

Conference Paper

Derivational Morpheme in Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech

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ORCID:Ihsani Diah Anjariah: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4996-3935>**Abstract**

This study is concerned with derivational morphemes. The derivational morpheme is divided into two types, namely the prefix and the suffix, both of which are found in Donald Trump's inauguration speech. In conducting this research, descriptive qualitative methods were used. The data consisted of transcripts of Donald Trump's inaugural speech analyzed based on the derivational morpheme. The results of data analysis showed that there were 17 prefixes found in Donald Trump's inauguration speech (27%), which can be divided into six types: re-, un-, en-, dis-, im-, and pre-. There were 46 suffixes found in Donald Trump's inaugural speech (73%). So, in total there were 63 derivational morphemes and the suffix was more dominant than the prefix.

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1. Introduction

Language consists of two aspects namely form and meaning. In relation to meaning, the smallest meaningful unit in language is morpheme. A morpheme is defined as the smallest meaningful unit of a language (Boey, 1975: 37). Words are made up of morphemes. The word *teachers*, for example, consists of three meaningful units or morphemes, *teach*, *-er*, and *-s*. The morpheme *teach* forming the word *teachers* has the lexical meaning; the morpheme *-er* means the doer of teaching; the morpheme *-s* has plural meaning. We can identify the meaning of the morpheme *teach* although it stands alone and we cannot identify the meaning of morphemes *-er* and *-s* in isolation. We can identify the meaning of the morpheme *-er* and *-s* after they are combined to the morpheme *teach*. Seidenberg & Gonnerman (2000), Tyler & Nagy (1989), the morphemes which can meaningfully stand alone are called free morphemes while the morphemes such as *-er* and *-s*, which cannot meaningfully stand alone are called bound morphemes. Bound morphemes must be attached to free morphemes. Bound morphemes are also called affixes which can be classified into prefix, infix, and suffix. English only has two kinds of bound morphemes namely prefixes and suffixes. There are

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no infixes in English. Bound morphemes are classified into two namely derivational and inflectional morphemes. This article tries to discuss derivational morphemes. These morphemes are complicated so that understanding what derivational morpheme is important.

In this research, the researcher is concerned with derivational morphemes in Donald Trump's inauguration speech. The inauguration speech of Donald Trump as 45th President of United States marks the commencement of Donald Trump's four-year term as President and Mike Pence as Vice President. A public ceremony was held on Friday, January 20, 2017, on the West of the Capital Building in Washington, DC, and being the oldest and richest person inaugurated as president, he was the first president without prior government or military experience.

The results of the study are expected to give contributions to the related study both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to give contributions to those who are interested in the theories of linguistics focused on derivational morpheme; practically this study could widen the horizon of knowledge in morphemes to the readers in general.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Theory of Morphemes

Words such as *text*, *cat* and *quick* convey a single, quite meaning. The other words likes *someone*, *textbook* and *however* consist of two units of meaning, these may occur independently (*some* and *one*, *text* and *book*, *how* and *ever*). Besides, *cats* and *quickly* also consist of two units (*cat* and *-s*, *quick* and *-ly*),but these words only have one meaning and can be used independently. It is clear that words do not always constitute the smallest meaningful unit in a language. The smaller parts are called morphemes. The sequence ensures that the morpheme cannot be divided into smaller units to which a definition would apply (Martin Atkinson,et.al, 1982:127). Such minimal units of grammatical analysis of words may be composed and customarily referred to as morphemes.

The meaningful elements in a word are morphemes. For example, *true*, *untrue*, *truly*, *truer*, *truthful* etc. Most morphemes have lexical meanings, as with *look*, *kite*, and *talk*. Other represent a grammatical category or semantic concept such as past tense (the *-ed* in *looked*) or plural (the *-es* in *kites*) or comparative degree (the *-er* in *taller*).

2.2. Derivational Morpheme

In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes. All prefixes in English are derivational. All prefixes in English modify the meaning although they do not modify the syntactic category. For examples, the derivational prefix *in-* in *inefficient*, *un-* in *undo*, *re-* in *rewrite*, *dis-* in *dislike* and *a-* in *amoral* modify the positive meaning to the negative meaning but do not change the syntactic category of the derived words; *efficient* is an adjective and the derived word *inefficient* is also an adjective; *do* is a verb and the derived word *undo* is also a verb; *write* is a verb and the derived word *rewrite* is also a verb; *moral* is an adjective and the derived word *amoral* is also and adjective. All the derivational prefixes explained above have the meaning 'not'. Most derivational suffixes change both the syntactic category and the meaning. Only a few of them do not change the syntactic category. The derivational suffixes which change the syntactic category can be noun forming suffixes, verb forming suffixes, adjective forming suffixes, and adverb forming suffixes. The derivational suffixes which do not change the part of speech are *-ist* in *artist* and *dentist*; *-ism* in *terrorism* and *librarian*.

2.3. Inflectional Morpheme

Inflectional morphemes are those which do not create new meanings. These morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached (Bauer, 1988: 12). They only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of words which they are attached to. The word *books*, for example, consists of a free morpheme *book* and an inflectional morpheme *-s*. The bound morpheme *-s* does not change the syntactic category of the morpheme *book*. The bound morpheme *-s* does not change the lexical meaning of *book*. It only gives grammatical meaning which shows that the word *books* is plural. *Book* is a noun and *books* is still a noun.

2.4. Speech

Speech is a kind of public speaking. It is vocalized form of human communication. It is based upon the syntactic combination of lexical and names that are drawn from very large vocabularies (usually about 10000 different words). Vocabulary speech is the power of speaking ability to express one's thoughts and emotions by speech sounds. According to *Mulyana (2006)* speech is an utterance with a good arrangement to be

submitted to the crowd. Its means beside the message, good arrangement of speaker speech is also important in delivering a speech in order that the listener could interpret the speaker's message well.

There are special types of speeches:

a. Entertaining speech provides amusement or division for the audience. It should be light, enjoyable and easy to listen to.

b. Speech of introduction is introduction to one another.

c. Speech of presentation contains background information, criteria and achievements,

d. Speech of acceptance is difficult because it should sound appreciative without being syrupy and sound deserving without being egoistical.

e. Speech of tribute praises or celebrates a person, group, intuition or event. It should be completely positive.

f. Speech of inspiration is to stir positive emotions to cause people to feel excited, uplifted and encouraged. It is similar with persuasive speech but here you devote yourself almost solely to stirring emotions.

Mulyana (2006) conveys that, in generally, in this speech there are three functions that are often done in politics, namely: to influence others to go along with our willingness to volunteer, to give an insight or information on other people and to make other people happy with an entertaining speech so that other people feel happy and satisfied with the greeting that we submit.

3. Research Method

In conducting this research, descriptive qualitative research was used. Crossman (2016) states that qualitative research is a type of social science research that collects and works with non numerical data and that seeks to interpret meaning from these data that help to understand social life through the study of targeted populations or places. It means that the data of this study would be described or explained in the texts form. The data of this research are transcript of Donald Trumps' inauguration speech which is analyzed based on derivational morpheme.

4. Result and Discussion

The fundamental goals of this study are related to derivational morphemes in Donald Trump's inauguration speech focused on prefix and suffix. The analysis of this study is presented in the analysis and the discussion.

4.1. Result

Prefix and suffix in Donald Trump's inaugural speech are displayed as follows:

Chief Justice Roberts, President Carter, President Clinton, President Bush, President Obama, fellow Americans, and people of the world: thank you.

We, the citizens of America, are now joined in a great national effort to rebuild our country and restore its promise for all of our people. Together we will determine the course of America and the world for many, many years to come. We will face challenges. We will confront hardships, but we will get the job done. Every four years, we gather on these steps to carry out the orderly and peaceful transfer of power, and we are grateful to President Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama for their gracious aid throughout this transition. They have been magnificent. Thank you.

Today's ceremony, however, has very special meaning. Because today we are not merely transferring power from one administration to another or from one party to another, but we are transferring power from Washington, D.C. and giving it back to you, the people. For too long, a small group in our nation's capital has reaped the rewards of government while the people have borne the cost. Washington flourished, but the people did not share in its wealth.

Politicians prospered, but the jobs left, and the factories closed. The establishment protected itself, but not the citizens of our country. Their victories have not been your victories; their triumphs have not been your triumphs; and while they celebrated in our nation's capital, there was little to celebrate for struggling families all across our land. That all changes starting right here and right now, because this moment is your moment. It belongs to you. It belongs to everyone gathered here today and everyone watching all across America. This is your day, this is your celebration, and this, the United States of America, is your country.

What truly matters is not which party controls our government, but whether our government is controlled by the people. Jan. 20, 2017, will be remembered as the day the people became the rulers of this nation again. The forgotten men and women of our country will be forgotten no longer. Everyone is listening to you now. You came

by the tens of millions to become part of an historic movement, the likes of which the world has never seen before. At the center of this movement is a crucial conviction that a nation exists to serve its citizens.

Americans want great schools for their children, safe neighborhoods for their families and good jobs for themselves. These are just and reasonable demands of righteous people and a righteous public, but for too many of our citizens, a different reality exists. Mothers and children trapped in poverty in our inner cities, rusted-out factories scattered like tombstones across the landscape of our nation; an education system flush with cash but which leaves our young and beautiful students deprived of all knowledge; and the crime and the gangs and the drugs that have stolen too many lives and robbed our country of so much unrealized potential.

This American carnage stops right here and stops right now. We are one nation, and their pain is our pain. Their dreams are our dreams, and their success will be our success. We share one heart, one home, and one glorious destiny. The oath of office I take today is an oath of allegiance to all Americans.

For many decades we've enriched foreign industry at the expense of American industry, subsidized the armies of other countries while allowing for the very sad depletion of our military. We've defended other nations' borders while refusing to defend our own and spent trillions and trillions of dollars overseas while America's infrastructure has fallen into disrepair and decay. We've made other countries rich while the wealth, strength and confidence of our country has dissipated over the horizon.

One by one, the factories shuttered and left our shores, with not even a thought about the millions and millions of American workers that were left behind. The wealth of our middle class has been ripped from their homes and then redistributed all across the world. But that is the past, and now we are looking only to the future.

We assembled here today are issuing a new decree to be heard in every city, in every foreign capital and in every hall of power. From this day forward, a new vision will govern our land. From this day forward, it's going to be only America first. America first.

Every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on foreign affairs will be made to benefit American workers and American families. We must protect our borders from the ravages of other countries making our products, stealing our companies and destroying our jobs. Protection will lead to great prosperity and strength.

I will fight for you with every breath in my body, and I will never, ever let you down. America will start winning again, winning like never before. We will bring back our jobs. We will bring back our borders. We will bring back our wealth. And we will bring back our dreams. We will build new roads, and highways, and bridges, and airports, and tunnels,

and railways all across our wonderful nation. We will get our people off of welfare and back to work rebuilding our country with American hands and American labor.

We will follow two simple rules: Buy American and hire American. We will seek friendship and goodwill with the nations of the world, but we do so with the understanding that it is the right of all nations to put their own interests first. We do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example. We will shine for everyone to follow.

We will reinforce old alliances and form new ones — and unite the civilized world against radical Islamic terrorism, which we will eradicate completely from the face of the earth. At the bedrock of our politics will be a total allegiance to the United States of America, and through our loyalty to our country, we will rediscover our loyalty to each other. When you open your heart to patriotism, there is no room for prejudice. The Bible tells us how good and pleasant it is when God's people live together in unity.

We must speak our minds openly, debate our disagreements honestly, but always pursue solidarity. When America is united, America is totally unstoppable. There should be no fear. We are protected, and we will always be protected. We will be protected by the great men and women of our military and law enforcement and, most importantly, we will be protected by God.

Finally, we must think big and dream even bigger. In America, we understand that a nation is only living as long as it is striving. We will no longer accept politicians who are all talk and no action, constantly complaining but never doing anything about it. The time for empty talk is over. Now arrives the hour of action. Do not allow anyone to tell you that it cannot be done. No challenge can match the heart and fight and spirit of America. We will not fail. Our country will thrive and prosper again.

We stand at the birth of a new millennium, ready to unlock the mysteries of space, to free the earth from the miseries of disease and to harness the energies, industries and technologies of tomorrow. A new national pride will stir ourselves, lift our sights and heal our divisions.

It's time to remember that old wisdom our soldiers will never forget: that whether we are black or brown or white, we all bleed the same red blood of patriots, we all enjoy the same glorious freedoms, and we all salute the same great American flag. And whether a child is born in the urban sprawl of Detroit or the wind-swept plains of Nebraska, they look up at the same night sky. They fill their heart with the same dreams, and they are infused with the breath of life by the same almighty creator.

So to all Americans, in every city near and far, small and large, from mountain to mountain, from ocean to ocean, hear these words. You will never be ignored again.

Your voice, your hopes and your dreams will define our American destiny. And your courage and goodness and love will forever guide us along the way. Together we will make America strong again. We will make America wealthy again.

We will make America proud again. We will make America safe again. And, yes, together, we will make America great again. Thank you. God bless you and God bless America. Thank you. God bless America.

There are two colours the researcher chooses to analyse the speech namely yellow and green. Yellow shows the words contain of prefix and green shows the words contain of suffix.

4.2. Discussion

4.2.1. Types of Prefix in Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech

TABLE 1: Types of Prefix

No	Prefix	Word	Total
1	Re-	Rebuild, restore, reaped, redistributed, rebuilding, reinforce, rediscover	7
2	Un-	Unrealized, unlock, unstoppable	3
3	En-	Enrich, enforcement	2
4	Dis-	Disrepair, dissipated, disagreement	3
5	Im-	Impose	1
6	Pre-	Prejudice	1
Total			17

From the table above, it can be seen that there are 17 prefixes found. The seventeen prefixes are divided into six types namely *re-*, *un-*, *en-*, *dis-*, *im-*, *pre*. The prefix *re-*, is of 7 namely *rebuild*, *restore*, *reaped*, *redistributed*, *rebuilding*, *reinforce*, *rediscover*. *Un-* consist of 3 namely *unrealized*, *unlock*, *unstoppable*. *En-* 2, *dis-* 3, *im-* and *pre-* 1 word. So, the total is 17 prefixes.

4.2.2. Types of Suffix Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech

There are 46 suffixes found. The dominant suffix is the suffix *-ly* or the words which ending by *-ly* such as *orderly*, *merely*, *completely*, *openly*, *honestly*, *totally*, *importantly*, *finally*, *constantly*. The second dominantl is *-ion* such as *administration*, *celebration*, *conviction*, *depletion*, *decision*, *immigration*, *protection*, *division*.

TABLE 2: Types of Suffix

No	Suffix	Word	Total
1	-ship	Hardship, friendship	2
2	-ly	Orderly, merely, completely, openly, honestly, totally, importantly, finally, constantly	9
3	-ful	Peaceful, beautiful, wonderful	3
4	-ous	Gracious, righteous, glorious	3
5	-ion	Administration, celebration, conviction, depletion, decision, immigration, protection, division	8
6	-ment	Establishment, government, movement, disagreement, enforcement	5
7	-en	Forgotten, Stolen	2
8	-hood	Neighborhood	1
9	-able	Reasonable, unstoppable	2
10	-ity	Prosperity, solidarity	2
11	-ism	Terrorism, patriotism	2
12	-er	Bigger	1
13	-ian	Politician	1
14	-ness	Harness, goodness	2
15	-dom	Wisdom, freedom	2
16	-ty	Almighty	1
Total			46

4.2.3. Types of Dominant Prefix and Suffix in Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech

TABLE 3: Dominant types of prefix and suffix

No	Prefix	Word	Total
1	Re-	rebuild, restore, reaped, redistributed, rebuilding, reinforce, rediscover	7
No	Suffix	Word	Total
2	-ly	orderly, merely, completely, openly, honestly, totally, importantly, finally, constantly	9

From the table above, it can be seen that the dominant prefix is re-. Indeed, from the seventeen prefixes, the prefix of re- is of 7 words namely *rebuild, restore, reaped, redistributed, rebuilding, reinforce, rediscover*. This shows that Donald Trump is meant to conduct the activities which have ever been conducted such as *rebuild, redistributed, rediscover* which might ever been conducted by the previous American President's vision.

Talking about suffix, Donald Trump used -ly mostly. It means that he preferred to use adverb in his inauguration speech. Adverb tells us in what way someone does. Indeed,

he wanted to stress his speech by using adverb in order to encourage the American people about his mission and vision and how he works and does the duty during his presidential period.

The percentage of prefix and suffix in Donald Trump’s inauguration speech can be seen as follows:

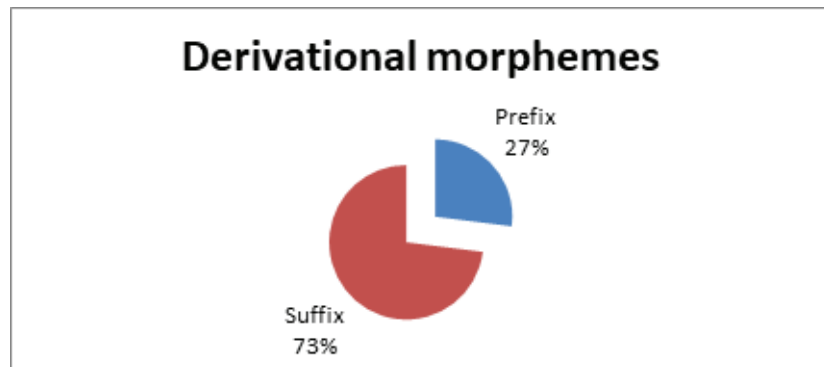


Figure 1: The Percentage of Derivational morpheme

TABLE 4: The Percentage of Derivational morpheme

No	Derivational morpheme	Number	Percentage
1	Prefix	17	27%
2	Suffix	46	73%
Total		63	100%

The percentage above shows that derivational morpheme is divided into two namely prefix and suffix. In Donald Trump’s inauguration speech, it is found that the number of prefix is 17; he percentage is 27%. Then, the number of suffix is 46 and the percentage is 73%. So, the total number of derivational morpheme is 63 words and the percentage is 100%. In this case, the suffix is more dominant than the prefix.

5. Conclusion

There are 17 prefixes found in Donald Trump’s inauguration speech. The seventeen prefixes, are divided into six types namely *re-*, *un-*, *en-*, *dis-*, *im-*, *pre-*. The prefix *re-* consist of 7 namely *rebuild*, *restore*, *reaped*, *redistributed*, *rebuilding*, *reinforce*, *rediscover*. *Un-* of 3 namely *unrealized*, *unlock*, *unstoppable*. *En-* of 2, *dis-* of 3, *im-* and *pre-* of 1. So, the total number is 17 prefixes.

There are 46 suffixes found in Donald Trump’s inauguration speech. The dominant suffix is the suffix *-ly* or the words which ending by *-ly* such as *orderly*, *merely*,

completely, openly, honestly, totally, importantly, finally, constantly. The second dominant one is –ion such as *administration, celebration, conviction, depletion, decision, immigration, protection, division.*

So the number of prefix used is 17; the percentage is 27%. Then, the number of suffix is 46 and the percentage is 73%. So, the total number of derivational morpheme is 63 and the percentage is 100%. In this case, the suffix is more dominant than the prefix.

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