

MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON BOUND MORPHEME IN THE FILM *LEO* BY DAVID WACHTENHEIM

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Abstract:

This research discusses part of the science of morphology, namely morpheme. Where even though morphemes are the smallest parts of words, they are divided into two types, namely free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are broken down into two types, namely lexical morphemes and function morphemes, bound morphemes are divided into two, namely morpheme derivation and morpheme inflection, bound morphemes also have class divisions, class changing and class maintenance. This research is qualitative research. In this research, the researcher only analyzed bound morphemes. Data research was used to analyze existing morphemes, namely using the film *LEO* by David Wachtenheim as the object of this research. This film was directed by David Wachtenheim and was published in November 2023. In collecting data, researchers found many morphemes used in the film, so the morpheme analysis used in the title of this thesis is very appropriate to the object of the research carried out. The results of the findings from this research, researchers found that the dominant or most frequently found morphemes in this short story were inflectional morphemes. And the results of the morpheme findings obtained by researchers from the film *LEO* contained thirty-nine (39) words of the inflectional morpheme type, and there were ten (10) words of the derivational morpheme type. and there are six (6) class changing words, and there are five (5) class changing words.

Keyword: *bound morphem, film*

Introduction

Language is used to interact with other humans to communicate and also to convey a desire that can be understood by the person speaking. There are several types of languages that are commonly used, the mother second that is heard when someone is born and also languages that are used as national languages. Language has a basic function and position for humans to interact in society. Language activities are activities to convey certain aims and objectives (Ratnaningsing, 2017). communicate and identify themselves Language is a medium of human communication, the study of language cannot be separated from a linguistic framework that helps identify language patterns and structures. Linguistics is the scientific study of language, involving the analysis and description of language structure as well as the cognitive processes involved in language production and comprehension. It includes various subdisciplines such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics (Frida, 2013). Linguistics is the study of language in all its aspects, and one important branch of linguistics is morphology, which focuses on the structure of words and how they are formed and developed.

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the study of the relationship between meaning and form, both within and between words. The term morphology is Greek and is a composition of morph which means 'shape, form', and logy which means 'science of' or 'branch' of knowledge about." So, the meaning of morphology is –the science of word forms." (Darikin, Rodman and Hyams, 2003). Morpheme is a science that discusses basic words and

word affixes. Morphemes are also the smallest word units that have meaning in a sentence. there are 2 types of Morpheme Free morphemes and Bound Morpheme. Free are morphemes that can stand alone as an expression. There are 2 types of free morphemes, namely Lexical morphemes and Functional Morphemes. Bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone and must stand alone attached to other morphemes. There are two types of bound morphemes, namely inflectional morphemes and derivative morphemes (chaer,2018).

Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone in a sentence. Nuril (2017) said that free morphemes are the smallest elements or most basic units in grammar that cannot be further divided into even the smallest words that can stand alone. There are two types of free morphemes, namely lexical morphemes and functional morphemes. Lexical meaningful morphemes are morphemes that have meaning in themselves without needing to process with other morphemes. These morphemes are unlimited in number and very productive. For example, {horse}, {go}, {run}, {eat} and {red}. The functional are still free morphemes which means they can stand alone as a word that has meaning, coordinating meaningful words for example: Article, Proposition, conjunctions, pronouns. Andri Mulyono (2018),

Bound morphemes are sentences that cannot stand alone to have meaning. A bound morpheme is the smallest element or most basic unit in grammar which cannot be further broken down into grammar, cannot be further broken down into even the smallest meaning, and cannot stand alone. Bound morphemes must be added with other affixes so that they can stand in a sentence and have meaning. There are two types of bound morphemes, namely derivative morphemes and inflectional morphemes. Derivational morphemes are affixes that are added to a word to form a new word or new word form. Derivational morphemes can be prefixes, such as "un" in "unclear", and suffixes and endings. So, these derivational morphemes function to form new words with meanings and word classes that can change or not, for example, happy -> unhappy, teach -> teachers. (Wadsworth, 2010) Inflectional morphemes are suffixes added to words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs) to assign certain grammatical properties to that word, such as tense, number, possession, or comparison. Inflectional morphemes function as grammatical markers indicating stress, number, possession, or comparison. and giving meaning to a word according to its meaning. for example. cat -> charge, play-> played. (intan,2023)

Morphemes means also have to discuss morphemes, remembering that morphemes play an important role in decoding studying morphology, so readers must also get a clear understanding of what morphemes actually are. Definitions from several experts are needed to support the arguments put forward by the researcher. Morphemes are a branch of morphology, morphemes are the smallest word units that have deep meaning.

Method of Research

This research is qualitative research using a descriptive qualitative approach because this research will analyze the morphemes in the LEO film. Qualitative research is a research design that is flexible in matching data. The focus is discussing qualitative data, which is a form of social research design that is influenced by the data source. This research examines a number of cases in detail and in depth. Qualitative data helps find valid data so that it becomes a reference in scientific work. Qualitative data also characterizes something through data that you want to research in general. The type of data in qualitative research is non-numerical and adapted to the research. Therefore, the design of research methods can vary depending on the type of data collected. Apart from that, qualitative research also offers a lot of scope (Priharsari & Indah, 2021).

Data collection is one of the most important aspects of research. Reliable data collection techniques will produce results and must be carried out carefully in accordance with

qualitative research procedures and procedures. According to Sugiyono (2016) data collection strategy is the most strategic step in research because the main goal is to obtain data. There are three general data collection methods: observation, interviews, and documentation. However, in this research, researcher use two methods to collect data from sources. The method use in data collection is as follows Observation, and Field notes.

Table 1: Inflectional Morpheme

| NO | Vocabulary | Base | Bound Morpheme | |
|----|--|---------|----------------|--------------|
| | | | Derivational | Inflectional |
| 1 | what that's not for class <i>pets</i> when you are in captivity 75 is the new 70 and hey you wanna live so bad maybe a little exercise wouldn't kill you | Pet | | ✓ |
| 2 | <i>blinking's</i> good, that'd be a start | Blink | | ✓ |
| 3 | oh my kitten, i cant start this rigorous <i>working</i> out at this point in my life it,s too late i blew it is wasted my life and now it's almost over | Working | | ✓ |
| 4 | waht you dont remember what <i>happens</i> at these kids house they either forget to feed you or abuse you | Happen | | ✓ |
| 5 | Dont you getit this is my shot so i go whit on of these <i>kids</i> case the hous efor open <i>windows</i> then when iam alone zip i ecsape | Kid | ✓ | |
| 6 | Dont you getit this is my shot so i go whit on of these <i>kids</i> case the hous efor open <i>windows</i> then when iam | Window | | ✓ |

| | | | | |
|----|--|-----------|---|---|
| | alone zip i ecsape | | | |
| 7 | Iam <i>zipping</i> aand them them i really live maybe climb a tree swim in the sewer see the everglades | Zip | | ✓ |
| 8 | The everglades whith those intamed <i>animals</i> are you nuts?, you know they dont even have <i>names</i> righ, you can survive there you will spend your last day hiding in a bear can | Animal | | ✓ |
| 9 | The everglades whith those intamed <i>animals</i> are you nuts?, you know they dont even have <i>names</i> righ, you can survive there you will spend your last day hiding in a bear can | Name | | ✓ |
| 11 | The everglades whith those intamed <i>animals</i> are you nuts?, you know they dont even have <i>names</i> righ, you can survive there you will spend your last day hiding in a bear can | Hide | | ✓ |
| 12 | listen when you are out there in the wild and those animals come afrte you remember to change your <i>colors</i> and blend | Color | | ✓ |
| 13 | that's <i>chameleons</i> iam not a | Chameleon | ✓ | |

| | | | | |
|----|--|----------|--|---|
| | chameleon | | | |
| 14 | Where your tai, you <i>escaping</i> one limited time | Escape | | ✓ |
| 15 | Just give me some escape, i god hitin the jelly <i>beans</i> , i forgot thet was rhere | Bean | | ✓ |
| 16 | again what have <i>happened</i> to zipping | Happen | | ✓ |
| 17 | oh you will know when i zip, i will be in the <i>emigrates</i> dining on maggots you can dream about | Emigrate | | ✓ |
| 18 | <i>peaking</i> at eleven | Peak | | ✓ |
| 19 | it 65 <i>degrees</i> these central flayer to winters are brutal,just a couple of <i>minutes</i> | Degree | | ✓ |
| 20 | it 65 <i>degrees</i> these central flayer to winters are brutal,just a couple of <i>minutes</i> | Minute | | ✓ |
| 21 | it 65 <i>degrees</i> these central flayer to <i>winters</i> are brutal,just a couple of <i>minutes</i> | Winter | | ✓ |
| 22 | You are <i>talking</i> to them, why you keep coming back | Talk | | ✓ |
| 23 | wait are those my baseball <i>cad</i> s | Card | | ✓ |
| 24 | You are <i>talking</i> to them, why you keep coming back | Come | | ✓ |
| 25 | its about <i>sharing</i> my 74 years of wisdom to help these kids with their <i>issues</i> whether its breaking up with the drone of <i>having</i> | Share | | ✓ |

| | | | | |
|----|--|----------|--|---|
| | hand me down <i>pants</i> | | | |
| 26 | these kids are all benefiting from my <i>insights</i> before i drop dead. | Insights | | ✓ |
| 27 | its about <i>sharing</i> my 74 years of wisdom to help these kids with their <i>issues</i> whether its breaking up with the drone of <i>having</i> hand me down <i>pants</i> | Year | | ✓ |
| 28 | its about <i>sharing</i> my 74 years of wisdom to help these kids with their <i>issues</i> whether its breaking up with the drone of <i>having</i> hand me down <i>pants</i> | Issue | | ✓ |
| 29 | its about <i>sharing</i> my 74 years of wisdom to help these kids with their <i>issues</i> whether its breaking up with the drone of <i>having</i> hand me down <i>pants</i> | Pant | | ✓ |
| 30 | its about <i>sharing</i> my 74 years of wisdom to help these kids with their <i>issues</i> whether its breaking up with the drone of <i>having</i> hand me down <i>pants</i> | Have | | ✓ |
| 31 | Oh boo <i>freaking</i> hol, i had to wear my sister's shell i was 16 | Freaking | | ✓ |
| 32 | whats so funny i told him that dave canary 1974 all of a | Dad | | ✓ |

| | | | | |
|----|---|-------|---|---|
| | sudden grew a nose the size of a buick just like his dads | | | |
| 33 | what this your diyong wish to turn a burch of <i>brants</i> againts me | Brant | | ✓ |
| 34 | Hey whwt is the deal i have been waitng for you next jeng a move for 30 minutes now | Wait | | ✓ |
| 35 | Hey glad you are oke sorry about busting you look i want you to have something, lest i can do | Bust | ✓ | |
| 36 | Still wish i could eat those spider <i>babies</i> | Baby | | ✓ |
| 37 | Nobody's <i>eating</i> any spider | Eat | | ✓ |

Table 02: Derivational Morpheme

| NO | Vocabulary | Base | Bound Morpheme | |
|----|---|---------|----------------|--------------|
| | | | Derivatiounal | Inflectional |
| 1 | what that's not for class <i>pets</i> when you are in <i>captivity</i> 75 is the new 70 and hey yuo wanna live so bad maybe a little exercise wouldn't kill you | Captive | ✓ | |
| 2 | Arrested | Arrest | ✓ | |
| 3 | hey freeze it here how about <i>giving</i> the guy some shell | Giving | | ✓ |
| 4 | oh you will know when i zip, i will be in the emigrates <i>dining</i> on maggots you can dream | Dine | ✓ | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|---|---|
| | about | | | |
| 5 | oh my kitten, i cant start this rigoruos workinng out at this point in my life it,s too late i blew it i <i>wasted</i> my life and now it's almost over | Waste | ✓ | |
| 6 | its not about us, its about the kids they are <i>movated</i> they are gonna finish year strong, that oic is fire thank you. | Motivated | ✓ | |
| 7 | These kids are all <i>benefiting</i> from my insigth before i drop dead | Benefit | | ✓ |
| 8 | its about sharing my 74 years of wisdom to help these kids with their issues, whether its <i>breaking</i> up with the drone or having hand me down pants | Break | | ✓ |
| 9 | whats so funny i told him that dave canary 19744 all of a sudden grew a nose the size of a buick just like his dads, and everybody still <i>loved</i> him because he was a cool kid, like you and the next week cole's problem was even tougher you wont do sleep overs cause | Love | ✓ | |

| | | | | |
|----|--|---------|---|--|
| | you think you say things in your sleep well | | | |
| 10 | You are made your mark here and as i <i>promised</i> , iam opening up class for you to full time next year | Promise | ✓ | |

Table 2: Class of Bound Morpheme

| NO | Vocabulary | Base | Class Of Bound Morpheme | | | | | | |
|----|------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Class Maintenning | Class changing | | | | | |
| | | | | <i>Noun To verb</i> | <i>AjdToVerb</i> | <i>AdjToAdv</i> | <i>NounToAd_v</i> | <i>AdjToNou_n</i> | <i>VerbToAd_j</i> |
| 1 | Captivity | Captive | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 2 | Arrested | Arrest | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Giving | Give | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 5 | Dining | Dine | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 6 | Wasted | Waste | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 7 | Motivated | Motivate | | | | | | | ✓ |
| 8 | Benefiting | Benefit | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| 9 | Loved | Love | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| 10 | Promised | Promise | | ✓ | | | | | |

Discussion
In flectional Moprheme

The word "pets" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "pets" represents the plural form of the word "pet". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. Therefore, "pets".

The word "Blinking" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are parts of words that are used to change the form of a word into a different form in grammatical terms, such as plural form, tense form, or possessive form. In this section, "Blinking" is the gerund form of the word "Blink". This inflectional morpheme cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning, but only changes the form of the basic word. So, "Blinking" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme

The word "Working" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are parts of words that are used to change the form of a word into a different form in grammatical terms, such as plural form, tense form, or possessive form. In this section, "working" is the gerund form of the word "Work". This inflectional morpheme cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning, but only changes the form of the basic word. So, "Working" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Happens" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "happans" represents the plural form of the word "happent". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Happans" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme

The word "kids" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "kids" represents the plural form of the word "kids. Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Kid" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "windows" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Window" represents the plural form of the word "Windows. Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Windows" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme

The word "Zipping" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are parts of words that are used to change the form of a word into a different form in grammatical terms, such as plural form, tense form, or possessive form. In this section, "Zipping" is the gerund form of the word "Zip". This inflectional morpheme cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning, but only changes the form of the basic word. So, "Zipping" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Animals" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Animal" represents the plural form of the word "Animals. Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Animals" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "names" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "name" represents the plural form of the word "names. Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "animals" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Colors" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Color" represents the plural form of the word "Colors. Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Colors" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Chameleons" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Chameleon" represents the plural form of the word "Chameleon". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Chameleons" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Escaping" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are parts of words that are used to change the form of a word into a different form in grammatical terms, such as plural form, tense form, or possessive form. In this section, "Escaping" is the gerund form of the word "Escape". This inflectional morpheme cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning, but only changes the form of the basic word. So, "Escaping" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Beans" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Bean" represents the plural form of the word "Bean". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Beans" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Emigrates s" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Emigrate" represents the plural form of the word "Emigrate". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Emigrates" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Degrees" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Degree" represents the plural form of the word "Degree". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Degrees" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Winters" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Winter" represents the plural form of the word "Winter". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Winters" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Minutess" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Minute" represents the plural form of the word "Minute". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Minutess" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Cards" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Cards" represents the plural form of the word "Card". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Card" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Sharing" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morpheme is a part of a word that is used to change the form of a word into a different grammatical form, such as plural form, tense form, or possessive form. In this case, "Sharing" is the gerund form of the word "Share". This inflectional morpheme cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning, but only changes the form of the basic word. So, "Sharing" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme

The word "Insights" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Insights" represents the plural form of the word "Insigt". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Insights" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Years" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Years" represents the plural form of the word "Year". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Years" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Issues" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Issues" represents the plural form of the word "Issue". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Issues" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Having" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morpheme is a part of a word that is used to change the form of a word into a different form in grammatical terms, such as plural form, tense form, or possessive form. In this case, "Having" is the gerund form of the word "Have". This inflectional morpheme cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning, but only changes the form of the basic word. So, "Having" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme

The word "Pants" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "pants" represents the plural form of the word "Pant". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Pants" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Dads" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Dads" represents the plural form of the word "Dad". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Dads" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Brants" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Brants" represents the plural form of the word "Brant". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Brants" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

The word "Waiting" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morpheme is a part of a word that is used to change the form of a word into a different form in grammatical terms, such as plural form, tense form, or possessive form. In this case, "Waiting" is the gerund form of the word "Wait". This inflectional morpheme cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning, but only changes the form of the basic word. So, "waiting" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme

The word "Busting" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morpheme is a part of a word that is used to change the form of a word into a different form in grammatical terms, such as plural form, tense form, or possessive form. In this case, "Busting" is the gerund form of the word "Bust. This inflectional morpheme cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning, but only changes the form of the basic word. So, "Busting" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme

The word "Babies" is an example of an inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morphemes are components of words that are used to modify the form of a word to indicate grammatical variations, such as pluralization, tense, or possession. In this case, "Babies" represents the plural form of the word "Baby". Inflectional morphemes cannot function as standalone words with distinct meanings; instead, they alter the form of the base word. So, "Babies" is a bound morpheme inflectional morpheme.

Derivational Morpheme

The word "captive" is indeed an example of a bound morpheme and a derivational morpheme. A bound morpheme is a component of a word that cannot function independently with a distinct meaning, but rather requires attachment to other morphemes. In the case of "captive," it cannot stand alone as a word with a clear meaning but relies on a broader context for its interpretation. Additionally, "captive" serves as a derivational morpheme. Derivational morphemes are morphemes that modify the meaning or word class of a base word to form new words. In this instance, "captive" is added to the root word "captivity" to create a new word with a different meaning. "Captive" refers to someone or something that is in a state of captivity or confinement. So, "captive" exemplifies both a bound morpheme and a derivational morpheme since it cannot function independently with a clear meaning and is utilized to generate new words by altering the meaning or word class of the base word.

The word "dining" is an example of maintaining the derivational morpheme class. The root word in "dining" is "dine", which is a verb meaning "to eat" or "dinner". In this derivation, the root word "dine" remains a verb, and the derivation morpheme "-ing" is added to form a noun form in the context of dinner or eating. Maintenance of the derivational morpheme class occurs when the derivation of a word maintains the basic word class while changing the meaning or function of the word. In the case of "dining", the root word "dine" is a verb and by adding the derivative morpheme "-ing", the word remains in the verb class.

The word "Giving" is an example of the derivational morpheme class maintaining. The root word in "Giving" is "give", which is a verb meaning "to give" or "to give". In this derivation, the basic word "Give" remains a verb, and the derivational morpheme "-ing" is added to form a noun form in the context of giving or giving activities. Derivational morpheme class maintaining occurs when word derivation maintains the basic word class while changing

the meaning or function of the word. In the case of "Giving", the root word "Give" is a verb and by adding the derivational morpheme "-ing", the word remains in the verb class.

The word "benefiting" is an example of the derivational morpheme class maintaining. The basic word in "Benefiting" is "Benefit", which is a verb meaning "advice" or "to give advice". In this derivation, the basic word "benefit" remains a verb, and the derivational morpheme "-ing" is added to form a noun form in the context of advice or giving advice. Derivational morpheme class maintaining occurs when word derivation maintains the basic word class while changing the meaning or function of the word. In the case of "benefiting", the root word "benefit" is a verb and by adding the derivational morpheme "-ing", the word remains in the verb class.

The word "Loved" is an example of bound morpheme and derivational morpheme. Bound morpheme is a part of a word that cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning, but can only be used when bound with other morphemes. In this case, "Loved" cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning, but can only be used in a broader context. Apart from that, "Loved" is also a derivational morpheme. Derivational morphemes are morphemes that are used to form new words by changing the meaning or word class of the base word. In this case, "Love" is added to the root word "Loved" to form a new word with a different meaning. The word "Loved" refers to someone or something that is in love or has been loved. So, overall, "Loved" is an example of bound morpheme and derivational morpheme because it cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning and is used to form new words by changing the meaning or word class of the base word.

The word "Motivation" is an example of bound morpheme and derivational morpheme. Bound morpheme is a part of a word that cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning, but can only be used when bound with other morphemes. In this case, "motivation" cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning, but can only be used in a broader context. Apart from that, "motivation" is also a derivational morpheme. Derivational morphemes are morphemes that are used to form new words by changing the meaning or word class of the base word. In this case, "motivation" is added to the root word "motivated" to form a new word with a different meaning. The word "motivation" refers to someone or something that is in captivity or captivity. So, overall, "motivated" is an example of bound morpheme and derivational morpheme because it cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning and is used to form new words by changing the meaning or word class of the base word.

The word "Arrested" is an example of the derivational morpheme class maintaining. The root word in "Arrested" is "Arrest", which is a verb meaning "the act of legally arresting or detaining". In this derivation, the root word "Arest" remains the verb, and the derivational morpheme "-ing" is added to form the noun form in the context of the action of legally arresting or detaining. Derivational morpheme class maintaining occurs when word derivation maintains the basic word class while changing the meaning or function of the word. In the case of "Arrested", the root word "arrest" is a verb and by adding the derivational morpheme "-ing", the word remains in the verb class.

The word "Promise" is an example of bound morpheme and derivational morpheme. Bound morpheme is a part of a word that cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning, but can only be used when bound with other morphemes. In this case, "promise" cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning, but can only be used in a broader context. Apart from that, "promise" is also a derivational morpheme. Derivational morphemes are morphemes that are used to form new words by changing the meaning or word class of the base word. In this case, "promise" is added to the root word "promised" to form a new word with a different meaning. The word "promise" refers to someone or something that is in

custody or captivity. So, overall, "promised" is an example of bound morpheme and derivational morpheme because it cannot stand alone as a word that has a clear meaning and is used to form new words by changing the meaning or word class of the base word.

Class of bound morpheme derivational class maintaining

Captivity is an example of maintaining a derivational class that does not change the base word class. The basic word "captivity" comes from the noun "captive", which refers to someone or something that is detained or imprisoned. However, with the addition of the derivative morpheme "-ity", the word changes to the noun "captivity" which refers to the state or condition of being captive or in isolation. In this case, the derivational morpheme "-ity" changes the basic word class from the singular noun "captive" to the singular noun "captivity" which describes the state or condition of being a prisoner. This is an example of derivational class maintenance, where no change in word class occurs through the addition or deletion of morphemes. So, captivity is a derivational class maintenance which changes the basic word class from the noun "captive" to the noun "captivity" which describes a state or condition.

The derivative morpheme "arrested" in the base word "arrest", there is no change in the meaning and class of the word in the base word. Before the derivational morpheme was added, the base word "arrest" was a verb that referred to the action of arresting or detaining someone legally. . However, after adding the derivative morpheme "arrested", the word changes to a past tense form of the verb which refers to the action of being arrested or knocked out that has occurred in the past. In other words, "arrested" changes the meaning of the basic word "arrest" to mean an act of arrest or removal that has occurred in the past. Apart from that, "arrested" also changes the class of the basic word from base form to past tense. So, in this case, "arrested" is included in the derivational morpheme class maintaining because it does not result in a change in the meaning and class of the basic word.

Derivational morpheme "hiding" from the base word "hide", there is a change in the meaning and class of the base word. Before adding the derivational morpheme, the basic word "hide" is a verb that refers to the action of hiding oneself or something. However, after adding the derivational morpheme "hiding", the word changes to a noun which refers to the action or process of hiding oneself or something. In other words, "hiding" changes the meaning of the root word "hide" to the action or process of hiding which is represented as a noun. Even though there is a change in the basic word class from verb form to object form, in this case "hiding" still maintains the same derivational morpheme class as the basic word "hide". Thus, "hiding" is an example of derivational morpheme class maintaining, where the morpheme "hiding" maintains the basic word class "hide" and contributes to the formation of a noun that describes the action of hiding.

The derivational morpheme "giving" on the base word "give", there is a change in the meaning and class of the base word. Before the derivational morpheme was added, the base word "give" was a verb that referred to the action of giving or giving something to another person. However, after adding the derivational morpheme "giving", the word changes to a verb form which refers to the action of giving or providing in a continuous or continuous form. In this case, "giving" maintains the basic meaning and basic word class of the basic word "give", namely the act of giving. Even though there is the addition of the derivational morpheme "ing" to indicate a continuous form, "giving" remains in the same derivational morpheme class as the basic word "give". Thus, "giving" is an example of derivational morpheme class maintenance, where the morpheme "giving" maintains the basic word class "give" and contributes to the formation of a verb that describes the action of giving in a continuous form.

Derivational morpheme "dining" from the basic word "dine", there is a change in the meaning and class of the basic word. Before adding the derivational morpheme, the basic

word "dine" is a verb that refers to the action of eating at a table in a formal setting or dinner. However, after adding the derivational morpheme "dining", the word changed to a noun which refers to the action or activity of having dinner or eating at a table in a formal setting. In this case, "dining" retains the basic meaning and basic word class of the root word "dine", namely the act of eating at a table in a formal setting. Even though there is the addition of the derivational morpheme "-ing" to indicate a form of action or activity, "dining" remains in the same derivational morpheme class as the basic word "dine". So, "dining" is an example of the derivational morpheme class maintaining, where the morpheme "dining" maintains the basic word class "dine" and contributes to the formation of nouns that describe the action or activity of having dinner or eating at a table in a formal setting.

class of bound morphem Derivational morpheme class changing

Derivational morpheme class changing is a morpheme that changes the meaning of a word. It is in line with the theory proposed by Richard (2019), which states that derivational morphemes that change class impact the meaning of a word by altering its part of speech and often adding significant new meaning. When a derivational morpheme is added to a word, it can change the word's class, such as from a noun to a verb or from an adjective to a noun. This change in word class is often accompanied by a change in meaning. For example, adding "-ize" to the adjective "normal" transforms it into the verb "normalize," which means to make something normal. Similarly, the suffix "-ful" changes the noun "help" into the adjective "helpful," which means full of help or providing help. In Chapter 4, the researcher identified several morphemes that fall into the category of Derivational morpheme class changing , including:"

The derivative morpheme "motivated" in the base word "motivate", there is a change in the meaning and class of the base word. Before adding the derivational morpheme, the basic word "motivate" is a verb that refers to the action of providing motivation or encouragement to someone to do something. However, after adding the derivative morpheme "motivated", the word turns into an adjective (adjective) which refers to the state or attribute of someone who has strong motivation or drive. In other words, "motivated" changes the meaning of the basic word "motivate" into an attribute that describes someone who has high motivation or strong drive. Apart from that, "motivated" also changes the basic word class from a verb form to an adjective form. So, in this case, "motivated" is included in the derivational morpheme class because it produces a change in the meaning and class of the basic word.

Derivational morpheme "benefiting" in the basic word "benefit", the change that occurs is the acquisition of a new meaning or change in the class of the basic word. Before adding the derivational morpheme, the basic word "benefit" is a noun that refers to the profits or benefits obtained. However, after adding the derivational morpheme "benefiting", the word turns into a verb which refers to the action of gaining benefits or providing benefits to other people. So, in this case, "benefiting" is a derivational morpheme class that acquires a new meaning or changes the basic word class from a noun to a verb.

Derivational morpheme "breaking" in the basic word "break", the change that occurs is a change in the class of the basic word. Before adding the derivational morpheme, the basic word "break" is a noun that refers to the action or process of breaking or breaking something. However, after adding the derivational morpheme "breaking", the word turns into a verb which refers to the action of breaking or breaking something. So, in this case, "breaking" is a class changing in the derivational morpheme because it changes the basic word class from a noun to a verb.

Derivational morpheme "loved" from the basic word "love", there is a change in the meaning and class of the basic word. Before adding the derivational morpheme, the basic

word "love" is a verb that refers to the act of loving or having feelings of affection for someone or something. However, after adding the derivational morpheme "loved", the word changes to the past tense which refers to the action of loving in the past. In other words, "loved" changes the meaning of the base word "love" to the act of loving in the past and also changes the class of the base word from base form to past tense. So, in this case, "loved" is included in the derivational morpheme class because it produces a change in the meaning and class of the basic word.

Derivational morpheme "promised" on the base word "promise", there is a change in the meaning and class of the base word. Before adding the derivational morpheme, the basic word "promise" is a noun that refers to a statement or promise to do something. However, after adding the derivational morpheme "promised", the word changes to a verb in the past tense which refers to the action of making a promise or previous statement. In other words, "promised" changes the meaning of the basic word "promise" to the act of giving a previous promise or statement that has occurred in the past. Apart from that, "promised" also changes the class of the basic word from base form to past tense. So, in this case, "promised" is included in the derivational morpheme class because it produces a change in the meaning and class of the basic word.

Conclusion

There are two types of derived morphemes, the first inflectional morphemes and derivational morphemes. Based on the discussion in chapter 4, the research found several morphemes involved in the conversation between the two main characters in the film "Leo" by David Wachtenhein. All the words used in their conversations consist of morphemes. The number of words containing derivational morphemes is ten (10) words and inflectional morphemes are thirty-seven (37) words. Thus, it can be concluded that the number of bound morphemes in the film "Leo" by David Wachtenhein is forty-eight (47) words.

The class of bound morphemes is divided into two, namely class modifiers and class maintenance in derived morphemes. In the discussion of chapter 4, the research found eleven (11) words with derivational morphemes that changed in the conversation of the two main characters in the film "Leo" by David Wachtenhein. In addition, researchers found eleven (5) words with class maintaining, and six (5) class changing words. Thus, it can be concluded that the number of class of bound morpheme class words is eleven (10).

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