

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

The study of language is known as linguistics. Linguistics is the scientific or methodical study of language. This is a field of study in the sense that it studies the rules, systems, and fundamentals of human languages scientifically. When talking about linguistics, of course there will be a lot of things related to linguistics. As in the case when talks everyday, the pronunciation of the language that comes out of the mouths must have a structure without realizing it. Not only the structure of every word or language that comes out from mouths must have a meaning. In addition, language is not only through speech or verbal but also through writing and symbols that are used as language. The language is very broad. For historical background, semantics, phonetics, morphology, and sentence structure are the essential parts of etymology. Languages, in brief, are composed of four distinct layers of sign.

In addition, the study of form and structure is known as morphology. It generally refers to the study of word form and structure in linguistics. Morphology is stressed over within plan of words; underway, morphology is the examination of morphemes and how they are joined to shape words. Morphology in linguistics is the investigation of the types of words, of how they are comprised of morphemes Morphology, in this unique circumstance, is the investigation of how things are assembled, like the construction of animals and plants, or the part of phonetics that concentrates on the design of words.

After talking about morphology, of course, it cannot be separated from morpheme. In English, the word is commonly regarded as the smallest unit. Whereas in linguistics, the smallest unit of English, morphemes, has been studied. For example, the word “research” and “researcher”, actually come from the same based word that is “search”. The meanings of these words are indeed similar. Their prefixes and suffixes are what distinguishes them and gives them different meanings. This means that in English, affixes play an important role in word formation, and learning more about them should help people learn the language. As a result, the writer decides to talk about morphemes, specifically the different types of morphemes. In English linguistics, a morpheme is the smallest unit that makes up a word. A morpheme or a combination of morphemes can form a word. As indicated morpheme is the possibility that the sentence structure contains portrayals of the sound and importance aspects of language: that is, portrayals of sound and significance as far as elements. It means a morpheme is the minimum qualifying unit element which has been seen as the smallest unit in English linguistics. Following the definition provided by the experts above, the writer concludes that a morpheme is the root of a word and the smallest unit of English linguistic meaning. It could be considered a word or a part of a word. It's got a grammatical function that alters either the meaning or the grammatical structure.

A morpheme is separated into free morpheme and bound morpheme. Morphemes that can remain all alone are called free, and ones that can't are bound". It refers to a morpheme that can stand alone as a word called a free morpheme and another that cannot stand alone as a word called a bound

morpheme. There are two kinds of bound morphemes: derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes.

The writer has learned morphology class when he was at the third semester, the writer observed that attachment was hard to dissect with respect to discourse and the importance. Derivational Morpheme can happen toward the start (prefixes) or end (suffixes) of a word and produce semantic changes by changing the linguistic structure." The joins that change the importance of a word are known as derivational morphemes. The importance can be changed to the contrary significance, from positive to negative. Like a morpheme Dis- on the word Disable. The based word is Able has the meaning capability of something. Understanding derivational joins through this movie is viable way and simple. In daily life, having a conversion to other people is common. And when speaking, there a lot of words that come out from mouths without realizing these words have a meaning structure and word class. In this case, the writer is very curious about the many words that can change if a basic word that comes out from the mouths turns out to be able to change meaning and the word class can even create new words and form new meanings.

The writer really likes watching both movies and series. The writer has watched many movie genres, be it fantasy romance comedy or action. Consistent with the writer's preference for watching movies, the writer decided to do a study in a movie. Because it is considered to be able to conduct research voluntarily and effectively as well as related to the author's hobbies so that study is expected to be carried out well. The writer chose the 500 days of summer movie because the writer was very interested in the storyline of the movie. Where the film combines

two genres of comedy and romance which makes the storyline of the film more varied and colorful, making it more interesting to watch.

Not only in terms of the storyline and the role of the actors in the movie, but the movie also has something to do with study that will be carried out by the writer, namely derivational morpheme. The writer analyzes the derivational morpheme in a movie because the writer wants to research in line with his hobby in watching movies. The writer doesn't want to just watch it as it is usually done. Curiosity arises in conducting study on derivational morphemes, because in the first semester during the morphology course, the writer was very difficult to analyze derivational morphemes. Where the derivational morpheme is related to word formation. Thusly, now and then individuals realize that the word is joins yet they don't realize it is grammatical feature and importance to be sure which that connected with the movie. In light of the representation, the researcher was keen on leading a study with entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL MORPHEMES IN 500 DAYS OF SUMMER MOVIE."

1.2 The Problems of Study

In general, people love watching movies not observing them. They don't have any idea and find out with regards to the attachment inside the movie. The problem of this study figured out in these after questions:

1. What types of the derivational affixation found in 500 Days of Summer Movie?
2. How are the derivational affixation realized in 500 Days of Summer Movie?

1.3 The Objective of The Study

Based on the problem above, the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To find out the types of derivational affixation in 500 Days of Summer Movie.
2. To find out the meanings of derivational affixation in 500 Days of Summer Movie.

1.4 Scope of The Study

Based on the background of the study, this study focuses on discussing the types and the meaning of derivational morphemes in the 500 days of summer movie. Mark Aronoff (2005: 47-48) theory is used to analyze and to find out meaning and the types of derivational affixation. This study focuses on analyzing the utterances consisting of derivational morpheme among sentences in the transcription of 500 Days of Summer movie.

1.5 Significances of Study

In this study the writer expected that the result will achieve some significances. There are 2 significances in this study, they are:

- 1) Theoretically
 - a. This writer may add to the study of linguistics in morphology, particularly in derivational morphemes. Furthermore, this study reveals the significance of the derivational morpheme utilized in the film 500 Days of Summer.

- b. By examining the interaction among the characters in the movie, this research creates a theory regarding the kinds and meaning of derivational morphemes.

2) Practically

a. The writer

By conducting this study, the writer can improve and discover his new knowledge and experience on derivational affixes in “500 Days of Summer Movie”

b. English Department Students and Lectures

This study intends to help English Department Students and Lectures to know more on an investigation of derivational affixes in "500 Days of Summer Movie"

c. Other Researchers

By perusing this study, the other researchers can get a few information and motivation to lead a somewhere down in going to study the derivational affixation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework and related research were talked about in this chapter. Morphology, morpheme, inflectional morphology, derivational morphology, vocabulary and movie were completely talked about in hypothetical structures. The theoretical framework broadly discusses the topics that the writer is studying based on previous ideas and discoveries. In order to define some words when performing research, the theory is required. Many terminologies are employed in this study, and they should be conceptually explained. The theoretical framework will then serve as the foundation for the whole research procedure.

2.2 Morphology

Morphology is the study of form or forms. According to Mark Aronoff and Kristen Fudeman (2005 : 1-2), morphology in linguistics alludes to the linguistics framework engaged with word arrangement or to the part of that arrangements with words, their internal construction, and how they are shaped. Furthermore, Quinn (2006 : 268) morphology in linguistics is the investigation of the types of words, of how they are comprised of morphemes According to those experts, morphology is a forming of words that are made up of mixing morphemes.

When talk about words are referring to sentences since sentences are made by mixing those words. The sentences themselves may be divided into smaller

units called a morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest meaningful portion of a word. It will be covered in the part that follows.

2.2.1 Lexemes and Words

Francis Katamba (1993: 19) defines words as a representation of lexemes that are associated with certain morpho-syntactic properties (morphological properties such as noun, adjectives, verb, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, and syntactic properties such as tense, aspect, mood, gender, number, etc.

2.2.2 Root, Stem, and Base

Root, stem, and base are largely terms in linguistics to assign that piece of word that remains when all joins have been eliminated. While, a base is any unit at all, to which joins of any sort can be added. Bases are called stems just with regards to inflectional morphology.

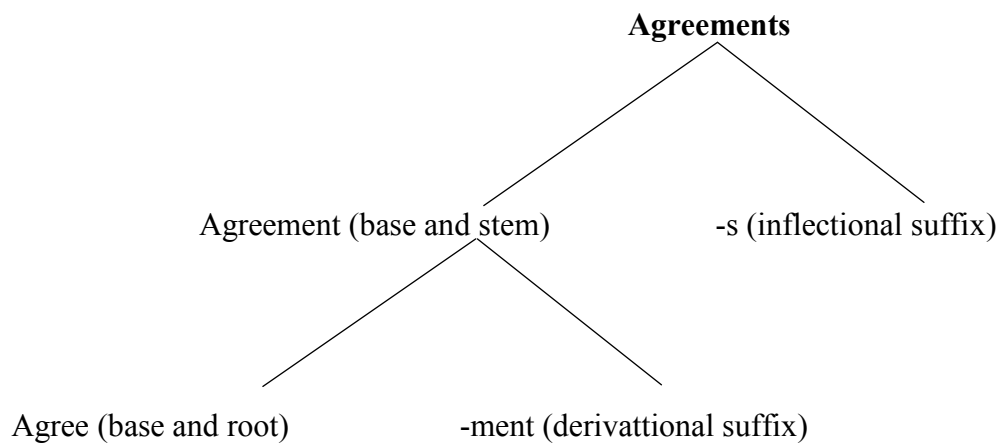


Figure 2.1 *Root, Stem and Base*

Root = agree

Stem = agreement

Base = agree, agreement

2.2.3 Morpheme

A morpheme is the most diminutive unit in English linguistics which outlines a word. A morpheme is the most little unit in English linguistics which traces a word. David Embick (2015: 1) portrayed that morpheme is the probability that the sentence structure contains a portrayal of the sound and significance facet of language: that is, portrayal of the sound and meaning as far as elements. So, a morpheme is not only about meaning but also includes the sound element of a word.

Carol Genetti (2014: 72) expressed, "assuming we add un- to that word believable, we have one more word, this one with the contrary importance: unbelievable not ready to accept. Each significant piece of a word, as accept, -able, and un-, is known as a morpheme.

Based on the definitions from those experts above the writer concludes that a morpheme is that basic or the root of the word and the minimal unit of English linguistic which has a meaning. It has a grammatical function that might change either the meaning or the grammatical.

2.2.3.1 Types Of Morphemes

A morpheme is divided into free morpheme and bound morpheme, Carstairs-Mccarthy (2002: 18) clarified, 'Morphemes that can remain all alone are called free, and ones that can't are bound'. It means a morpheme that stands as a word called free morpheme and the other which can not stand as a word called a bound morpheme.

1. Free Morpheme

According to Azad T.Hamawandy (2012: 7) free morpheme is a morpheme that can function as a word, and Yule's definition is that free morpheme can stand by themselves as single words, for example (*open* and *tour*). Free morpheme falls into two categories:

1. As arrangement of ordinary nouns, modifiers, and verbs words that convey the "content" of information that pass on. These free morphemes are called (lexical morphemes) like *girl, man, house, tiger, sad, red, long, yellow, sincere, open, look, follow, and break.*
2. The subsequent class is called functional morphemes and a few models are *but, when, because, on, and, close, in, at, them, it, above, the, and that.*

According to Yule (in Astuti 2021: 34) free morpheme is an independent morpheme, which can remain solitary without having to in addition to another morpheme. In this case, the examples of free morphemes are as follow: *fine, boy, like, and red.* Based on the explanation above we can conclude that Morpheme is the smallest part of the word and have a meaning. As indicated by Kusumawardhani (2018: 24) free morphemes will be morphemes that can remain without anyone else as single words. For instances *know, open, tour, and so forth.*

A free morpheme is one that may stand alone in a language and is freely pronounceable as a word without the existence of additional morphemes. As a result, words made up of only one morpheme, such as

cat or elephant, must be free morphemes. Of course, this does not imply that free morphemes always occur alone, with no other morphemes connected, such as cat forms such as cats and catty and elephant forms such as elephants and elephantine. Free morphemes will be morphemes that can remain without anyone else as words; e.g *book (bookshelf)*, *think (thinking)*, *care (careless)*.

2. Bound Morpheme

When viewed from the meaning of the word "bound" which means bound then, bound morpheme (bound morpheme) is a morpheme that cannot stand alone or is dependent where the morpheme must be bound with other morphemes to become a word. This is also supported by Rizki who stated that Rizki & Zakrimal (2020: 37) Bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone, it needs a combination to make a word. The word that contains Bound Morpheme is a word that has grammatical functions such as ed, -s/es, inf, en, er, ed, est. Bound morphemes show up just along with different morphemes to structures lexemes. Bound morpheme, in general, tends to be affixes: Prefix and Suffix.

In additon, Kusumawardhani (2021: 104) expressed his theory about Bound morphemes are a significance bearing unit of language, for example, prefixes and suffixes that are joined to free morphemes. The connection adjusts the free morphemes in such things as various syntactic classifications. Adding derivational or inflectional can change the importance of the word.

According to Susanti (2021: 62) Bound morpheme is the smallest element or the most fundamental unit in grammar which can not be subdivided into even the smallest meaning which can not stand alone.

Based on those experts above a bound morpheme is one that cannot stand alone in a language as a freely pronounceable word but requires the existence of other morphemes which one can not stand alone as a freely pronounceable word. A bound morpheme has two sorts, there are Derivational and Inflectional morpheme:

1. Derivational Morpheme

Derivational morpheme is a morpheme that can change the class of words or the meaning of words after the formation of words from morphemes. This morpheme is in the form of affixes (affixes), both prefixes (prefixes) and suffixes (suffixes). According to Nandito (2016: 23) Derivational morpheme is affixes, it can change the meaning of the based word and create a new word. The meaning can be changed to the opposite meaning, from positive to negative.

In addition, to Aprianti & Parmawati (2020: 323) Derivational morpheme is the process of word-formation that has a function to build a new word than change a new meaning and word class. It has to position of affixes in a word those are Prefix and Suffixation.

Purwanti (2020: 59) States that derivational morpheme is called a derived word. Moreover, when a base is added by a derivational morpheme it changes the meaning. When a derivational morpheme is

added to the base of a word, it can result in a change in the part of speech or grammatical category of the word. Besides, when a base is added by a derivational morpheme it changes the meaning. Whenever a derivational morpheme is added to the foundation of a word, it can bring about an adjustment of the grammatical feature or syntactic class of the word.

Based on those experts above the derivational morpheme is a process of a forming word that has a function to build new meaning grammatical and word class and the word could be from the positive into negative.

There are some processes of derivational morpheme according to Victoria Fromkin (2011: 49):

1. Noun to the adjective

e.g.: boy + ish = boyish

health + ful = healthful

alcohol + ic = alcoholic

2. Verb to noun

e.g.: create + ion = creation

sing + er = singer

predict + ion = prediction

3. Adjective to adverb

e.g.: exact + ly = exactly

4. Noun to verb

e.g.: moral + ize = moralize

5. Adjective to noun

e.g.: free + dom = freedom

specific + ity = specificity

6. Verb to adjective

e.g.: read + able = readable

create + ive = creative

7. Adjective to verb

e.g.: ideal + ize = idealize

en + rich = enrich

Derivational can likewise occur with practically no opportunity of structure, for example, "telephone" (noun) and to "phone" (verb). This known as transformation or zero deduction. The following are different instances of deduction without changing syntactic classes:

1. Noun to noun : Friend + ship = friendship
 Human + ity = humanity
 King + dom = kingdom
 Dis + advantage = disadvantage
 Un + employment = unemployment
2. Verb to verb : Un + do = undo
 Re + cover = recover
 Dis + believe = disbelieve
 Auto + destruct = autodestruct
3. Adjective + adjective : Ping + ish = pinkish

Il + legal = illegal

In + accurate = inaccurate

Un + happy = unhappy

2. Inflectional Morpheme

Inflectional is the most common way of adding inflectional morphemes to a word, which might demonstrate a linguistic classification that doesn't change the importance and the word class.

Concurring Marcus Kracht (1982: 82) Inflection is a morpheme that shows some sort of linguistic relationship. For instance, the -s morpheme joined to the word likes shows the current state for solitary person. One part is an independent word, the other is not. It does however not change the category, it adds some detail to the category

According Lieber (2016:102) Inflection alludes to word development that doesn't change class and doesn't make new lexemes, yet rather changes the type of lexemes so they fit into various linguistic setting.

In other terms, inflectional morpheme is the word formation that the combining between free morpheme and bound morpheme without any changing the word.

According to Victoria Fromkin (2011: 51) modern English has eight Inflectional affixes to indicate the following :

1. -s third – person singular, e.g.: She wait-s at homes
2. -ed past tense, e.g.: She wait -ed at home
3. -ing progrssive, e.g.: She is eat -ing the donut
4. -en past participle, e.g.: Mary has eat-en the donut -s
5. -s plural, e.g.: She ate the donut -s
6. -'s possessive, e.g.: Disa's hair is short
7. -er comparative, e.g.: Disa has short -er hair than Nia
8. -est superlative, e.g.: Disa has the short -est hair

2.3 Vocabulary

According to Hatch and Brown (in Rohmatillah 2014: 70) Vocabulary is a list of words as a basic component of language proficiency which has a form of expression and contains of aspects, they are meaning, use of word, form (pronunciation and spelling). Nurdini et al (2017: 273) Vocabulary is the core component of all aspects of language competencies another expert, Hornby (1995: 1331) vocabulary is all the words that a person knows or uses when they are talking about a particular subject in a particular language.

From certain definitions about vocabulary, the writer said that vocabulary is the fundamental component of language which somebody needs in learning a language particularly to communicate actually with others.

1. The importance of Vocabulary

Vocabulary learning is so much important for people who learn English both as a foreign language and as a second language. Vocabulary learning is regularly considered to be an indispensable resource for second

language students since a limited jargon in a subsequent language hinders effective correspondence. Linse (2005: 121) states that vocabulary is a rundown of target language word. A huge jargon is obviously fundamental for authority of a language.

According to Nation (2001: 37) there are two kinds of vocabulary. They are perceptive and productive vocabulary. Receptive vocabulary refers to words that both native speakers and foreign learners recognize and comprehend but rarely use; it is utilized passively when listening or reading. Productive vocabulary is effectively utilized in one or the other discourse or composing. As a general rule, one's hearing vocabulary is bigger than his talking vocabulary, while his perusing vocabulary is more prominent than his composing

As a result, it is possible to deduce that vocabulary can be provided in four components. They are vocabulary for reading, vocabulary for listening, vocabulary for speaking, and vocabulary for writing. Reading vocabulary is made up of words that people come across when reading. Listening vocabulary refers to the words that individuals hear and understand when conversing with others or listening to radio or television. Speaking vocabulary includes the words that people used in their daily life conversation. And for the last is writing, the writing vocabulary consist of the word that people used in writing essays, reports, letter, cover letter, etc.

In terms of vocabulary types, Nation (2001: 15-16) states that there are four kinds of vocabulary in the text :

1. High frequency words. Typically, these words are almost 80% of the running words in the text;
2. Academic words. Typically, these words make up about 9% of the running words in the text;
3. Technical words. These words make up about 5% of the running words in the text;
4. Low frequency words. These are words of moderate frequency that did not manage to get into the high frequency list. They make up over 5% of the words in an academic text.

2.4 Movie

1. Definition of Movie

A movie is a type of art that generally incorporates someone's life story, fiction, and biography as a form of entertainment for the public. A motion picture is a tale or event that is filmed by a camera as a series of moving images and exhibited in a theater or on television. Humaira & Maulidia (2018: 17) Movie is one of general media that can be used to construct the disposition, feeling and evolving the problems. Movie is a mechanism of correspondence rich with social ramifications, made within different social, chronicled and culture setting.

One of the most popular types of entertainment is motion pictures, usually known as movies or flicks. A movie, often known as a film, is both an art form and a business. It is art because it is created by creative individuals who have a vision and a love for what they are doing. A movie creates the illusion of movement and sound and suspends our disbelief in order to present the viewer

with an exciting and engaging experience. A movie tells a tale or tells a narrative that is re-enacted via the interaction of characters.

2. Genre of Movie

Movie genre is so much important, this the way to identify a movie because there are really no fixed restriction. The genre of movie is based on artistic status, while race movies deal with racial identity. For example, a movie with action genre depicts different behaviors than a movie in the comedy genre, especially if the humor is romantic. The fact that movies are often made using different target audience that they would do so in different ways. According to Keith (in Humaira & Maulidia 2018: 21), a film kind is a movies classification in light of likenesses in either the narrative components or the enthusiastic reaction to the movie (in particular, genuine, and so on) The most of movie genre ideas are based on literary genre criticism. The main genres are fiction and documentary, from which subgenres such as docufiction and docudrama have arisen.

To precisely define fiction, more tightly defined categories of popular fiction appeal to a certain audience. These several fiction genres, which are briefly discussed in the parts that follow, are categorized as a group as a fiction genre. Action, adventure, humor, drama, crime, horror, fantasy, romance, thriller, animation, family, and war all have their own set of rules and traditions.

2.5 Previous Research

The research by Fitria (2020 : 146) entitled “An Analysis of Derivational and Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co”. The analysis shows that the derivational and inflectional morphemes found in Tempo.co as 357 words.

Derivational shows 97 data (27.17%) and inflectional shows 260 data (72.83%). Derivational changes the grammatical categories of word which consists of suffix and prefix, for example, noun-forming suffix changes the words/morphemes to nouns in the suffix -ion, -ment, -ist, -ship and -er. Adjective-forming suffix changes the words/morphemes to adjectives in the suffix -able, -al, -ful, -ic, -cal, and -ous. Adverb-forming suffix change the words/morphemes to an adverb in the suffix -ly. While, verb-forming prefix changes adjectives to new adjective or from verb to new verb in the prefix in- and mis-. The inflectional does not change the grammatical categories of word which consist of “-s, -‘s, -er, -est, -s, ed, -ing, and -en”. The suffix -est means superlative. The suffix ed means past. The suffix -inf means Ving (continuous). The suffix -en means participle.

Rugaiyah (2018: 73) Investigated derivational and inflectional morpheme: A Morphological Analysis”. The results of this study show that Derivational prefixes consist of inter-, eco, un-, ar-, pre-, re-, pro-, be-, de-, in-, dis-, a-, ex-, auto-, mis-, agri-, em-, ap-, im-, and al-. While, Derivational suffixes consist of four categories. Thus are nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial suffixes. First, nominal suffixes, namely -ism, -ation, -al, -ing, -ist, -or, -ity, -er, -ance, -ment, -ion, -ess, -ium, -ature, -ry, -ant, -ce, -ive, -cy, -y, -r, -ge, and -ness. Second, Verbal suffixes, namely -n and -ize. Third, Adjectival suffixes, namely -al, -ly, -ous, -ing, -able, -ic, -ish, -ive, -ian, -ny, -less, -ed, -ary, -nese, -y, and -ful and the last is adverbial suffix -ly. Otherwise, the categories of inflectional morphemes that found in texts consist of noun suffixes (plural) such as; -s, -ies, and -es, Noun suffixes (possessive) e.g; -s’ and -’s, Verb suffixes (3rd person singular) are -s and -es, Verb suffixes (past tense) are -ed and -d, Verb suffixes (past participle)

such as; -n, -d, and -ed, Adjective suffixes (comparative) are -er, -r, and -ier and adjective suffixes (superlative) are -st and -est. Therefore, based on the result of finding verb suffixes are not found.

Ariani (2017: 42) has studied derivational and inflectional prefixes and suffixes in Batusesa Dialect of Balinese: A Descriptive Study. The results of this study show that there are four kinds of prefixes found in Batusesa Dialect, namely {n-}, {me-}, {pe-}, and {a-} and five kinds of suffixes namely {-ang}, {-nə}, {-in}, {-an} and {-ə}. There are three kinds of prefixes and one kind of suffixes which belong to derivational morpheme, namely {n-}, {me-}, {pe-}, and {-ang}. Moreover, there are three kinds of inflectional prefixes namely {n-}, {me-}, and {a-} and four kinds of suffixes which belong to inflectional morpheme, namely {-nə}, {-in}, {-an} and {-ə}. There were some grammatical functions of prefixes and suffixes in Batusesa dialect of Balinese, namely affix forming verbal, affix forming nominal, affix forming numeral, affix forming adjective, and affix forming adverb, activizer and passivizer.

Nandito (2016: 22) in the research entitled “Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes”. The result of analyzing data were the derivational and inflectional affixes found in Songs Adele Albums are -er, -en, -ing, -ly, -ment, -ness as suffixes, while the inflectional affixes are -d, -s, -ed, -ing, -es, -er, -est. From the conclusion of this research, the writer suggests that to improve their mastery of vocabulary, the readers should apply the derivational and inflectional affixes by breaking the word into its elements root and affixes because from one word they can get the structure of words and they also find how the words built. By knowing the roots, the readers can build the word by themselves.

Shinta Aziez1 (2021: 95) has done a researched the use of Inflection and Derivation in Covid-19 Articles of The Jakarta Post Newspaper”. This study discovered that the articles had derivational morphemes formed in several prefixes; un-, en-, dis-, some suffixes; -er, -or, -ly, -y, -ion, -ment, -al, -ship, -ize, -ance, -ness, -ee, -ist, -ent, -ity, -ive, the combination of prefix and suffix; em- and -ment, un- and -able, mis- and -ion, un- and -ate, double suffixes; -or and -y, -ive and -ity, and double prefixes; un- and -dis-. It was also revealed that there were some inflectional morphemes found. They were affixes -s and -es for plural forms, -ing for progressive form, -ed for past tense form, -en for past participle, -’s for possessive form, -est for superlative form, and -s for third person singular form. However, the affix -er for comparative form was not found in selected articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper. The findings also showed that a single free morpheme can have one to three bound morphemes in it. Inflectional morphemes can be attached to a derivational morpheme and more than one derivational morpheme can be joined to a single free morpheme. However, it did not happen in the case of inflectional morphemes, as there is no free morpheme attached by multiple inflectional morphemes.

Halawa (2017: 132) In the research entitled “An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional English Morphemes”. This research aims to analyze the morpheme of derivation and inflection contained in Jakarta Post. By understanding the derivation and morpheme inflection it can easily develop vocabulary, from one word can gain many meanings. The research also used qualitative descriptive research method. This research method is a method that refers to the form of words taken from the data source by explaining the intent of

data intention. In addition, this research also uses r (library research). Based on this study, the writers found the uniqueness caused by derivation and morpheme inflection when combined with other morphemes. If the morpheme derivation is compared with the free morpheme will have a different meaning and sometimes even change the word class. While morpheme inflection when compared with free morpheme it will have a grammatical function.

Yastanti (2021: 221) Investigated Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Songlyrics of Lewis Capaldi". The aim of this study is to identify derivational and inflectional morphemes in songlyrics of Lewis Capaldi. Specifically, the purpose of this research is to know the affixation process in the song lyrics, to classify derivational and inflectional morphemes and to know the most dominant between derivational and inflectional morphemes in the song lyrics of Lewis Capaldi. The method of this research used descriptive qualitative. The object of this research was taken from the song lyrics of Lewis Capaldi's album Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent as the first album. The result of this research shows: (1) there are 42 words suffixes such as -ing, -ed, -s, -ness, -able, -ly and one-word prefix re- (2) There are 29 inflectional morpheme and 67.44% while derivational morpheme occurs 14 times and 32.56%, it means inflectional morpheme is the most dominant than derivational morpheme.

Siboro & Bram (2020:71) has studied Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's the Story of Rapunzel". This paper aimed to explore derivational affixes, more specifically the types of derivational affixes and the functions of the derivational affixes in the story of Rapunzel, which was written by the Brothers Grimm. The exploration of the affixes is urgent

to conduct because it would assist learners of English in general in enriching their vocabulary items. This study was quantitative descriptive. The researchers collected complex words from the story and analyzed their derivational affixes. Results showed that, first, there existed 33 occurrences of words containing derivational affixes. Four of the 33 words contained three types of prefixes, namely en-, un- and re-, occurring twice, and 29 of the 33 contained suffixes, such as -ful, -ness, -able, -ly, -ing, -ed, -en, -ent, -less, -y, ous, and -dom. Second, there were four functions of derivational affixes in the story of Rapunzel, namely noun formation, with 10 occurrences (30.4%); adjective formation, with eight occurrences (24.2%); verb formation, with seven occurrences (21.2%); and adverb formation, with eight occurrences (24.2%).

Marciana (2021: 634) also investigated Derivational Affixes in The Avengers Movie". This study aimed to discuss derivational affixes in the Avengers movie. Derivational affixes are interesting to analyze since it has affects in forming word from simple to korre complex. By using descriptive method and qualitative approach, this research gas purposes to identify characteristics applied in forming derived words and dictonary information that presented from those derived words in the movie. The data was taken from The Avengers movie script, primary data are words undergo affixation in the movie script. The characteristics of derivational was analyzed by using Brinton (2010) theory and support theory by Fromklin (2011) in forming derivational affixes, then the dictionary information based on Jackson (1982) and Redman (1997). The result of this research showed that there were four general characteristics applied in forming derived words. First, all words undergo meaning change and word class change or

one of those two changes. Second, each prefix and suffix has meaning to indicate new meaning of the base. Third, some words undergo orthographic change when suffix attach to base and change the base form. Fourth, some words undergo phonological change when suffix attach to base and change the pronunciation of the words. Next, all words have dictionary information such as Spelling, Pronunciation, Part of Speech, Etymology, Definition, Examples of phrase or sentence, Word Opposite, Common Colocation, Usage and Special grammatical. The most dictionary information found are Spelling, Part of Speech and Definition.

Kay & Adnyani (2021:101) In the research entitled “A Morphological Analysis Of Derivational Bound Morpheme In Magena Language: A Language Spoken In Central Sumba Regency”. The aim of the study is to identify the morphological of derivational bound morpheme in Magena Language and to find out the functions of Morphological of derivational bound morpheme in Magena Language. The writer uses the descriptive qualitative method which is aimed to describe bound Morphemes in Magena Language. The subject of this writing is five informants of Magena in collecting the data. The writer assigned the informants to do the storytelling and record them. After that the data were analyzed using the descriptive qualitative method. The findings reveal that the derivational bound morphemes that appear are free morphemes, which consists of a noun, verb, adverb, adjectives. It was also found that the function of the suffix –ne was as possessive of the first-person singular, the function of the suffix - ne as possessive of first – singular, the function of the suffix –me as possessive of first-person plural, The function of the suffix –ya refers to third-person singular as an

adverb. Circumfixes pa - and - gi have the function to change the part of speech. From the result gained the writer could say that derivational bound morpheme in Magena language has their own character and their own function in use.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is developed by a survey of previous studies and ideas on the issue. In order to account for some of the notions used in this study, theories must be applied. The explanation is deemed necessary. The ideas employed must be explained in order to have the same perspective as the implementation in the field. The elaboration of the concepts below is used to determine the viability of the research.

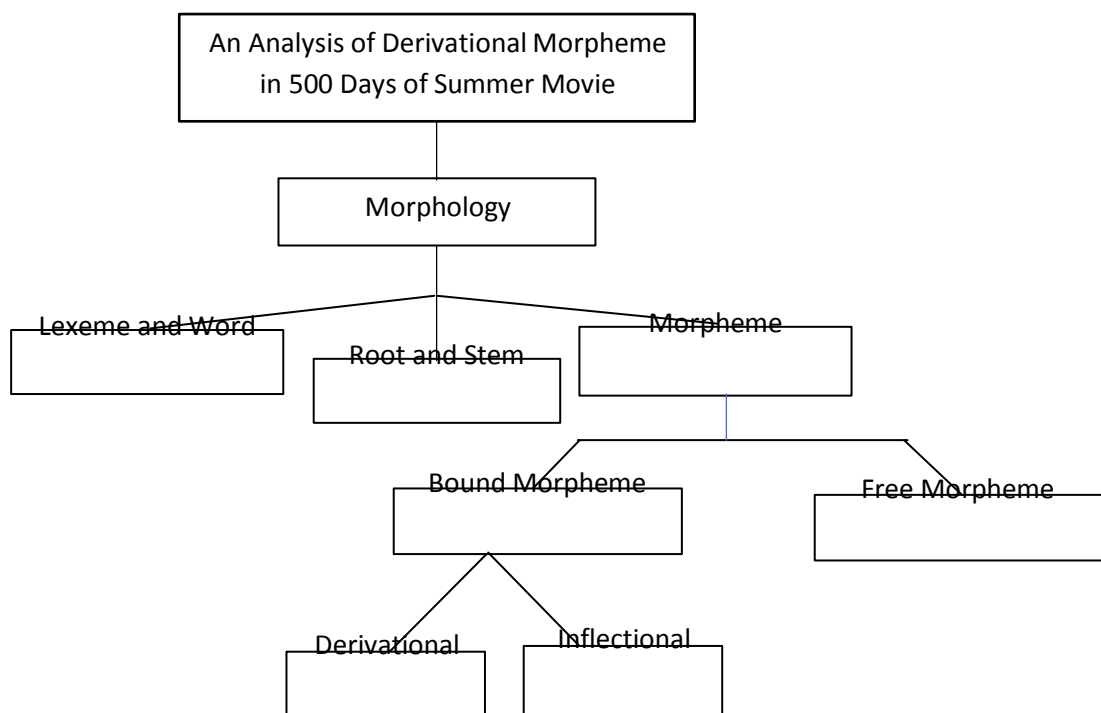


Figure 2.2 *Conceptual framework in an analysis of derivational in 500 days of summer movie*

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the framework of research methods chosen by a writer. The design allows writer to focus on one research methods that are suitable for the subject matter and set up their studies up for success. According to Creswell (2012: 3) research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis.

A study design's function is to guarantee that the evidence obtained allows us to answer the starting question as unambiguously as feasible. A qualitative method was applied in this study. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative methods are defined as a strategy that uses text and image data. The study was supplied by describing, classifying, and analyzing the object, and it will rely one on the texts, particularly the words that have bound morphemes, as this study determined how the morphological modifications of words in derivational.

3.2 Data Resource

Research won't be isolated from the presence of information that is the natural substance for data to give a particular portrayal of the objective of the study. To arrive at a resolution, the study to be done requires a wellspring of information called data. Data are realities based on the fact or pictures that was gathered by researcher to be handled in order to deliver helpful data for the study.

As a result, the wellspring of the data in this study was taken from the

Summers film that the writer has downloaded from <http://149.56.24.226/500-days-summer-2009/>, while the data in this study are phrases that are refers to the sort of framing word as derivational morpheme.

3.3 Techniques of data collection

Data Gathering In order to obtain data, the writer was performed various steps. The researcher has watched a movie 500 Days of Summer with English subtitles on the IndoXXI <https://149.56.24.226/500-days-summer-2009/>. The writer has viewed the video numerous times base on English subtitles to create the transcript. The writer then has compiled a list of utterances containing derivational morphemes. The writer has listened and note approach by attentively viewing and listening to the movie and bolding selected words that were classified as derivatioanal morphemes. To make it easy, writer has downloaded the film script and extract conversational data from it. Meanwhile, the data collection procedure comprises of the following steps:

1. Downloading the Movie
2. Watching the film several times
3. Downloading the data script transcription based on English subtitles.
4. Bolding phrases that contain derivational morpheme in 500 Days of Summer Movie.

3.4 Techniques of data analysis

Procedure of diagnostic data in this study utilizes three stages of qualitative analysis, they are decreasing data, showing data, and making conclusion Silverman (2008: 234). In this study, the writer gathers data analysis and

diminishes irrelevant information or data. In showing data, the writer has showed the data analysis into a table. Then, at that, all in all, the writer sums up the aftereffect of this concentrate distinctly.

1. Using Marks Aronoff's theory, the writer has evaluated and categorized the data into categories of derivational affixation.
2. Explored the types of derivational affixation.
3. Compiled a list of derivational morphemes into a table.
4. Defined and explained the forms and meanings of affixation.