

A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES IN PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTENT

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ABSTRACT

The objective of current study is to analyze the used of derivational suffixes in psychological content of Psych2go youtube channel. Affixes and roots are combined through the derivational process to produce new words. Derivation is thought of as the creation of new words out of already existent ones (Rahayu, 2019). The main morphological element utilized to create new words from pre-existing words is a suffix. The method used in this research is descriptive method and qualitative analysis. The data was taken from Psych2go youtube channel with the video entitled "3 Daily Rituals for Better Mental Health". The result of this research revealed that there are 9 suffixes used in the content namely suffix -ly, -ful, -ness, -ion, -al, -ance/-ence, -ity, -ish, -able. The researcher makes this recommendation to other researchers who have an interest in analyzing and who wish to have a thorough comprehension of the numerous suffix kinds in YouTube channel content.

Keywords: morphological, derivational suffixes, psychological content

INTRODUCTION

The categorization structure and principles used in word formation and word interpretation are known as morphology. The term "morphology" in linguistics refers to the mental process involved in word development or the area of linguistics that examines words, their internal structure, and the process by which they were created. The study of word formations, including how new words are created in different languages and how word forms change based on how they are employed in sentences, is known as morphology, according to Lieber (2009:14). A morpheme is a word or a significant portion of a word that cannot be broken down into other meaningful components. Additionally, Radford et al.

(2009:140) claim that morphemes are separated into two types, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme, depending on the distribution. A free morpheme is a morpheme that can appear in a story without the presence of another morpheme as a word or morpheme.

Derivational morphology is one of the two primary categories or processes of word creation, together with inflection (al); it is also frequently referred to as derivatology based on Ingenman and David (2006) . The two different affix kinds that are used to build words also fall under these names. A derivational process produces a new term (such as nation → national), whereas an inflectional (or non-derivational) process produces a variant form of the same word (such as nations or nationals). However, the difference is not entirely distinct (for instance, the best way to say analyze-ly in English). Derivational affixes, like suffixation (-tion is a noun-forming derivational suffix), alter the grammatical class of the morphemes to which they are attached. They also typically appear closer to the root morpheme than inflections, as nation-al-ize+ -ing/-s/-d.

Here, suffixes will be grouped in a straightforward manner into the following categories: nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial suffixes. Since there are well over a hundred suffixes, it is impossible to list all of their meanings, alternate spellings, allomorphs, and example applications; instead, only a few useful and useless examples—along with any limitations on their use—will be discussed for each of the four categories mentioned above.

According to Maclin, a suffix is an addition to a word that typically modifies its parts of speech and may also alter its meaning. Derivational suffixes are bound morphemes that are attached to the end of a word, where they might then alter and form a new word, according to the aforementioned interpretations. Based on Ismail (2006), along with this justification, the process of suffixation or suffixing is common in English in the derivational formation of lexical items. It demonstrates that English word development follows this approach

The analysis of word features and the information they contained that was used in the psychological content of *Psych2go* with the title “3 Daily Rituals for Better Mental Health” was also intriguing. This content was made so engaging by the creator's clever word choices, which included both the language and the subject. Because of this, the purpose of this study is to describe the traits that are used to create derivative words. It is hoped that this research will be useful in providing material that can be used as a resource to broaden one's understanding of words.

METHOD

The researcher employs a straightforward qualitative design in this study. The psychological content of *Psych2go* is classified by the researcher using the function's form and the meanings of the suffixes /-ly/, /-al/, and /-ance/. Moleong

(2008:6) defines qualitative research as research that aims to comprehend the phenomenon of what the subject of such behavior, perceptions, motivations, and actions experiences. The study that produces descriptive data used verbal or written language, as well as observable behavior. Qualitative descriptive data, rather than numerical data, is what is typically collected in qualitative research. Data for member quotes and an overview presentation of the reports would be included in the research report. These details may come from the interview transcript, pictures, videos, personal papers, memos, and official records. Fundamental qualitative research or a fundamental interpretive study, according to Ary et al. (2010:453), comprehend a phenomenon, a process, or a particular point of view from the perspective of people involved. The research type in this case is descriptive, explaining and observing the languages under investigation, describing the information regarding the form and function of the process, and defining the meanings of the prefixes used to express psychological information in *Psych2go*. The main data collected which provides the from the psychological content of *Psych2go* youtube channel.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. Suffixes using –ly

In this type of affixes, the structure word consists of adjective+ly, like the word below:

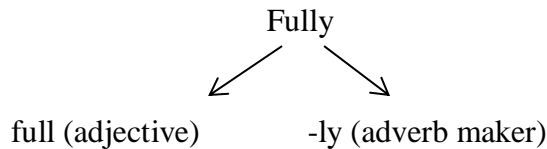


Table 1. Suffixes using –ly

No	Word	Part of speech	Roots	Part of speech	Derivational suffixes	Note
1	Fully	Adverb	Full	Adjective	-ly	Adverb maker

The morphemes *full* (a free morpheme) and *-ly* (a bound morpheme) were combined to create the word *fully*. Full is an adjective and *-ly* is a suffix in morpheme. *Fully* (adverb): when *Full* (adjective) + *-ly* are combined, they are derivational affixes since *Fully* alters both the lexical category and the meaning. There are 4 words (recently, lately, totally, continually) that receive these derivational suffixes.

b. Suffixes using – ful

In this type of affixes, the structure word consists of verb/noun+ful, like the word below:

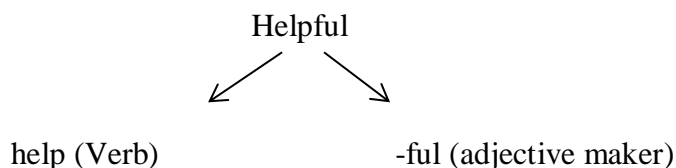


Table 2. Suffixes using –ful

No	Word	Part of speech	Roots	Part of speech	Derivational suffixes	Note
1	Helpful	Adjective	Help	Verb	-ful	Adjective maker

The morphemes *help* (a free morpheme) and *-ful* (a bound morpheme) were combined to create the word *helpful*. *Help* is a verb in morpheme, and *-ful* is a suffix. When the adjective *helpful* was merged, the lexical category and meaning were changed, and the *help* (verb) + *-ly* were added as derivational affixes. These derived suffixes are applied to three words: *helpful*, *insightful*, and *wonderful*.

c. Suffixes using – ness

In this type of affixes, the structure word consists of adjective+ness, like the word below:

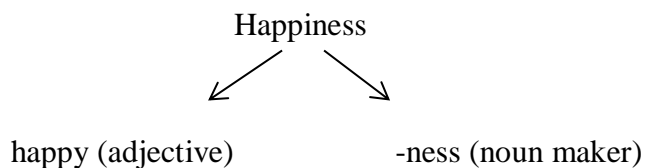


Table 3. Suffixes using –ness

No	Word	Part of speech	Roots	Part of speech	Derivational suffixes	Note
1	Happiness	Noun	Happy	Adjective	-ness	noun maker

Two morphemes, *happy* (a free morpheme) and *-ness* (a bound morpheme), were combined to create the word *happiness*. *Happy* is an adjective, while *-ness* is a suffix in morphemes. *Happy* (adjective) + *-ness* are derivational

affixes when they are used to form the noun *happiness* because it alters both the lexical category and the meaning. There are two words (kindness and happiness) that receive these derivational suffixes.

d. Suffixes using – ion

In this type of affixes, the structure word consists of verb+ion, like the word below:

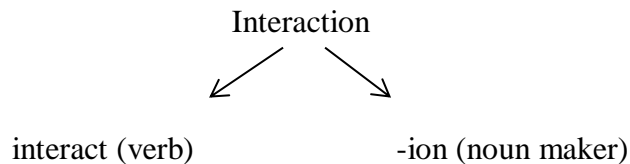


Table 4. Suffixes using –ion

No	Word	Part of speech	Roots	Part of speech	Derivational suffixes	Note
1	Interaction	Noun	Interact	Verb	-Ion	Noun Maker

interaction consisted of two morphemes, namely *interact* as a free morpheme and *-ion* as a bound morpheme. Morpheme *interact* is a verb and *-ion* is suffix. *Interaction* (Noun): *interact* (verb) + *-ion* are derivational affixes when it was combined since *interaction* change the lexical category and the meaning. There were 3 words which get these derivational suffixes (interaction, reflection and celebration)

e. Suffixes using – al

In this type of affixes, the structure word consists of noun+al, like the word below:

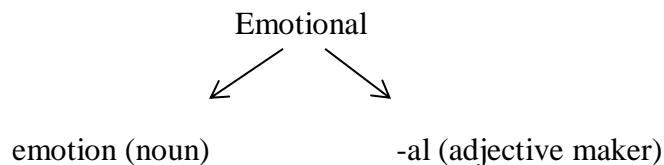


Table 5. Suffixes using –al

No	Word	Part of speech	Roots	Part of speech	Derivational suffixes	Note
1	Emotional	Adjective	Emotion	Noun	-al	Adjective maker

Two morphemes, *emotion* as a free morpheme and *-al* as a bound morpheme, made up the word "*emotional*." An adjective is *emotional*, and a suffix is *-ion*. *Emotion* (noun) + *-al* are derivational affixes when used as an adjective since *emotional* changes both the meaning and the lexical category. Three nouns (*psychological*, *emotional*, and *occasional*) receive these derivational suffixes.

f. Suffixes using – *ance/ence*

In this type of affixes, the structure word consists of adjective/noun+*ance*, like the word below:

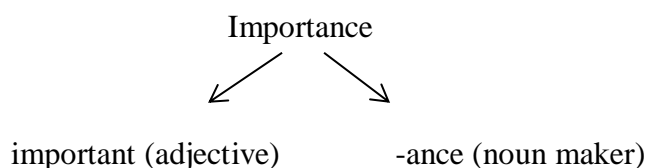


Table 6. Suffixes using –*ance/-ence*

No	Word	Part of speech	Roots	Part of speech	Derivational suffixes	Note
1	Importance	Noun	Important	Adjective	-ance	Noun maker

The two morphemes that made up *importance* were *important* as a free morpheme and *-ance* as a bound morpheme. The suffix *-ance* is attached to the noun morpheme *importance*. *Important* (adjective) + *-ance* are derivational affixes when they are united as a noun since *important* alters both the meaning and the lexical category. These derivational suffixes are used to the words "*importance*," "*difference*," and "*acceptance*."

g. Suffixes using – *ity*

In this type of affixes, the structure word consists of adjective+*ity*, like the word below:

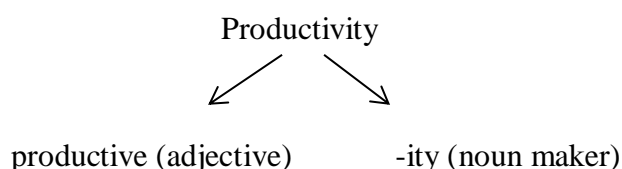


Table 7. Suffixes using –ity

No	Word	Part of speech	Roots	Part of speech	Derivational suffixes	Note
1	Productivity	Noun	Productive	Adjective	-ity	Noun maker

The two morphemes that made up *productivity* were *productive* as a free morpheme and *-ity* as a bound morpheme. Morpheme *productivity* is a noun, and a suffix is *-ity*. *Productivity* (noun): when *productive* (adjective) + *-ity* are joined, they are derivational affixes since they significantly alter both the meaning and lexical category. Only one word received these derivative suffixes.

h. Suffixes using – ish

In this type of affixes, the structure word consists of noun+ish, like the word below:

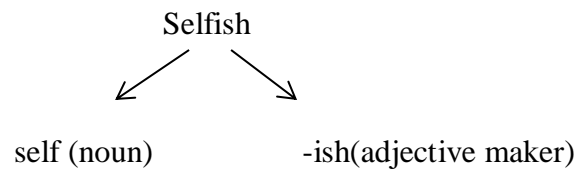


Table 8. Suffixes using –ish

No	Word	Part of speech	Roots	Part of speech	Derivational suffixes	Note
1	Selfish	Adjective	Self	Noun	-ish	Adjective maker

selfish consisted of two morphemes, namely *self* as a free morpheme and *-ish* as a bound morpheme. Morpheme *selfish* is a adjective and *-ish* is suffix. *Selfish* (adjective): *self* (noun) + *-ish* are derivational affixes when it was combined since *selfish* change the meaning and the lexical category as well. There was only one word which get this derivational suffixes.

i. Suffixes using – able

In this type of affixes, the structure word consists of noun+able, like the word below:

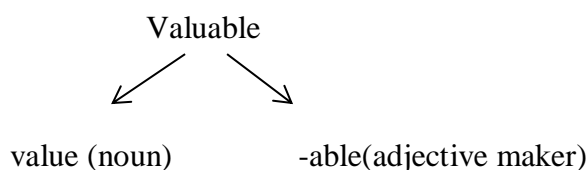


Table 9. Suffixes using –able

No	Word	Part of speech	Roots	Part of speech	Derivational suffixes	Note
1	Valuable	Adjective	Value	Noun	-able	Adjective maker

valuable consisted of two morphemes, namely *value* as a free morpheme and *-able* as a bound morpheme. Morpheme *valuable* is a adjective and *-able* is a suffix. *Valuable* (adjective): *value* (noun) + *-able* are derivational affixes when it was combined since *valuable* change the meaning and the lexical category as well. There was only one word which get this derivational suffixes.

CONCLUSION

This study was done to learn more about the suffix kinds and meanings used in the psychological videos on the Psych2go YouTube channel. Based on the findings from the research described above, the researcher discovered nine prefix include types and meanings. There are nine different prefixes that are used in the psychological content on the Psych2go YouTube channel, including the suffixes -ly, -ful, -ness, -ion, -al, -ance/ence, -ity, -ish, and -able.

The researcher draws a conclusion regarding the different suffix kinds in this section based on the suffixes used in the psychological videos on the Psych2go YouTube channel. The data analysis revealed a few different suffix kinds. According to the researcher, the psychological material on the Psych2go YouTube channel with the title "3 Daily Rituals for Better Mental Health" made use of specific suffixes. The suffix -ly is the sort of suffix that is most frequently used.

This study has made certain recommendations for readers and other researchers in relation to the study's goal of analyzing the various forms of suffixes, one of linguistics' many facets. The researcher advised readers to practice learning English extensively, particularly in linguistics from many sources. The readers could then utilize this discovery to advance their understanding of suffixes. The researcher makes this recommendation to other researchers who are interested in analysis and wish to have a thorough understanding of the numerous suffix kinds in YouTube channel content. The results of this study can serve as a guide for other researchers doing similar work. The researcher aspires to help other

academics become more knowledgeable about linguistics, particularly about different suffixes.

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