

Derivational Morphemes in Jack Ma's Speech: Morphology Study

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Abstract

This research aims to identify the types of derivational morphemes by inserting affixes that appears in Jack Ma's speech and to know the derived words that changes the word categories. The method employed was qualitative descriptive to conduct this research. The data taken were fifty that containing derivational morphemes in Jack Ma's speech. The results indicated that there are two types of derivational morphemes by inserting affix, namely suffix (74%) and prefix (24%). In addition, there are derived words that change to the new word categories, namely noun forming (44%), adverb forming (20%), adjective forming (20%), and verb forming (16%). The word category changed that occur the most in prefix and suffix is noun forming, such as in-, mis-, -dom, -ion, -ity, -ation, -ness, -ee, -ure, -or, -er, and -ment. Additionally, the least word category changed that occur in prefix and suffix is verb forming such as -en, and -ize.

Keywords

derivational morpheme; affix; word category; morphology; speech



I. Introduction

Language is used by all human that live on this planet. People will not be able to communicate well with others if they did not have language. As a result of humans interaction with language, they have a better understanding of its meaning (Meinawati et al., 2020:199). Eventually, there must be a word in language. Language is one of the most important things in the life of every human being (Purba, N. et al. (2020). Crystal (2008:521) states that an element of communication that is easily known by native speakers is a word. A word can be both written and spoken. Communication is the process of delivering messages by someone to other people to tell, change attitudes, opinions or behavior either directly orally or indirectly through the media (Hasbullah, et al: 2018).

According to Lieber (2009:8), the analysis of words and word formation is characterized as morphology. Yule (2010:67) also states the study of forms is referred to as morphology. On the other hand, the study of morphology gives insight on how language functions, shows the requirement for various types of word the existence of word-internal structure, and the existence of operations that make and modify words in a variety of different ways (O'Grady & Archibald 2016:100). Moreover, Morphology also been used to examine all of the elements in language. Elements in the form of linguistics are described as morphemes. Lieber (2009:3) defines the morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit required to create words. Each word in every language is made up of at least one morpheme (Meinawati et al., 2020:200). Morphemes are classified into two categories. These are referred to as free morphemes; it is a word that can stand by itself. On the other hand, bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone. In English, bound morphemes appear in variety forms; prefix and suffix. Prefix and suffix grouped as affix when used together (Lieber, 2009:33). The basic word forms are technically known as stems when bound morphemes connected (Yule, 2010:68).

The development of new lexemes by using affixation is known as derivation (Ba'dulu 2010:2). Furthermore, derivation is the act of making new words by inserting meaningful affixes to before the word bases, and it can also be used to transfer a word from one category to the other category (O'Dwyer, 2006:36). Therefore, this research examines types of derivational morphemes and the categories changed in Jack Ma's Speech. As part of this study, the questions must be answered:

- a. What are the types of derivational morphemes by inserting affix in Jack Ma's Speech?
- b. What are the word categories changed of derivational morphemes in Jack Ma's Speech?

II. Review of Literature

Morphology is the analysis of word formation includes how new words are created in different languages around the world, as well as how word forms change based on how they are employed in sentences (Lieber, 2009:3). It can be concluded that the study form of words is defined as morphology. The smallest grammatical unit with meaning is a morpheme. It is said to be meaningful since not only provides meaning that contains on concrete understanding, it also provides meaning that grammatically correct (Chandra, 2016:79). In addition, Yule (2010:67) described morpheme as a grammatical function or a minimal unit of meaning. Yule (2010:68) also states that morphemes have two kinds with distinctive meanings.

2.1 Free Morpheme

Free morphemes that can stand alone as single words (Yule, 2010:68). Moreover, free morpheme has no affix added and it is a word's basic form (Simatupang & Supri, 2020:292).

2.2 Bound Morpheme

Bound morphemes that cannot generally stand on their own and are technically using affix. Affixes can be attached to base words as prefixes and suffixes (O'Dwyer, 2006:35).

a. Prefix

Prefix always appear in the beginning of words (Maulidina et al., 2019:106). This statement also reinforced by Yule (2010:59) that affix called prefix have to go in front of the word.

b. Suffix

Suffix is affix that need to be added to the word's end, suffix can also be added more than one (Yule, 2010:68). Additionally, suffix can modify the root's syntactic category and its meaning (Lingga et al., 2021:354).

2.3 Derivational Morphemes

According to Lieber (2009:33), Derivative words are new lexemes generated with prefixes and suffixes on a base, and the process by which they are formed is called derivation. Fitria (2020:146) states that derivational morphemes are used bound morphemes to create new words or words that belong to a different grammatical category from the base word. Fromkin, et al. (2014:48) states that a grammatical class can be different in the derived words. Based on Fromkin's theory, there are four forms of word category changes in derivation words, as follows:

- a. Noun Forming – the derived words that change into noun. Fromkin states the categories that can change to a noun are Verb to Noun and Adjective to Noun. For instance, *investor* (verb to noun) and *possibility* (adjective to noun).
- b. Verb Forming – the derived words that change into verb. The category that shift to a verb is only Noun to Verb such as *enjoy*.
- c. Adjective Forming – the derived words that change into adjective. The categories that alter to an adjective are Noun to Adjective and Verb to Adjective. For example, *lucky* (noun to adjective) and *wonderful* (verb to adjective).
- d. Adverb Forming – the derived words that change into adverb. The only one category can modify to adverb is Adjective to Adverb such as *honestly*.

III. Research Method

To analyze the types of derivational morpheme and the category changed of derivational morpheme, this paper used qualitative descriptive method. Yusuf (2014:328) states that qualitative research seeks meaning and explain a phenomenon. The researcher collecting the data by taking several steps. The first step is finding out the short video on YouTube. Second, watching the video Jack Ma's Speech on Motivational2Study and Alibaba Group YouTube channel. The next step is viewing the subtitle. Afterwards, identifying words that contained derivational morpheme also classifying into prefix and suffix in the video. Next, finding out the word category which has changed in the video. Lastly, the researcher summarized the entire data as a description.

IV. Results and Discussion

In morphology, derivation relates to the process of word-formation. Moreover, this research classified derivational morphemes into two types by inserting affix: prefix and suffix. The word categories changed in derivational morphemes consists of noun forming, adverb forming, verb forming, and adjective forming. In addition, the data has taken to analyze from the video Jack Ma's Speech uploaded on YouTube.

4.1 Prefixes

Prefix is concluded as bound morpheme that unable to stand alone. Prefix are always used at the start of words. There are three prefixes and three words category changed found in this research.

Noun Forming

Data 1

"Any mistake is an **income**, is a wonderful revenue for you"
(Minute 0:53)

From the data has taken, the derivational morpheme found is **income**. The word **income** is structured by two morphemes; **in-** + **come**. The morpheme **in-** is prefix and concluded as bound morpheme. Meanwhile the word **come** is the base word as free morpheme. The prefix **in-** has meaning; in or into.

When the word **come** and prefix **in-** are connected, it changed its meaning. The word **come** has meaning to move toward a particular person or place. Meanwhile, the word **income** has meaning a profit that is earned by people from doing work. Moreover, the word category **come** categorized as verb. When the word **come** insert prefix **in-** and become **income**, it changed the word category from verb into noun.

Verb Forming

Data 2

“**Enjoy** it, I mean, 25 years old **enjoy** the show, **enjoy** the show”

(Minute 0:12)

The derivational morpheme found in the data is **enjoy**. The word **enjoy** formed by two morphemes; **en-** + **joy**. The morpheme **en-** is prefix, it concluded as bound morpheme. Prefix **en-** always occur before the base word. However, the word **joy** is the base word as free morpheme. The prefix **en-** is forming verbs with the general sense or causes to something or people.

When the word **joy** and prefix **-en** are connected together, it changed its meaning. The word **joy** has meaning a feeling of pleasure or happiness. In addition, the word **enjoy** has meaning having a pleasure from something. Moreover, the word **joy** categorized as noun. When the word **joy** insert prefix **en-** and become **enjoy**, it changed the word category from noun into verb.

Adverb Forming

Data 3

“Because there is such a American model **already**”

(Minute 7:31)

From the data has taken, the derivational morpheme found is **already**. The word **already** contains of two morphemes; **al-** + **ready**. The morpheme **al-** is prefix and always occur before the base word. In addition, the word **ready** is the base word and concluded as free morpheme. The prefix **al-** literally means fully ready or all prepared.

When the word **ready** and prefix **-al** are linked together, it changed its meaning. The word **ready** has meaning prepared and arranged. Meanwhile, the meaning of the word **already** means something has happened before. Moreover, the word **ready** is categorized as adjective. When the word **ready** insert prefix **-al** and become **already**, it changed to the new word category from adjective into adverb.

4.2 Suffixes

Suffixes are affixes that must be placed to the end of words. There are four prefixes and four word categories changed found in this research.

Noun Forming

Data 1

“don't be scared of **failure**, of setbacks”

(Minute 9:02)

The derivational morphemes found is **failure**. The word failure contains of two morphemes; **fail** + **-ure**. The morpheme **fail** is free morpheme. In addition, the bound morpheme **-ure** is categorized as suffix. The suffix **-ure** has meaning a result of an action.

When the word **fail** and suffix **-ure** are connected, it changed its meaning. The word **fail** has meaning an unsuccessful action in fulfilling the goal. Additionally, the word **failure** has meaning a fact of not being successful. Moreover, the word **fail** categorized as verb. When the word **fail** insert suffix **-ure** and become **failure**, it changed the word category from verb into noun.

Verb Forming

Data 2

“And suddenly I **realized** complaining does not solve any problem”

(Minute 8:31)

The derivational morphemes found is **realized**. The word **realized** contains of three morphemes; **real** + **-ize** + **-ed**. The morpheme **real** is the base word and concluded as free morpheme. Moreover, the bound morpheme **-ize** is categorized as suffix. Suffix **-ize** means to cause or to become.

When the word **real** and suffix **-ize** are connected, it changed its meaning. The word **real** has meaning actually exist or not imaginary. Additionally, the word **realize** has meaning bring into existence or cause to become real. Furthermore, the word **real** categorized as adjective. When the word **real** insert suffix **-ize** and become **realize**, it changed the word category from adjective into verb. At last, the morpheme **-ed** attached as a result of past tense form.

Adjective Forming

Data 3

“So that's... the money we raised, we're very **thankful**”

(Minute 6:33)

From the word **thankful**, found the derivational morpheme. The word **thankful** consists of two morphemes; **thank** + **-ful**. The morpheme **thank** is the base word and concluded as free morpheme. On the other hand, the bound morpheme **-ful** is grouped as suffix. The suffix **-ful** means quality of something.

When the word **thank** and suffix **-ful** are connected, it changed its meaning. The word **thank** has meaning express the appreciation to a person. Meanwhile, the word **thankful** has meaning being pleased or being grateful. Moreover, the word **thank** categorized as verb. When the word **thank** insert suffix **-ful** and become **thankful**, it changed the word category from verb into adjective.

Adverb Forming

Data 4

“**Honestly**, we all graduate from the very poor schools.”

(Minute 9:27-9:29)

The derivational morpheme found the word **honestly** from the data. The word **honestly** involved of two morphemes; **honest** + **-ly**. The morpheme **honest** is the base word concluded as free morpheme. In addition, the bound morpheme **-ly** is grouped as suffix. The suffix **-ly** means in a certain manner; to a certain degree.

When the word **honest** and suffix **-ly** are connected, it changed its meaning. The word **honest** has meaning showing the rightness or fairness. Meanwhile, the word **honestly** has meaning to express a truthful. Moreover, the word **honest** categorized as adjective. When the word **honest** insert suffix **-ly** and become **honestly**, it changed the word category from adjective into adverb.

V. Conclusion

Based on the research, the researcher identified two types of derivational morpheme by inserting affix, namely suffix (37 data) and prefix (13 data). Based on the result of the research, it can be concluded that suffix occurs the most in the Jack Ma's speech. In addition, the rarely type found in the research is prefix.

Moreover, there are four word categories changed in derived words, namely noun forming, verb forming, adjective forming, and adverb forming. In prefix, noun forming (4 data), verb forming (4 data) adverb forming (5 data) and adjective forming is not found in the data. In addition, in suffix, the four word categories changed completely found in this research. Noun forming (18 data), verb forming (4 data), adjective forming (10 data), and adverb forming (5 data). Based on the result, the noun forming from the prefix and suffix occurs the most in the research and the least word category changed in prefix and suffix is verb forming.

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