

MORPHOLOGY ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEMES ON YOUTUBE BBC NEWS

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ABSTRACT

Morphological process is a linguistic process that forms words. The process emphasized two main methods namely word formation and derivation. The derivation is used to form new words, by combining affixes. The derivational morpheme is added to the root of the word and generates new words and meanings. This research aims to explore derivational morphology in audio-visual mode. The data in this study was examined using morphological theories based on Fromkin's theory. This research used a descriptive qualitative method by observing and taking note of the transcript of videos and continued by analysing the data; the data sources were taken from YouTube videos of BBC news. The result shows ten types of derivational morphology; nine can be found, and one new type of derivational morphology has been discovered. This study implies not only the detailed morphological process of affix analysis but also the grammatical categories of words and meanings.

Keywords: BBC News; Derivational Morpheme; Morphology; Youtube

I. Introduction

Vocabulary is very influential in learning English. It is the language element that links the four language skills, including listening, speaking, reading, and writing in a foreign language learning. Vocabulary also plays an important role in one's foreign language learning and language proficiency as it is influencing how well a learner speaks, listens, reads, and writes (Richards & Renandya, 2002). Vocabulary is structured from words that have meaning and is used based on a particular setting. The structure of the word itself is studied by morphology.

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies word structures, especially regarding morphemes, the smallest language units. Morphology is about the structure of words and how words like dislike consist of smaller meaningful elements such as dis- and like (Bauer, 2007). This means that morphology is a way of studying words or morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest, meaningful, morphological unit in a language. Inflectional morphemes and derivational

morphemes are two main types of morphemes. Adding a derivational morpheme to a base adds meaning (Fromkin, V, Rodman, R, Hyams, 2014). That is, derivational morphemes generate new words and meanings. Thus, inflectional and derivational morphology is concerned with studying these two types of morphemes. This study only focuses on derivational morphology.

Regarding the morphology process, morphology cannot be separated into linguistic terms because grammatical forms are the most fundamental units (Rustamaji, 2015). Furthermore, adding affixed words will result in different grammatical meanings and categories. The word "good," for example, is an adjective. So, if you add the word "-ness" after the word "good," the adverb "goodness" is substituted. As a result, its process alters the form and meaning of words. The derivation is used in that morphological process to create new words by combining affixes. They change the basis of meaning. In many cases, derivational affixes change the syntactic category and meaning simultaneously, and sometimes the meaning can be predicted (Efransyah, 2019). Derivational morphology is the study of word-formation processes that occur in the lexicon. Derivational morphemes are lexically introduced. In the lexicon, there are rules which attach morphemes to stems and words to form new words.

The word formation and derivational morphology have been studied using various media as the primary data. (Siboro & Bram, 2020) in the Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's the Story of Rapunzel found that the most commonly used derivational morphology were suffixes. The four functions that came up were noun formation, adjective formation, verb formation, and adverb formation. Then, (Nisa, 2020) through her study on A Morphological Process of Derivational Affixes in Popular LINE Webtoon: The Annarasumanara found that the suffix "-ly," which is a derivational suffix, was the most dominant used. This study analysed the detailed morphological process of affix analysis and the grammatical categories of words and meanings. Besides that, (Mardewi, T, Maulidina, S, Indriyani, 2019) through their research on Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Jakarta Post showed that eight words were formed by derivational morphemes. From 8 data for an inflectional morpheme, there are 29 words, and each morpheme has its function and impacts on the meaning, class of word, or the grammatical function of the base word.

Furthermore, (Ratih & Gusdian, 2018) stated the most dominant word formation was affixation, and the most inefficient process was back-formation. This found through this study on Word Formation Process in New Words of the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) online from 2012 to 2016. Meanwhile, (Kusumawardhani, 2018) found the type of derivational morphology used in a narrative composition created by students. The most dominant type found was derivational nouns. However, these studies revealed the most used media to study derivational morphology through text mode. Therefore, this study focuses on researching broadcast media through the YouTube channel.

YouTube is one of the broadcast media to communicate with broader audiences. It conveys valuable information from a single source to a large one. It covers speeches, entertainment, interviews, daily news, etc. Daily news on YouTube could show something happening locally and globally to audiences in real-time. The news has developed from written text, audio-visual, visual, and pictures from its first introduction. Moreover, after years the internet has become the central aspect of life, and almost everything moves on it. Along with daily news on YouTube, it gives more paths to reach the audience globally by adding its channel to media online.

Therefore, the present study was conducted to answer the formulated research questions, departing from the description above and filling the gap. This study is analysed by researching the audio-visual mode and can answer how many derivational affixes are used in the video and the type of derivational affixes used in the video, which is based on Fromkin's theory, the derivational change of verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

II. Methods

This paper uses a descriptive qualitative method. According to (Creswell, 2012) qualitative research is collecting data based on words and analyzing it for description and themes using text analysis and interpreting the larger meaning of the findings. The research methodology in this study is divided into three categories: data source, method and technique of data collection, and method and technique of data analysis. The qualitative research method was applied in this study because the data source is non-numerical; qualitative research was used.

The data sources of this study were taken from a BBC News YouTube video entitled 'Families of Mariupol's last defending troops plead for their lives (7 May 2022) from *www.youtube.com* website with the link https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_cXOu4oU4IM and 'The bitter fight over abortion clinic protests' (18 May 2022) from *www.youtube.com* website with the link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hrf6BMeW4r4>. The data sources analysed in this research consist of the utterances used by the narrator.

The library research approach is used to analyse this study. The data was collected by taking note of the YouTube video's script. The following steps were used to collect the information. First, the video utilised as a data source was carefully studied. Second, find the derivational morphemes, and categorise them according to the document. The data were then fixed to the kinds and functions of morphological processes in the last phase.

The data in this study was examined using morphological theories. Based on the ideas in this study, a qualitative research approach is used. The data was picked by taking notes first. Second, the data were grouped into nouns to verb and adjective transpositions. The data were then evaluated using immediate components by employing brackets, which means that a word

may be broken down into its immediate constituents-morphemes, such as relaxation into base {boy} and suffix {-ish}.

III. Findings and Discussion

The data from both videos were classified and analyzed using the theory of (Fromkin, V, Rodman, R, Hyams, 2003), which the theory consists of ten patterns of derivational morphology: *noun to adjective, verb to noun, adjective to adverb, noun to verb, adjective to noun, verb to adjective, adjective to verb, noun to noun, verb to verb, and adjective to adjective*. Furthermore, the findings show only nine patterns can be found in the two videos after classifying the words to each pattern. Then, it is analyzed by finding the patterns and derivative them into the base and the affix.

Table 1. Patterns of Derivational Morphemes

Noun to Adjective			
Word	Base	Form	Meaning of Affix
Northern (Adj)	North (N)	{North} + {-ern}	{-ern} is an adjective suffix occurring with names of direction
Guilty (Adj)	Guilt (N)	{Guilt} + {-ty}	{-ty} is an adjective suffix to form adjectives nouns denoting state or condition
National (Adj)	Nation (N)	{Nation} + {-al}	{-al} to form adjectives from nouns or other adjectives.
Verb to Noun			
Word	Base	Form	Meaning of Affix
Operation (N)	Operate (V)	{Operate} + {-ion}	{-ion} is a word-forming element attached to verbs, making nouns of state, condition, or action.
Bombardment (N)	Bombard (V)	{Bombard} + {-ment}	{-ment} is a suffix of nouns, often concrete, denoting an action or resulting state.
Review(N)	View (V)	{Re-} + {view}	{re-} is a prefix that means back or again.
Adjective to Adverb			
Word	Base	Form	Meaning of Affix
Completely (Adv)	Complete (Adj)	{Complete} + {-ly}	{-ly} is added to adjectives to form adverbs that indicate the manner or nature of something.

Basically (Adv)	Basic (Adj)	{Basic} + {-ally}	{-ally} is used to form adverbs from certain adjectives.
Recently (Adv)	Recent (Adj)	{Recent} + {-ly}	{-ly} is added to adjectives to form adverbs that indicate the manner or nature of something.

Adjective to Noun

<i>Word</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Meaning of Affix</i>
Impossible (N)	Possible (Adj)	{im-} + {Possible}	{im-} is added to words; the words then negate the meaning of the initial word.
Difficulties (N)	Difficult (Adj)	{Difficult} + {- ty} + {-ies}	{-ty} indicates state, condition, or quality. {-ies} state the plural of the word.

Verb to Adjective

<i>Word</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Meaning of Affix</i>
Unverified (Adj)	Verify (V)	{Un-} + {verify} + {-ed}	{un-} to form words that have opposite meanings. {-ed} to form the past tense.

Adjective to Verb

<i>Word</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Meaning of Affix</i>
Aggravated (V)	Grave (Adj)	{Ag-} + {grave} + {-ed}	{Ag-} has meaning to “do” {-ed} to form the past tense.

Noun to Noun

<i>Word</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Meaning of Affix</i>
Murderer (N)	Murder (N)	{Murder} + {-er}	{-er} is added to some verbs to form nouns that refer to people or things that do that particular activity.

Verb to Verb

<i>Word</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Meaning of Affix</i>
Become (V)	Come (V)	{Be-} + {Come}	{be-} is a word-forming element of verbs and nouns from verbs, with a wide range of meanings.
Disagree (V)	Agree (V)	{Dis-} + {Agree}	{dis-} means not and the opposite of.

Adjective to Adjective			
Word	Base	Form	Meaning of Affix
Latest (Adj)	Late (Adj)	{Late} + {-est}	{-est} is used to form the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs
Medical (Adj)	Medic (Adj)	{Medic} + {-al}	{-al} to form adjectives from nouns or other adjectives.
Hardest (Adj)	Hard (Adj)	{Hard} + {-est}	{-est} is used to form the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs

From the above description can be known about the base, the form, and the meaning of the affix based on the theory. Here is the discussion of derivational morphology found in the videos.

Noun to Adjective

Northern

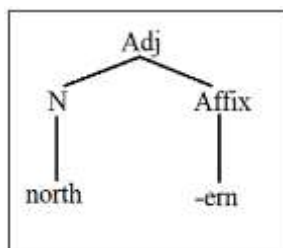


Figure 1. Noun to adjective. (*northern*)

Derivational noun to adjective means the word formed by root that the word class is a noun and get affix, which makes the word class change to adjective and has different meanings. From the data that was collected, the grammatical class of “*northern*” is an adjective derived from the class word noun {north} which shows one of the four compass points or cardinal direction. The word {north} got a suffix {-ern} that emphasises a direction of a place.

Guilty

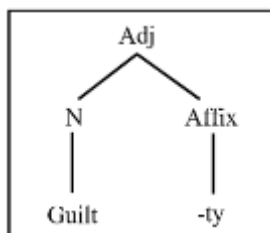


Figure 2. Noun to adjective. (*guilty*)

The grammatical class of “*guilty*” is an adjective derived from the class word noun {guilt}, which shows a feeling of shame or regret resulting from bad conduct. The word {guilt} got a suffix {-ty} that emphasizes a condition or feeling.

National

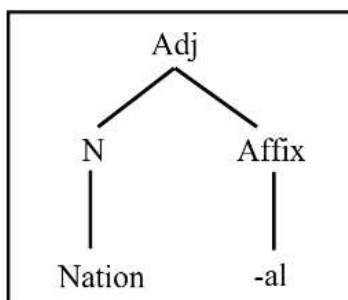


Figure 3. Noun to adjective. (*national*)

The grammatical class of “*national*” is an adjective derived from the class word noun “*nation*”, which shows the people living in a country with their own government. The word “*nation*” got the suffix “*-al*” which emphasizes an adjective form

Verb to Noun

Operation

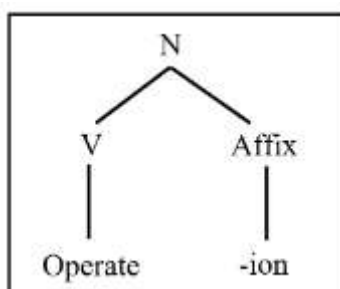
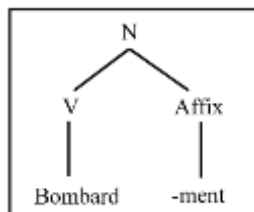
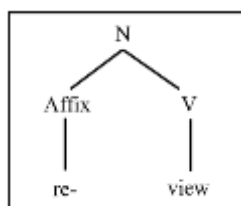


Figure 4. Verb to noun. (*operation*)

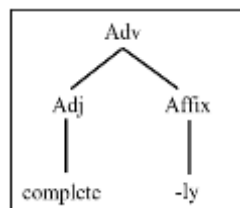
The derivational verb to a noun means the word formed by root that the word class is a verb and get affix, which makes the word class change to noun and has different meanings. From the data collected, the grammatical class of “*operation*” is a noun derived from the class word verb {operate}, which shows the work in action or has an effect. The word {operate} got a suffix {-ion} that emphasizes an action of work.

Bombardment**Figure 5. Verb to noun. (*bombardment*)**

The grammatical class of “*bombardment*” is a noun derived from the class word verb {bombard}, which shows the attack on a place with shooting or bombs. The word {bombard} got a suffix {-ment} that emphasises an action or resulting state.

Review**Figure 6. Verb to noun. (*review*)**

The grammatical class of “*review*” is a noun derived from the class word verb {view}, which shows continues to live or exist, especially despite the danger. The word {view} got the prefix {re-} that emphasises an action or resulting state.

Adjective to Adverb***Completely*****Figure 7. Adjective to adverb. (*completely*)**

The derivational adjective to an adverb means the word formed by root that the word class is an adjective and get affix, which makes the word class change to adverb and has different meanings. From the data collected, the grammatical class of “*completely*” is an adverb derived

from the class word adjective {complete}, which shows the work in action or has an effect. The word {complete} got a suffix {-ly} that emphasises an action of work.

Basically

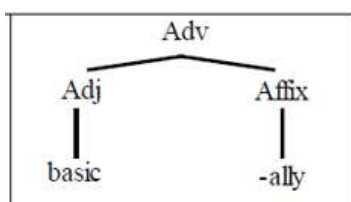


Figure 8. Adjective to adverb. (*basically*)

The grammatical class of "basically" is an adverb, particularly an adverb generated from the class word adjective. The suffix -ally was added to the word fundamental to produce adverbs from specific adjectives.

Recently

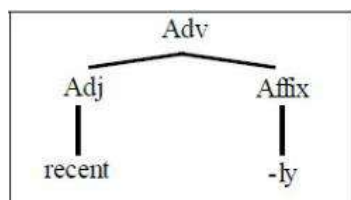


Figure 9. Adjective to adverb. (*recently*)

The derivational adjective to an adverb means the word formed by the root that the word class is an adjective and gets an affix, which makes the word class change to adverb and has different meanings. From the data collected, the grammatical class of "recently" is an adverb derived from the class word adjective {recent}, which is added to adjectives to form adverbs that indicate the manner or nature of something.

Adjective to Noun

Impossible

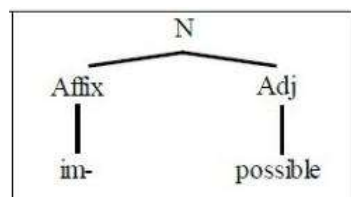


Figure 10. Adjective to noun. (*impossible*)

The word "impossible" is derived from the root "possible," which is prefixed with the prefix "im-". The word possible is a verb that indicates "anything that can happen or something capable of existing," yet the prefix dis- has a connotation that negates the preceding word's meaning. Thus, the term "impossible" refers to something that cannot be real or something or someone that is difficult to deal with.

Difficulties

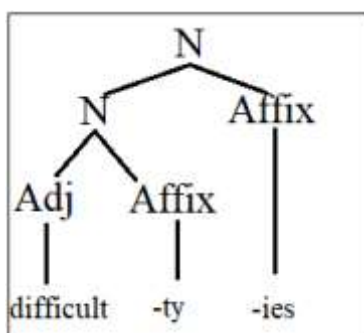


Figure 11. Adjective to noun. (*difficulties*)

The second type of data is the term "difficulties," which is produced from the root adjective "difficult", which signifies situation, condition, or quality, and the suffix "-ies", which states the plural of the word.

Verb to Adjective

Unverified

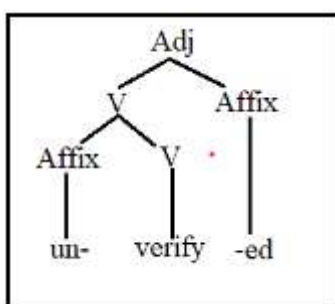
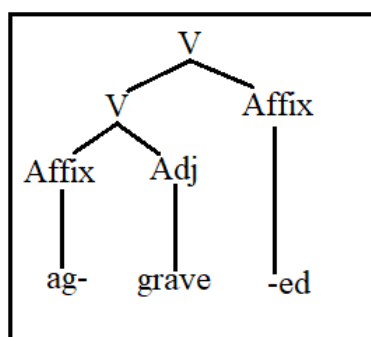
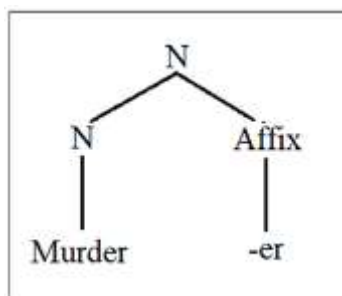


Figure 12. Verb to adjective. (*unverified*)

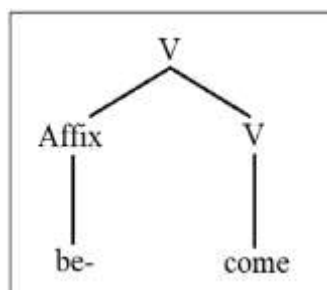
"Unverified" is a grammatical class of adjectives, specifically a verb derived from the class word adjective. The suffix "-ed" is used to create words with opposing meanings and to create the past tense.

Adjective to Verb***Aggravated*****Figure 13. Adjective to verb. (*aggravated*)**

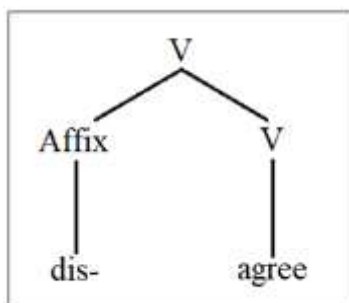
The grammatical class of "aggravated" is a verb formed from the class word verb adjective, which means "to do." The word grave was given the prefix {ag-} and the suffix +{-ed}, which constitute the past tense.

Noun to Noun***Murderer*****Figure 14. Noun to noun. (*murderer*)**

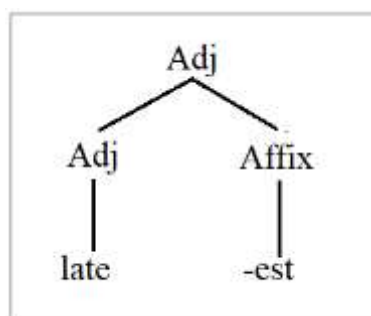
In derivational morphology, mostly the word attached with an affix, the grammatical class will shift to another word class; however, this is not always the case. Not all derivational morphemes will cause a change in grammatical class (Fromkin, 2003:87). From the data taken from the video, "murderer" is one of the examples of derivational morpheme that does not change grammatical class after getting attached with the affix. The root of "murderer" is {murder}, which means an act of killing a human being that broke the law; thus, it gets a suffix {-er}, which is added to some verbs to form nouns that refer to people or things that do that particular activity. Therefore, the word *murderer* means someone who commits something immoral, which is murder someone.

Verb to Verb***Become*****Figure 15. Verb to verb. (*become*)**

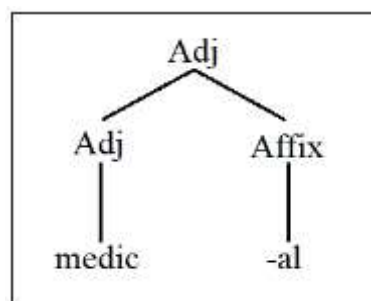
The *verb-to-verb* type is the same as the *noun-to-noun* type of derivational morpheme that does not change any grammatical class for the word; however, it still generates new meaning. The word “*become*” is one of the data that can be taken from video sources. The origin root is {come}, an act that makes someone move or travel to a place relatively near or familiar. The word gets added with the prefix {be-}, which functions as the element to make the word into verbs and nouns, and the meaning can be “about, cause, completely, and preposition.” Thus, the word {become} means that something will happen or begin to do something.

Disagree**Figure 16. Verb to verb. (*disagree*)**

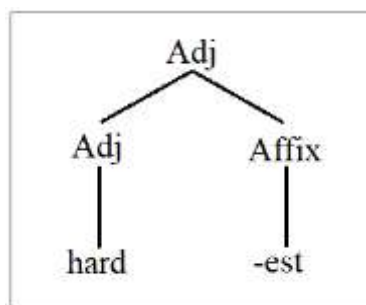
The word “*disagree*” comes from the root {agree} that gets a prefix {dis-}. The word {agree} is a verb, which means “have the same opinion on something,” while the prefix {dis-} has a meaning not and opposite of. Thus, {disagree} has the meaning of does not have the same or opposite opinion.

Adjective to Adjective***Latest*****Figure 17. Adj to adj. (*latest*)**

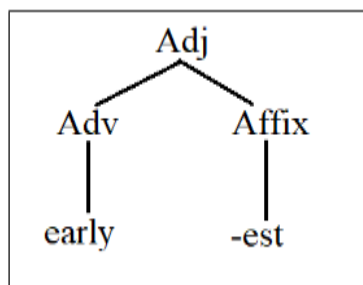
Adjective-to-adjective type is another pattern of derivational morpheme that does not through grammatical changing. The first data of this type is the word “*latest*,” which is an adjective with the meaning of the most recent date. It is formed from the root {late} adjective, in which the original meaning is doing or accomplishing something after the expected, appropriate, or usual time; and the suffix {-est}, which is used to form the superlative degree of adjectives and adverb.

Medical**Figure 18. Adj to adj. (*medical*)**

The second data of *adjective-to-adjective* type is “*medical*.” It is formed by the root {medic} and the suffix {-al}. The word class of {medic} itself can be an adjective or noun; however, according to the context of the video, the grammatical word of this word is an adjective, which the meaning of the word {medic} before added with the suffix is something related to medicine; thus, got added by suffix {al-}, which is used to form adjectives from nouns or other adjectives. Therefore, the word {medical} has to do with medical science or the treatment of illnesses and injuries.

Hardest**Figure 19. Adj to adj. (*hardest*)**

The third data is "*hardest*," which has the same feature as the first data, "*latest*". It is added with the same suffix {-est} used in the superlative degree of adjectives. The word "*hardest*" comes from the root {hard} and has several meanings, which can be a solid or not easily broken entity; or related with a force, strength, or endurance. Thus, {hardest} means the most solid entity.

Adverb to Adjective***Earliest*****Figure 20. Adv to Adj. (*earliest*)**

Adverb to adjective type is a new pattern of derivational morphology found in the video, which is not based on the theory of Fromkin. This pattern happened because of a grammatical class change from adverb to adjective. The word that was discovered is "*earliest*", which is an adjective. It is derived from the adverb {early} and got a suffix {-est}. The word {early} means do something or something happens before the expected or usual time, and the suffix {-est} shows a superlative degree. Therefore, "*earliest*" means something happens at a very beginning stage.

IV. Conclusion

There are two types of morphemes: inflectional morpheme and derivational morpheme. The derivational morpheme is added to the root and generates new words and meanings. The data in this study was examined using morphological theories based on Fromkin's theory, which has ten types of derivational morphemes: *noun to adjective*, *verb to noun*, *adjective to adverb*, *noun to verb*, *adjective to noun*, *verb to adjective*, *adjective to verb*, *noun to noun*, *verb to verb*, and *adjective to adjective*. In this study, the type that cannot be found was *noun to verb* type from ten types of derivational morphemes. From the source data, this study found: 3 data from *noun to adjective* type; 3 data from *verb to noun* type; 3 data from *adjective to adverb* type; 2 data from *adjective to noun* type; 1 data from *verb to adjective* type; 1 data from *adjective to verb* type; 1 data from *noun to noun* type; 2 data from *verb to verb* type; 3 data from *adjective to adjective* type. In addition, this study found a new type of derivational morpheme, which is an *adverb to adjective*. 1 data that can be found from this new type is the word "earlier".

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