EXPLORING DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES ON TWITTER @ POETRY DAILY WRITE

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Abstract: This study examines the derivational affixes contained in @Poetry Daily posts on twitter. In the course of this study, there is a goal to be achieved which is to explore the derivational affixes found in those posts. Research data is obtained from the newest published posts in 2023. The descriptive quantitative method is applied in this study to collect the data. The researchers analyze the data in three stages, selecting the words which is belonged to derivational affixes, discovering the base word that is affixed with derivational affixes and categorizing the part of speech. The results reveal the occurrence of derivational affixes in @poetry daily posts on twitter is thirty nine. Three words include prefixes (un-, im- and under-), then thirty six words belong to suffixes (-ly, -able, -ful, -ize, -ion, -en, -y, -or, -ness, -ment, -ure, -er, -ty and -ation). In this study, there are four functions of derivational affixes in @poetry daily posts on twitter including adjective formers, noun formers, verb formers and adverb formers.

Keywords: derivational morphology, prefix, suffix

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that deals with word structure. According to Pardayeva (2022) morphology is the science of language that investigates the intricacies of the internal structure of words. The internal structure of words consists of the smallest grammatical units called morphemes. Morpheme is the smallest unit of word form. Luthfiyati, Kholiq, & Zahroh (2017) state there are two kinds of morpheme, the first is free morphemes which can stand alone and the second is bound morphemes which cannot stand alone. Manggala, Budiasa, & Sudipa (2018); Manggala et al (2018) explain that words have an internal structure. The elements of word formation used to form the structure are roots, stems, bases and affixes. The root is the core of the word or the main word that cannot be reduced without any affixes that add to it. Stem is the part of the word that comes before the added inflectional affix. Base is a word that can be added with affixes or derivatively or inflectional affixes.

(Tariq et al., 2020) said that derivational and inflectional affixes are different. Derivational affixes can cause a change in the word class or category but inflectional affixes do not change the class of the words. Derivational and inflectional processes are different word formation processes. Inflectional is the process of adding affixes to a word to form a new word but without changing the meaning, meaning and class of the word. The inflectional process causes changes in a word as a marker of singular, and plural words in nouns. Derivational is the process of forming words or adding affixes to words to create a new word, in a different meaning or class. The derivational process can also cause changes in meaning and produce

new words. For example,the word "slowly" slow (adjective) + ly (suffix).

Derivational affixes are an interesting thing to explore. Derivational affix became a significant thing in language because it has a role to form of new word to the language (Lieber, 2009). By understanding derivational affix students will be able to guess the meaning of new words they find, and construct new forms successfully. This research was previously conducted by Siboro and Bram with the title "morphological analysis of derivational in Rapunzel short story". The result of the study reveals there are 33 occurrences of words containing derivational affixesnamely 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 adjective formation and verb formation.

Based on the background of the study, the researchers are interested to explore derivational affixes from the newest posts@poetry daily. Moreover, this study included description of the process in forming derivational affix.

LITERATURE REVIEW

An affix is a bound morpheme that is inserted into a base word which usually appears at the beginning, at the end or even in the middle of a word that is affixed. According to (Khoirunnisaa, Marita, 2022) affixes are morphemes that only occur when attached to a morpheme or other morphemes such as base words or bases. This means that an affixation occurs if a morpheme is included in another morpheme in the form of a base word to produce a new word.

Affixes are divided into two, namely inflectional affixes and derivational affixes. Inflectional affixes are affixes that cannot produce new words and only change the parts of words that are put together (Tariq et al., 2020) . (Sondakh, Olii, & Rombepajung, 2022)state that inflectional affixes can only change the grammatical content of words. For example, the addition of the affix " ed" to the words explained, cooked and cleaned. Then the addition of the affix "-s" to the words reads, eats and likes. From the examples above, it is evident that inflectional affixes do not change the meaning of the word but change the word grammatically.

Furthermore, derivational affix is an affix that is affixed to a base word which aims to form new words or terms that are not the same as the classification of the root word (Kolanchery, 2015). In the sense that derivational affixes can change the semantic meaning of the word that is put together. So it can be concluded that derivation is created and developed to create new words or terms (Lieber, 2009)). For example, the addition of the affix "-able" is placed on the word misery (noun) to become miserable (adjective). Looking at the examples above, it proves that derivational can change the meaning and class of words.

Derivational affixes are divided into two parts, namely prefixes and suffixes. prefix is an affix that comes before the base word. Examples are un-, dis-, under-, im-, over-, in- and others. While suffix is an affix that is affixed after a base word. Examples are -ness, -ing, -ed, -ion, and etc.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was carried out using descriptive quantitative. The objective of this study is to explore derivational affix which are discovered in @Poetry Daily posts on twitter. There are two resources used in this study namely primary and secondary resource. The researchers

collected the data by implementing documentation and observation techniques. The primary resource of this study is @poetry daily posts on twitter while the secondary resource is some references that were used by the researchers to support the analysis. The researcher analyzed the data by using the steps presented as follows: 1) observing the data; 2) classifying the data from the short story based on derivational affixes; 3) rechecking and making sure all data are well organized; 4) describing and discussing the kinds of derivational affixes; 5) drawing conclusion as the result of the research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Derivational Affixes on Twitter Posts @ Poetry Daily

The following table shows the research results and discussion of the derivational affixes found on twitter posts @ poetry daily.

Table 1. Derivational Affixes on Twitter posts @ poetry daily

No	Word	Part of Speech	Root	Part of Speech	Derivational Affixes	Note
1	specialty	noun	special	adjective	-ty	noun maker
2	apologize	verb	apology	noun	-ize	verb maker
3	safety	noun	safe	adjective	-ty	noun maker
4	leader	noun	lead	verb	-er	noun maker
5	operator	noun	operate	verb	-or	noun maker
6	likely	adverb	like	verb	-ly	adverb maker
7	morally	adverb	moral	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
8	successful	adjective	success	noun	-ful	adjective maker
9	forgiveness	noun	forgive	verb	-ness	noun maker
10	temptation	noun	tempt	verb	-ion	noun maker
11	failure	noun	fail	verb	-ure	noun maker
12	confession	noun	confess	verb	-ion	noun maker
13	equation	noun	equate	verb	-ion	noun maker
14	transformation	noun	transform	verb	-ation	noun maker
15	accusation	noun	accuse	verb	-ation	noun maker
16	equation	noun	equate	verb	-ion	noun maker
17	swampy	adjective	swamp	noun	-y	adjective maker
18	predictable	adjective	predict	verb	-able	adjective maker
19	darkness	noun	dark	adjective	-ness	noun maker
20	stabilizer	noun	stabilize	verb	-er	noun maker
21	willingly	adverb	willing	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
22	wrapper	noun	wrap	verb	-er	noun maker
23	accountable	adjective	account	noun	-able	adjective maker
24	imitation	noun	imitate	verb	-ion	noun maker
25	organizer	noun	organize	verb	-er	noun maker
26	fragment	noun	frag	verb	-ment	noun maker
27	perfectly	adverb	perfect	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
28	fatten	verb	fat	adjective	-en	verb maker

29	careful	adjective	care	noun	-ful	adjective maker
30	equally	adverb	equal	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
31	unlike	adjective	like	verb	un-	adjective maker
32	livable	adjective	live	verb	-able	adjective maker
33	election	noun	elect	verb	-ion	noun maker
34	nervously	adverb	nervous	adjective	-ly	adverb maker
35	intently	adverb	intent	noun	-ly	adverb maker
36	darken	verb	dark	adjective	-en	verb maker
37	underground	adverb	ground	noun	under-	adverb maker
38	infection	noun	infect	verb	-ion	noun maker
39	impossible	adjective	possible	adjective	im-	adjective maker

From the table above, the data shows 39 occurrences of derivational affixes in 10 @poetry daily poetry posts. Of the words found, there are 3 words that belong to prefixes and 35 words that belong to suffixes. In addition, from the words found, 1 word that maintains the word class and 37 words that change the word class are classified. The word retention that occurs is from adjectives to adjectives. Then, the word changes that occur include; 1) verb to noun, 2) noun to adverb, 3) adjective to verb, 4) adjective to adverb, 5) verb to adjective, 6) noun to adjective and 7) noun to verb. The following is the description and discussion.

2. Description of Derivational Affixes Found on Twitter Post @ Poetry Daily

a. Prefix

Prefix is an affix that is placed before the base word. A prefix cannot stand alone because it is a bound morpheme so a free morpheme must be added. If a prefix is placed at the beginning of a word, it only changes the meaning of the word but the word class remains the same. Based on the data in the table, there are three derivative prefixes, namely *un-, under-* and *im-*. The following is the discussion:

1) Prefix *un-*

Data 1: "*My bindle sanctuary, which is not unlike the rooms we all must inhabit*" (March 8, 2023 @poetry daily)
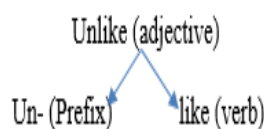
The word "Unlike" contains two morphemes, the root word is *like* and the prefix is *un-* the prefix *un-* has the meaning of no, in the word *unlike* it acts as a negative prefix that expresses dislike for something.
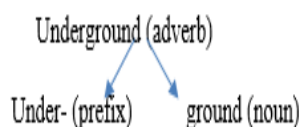
2) Prefix *im-*

Data 2: "*Without light, it's impossible to see where the sea of fused to be*" (March 7, 2023 @poetry daily)

Impossible (adjective)

Im- (prefix)   possible (adjective)
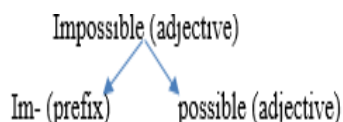
Based on the data above, "Possible" is the root word found from the word *Impossible.* It is then attached with a prefix, *im-,* which means no and is categorised as a negative profil. The word *impossible* is a word that expresses the impossibility of something happening.

3) Prefix *under-*

Data 3:*"The doctor diagnoses the shadow and buries it underground to hold the poison*
(March 7, 2023 @poetry daily)

Underground (adverb)

Under- (prefix)   ground (noun)

"Ground" is the root word found from the word *underground*. The word *ground* is added with the prefix *under-,* which shows a change in meaning and part of speech from noun to adverb.

b. Suffix

In morphology, suffix is a bound morpheme that are usually placed at the end of a base word. A suffix cannot stand alone so it must be combined with other words that include free morphemes. Based on the data found on twitter posts @poetry daily, there are types of suffixes such as *-ty, -ize, -er, -or, -ly, -ful, -ness, -ation, -ure, -ion, -y, -able, - ment and -en.*

1) Suffix *-ly*

Data 4: *"I'd just nervously voted for a livable future"* (March 8, 2023 @poetry daily)

Nervously (adverb)

Nervous (adjective)   -ly (suffix)
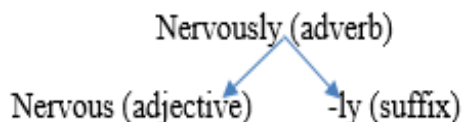
The word "Nervously" is a word that describes a state of someone who feels uneasy, hurried and confused. In the word *nervously* there are two morphemes, namely *nervous* as a free morpheme and *-ly* as a bound morpheme.

2) Suffix *-able*

Data 5*: "I'd just nervously voted for a livable future"* (March 8, 2023 @poetry daily)

Livable (adjective)

Live (verb)   -able (suffix)
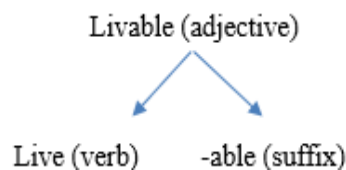
"Liveable" consists two morphemes, *live* as a free morpheme and *-able* as a bound morpheme. *Able* can also be a free morpheme if it is not attached to another word.

3) Suffix *-ful*

Data 6: *"In its own careful pattern in an equally small town"* (March 8, 2023 @poetry daily)

Careful (adjective)

Care (noun)   -ful (suffix)
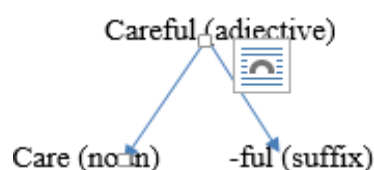
The word "Careful" consists two morphemes, *care* as a free morpheme and *-ful* as a bound morpheme. Based on the word, the prefix *-ful* changes the word class from noun to adjective.

4) Suffix *-ize*

Data 7: "*But I do apologize for the inconvenience"* (March 24, 2023 @poetry daily)

Apologize (verb)

Apology (noun)   -ize (suffix)

"Apologize" has the root word *apology*, a suffix *-ize* placed on the root word drastically changes the meaning and changes the part of speech from noun to verb.

5) Suffix *-ion*

Data 8:*"Like a white-footed mouse burrowing beneath snow, the stone in my sister's body opens to infection"* (March 7, 2013 @poetry daily)

Infection (noun)

Infect (verb)   -ion (suffix)
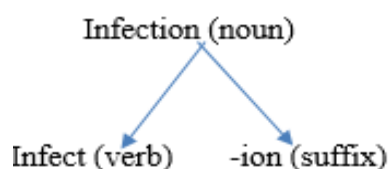
The word "Infection" contains two morphemes, namely *infect* as a free morpheme and *-ion* as a bound morpheme. *Infect* is the basic word then attached the suffix *-ion*, which is the process of affixation on the word above causes a change in meaning and part of speech from verb to noun.

6) Suffix *-en*

Data 9:*"wrapped in the long cord of its vine, I eat a fox grape to darken my mouth"* (March 7, 2023 @poetry daily)

Darken (verb)
↙ ↘
Dark (adjective)   -en (suffix)
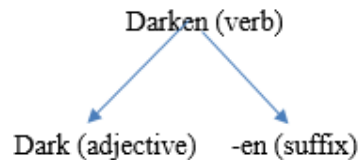
"Darken" contains two morphemes, namely *dark* as a free morpheme and *-en* as the bound morpheme.

7) Suffix *-y*

Data 10*: "South of somewhere, dry or swampy, you are defined by, thrive on heat"* (March 16, 2023 @poetry daily)

Swampy (adjective)
↙ ↘
Swamp (noun)   -y (suffix)
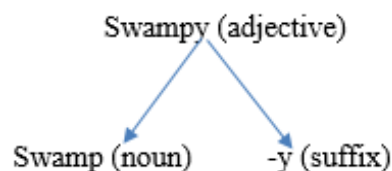
"Swampy" consists two morphemes, *swamp* as a free morpheme and *-y* as a bound morpheme. The word *swampy* is used to express the state of a place.

8) Suffix *-or*

Data 11:*"Operator please forgive me"* (March 24, 2023 @poetry daily)

Operator (noun)
↙ ↘
Operate (verb)   -or (suffix)
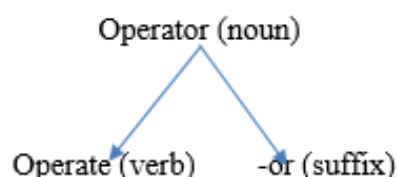
"Operator" is a word formed from two morphemes,"Operate" as free morpheme and *-or* as bound morpheme. The suffix *-or* can change the meaning and part of speech from verb to noun.
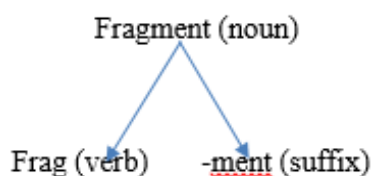
9) Suffix *-ness*

Data 12: "*The temptation, the failure, the ever alters of forgiveness I have already live"* (March 25, 2023 @poetry daily)

Forgiveness (noun)
Forgive (verb)   -ness (suffix)
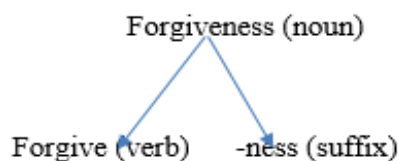
"Forgive" is the root word found in the data above. *Forgiveness* contains two different morphemes, *forgive* as a free morpheme and *-ness* as a bound morpheme. The suffix *-ness* attached to a base word will usually change its word class to a noun.

10) Suffix *-ment*

Data 13: *"A Fragment of arrange rind shaped like Florida, a bottle of smart water, dyed gold with powdered electrolytes"* (March 10, 2023 @poetry daily)

Fragment (noun)
Frag (verb)   -ment (suffix)

"Fragment" is a noun formed from a verb. The formation that occurs is that the base word *frag* is then attached to a suffix *-ment* which changes the meaning and part of speech from verb to noun.
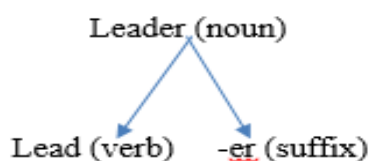
11) Suffix *-ure*

Data 13: *"The temptation, the failure, the ever alters of forgiveness I have already live"* (March 25, 2023 @poetry daily)

Failure (noun)
Fail (verb)   -ure (suffix)
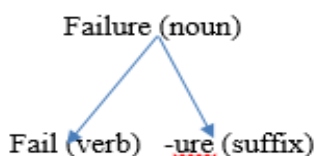
The word "Failure" consistss two morphemes, *fail* as a free morpheme and *-ure* as a bound morpheme. The formation that occurs in the word is verb to noun.

12) Suffix *-er*

Data 14: *"I am the big leader"* (March 24, 2023 @poetry daily)

Leader (noun)
Lead (verb)   -er (suffix)

The word "Leader" contains two morphemes, namely *lead* as a free morpheme and *-er* as a bound morpheme. The meaning of the word *leader* is someone who guides

or leads a group of two or more people.

13) Suffix *-ty*

Data 15: *"This is my specialty"* (March 24, 2023 @poetry daily)

"Specialty" is formed from two different morphemes namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. The suffix *-ty* as the bound morpheme in the word changes its word class from adjective to noun.

14) Suffix *-ation*

Data 16: "*The temptation, the failure, the ever alters of forgiveness I have already live*" (March 25, 2023 @poetry daily)
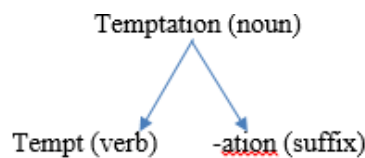
"Temptation" contains two morphemes, *tempt* as a free morpheme and *-ation* as a bound morpheme. The suffix *-ation* in the word changes its meaning and part of speech from verb to noun.

CONCLUSION

Based on on the finding and discussion, the researchers find out 38 occurrences of words that consist of prefixes and suffixes in @Poetry Daily posts on twitter. Three occurrences of words with prefixes un-, im- and under-. Thirty five occurrences of words with suffixes –ly, -able, -ful, -ize, -ion, -en, -y, -or, -ness, -ment, -ure, -er, -ty, -ation. In this study, the researchers discover most derivational affixes change the class of word and the meaning. Furthermore, there are four functions of derivational affixes appear in @Poetry Daily posts on twitter, namely adjective maker, noun maker, verb maker and adverb maker.

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