

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the research introduction, which includes the research background, research questions, research purposes, research significance, and research terminology.

1.1. Research Background

English is one of foreign languages that is officially taught in Indonesia and becomes one of the subjects taught to students from elementary school to college level. Learning English as a foreign language aims to equip students with the ability to communicate at an international level. Some students may encounter difficulties in learning a foreign language that is not their native language. One of the most significant difficulties is when they find unknown words. In every language, there is a structure in the arrangement of words which is known as morphology. In order to solve the problems, students should learn morphology.

Morphology is one of the linguistic study fields. According to Lieber (2016), morphology is the study of word formation, as well as the ways new words are formed in different languages around the world, including how word forms change based on how they are used in sentences. Word is the most essential and fundamental thing to learn when mastering a language. By studying the structure of the word, learners can unlock multiple meanings of words and deepen their understanding of vocabulary. Morphology is also known as morpheme which is defined as the smallest part of a language that gives meaning.

Furthermore, Lieber (2016) states that there are two types of morphemes; free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme which can be joined with other morphemes and it can stand alone as a word while bound morpheme cannot stand alone as a word. In other words, it must be attached to another morpheme to form a word. In the word “powerful”, the word “power” is a free morpheme and the suffix “ful” is a bound morpheme. A free morpheme can be a root or base. Root is the basic part of a word and it can appear on its own while base is a word form that can be attached to other morphemes. For example, the word “development” has the base “develop”. In bound morpheme, there is a term called affix. An affix is a bound morpheme that is joined before (Prefix), after (Suffix), within (Infix), or to the beginning and end (Circumfix) of a root or stem to form a new word. Affixes can be in the form of inflectional or derivational.

Derivational is a process of adding affixes to root or base words. Hamawand (2011, p. 9) defines derivational as the morphological process of forming a new word from an existing one by the addition of a bound morpheme. For example, the word “player” is formed by adding the suffix “er” to the word “play”. Derivational focuses on the meaning of a word. For example, the suffix “-or” in the word “creator”. This word has the base word “create”. When the word is given suffix “-or”, it gives the sense of “someone who does something”. Therefore, the suffix forms a new word meaning “someone who creates something”.

Speech is an activity of speaking in public to provide an opinion or description of a matter. It is a form of communication carried out to convey various information to the general public. Speech also can be said to be the process of

conveying thoughts orally in front of an audience or listener. A good speech will leave a good impression on those who hear it. In this research, the researcher used the inauguration speech of the President of the United States, Joe Biden.

At the beginning of 2021, to be precise, January 20, 2021, the American people have a new leader. Joe Biden was elected as the forty-sixth president of the United States. On the day of his inauguration, Joe Biden made his first speech after being sworn in as president. Joe Biden raised the theme of unity in his speech and encouraged the American people to reunite. Biden's call was based on the turmoil that emerged during the election process until congress confirmed Joe Biden's victory.

President Joe Biden is undoubtedly one of the most well-known persons in the world. The researcher is interested in the speech because it is a powerful speech for the American nation. In addition, the statement was witnessed by all American citizens, so the content of the speech must pay attention to each word structure clearly. Besides, we might enhance our understanding of derivational morphemes. Hearing other people speak can help us build a morphological process. Thus, by analyzing the derivational morphemes identified in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech, it may help us learn and identify new words and certainly will increase our vocabulary and its meaning.

Studying morphology is important in relation to the previous statement. It can increase second language learners' vocabulary comprehension and make them recognize vocabulary items intentionally and incidentally. Moreover, students can also encounter new words, which is very useful for those who are learning English

as a foreign language. By having extensive knowledge of morphology, students are equipped not only with language skills but also better language analysis skills. Thus, the researcher wants to understand how words are formed, especially in Joe Biden's speech.

For example, one of sentences that contains a derivational morpheme found in the transcript of the speech by the researcher is, "*We will press forward with speed and urgency, for we have much to do in this winter of peril and possibility*". This sentence contains two derivational morphemes, *urgency* and *possibility*. First, the word *urgency* as noun comes from adjective *urgent* and suffix *-cy*. *Urgent (adjective) + -cy -> Urgency (noun)*. So, the suffix *-cy* changes the word class adjective into noun. Then, the word *possibility* as noun in this sentence comes from the base word *possible* and suffix *-ity*. The word *possible* is an adjective. *Possible (adjective) + -ity -> Possibility (noun)*. In this case, it also changes the class of word from adjective to noun. This change of word class into noun is also known as noun formation.

Some previous research on derivational morphemes was also relevant to this research. The first research was conducted by Maulidina, Indriyani, and Mardewi (2019) entitled "Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Jakarta Post". The research's goals were to find out which words were formed by derivational morphemes, which words were formed by inflectional morphemes, how the specified word was formed, and what sort of transformation was discovered. The finding of this study showed that there were 8 words of derivational morpheme and

29 words of inflectional morpheme. From the research, it was known that not all the types of derivational morphemes were found, as well as inflectional morphemes.

Another research also entitled “An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News from Tempo.Co” was conducted by Fitria (2020). The research aimed to know the derivational and inflectional morphemes and to know the functions of morphemes in the selected news from Tempo.co. The finding of this study showed that both derivational and inflectional words were found in 357 words. There were 97 words of derivational morpheme and 260 words of inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are the most dominant morpheme found in Tempo.co. The research concluded that inflectional morphemes are only to identify the grammar, not to produce new words or form words with grammar (lexeme) that are different from the previous words.

These previous researches have the same objectives to find the derivational and inflectional morpheme. This research has similarities with those researches but it has objectives to know the derivational morphemes used in the Joe Biden’s inauguration speech. Therefore, the researcher conducted a research entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Morphemes in the Joe Biden’s Inauguration Speech”. This research was a descriptive-qualitative research that aims to investigate the morphology roles in Joe Biden’s speech.

1.2. Research Questions

Based on the background, this research is designed to answer the questions:

1. What is the most dominant type of derivational morpheme found in the Joe Biden’s inauguration speech?

2. What are the formation processes of the derivational morphemes found in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech?

1.3. Research Purposes

Based on the research questions above, the researcher aims:

1. To investigate the most dominant type of derivational morpheme found in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech.
2. To describe the formation processes of the derivational morphemes found in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech.

1.4. Research Significance

The result of this research is expected to give a contribution to English language learning students in universities as follows:

1. For the teachers, the researcher hopes that this research can help the teachers in teaching morphology to the students. In other words, teachers can use this research to help them developing English materials.
2. For the students, this research will be useful to help students to understand parts and terms in morphology, especially derivational. Additionally, it helps them learn and understand words in a language.
3. For the other researchers, this research can be useful as a reference to the other researchers who conduct the same topic and purpose.

1.5. Research Terminology

The researcher provides some relevant terms below that are hoped to prevent any misunderstandings when reading this research.

1. Derivational is the process of creating a new word by adding affixes to the existing word. It becomes the focus of this research.
2. Joe Biden is the forty-sixth president of the United States who was sworn in on January 20, 2021.
3. Inauguration speech is a speech that is given by someone after being officially sworn in as a leader. This research will use the new president of United States's inauguration speech, Joe Biden.
4. Analysis in this research refers to a scientific process that breaks down a word into its element consisting of roots and affixes of new words found in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech.