

**A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL
SUFFIX IN OBAMA SPEECH**



ARTICLE PUBLICATION

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Education**

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2014



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ABSTRACT

This research paper studies the words containing derivational suffix in Obama Speech Texts. The objectives of this research are to classify the lexical categories of derivational suffix found in Obama speech and to describe the meaning of derivational suffix found in Obama Speech. Type of the research is descriptive qualitative. The data are all words containing derivational suffix that found in Obama Speech. Technique of collecting data is documentation. The research finding shows 164 data of derivational suffix. They are classified into six alteration of lexical category as follows: Firstly, lexical category of verbs change into noun when added with suffixes *-ation*, *-ion*, *-er*, *-or*, *-ee*, *-ing*, *-ment*, *-al*. Secondly, lexical category of adjectives change into noun when added with suffixes *-ness*, *-ity*. Thirdly, word category of nouns change into verb when added with suffix *-ize*, and *-en*. Then, grammatical function of nouns change into adjectives when added with suffixes *-al*, *-ful*, *-ous*, *-less*, *-ly*, *-ive*, *-ish* and *-ic*. Afterwards, grammatical function of verbs change into adjectives when added with suffixes *-ive*, and *-able*. Lastly, lexical category of adjectives change into adverbs when attached with suffix *-ly*.

Keywords: suffixes, derivational, lexical category, morphology

1. INTRODUCTION

Language plays a part as a device of communication that cannot be separated from human's life. Language grows and evolves dynamically following the human civilization. English language is an interesting issue to learn further. Hence, knowing more about derivational suffix will help everyone learns English easily. It will make pupils understand English words and the meaning comprehensively and improving their vocabulary.

Derivational suffix can be found in books, dictionary, newspaper, song's lyrics, speech and many more.

In this research the writer focuses on derivational process of suffix that found in Obama speech. For example:

- *employment* (noun) is derived from *employ* (verb) + *-ment*
- *happiness* (noun) is derived from *happy* (adjective) + *-ness*
- *childish* (adjective) is derived from *child* (noun) + *-ish*

Employment is kind of derivational suffix since changes the word-class from verb into noun. Happiness is kind of derivational suffix since changes the word-class from adjective into noun. Childish is kind of derivational suffix changes the word-class from noun into verb.

From example above, proves that suffixes changes the lexical category of morpheme. The objectives of this study are to classify the lexical category found in Obama speech and to describe the meaning of the derivational suffix found in Obama speech.

According to Wardhaugh (1977:3), "Language is a system and arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication". O'Grady (1997:1) states that language is many things – a system of communication, a medium for thought, a vehicle for literary expression, a social institution, a matter for political controversy, a catalyst for nation building.

Language also has a close correlation to words. According to Katamba (1994:11), "A word is a minimum free form of language". Though, Matthews (1991:208) states that a word is the smallest unit of syntax. For example the word mosquito cannot be divided into 'mos' or 'quito' to deliver the meaning when they stand alone.

Morphology which literally means 'the study of forms', was originally used in biology, but, since the middle of the nineteenth century, has also been used to describe the type of investigation that analyzes all those basic 'elements' used in a language (Yule, 2006:63). According to Katamba (1993:19), "Morphology is the study of word structure". While Matthews

(1991:9) says, “Morphology is the branch of grammar that deals with the internal structure of words”. Based on definition above it can be concluded that morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangement into words.

Morphology can be divided into two main branches, inflectional morphology and lexical or derivational morphology. According to Katamba (1994:59), “Derivational process is the process of creating new lexemes from other lexemes”. Thus, the process of how a new word can be formed is named derivation, for example words ‘beauti-fy’ and ‘beauti-ful’ derive from beauty. Instead inflection is a process that does not create a new word form but only changes the grammatical function.

Yet, there is a morpheme that is also related to word. Words can consist of one or two morphemes. Morpheme is the object of morphology. According to Katamba (1993:24), “The morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with smallest difference word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure”. While Wardaugh (1977:76) says, “Morphemes are the minimal units of meaning out of which meaningful utterances are built. Based on Yule (2006:63), “Morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function”.

Katamba (1993:45) in his book *Morphology* divides morphemes into three types, those are: a. Root: A root is the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it; b. Base: Base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any way kind can be added; c. Stem: The stem is the part of a word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes.

Yule (2006:63) in *The Study of Language* divides morphemes into two types, those are: a. Free Morphemes are morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words, for example open and tour; b. Bound Morpheme are morphemes that cannot stand alone and must be attached to another form, for example *-re*, *-ist*, *-ed*, *-s*. When free morphemes are used with bound morphemes attached, the basic word forms are technically known as stems.

Yule (2006:52-57) describes word formation processes as follows: coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, conversion, acronyms, and derivation.

According to Katamba (1993:44), “An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base”. Obviously affixes are bound morpheme since cannot stand by itself. There are three types of affixes (Katamba, 1993:44): 1. Prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base like *re-*, *un-*, and *in-*. For example: *re-make*, *un-kind*, *in-decent*; 2. Suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) like *-ly*, *-er*, *-ist*, *-s*, *-ing*, and *-ed*. For example: *kind-ly*, *wait-er*, *book-s*, *walk-ed*, etc. 3. Infix is an affix inserted into the root itself. An infix is not common in English. It is used in Semitic languages like Arabic and Hebrew.

The process of forming new words by adding suffixes called derivational suffix. According Plag (2002: 109) there are four kinds of suffixes: nominal suffixes (*-age*, *-al*, *-ance*, *-ant*, *-ce/-cy*, *-dom*, *-ee*, *-eer*, *-er*, *-or*, *-(e)ry*, *-ess*, *-ful*, *-hood*, *-(i)an*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-ity*, *-ment*, *-ness*, *-ship*.), verbal suffixes (*-ate*, *-en*, *-ify*, and *-ize*), adjectival affixes (are *-able/-ible*, *-al*, *-ary*, *-ed*, *-esque*, *-ful*, *-ic/-ical*, *-ing*, *-ish*, *-ive*, *-less*, *-eous*, *-ous*.), and adverbial affixes (*-ly*, *-wise*).

The study of morphology is familiar with many terms used in grammatical description. Yule (2006:75) describes lexical categories like: noun, verb, adverb, adjectives, pronoun, preposition, and conjunction.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is analyzed by using descriptive qualitative research, since the data of this research is in the form of words that can not be statistically analyzed. The data of this research are all of words in which contain derivational suffix found in Obama speech texts. The object of this research is only derivational suffix that found in Obama speech. The data are

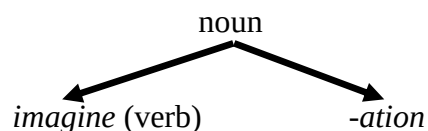
collected by using following steps: reading the Obama speech text, underlining the words in which contain suffix that change the lexical category, and classifying and writing the words of derivational suffix. Then, the data is analyzed by using following steps: classifying the lexical category of derivational suffix, describing the meaning of derivational suffix, and drawing the conclusion.

3. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research analysis, the writer finds six changes of lexical category found in Obama Speech.

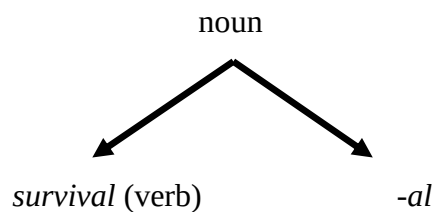
a. Verb into Noun

1) -ation



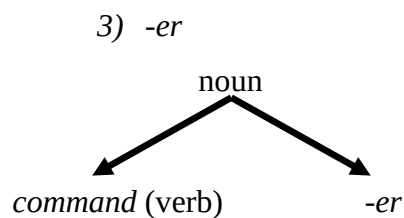
Imagination is formed by two morphemes. They are *imagine* (base morpheme) and *-ation* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *imagine* belongs to verb category and *-ation* is suffix. *Imagination* (noun): *imagine* (verb) + *-ation* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *imagination* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (*imagine*: to form a picture in your mind of what something might be like) changes into noun (*imagination*: the ability to create pictures in your mind).

2) -al

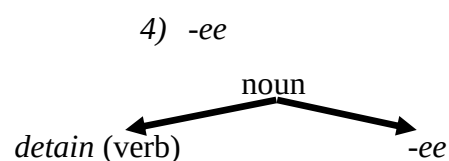


Survival is formed by two morphemes, they are *survive* (base morpheme) and *-al* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *survive* is a verb

category, and *-al* is suffix. *Survival* (noun): *survive* (verb) + *-al* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *survival* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (*survive*: to continue to live or exist) changes into noun (*survival*: the state of continuing to live or exist). The other datum that include this category is approval.



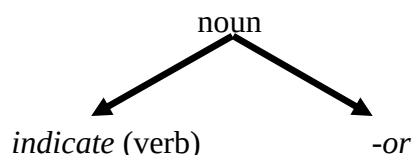
Commander is created by two morphemes, they are *command* (base morpheme), and *-er* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *command* is a verb category, and *-er* is a suffix. *Commander* (noun): *command* (verb) + *-er* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *commander* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (*command*: to tell somebody that they must do something) changes into noun (*commander*: a person who is in charge of something).



Detainee is formed by two morphemes, they are *detain* (base morpheme), and *-ee* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *detain* is a verb category, and *-ee* is a suffix. *Detainee* (noun): *detain* (verb) + *-ee* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *detainee* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (*detain*: to keep somebody in an official place, e.g. a police station, a prison or a

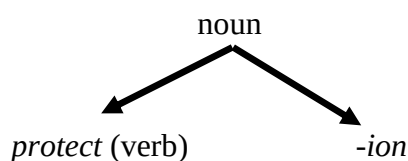
hospital, and prevent them from leaving) changes into noun (*detainee*: a person who is detained by police).

5) *-or*



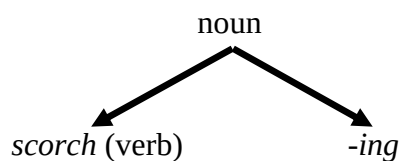
Indicator is formed by two morphemes, they are *indicate* (base morpheme), and *-or* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *indicate* is a verb category, and *-or* is a suffix. *Indicator* (noun): *indicate* (verb) + *-or* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *indicator* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (*indicate*: to show something) changes into noun (*indicator*: a sign of something).

6) *-ion*



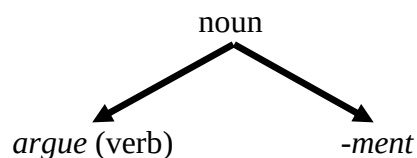
Protection is constructed by two morphemes, they are *protect* (base morpheme), and *-ion* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *protect* is a verb category, and *-ion* is a suffix. *Protection* (noun): *protect* (verb) + *-ion* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *protection* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (*protect*: to keep somebody or something from harm, injury, etc.) changes into noun (*protection*: the action of protecting somebody or something or the condition of being protected).

7) *-ing*



Scorching is constructed by two morphemes, they are *scorch* (base morpheme), and *-ing* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *scorch* is a verb category, and *-ing* is a suffix. *Scorching* (noun): *scorch* (verb) + *-ing* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *scorching* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (*scorch*: to burn and damage a surface by making it too hot) changes into noun (*scorching*: very hot).

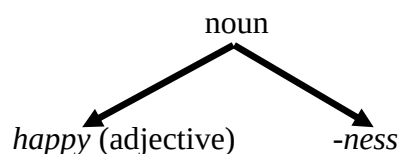
8) *-ment*



Argument is constructed by two morphemes, they are *argue* (base morpheme), and *-ment* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *argue* is a verb category, and *-ment* is a suffix. *Argument* (noun): *argue* (verb) + *-ment* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *argument* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (*argue*: to express an opposite opinion) changes into noun (*argument*: a disagreement, especially an angry one).

b. Adjective into Noun

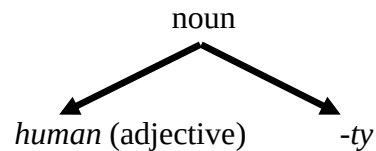
1) *-ness*



Happiness is created by two morphemes, they are *happy* (base morpheme), and *-ness* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *happy* is an adjective category, and *-ness* is a suffix. *Happiness* (noun): *happy* (adjective) + *-ness* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *happiness* change the lexical category and the meaning. That is

adjective (*happy*: feeling or showing pleasure) changes into noun (*happiness*: to find true happiness).

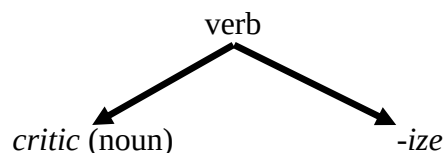
2) -ty/-ity



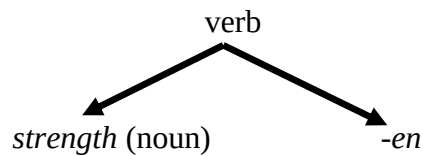
Humanity is constructed by two morphemes, they are *human* (base morpheme), and *-ty* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *human* is an adjective category, and *-ty* is a suffix. *Humanity* (noun): *human* (adjective) + *-ty* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *humanity* change the lexical category and the meaning. That is adjective (*human*: of or connected with people rather than animals, machines or gods) changes into noun (*humanity*: the state of being person rather than a god, an animal or a machine).

c. Noun into Verb

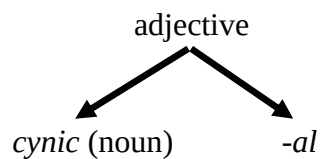
1) -ize



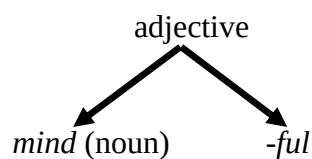
Criticize is constructed by two morphemes, they are *critic* (base morpheme), and *-ize* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *critic* is a noun category, and *-ize* is a suffix. *Criticize* (verb): *critic* (noun) + *-ize* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *criticize* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*critic*: a person who expresses disapproval of somebody or something) changes into verb (*criticize*: to say that you disapprove of somebody or something).

2) *-en*

Strengthen is constructed by two morphemes, they are *strength* (base morpheme), and *-en* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *strength* is a noun category, and *-en* is a suffix. *Strengthen* (verb): *strength* (noun) + *-en* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *strengthen* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*strength*: the quality of being strong) changes into verb (*strengthen*: to become or make somebody or something stronger).

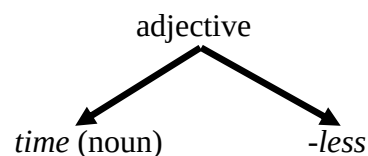
d. Noun to Adjective1) *-al*

Cynical is constructed by two morphemes, they are *cynic* (base morpheme), and *-al* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *cynic* is a noun category, and *-al* is a suffix. *Cynical* (adjective): *cynic* (noun) + *-al* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *cynical* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*cynic*: a person who believes that people only do things to help themselves, rather than for good or sincere reasons) changes into adjective (*cynical*: believing that people only do things to help themselves rather than for good or honest reasons).

2) *-ful*

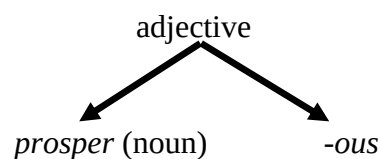
Mindful is constructed by two morphemes, they are *mind* (base morpheme), and *-ful* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *mind* is a noun category, and *-ful* is a suffix. *Mindful* (adjective): *mind* (noun) + *-ful* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *mindful* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*mind*: the ability to be aware of things and to think and feel) changes into adjective (*mindful*: conscious of somebody or something).

3) *-less*



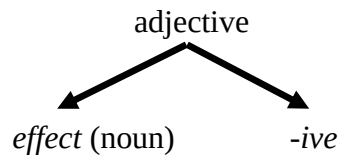
Timeless is constructed by two morphemes, they are *time* (base morpheme), and *-less* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *time* is a noun category, and *-less* is a suffix. *Timeless* (adjective): *time* (noun) + *-less* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *timeless* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*time*: all the years of the past, present and future) changes into adjective (*timeless*: not appearing to be affected by the passing of time).

4) *-ous*



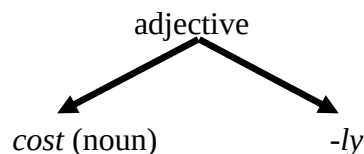
Prosperous is constructed by two morphemes, they are *prosper* (base morpheme), and *-ous* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *prosper* is a noun category, and *-ous* is a suffix. *Prosperous* (adjective): *prosper* (noun) + *-ous* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *prosperous* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*prosper*: to develop in a successful way) changes into adjective (*prosperous*: rich and successful).

5) -ive



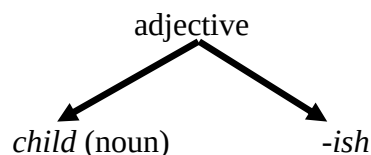
Effective is formed by two morphemes, they are *effect* (base morpheme), and *-ive* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *effect* is a noun category, and *-ive* is a suffix. *Effective* (adjective): *effect* (noun) + *-ive* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *effective* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*effect*: a change that somebody or something causes in somebody or something else) changes into adjective (*effective*: producing the result that is wanted or intended).

6) -ly



Costly is created by two morphemes, they are *cost* (base morpheme), and *-ly* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *cost* is a noun category, and *-ly* is a suffix. *Costly* (adjective): *cost* (noun) + *-ly* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *costly* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*cost*: the amount of money that you need in order to buy) changes into adjective (*costly*: costing a lot of money, especially more than you want to pay).

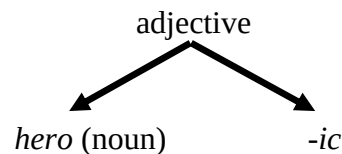
7) -ish



Childish is built by two morphemes, they are *child* (base morpheme), and *-ish* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *child* is a noun category, and *-ish* is a suffix. *Childish* (adjective): *child* (noun) + *-ish*

are derivational affixes when they are combined since *childish* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*child*: a young human who is not yet in adult) changes into adjective (*childish*: connected with or typical of a child).

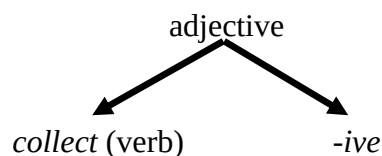
8) *-ic*



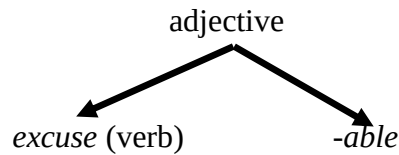
Heroic is created by two morphemes, they are *hero* (base morpheme), and *-ic* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *hero* is a base a noun category, and *-ic* is a suffix. *Heroic* (adjective): *hero* (noun) + *-ic* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *heroic* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is noun (*hero*: a person, especially a man, who is admired by many people for doing something good or brave) changes into adjective (*heroic*: showing extreme courage and admired by many people).

e. Verb into Adjective

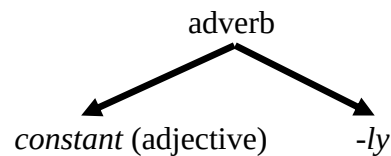
1) *-ive*



Collective is constructed by two morphemes, they are *collect* (base morpheme), and *-ive* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *collect* is a verb category, and *-ive* is a suffix. *Collective* (adjective): *collect* (verb) + *-ive* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *collective* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (*collect*: to bring or gather something together) changes into adjective (*collective*: of a group or society as a whole).

2) *-able*

Excusable is constructed by two morphemes, they are *excuse* (base morpheme), and *-able* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *excuse* is a verb category, and *-able* is a suffix. *Excusable* (adjective): *excuse* (verb) + *-able* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *excusable* has change the lexical category and the meaning. That is verb (*excuse*: to forgive a fault or wrongdoing) changes into adjective (*excusable*: that maybe excused).

f. Adjective into Adverb1) *-ly*

Constantly is formed by two morphemes, they are *constant* (base morpheme), and *-ly* (bound morpheme). Morpheme *constant* is an adjective category, and *-ly* is a suffix. *Constantly* (adverb): *constant* (adjective) + *-ly* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *constantly* change the lexical category and the meaning. That is adjective (*constant*: happening all the time or repeatedly) changes into adverb (*constantly*: all the time; repeatedly).

4. CONCLUSION

Firstly, There are 164 data .From the data, there are 57 (34,72%) data of verb into noun, consists of suffix *-ation* (9 data), *-ion* (20 data), *-er* (4 data), *-or* (2 data), *-ee* (1 datum), *-ing* (5 data), *-ment* (14 data), *-al* (2 data). And then 23 (14,01%) data of adjective into noun, consist

of suffix *-ness* (15 data), *-ity* (8 data). Then, 6 (3,64%) data from noun into verb, consists of suffix *-ize* (4 data), and *-en* (2 data). While, 37 (22,51%) data from noun into adjective, consists of suffix *-al* (13 data), *-ful* (11), *-ous* (3 data), *-less* (4 data), *-ly* (2 data), *-ive* (2 data), *-ish* (1 datum) and *-ic* (1 datum). And then 3 (1,82%) data from verb into adjective, contains of suffix *-ive* (1 datum), and *-able* (2 data). And the last is suffix *-ly* (38 or 23, 17%) data from adjective into adverb.

Secondly, suffixes *-ation*, *-ion* mean result of processes. Secondly, suffix *-ing*, *-ment* mean processes or result. Thirdly, suffix *-ness*, *-ity* mean expressing state or condition. Suffix *-ee* means person who do something indicated by verb. Suffix *-er* and *-or* mean person or thing that do something. Suffix *-al* means pertaining to x indicated by the noun. Suffix *-ize* means put in the place or state indicated by the noun, and suffix *-en* means make more x. Suffix *-ful* means being characterized by x; suffix *-less* means without x; suffix *-ous* means having the quality of; suffix *-ive* means having the tendency to x; suffix *-ish* means having the nature or character of x; and suffix *-able* means capable of being x. The last, suffix *-ly* means in the manner of.

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