A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN ELON MUSK SPEECH

Ismail[1], Wulandari[2], Nurhikmah[3]
[123]STKIP Yapis Dompu
Email : [1]ismailadelembo@gmail.com, [2]wlndrilyas@gmail.com,
[3]nurhikmahnurhikmah764@gmail.com

(Naskah Masuk : 28 Desember 2023, diterima untuk diterbitkan : 31 Desember 2023)

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis morfem infleksional dan morfem yang paling dominan muncul dalam pidato Elon Musk. 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 dari penelitian ini adalah, Khusus untuk afiks infleksional, afiks yang muncul sebanyak delapan puluh lima (85) sufiks. Tidak ada awalan. Ada tujuh (7) jenis sufiks yang berbeda, seperti; -s/es menandakan jamak, -s/es menandakan orang ketiga tunggal, -ed menandakan past tense, -ed menandakan past participle, -'s menandakan posesif, -ing menandakan progresif, -est menandakan superlatif. Akibatnya, sufiks –s/es jamak menjadi sufiks paling dominan yang digunakan dalam pidato Elon Musk. Karena analisis tulisan ini masih terbatas pada morfem infleksional dalam pidato Elon Musk, maka peneliti lain disarankan untuk melakukan penelitian tambahan pada Morfem Turunan dengan menggunakan lirik lagu atau novel sebagai sumber data yang berbeda.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Morfologi, Morfem infleksional, Pidato

Abstract*: This research aims to investigate types of inflectional morphemes and the most dominant morphemes appearing in Elon Musk 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, For the inflecttional affixes, the affixes that occured were eighty-five (85) suffixes. There were no prefixes. There were seven (7) different types of suffixes, such asa; -s/es indicating plural, -s/es indicating third person singular, -ed indicating past tense, -ed indicating past participle, -'s indicating possessive, -ing indicating progressive, -est indicating superlative. As a result, suffixes –s/es plural become the mostt dominant suffixed which are being used in Elon Musk's speech. Since the analysis of this paper is still limited on the inflectional morphemes in Elon Musk's speech, the other researcher are suggesed to do additional research on Derivational Morphemes using song's lyric or novel as a different data resources.*

Keywords*: Morphological analysis, Inflectional Morpheme, Speech*

1. INTRODUCTION

English is an International language. According to (Mastin, 2012), English is the only language that the majority of people in practically every part of the world speak and understand". It alludes to a language that both native and second-language speakers acquire and use on a global scale. There are around 1.5 billion people who speak English and approximately 360 million use English as their first language. English plays an important role

in many sectors such as; Education, Medical, Politics, Business, etc. There's no denying the importance of language in human existence. Even the human life and language cannot be separated, (Ismail et al., 2022). Language plays very crucial role in human lives, (Ismail, et all. 2023).

English as other language consist of four language skills such as; Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing. It is impossible to build a house without a solid foundation. To master those four language skills, we have to know a ton of vocabulary. When conversing with others, having a strong vocabulary might help individuals communicate more effectively. They can also translate words when writing and speaking English. To help language learners increase their vocabulary mastery, vocabulary mastering still has to be given greater attention. It might be worthwhile to consider additional aspects that might be related to vocabulary mastery without ignoring the methods and strategies employed in vocabulary learning. One aspect could be seen from morphology as it is connected to words.

According to Hasplemath (2002), morphology is the study of systematic covariation in the structure and meaning of words. By this meaning, it can be concluded that words have a system. Each system is interconnected with another, or each word is interconnected with another word, and morphology investigates these connections. Each word's structure is also studied in addition to its meaning. It is simple to comprehend the meaning and relationship between words by studying and comprehending the structure of words in morphology.

Discussing about morphology, it cannot separated with morpheme. Due to the fact that morpheme is the study of systematic correlation in the form and meaning of words. Ramlan, (1980) stated that "Morpheme is the smallest element which cannot be divided into any other forms". Morpheme is divided into two categories in linguistics; Free Morpheme and Bound Morpheme. According to Richards (1985: 31) in Nuril (2017), Bound morpheme is a linguistic form (a morpheme) which is never used alone but must be used with another morpheme, for example as an affix or combining form. Example: -al, -ful, -less, -ed, -able, -al". Bound morpheme cannot stand alone because it needs to be added to a free morpheme (Lieber,2009 as cited in I Kadek Arya Antara).

Morphology consists of bound morpheme. Bound morpheme can be found in both spoken and written texts, including those found in books, novels, magazines, newspapers, television, radio, movies, speeches, etc. Speech is the most frequent type of text and is frequently entertaining to listen to. Speech is a spoken expression of ideas that is made by someone who is talking in front of a group of people. Speeches can be found in many different environments and with many different purposes.

Many researchers have conducted a research about an analysis of morpheme in any text. Astuti, et al. (2021) conducted a research about free and bound morphemes in William Shakespeare's poetries. The result showed that free morpheme was more dominant than Bound morpheme. Adea A, Novita S, Zahratun S (2022) has conducted about an analysis of inflectional affixes in short story "Rumpelstilskin" by the BrothersGrims. From the results of the study, it can be seen that Inflectional morphemes mostly occurred in verbs rather than in nouns or adjectives.

Ismail, I., et all, (2023). 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). The result of this study is that, In particular, there were six (6) different types of inflectional morphemes. Futhermore; plural marker –s becomes the most dominant inflectional morphem, however; comparative marker –er becomes the least inflectional morphemes used in Queen Victoria speech. Additionally; possessive marker -'sand third person present singular marker –s were not found in the speech.

Unpris Y, Widia W (2018) has conducted about an analysis of affixes in song lyrics of Adele. The writer found the use of suffixes and prefixes which has their own functions in the sentence. The first lyric contains 2 Adjective, 2 Plural, 2 Noun, 1 Verb. The Second lyric contains 3 Adjective, 2 Plural, 1 Noun, 1 Verb, and 1 Preposition. While the third lyric contains 2 Adjective, 5 Plural, and 2 Noun.

Furthermore, I kadek Arya A (2022) has conducted an analysis of affixes in Joe Biden's victory speech. From the results of data analysis, the researcher found both inflectional and Derivation affixes in the victory speech of Joe Biden. In particular, there were eighty-Seven (87) inflectional affixes and fifty-two (52) derivational affixes. For the inflectional Affixes, there were eight (8) different types suffixes, such as; -s/es indicating “plural”, -s/es indicating “third person singular”, -ed indicating “past tense”, -ed/en Indicating “present participle”, -’s, indicating “past participle”, -ing, indicating “possessive”, -er, indicating “comparative”, -est, and indicating “superlative”.

Considering prior studies, There have not been many researches on investigating speech of Bound Morpheme in terms of Inflectional Morphemes. Therefore, taking into account earlier study and the resources at hand, the researcher tries to examine the morphological Inflectional Morpheme presenting in Elon Musk's speech. Elon Musk is a phenomenon. He is the founder, CTO, CEO, and chief designer of SpaceX, as well as the CEO and chief product architect of Tesla, Inc., the co-founder of Neuralink, and the co-founder and first co-chairman of Open AI. Many consider him to be the CEO of the future since he is a visionary who consistently pushes the limits of what is feasible in both engineering and business. He has the capacity to enthuse people about his goals, ideas, and intentions. He serves as a role model for people of all generations. it is the obvious reason why the researcher is interested in analyzing bound morphemes on Elon Musk speech. However, this analysis aids in the discovery of new words, along with their meanings, grammatical structures, and applications. In other words, analyzing bound morphemes in Elon Musk speech helps readers, especially English language learners, expand their vocabulary.

Based on literature reviews above, this study aims to analyze Inflectional Morpheme in Elon Musk speech. Since Elon Musk speech is one of the phenomenal speeches, it is the obvious reason why the researcher is Interested in analyzing Inflectional Morpheme on Elon Musk’s speech.

2. METHOD

Research approach

In the present research, the researcher applied a descriptive qualitative research design since the data were analyzed descriptively. According to (Creswell, 2012), descriptive qualitative research is intended to thoroughly examine the research topic. Moreover, descriptive qualitative research intends to describe how things are (Gay, 1987). Throughout this research design, the researcher planned to collect, arrange and analyze the inflectional morpheme on the speech of Elon Musk.

Instruments

During the data collection process, the researcher was the key instrument since the researcher took roles as a research designer, a data collector, a data interpreter, and a result reporter. Besides, the researcher applied observation table and document analysis as other instruments to support collecting the data. Furthermore, the researcher employed two types of resources; primary and secondary data. The primary data was taken from Elon Musk's speech transcript, Meanwhile, several other references were used as secondary data to

support the findings.

Data analysis

In analyzing the data from the resources, the researcher adopted the data analysis design of Miles & Huberman (1994). This data analysis design deals with three procedures: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. For this study, in the first step or data reduction, the words that contained affixes were selected and classified based on the affixes into three groups. They were suffix, prefix, or infix. The affixes detected in the speech were then included into the table in the second round of data display. 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 Elon Musk's speech in the Caltech graduating class during the 118th annual commencement ceremony on June 15, 2012

Tabel 1 Inflectional Morphemes of Plural marker -s

No.	Word	Based	Affixes	Note
			Suffix	
1.	Things	Thing	-s	Plural
2.	Lessons	Lesson	-s	Plural
3.	Years	Year	-s	Plural
4.	Sorts	Sort	-s	Plural
5.	Times	Time	-s	Plural
6.	Assumptions	Assumption	-s	Plural
7.	Questions	Question	-s	Plural
8.	Physics	Physic	-s	Plural
9.	Vehicles	Vehicle	-s	Plural
10.	Batteries	Batteries	-s	Plural
11.	Individuals	Individual	-s	Plural
12.	Services	Service	-s	Plural
13.	Outcomes	Outcome	-s	Plural
14.	Needs	Need	-s	Plural
15.	Paymens	Payment	-s	Plural
16.	Problems	Problem	-s	Plural
17.	Seeds	Seed	-s	Plural
18.	Plants	Plant	-s	Plural
19.	Rockets	Rocket	-s	Plural
20.	Explorers	Explorer	-s	Plural
21.	Parts	Part	-s	Plural
22.	Engineers	Engineer	-s	Plural
23.	Companies	Companie	-s	Plural
24.	Cars	Car	-s	Plural
25.	Perceptions	Perception	-s	Plural
26.	Calculations	Calculation	-s	Plural

27.	Magicians	Magician	-s	Plural
28.	Superlatives	Superlative	-s	Plural
29.	Bugs	Bug	-s	Plural
30.	Pounds	Pound	-s	Plural

Table 2 Inflectional Morphemes of Possesive marker ‘s

No.	Word	Based	Suffix	Note
31.	People’s	People	-’s	Possesive
32.	World’s	World	-’s	Possesive
33.	Nasa’s	Nasa	-’s	Possesive

Tabel 3 Inflecional Morphemes of Third Person Singular marker -s

No.	Word	Based	Suffix	Note
34.	Works	Work	-s	third person singular
35.	Forces	Force	-s	third person singular
36.	Tends	Tend	-s	third person singular

Tabel 4 Inflectional Morphemes of Past Tense marker -ed

No.	Word	Based	Suffix	Note
37.	Advanced	Advance	-ed	past tense
38.	Granted	Grant	-ed	past tense
39.	Burned	Burn	-ed	past tense
40.	Considered	Concider	-ed	past tense
41.	Imagined	Imagine	-ed	past tense
42.	Sudied	Study	-ed	past tense
43.	Figured	Figure	-ed	past tense
44.	Started	Start	-ed	past tense
45.	Decided	Decide	-ed	past tense
46.	Accused	Accuse	-ed	past tense
47.	Integrated	Integrate	-ed	past tense
48.	Interested	Interest	-ed	past tense
49.	Showed	Show	-ed	past tense
50.	Closed	Close	-ed	past tense
51.	Tried	Try	-ed	past tense
52.	Called	Call	-ed	past tense
53.	Dehydrated	Dehydrate	-ed	past tense
54.	Intended	Intend	-ed	past tense
55.	Managed	Manage	-ed	past tense
56.	Returned	Return	-ed	past tense
57.	Developed	Develope	-ed	past tense
58.	Created	Create	-ed	past tense

Tabel 5 Inflectional Morphemes of Past Participle marker –en or -ed

No.	Word	Based	Suffix	Note
59.	Responded	Respond	-ed	past participle
60.	Traveled	Travel	-ed	past participle

Tabel 6 Inflectional Morphemes of Plural marker -ing

61.	Having	Have	-ing	Progressive
62.	Things	Thing	-ing	Progressive
63.	Lessons	Lesson	-ing	Progressive
64.	Wondering	Wonder	-ing	Progressive
65.	Going	Go	-ing	Progressive
66.	Asking	Ask	-ing	Progressive
67.	Inventing	Invent	-ing	Progressive
68.	Being	Be	-ing	Progressive
69.	Recommending	Recommend	-ing	Progressive
70.	Going	Go	-ing	Progressive
71.	Landing	Land	-ing	Progressive
72.	Buying	Buy	-ing	Progressive
73.	Saying	Say	-ing	Progressive
74.	Making	Make	-ing	Progressive
75.	Blowing	Blow	-ing	Progressive
76.	Passing	Pass	-ing	Progressive
77.	Picking	Pick	-ing	Progressive
78.	Writing	Write	-ing	Progressive
79.	Spending	Spend	-ing	Progressive
80.	Convincing	Convince	-ing	Progressive
81.	Roadster	Road	-ing	Progressive
82.	Coming	Come	-ing	Progressive
83.	Overreaching	Overreach	-ing	Progressive
84.	Biggest	Big	-est	Superlative
85.	Furthest	Far	-est	Superlative

4. DISCUSSION

The kinds of affixes that were used in Elon Musk's speech

For the inflecttional affixes, the affixes that occured were eighty-five (85) suffixes. There were no prefixes. There were seven (7) different types of suffixes, such asa; -s/es indicating plural, -s/es indicating third person singular, -ed indicating past tense, -ed indicating past participle, -'s indicating possessive, -ing indicating progressive, -est indicating superlative.

From the result of the data analysis, the researcher found that the most dominant suffix that used in Elon Musk's speech are suffixes that indicating plural marker –s (30), while the least data are suffixes that indicating past participle marker –ed (2) and suffixes that indicating superlative marker –est (2). There is no suffixes that indicating comparative marker –er in the Elon Musk's speech. Compare to the previous study, there were eight

different types of suffixes with plural marker –s as a dominant one, while the least are suffixes that indicating comparative marker –er (2).

5. CONCLUSION

From the results of data analysis, the researcher found inflectional affixes in the Elon Musk's speech. In particular, there were eighty-five (85) inflectional affixes. There were eight (7) different types suffixes, such as; -s/es indicating "plural" (30), -s/es indicating "third person singular" (3), -ed indicating "past tense" (21), -ed/en indicating "past participle" (2), -ing indicating "progressive" (23), -'s indicating "possessive" (3), and –est indicating superlative (2).

As a result, suffixes –s/es plural become the mostt dominant suffixed which are being used in Elon Musk's speech. In addition, the other researchers are urged to design more studies using alternative data sources because the analysis of this work is still in its early stages.

Since the analysis of this paper is still limited on the inflectional morphemes in Elon Musk's speech, the other researcher are suggesed to do additional research on Derivational Morphemes using song's lyric or novel as a different data resources.

REFERENCES

Adea A.N.S &Zahratun N (2022). An Analysis of Inflectional Affixesin Short Story "Rumpelstiltskin" by The Brothers Grimm. Proceedings STAI RAKHA Amuntai.

Astuti, N., Nufus, Z., Ifadloh, N., &Prasetya, L.T. (2021). An analysis of free and bound morphemes in william shakespeare's poetries. Sketch Journal: Journal of English Teaching, Literature and Linguistics, 1(1), 33-47.

Creswell, J. W. (2012). Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research (4th ed.). MA: Pearson.

Haspelmath, M. (2002). Understanding Morphology. New York, USA: Oxford University Press.

I Kadek Arya Antara (2022). A Morphological Analysis of Affixesin Joe Biden's Victory Speech.Humantech : Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin Indonesia, 2(Spesial Issues 1), pp. 214–221.

Ismail, I. (2022). Motivational Orientation towards Learning English: The Case of Indonesian Undergraduate Students at University Utara Malaysia (UUM). Journal of English Language Teaching and Literature (JELTL), 5(2), 184–192. https://doi.org/10.47080/jeltl.v5i2.2188

Ismail, I., Suryaningsih, L., Taufik, T., & Marlina, L. (2022). Dompunese and Bimanese Common Idiom "Kalembo Ade": Morphological, Syntactical, and Semantic Analysis. INTERACTION: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa, 9(2), 534-542. https://doi.org/10.36232/jurnalpendidikanbahasa.v9i2.3417

Ismail, I., Rusdin, R., Prayudi, A., & Taufik, T. (2023). Students' Perception on Game-Based Learning Using Technology: Kahoot! As a Case Study. INTERACTION: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa, 10(2), 966-976. https://doi.org/10.36232/jurnalpendidikanbahasa.v10i2.5653

Ismail, I., Muslimah, J., & Silfiana, S. (2023). A Morphological Analysis of Inflectional Morphems in Queen Victoria Speech. Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Media Pembelajaran, 2(2), 34–39. https://doi.org/10.59584/jundikma.v2i2.25

Lieber, R. (2009). Introducing to Morphology. Cambridge University Press.

Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative Data Analysis.

Sage Publications.
Mastin, L. (2011). Language Issues – English as a Global Language, available online at http://www.thehistoryofenglish.com
Nuril, Silvi, M. et. All. (2017). Morpheme Analysis of English Language. JOSAR, Vol. 2 No. 1 March, 2017; p-ISSN: 2502-8251; e-ISSN: 2503-1155
Richards, J. C. (1985). Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics (1sted). Longman.
Unpris Y. & Widya W. (2018). Affixes in Song Lyrics of Adele. Indonesian Journal of Language Teaching and Linguistics (IJOLTL), 3(1): 65-