



Derivational Morpheme in “Khanh Vy Tran’s Speech On TEDx Talk” Talk Show

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ABSTRACT

A TEDx Talk is an extremely fascinating talk show since it serves as a platform for speakers to convey excellent, well-developed ideas in under 18 minutes. The research’s purpose was to find out the derivational morpheme found in “Khanh Vy Tran’s Speech on TEDx Talk” talk show” and also describe the lexical changes happened of the derivational morpheme found. The researcher used several theories about the derivational morpheme and the lexical changes to support the research as example from Fromkin, Yule and Katamba. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method to analyze and to describe the collected data. The researcher used the video of Khanh Vy Tran’s speech which was downloaded from YouTube and transcribed into transcript as the core data of the analysis. To support the analysis, the researcher used the Oxford dictionary and articles related to the topic. As the result, the researcher found total of 39 words of derivational morpheme. The derivational morpheme was divided by its suffix based on the lexical changes attached of the words, and it was found that 18 words in verb into noun category, 12 words in adjective into adverb category; 2 words adjective into noun category, 1 word adjective into adjective category, 3 words in noun into adjective category, and 3 words in noun into noun category. It could be concluded that the derivational morpheme in the speech was highly used by Khan Vy Tran.

KEYWORDS

Morpheme; Bound Morpheme; Derivational Morpheme; TEDx Talk.

ABSTRAK

A TEDx Talk adalah acara bincang-bincang yang sangat menarik karena berfungsi sebagai platform bagi para pembicara untuk menyampaikan ide-ide yang sangat baik dan berkembang dengan baik dalam waktu kurang dari 18 menit. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui morfem derivasional yang terdapat dalam “Pidato Khanh Vy Tran di TEDx Talk” Talk Show” dan juga mendeskripsikan perubahan leksikal yang terjadi pada morfem derivasional yang ditemukan. Peneliti menggunakan beberapa teori tentang morfem derivasional dan

KATA KUNCI

Morfem; Morfem Terikat; Morfem Turunan; TEDx Talk.

perubahan leksikal untuk mendukung penelitian ini, seperti dari Fromkin, Yule dan Katamba. Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan data yang terkumpul. Peneliti menggunakan video pidato Khanh Vy Tran yang diunduh dari YouTube dan diolah menjadi transkrip sebagai data inti analisis. Untuk mendukung analisis ini, peneliti menggunakan kamus Oxford dan artikel yang terkait dengan topik. Hasilnya, peneliti menemukan total 39 kata yang terindikasi sebagai morfem derivatif. Pengelempokan morfem derivasionalnya dibagi berdasarkan sufiksnya yang terkait oleh perubahan leksikal yang melekat pada kata tersebut, dan ditemukan bahwa 18 kata dalam kategori Verb menjadi Noun, 12 kata dalam kategori Adjective menjadi Adverb; 2 kata dalam kategori Adjective menjadi Noun, 1 kata dalam kategori Adjective tetap, 3 kata dalam kategori Adjective menjadi Noun, dan 3 kata dalam kategori Noun yang tidak berubah (tetap). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa morfem derivasional dalam tuturan tersebut sangat banyak digunakan oleh Khan Vy Tran dalam pidato ini.

INTRODUCTION

In morphology, there is one thing that really matters in order to know the words, that is morpheme. In general, morphemes are divided into two types. First is free morpheme and the second is bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a word that usually find and use in our daily life unconsciously. Two basic types of morphemes are used in building words. First, morphemes with richer lexical “vocabulary” are called lexical morphemes or lexemes. The lexemes as usually refers as free morpheme also. The term “richer lexical” means it has own meaning without adding it up and can stand alone, i.e., study, book, walk, and so on; but could add up more meaning by attach it with another morphemes. On the other hand, morphemes that contribute mainly grammatical information or indicate relationships between the lexemes are called grammatical morphemes. The grammatical morpheme included in bound morpheme that can form a new word.

In the process of forming the new words, there are generally lexical changes from the lexemes produced of the derived words. As the example before, the words “assignment” which derived from “assign” involves the lexical changes from the word class. Assign is classified as verb which categorize as an action or activity, while “Assignment” is classified as noun which is a thing and act as object. This difference could lead into misunderstanding, if people who find in daily life practices do not have right information or knowledge regarding this problem.

In this video, the speaker was doing the speech in a talk show event named TEDx Talk, which is an event run by a non-profit organization and specialize in doing a conference or

talk show about technology, research, humanity and many more. Next, the researcher chose Khanh Vy Tran, the speaker in this video talk show, who is a Vietnamese and Khanh Vy Tran is neither a native nor a decent of an English speaker. The fact that English language is not the speaker's mother tongue, so it must be the speaker's efforts to learn about the language first and then, the speaker can use the language fluently. Also, this video also blown up lately in 2021 because Khanh Vy Tran is one of the influencers nowadays who spreads the positive value and influence for young people. The formulation of the problem in this research which answered in the analysis chapter. The formulations were as follows 1) What were the derivational morphemes which found in "Khanh Vy Tran's Speech on TEDx Talk" Talkshow? and 2) What were the lexical changes happening from the derivational morphemes that found in "Khanh Vy Tran's Speech on TEDx Talk" Talkshow?

Morpheme

In morphology, there are several terms in it. So, based on the following topic, it would be more focus in the term of morpheme. Morpheme generally refers to the smallest meaningful unit in language. Morphemes are the minimal linguistic units which brings lexical or grammatical meaning (Booij, 2005). In addition, Katamba (in Giyatmi, 2019) defines that morpheme refers to the smallest, inseparable unit of semantic content or grammatical function which the words were made up by. To sum up, a morpheme cannot be divided into smaller parts; in addition, a morpheme carries meaning and grammatical information such as plurality and tense pattern. For examples, the word books are composed of book + -s. Book is a noun and -s is a suffix for plurality. Both book and -s cannot be broken down any further and both of them carry their own meaning, so book and -s are morphemes. Other one represents semantic such as past tense (the -ed in walked).

There are several types of morphemes depends on how they are formed in a word. The following explanation presents the four main categories of which morphemes can be placed. First of all, morpheme is classified according to whether they are free morpheme or bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as a word. It has independent meaning without adding it up (Lieber, 2009). In classifying morphemes in terms of where it is allowed to appear, it was found that they fall into two major groupings (Katamba, 2004; Katamba 1993; Some morphemes are capable of occurring on their own as words, while without needs for adding other morphemes to pronounce it. The main important thing that this does not mean a free morpheme should be appear alone; because as the explanations before, if another morpheme added, another word will appear within a new classification in it. Opposite with free morpheme, bound morpheme is a morpheme which cannot stand alone and needs another morpheme to lie on. Katamba (in Giyatmi, 2019) stated that bound morphemes cannot be used as independent words and only allowed to pair within other morphemes by the word combination. Booij (2005) stated "Bound

Morpheme is a morpheme that cannot function as a word on its own". With means, a bound morpheme is a morpheme that does not function as a word by itself, and a bound morpheme cannot independently form a modified word. Since bound morphemes are the result of free morphemes, it needs a free morpheme to form new invention words. From the explanation before, it can be concluded that bound morpheme is has to be tied with another morpheme in order to show the grammatical features in a word. As example, the word "books" as from the Oxford Dictionary, it is composed of the word "book" which is a free morpheme and then attached with a bound morpheme -s to show plural form of word "book", "walked" that consist of the root word "walk" + -ed for indicating past, and none of these single bound morpheme forms are never pronounced on their own by the speaker of English. In other hand, morphemes combine in certain patterns as it can take place in where it puts or called affixes and suffixes. In example, "book" and - s combine to form books, and "memory" and - ize combine to form memorize. The - s and - ize are known as affixes, which are part of words an additional element placed at the beginning or end of a root, stem, or word that never exists as words before, and always attached to some other morpheme. Adverbs are words used to provide more information about the actions and events (slowly, suddenly). To sum up from several explanations, the researcher conclude that Bound Morpheme is a dependent morpheme which needs to be attached to another morpheme to form a new meaning of a word.

Derivational Morpheme

Derivational morpheme is always found everywhere as in the process when using English vocabulary, as example of the word are teacher, groomer, singer, and so on Derivational morphemes occurred as the beginning (prefixes) or end of a word (suffixes). In derivational morphemes, derivational itself is a process of producing a new English word throughout the word formation (Yule, 2010; Wulandari 2014). As example, the derivation process can be seen from the word "replay" which derived from word "play" (by adding prefix re-), that brings new meaning from the word before "play" (to do something) become "replay" (means to do something over again). The term refers to this word formation called derivational morpheme whether the other term shows grammatical function called inflectional morpheme. There are even more bound grammatical differences in the set of morphemes. Words that have no meaning in themselves and must always be paired to have meaning are called bound grammatical morphemes and are commonly known as affixes. Affixes are generally divided into inflectional affixes and derivative affixes. Derivational affixes occur when a morpheme that changes the category of a word class after adding on the base word or the morpheme may not change the base word class either, while the inflectional affixes just adjust the word form and the meaning of the case word (Payne in Sutarman, 2017).

Fromkin et al., (2014) stated that bound morphemes like –ify and –ation are called root morpheme or stem, a new word with a new meaning could be derived after pairing the morpheme with the base word. The addition of –ify in word clear ‘clarify’ means to make clear and the addition of -ation in word ‘clarification’ means the process of making a clarify. The result of adding -ify and -ation in its word is called derivational morpheme because it brings new definition of the base words. In another example, beautiful is in adjective word classes but when adding –ly into it, it turns into beautifully, and the word classes also changed into adverb. The addition of a derivational affixes to a root produces a new word with one or more the following changes: (i) A phonological change: clear: clearly, photograph: photography, electric: electricity, (ii) An orthographic change to the root: crazy: craziness, happy: happiness, (iii) A semantic change which may be fairly complex: event: eventual, post: postage, recite: recital, (iv) A change in class of words: beautiful (adjective): beautifully (adv).

There are also some derivational affixes don not cause a change in grammatical class, example friend with adding the suffix -ship will not change the class of word which means the word “friend” and “friendship” is still in the same class, noun class. Here is the list of the categorization of derivational morphemes by Fromkin (2014, pp 45). Compounding is a process of combining of lexical categories (noun, verb, adjective, or preposition) to create a large word and the resultant meaning is new or different from its element (Srijanto in Wulandari, 2014) “Greenhouse” is one of the examples of compounding. The word “greenhouse” consists of words “green” and “house” which have their own each different meaning. Thus, after being combined in greenhouse, this word has new meaning and category.

Regarding to this research, several studies have been conducted in terms of bound morpheme that relevant with the research. First, Kay and Adnyani (2021), entitled “A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Bound Morpheme in Magena Language: A Language Spoken in Central Sumba Regency”. Kay and Adnyani analyzed about the derivational morpheme in Magena Language using Morphological analysis. The aim of the study was to identify the morphological of derivational bound morpheme in Magena Language and to find out the functions of Morphological of derivational bound morpheme in Magena Language. The result of Kay and Adnyani’s research showed that derivational bound morpheme in Magena language has their own character and usage with their own function. The similarity between this research and Kay and Adnyani research was aimed to indentify the derivational morpheme but the difference lied on the source of the data, which the researcher’s source of data was the speech video and the other one was from five informants of Magena.

Next, Rugaiyah (2018) with title “Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes: A Morphological Analisis”. Rugaiyah analyzed and described the category of inflectional

and derivational morphemes found in Reading Texts of 2013 Curriculum English Textbook for the X Grade of Senior High Schools Published by Ministry of Education and Culture. The similarity between this research and Rugaiyah's research was aimed to identify the derivational morpheme but the difference placed on another analyzed morpheme which is inflectional morpheme. The result of Rugaiyah's research was there were derivational affixes used in the data but there were not inflectional morphemes found in it. Also, the source of the data was different, which the researcher's source of data was the speech video and Rugaiyah's source of data was the Reading Texts of 2013 Curriculum English Textbook for the X Grade of Senior High Schools Published by Ministry of Education and Culture.

Lastly, research by Rezeki and Sagala (2019) entitled "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes". This research was focused in morphological analysis which aimed to analyze the use of derivational and inflectional morphemes in the song lyric "A Thousand Years" by Christina Perri. The result of Rezeki and Sagala's research showed that there were 2 words used derivational morphemes –ly consist of 2 words and 57 words were used inflectional morphemes –s plural, -s third singular person present tense, -ed past tense, -ing progressive and –er comparative. The similarity between this research and Rezeki and Sagala's research was aimed to identify the derivational morpheme but the differences lie on another focused of the research which was inflectional morpheme. Also, the source of the data was different, which the researcher's source of data was the speech video and Rezeki and Sagala's source of data was song lyrics by Christina Perri entitled "A Thousand Years".

METHOD

The descriptive qualitative research used in this research with details; qualitative as the method and descriptive as the design. Descriptive method is a kind of research method using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting them, and finally drawing conclusion (Arikunto, 2013). Descriptive research was chosen because it is based on the research problem; the objective of this research is going to describe any bound morphemes that uttered by Khanh Vy Tran in her speech on TEDx Talk. On the other side, qualitative methods are methods in research that use data sources in the form of written text or spoken words, as well as their nature and behavior (Moleong, 2006; Sugiyono, 2009). This research used a qualitative method because this research used data sources in the form of spoken which is the speech video conducted by Khan Vy Tran in TEDx Talk.

Source of Data

The primary data is the data that has been directly collected without changed the innate sources, has not been published yet, reliable, authentic and objective (Kabir, 2016). The primary data of this research was the video of "Khanh Vy Tran's speech TEDx Talk" Talk Show" entitled "Challenge Yourself to Step Out of The Norm." This video was published

April 28th 2021 on YouTube as the platform for publishment. The video consisted of 16 minutes and 47 seconds long and it equipped with automatic subtitles. While, the secondary data source is preexisting source that have been collected for a different purpose or by someone other than the researcher (Given, 2008).

Technique of Collecting Data

According to Kabir (2016), the process in collecting the data generally divided into qualitative method or quantitative method. Bowen (cited Rizkia, 2019) stated that document analysis is an activity in reviewing or evaluating documents (printed form and electronic form) with systematic procedure. In this research, the researcher applied these steps to collect the data needed. Firstly, the researcher used observation and document technique by transcribed the audio in the speech into the transcript document from the audio form. Next, the researcher observed again the transcript document audio to find the derivational morpheme. Then, below listed the following step in collecting the data: 1). Watching the video several times while hearing any words that might contain bound morpheme in the video. 2). Making transcript from the video and matching up the transcription to the video. 3). Reading the entire transcript and highlighting all of the words that contain derivational morpheme. 4). Listing all of the found morphemes into the morpheme types and reread the transcript again to make sure there are no words with bound morpheme left.

Technique of Analyzing Data

In this research, the researcher was doing the process of inspecting, cleansing, and transforming the data so it could meet the goal of discovering the needed information for the research (Salkind, 2013) also managing the data, organizing, categorizing (Moleong, 2006). Finally, the researcher could get the result and conclusion of the research. In other words. the researcher used on analyzing the data by doing the following steps: 1). Gathering then identifying each word that contains derivational morpheme. 2). Classifying and grouping the derivational morpheme based on the types and function. 3). Determining the lexical changes and meaning of the derivational morpheme found in the video.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The following explanation were derivational suffixes found with the meaning and the derivation process. It is in line with the statement of Yule (2010), that derivational affixes occur when a morpheme alters the category of a word class after adding on the base word, or the morpheme may not modify the base word class at all. Based on the research analysis, the researcher found six changes of lexical category with total of 37 words in the selected data of Khanh Vy Tran's Speech on TEDx Talk. Below the researcher explained the lexical changes happened in the speech.

Derivational Morpheme Found in "Khanh Vy Tran's Speech on TEDx Talk" Talk Show"

In this research, the writer analyzed the data from the video and the researcher found 39 words which contained the derivational morpheme. Here the researcher listed the words with the derivational morpheme.

Table 1. List of Derivational Morpheme Found in “Khanh Vy Tran’s Speech on TEDx Talk” Talk show

No	Words	Types of Derivational Morpheme		Lexical Changes		Meaning Change
		Prefix	Suffix	Yes	No	
1	lecturer		✓		☺	✓
2	exactly		✓	✓		✓
3	education		✓	✓		✓
4	security		✓	✓		✓
5	information		✓	✓		✓
6	impossible	✓			☺	✓
7	likely		✓	✓		✓
8	graduation		✓	✓		✓
9	communication		✓	✓		✓
10	necessarily		✓	✓		✓
11	simply		✓	✓		✓
12	invitation		✓	✓		✓
13	entertainment		✓	✓		✓
14	quickly		✓	✓		✓
15	advice	☺	☺	✓		✓
16	singer		✓	✓		✓
17	healthy		✓	✓		✓
18	congratulations		✓	✓		✓
19	already	✓		✓		✓
20	determination		✓	✓		✓
21	decision		✓	✓		✓
22	influencer		✓	✓		✓
23	blindly		✓	✓		✓
24	diplomatic		✓	✓		✓
25	producer		✓	✓		✓
26	director		✓	✓		✓
27	probably		✓	✓		✓
28	disappointment		✓	✓		✓
29	really		✓	✓		✓
30	quietly		✓	✓		✓
31	softly		✓	✓		✓
32	validation		✓	✓		✓
33	therapist		✓		☺	✓
34	meditation		✓	✓		✓
35	judgment		✓	✓		✓
36	beautiful		✓	✓		✓
37	totally		✓	✓		✓
38	individuality		✓		☺	✓
39	diversity		✓	✓		✓

From the data provided before, the researcher collected and grouped the listed words into same category based on the lexical changes. Next, the researcher presented the words into its analysis by grouping the words into same lexical changes category. Here the researcher explained the results of the analysis below.

Verb

A verb word combined with suffix -ation can form a new word while it also changes the word class (lexical change) to a noun word. The suffix -ation usually added to give meaning state or quality of something. The researcher listed several words which were included in this criterion, such as:

Table 2. List of lexical change from verb into noun with suffix -ation

No.	Base word (verb) – Meaning	Attached Suffix	Noun – Meaning
1	Educate – To teach somebody over a period of time at a school, university, etc.	-ation	Education – process of teaching, training and learning, especially in schools, colleges or universities, to improve knowledge and develop skills
2	Inform – To tell somebody about something, especially in an official way	-ation	Information – facts or details about somebody/something
3	Graduate – To get a degree, especially your first degree, from a university or college	-ation	Graduation – the act of successfully completing a university degree, or studies.
4	Communicate – To share or exchange information, news, ideas, feelings, etc.	-ation	Communication – the activity or process of expressing ideas and feelings or of giving people information
5	Invite – To ask somebody to come to a social event	-ation	Invitation – a spoken or written request to somebody to do something or to go somewhere
6	Congratulate – To tell somebody that you are pleased about their success or achievements	-ation	Congratulations – a message congratulating somebody
7	Determine – To discover the facts about something; to calculate something exactly	-ation	Determination – the quality that makes you continue trying to do something even when this is difficult
8	Validate – To prove that something is true	-ation	Validation – the act of proving that something is true or correct
9	Meditate – To focus your mind, usually in silence, especially for religious reasons or in order to make your mind calm	-ation	Meditation – the practice of focusing your mind in silence, especially for religious reasons or in order to make your mind calm

Suffix -er

A Verb word combines with suffix -er also form a new word and it also changes the word class (lexical change) to a Noun word. A noun has been derived that bears an obvious agentive relation to the root: a singer sings, a violinist plays the violin, a magician performs magic, and a producer that produces something. The agentive meaning in these examples is expressed by five different suffixes (Lardiere, 2014) However, not all the affixes in above can attach freely to any root. The suffix -er, for example, can only attach to verbs (singer, smoker), while the suffix -ist attaches only to nouns or adjectives (violinist, cartoonist), and -ian attaches only to nouns, especially those of Greek origin (mathematician, politician)

Table 3. List of lexical change from verb into noun with suffix -er

No.	Base Word (Verb) – Meaning	Attached Suffix	Noun
1	Influence – The effect that somebody/ something has on the way a person thinks or behaves	-er	Influencer – A person or thing that influences somebody/ something
2	Produce – To grow or make something	-er	Producer – A person, a company or a country that grows or makes food, goods or materials
3	Sing – An act of singing	-er	Singer - a person who sings, or whose job is singing

Suffix -or

In this word, the suffix –or also used for forming nouns and denoting a person or thing performing the action of verb (bears agentive relation to the root). The suffix –or changes the lexical category from verb class to noun class. The researcher found 1 data that used this suffix

Table 4. List of lexical change from verb into noun with suffix -or

No.	Base Word (Verb) – Meaning	Attached Suffix	Noun
1	Direct – going in the straightest line between two places without stopping or changing direction	-or	Director – a person in charge of a film or play who tells the actors and staff what to do

Suffix -ment

Suffix –ment in a word can mean condition of, action, process or its result. Generally, it changes the class of the words from verb to noun, such as following 3 data found in the article:

Table 5. List of lexical change from verb into noun with suffix –ment

No.	Base Word (Verb) – Meaning	Attached	Noun
1	Judge – person in a court who has the authority to decide	-ment	Judgement – an opinion that you form about something after thinking about it carefully
2	Entertain – interest somebody or make somebody laugh in order to please	-ment	Entertainment – films, music, etc. used to entertain people: an example of this
3	Disappoint – to make somebody feel sad because something	-ment	Disappointment – the feeling of being sad because something has not happened or been as good, successful, etc. as you expected or hoped

Suffix -ion

The suffix –ion in Oxford Dictionary defines as for forming nouns which denotes to state of being or act of being (from verb to noun), state or quality of (adj to noun). After added a suffix –ion, the word changes to be a noun class. It is related to the theory (Fromkin et al., 2014) said a derivational morpheme changes the part of speech (verb to noun). The following are 1 word from the data found in the speech that used suffix –ion.

Table 6. List of lexical change from verb into noun with suffix –ion

No.	Base Word (Verb) – Meaning	Attached Suffix	Noun
1	Decide – To choose about the different possibilities that are available carefully	-ion	Decision – a choice or judgement after thinking and talking about what is the best thing to do

Phonological Derivation

Derivation is the process of creating separate word form but morphologically related words. Typically, but not always, it involves one or more changes in form with the example in this research as in prefixing. Another type of derivation, while not visible, is at least audible. It involves a change in the position of the primary stress in a word. (Delahunty and Garvey, 2010). In the data, the changing happens from the sound /z/ to /s/ while also brings the lexical change of the words with 1 result found.

Table 7. List of lexical change from verb into noun with phonological derivation

No.	Base Word (Verb) – Meaning	Phonetic Transcript	Noun	Phonetic Transcript
1	Advise – to tell somebody what you think they should do in a particular situation	əd'vaɪz - /z/	Advice – an opinion or a suggestion about what somebody should do in a particular situation	əd'vaɪs - /s/

To give more clear difference between the words change in verb into noun category, the researcher explained the application of several words within the sentences as example below.

Table 8. List of examples of found derivational words in the sentences.

No	Verb	Noun
1	Educate She educates a lot of people with her new insights.	Education: Education is one of the important aspects in life.
2	Influence Ariana Grande influences the world with her new breathy singing technique.	Influencer: People want to be an influencer nowadays.
3	Advise: Lila advised me that I should be more grateful for what I have right now.	Advice: Arthur asked Rachel for some advice for his thesis paper.

It can be seen that from the class of the word point of view, the “verb” words act as a verb with the base words. Later, after adding the several suffix (as in the example given), it transforms the base word into noun (education, influencer, advice) as it shows within the sentence above.

Adjective

Suffix -ly

The suffix *-ly* changes the source word to be an adjective after addition. Based on Oxford dictionary's definition, suffix *-ly* is for having the qualities of something or for recurring at intervals of something. Also, the suffix *-ly* is used for forming an adverb from an adjective that chiefly denoting manner or degree. Some introductory treatments of English grammar talk as if not just many but all adverbs end in *-ly*. There are total of 11 words contained suffix *-ly* in the data taken as explained below.

Table 9. List of lexical change from adjective into adverb with suffix *-ly*

No.	Base Word (Adjective) - Meaning	Attached Suffix	Adverb
1	Exact – correct in every detail	<i>-ly</i>	Exactly – used to emphasize that something is correct in every way or detail
2	Like – Similar to somebody / something.	<i>-ly</i>	Likely – having a good chance of happening or being something
3	Necessary – that is needed for a purpose or a reason	<i>-ly</i>	Necessarily – used to say that something cannot be avoided
4	Simple – easy to understand or do	<i>-ly</i>	Simply – used to emphasize how easy or basic something is
5	Quick – done with speed; taking or lasting a short time	<i>-ly</i>	Quickly – Fast, soon, after short time
6	Blind – not able to see	<i>-ly</i>	Blindly – without being able to see what you are doing
7	Probable – likely to happen, to exist or to be true	<i>-ly</i>	Probably – used to say that something is likely to happen or to be true
8	Quiet – making very little noise	<i>-ly</i>	quietly – in a way that makes very little noise
9	Soft – changing shape easily when pressed; not stiff or hard	<i>-ly</i>	Softly – in a pleasant and gentle way
10	Real – Something that actually existing or happening	<i>-ly</i>	Really – used to emphasize an adjective or adverb
11	Total – the amount or number after everyone or everything is counted or added together	<i>-ly</i>	Totally – completely

Suffix -al

The suffix *-al* changes the word from adjective class to adverb class. and 1 word with prefix *-al*. In Oxford's dictionary definition, prefix *-al* means a process or state of something. There is one word contained the prefix *-al* in the data as listed below.

Table 10. List of lexical change from adjective into adverb with prefix *-al*

No.	Base Word (Adjective) and meaning	Attached Suffix	Adverb
1	Ready – fully prepared for what you are going to do and able to start it immediately	<i>al-</i>	Already – before now or before a particular time in the past

The researcher explained the application of several words within the sentences to give more clear difference between the words change in adjective into adverb category by example below.

Table 11. List of examples of found derivational morphemes words in the sentences.

No	Verb	Noun
1	Necessary It is necessary to have your ID activated all the time.	Necessarily Clara said giving out money into solve problem did not necessarily solving the problem.
2	Quick Lily just took a quick shower.	Quickly He just got up and dressed quickly for the event.
3	Real This movie is based on the author's real-life experience.	Really Lately, the weather in here is really hot.

It can be seen that from the class of the word point of view, the “verb” words act as a verb with the base words. Later, after adding the several suffix (as in the example given), it transforms the base word into noun (education, influencer, advice) as it shows within the sentence above.

Adjective into Noun

Suffix -ity

The suffix –ity based on Oxford dictionary’s definition carries meaning for showing the quality or state of something. The suffix -ity changes the word class adjective into noun. There is one word contained suffix -ly in the data taken as explained below.

Table 12. List of lexical change from adjective into noun with suffix -ity

No.	Base Word (Adjective) and meaning	Attached Suffix	Noun
1	Secure – to obtain or achieve something, especially when this means using a lot of effort	-ity	Security – the activities involved in protecting a country
2.	Diverse – very different from each other and of various kinds	-ity	Diversity – a range of many people or things that are very different from each other

The researcher explained the application of several words within the sentences to give more clear difference between the words change in adjective into adverb category by example below.

Table 13. List of examples of found words in the sentences with suffix -ity

No	Verb	Noun
1	Secure Hanna makes sure that her children safe and secure in their room.	Security Paul hires a new security for his house.
2	Diverse The student in Monash University always a diverse blend of Asians, Australians, even Chinese people.	Diversity The university aims for its diversity of their student population.

It can be seen that from the class of the word point of view, the “verb” words act as a verb with the base words. Later, after adding the several suffix (as in the example given), it transforms the base word into noun (education, influencer, advice) as it shows within the sentence above.

Adjective into Adjective

There are several affixes which did not bring any lexical category change (which means the changing in the word class), but it changed the meaning of the word. In the data, there was one word that indicated as in the previous explanation. The word is showed below.

Suffix Im-

Table 14. List of lexical change from adjective into adjective with prefix -im

No	Base Word (Adjective) - Meaning	Attached Prefix	Adjective
1	Possible – that can be done or achieved	<i>im-</i>	Impossible – that cannot exist or be done

For the word possible, it means that can be done; that can exist; reasonable, while impossible means not possible or the contrast of the word “possible”. Here it can be concluded that the prefix *im-* adds the contrary meaning of the word source before and the word class from possible to impossible remain the same. It can be seen of its contrary meaning by this sentence, “Something impossible could be possible if people work for it”, which the class of word remains the same; adjective, but the meaning of the word are opposite.

Noun into Adjective

Suffix *-ful*

The suffix *-ful* based on the Oxford’s dictionary definitions is for having the qualities of; full of; or tending to something. The suffix *-ful* also changed the word class noun into adjective. Here listed one word contained the suffix *-ful*.

Table 15. List of lexical change from noun into adjective with suffix *-ful*

No	Base Word (Noun) - Meaning	Attached Suffix	Adjective
1	Beauty – the quality of giving pleasure to the senses or to the mind	<i>-ful</i>	Beautiful – having beauty; giving pleasure to the senses or to the mind

The difference of the meanings also showed within sentences in the table below.

Table 16. Example of found word in the sentences with suffix *-ful*

No	Base Word (Noun) - Meaning	Adjective
1	Beauty – The beauty of Indonesia is admired by a lot of people in the world.	Beautiful – Lula has a beautiful big green eye like her fathe.

Suffix -y

The suffix -y often added to convert adjective to adverb. Based on the Oxford’s Dictionary, suffix -y can indicate “state or quality of”. Here the researcher listed one word contained the suffix -y.

Table 17. List of lexical change from noun into adjective with suffix -y

No	Base Word (Noun) – Meaning	Attached Suffix	Adjective
1	Health – the condition of a person’s body or mind	-y	Healthy – having good health and not likely to become ill

The difference also can be seen within these sentences:

Table 18. Example of found word in the sentences with suffix -y

No	Base Word (Noun) - Meaning	Adjective
1	Health – Peter tries to keep his good health state to enroll the military.	Healthy – People need to eat a lot of healthy foods such as fruits and vegetables.

Suffix -ic

The suffix -ic added to a noun word to convert the word class into adjective. Based on the Oxford’s Dictionary, suffix -ic means performs the action from mentioned word. There is one word indicated -ic in the analyzed data.

Table 19. List of lexical change from noun into adjective with suffix -ic

No	Base Word (Noun) – Meaning	Attached Suffix	Adjective
1	Diplomat – a person whose job is to represent his or her country in a foreign country	-ic	Diplomatic – Connected with managing relations between countries

The difference also can be seen within these sentences:

Table 20. Example of found word in the sentences with suffix -ic

No	Base Word (Noun) - Meaning	Adjective
1	Diplomat – The president plans to meet all of the foreign diplomat.	Diplomatic – The ministry of Foreign Affairs agreed to establish full diplomatic relations with other countries.

Noun into Noun

There are several suffixes (as in the provided data; -r, -ist, -ity) added into words which did not bring any lexical category change (which meant the changing in the word class), but it changed the meaning of the word. There are 3 words found in the speech which categorized with the same word class (noun to noun) but changed in the word’s meaning.

Table 21. List of lexical change from noun into noun with suffix -r, -ist

No	Base word (noun) - meaning	Attached suffix	No
1	Lecture – Talk given for the purposes of teaching	-r	Lecturer – Person who gives the lecture
2	Therapy – Treatment of a physical problem or an illness	-ist	Therapist – Person who gives therapy

For the first two example, the suffix -r and -ist did not change the word class but it changed the meaning of the word. It started from the first definition of the word which defines an activity then to be changed into the agent of the activity (the person)

Table 22. List of lexical change from noun into noun with suffix -ity

No	Base Word (Noun) - Meaning	Attached Suffix	Noun
1	Individual – Any one human being	-ity	Individuality – All the characteristics that make a person different from others

The suffix -ity also did not change the word class but in contrast it adds new meaning to the word as explained in the table given. The difference of those words also can be seen within these sentences:

Table 23. List of examples of found words in the sentences

No	Base Word (Noun)	Adjective
1	Lecture – Mr. Harris gave out several lectures about arts on the yesterday’s class.	Lecturer – Hillary dreams to be a biology lecturer in the future.
2	Therapy – She is undergoing a therapy for her blood cancer.	Therapist – A beauty therapist offers a comprehensive range of treatments including facials, massages and its consultations.
3	Individual – The doctor carefully evaluates the individual symptoms of all the patients.	Individuality – Every person has different traits to express their individuality.

From the result above, the researcher summed up that firstly, the derivational morpheme contained from the “Khanh Vy Tran’s Speech Video on TEDx Talk” Talk show” as the data there are total of 39 words with affixes. The 39 affixes consist of 36 suffixes and 3 prefix. The type of derivational affixes was divided into the lexical changes category with first, Verb into Noun Category; consists of suffixes -ation (9 words), -er (3 words), -or (1 word), -ment (3 words), -ion (1 word), and phonetic lexical change (1 word). Secondly, Adjective into Adverb category; consists of suffixes -ly (11 words) and prefix al- (1 word), Adjective into Noun category with suffix -ity (2 word). Next, Adjective into Adjective Category which just bring the new meaning of the word without changing the lexical category was showed by prefix im- (1 word). In Noun into Adjective category with total of

3 words, consists of 1 word for each suffix, -ful (1 word), -y (1 word), and -ic (1 word). Next, Noun into Noun category which the same explanation for the same lexical category but adds new meaning was shown in the 3 different forms of word and also different suffixes as -r, -ist, and -ity.

As explained on the analysis before, it showed that the prominent derivational suffixes used in the speech was Adverb word which was subtracted from the Adjective category with 12 words that were added suffix -ly, but as a whole category change, the Verb into Noun Category was the large number of result with total of 18 words; consists of many suffixes used (-ation, -er, -or, -ment, -ion, and phonetic changes with /z/ to /s/).

CONCLUSION

The researcher found that from the total of 39 derivational morpheme contained categorized by the lexical changes from attached suffix was dominated by verb into noun category, with total of 18 words consisted of 5 suffixes (-ation, -er, -or, -ment, -ion, and phonological change). The other lexical changes were formed from verb into noun category with 18 words, adjective into adverb category with 12 words, adjective into noun category with 2 words, adjective into adjective category with 1 word, noun into adjective category with 3 words, and noun into noun category with 3 words. In conclusion, there are 6 categories of word class changed from the total of 39 words and brought up new meaning by its derivational morpheme as the result of the data analysis. For future researcher, it is also hoped that to develop other analysis on new data source with better technique to find new goal of research or other topics related to the morpheme, example the inflectional morpheme or derivational morpheme in compounding words. It is hoped that the future researcher could focus in those related topic, as it is still in the same field under the morpheme focus. Also, this thesis paper may be used as a reference about derivational morpheme linguistic study.

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