

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents some theories related to this research. It discusses some significant issues, such as morphology, morpheme, affixes, inflectional morpheme, derivational morpheme, the formation process of derivational morpheme, inauguration speech, and Joe Biden.

#### **2.1. Morphology**

Morphology is the study of word formation. It is a mental system involved in word formation or branches of linguistics that deals with words, internal structure, and the way the combination of words. The sentence itself can be divided into smaller units and meaningful parts. This smallest meaningful part of a word is called a morpheme.

#### **2.2. Morphemes**

According to Lieber (2016), a morpheme is the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning. So, it cannot be divided into smaller units any further. Morpheme is divided into two parts, free morpheme and bound morphemes. Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) states that morphemes that can stand on their own are called free, and that cannot are bound. In other words, bound morphemes must be combined with another morpheme to form a complete word.

The following is the example of free morphemes and bound morphemes:

Free morpheme

girl

Bound morpheme

*un-* happy

book	<i>re-</i> start
sleep	care <i>-less</i>
happy	friend <i>-ship</i>

The example above shows some examples of free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes, as the meaning says it can stand alone as a word including “book, sleep, happy”. While bound morphemes are shown in italics, such as *re-*, *-less*, and *-ship*. They are attached to free morphemes that are indicated with a non-italic font to form a complete word.

Terms related to morphemes include roots, stems, and bases. Root is the basic part of the word or the original form of a word that cannot be further divided. Root on its use can stand alone as a word. When affixes are given, we use the terms base and stem. Base is the word that can be attached to another affix while stem is the word that has been affixed. However, all roots are bases but not all bases are roots. For example, in the form of “disagreement”, the root is “agree”. The base is “agree” to which the affix *-dis* or *-ment* is added. The base can be “disagree” and “agreement” to which the stem “disagreement”. Therefore, stem as the word that has been added affix here is “disagreement”.

In morphemes, free morphemes are referred to as base words. As written in the example above, free morpheme can stand alone as a word. While bound morpheme, it cannot stand alone as a word. Therefore, it must be attached to another morpheme to form a complete word like one of the words in the example above, “unhappy”. The word “happy” is a free morpheme and the word “un” is a bound morpheme which is called “prefix”. Because the prefix “un” cannot stand alone as

a word, it is attached with the base word “happy” so that it can form a complete word “unhappy”. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that a morpheme is the smallest component of words.

### 2.3. Affixes

Affixes are part of morphemes. An affix is a bound morpheme that is joined before, after, within, or to the beginning and end of a root or stem to form a new word. Hamawand (2011, p. 10) defined affixes as bound morphemes that never occur on their own and they have semantic holes in their structure that must be filled by joining them to other morphemes. Affixes can be in the form of inflectional or derivational.

There are some types of affixes, such as:

#### a. Prefixes

Prefixes are morphemes that attach to the beginning of a word.

Example: misunderstand (*mis-*), dislike (*dis-*), return (*re-*), impossible (*im-*).

#### b. Suffixes

Suffixes are morphemes that attach to the end of a word.

Example: teacher (*-er*), decoration (*-ion*), emotional (*-al*), kindness (*-ness*).

#### c. Infixes

Infixes are morphemes placed inside a word. Infixes rarely happen in English but they can be found in the plural forms of some words.

Example: cupsful (*-s*), spoonsful (*-s*), passers-by (*-s*).

#### d. Circumfixes

Circumfixes are affixes that surround the word, attaching to the beginning and end of a word.

Example: unbelievable (*un-able*), disrespectful (*dis-ful*), imperfection (*im-ion*).

#### 2.4. Inflectional Morpheme

Inflectional morpheme is a bound morpheme that does not change the form of the word classes in a sentence. Inflectional morphemes are not used to create new words in a language, but to indicate the grammatical function of a word whether the word is plural or singular, past tense, comparative or possessive (Yule, 2017). So, this morpheme only affects the number (plurality) and the form of time (tenses). In English, there are only eight inflectional morphemes (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2013):

**Table 2.1.**  
*Types of inflectional morphemes*

English	Inflectional Morphemes	Examples
-s	third-person singular present	She wait-s at home.
-ed	past tense	She wait-ed at home.
-ing	progressive	She is eat-ing the donut.
-en	past participle	Mary has eat-en the donuts.
-s	plural	She ate the donut-s.
-'s	possessive	Disa's hair is short.
-er	comparative	Disa has short-er hair than Karin.
-est	superlative	Disa has the short-est hair.

For example, the word “cats” consists of the base word “cat” and the inflectional morpheme *-s*. Both “cat” and “cats” are noun, which means that inflectional morpheme does not change the class of word. Here, “cat” changes to “cats” to indicate that the cat is plural.

## 2.5. Derivational Morpheme

A bound morpheme that changes the form of the word classes in a sentence is known as a derivational morpheme. The bound morphemes like *-ment* and *-ness* are called derivational morphemes. Yule (2017) explained that bound morphemes are used to make new words or to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem or base word.

For example, the derivational morpheme *-ment* changes the verb “encourage” into the noun “encouragement”. By adding the derivational morpheme *-ify* to the noun “class”, it can become the verb “classify”. Derivational morpheme can be prefixes, suffixes, and circumfixes. Therefore, it can be concluded that derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme that can change the meaning and the word categories or classes. It has the capability whether to change the meaning of the base word or create the new one.

## 2.6. The Formation Process of Derivational Morpheme

According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2013), there are some derivational morpheme processes:

### 1. Noun to Adjective

For example: health + *-ful* = healthful

alcohol + *-ic* = alcoholic

### 2. Verb to Noun

For example: sing + *-er* = singer

predict + *-ion* = prediction

3. Adjective to Adverb

For example: exact + -ly = exactly

4. Noun to Verb

For example: vaccin + -ate = vaccinate

moral + -ize = moralize

5. Adjective to Noun

For example: tall + -ness = tallness

free + -dom = freedom

6. Verb to Adjective

For example: create + -ive = creative

read + -able = readable

7. Adjective to Verb

For example: en- + large = enlarge

en- + rich = enrich

Some derivational morphemes do not change the grammatical class or word class like the examples below:

1. Noun to Noun

For example: friend + -ship = friendship

human + -ity = humanity

king + -dom = kingdom

America + -n = American

## 2. Verb to Verb

For example: un- + do = undo

re- + cover = recover

dis- + believe = disbelieve

auto- + destruct = autodestruct

## 3. Adjective to Adjective

For example: pink + -ish = pinkish

a - + moral = amoral

in- + accurate = inaccurate

un- + happy = unhappy

Based on the explanations above, there are some affixes that can be used in forming noun from verb, adjective, and noun base form, which is called noun formation. Some affixes that can be used in forming verb or verb formation from noun, adjective, and verb base form. In adjective formation, some affixes used are from noun, verb, and adjective base form. Then, in adverb formation or forming adverb, some affixes used are from noun and adjective. It can be concluded that some derivational morphemes can change the class of the base word, and some cannot.

Koltai (as cited in Simaremare, Silalahi, & Purba, 2021) classifies form class of derivations into nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes. Thus, the researcher concludes that there are four formation processes analyzed in this research. Those are noun formation, verb formation, adjective formation, and adverb formation.

## **2.7. Inauguration Speech**

Inauguration speech is a very important moment for every president who has just been sworn in. As one type of political speech, this speech is primarily given in celebrating the victory. Most presidents use their inauguration speeches to share their visions and goals for the nation. The speech delivered mostly has a great impact on people. The president's inauguration speech can be classified as a political speech in which a politician seeks to shape and change their vision of the world, and thus the world itself (Widiatmoko, 2017).

This inauguration speech is linked to corpus linguistic. Corpus linguistic is the study of language based on examples of "real life" language use stored in corpora (or corpuses) – computerized database created for linguistic research (Klimova, 2014). This political speech is one of examples of speech corpus. It may be a useful tool for leaning about word forms, which was the focus of this research. Furthermore, it prepares English learners to have linguistic competences in terms of morphology.

## **2.8. Joe Biden**

Joseph Robinette Biden, Jr. is an American politician and the 46th and current president of the United States. He was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, on November 20, 1942. Joe Biden previously served as President Barack Obama's 47th vice president from 2009 to 2017. From 1973 to 2009, he was the senator for Delaware in the United States Senate.

Joe Biden began his political career at the age of 27. He starts serving on the New Castle Country council from 1970 to 1972. At the age of 29, he was elected



to the United States Senate, making him the fifth-youngest senator in history. Biden spent 36 years as a senator representing Delaware.

In 2008, Biden emerged as Obama's vice-presidential. He resigned from the Senate just before taking the oath of office as vice president on January 20, 2009. In November 2012, Obama and Biden were re-elected for a second term, defeating Mitt Romney and Paul Ryan. Biden received the Presidential Medal of Freedom with Distinction from Obama in 2017.

In the 2020 presidential election, Biden and his running partner Kamala Harris defeated incumbent President Donald Trump and Vice President Mike Pence. Joe Biden and Kamala Harris were officially sworn in as president and vice president of the United States on January 20, 2021, at Capitol Hill Building. Biden then delivered his inauguration speech in front of the American people. Biden becomes the oldest president after John F. Kennedy, the first to have a female vice president and the first from Delaware.

The theme of Biden's inauguration speech is the unity and democracy of America. In his 21 minutes inauguration speech, Joe Biden delivered a message of unity and recovery for the divided U.S., which is dealing with economic turmoil and the coronavirus pandemic, which has killed over 400,000 Americans. Joe Biden's message to the American people has been clear which is to offer them hope that the tragedy can be overcome.

Some derivational morphemes are found in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech. By reading the speech's transcript or listening to the speech itself, it can help to build someone's morphological process, especially in derivational

morphemes. So, she or he can learn and identify a word and its meaning. Thus, the researcher did an analysis on derivational morphemes in the Joe Biden's inauguration speech.