental meaning of a word. The examples of free morpheme are: bed, nice, window, etc. While, bound morpheme is the morpheme that cannot stand on its own but is attached to a free morpheme. For example: -ment, un-, dis-, etc. All affixes are included to bound morpheme. The word and its laws of production and change are at the heart of the study of morphology. As Koda points out, students must contribute to the vital area of morphological awareness in order to increase their reading comprehension and vocabulary knowledge and this has numerous advantages.<sup>9</sup>

Affix is a bound grammatical unit. An affix is an element that is not a main word, which has the ability to attach to other units to form a new word or main word. Fromkin, et al. stated that there are three four kinds of affixation, they are: prefix, suffix, infix, and circumfixes.<sup>10</sup> Affixation is a morphological process in which a bound morpheme (typically short) is added to become a free morpheme. McCarthy defines affixation as the process of attaching affixes from ground to bottom, which can be simple (as in full, the ground where -ness attaches to the consequence of fullness) or complicated (such as meditating, grounding previously engaged to produce plans) Affixation will be difficult to come by in useless Language.<sup>11</sup> When an affix appears at the beginning of a word, it is referred to as a prefix, and when it appears at the end of a word, it is referred to as a suffix.

In affixation, the existence of derivational affixes is very different from inflectional affixes. Semantically, derivational

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<sup>9</sup> Dongbo Zhang and Keiko Koda, —Contribution of Morphological Awareness and Lexical Inferencing Ability to L2 Vocabulary Knowledge and Reading Comprehension among Advanced EFL Learners: Testing Direct and Indirect Effects, *Reading and Writing* 25, no. 5 (2012): 1195–1216, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11145-011-9313-z>. p.2

<sup>10</sup> Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams, *An Introduction to Language 10th Edition*, Cengage Learning, 10th ed. (New York: Cengage Learning, 2014).

<sup>11</sup> Nainggolan et al., “An Analysis of Affixes in Recount Text of English Text Book Use in Eight Grade of Junior High School.”

affixes are affixes that unite with derivational in order to form lexical (lexemes), while inflectional affixes are affixes that do not merge with derivational because they are only used to form certain grammatical words. If an affix changes the shape of its base form, it is derivational. Affixes that do not change the basic word class usually include inflectional affixes.

Affixations is found in the written and spoken usages, as in speech. Speech is a type of public speaking activity in which a speaker expresses his or her perspective or provides an insight into the issue or event that is significant and should be discussed. As a result, a speech may be used to transmit a variety of messages. Sapir in Fakhroh stated that Because speech is a completely historical property of the group, the outcome of long-continued social practice, it fluctuates without assignable limits as we transit from group to group.<sup>12</sup>

Since JK. Rowling is a famous author of Harry Potter, her every activity draws attention from people all across the world, including her speeches at various events. In her speech, entitled “The Benefits of Failure” she talks about her though experience in reaching her dream to be a writer. There are many obstacles that she survived during the process, but it does not kill her dream yet it makes her stronger. As a consequence, those reasons the researcher chooses JK Rowling’s speech as a subject of this research.

In listening JK Rowling’s Speech, the researcher finds there are many words formed by adding the affixes, for example, in the word “Commencement”. The word “commencement” can be strange for some people. But, by knowing the meaning of “commence”, the readers would be easily knowing the meaning of the word “commencement”. This speech has several words added with derivational affixes so that researchers are interested in finding many words that can be found in JK Rowlings speech.

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<sup>12</sup> Zakiyatil Fakhroh, Lailatul Musyarofah, and Lailatul Musyarofah, “Illocutionary Acts Found In The Speech Of Emmanuel Macron In the United States Congress,” P,240.



Listening the speech of foreigner is one way to enrich vocabulary for the English learners. Besides, knowing depth about affixes enriches vocabulary as well because by knowing one base word the learners can gain some words by adding affixes. By this phenomenon why the researcher is interested to conduct research in this field, entitled “A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes Found in JK Rowling’s Speech”

### **C. Focus and Sub Focus of The Research**

Based on the background of the problem above, a research focus was formed for restrictions on the object of research that is raised. This research is focusing on analyzing the derivational affixation in JK Rowling’s speech. This focus of research will be divided into three sub focus, they are:

1. The types of derivational affixations in JK Rowling’s speech
2. The functions of derivational affixations in JK Rowling’s speech
3. The meaning of derivational affixed words in JK Rowling’s speech

### **D. Formulations of The Research**

Based on explanation of the background of the problem above, the researcher in this research concluded the formulation of the problem as follow:

1. What are the types of derivational affixations will be found in JK Rowling’s speech?
2. What are the functions of derivational affixations will be found in JK Rowling’s speech?
3. What is the meaning of derivational affixed words will be found in JK Rowling’s speech?

### **E. The Objectives of The Research**

Based on formulations of the research above, the purpose of this research as follow:

1. To know the types of derivational affixations found in JK Rowling's speech
2. To know the functions of derivational affixations will be found in JK Rowling's speech?
3. To figure out the meaning of derivational affixed words in JK Rowling's speech

### **F. The Significances of The Research**

The findings of this research are predicted to have a positive effect on the field of education in both theory and practice. These are the advantages of this research:

#### **1) Theoretical Contribution**

The result of the research is expected for broadening knowledge about English affixation process and to provide wider knowledge in the field of linguistics to readers, especially in the field of morphology which examines the intricacies of words. This research is also expected to contribute to the development of linguistics, especially the morphology.

#### **2) Practical Contribution**

##### **a. For the Researcher**

The result of the research is expected to be additional reference for another researcher in conducting the similar research.

##### **b. For the Teacher**

This research can be additional material for a teacher in teaching Morphology course in order to get a good understanding of the content of the discourse.

c. For the Students

For the students also can help to learn in more depth English language knowledge especially in morphology in the English Lesson and also linguistic for the topic word formation and others.

d. For English Education

By studying this material, one can gain a better understanding of word processing, the addition of affixes, and the meaning of words. These skills can be used to create a variety of sentences using word variations added with derivational affixes, which can foster creativity in sentence construction and the desired word form or class.

## G. RELEVANCE OF RESEAERCH

- a. The first research is from Yuwaida Azmi, entitled “A Morphological Analysis of Affixes Used in Tempo Magazine January 2013 Edition”. This research tries to identify the kinds and meaning of affixed words and describe the meaning. By taking the data from magazines, the researcher analyzed the affixed words found in Tempo Magazine. The result of this research is: the researcher found some affix which can change the meaning of the words and its part of speech as well. For example, the prefix re- changes the verb into noun. And at the end of the research, the researcher realized that inserting the affixes into a base word can change its meaning and its part of speech.<sup>13</sup>
- b. The next research is from Saragi, Henny Martha Suriani entitled “An Analysis of Affixation Between English and

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<sup>13</sup> Yuwaida Azmi, “A Morphological Analysis of Affixes Used in Tempo Magazine Januari 2013 Edition,” no. January (2013).

Bataknese as Reflected in Holy Bible: A Comparative Study”. The affixation between English and Bataknese as shown in the Holy Bible is the subject of this study. The parallels and contrasts between derivational or inflectional affixation in English and Bataknese are the topic of this study. The researcher found some differences between bataknese and English. She found that in bataknese there are less inflectional affixed words than derivational affixed words. The researcher also found infix in bataknese while no infix words in English. The researcher also found the similarity between both language such as when the base words are attached by affixes, they change in meaning and words’ class.<sup>14</sup>

- c. The third research is from Fitri Rayani Siregar and Novita Sari Siregar entitled “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Song”. This research looked on derivational affixes in song lyrics. The research looked at five tracks from Harris Jung’s Salam album. Salam Alaikum, My Hero, Rasool Allah, I Promise, Good Life. The data were gained by using literature research technique. Understanding (reading), identifying, categorizing, and explaining were the four processes used by the researcher to examine the data. According to the findings, there were two types of derivational affixes in Harris Jung’s Salam album, derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes, in the five selected songs. The most used affix in Haris Jung’s songs is suffix, they are –ness (4), -y (1), -ful (1), -en (1), -ly (2). The prefixes found in Haris Jung’s songs are re- (2), un- (1), pro- (1), in- (1).<sup>15</sup>

Among other research and this research, there are some differences. In the first research, affixations in magazines are analyzed; in this research, we’ll look for

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<sup>14</sup> Henny Martha Suriani, “An Analysis Of Affixation Between English and Bataknese As Reflected In Holy Bible : A Comparative Study,” *Journal Linguistics and Literature* 2, no. 1 (2015).

<sup>15</sup> Fitri Rayani Siregar and Novita Sari Siregar, “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Song,” *English Journal for Teaching and Learning* 9, no. 01 (2021): 47–62.



derivational affixation usage in speech. In the second research, the researcher looked at how affixations were used in both English and Batak, while in this research, the researcher only looked at English. In the third research, the derivational affixes in a song were examined, however in this study, the analysis was done in speech.

## H. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method is one of the essential things in conducting research, because basically the research method is a scientific way to obtain data with certain purposes and uses. The research method is an attempt to find, develop, and test the truth of knowledge in a scientific way. Therefore, the method used in a study must be appropriate. Here are the method of this research:

### 1. Research Design

Research design, as defined by Creswell, is the precise steps in the research process, they are: data gathering, analysis, and report creation.<sup>16</sup> This research is carried out with a qualitative approach, the research in which the data are in the form of words (not numbers) derived from interviews, document reports, and so on, or research in which the emphasis is on an analytical description of an event or process.

According to Ary et al, the goal of qualitative research is to comprehend social phenomena from the viewpoint of the people who are involved in them. As a result, qualitative research assists the researcher in making systematic and correct phenomenon determinations depending on the context at the time of the investigation.<sup>17</sup> While the method used in this research is descriptive method. The type of descriptive research is by describing the research

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<sup>16</sup> John W Creswell, *Research-Design\_Qualitative-Quantitative-and-Mixed-Methods-Approaches*, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, vol. 1999, 2006.

<sup>17</sup> Donald Ary et al., *Introduction to Research in Education*, 8th ed. (USA: Wadsworth Cengage Learning., n.d.).

subject, this type of research is based on the basic question, namely "how". According to Arikunto, Descriptive research is research that is intended to investigate the circumstances, conditions or other things that have been mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report.<sup>18</sup>

From the statement of Ary et al, Cresswel, and Arikunto, descriptive qualitative research is a series of activities to obtain data that is as it is without being under certain conditions, the results of which emphasize meaning. This research uses qualitative research because the research is carried out in accordance with what is seen from the findings in the field that many uses of affixes in JK Rowling's Speech and affixes which are the data in this study are not in the form of numbers. The researcher uses a descriptive method because it analyzes, categorizes, describes affixes in JK Rowling's Speech.

## 2. Data and Data Resource

Data is a source of information obtained by the author through the research conducted. As Miles and hubermen state that the data source is information provided by persons who are the subject of the research, observations, and documented facts that are relevant to the research topic.<sup>19</sup> The data obtained will be processed so that it becomes new information that can be used by readers. In this research, the data are all the words which are attached by derivational affixes. Those data will be obtained from JK Rowling's speech entitled "The Benefit of Failure" which will be accessed from the youtube channel named "English Speeches"

## 3. Technique of Collecting Data

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<sup>18</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktis* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1999).

<sup>19</sup> Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, and Johnny Saldaña, *Qualitative Data Analysis*, vol. 30 (Arizona: Arizona State University Data, 2016), <https://doi.org/10.7748/ns.30.25.33.s40>. p.6

The data collection technique of this research is documentation. In the documentation method, researchers investigate written objects such as books, magazines, inscriptions, agendas and so on.<sup>20</sup> Documentation studies are collecting documents and data needed in research problems and then examining them in depth so that they can support the research. According to Creswell, in qualitative research, in-depth interviewing, document analysis, observation, and study of audiovisual materials are all methods used to acquire data.<sup>21</sup>

#### 4. Research Instrument

Research instrument is a tool used to collect, process, and present data systematically and objectively in order to solve a problem. Since the study was carried out using a descriptive methodology, the researcher served as the key instrument for gathering and interpreting the data. In this research, the researcher will collect the data from the source and present them in the table that is made to help the researcher to analyze the data.

#### 5. Data Analysis

The data analysis technique is the most decisive step of a study, because data analysis serves to conclude research results. Data analysis according to Patton is the process of arranging the sequence of data, organizing it into a pattern, category, and basic unit of description.<sup>22</sup> Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out during the data collection process. The data analysis technique proposed by Miles and Huberman includes three activities, namely:<sup>23</sup>

##### a. Data Reduction

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<sup>20</sup> Arikunto, Op Cit. P.274

<sup>21</sup> Creswell, Op.Cit p.30

<sup>22</sup> Lexy J. Moloeng, *Metodology Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2007). P.10

<sup>23</sup> Miles, et al, Op.Cit. p.8

Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, looking for themes and patterns. Thus, the data that has been reduced will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researchers to conduct further data collection, and look for it when needed. Data reduction can be assisted with electronic equipment such as mini computers, by providing codes on certain aspects. In this stage, the researcher will choose the derivational affixed words from JK Rowling's speech.

b. Data Display

Presentation of data is a number of information that is structured and provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking further action. By looking at the presentation of the data, the researcher can understand what is going on and what to do next. Presentation of data tends to lead to the simplification of complex data into a simple and selective form so that it is easy to understand. In this stage, the researcher will present the data into the table and classify them according to their types.

c. Conclusion

Conclusion is the final stage in the research process to give meaning to the data that has been analyzed. The data processing process begins with the arrangement of field data (raw data), then reduced in the form of unification and categorization of data. Thus, the data processing procedures and which the author carried out in conducting this research, with these stages it is hoped that the researchers carried out by the authors can obtain data that meet the criteria for the validity of a research. In this step, the researcher will conclude the result of his research on the usage of affixation in JK Rowling's speech.

6. Trustworthiness of data

The technique of checking the validity of the data in this research is by using triangulation. Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data by utilizing something other than the data for checking purposes or as a comparison against the data. This statement is supported by Moeleng triangulation is the way to check the trustworthiness of the data that employs data from different sources to verify for a purpose or to compare with the data.<sup>24</sup> There are four types of triangulations according to Moeloeng. They are:

a. Source of Data Triangulation

Source Triangulation is a triangulation that is used to further explore data from sources by using many data sources such as archives, books, documents, observations, and results of interviews. In addition, it can also interview many subjects so that the data perspective can be wider.

b. Methodological Triangulation

Triangulation is carried out by collecting data in another way or method. In collecting data, qualitative research often uses interview, survey and observation methods. This is done to get the validity of the correct data and a real picture of the data collected.

c. Investigator Triangulation

In this research, the researcher will use investigator triangulation. Investigator triangulation is the involvement of a number of researchers from different disciplines in the same research. Investigator triangulation is intended, among other things, to avoid the potential for individual bias in a single researcher. One thing to note, if research applies researcher triangulation, it must be ensured that the most skilled

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<sup>24</sup> Moloeng, Op Cit. P.75

researchers are directly involved in the process of collecting and analyzing data.

d. Theoretical Triangulation

Theoretical triangulation is carried out in testing the validity of the data using more than one perspective in discussing the problems studied, so that more complete and comprehensive conclusions can be analyzed and drawn.<sup>25</sup>

This research uses investigator triangulation. It means the researcher uses other researchers or other observers for the purpose of re-checking the degree of trustworthiness of the data. In this case, the researcher chooses linguistic lecturer to validate the result of this research.

## I. SYSTEMATIC OF RESEARCH

To make it easier to see and know the discussion that is in this thesis as a whole, it is necessary to put forward a systematic which is a framework and guidelines for writing a thesis. The systematic writing is as follows:

Chapter I contains introduction which is an overview of writing this thesis. It contains title affirmation, background of the research, focus of the research, objectives of the research, formulation of the research, research design, relevance of the research and systematic of the research.

Chapter II contains literature review which is intended as an initial framework in delivering the contents of the discussion to the next chapter. Contains a description of the previous literature review related to the thesis theme. This chapter contains the definition of morphology, the definition of morpheme, the definition of affixation, the definition of derivational affixation, the definition of speech.

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<sup>25</sup> Moloeng, Op Cit.p.330



Chapter III contains Description of Research Object. In this research, the research object is JK Rowling's speech. Besides, this chapter contain the research procedure as well.

Chapter IV shows the finding and discussion, the process of analyzing the research object and contains of some sub-chapters.

Chapter V

Chapter V contains conclusion of the analyzing result and suggestion to the readers.





## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. DEFINITION OF MORPHOLOGY

Morphology is one of the central concepts of linguistic learning, morphology can also be called a field of linguistics that studies the formation of words or morphemes in a language. This is not because morphology is a dominant sub-discipline in learning linguistics, but in studying morphology, it will be directed how the structure of the word itself is, and words are a link between learning phonology, syntax, and semantics. The word morphology is derived from the Greek terms *morphe*, which means "shape," and *logos*, which means "knowledge." Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the grammatical components that makeup language. Morphology also looks into the complexities of words and how they affect changes in word form and meaning within a group. Morphology is derived from the words *morph* (form, shape, etc.) and *ology* (study of something).<sup>26</sup>

The term morphology can be defined in a variety of ways depending on the field. The fundamental idea of morphology in the realm of linguistics is a discipline of linguistics that studies the intricacy of words and the impact of changes in word form on groups and their meanings. Bauer stated that morphology is concerned with the structure of words, specifically how words such as *dislike* are composed of smaller meaningful elements such as *dis* and *like*.<sup>27</sup> This discipline of linguistics, as defined by Bauer, is concerned with the structure of words. Morphology is

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<sup>26</sup> Paramita Kusumawardhani, "Affixes Analysis in a 'Hansel and Gretel' Story To English Young Learners: A Morphology Perspective," *Wanastra: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra* 12, no. 1 (2020): 08–15, <https://doi.org/10.31294/w.v12i1.7407>.

<sup>27</sup> Unpris Yastanti and Widya Warlina, "Affixes in Song Lyrics of Adele," *IJOLTL: Indonesian Journal of Language Teaching and Linguistics* 3, no. 1 (2018): 65–88, <https://doi.org/10.30957/ijoltl.v3i1.405>.

the study of aspects that produce sense in particular words, in addition to determining the structure of words.

Lieber defines morphology as the study of word creation, including the ways new words are coined in the world's languages and the way forms of words vary depending on how they are employed in sentences.<sup>28</sup> Morphology is the study that analyses the word, a word that is unique when employed in sentences. and there is also another opinion which says that

Morphology is the study of morphemes in general, Morphology is the discipline of linguistics that studies the structure of words, according to Crystal Morphology is also known as the study of morphemes and their many forms (allomorphs), as well as how they mix in word creation.

Morphology, according to all of the definitions above, is the study of words. It studies not just the meaning of each word, but also the structures that comprise it. Morphology is a discipline of linguistics that studies and analyses the fundamentals of language or elements of grammar, as well as their roles in grammatical and semantic alterations. Words have their own structure, which Morphology attempts to investigate. Words can also have relationships with one another. Meaning and interactions between words may be easily understood by studying and comprehending the structure of words in morphology.

## **B. Definition of Morpheme**

It is commonly assumed that morphological analysis consists mostly of breaking words down into their constituent components and determining the rules that control the emergence of these pieces. Morphemes are the smallest semantic elements of words that can be determined. In the study of morphology, words and morphemes are significant units. a linguistic component that does not include any smaller meaningful units.

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<sup>28</sup> Yastanti and Warlina. Op Cit. P.13

Lieber defines morpheme as the meaningful components that are employed to build words.<sup>29</sup> From the statement it is understood that a morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning. As the smallest grammatical unit, morpheme cannot be broken down into smaller parts, because the meaning contained will be lost. Fromkin, et al. state that morpheme a single sound, for example re with the meaning again on the word repaint. Also, morpheme can consist more than one syllable for example window, synchronize, and hippopotamus.<sup>30</sup>

In written language, words are generally the simplest units to recognize. Words are not the smallest unit of meaning in written language. Many words are made up of smaller units of meaning that are assembled in a certain way to make words. Monomorphemic words are those that include only one morpheme. For example: bed, door, table, etc. Polymorphemic words are those that have over than one morpheme. For example: improvement (improve+ment), unhappy(un+happy), greyish(grey+ish), etc.

Some morphemes function as roots, whereas others function as affixes. Root The most important part of a word's meaning, to which affixes might be attached. For example, in a word “unforgettable”, forget is a root, while un- and -able are affixes that attach to the root.

From the statement of Fromkin and Lieber, the conclusion of morpheme is the smallest meaningful grammatical unit, can be in the form of a root (base) and can be an affix. The difference is, roots can be the basis for word formation, while affixes cannot; The root has a lexical meaning while the affix is only the cause of the grammatical meaning.

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<sup>29</sup> Rochelle Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*, Introducing Morphology (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), <https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9780511808845>.

<sup>30</sup> Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams, *An Introduction to Language*, 10th ed. (Canada: Wadsworth Cengage Learning., 2014). P.38

Lieber stated that there are two kinds of morpheme, they are free morpheme and bound morpheme.<sup>31</sup>

### 1. Free morpheme

Free morpheme that is potentially independent and can be isolated from other morphemes. Free morphemes are a morpheme which is the basic form or has not undergone morphological changes in word formation. This statement is supported by Yule's, a morpheme that can stand alone and does not need another form or undergo combination.<sup>32</sup> This kind of morpheme consists of basic words which can be nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Free morphemes are divided into two sub-categories. The first one is lexical morpheme, morphemes that communicate the substance or meaning of the communications we're sending. For example: kitchen, purple, bag, etc. The second type is functional morphemes, Morphemes which do not contain a message's substance, but instead assist the sentence's grammar work. Preposition, conjunction, and pronoun include to functional morphemes.

### 2. Bound morpheme

Bound morpheme is the opposite of free morpheme or cannot stand alone. Bound morphemes require free morphemes to form words. Bound morphemes, according to Fromkin bound morphemes are not capable of functioning alone and are always a constituent of words.<sup>33</sup> Bound morpheme is divided into two sub-categories, they are derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes. Derivational morphemes These morphemes change the meaning of words by transforming them into other parts of speech. Here are some examples of derivational morphemes: -ness, -ment, un-, dis-, etc. The second type of bound

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<sup>31</sup> Lieber, *Op Cit.* p.32

<sup>32</sup> George Yule, *The Study of Language*, 7th ed. (Singapore: Markono Print Media, 2020). p.214

<sup>33</sup> Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, *Op Cit.* P.40



morphemes is inflectional morphemes, aspects of a word's grammatical function, such as transforming a word to a plural or possessive form. Some examples of inflectional morphemes are: -s, 's, -en, etc.

### C. Definition of Affixation

The topic of this paragraph is a continuation of morphology and morphemes, specifically affixation, which is the addition of a morpheme bound from the base to the base to make a word. A prefix is the addition of a bound morpheme at the base, an infix is the addition of a bound morpheme in the base, a circumfix is the combination of prefixes and suffixes that create a unity, and a suffix is the addition of a bound morpheme in the base suffix.

According to Bauer, root, stem, and base are all words used in the literature to describe the component of a word that remains after all affixes are removed. A root is a form that cannot be further examined in terms of derivation or inflexion morphology. Only when dealing with inflectional morphology is a stem of concern. And the basis can be any shape to which any affix can be put.<sup>34</sup>

Affixes are a closed class of grammatical components within a word. They are morphemes with bound morphemes and cannot exist on their own. Many affixes alter the word class of the root to which they are attached. Formally, prefixes, suffixes, confixes, and infixes can be divided into four groups. Reduplication is another formal procedure involving word-internal structural modifications that, in some situations, is paired with affixation to signify one semantic unit.

Affixes, according to Ramlan, are bound grammatical units that are an element that is not the subject of the word and has the

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<sup>34</sup> Suriani, "An Analysis Of Affixation Between English And Bataknes As Reflected In Holy Bible : A Comparative Study."

power to connect to other units to produce new main words.<sup>35</sup> Affixes are linguistic forms in which the word is directly an element rather than words or primary words, which have the inherent power in other forms to construct new words or principal words. adds an unbound form to the beginning, end, or centre of a word.<sup>36</sup>

Based on the preceding remark, the researcher believes that affixes are morphemes that do not have a clear lexical meaning and are tied to root morphemes. In English, affixation happens with the addition of a prefix and a suffix.

Studying various affixes, of course, must study the various types. Based on the position attached to the basic form, there are four kinds of affixes. namely prefix, suffix, circumfix and infix.

### 1. Prefix

The affixes that can be inserted to the beginning of words are known as prefixes. Here are the list of commonly used prefixes according to Katamba:

Prefixes	Word-class of input base	Meaning	Word-class of	Example
In-	Adj	Not	Adj	In-accurate
Un-	Adj	Not	Adj	Un-kind
Un-	V	Reversive	V	Un-tie
Dis-	V	Reversive	V	Dis-continue
Dis-	N	Not	N	Dis-order
Dis-	Adj	Not	Adj	Dis-honest

<sup>35</sup> Endha Putri Ramadhani Hasibuan, "Analisis Bentuk Dan Makna Kata Berafiks Berkategorikan Verbal Di Pesan Singkat Whatsapp," 2020, 151–56.

<sup>36</sup> Ayuci Dwi Cahaya, "Morphological Analysis Of Affixes Used In Bbc News," 2018.

Dis-	V	Not	V	Dis-approve
Re-	V	Again	V	Re-write
Ex-	N	Former	N	Ex-mayor
En-	N	Put in	V	En-cage

## 2. Suffix

It signifies that certain bound morpheme should be inserted before the main meaningful component of the words<sup>37</sup>. However, the suffix is the affix which is used at the end of the underlying word. Here are the list of commonly used suffixes according to Katamba:

Suffixes	Word-class of input base	Meaning	Word-class of output word	Example
-hood	N	Status	N	Child-hood
-ship	N	State or condition	N	King-ship
-ness	Adj	Quality, state or condition	N	Kind-ness
-ity	Adj	State or condition	N	Sincer-ity
-ment	V	Result or product of N doing the action indicated by the verb	N	Govern-ment
-less	N	Without	Adj	Power-less
-ful	N	Having	Adj	Power-ful
-ic	N	Pertaining	Adj	Democrat-

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<sup>37</sup> Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003). p.10

		to		ic
-al	N	Pertaining to, the kind	Adj	Medicin-al
-al	V	Pertaining to or act of	N	Refus-al
-er	V	Agent who does whatever the verb indicates	N	Read-er
-ly	Adj	Manner	Adv	Kind-ly

### 3. Circumfix

Morphemes that are initially and finally connected to a basic morpheme are called circumfixes<sup>38</sup>. The morphological mechanism by which this is accomplished is known as circumfixation. As an example: *un-* accept *-able*, *in-* correct *-ly*, *dis-* agree *-ment*.

### 4. Infix

Infix is an affix that is placed in the middle of a word and serves to modify the meaning of the word. Unlike suffixes and prefixes, in English it is very rare to find infixes. Fromkin mentioned some infixes that are commonly used, they are:

Roots	Infixes	Infixed words
Ridiculous	Fuckin	Ri-fuckin-diculous
Kalamazoo	Flippin	Kalama-flippin-zoo

<sup>38</sup> Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, *Op Cit.* p.38

#### **D. Inflectional Affixation**

The realm of inflection and derivation are two very different things. This is because inflection refers more to the addition of affixation which does not change the meaning and class of the word, both in terms of meaning and word class in the basic word or in terms of meaning and word class after the inflection process is carried out. To illustrate, the word *big* is adjective, after it is added by suffix *-er*, *bigger*, it is still adjective. Meanwhile, derivation refers to a change in the meaning and class of the word as a result of the addition of the affixation.

When an affix is applied to a root or base, it does not modify the root's part of speech or produce a new word. They simply serve a grammatical purpose. This is in line with Van Patten and Benati in Yusuf, inflectional affixation is adding features to a word that do not modify its function or meaning but may act as a grammatical device to things.<sup>39</sup> Different with derivational affixation which contains prefix, suffix, and circumfix, in inflectional affixation there is only suffix. As Akmajian, et al. state in Yusuf that all inflectional affixes in English are suffixes.<sup>40</sup>

#### **E. Definition of Derivational Affixation**

A word may be formed by combining affixes and roots to make a new word with a different meaning, and this can modify the part of speech of the root, which is known as derivational affixes. If the derivational affixes are inserted, they can change the word class of an object and create words as members of numerous different word classes. As Katamba stated that Derivational affixes can occasionally result in significant grammatical changes, such as shifting the base from one word-class into another.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> Adi Yusuf, "Different Criteria Between Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English," *Education and Human Development Journal* 2, no. 2 (2017): 23–30, <https://doi.org/10.33086/ehdj.v2i2.1377>.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid. P. 4

<sup>41</sup> Katamba, *Op Cit.* p.48

Katamba stated that there are some ways of how derivational affixes create new lexemes. They are:

1. Without necessarily affecting the base's grammatical category, they significantly change the base's meaning.
2. They result in a change in a base's grammatical class and perhaps a semantic change.
3. They could change a word's grammatical subclass without changing the word's word class.

## F. Definition of Speech

Speech occurs in a special communication situation. In other words, speech is different from interacting in everyday life, because in a speech one must use a language choice that is special and appropriate to the listener. The purpose of the choice of words is to make it easy for listeners to understand and accept. As Arsjad in fakhiroh stated that Speech is used to transmit a series of thoughts, facts, or ideas from the speaker to the audience, as well as to demonstrate the speaker's intentions to the audience.<sup>42</sup>

Speech is such type of communication that may be used to persuade people. According to the topic of the speech presented, a speech can inspire and even persuade someone or a society to achieve something. In this situation, language denotes that the words or sentences being communicated are not only meant to be comprehended, but may also be used to persuade others. This demonstrates how oral communication abilities may trigger big actions, such as alerting conscience to Sutomo's quest for independence.

There are some characteristics of speech according to Tarigan in Irawan. They are:

- a. Speech contains informing or reporting context is informative speaking

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<sup>42</sup> Fakhiroh, Musyarofah, and Musyarofah, "Illocutionary Acts Found In The Speech Of Emmanuel Macron In the United States Congress." P.2



- b. Speech contains persuasive, inviting, or convincing context is persuasive speaking
- c. Speech in negotiating situations calmly and carefully is deliberate speaking.<sup>43</sup>

Giving a speech is not easy, especially in conveying ideas to the general public, therefore a method is needed so that it can be easier in delivering the speech. Keraf stated that there are four methods of speech. They are:

#### 1. Impromptu Method

The impromptu method is a method of presenting a speech without any preparation, usually the speaker is appointed spontaneously. Presentation of this type of speech only relies on the knowledge of the speaker, the skill of the speaker and the calmness of the speaker when speaking.

#### 2. Memoriter Method

The memoriter method is a method of presenting a speech by memorizing all parts of the speech that has been made starting from the opening, the content, to the closing.

#### 3. Manuscript Method

In this method, the speech is written in full according to what will be delivered. The speech was delivered exactly as it had been prepared. This method is used to avoid errors in delivering the message or speech material delivered. This method is a very structured way of presenting a speech, the speaker will not forget and be confused because it is helped by the complete script.

#### 4. Extemporany Method

Presentation of this form of speech is assisted by the existence of brief notes of parts of speech. With the notes, the speaker

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<sup>43</sup> Irawan Medi, "Taxanomy of Illocutionary Act in Obama's Speech, State of The Union 2013 in Washington," no. 40300110053 (2015). P.30

can develop his ideas without leaving the subject because it is helped by these short notes.<sup>44</sup>



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<sup>44</sup> Gorys Keraf, *Komposisi* (Flores: Nusa Indah, 1993). P.315

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