

## A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMS IN QUEEN VICTORIA SPEECH

Ismail<sup>1</sup>, Jumiati Muslimah<sup>2</sup>, Silfiana<sup>3</sup>

<sup>12</sup>STKIP Yapis Dompu

<sup>1</sup>[ismailadelembo@gmail.com](mailto:ismailadelembo@gmail.com), <sup>2</sup>[jumiatiMuslimah201@gmail.com](mailto:jumiatiMuslimah201@gmail.com), <sup>3</sup>[silfiana648@gmail.com](mailto:silfiana648@gmail.com)

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**Abstrak:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis morfem infleksional dan morfem yang paling dominan muncul dalam Pidato Ratu Victoria. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang mengadopsi analisis data yang dirancang oleh Miles & Huberman (1994) yang meliputi reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian ini secara khusus terdapat enam (6) jenis morfem infleksional, seperti plural marker *-s* (28 morphems), past tense marker *-ed* (12 morphems), past participle marker *-en* or *-ed* (9 morphems), progressive marker *-ing* (6 morphems), Superlative marker *-est* (2 morphems), dan Comparative marker *-er* (1 morphem). Kemudian; plural marker *-s* menjadi morfem infleksional yang paling dominan digunakan dalam pidato Ratu Victoria sedangkan comparative marker *-er* menjadi morfem infleksional yang paling sedikit digunakan. Selain itu; possessive marker *-s* dan third person present singular marker *-s* tidak ditemukan dalam pidato tersebut. Penelitian serupa sangat disarankan dengan mendalami morfem derivasional karena artikel ini hanya menganalisis morfem infleksional.

**Kata Kunci:** Analisis Morfologi, morfem infleksional, Pidato

**Abstract:** This research aims to investigate types of inflectional morphemes and the most dominant morphemes appearing in Queen Victoria Speech. This study is a qualitative research that adopted the data analysis designed by Miles & Huberman (1994) which covers data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The result of this study is that, In particular, there were six (6) different types of inflectional morphemes, such as; plural marker *-s* (28 morphems), past tense marker *-ed* (12 morphems), past participle marker *-en* or *-ed* (9 morphems), progressive marker *-ing* (6 morphems), Superlative marker *-est* (2 morphems), and Comparative marker *-er* (1 morphem). Furthermore; plural marker *-s* becomes the most dominant inflectional morphem, however; comparative marker *-er* becomes the least inflectional morphem used in Queen Victoria speech. Additionally; possessive marker *-s* and third person present singular marker *-s* were not found in the speech. Similar study is highly recommended with exploring more in derivational morphem since only does this article analyse inflectional morphem.

**Keywords:** Morphological analysis, Inflectional Morphem, Speech

### 1. INTRODUCTION

English has become an important language in the world because it is the connector for communication among people from different countries, many countries claim English is the official language or the second language in some countries. According to (Richards & Rodger, 1986), many people in various countries use English as a communication tool in key international meetings.

English mastery became essential because nearly all the global sources of information in various aspects of life used this language. Brumfit (2001:35 in Ismail, & Indriani, J. 2023) "English is a universal language and the most widely used form of communication worldwide". Therefore; It is undeniable that English plays a very crucial role for human lives in this era, (Ismail et al., 2022). One of the most important parts in learning English is having a comprehensible knowledge of words that triggers and motivates learners to perform well in learning process. Once learners are motivated to learn English, they will find strategies which can guide them to solve every problem faced in the learning process, (Ismail, 2022). Vocabulary is very crucial when learning the English language. Without having extensive knowledge of words, language comprehension and production are extremely limited, this statement according to (Thornbury, 2002). Because of this, English language learners must deal with word structure in order to learn and enrich word capacity.

In the English language, the study of word construction is discussed in a field which is called morphology, this statement according to (Katamba, 1993). Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies word formation and structure in a particular language, especially English, it' also according to (Mayer, 2009). According to (Crowley, 2007), morphology allows a language to change, adapt and modify the existing words. The study of morphemes is one of the topics covered in morphology. The change that occurs in a word is a lesson that will be learned in morphemes, both changes that do not change the lexical category and meaning of the word or change the meaning and change the lexical category.

Morphemes are the smallest unit of words that have both lexical and grammatical meaning and cannot be split, based on (Katamba, 1993), a morpheme is a smallest and most meaningful unit, the morpheme is divided into two categories: bound and free morphemes, Free morphemes is a root word and cannot stand alone. At the same time, a bound morpheme is the type of morpheme that cannot stand alone because bound morphemes need to be attached to a free morpheme (Lieber, 2009).

Morphology is one of the most important lessons in English. Some researchers have done their research in many fields. Firstly Silvinuril (2017) research the morphemes in English, To gain the data the researchers used literature review in which the data gained from dictionary. As a result researcher can classify morphemes into two types, namely bound morphemes and free morphemes. Secondly From Kadek research (2022) doing research on affixes on Joe Biden's victory speech, as the result from the research, For the inflectional affixes, the affixes that occurred were eighty-seven (87) suffixes. There were no prefixes and infixes. There were eight (8) different types of suffixes. For the derivational affixes, the affixes that occurred were eleven (11) prefixes, forty-one (41) suffixes, and no infixes. There were eight (8) different kinds of prefixes. While, there are twenty-two (22) different types of suffixes. Thirdly Rina (2020) research on grammatical acquisition of Indonesia High School English learners. As a result There are two sections presented in this part. The acquisition order of the morphemes by Indonesian high school English learners is detailed in the first part. The examination of the most likely impact of the morpheme acquisition order is found in the second part. fourthly Tahir (2020) research of an analysis of derivational and inflectional morphemes. As a result the research found the function of morphemes to change the part of speech or grammatical meaning and the research also found some basic function of derivational and inflectional English morphemes and their negative meaning.

Based on the four examples above, they concentrate on the study of morphemes in various parts, but what distinguishes my article from theirs is the emphasis I place on searching for inflectional morphemes in Victorian speech. Being curious about England's royal ancestry

prior to Queen Elizabeth's reign was one of the factors that led the author to select Speech Victoria as the subject of her work. Alexandrina Victoria, also known as Queen Victoria, was the Empress of India from 1 January 1877 until her death on 22 January 1901. She served as monarch of the United Kingdom and Ireland from 20 June 1837. I was interested in learning about England's royal ancestry before Queen Elizabeth's rule. In her speech Queen Victoria spoke of the necessary arrangements for a change of administration during her reign. Queen Victoria spoke about her system of government. In her speech, Queen Victoria also recalled her cordial ties to Europe and pushed for the implementation of the agreement regarding Turkey's successful reforms and laws.

## 2. METHOD

### Research approach

Since the data were evaluated descriptively in the current study, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative research design. Based on a descriptive study (Creswell, 2012) In-depth investigation of the research topic is the goal of qualitative research. Additionally, descriptive qualitative research aims to explain how things are (Gay, 1987). The researcher intended to gather, organize, and analyze the inflectional morphemes on Queen Victoria's triumph speech throughout this research design.

### Data analysis

In analyzing the data from the resources, the researcher adopted the data analysis designed by Miles & Huberman (1994). Three processes are covered by this data analysis design: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. For this study, the words that contained affixes were chosen and categorized in the first step of data reduction.

Based on the affixes into three groups. They were suffix, prefix, or infix. The affixes discovered in the speech were then entered into the table in the second. This list helped the researcher draw the conclusion. The last step was drawing the conclusion. The conclusion was drawn based on the result of the two previous steps.

## 3. RESULTS

### Finding

The data collection of this research was taken entirely from the script of Queen Victoria speech in the House of Lords on 20 May 1880. The Lord Chancellor delivered it on behalf of HM Queen Victoria. After analyzing the script, here are the lexical morphemes that have been found in the Queen Victoria Speech;

**Tabel 1** Plural Marker -s

No.	Word	Based	Suffixes	Note
1.	Lords	Lord	S	Plural
2.	Powers	Power	S	Plural
3.	Relations	Relation	S	Plural
4.	Laws	Law	S	Plural
5.	Questions	Question	S	Plural
6.	Provisions	Provision	S	Plural
7.	Measures	Measure	S	Plural
8.	Troops	Troop	S	Plural
9.	Labours	Labour	S	Plural
10.	Towards	Toward	S	Plural

11.	Institutions	Institution	S	Plural
12.	Authorities	Authority	Es	Plural
13.	Settlements	Settlement	S	Plural
14.	Races	Race	S	Plural
15.	Commons	Common	S	Plural
16.	Imports	Import	S	Plural
17.	Estimates	Estimate	S	Plural
18.	Evils	Evils	S	Plural
19.	Subjects	Subject	S	Plural
20.	Controversies	Controversy	Es	Plural
21.	Churchyards	Churchyard	S	Plural
22.	Cemeteries	Cemetery	Es	Plural
23.	Bills	Bill	S	Plural
24.	Occupiers	Occupier	S	Plural
25.	Liabilities	Liability	Es	Plural
26.	Employers	Employer	S	Plural
27.	Accidents	Accident	S	Plural
28.	Burials	Burial	S	Plural

**Tabel 2.** Past Tense Marker -ed

No.	Word	Based	Suffixes	Note
1.	Settled	Settle	Ed	Past Tense
2.	Expressed	Express	Ed	Past Tense
3.	Adopted	Adopt	Ed	Past Tense
4.	Supplied	Supply	Ed	Past Tense
5.	Enacted	Enact	Ed	Past Tense
6.	Fitted	Fit	Ed	Past Tense
7.	Based	Base	Ed	Past Tense
8.	Framed	Frame	Ed	Past Tense
9.	Exceeded	Exceed	Ed	Past Tense
10.	Asked	Ask	Ed	Past Tense
11.	Determined	Determine	Ed	Past Tense
12.	Submitted	Submit	Ed	Past Tense

**Tabel 3.** Past Participle Marker -ed and -en

No.	Word	Based	Suffixes	Note
1.	Sustained	Sustain	Ed	Past participle
2.	Continued	Continue	Ed	Past participle
3.	Attained	Attain	Ed	Past participle
4.	Directed	Directed	Ed	Past participle
5.	Voted	Vote	Ed	Past participle
6.	Deemed	Deem	Ed	Past participle
7.	Required	Require	Ed	Past participle
8.	Perceived	Perceive	Ed	Past participle
9.	Arisen	Arise	En	Past participle

**Tabel 4.** Progressive Marker -Ing

No.	Word	Based	Suffixes	Note
1.	Maintaining	Maintain	Ing	Progressive
2.	Putting	Put	Ing	Progressive
3.	Voting	Vote	Ing	Progressive
4.	Giving	Give	Ing	Progressive
5.	Meeting	Meet	Ing	Progressive
6.	Determining	Determine	Ing	Progressive

**Tabel 5.** Comparative and Superlative marker *-er* and *-est*

No.	Word	Based	Suffixes	Note
1.	Further	Fur	Er	Comparative
2.	Fullest	Full	Est	Superlative
3.	Earliest	Early	Est	Superlative

#### 4. DISCUSSION

##### **The Types of Inflectional Morphemes Appearing in Queen's Victoria Speech**

According to Bauer, L., Lieber, R., & Plag, I. (2013) English has only eight inflectional morphemes such as possessive marker 's, plural marker -s, third person present singular marker -s, past tense marker -ed, rogressive marker -ing, past participle marker -en or -ed, Comparative marker -er, and Superlative marker -est. However; based on the tables of the the results above, there are 6 types of inflectional morphemes that appeared on Queen Victoria speech. Among the eight types of inflectional morphemes as stated above, third person present singular marker -s and possessive marker 's are not found in the speech.

##### **The kinds of suffixes that were dominantly used in Queen's Victoria Speech.**

According to the data, the number of inflectional morphemes or suffixes appearing in Queen's Victoria Speech is 58 inflectional morphemes which is parted into six types of morphemes. It is found that there are 28 inflectional morphemes on plural marker -s becoming the most dominant morphem appearing in that speech. Additionally, the data indicated that inflectional morphemes typically employed plural marker-s/es. Only a few comparative and superlative words featured in Queen's Victoria address, and neither possessive words nor third person present singular words did either.

In the Tahir's (2020) previous research, in his research, the research found inflectional morphemes used in English which are plural marker -s/es, possessive marker -s, comparative -er, superlative marker -est, present tense -ing, past tense -ed, past participle -ed/en, and third person singulsr -s/es. Whereas in this research, the research found only six (6) types of Inflectional Morphemes, such us plural marker -s/es, past tense marker -ed, past participle -ed/en, comparative -er, superlative -est, and presnt tense -ing

#### 5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

From the results of data analysis, the researchers found fifty-eight (58) inflectional affixes or morphemes in the speech of Queen Victoria. In particular there were six (6) different types of inflectional morphemes, such as; plural marker -s (28 morphemes), past tense marker -ed (12 morphemes), past participle marker -en or -ed (9 morphemes), progressive marker -ing (6 morphemes), Superlative marker -est (2 morphemes), and Comparative marker -er (1 morphem). As a result, plural marker -s becomes the most dominant inflectional morphem and comparative marker -er becomes the least inflectional morphem used in Queen Victoria speech. Additionally; possessive marker 's and third person present

singular marker –s were not found in the speech. Similar study is highly recommended with exploring more in derivational morphem since only does this article analyse inflectional morphem.

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