

An Analysis on Derivational Morphemes in the Joe Biden's Inauguration Speech

Ummi Yuliani, Regina, Endang Susilawati, Sudarsono, Luwandi Suhartono

UNIVERSITAS TANJUNGPURA PONTIANAK

Correspondent Email: ummiyuliani@student.untan.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This research aims to identify the most dominant type of derivational morphemes and the formation process of derivational morphemes found in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech. This research was a descriptive study. The researcher used documents to collect the data. The corpus of this research was the transcript of the inauguration speech by Joe Biden. The data were collected from the official website "The White House". Then, the data were sorted out of the corpus. This research used open coding and focused coding to analyze the data. The writer used the theory of Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams to analyze the most dominant type of derivational morphemes and Koltai's theory to analyze the formation process of derivational morphemes. The findings of this research found that the most dominant type of derivational morphemes found in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech are suffixes with 147 data out of 158 data. The formation processes of derivational morphemes found are noun formation, verb formation, adjective formation, and adverb formation. Noun formation becomes the most dominant formation process with 107 data out of 158 data. This research covered two types of derivational morphemes and four formation processes of derivational morphemes as a discussion for further linguistic study on morphology, especially derivational morphemes.

Keywords: *Derivational Morpheme, Inauguration Speech, Joe Biden, Types and Formation Process*

INTRODUCTION

English is one of foreign languages that is officially taught in Indonesia and becomes one of the subjects taught to students from elementary school to college level. Learning English as a foreign language aims to equip students with the ability to communicate at an international level. Some students may encounter difficulties in learning a foreign language that is not their native language. One of the most significant difficulties is when they find unknown words. In every language, there is a structure in the arrangement of words which is known as morphology. In order to solve the problems, students should learn morphology.

Morphology is one of the linguistic study fields. According to Lieber (2016), morphology is the study of word formation, as well as the ways new words are formed in different languages around the world, including how word forms change based on how they are used in sentences. Word is the most essential and fundamental thing to learn when

mastering a language. By studying the structure of the word, learners can unlock multiple meanings of words and deepen their understanding of vocabulary. Morphology is also known as morpheme which is defined as the smallest part of a language that gives meaning.

Furthermore, Lieber (2016) states that there are two types of morphemes; free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme which can be joined with other morphemes and it can stand alone as a word while bound morpheme cannot stand alone as a word. In other words, it must be attached to another morpheme to form a word. In the word “powerful”, the word “power” is a free morpheme and the suffix “ful” is a bound morpheme. A free morpheme can be a root or base. Root is the basic part of a word and it can appear on its own while base is a word form that can be attached to other morphemes. For example, the word “development” has the base “develop”. In bound morpheme, there is a term called affix. An affix is a bound morpheme that is joined before (Prefix), after (Suffix), within (Infix), or to the beginning and end (Circumfix) of a root or stem to form a new word. Affixes can be in the form of inflectional or derivational.

Derivational is a process of adding affixes to root or base words. Hamawand (2011, p. 9) defines derivational as the morphological process of forming a new word from an existing one by the addition of a bound morpheme. For example, the word “player” is formed by adding the suffix “er” to the word “play”. Derivational focuses on the meaning of a word. For example, the suffix “-or” in the word “creator”. This word has the base word “create”. When the word is given suffix “-or”, it gives the sense of “someone who does something”. Therefore, the suffix forms a new word meaning “someone who creates something”.

Speech is an activity of speaking in public to provide an opinion or description of a matter. It is a form of communication carried out to convey various information to the general public. Speech also can be said to be the process of conveying thoughts orally in front of an audience or listener. A good speech will leave a good impression on those who hear it. In this research, the researcher used the inauguration speech of the President of the United States, Joe Biden.

At the beginning of 2021, to be precise, January 20, 2021, the American people have a new leader. Joe Biden was elected as the forty-sixth president of the United States. On the day of his inauguration, Joe Biden made his first speech after being sworn in as president. Joe Biden raised the theme of unity in his speech and encouraged the American people to reunite. Biden’s call was based on the turmoil that emerged during the election process until congress confirmed Joe Biden’s victory.

President Joe Biden is undoubtedly one of the most well-known persons in the world. The researcher is interested in the speech because it is a powerful speech for the American nation. In addition, the statement was witnessed by all American citizens, so the content of the speech must pay attention to each word structure clearly. Besides, we might enhance our understanding of derivational morphemes. Hearing other people speak can help us build a morphological process. Thus, by analyzing the derivational morphemes identified in the Joe Biden’s inauguration speech, it may help us learn and identify new words and certainly will increase our vocabulary and its meaning.

Studying morphology is important in relation to the previous statement. It can increase second language learners' vocabulary comprehension and make them recognize vocabulary items intentionally and incidentally. Moreover, students can also encounter new words, which is very useful for those who are learning English as a foreign language. By having extensive knowledge of morphology, students are equipped not only with language skills but also better language analysis skills. Thus, the researcher wants to understand how words are formed, especially in Joe Biden's speech.

For example, one of sentences that contains a derivational morpheme found in the transcript of the speech by the researcher is, "We will press forward with speed and urgency, for we have much to do in this winter of peril and possibility". This sentence contains two derivational morphemes, urgency and possibility. First, the word urgency as noun comes from adjective urgent and suffix -cy. Urgent (adjective) + -cy -> Urgency (noun). So, the suffix -cy changes the word class adjective into noun. Then, the word possibility as noun in this sentence comes from the base word possible and suffix -ity. The word possible is an adjective. Possible (adjective) + -ity -> Possibility (noun). In this case, it also changes the class of word from adjective to noun. This change of word class into noun is also known as noun formation.

Some previous research on derivational morphemes was also relevant to this research. The first research was conducted by Maulidina, Indriyani, and Mardewi (2019) entitled "Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Jakarta Post". The research's goals were to find out which words were formed by derivational morphemes, which words were formed by inflectional morphemes, how the specified word was formed, and what sort of transformation was discovered. The finding of this study showed that there were 8 words of derivational morpheme and 29 words of inflectional morpheme. From the research, it was known that not all the types of derivational morphemes were found, as well as inflectional morphemes.

Another research also entitled "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News from Tempo.Co" was conducted by Fitria (2020). The research aimed to know the derivational and inflectional morphemes and to know the functions of morphemes in the selected news from Tempo.co. The finding of this study showed that both derivational and inflectional words were found in 357 words. There were 97 words of derivational morpheme and 260 words of inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are the most dominant morpheme found in Tempo.co. The research concluded that inflectional morphemes are only to identify the grammar, not to produce new words or form words with grammar (lexeme) that are different from the previous words.

These previous researches have the same objectives to find the derivational and inflectional morpheme. This research has similarities with those researches but it has objectives to know the derivational morphemes used in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech. Therefore, the researcher conducted a research entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Morphemes in the Joe Biden's Inauguration Speech". This research was descriptive qualitative research that aims to investigate the morphology roles in Joe Biden's speech

METHOD

In this research, the researcher conducted a descriptive-qualitative method. Qualitative research is a form of social inquiry that tends to adopt a flexible and data-driven research design, to use relatively unstructured data, to emphasize the essential role of subjectivity in the research process, to study a small number of naturally occurring cases in detail, and to use verbal rather than statistical forms of analysis (Hammersley, 2013). It aims to determine the phenomena experienced by the research subject which is analyzed and described in the form of words.

In collecting the data, the researcher used documents. According to Rose, McKinley, and Baffoe-Djan (2020), documents in linguistics research are concrete data that presents socially, culturally, and historically contextualized messages. It involves anything that can be read and contains a message with practically unlimited research opportunities. The researcher used the transcript of the speech as the research data. The transcript is taken from the official website "The White House". This transcription of speech is called corpus. Corpus is a study based on examples of language usage in real life (McEnery & Wilson in Hongyan, 2018). In this research, the researcher sorted out the data out of the corpus. Then, the researcher observed the data by identifying which data belongs to derivational morphemes. The researcher focused on the derivational morpheme which consists of prefix and suffix. The purposes are to describe the most dominant type of derivational morphemes and the formation process found in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech.

To analyze the data, the researcher used coding. Coding is a process of identifying themes in qualitative data by reading the transcripts for multiple times until the researcher has a good understanding of what themes appear (DeCarlo, 2018). According to Esterberg (2002), there are two types of coding: open coding and focused coding. The steps are as follows:

1. Open Coding

In open coding, the researcher read through all of the transcripts several times. After that, the researcher coded the data that is derivational morphemes based on types of morphemes and its formation process. Then, the researcher sorted out the data from corpus that has been coded to the table of data representation. The last step is categorizing the sorted data into separate tables based on the formation process.

2. Focused Coding

After a few sessions of reading the transcript and identifying the codes, the researcher moved to focused coding. In this stage, the researcher counted the percentage of the data found and interpreted the data. This stage aims to describe the data that has been categorized in open coding and explain the formation process. When the list of codes

is completed with a description and its formation process, finally the researcher rechecked the data and ensured that the steps were consistently applied throughout the transcript.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The data result showed that there were two types of derivational morphemes found in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech. The speech contained 158 words that have derivational morphemes. They were 11 prefixes and 147 suffixes. The affixation was analyzed using morphology theory by the researcher. The researcher also used the Oxford Dictionary to help determine the roots and parts of speech while analyzing derivational morphemes in order to prevent making a mistake. The following is the percentages of derivational morphemes found in the speech.

Table 1: Types of Derivational Morphemes Found in the Speech

No.	Derivational Morphemes	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Prefixes	11	6.96%
2.	Suffixes	147	93,04%
Total		158	100%

As represented in the table 1, it showed that there were two types of derivational morphemes found in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech. Based on the table, suffixes are the most dominant type of derivational morpheme found in the speech. The least is prefixes.

The following is the types of prefixes found in the speech.

Table 2: Lists of Prefixes

No	Prefix	Word	Total
1	re-	resolve (3), restore (2), rebuild	6
2	dis-	disagree, disunion	2
3	un-	uncivil	1
4	in-	indivisible, inequity	2
Total			11

It can be seen from the table above that there are 11 prefixes found in the speech. The 11 prefixes can be categorized into 4 types: *re-*, *dis-*, *un-* and *in-*. The prefix *re-* is found in 6 words, they are *resolve* (3), *restore* (2), and *rebuild*. The prefix *dis-* consists of 2 words: *disagree* and *disunion*. The prefix *-in* also consists of 2 words: *indivisible* and *inequity* while the prefixes *un-* only occur in one word, *uncivil*. In total, there are 11 prefixes.

The following is the types of suffixes found in the speech.

Table 3: Lists of Suffixes

No	Suffix	Word	Total
1	-er	speaker, leader (4), prayer (4), worker, forebearer	11
2	-ed	distinguished, hallowed, trusted	3
3	-n	American (18)	18
4	-cy	democracy (11), urgency, decency	13
5	-al	renewal, survival, political, national (2), personal	6
6	-ous	precious, riotous, prosperous	3
7	-ence	violence (3), presence, resilience, silence	6
8	-ation	foundation, proclamation, demonization	3
9	-ful	peaceful, painful	2
10	-ly	uniquely, silently, deadly, clearly, especially, finally, merely	7
11	-less	restless	1
12	-ic	optimistic, systemic	2
13	-ion	constitution (3), emancipation, depression, devotion, obligation, unfolding, generation, conviction	10
14	-th	strength (3)	3
15	-ice	service (2)	2
16	-ity	possibility (2), unity (8), reality, opportunity, security (2), responsibility (2)	16
17	-ing	challenging, making, leading, shouting, exhausting, raging (2), marching, swearing, competing, accounting, testing, cascading, healing	14
18	-ness	business, bitterness, boldness, darkness, greatness, goodness	6
19	-ial	racial (2)	2
20	-ism	extremism (2), terrorism, racism (2), nativism	6
21	-acy	supremacy	1
22	-ment	resentment, disagreement (2)	3
23	-red	hatred	1
24	-lessness	lawlessness, joblessness, hopelessness	3
25	-ish	foolish	1
26	-or	protestor	1
27	-ably	peaceably	1
28	-ance	tolerance	1
29	-en	broken	1
Total			147

It can be seen from the table above that there are 147 suffixes found in the speech and they are categorized into 29 types. They are suffixes *-er, -ed-, -n, -cy, -al, -ous, -ence,-*

ation, -ful, -ly, -less, -ic, -ion, -th, -ice, -ity, -ing, -ness, -ial, -ism, -acy, -ment, -red, -lessness, -ish, -or, -ably, -ance and -en. The suffix -n becomes the most dominant suffix found in the speech which appeared 18 times. Followed by the suffix -ity which is found in 16 words and the suffix -ing which is found in 16 words.

There were four formation processes found in the Joe Biden’s inauguration speech. They were noun formation in 107 words, verb formation in 6 words, adjective formation in 38 words, and adverb formation in 7 words. The following is the percentages of formation processes found in the speech.

Table 4: Formation Processes of Derivational Morphemes Found in the Speech

No.	Formation Processes	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Noun Formation	107	67.72%
2.	Verb Formation	6	3.80%
3.	Adjective Formation	38	24.05%
4.	Adverb Formation	7	4.43%
Total		158	100%

As represented in the table 4, it showed that there were four formation processes of derivational morphemes found in the Joe Biden’s inauguration speech. Based on the table, noun formation is the most dominant formation process found in the speech. The second is adjective formation, followed by adverb formation. Verb formation becomes the least formation process found in the speech.

There were 107 occurrences of noun formation process found in the speech. Those words are derived from the base verb, adjective, and noun to form a noun. The processes are grouped into verb to noun, adjective to noun, and noun to noun. Adjective formation process occurred in 38 words. Those words are derived from the base noun, verb, and adjective to form an adjective. The processes are grouped into noun to adjective, verb to adjective, and adjective to adjective. While in adverb formation process, there were 7 occurrences. Those words are derived from the base noun and adjective to form an adverb. The processes are grouped into noun to adverb and adjective to adverb. The least process was found in verb formation process, which occurred in 6 words. Those words are derived from the base adjective and verb to form a verb. The processes are grouped into adjective to verb and verb to verb.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the research, there were 158 derivational morphemes found in the Joe Biden’s inauguration speech. They consist of two types of derivational morphemes: prefix and suffix. There are 11 occurrences of words with prefixes and 147 occurrences of words with suffixes. The percentages of types of morphemes found in the

speech are 6.96% of prefixes and 93.04% of suffixes. With the total of 158 derivational morphemes found, suffixes become the most dominant type of derivational morpheme found in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech.

In this research, the researcher found that there were four formation processes in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech: noun formation, verb formation, adjective formation, and adverb formation. The four formation processes are categorized into 10 processes of derivations. In noun formation, there are 46 of verb to noun, 28 of adjective to noun, and 33 of noun to noun. In verb formation, there are 1 of adjective to verb and 5 of adjective to verb. In adjective formation, there are 20 of noun to adjective, 12 of verb to adjective, and 6 of adjective to adjective. In adverb formation, there are 1 of noun to adverb and 6 of adjective to adverb. The total data of occurrences and percentages of each process is 107 of noun formation (67.72%), 6 of verb formation (3.80%), 38 of adjective formation (24.05%), and 7 of adverb formation (4.43%). With the total of 158 derivational morphemes found, noun formation is the formation process that occurred most in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech.

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