

The Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Dwayne Johnson's Speech: Morphology Perspective

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Abstract

This research aims to discover the category of words that are taken from an object of speech. The researcher focuses on occurrence frequency and the process of words that have been used in the speech. This research applied a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher collected some words through the speech, and then continued to classify them into morphological analysis, specifically derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. The researcher employed the Victoria Fromkin theory to analyze the words and filter them into the derivational morpheme category and inflectional morpheme category. The results reveal the 48 words with 10 of them (21%) represent derivational morphemes. In the derivational morphemes, there are 2 words whose parts of speech do not change and 8 words that do. There are 38 inflectional morphemes (79%) that are divided into 8 categories. These 8 categories consist of 14 plural words, 9 progressive words, 8 past tense words, 2 superlative words, 2 possessive words, 2 third person singular words, and 1 past participle word

Keywords: Derivational; inflectional; speech

1. INTRODUCTION

Someone's purpose in studying English is not merely to comprehend the instruction of the language as a grammar but to obtain a great

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understanding of vocabulary. English vocabulary can be learned as early as the elementary level. English vocabulary is therefore essential in English acquisition (Hariadi, 2014). Vocabulary is vital and has a significant role in language skills such as listening, speaking, writing, and reading

Vocabulary enables someone to collect some of the important words from smaller lexical units and obtain a similar level of vocabulary knowledge in a simpler and adjustable manner. People can guess the meaning of unfamiliar words and whether or not the words have suffixes or prefixes. Moreover, the words they found could be progressive, possessive, past tense, or present. In fact, suffixes and prefixes change the meaning of the words.

To learn vocabulary, form and meaning are studied. It is essential to become competent in vocabulary because it is the basis of language. If the people are rich in vocabulary, it will be easier for them to understand the meaning of any words they have found. As vocabulary became the core of second language acquisition, students must possess a great amount of understanding on it

It is enticing to study vocabulary. It can explain the shapes that are presented by present fabric. Quoted by (Bauer, 2012) it have some meaning that linguistics is deal with knowledge to language whereas a significant role for branches of it is own such as phonetic, phonology, morphology, syntax, pragmatic, and semantic. In morphology, fabric is the subdivision of linguistics that is related to the form and shape. Hence, morphology is the study of morpheme, which means the smallest meaningful element of words that can be identified (Hamka, 2014). It also that morphology is a knowledge about learning morphemes (Aronoff, Mark and Fudeman, 2011).

Research on morphology has been widely discussed. (Sri Aryati, 2014) studied derivational and inflectional found in a novel by classifying the words. The results show that the words found in the novel are classified based on the part of speech, adjective, noun, and verb. Another point of view about morphology has been studied by (Rugaiyah, 2018) by reading a text of the tenth grade students. The results show that they found derivational morphemes, which consist of prefixes and suffixes, as well as inflectional morphemes in 3 categories of suffixes, namely noun suffixes, verb suffixes, and adjective suffixes.

Both research have explained that the object is taken from written text. In this research, the researcher would like to analyze the morphology of a video. The researcher analyzes derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme from a morphological perspective. From the issues have been explained, it comes to some questions: (1) what words that belong to derivational morphemes, and (2) what words that belong to inflectional morphemes.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Derivational Morpheme

A derivational morpheme can be used to create a word that belongs to a different part of speech (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2014). Morpheme creates new words and new meanings. Derivational morphemes can distinguish the word class such as; noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction. In order to represent the internal structure of words, it is necessary to go beyond identifying each of the component of morphemes, but also to classify these elements in terms of their contribution to the meaning and function of the larger word (Kalsum, Munawir, Nur Asizah, 2021). The root morpheme carries the major component of the word's meaning and lexical category. Therefore,

derivational morphemes consist of prefixes and suffixes. Some examples of prefixes are unhappy, discontinue, rethink. Meanwhile, the examples for suffixes are happiness, teacher, and treatment.

Additionally, derivational morphemes create new words by adding the base word or root (Allerton, 2016). The results of the derivational processes are derived words. Derivational morphemes can change the meaning of the root or base word. According to (Lieber, 2009) stated that derivational morphemes define new lexemes that are formed with prefixes and suffixes on a base that are often referred to as derived word. The word “happy,” for example, is an adjective. The adjective “happy,” if added by the suffix -ness becomes happiness, which is a noun. The researcher concludes that derivational morphemes are affixing. It can change the meaning of the base word and create a new one. The derivational morpheme has prefixes and suffixes. When derivational morpheme is added to the base of a word it may produce the changing in the part of speech or grammatical category of the word (Kolanchery, 2015).

For example, derivational morphemes can transform a word “friend” in the following ways: Noun will be Friendship, Friendliness, and Unfriendliness. In Adjective will have Friendly, Unfriendly, and Friendless. As a verb the word friend becomes Befriend.

Each of these words has different meaning than the base word of friend. The derivational morphemes have created a new word. The most important thing, by adding derivational morphemes, primarily a suffix, can change the form-class, from noun to adjective or noun to verb.

2.2 Definition of Inflectional Morpheme

Inflectional morpheme is a type of morpheme that does not change the root word's class. It also indicates a syntactic or semantic relationship between different words in a sentence. It usually occurs in morpheme

members with functional characters and word margins (Hazen, 2015). Therefore, morpheme affects the word and sentence and changes the meaning itself.

Another point of view from (Allerton, 2016) who explains that the inflectional morphemes do not substitute the word class of the base word. It affects the person, time, and process of an action in a sentence. Inflectional morpheme is the modification through affixation, internal change, or one of the processes to indicate the grammatical sub-class to which it belongs (Kalsum, Munawir, Nur Asizah, 2021). The base to which an inflectional morpheme is added is called a stem. The part of a word that exists before the addition of any inflectional morpheme, such as the word “worker” that is added by -s become workers, or the word “shift” that is added by -ed become shifted.

Therefore, inflectional morpheme is a word formation that expresses grammatical distinction. The inflectional morpheme performs certain grammatical functions such as singular, plural, the tenses, the person, and possessive. This type of morpheme does not change meaning and word class. From the data sources of Dwayne Johnson’ Speech such as days, things, heroes, stories, show that these words basically as singular. But it defines by grammatically added by an-s after the word would turn to plural as its functions.

3. METHODS

The researcher employed a descriptive qualitative method. (Ten Have, 2004) stated that a qualitative method is a form of research or a designated core searcher that collects and interprets data, making the researcher as much a part of the research process as the participants. (Auebarch & Silverstain, 2003) explained that this method is applied by

collecting and analyzing data, making the researchers getting into the process of the research as participants with the data they supplied.

The object discussion was taken from the speech video presented by Dwayne Johnson. The data is identified by focusing on the words spoken by Dwayne Johnson by categorized as derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes. The categorized is conducted based on Victoria Fromkin's theory. The researcher specified the data and studied some literature on morphology.

The next step, the researcher looked for several books and journals to assist the analysis process and to add some information regarding derivational morphology and inflectional morphology. Then, the researcher begins to watch the video of Dwayne Johnson's Speech. The researcher takes a note to continue to filter the words have been found into derivational and inflectional morpheme. Next, the researcher is explained the speech of spoken by Dwayne Johnson. Lastly, the researcher compiled the data that had been collected from the results based on Fromkin's theory.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Finding

The researcher used Fromkin's theory to analyze the derivational morpheme. There are two types of derivational morphemes, those that change the part of speech and those that do not. There are eight words that change the part of speech, and there are two words that do not change the part of speech. The total of Dwayne Johnson' speech is ten words.

Table 1. Word of Derivational Morpheme on Dwayne Johnson's Speech

<i>Types of Derivational Morpheme</i>	<i>Words Found on Dwayne Johnson' Speech</i>
Word that changes the part of speech	Wrestler Intimacy Eviction Thankfully Unconditionally Successful Valuable Professional
Word that cannot change the part of speech	Relationship Samoan

For inflectional morphemes, the researcher applied Fromkin's theory. There are 10 pieces of data which consist of 7 categories. There are 14 plurals, 9 progressives, 8 past tenses, 1 past participle, 2 superlatives, 2 possessives, and 2 third person singular words. Therefore, there are 38 inflectional morpheme words.

Table 2. Word of Inflectional Morpheme on Dwayne Johnson's Speech

<i>Types of Inflectional Morpheme</i>	<i>Words Found on Dwayne Johnson' Speech</i>
Plural	Days
	Things
	Emotions
	Daughters
	Heroes
	Parents
	Immigrants
	Stories
	Ribs
	Months
	Powers
	Concerts
	Events
	Matches
Progressive	Challenging
	Grieving
	Caring
	Trying
	Kicking
	Liking
Past Tense	Connecting
	Coming
	Wrestling
	Passed
	Buried

	Experienced
	Evicted
	Shared
	Splurged
	Needed
	Realized
Superlative	Greatest
	Biggest
Possessive	Mom's
	Somebody's
Third Person Singular	Heroes
	Stories
Past Participles	Meant

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Derivational Morpheme

5.1.1 Derivational cannot change the part of speech

Data 1: *"But we've got to realize that the relationship that I had with my dad was a relationship that was appropriate at that time. I felt that he was proud of me when I became successful in an industry that he had given his life to."*

The word "relationship" consists of the word relation + ship. The base word is *relation*, which is a noun, meaning "the way in which two or more things are connected." The suffix *-ship*, used to form a noun, means denoting a qualify or condition, status, office, or honor, a tenure of office, a skill in a certain capacity, or the collective individual of a group.

Data 2: *"My grandfather was a professional wrestler, too. And my dad, Rocky Johnson, is the Samoan wrestler".*

The word *Samoan* consists of *Samoa* + *n*. The base *Samoa* is a noun. It means "a group of islands in the southern Pacific Ocean, divided between American Samoa and the state of Samoa." The suffix *-n* means "made or consisting of something or resembling." After the word is added by the suffix *-n*, the word class stays as a noun that means a native. In accordance with the theory from Fromkin et al., a derivational morpheme does not cause a change in grammatical class (verb to verb).

5.1.2 Derivational that changes the part of speech

Data 1: *"My grandfather was a professional wrestler, too. And my dad, Rocky Johnson, is the Samoan wrestler".*

The word *wrestler* consists of *wrestle* + *er*. The word *wrestle* can be defined as "to fight somebody by holding them and trying to throw or force them to the ground, sometimes as a sport." The suffix *-er*, indicates a person or things that perform a specified action or activity. Thus, the part of speech changes to a noun that means "a person who takes part in the sport of wrestling."

Data 2: *"but there was an intimacy there and even at that level".*

The word *intimacy* is formed by *intimate* + *-acy*. The word *intimate* can be an adjective, verb, or noun. The word *intimate* means "to let somebody know what you think or mean." The suffix *-acy* is used to alter the noun and represent a person or thing acting as a verb. After the word *intimate* is added by the suffix *-acy*, the word turns into a noun.

Data 3: *"And that was an eviction notice on the door".*

The word *eviction* consists of *evict* + *ion*. The base word *evicts*, which is a verb, means "to force somebody to leave a house or land." The suffix *-ion* is used to form a state or product. The word means a resulting state or product. After being added the suffix *-ion*, the word changes to a noun.

Data 4: *"So he went quick. There wasn't a lot of suffering, thankfully. that's the tricky thing I think as we all go through this and we all lose loved ones, I think what I've realized in the past couple of weeks is it's good to explore these feelings. I'm feeling a little guilty and I didn't get a chance to say the things I wanted to say."*

The word *thankfully* is formed by combining the words *thank* + *ful* + *-ly*. The base word is *thank*, which is a verb meaning "to tell somebody that you are grateful for something." The suffix *-ful* shows an adjective. It can be used for having the qualities of something or recurring at intervals.

The suffix *-ly* is an adverb that represents manner or degree. After the suffix *-ly* is added, the word becomes an adverb.

Data 5: *"I want my daughters to know that I love them unconditionally"*

The next word that the researcher found is *unconditionally*. The word *unconditionally* is formed by combining the words *un* + *conditional* + *ly*. The base word is *conditional*. It is an adjective meaning a conditional offer or agreement that depends on something else being done. The prefix *un-* means a reversal of the action. After the prefix is added, the word class is not changed. Suffix *-ly* has been already analyzed in Data 1. When a suffix *-ly* is added, the word turns into an adjective. It means able to be, subject to, relevant to or by something or having the quality to do something. The word class of *conditional* is changed after the prefix *un-* and the suffix *-ly* being added, as it becomes an adverb.

Data 6: *"But we've got to realize that the relationship that I had with my dad was a relationship that was appropriate at that time. I felt that he was proud of me when I became successful in an industry that he had given his life to."*

The word *successful* consists of the words *success* + *ful*. The word *success* is a noun which means "the fact that you have achieved something that you want and have been trying to do or get." When it is added by the suffix *-ful*, the word class is changed to an adjective. The suffix *-ful* presents full of *success*. After the word is added by the suffix *-ful*, the word class becomes an adjective.

Data 7: *"there was such a valuable lesson out of this".*

The word *valuable* consists of *value* + *-able*. The base word is *value*, which can be a noun or verb. The *Value* as a noun means "about how much something is worth in money or other goods for which it can be exchanged." The suffix *-able* is used to form an adjective. The suffix means able to be, to be, subject to, relevant to or in accordance with

something, or having the qualification to do something. The word class of *value* is changed to an adjective after the suffix *-able* is added.

Data 8: “I wore it in the ring and a melee broke out, which always happens in the wild world of professional wrestling”.

The word *professional* is formed by combining the word *profession* + *al*. *Profession* means “a type of job that requires a certain training or skill, such as someone who likes to have to continue their high education.” The suffix *-al* is used to alter a noun to an adjective. The suffix means “connected with.” After the suffix *-al* is added, the word class of *profession* is changed to an adjective, which means doing something as a paid job rather than as a hobby.

Table 3. Derivational Morpheme on Dwayne Johnson’s Speech

Category		Word Found	Word Form
Words that cannot change part of speech	Noun to Noun	Relationship	Relation + ship
	Verb to Verb	Samoa	Samoa + n
		Wrestler	Wrestle + er
	Verb to Noun	Intimacy	Intimate + -acy
		Eviction	Evict + ion
Words that change part of speech	Adjective to	Thankfully	Thank + ful + ly
	Adverb	Unconditionally	Un + conditional + ly
		Successful	Success + ful
	Noun to Adjective	Valuable	Value + able
		Professional	Profession + al

Source: Dwayne Johnson’ Speech

5.2 Inflectional Morpheme

Data 1: “It’s challenging the past couple of days my father passed away on January 15th and we just buried him a few days ago and we all go through this

our own process of grieving and regret, and all these things and emotions that we go through."

From Data 1, the researcher found seven words that are inflectional morphemes. Those are *challenging*, *days*, *passed*, *buried*, *grieving*, *things*, *emotions*. The word *challenging* comes from *challenge* + *ing*. The word *challenge* could be a noun or verb. As a noun, it means a new or difficult task that tests someone's ability and skill. Meanwhile, as a verb, it means to test somebody's/your ability and skills, especially in an interesting way. In this case, the suffix *-ing* shows the manner of *challenge*. Meanwhile, the word *days* comes from *day* + *s*. It is a noun which means a period of 24 hours. The suffix *-s* represents the plurals of *day*. Moreover, the word *passed* is formed by combining *pass* + *ed*. The word *pass* as a verb means to test somebody and decide that they are good enough. The suffix *-ed* comes from the past tense of *pass*. Furthermore, the word *buried* comes from *bury* + *ed*. The word *bury* as a verb to place a dead body in the ground. The suffix *-ed* is used to form the past tense of *bury*.

In addition, the word *grieving* comes from *grieve* + *ing*. *Grieve* is a verb meaning to feel very sad, especially because somebody has died. The suffix *-ing* shows the process of *grieve*. Moreover, the word *things* comes from *thing* + *s*. It is a noun meaning a fact, an event, a situation or an action; what somebody says or thinks. The suffix *-s* marks the plural of *thing*. The word *emotions* come from *emotion* + *s*. It is a noun which means a strong feeling such as love, fear or anger, or the part of a person's character that consists of feelings. The suffix *-s* marks the plural of *emotion*.

Data 2: *"My Daughters taught me how to be more caring and more sensitive".*

In Data 2, there are two inflectional morphemes. Those are *daughters* and *caring*. The word *daughters* comes from *daughter* + *s*. It is a noun which means a person's female child. The suffix *-s* is used to denote the plural of *daughter*. Meanwhile, the word *caring* comes from *care* + *ing*. The word *care* can be a noun, or a verb. The noun *care* is a feeling of worry; something that causes problems or worries. The suffix *-ing* is added to indicate the process of *caring*.

Data 3: “It's greatest thing that I have ever experienced in my life.”

The words *greatest* and *experienced* are inflectional morphemes. The word *greatest* comes from *great* + *est*. It can be an adjective, adverb, and noun. The word *great* as an adjective means much more than average in degree or quantity. Meanwhile, as an adverb, it means very well within an informal context. The suffix *-est* is added to form the superlative of *great*. Meanwhile, the word *experienced* comes from *experience* + *-d*. It can be a noun or verb. The noun *experience* means an event or activity that affects you in some way. As a verb, *experience* means to have and be aware of a particular emotion or physical feeling. In this case, the suffix *-d* is used to form the past tense of *experience*.

Data 4: “I'm gonna do what my dad taught me and these other heroes, I'm gonna go build my body. So, we're never evicted again.”

From Data 4, the researcher found two inflectional morphemes: *heroes* and *evicted*. The word *heroes* comes from *hero* + *-es*. The suffix *-es* marks the plural of regular nouns. The word *hero* means a person who is admired by many people for doing something brave or good. The suffix *-es* has the same functions as the suffix *-s*, which is the plural form of *hero*. The word *evicted* consists of *evict* + *-ed*. The word *evict* means to force somebody to leave a house or land, especially when you have the legal right to do so. The suffix *-ed* is used to make the past tense and past

participle form of the regular verbs. The suffix *-ed* is added to form the past tense of *evict*.

Data 5: “Her mom’s parents were immigrants who came over from Cuba. It’s important that we’ve always shared those stories.”

In Data 5, there are five inflectional morpheme words. The word *mom’s* comes from *mom* + *’s*. It is a noun which means a mother. In this word, the suffix *’s* is used to indicate ownership. The word *parents* is formed by *parent* + *-s*. It is a noun which means a person’s father or mother. The suffix *-s* is used to represent the plural form of *parent*. The word *immigrants* comes from *immigrant* + *-s*. It is a noun which means a person who has come to live permanently in a different country from the one they were born in. The suffix *-s* represents the plural form of *immigrant*. The word *shared* comes from *share* + *-d*. It can be a verb or noun. The verb *share* means to have part of something while another person or other people also have part, whilst the noun *share* means one part of something that is divided between two or more people. The suffix *-d* is used to form the past tense of *share*. Lastly, the word *stories* comes from *story* + *-es*. It is a noun which means a description of events and people that the writer or speaker has invented in order to entertain people. The suffix *-es* has a similar function to suffix *-s*, which is to show the plural form of *story*.

Data 6: “The first thing I splurged on, so when I was a kid, in my mind, what is meant to be successful, it was a Rolex watch.”

From Data 6, the author found two words, which are *splurge* and *meant*. The word *splurge* comes from *splurge* + *-d*. It can be a verb or noun. The verb *splurge* means to spend a lot of money on something that you do not really need. In this case, the suffix *-d* is used to form the past tense of *splurge*. Meanwhile, the word *meant* comes from *mean* + *-t*. It can be a noun or adjective. The verb *mean* means to intend to say something on a

particular occasion. The suffix *-t* is used to form past participles, which is an irregular verb.

Data 7: *"you can see the tape I'm trying to get my rolex and somebody's like kicking me in the ribs while I'm trying to get it."*

In Data 7, the author found four words, which are *trying*, *somebody's*, *kicking*, and *ribs*. The word *trying* is formed by combining *try* + *-ing*. It can be a verb or noun. The verb *try* means to make an attempt or effort to do or get something. The suffix *-ing* is added to represent the manner of *try*. The word *somebody's* consists of *somebody* + *'s*. The word *somebody* is a pronoun meaning a person who is not known or mentioned by name. The suffix *-s* is used to represent the pronouns of *somebody*. The word *kicking* consists of *kick* + *-ing*. It could be a verb or noun. The verb *kick* means to hit somebody or something with foot. The suffix *-ing* is added to show the manner of *kick*. The word *ribs* is formed by combining *rib* + *-s*. The word *rib* can be a verb or noun. The verb *rib* means any of the curved bones that are connected to the spine and surround the chest. The suffix *-s* represents the plural form of *rib*.

Data 8: *"So, a few months later, the company made me the Intercontinental Champion. And then a month later we go into the annual biggest event."*

In Data 8, the author found two words: *months* and *biggest*. The word *months* comes from *month* + *-s*. It is a noun that means any of the twelve periods of time into which the year is divided. The suffix *-s* represents the plural form of *month*. Meanwhile, the word *biggest* comes from *big* + *-est*. The suffix *-est* is used to show the superlative of adjectives and adverbs, or to form the second person singular of verbs. The word *big* could be an adjective, adverb, or verb. The adjective *big* means large in size, degree, amount, etc. The suffix *-est* is added to form the superlative of *big*. Those

words proved the theory that an inflectional morpheme can refer to superlative.

Data 9: *“at that time, the powers that be thought, this is not going to work. And whatever reason, people are not liking you, and they are not connecting with you.”*

From Data 9, the author found three words: *powers*, *liking*, and *connecting*. The word *powers* comes from *power* + *-s*. It could be a noun or verb. The noun *power* means the ability to control people or things. The suffix *-s* is used to represent the plural form of *power*. The word *liking* comes from *like* + *-ing*. It can be a noun or verb. The word *like* means to refer to somebody or something that is considered as a type, especially one that is considered as good as somebody/something else. The suffix *-ing* is added to show the manner of *like*. Lastly, the word *connecting* comes from *connect* + *-ing*. It is a verb which means to notice or make a link between people, things, events, etc. The suffix *-ing* is added to represent the manner of *connect*.

Data 10: *Thank you, I needed this, I needed the love and this mana because I also realized is and I felt it coming in, is you go to The Rock concerts and events and wrestling matches, or anything.*

There are 7 inflectional morphemes found in Data 10:; *needed*, *realized*, *coming*, *concerts*, *events*, *wrestling*, and *matches*. The first word is *needed*. It comes from *need* + *-ed*. The word *need* could be a verb or noun. As a verb, it means to require something or somebody because they are essential or very important. The suffix *-ed* is used to form the past tense of *need*. The word *realized* comes from *realize* + *-d*. The word *realize* is a verb meaning to understand or become aware of a particular fact or situation. The suffix *-d* is used to make the past tense of *realize*. Meanwhile, the word *coming* comes from *come* + *-ing*. The word *come* can be a verb or noun. The verb *come* means to arrive somewhere in order to do something

or get something. The suffix *-ing* is added to indicate the manner of *come*. Additionally, the word *concerts* come from *concert* + *-s*. It is a verb, which means a public performance of music. The suffix *-s* is used to form the plural of *concert*. In addition, the word *events* come from *event* + *-s*. It is a noun meaning a thing that happens, especially something important. The suffix *-s* used to denote the plural of *event*. The, the word *wrestling* that comes from *wrestle* + *-ing*. The word *wrestle* is a verb which means to fight somebody by holding them and trying to throw or force them to the ground, sometimes as a sport. The suffix *-ing* is added to indicate the process of *wrestle*. Lastly, the word *matches* comes from *match* + *-es*. The meaning of the word *match* is a sport event where people compete against each other. The suffix is used to refer to the plural form of *match*.

Table 4. Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on Dwayne Johnson' Speech

No.	Category	Word Found	Word Form
1.	Plural	Days	Day + s
		Things	Thing + s
		Emotions	Emotion + s
		Daughters	Daughter + s
		Heroes	Hero + -es
		Parents	Parent + s
		Immigrants	Immigrant + s
		Stories	Story + -es
		Ribs	Rib + s
		Months	Month + s
		Powers	Power + s
		Concerts	Concert + s
		Events	Event + s
		Matches	Match + es

		Challenging	Challenge + -ing
		Grieving	Grieve + -ing
		Caring	Care + -ing
		Trying	Try + ing
2.	Progressive	Kicking	Kick + ing
		Liking	Like + -ing
		Connecting	Connect + ing
		Coming	Come + -ing
		Wrestling	Wrestle + -ing
		Passed	Pass + ed
		Buried	Bury + -ed
		Experienced	Experience + d
3.	Past Tense	Evicted	Evict + ed
		Shared	Share + d
		Splurged	Splurge + d
		Needed	Need + ed
		Realized	Realize + d
4.	Superlative	Greatest	Great + est
		Biggest	Big + -est
5.	Possessive	Mom's	Mom + 's
		Somebody's	Somebody + 's
6.	Third Person Singular	Heroes	Hero + es
		Stories	Story + es
7.	Past Participles	Meant	Mean + t

Source: Dwayne Johnson's Speech

6. CONCLUSION

From the aforementioned discussion, it can be concluded that derivational morphemes have two parts. Those are derivational

morphemes that cannot change the part of speech, which from the data consists of two words: *relationship* and *Samoan*. The derivational morpheme that changes the part of speech consists of eight words: *wrestler*, *intimacy*, *eviction*, *thankfully*, *unconditionally*, *successful*, *valuable*, and *professional*. It is 10 out of 48 words found, or 21% words, that represent derivational morphemes.

The inflectional morpheme contains 38 words which are divided into 8 categories. The plural category consists of *days*, *things*, *emotions*, *daughters*, *heroes*, *parents*, *immigrants*, *stories*, *ribs*, *months*, *powers*, *concerts*, *events*, and *matches*. In the progressive category, there are *challenging*, *grieving*, *caring*, *kicking*, *liking*, *connecting*, *coming*, and *wrestling*. In the past tense category, there are *passed*, *buried*, *experienced*, *evicted*, *shared*, *splurged*, *needed*, and *realized*. The superlative category has the word *greatest* and *biggest*. For the possessive, there are *mom's* and *somebody's*. Lastly past participle consists of *meant*. About 79% of the words belong to inflectional morphemes.

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