# AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN THE SPEECH OF PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA

Adam
*English Department University of Riau Kepulauan*
*adamedumy@gmail.com*

***Abstract***

*This research described the rules of morphology in the text of President Barack Obama's speech on the title Education in 2009. The purpose of this study were (1) to identify the types of derivational affixes in President Barack Obama's speech. (2) to find out the function of using the derivational suffix contained in President Barack Obama's speech. This study used qualitative research methods. The object of this study was the text of President Barack Obama's speech. The speech was analyzed using Fussel's theory, it's Affective Derivational. The Fusell's derivational augmentation theory is divided into 2 types, namely: Prefix and Suffix. Whereas the affixes derivational affix functions used Brinton's theory. The findings of this study were: there are two types of derivational affixes, namely: prefix and suffix . The prefixes found in speech were (a-), (dis-), (de-), (re-), (over-) while suffixes are -able, -ing, -ly, -er, -ant, -ion , -ity, -ive, -or, -ment, -al, -ness, -ed, -ate, -hood, -en, -y, -shi, -full. In this study, the derivational affix function found two functions, namely: class change (60) and meaning change (11).*

***Keywords:*** *Affixes, Derivational Affixes, Speech*

## INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the media to communicate in the world between one individual and another individual. Language is learned through linguistics. Linguistics is the science of language or science that makes language the object of study. In this research, the researcher would like to describe and focus on linguistic aspect, there is Morphology. According to Lieber (2009:2) Morphology is the study of word formation, includes the ways new words are coined the language world and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in the sentence. One part of morphology is morpheme. Morphemes are the smallest form in a language that have meaning of grammatical functions (Delahunty and Garvey, 2019:76). Structure analysis is an important part of studying morpheme. The structure of the analysis itself is an analysis called an affix (root, prefix and suffix) or better known as bound morpheme. The researcher chooses speech of President Barack Obama to analyze,

several reasons. First, the researcher wants to know derivational affixes that used in the speech of President Barack Obama. And second, the researcher wants to know which more dominant affixes between prefix and suffix is.

## Types of Affixes

According to Zapata (2007: 2) Affixes, are classified into affixes (morphemes and morphemes derivatives) and inflection affections (inflections and morpheme inflections).

## Derivational Affixes

According to Zapata (2007: 2) derivative affixes are morphemes that create (or derive) new words, usually by changing the meaning and / or parts of speech (ie, syntactic categories), or both, of those words attached.

## Types of Derivational Affixes

According to Fussell (2010:55) we can distinguish three types of affixes in terms of their position relative to the stem. An affix, which is attached to the front of the stem, called the prefix, and the affixes which is placed at the end of the stem, is called the suffix. According to Zapata (2007: 3) In English, derivative morphemes can be between a prefix and a suffix.

## Function of Derivational affixes

According to Brinton (2000:78) A derivational affix has one of two changing) or to change the meaning of the root (in which case, it is called class maintaining).

## METHODOLOGY

In this research the research method used descriptive qualitative. According to Kothari (2004: 37) Descriptive research is a non-hypothesis study. So that in research procedures, there is no need for a hypothesis. Data source in this research is the speech text of President Barack Obama on the title Education in 8 September 2009. Qualitative research involves non-numeric data. In collecting the data, there are some steps in doing the observation by the researcher; those are as follows: Find the speech text of President

Barack Obama, Read the speech text of President Barack Obama, and find all the words that containing derivational affixes. After data were collected, the researcher analyzed the data procedure related to the data analysis. In qualitative research the are three steps of data analysis, those are Data Reduction. In the first step or data reduction, the words which contained affixes were selected and classified based on derivational affixes that have into two groups they were suffix and prefix. While in the second step or data display, the derivational affixes which were found the function of the usage of words. Then a table and chart are made and analyze semantic classes of prefix found in the speech. Lastly, draw conclusion/ verification, The last step is drawing conclusion. The conclusion was drawn based on the results of the two steps before.

## RESULTS

In this study, the researcher would find the Derivational type; Prefix and suffix used by Fussell's theory, and the function of Derivational affixes used by Brinton's theory. This analysis aimed to answer the formulation is How are the usage of Semantic classes of prefix in the speech of President Barack Obama?"

**Data 1**

**Prefix *dis-***

*Discover (Verb)* → *(Dis-) + Cover (Verb)*

*Discover* is a class of verbs that has been combined with affixes, where the basic word from *Discover* is *Cover* which is a class of verbs. *Discover* is included in one type of derivational affixes, namely prefix because of the addition of prefix before the base word. The prefix is prefix that is placed or placed before the base word. The word *Discover* also belongs to one of the functions of derivational affixes, namely class maintaining which is class of words that does not change the word class if the addition of the prefix is done but changes the meaning of the previous word. Which is known as *cover* word is verb after the addition of the prefix *dis-*becomes the word *discover* which is a verb in which there is no change in the class of words from the previous

word but changes the meaning of the word. The word *discover* contained in President Barack Obama's speech text, namely:

*"And you have a responsibility to yourself to <u>discover</u> what that is."* (P9.L2)
The word *discover* in a sentence in a speech has a purpose that is easily

understood by the reader or researcher when reading the text of the speech. Which is the word *discover* means to find, who has the intention of finding related relationships that have responsibility to themselves. However, if the prefix *dis-* affix is removed, the *cover* word becomes a sentence *"And you have a responsibility to yourself to <u>cover</u> what that is."* The sentence can still be understood because the word *cover* means to cover so that the reader or researcher can still understand the meaning conveyed by the president in the speech because it eliminates the prefix while making the sentence contained the word *cover* can still be understood by the reader and does not make the reader confused because of changes in words in that sentence.

So by eliminating the prefix *dis-* affix on the word discover does not affect the speech sentence above because the meaning contained in the sentence can still be understood by readers and researchers.

**Data 2**

**Suffix *–ed***

*Found (Verb) + (-ed) → Founded (Adjective)*

*Founded* is an adjective class that has been added with affix where the basic word from *Founded* is *found* which is a class of verbs. The word *Founded* belongs to one type of derivational affixes, namely suffix. Which is Suffix is a bound morpheme which is after the basic words. The suffix used in the word Founded is Suffix *-ed.* The addition of the suffix *-ed* makes the word *Founded* included in one of the functions of derivational affixes namely Class changes. Which is known Class changing is a function of derivational affixes that change the class of words and meanings of basic words so as to produce new words. The word *Founded* comes from the word *Found*

which is a verb with the addition of the suffix *-ed* produces a new word namely *founded* which is an adjective. The addition of the suffix *-ed* to the word *Founded* not only changes the class of words of verbs to adjectives and produces new words but also changes the meaning of the basic words. *Founded* words contained in President Barack Obama's speech text as follow:

> *"Students who sat where you sit 20 years ago who <u>founded</u> Google, Twitter*
> *and Facebook and changed the way we communicate with each other."* (P35.L4)

The word *Founded* in the sentence data means to establish. The addition of the suffix *–ed* to the word *Founded* affects the meaning of the sentence. The addition of the suffix *-ed* explains how students who sat in your seat 20 years ago were the ones who founded Google. Suffix *-ed* the word *Founded* is a word that explains the purpose of the sentence so that it is easily understood and understood by readers or researchers. If suffix *–ed* is omitted in the word *Founded* to *Found* it also affects the meaning of the sentence. Eliminating suffix *-ed* changes the meaning of the word even though the meaning of the sentence changes, but the word still clarifies the meaning of the sentence is still in line with the discussion discussed in the sentence. Therefore, disappearing or not eliminating suffix *-ed* still influences the change of meaning of the sentence above, but disappears suffix *-ed* even though it changes its meaning, but it still remains in the context of the same discussion and does not change the meaning of the sentence far from before.

**Data 3**

**Prefix *de-***

*Deserve (Verb) → (De-) + Serve (Verb)*

*Deserve* is a class of verbs that has been combined with affixes, where the basic word of *Deserve* is *Serve* which is a class of verbs. *Deserve* is one type   of derivational affixes, namely prefix where the prefix is placed at the beginning or before the base word. *Deserve* is also one of the functions of derivational affixes, namely class

maintaining. Class maintaining is a function of derivational affixes that does not change the word class, but only changes the meaning of the word because of the addition of affixes to the basic word. *Deserve* is included in the class maintaining function because the word *serve* is a class of verbs after it is combined with prefix affixes to become *deserve* which is a class of verbs. The additions of the prefix de- to the word serve does not change the word class, but rather changes the meaning of the previous word. Deserve words contained in the text of President Barack Obama's speech, namely:

> *"Maybe you'll decide to stand up for kids who are being teased or bullied because of who they are or how they look, because you believe, like I do, that all kids <u>deserve</u> a safe environment to study and learn.* (P26.L6)

*Deserve* in the speech sentence above means feasible, where the placement of the right words makes the reader understand the meaning of the words conveyed through the sentence. However, if the prefix is de,-affixed to the word *deserve* are sentence. Because the meaning of *serve* means serving, making speech sentences removed, there will be changes in meaning that are not in accordance with the sound strange and making the reader or researcher confused about the meaning conveyed in the sentence "*that all kids <u>deserve</u> a safe environment to study and learn"*. Serving the environment, words that do not fit are placed in the sentence because the meaning contained is different. So by removing the prefix *de-* of *deserve* words very influential in the speech sentence above.

**Data 4**

**Suffix –*ly***

*Lonely (Adjective)* → *Lone (Adjective) + (-ly)*

*Lonely* is class of adjectives that have been added affixes where the basic word from *Lonely* is *Lone* which is an adjective class. The addition of affixes makes *Lonely* into one type of derivational affixes, namely Suffix. As you know, the basic word from *Lonely* is *Lone* which belongs to an adjective class with the addition of the suffix *-ly* does not change the word class of *Lonely* which *Lonely* belongs to as an

adjective class. However, generating new words and not changing the word class also changes the meaning of the word from the base word. *Lonely* words contained in President Barack Obama's speech text as follows:

*"There were times when I was <u>lonely</u> and felt like I didn't fit in."* (P16.L4)

The word Lonely in the statement above means that loneliness does not accompany. The addition of the suffix-*ly* to the above sentence makes it very easy for the reader or researcher to understand the purpose of President Barack Obama's words based on the above sentence. Additional fro suffix -*ly* is more directed to the meaning of loneliness so that the reader or researcher can immediately imagine what kind of loneliness is based on the context of the word *Lonely* from the sentence above. However, if suffix -*ly* is removed the meaning conveyed becomes different, even though the reader or researcher still understands the meaning, but the meaning contained is slightly different from the word using the suffix -*ly*. Therefore suffix –*ly* strongly influences President Barack Obama's speech, sentence above because by removing suffixes –*ly* in the word *Lonely* also changes the meaning of the sentence, because *Lonely* here is interconnected and greatly influences one word with another word in the sentence.

## DISCUSSION

In this part researcher would like to conclude that there are there were two types of derivational affixes, namely: prefixes and suffix. The prefixes found in the speech are (a-), (dis-), (de-), (re-), (over-) while suffix are le -able -ing, -ly, -er, -ant, -ion, -ity, -ive, -or, -ment, -al, -ness, -ed, -ate, -hood, -en, -y, -ship,-ful. In this research, the functions of derivational affixes found two functions, there are: class changing (60) and class maintaining (11). After analyze and get the result of this research , the researcher hopes that the research would provide a large knowledge in the field of Morphology, and could provide an understanding of Derivational Affixes. And also

could give a contribution to readers who want to increase their knowledge in the field

morphology and can be referred for who will prepare the thesis in the next period. The

researcher suggest for further researcher read and learn more about Derivational

affixes , developing derivational affixes used another theories to             analyze

Derivational affixes .

**REFERENCES**

Brinton, L. J. (2000). *The Structure of Modern English: A Linguistic Introductio (review)*. [e-book]. Retrieved March 22, 2019 from https://b-ok.acc/book/1265912/604e57

Delahunty, G. P., & James Garvey. (2010). *The English Language: from sound to sense*. [e-book]. Retrieved October 17, 2018 from https://b-ok.acc/book/940585/8fe9d5

Fussell, G., & Born, D. (n.d). *English Lexicology*. [e-book]. Retrived September 2, 2018 from https://studfiles.net/preview/5809158/page:17/

Kothari.C.R. (2004). *Research Methodology.* [e-book]. Retrieved July 1, 2019 from https://b-ok.acc/book/690061/75b0e4

Lieber, R. (2009). *Introducing Morphology*. [e-book]. Retrieved September 30, 2018 from http://b-ok.acc/book/1058060/90283c

Quirk, Randolph., et al. (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. [e-book]. Retrived July 23, 2019 from https://b-ok.cc/book/881935/0d4617