CHAPTER 1V

RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter is dedicated to serve the data presentation and finding of the research. The writer exposes the data deals with Derivational and Inflectional Affixes Used by One Direction in This Is Us Movie Subtitle which are derived from the method and procedure described in chapter III.

A. Data Presentation

In this part, the researcher will explain the finding of derivational and inflectional words used by One Direction in This Is Us movie subtitle. There are 523 words has been analyzed. Then the data presentation divided them into subclasses; derivational and inflectional affixes/morpheme.

1. **The derivational affixes used by One Direction in *This Is Us movie subtitle.***

    This movie subtitle contains about 2458 utterances. However, the researcher has reduced those utterances to be focus only to utterances spoken by five members of One Direction. Here, the researcher found 143 words belong to derivation based on Plag's theory including prefixes and suffixes.

    It is found 13 prefixes, where two of them change the part of speech of the base such as *a- and be-* (5) and there are three types of prefixes which change the meaning of the base like negation *un-, in-* and semantic class of degree *super-* (8). In suffixes, there are 130 data has been found. There are

120 words belong to change the part of speech of the base category such as in 8 types of nominal suffix; *–er, -ion, -ity, -ness, -ment, -ing, -ance, -ery,* 11 types of adjectival suffixes; *–y, -ous, -ful*, -ive, *-able, -an, -ly, -ary, -al, -ing, -ed.* Three types of adverbial suffixes; *–ly, -ward, -way*, and 2 types of verbal suffixes; *-ate* and *–ize*. The last, it is found 5 types belong to change the meaning of the base category in nominal suffixes; *–ian, -ist, diminutive –y, -ship* and *–age*.

2. The inflectional words used by One Direction in This Is Us movie subtitle.

In this research, the researcher has found 379 words belong to inflection. The researcher used Fromkin's theory in analyzing it. According to Fromkin, modern English has only eight bound inflectional affixes. Nouns include plural (*-s*) 136 words, and possesive (*'s*) 10 words, the set of inflections of verbs include third-person singular present (*-s*) 40 words, past tense (*-ed*) 64 words, progressive (*-ing*) 78, past participle (*-en*) 35, and the last, adjectives and adverbs are inflected for comparison; comparative (*-er*) 6 words and superlative 10 words.

B. Finding of Research

The purpose of this research is to know the derivational and inflectional affixes used by One Direction in This Is Us Movie Subtitle. Data finding of this research were divided into two. First, the types and patterns of derivational words used by One Direction in This Is Us movie subtitle based on Brinton and Plag's theory. Second, the types and patterns of inflectional

words used by One Direction in This Is Us movie subtitle based on Fromkin's theory.

1. The types and patterns of derivational affixes used by One Direction in This Is Us movie subtitle

Derivational affixes are affixes that may change the part of speech of the root and/or the meaning. From the result of this research, the writer found that there are two kind of derivational affixes: prefix and suffix. A prefix is an element added in front of a root word that changes the word's meaning, each of which is presented in the subsequent parts.

a. Prefix

Prefixes are affixes which attached before a base word or stem. There are two kinds of prefixes; they might change the syntactic category of base word or only change the meaning.

1) Change the syntactic category of the base word

Some data of this research reveal that prefix might change the part of speech. It is found that there are 5 data contains such kind of prefix which change the syntactic category of base word and all of which are presented in this part.

(1) Prefix *a-*

The total of prefix *a-* that change the lexical category are 3 prefixes, yet here the writer only describes one of them below.

Datum 1
{a-} + Verb > Adjective

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Louis Tomlinson	You've been **asleep** for 10
2		minutes..

The word *asleep* in line 1 contains prefix. The word *asleep* is derived from *sleep* (verb), and it is added with prefix *a-*. Due to this addition, the word *asleep* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *asleep* has change the syntactic category of the base word and the meaning. That is verb (*sleep*: to be in the state of rest when your eyes are closed, your body is not active, and your mind is unconscious) changes into adjective (*asleep*: sleeping or not awake).

(2) Prefix *be-*

The total of prefix *be-* that change the lexical category are 2 prefixes, yet here the writer only describes one of them below.

Datum 2
{be-} + Noun > Verb

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Louis Tomlinson	Saying "let's just
2		**befriend**"

The word *befriend* in line 2 contains prefix. The prefix *be-* attached to base word *friend* as noun. The word *befriend* belongs to change the syntactic category since they are combined. That is noun *friend*: 'a person who you know well and who you like a lot, but who is usually not a member of your family' changes into verb *befriend*: 'to be friendly towards someone '.

2) Change the meaning of the base

Some data of this research reveal that prefix might change the meaning of the base. It is found that there are 8 data contains such kind of prefix that change the meaning of the base; and all of which are presented in this part.

(3) Prefix *un-*

The total of prefix *–un* are 6 prefixes, yet here the writer only describes three of them below.

Datum 3
{un-} + Adjective > Adjective

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	And I thought at the time,
2		"This is **unusual**"…

The word *unusual* in line 2 contains prefix. The word *unusual* is derived from *usual* (adjective), and it is added with prefix *un-* (semantic class of negation). Hence, the word *unusual* is derivational affixes when they are strung together since *unusual* has only change the meaning of the base. That is adjective (*usual*: normal; happening, done or used most often) changes into adjective (*unusual*: different from others of the same type in a way that is surprising, interesting or attractive).

Datum 4
{un-} + Adjective > Adjective

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Louis Tomlinson	Makes me a bit
2		**Uncomfortable..**

The word *uncomfortable* in line 2 consists of three morphemes. That is *un-* as the negation prefix, the stem *comfortable* which derived from *comfort* (noun) and suffix *-able*. Because of this additional prefix, it results adjective *comfortable* means 'relaxed and free from pain' into adjective *uncomfortable* means 'not feeling comfortable and pleasant, or not making you feel comfortable and pleasant'. Hence, They only change the meaning of the base when the stem *comfortable* are combined with prefix *un-*.

Datum 5
{un-} + Adjective > Adjective

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	"That's mine, love, you can't
2		have that, **unfortunately.**

It is found in datum 5 line 2 the word *unfortunately* which contains prefix. The word *unfortunately* formed by four morphemes, that is *–un* (negation prefix) + *fortune* (noun) + verbal suffix *–ate* + adverbial suffix *ly*. They become change the meaning of the base when they are combined; *un-* + *fortunately* from adverb (fortunately: happening because of good luck) changes into adverb (unfortunately: used to say that something is sad, disappointing or has a bad effect)

(4) Prefix *in-*

The total of prefix *in-* is one as shown below:

Datum 6
{in-} + Adjective > Adjective

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Louis Tomlinson	It's been absolutely
2		**incredible.**

In datum 6 (line 1) the word *incredible* contains prefix. That is free morpheme *credible* (adjective) added by bound morpheme *in-* (prefix) which expresses *'not'*. It is causing new lexical meaning from adjective (credible: able to be believed or trusted) becomes adjective (incredible: impossible, or very difficult, to believe). Hence, they has change the meaning of the base when prefix *in-* and adjective *credible* are joined.

(5) Prefix *super-*

The total of prefix *super-* is one as shown below.

Datum 7
{super-} + Noun> Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	of what I called
2		**superfan(s).**

The word *superfan* in line 2 constructed by two morphemes. That is *fan* (base) added by prefix *super-* (bound morpheme as semantic class of degree). Because of this additional suffix, *super-* in *superfan* has only change the meaning by noun *fan* means someone who admires and supports a person, sport, sports team, etc change into noun *superfan* means more than usual fan.

b. Suffix

Meanwhile, a suffix is an element added in the end of a root word that change the word's meaning.

Otherwise, in suffixes there were five formations. They are nominal, verbal, adjectival, adverbial and diminutive. The result of the analysis was shown below.

1) Change the syntactic category of the base

Some data of this research reveal that suffix might change the part of speech. It is found that there are 120 words data contains such kind of suffix which change the syntactic category of base word and all of which are presented in this part.

a) Nominal Suffixes

(1) Suffix *-er*

In suffix *–er*, the writer has found nine words that included in this kind of suffix. Yet the writer only exposes three of them.

Datum 8
Verb + {-er} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Louis Tomlinson	It was weird, because I
2		wrote on it,
3		"When I grow up, I
4		wanna be a **singer**."

The word *singer* in line 4 contains suffix. The word *singer* is derived from *sing* (verb), and it is added with suffix *–er*. Suffix *–er* here denotes 'person who does whatever the verb means'. In this case, the word *singer* are derivational affixes when they are combined since *singer* has change the syntactic category the base and the meaning. That is verb (*sing:* to

make musical sounds with the voice, usually a tune with words) and after

it got an additional suffix –er, the result is noun (*singer:* a person who

sings).

Datum 9
Verb + {-er} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Niall Horan	Just passed the ball
2		to the best **player** in the
3		world.

In datum 9 especially in line 2 there is a word contains suffix. Suffix –

er here denotes 'person who does whatever the verb means'. The word

player derived from free morpheme *(play)* and bound morpheme *(-er).* It

might change the syntactic category of bas word when suffix –*er* is

attached to free morpheme play. It would also change the meaning, that is

noun (*play*: to take part in a game or other organized activity) becomes

noun (*player*: someone who takes part in a game or sport). Here, *player*

belongs to active participants in that event.

Datum 10
Verb + {-er} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	I tried to jump up a
2		**speaker**

Datum 10 line 2 shows the word contains suffix, that is *speaker* which

this kind of suffix denotes 'instrument nouns'. *Speaker* derived from base

word *speak* (verb) gets the addition suffix –*er*. They become a word which

changes the syntactic category of base when they are joined. Hence, the

meaning change from *speak*: 'to say words, to use the voice, or to have a

conversation with someone' (verb) into *speaker* which belongs to instrument noun: 'the part of a radio, television, or computer, or of a piece of electrical equipment for playing recorded sound, through which the sound is played. A speaker can be part of the radio, etc. or be separate from it' (noun).

(2) Suffix *-ion*

In suffix *–ion*, the writer has found nine words belong to this kind of suffix. Yet the writer only exposes three of them.

Datum 11
Verb + {-ion} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	And all of them put it into
2		**action** together, so it's like a
3		proper community thing.

The word action in line 2 consists of two morphemes; base word (*act*) and bound morpheme (suffix *–ion*). This kind of suffix denotes 'events or results of processes'. *Act* as verb category and *-ion* as suffix changes the syntactic category when they are combined because *–ion* in *action* has altered the meaning and part of speech by verb (*act {æ*kt*}*: to do something for a particular purpose, or to behave in the stated way) become noun (*action {'æk.ʃ ə n}*: the process of doing something, especially when dealing with a problem or difficulty).

Datum 12
Verb + {-ion} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	I think our fans are

2   **dedication**

The word *dedication* in line 2 contains suffix *{-ion}* which the meaning is 'denote events or results of processes'. The word *dedication* has been surfaced together between the verbal suffix and *-ion* as in *dedication* because attached to a verb ending in *–ate*. Due to this addition, it has a phonological change to the base-final consonant from [t] to [ʃ] and change the syntactic category from verb *dedicate (*ded.ɪ .keɪ t*):* 'to give your energy, time, etc. completely' into noun *dedication (*ded.ɪ ˈ keɪ .ʃ ə n*):* 'when you give a lot of time and energy to something because it is important '

Datum 13
Verb + {-ion} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Zayn Malik	have a **protection** over him,
2		like he's almost like my little
3		brother

From datum 13 line we can see the word *protection* contains suffix *–ion*. This kind of suffix denotes 'events or results of processes'. However, Because of this additional suffix *(–ion)* in *protection,* they change the syntactic category when they are strung together. That is verb category *(protect)* and suffix *(-ion)* and it has altered the meaning and part of speech by verb *protect (*prəˈ tekt) which defined as keep someone or something safe from injury, damage or loss) into noun *protection (*prəˈ tek.ʃ ən) which defined the act of protecting or state of being protected.

(3) Suffix –ity

In suffix –ity, the writer has found five words which attached by this kind of affixes. Yet, the writer only shows three of them

Datum 14
Adj + {-ity} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Niall Horan	**Reality** ruined my life…
2		

The word *reality* in line 1 consists of two morphemes; adjective *real* (free morpheme) and suffix –*ity* (bound morpheme). The word reality contains derivational affixes when they are joined. In this case, *reality* has change the syntactic category of the base word and the meaning. In addition, The suffix is capable of changing the stress pattern of the base, to the effect that all -*ity* derivatives are stressed on the antepenult syllable, so it altered the stress change phonologically from *real* (riː .əl) : 'existing in fact; not imaginary' into *reality* (ri' æl.ɪ .ti): 'the state of things as they are, rather than as they are imagined to be.

Datum 15
Verb + {-ity} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	And all of them put it into
2		action together,
3		so it's like a proper
4		**community** thing.

The word *community* in line 4 contains suffix. The suffix -*ity* attached to base word *commune* as noun. The word *community* belongs to change

the syntactic category since they are combined and orthographically change to the root; that is verb *commune (*kɒ m.juː n*):* 'to get very close to someone or something by exchanging feelings or thoughts' changing into noun *community (*kə' mjuː .nə.ti) : 'the people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group or nationality'.

Datum 16
Adj + {-ity} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Niall Horan	Like **personality**-wise, and I
2		think that's what we all had
3		individually

Datum 16 line 1 has shown the word contains suffix. The word *personal* is constructs by three morphemes; base word *person* (noun) + suffix –*al* (adjective) + suffix –*ity* (noun). They change the part of speech of the base word and meaning; that is from adjective *personal* (pɜː .s ə n. ə l) which meaning is 'relating or belonging to a single or particular person rather than to a group or an organization' derived become *personality* (pɜː .s ə n' æl.ə.ti) which meaning is 'the type of person you are, which is shown by the way you behave, feel and think'.

(4) Suffix -ness

In suffix –*ness*, the writer has found one kind of this suffix as shown below:

Datum 17
Adj + {-ness} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance

1	Zayn Malik	That's why I won't be living in
2		**loneliness**

The changing of the word in datum 17 line 2 *loneliness* belongs to derivation which derived from base word *lone* (adjective) + adjective suffix –ly + noun suffix –ness. From here we can see that the stem lonely has altered the orthographic to its base by changing the last sound *y* into *i* *(loneliness)*. Hence, the word loneliness also changes the syntactic category of the base word and the meaning. That is defined to adjective (*lonely*: unhappy because you are not with other people) changes into noun (*loneliness*: the state of being lonely).

(5) Suffix –(e)ry

In suffix –(e)ry, the writer has found one kind of this suffix as shown below:

Datum 18
Verb + {-(e)ry} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Styles	Um, I work in a **bakery.**

Datum 18 line 1 contains of derivational suffix; *bakery*. It consists from the base word (*bake*) and suffix -(e)ry. This kind of suffix refers to locations which stand in some kind of connection to what is denoted by the base. More specific meanings such as 'place where a specific activity is carried out' or 'place where a specific article or service is available' could be postulated. Because of this changing of the word, *bakery* has changes the syntactic category from verb *bake*: 'to cook inside a cooker,

without using added liquid or fat' into noun *bakery*: 'a place where bread and cakes are made and sometimes sold'.

(6) Suffix *-ance*

In suffix –*ance*, the writer has found one kind of this suffix as shown below:

Datum 19
Verb + {-ance} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Styles	This just doesn't happen
2		after one **performance.**

The word *performance* in line 2 constructed by two morphemes; *perform* as the base word (verb) and suffix –*ance* as bound morpheme. This kind of suffix attaching mostly to verb and denote to create noun. Due to this addition, the word *performance* in line 2 has change the part of speech of the base word from verb *perform*: 'to do an action or piece of work' into noun *performance*: 'the action of entertaining other people by dancing, singing, acting or playing music'.

(7) Suffix *-ment*

In suffix –*ment*, the writer has found one kind of this suffix as shown below:

Datum 20
Verb + {-ment} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Zayn Malik	I don't care about their
2		**judgment(s)** to us
3		

The word *judgment* in datum 20 line 2 contains suffix *–ment.* This kind of affix derives action nouns denoting processes or results from (mainly) verbs with a strong preference for monosyllables or disyllabic base words with stress on the last syllable. In this case, bound morpheme *-ment* (suffix) added to free morpheme *judge* (verb) and causing the changes the part of speech and meaning of the base when suffix *-ment* and verb *judge* are combined. That is from verb (*judge:* to form, give or have as an opinion, or to decide about something or someone, especially after thinking carefully) becomes noun (*judgment:* the ability to form valuable opinions and make good decisions).

(8) Suffix *-ing*

In suffix *–ing,* the writer has found seven kinds of this suffix. Yet the writer only described one as shown below:

Datum 21
Verb + {-ing} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Styles	there's always this bit
2		of **feeling**

The word *feeling* in line 2 contains suffix {*-ing*} which the meaning is derivatives with this deverbal suffix denotes result of feel (*feeling*). The word *feeling* has been surfaced together between the verb and suffix *-ing* as in *feeling* then attached to a verb *feel* and forms gerund (as an direct object) rather than progressive *-ing*. Due to this addition the word *feeling* has change the syntactic category from the base; that is by verb *feel* which

defined as 'to experience something physical or emotional' into noun *feeling* which defined as 'when you feel something physical'.

2) Change the meaning of the base

Some data of this research reveal that suffix might change the meaning of the base. It is found that there are 10 data contains such kind of suffix that change the meaning of the base; and all of which are presented in this part.

(9) Suffix *-ist*

In suffix *–ist*, the writer has found four kinds of this suffix yet the writer only describe three as shown below:

Datum 22
Noun + {-ist} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Niall Horan	I'm here to be the
2		best **artist** I can be

Datum 22 line 2 has shown the word contain suffix, that is *artist*. This kind of suffix derives nouns denoting persons, mostly from nominal and adjectival bases and semantically can be considered underspecified 'person having to do with art'. In this case, the suffix *–ist* in line 2 above attached to the base word *art* (noun) and form a new meaning by noun *art*: 'the making of objects, images, music, etc. that are beautiful or that express feelings' becomes noun *artist*: 'someone who paints, draws or makes sculptures'. Hence, it doesn't change the lexical category of the base but only change the meaning.

Datum 23
Noun + {-ist} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Zayn Malik	I tend to communicate
2		with my **stylist**

The word *stylist* in datum 23 line 2 has shown the addition of suffix, that is *-ist*. This kind of suffix derives nouns denoting persons, from nominal base like the word style with the meaning of this suffix is 'person having to do with style'. In this case, the word *stylist* might fail to change the part of speech but only change the meaning from noun (*style:* a particular shape or design, especially of a person's hair, clothes, or a piece of furniture) into noun (*stylist*: a person whose job is to shape or design something).

Datum 24
Noun + {-ist} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	**finalist(s),** these are the ones
2		

It is found in datum 24 line 1 the word *finalist* contains suffix. The word *finalist* formed by two morphemes, that is *final* (noun suffix) + suffix *-ist*. They become change the meaning of the base only when they are strung together; *final + ist.* Due to this addition, the syntactic category is same from noun (*final*: the last in a series of games, races or competitions, usually the one in which the winner is chosen) changes into noun (*finalist:* a person or group competing in a final).

(10) Suffix *-age*

In suffix *–age,* the writer has found one kind of this suffix as shown below:

Datum 25
Noun + {-age} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	I'm just a **teenage**
2		

The word *teenage* in datum 25 line 1 contains suffix. The word *teenage* belongs to derivation. That is derived from base word *teen* (noun) + nominal suffix –age. This kind of suffix commonly verbal or nominal and are often monosyllabic. Because this additional suffix, they only change the meaning of the base , that is noun *teen*: a boy or girl between the ages of 9 and 12' becomes noun *teenage*: 'A person's teens are the period in which they are aged between 13 and 19'.

(11) Suffix *-y*

In suffix *–y,* the writer has found one kinds of this suffix as shown below:

Datum 26
Noun + {-y} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Zayn Malik	**Daddy** of the group.
2		

In datum 26 line 1 shows the word contains suffix; *daddy*. The word *daddy* constructs by two morphemes; free morpheme *dad* (noun) attached by bound morpheme *-y* (nominal suffix). They might fail to

change the syntactic category of base because this kind of suffix belongs to diminutive since its only change the meaning by *dad*: 'a father' into *daddy:*' a word for 'father', used especially by children'

(12)   Suffix *-an*

In suffix *–an,* the writer has found two kinds of this suffix as shown below:

Datum 27
Noun + {-an} > Noun

l	Character	Utterance
1	Niall Horan	It kind of works
2		like a weird **comedian**..

It is found in datum 27 line 2 the word *comedian* contains suffix. This word formed by two morphemes; free morpheme *(comedy)* attached by nominal suffix *(-an).* This kind of suffix orthographically changes the root (the sound *y* becomes *i*) and doesn't change the part of speech of the base but only the meaning, that is *comedy*: 'a (type of) film, play or book which is intentionally funny either in its characters or its action' into *comedian*: 'a person whose job is to make people laugh by telling jokes and funny stories or by copying the behaviour or speech of famous people'.

Datum 28
Noun + {-ian} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Niall Horan	having the **musician**(s)
2		

Datum 28 line 1 shows the word contains suffix, that is *musician* since it has added by variant of *an; ian/ean* which in this case, this kind of suffix denotes 'person having to do with music'. *Musician* derived from base word *music* (noun) gets the addition suffix –*ian*. They become a word that only changes the meaning of base when they are joined and it has altered phonologically by adding an additional vowel from noun sound *music (*mjuː .zɪ k)*: 'a pattern of sounds made by musical instruments, singing or computers, or a combination of these, intended to give pleasure to people listening to it' into noun *musician (*mjuː ' zɪ ʃ . ə n)*: 'someone who is skilled in playing music, usually as their job'

(13) Suffix -*ship*

In suffix –*ship,* the writer has found two kinds of this suffix yet the writer only mention one as shown below:

Datum 29
Noun + {-ship} > Noun

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Style	We have a very
2		good working **relationship**
3		

The word *relationship* in line 2 contains suffix. The suffix -*ship* attached to a stem *relation* which formed by base word *relate* + *suffix -ion* (noun). The suffixe *-ship* forms nouns denoting 'state' or 'condition', similar in meaning to derivatives in *-age, -hood* and *-dom.* The word *relation + suffix ship* belongs to change the meaning of the

base since they are combined, that is noun *relation:'* the way in which two people or groups of people feel and behave towards each other' into noun: 'the way in which two things are connected'

b) Adjectival Suffixes

All of data in this research reveal that suffix might change the part of speech. It is found that there are 43 data contains such kind of suffix which change the syntactic category of base word and all of which are presented in this part.

(14) Suffix –*y*

In suffix –*y,* the writer has found 8 kinds of this suffixes, yet she only mention one as shown below:

Datum 30
Noun + {-y} > Adjective

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	They're really **scary** stairs

The word *scary* in datum 30 line 1 contains a suffix. The word *scary* is derived from *scare* (noun) and is added with suffix -*y*. Because of this additional suffix, its base, *scare*, means a sudden feeling of fear or worry, has changed into an adjective form, *scary*, means something that is frightening. Therefore, the changing of the word in datum belongs to derivational suffix for the suffix –*y* changes the syntactic category of the word and the root has changed orthographically by losing the last sound *e* becomes *y*.

(15) Suffix –*ive*

In suffix –*ive,* the writer has found 2 kinds of this suffixes, yet she only mention one as shown below:

Datum 31
Verb + {-ive} >Adj

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Zayn Malik	and I was more **creative**

In datum 31, it is found a derivational suffix in the word *creative* (line 1). This suffix forms adjectives mostly from Latinate verbs and bound roots that end in [t] or [s]. This word is classified into derivational word form since there is a syntactic category changing from the verb into adjective by additional suffix -*ive*. In this case, *creative* comes from *create* (verb) which means to make something new, especially to invent something, and after it got an additional suffix -*ive*, then changes into adjective: *creative* which means producing or using original and unusual ideas.

(16) Suffix –*ous*

In suffix –*ous,* the writer has found six kinds of this suffix. Yet, the writer only describes one as shown below:

Datum 32
Noun + {-ous} >Adj

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Styles	Niall would have to be the
2		**mysterious** one

In datum 32 line 1, there is a syntactic category changing in the word *mysterious*. This word is actually from a noun that means something

strange or not known which has not yet been explained or understood. However, in utterance (datum 32), after it got an additional suffix -*ous*, it changes the orthographic of the root (*y* becomes *i*) and change into adjective: *mysterious* which is similar to strange, not known or not understood.

(17) **Suffix** –*able*

In suffix –*able,* the writer has found three kinds of this suffix. Yet the writer only describes one as shown below:

Datum 33
Verb + {-ure}+ {-able} >Adj

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	As soon as Directioners listen
2		to music and find the music
3		**pleasurable**

The word *pleasurable* in datum 33 line 3 is constructed from three morphemes. Those are *please* (verb) and two suffixes: -*ure* and –*able*. This additional of suffixes has changed the syntactical category of a word, from verb into noun which denotes as 'capable of being pleasure'. The base *please* as noun can be defined as to make someone feel happy or satisfied, or to give someone pleasure. In result of derivational word form with additional suffixes, *pleasurable* is similar to enjoyable.

(18) **Suffix** –*ful*

In suffix –*ful,* the writer has found six kinds of this suffix. Yet, the writer only exposes one as shown below:

Datum 34
Noun + {th} + {ful}>Adj

Line	Character	Utterance

1	Liam Payne	who's **truthful** and is 100
2		percent
3		just there because of me.

The word *truthful* contains three morphemes. It derived from the base *true* (noun) with two additional suffixes. Those are *–th* and *–ful*. These suffixes have changed the syntactic category of a word from noun into adjective. The base, *true*, is defined as to not be in the correct position or to be slightly bent out of the correct shape. While its adjective form, *truthful*, means honest and not containing or telling any lies, similar to enjoyable. This adjectival *-ful* in truthful has the general meaning 'being characterized by truth'.

(19) Suffix *–an*

In suffix *–an,* the writer has found two kinds of this suffix. Yet, the writer only exposes one as shown below:

Datum 35
Noun + {-an} > Adj

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Styles	**European** fans, like they're
2		just crazy.

In datum 35 line 1, the word *European* contains a suffix. Suffix *–an* in European here has the function as modifier of word fans rather than as a noun. This word has a syntactical category changing from the base *Europe* (noun), which is defined as the continent that is to the east of the Atlantic Ocean, to the north of the Mediterranean and to the west of Asia, into *European* (adjective), means: of or from Europe. It becomes

an adjective since the base (*Europe* − noun) has attached an additional suffix -*an*.

(20) Suffix –*ly*

In suffix –*ly,* the writer has found two kinds of this suffix. Yet, the writer only exposes one as shown below:

Datum 36
Noun + {-ly}>Adj

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	Yeah, that'd be **lovely.**
2		

The word *lovely* in datum 36 line 1 is derived from the base *love* + suffix -*ly*. It has changed the base (*love*: the feeling of liking another adult very much and being romantically and sexually attracted to them, or strong feelings of liking a friend or person in your family) from noun into adjective: that is *lovely* (pleasant or enjoyable). Therefore, the word *lovely* (usually conveys the notion of like a love) can be classified into derivational word form since it changes the syntactic category of a word from noun into adjective by an additional suffix –*ly*.

(21) Suffix –*ary*

In suffix –*ary,* the writer has found one kind of this suffix as shown below:

Datum 37
Noun + {-ary} >Adj

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Zayn Malik	And the **documentary**
2		potographs became

3   popular in magazines

The word *documentary* in the first line of datum 37 contains a suffix. The suffix –*ary* has been attached to the base *document* (noun). Because of this additional suffix –*ary*, it then changes the syntactic category of the word from noun into adjective since this kind of suffix has a stress-shifts only with polysyllabic base nouns ending in –*ment* as *documéntary*. The base, *document* (a paper or set of papers with written or printed information, especially of an official type), has changed into adjective: *documentary* which means giving facts and information about a subject in the form of a film, television or radio program.

(22) Suffix –*al*

In suffix –*al,* the writer has found three kinds of this suffix. Yet, the writer only exposes one as shown below:

Datum 38
Noun + {-al} >Adj

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Styles	Irish **traditional** songs
2		at the back of geography.

The word *traditional* in datum 38 line 1 is derived from *tradition* (noun) with an additional suffix -*al*. Due to this addition, it has changed the syntactic category of the word from noun into adjective. In the stem form, *tradition* (noun) is defined as a belief, principle or way of acting which people in a particular society or group have continued to follow for a long time, or all of these beliefs. While the adjective form, *traditional*, is defined as following or belonging to the customs or ways

of behaving that have continued in a group of people or society for a long time without changing.

(23) Suffix *–ed*

In suffix *–ed,* the writer has found four kinds of this suffix. Yet, the writer only exposes one as shown below:

Datum 39
Noun + {-ed} >Adj

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Styles	for our ruggedly
2		handsome, magically
3		**talented**

In datum 39 on the third line, it is found a derivational word, *talented*. This word comes from the base *talent* (noun): (someone who has) a natural ability to be good at something, especially without being taught. However, in this case, since it has an additional suffix *-ed*, this suffix derives adjectives with the general meaning 'having X'. Then it changes its syntactical category form noun into adjective; that is *talented*: with talent; able or skilful. This suffix derives adjectives with the meaning 'having talent' and the majority of these derivatives are based on compounds or phrases, e.g magically talented.

(24) Suffix *–ing*

In suffix *–ing,* the writer has found   kinds of this suffix. Yet, the writer only exposes one as shown below:

Datum 40
Noun + {-ing} >Adj

Line	Character	Utterance

1	Zayn Malik	They just come from
2		normal,**working**-class
3		families.

The word *working* in datum 40 line 2 contains suffix. It comes from the base *work* with an additional suffix –*ing*. This verbal inflectional suffix primarily forms present participles, which can in general also be used as adjectives. This suffix has changed its syntactical form from noun into adjective since *working* stand as modifier of word *class*. The base *work* as noun is defined as an activity, such as a job, which a person uses physical or mental effort to do, usually for money. In addition, its adjective form, *working*, means relating to work.

c) **Adverbial Suffixes**

All of data of this research reveal that suffix might change the lexical category of the base. It is found that there are 41 words data contains such kind of suffix and all of which are presented in this part.

(25) Suffix *-ly*

In suffix –*ly,* the writer has found 39 kinds of this suffix. Yet here the writer only exposed one as shown below:

Datum 41
Noun + adj + {-ly} > Adverb

Line	**Character**	**Utterance**
1	Zayn Malik	So my mum **physically**
2		pulled me

The word *physically* in line 1 construct by three morphemes. That is *physic* (base) added by adjectival suffix *-al* (bound morpheme) and

adverbial *-ly*. They become changes the syntactic category when they are joined because *-ly* in *physically* has altered the meaning and part of speech by adjective *physical (*connected with the body*),* changes into adverb *physically (*in a way that relates to the body or someone's appearance*).* This kind of suffix is exclusively de-adjectival suffix which in this case means it is derived from adjective word to denote the manner of pulled.

(26) **Suffix –*ward***

In suffix –*ward,* the writer has found two kinds of this suffix. Yet here the writer only exposed one as shown below:

Datum 42
Adj + {-ward} > Adverb

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	That we get to do it
2		**backward(s).**

Datum 42 line 2 has shown the word contain suffix *-ward*. The word *backward* derived from adjective back (base) + adverbial suffix –*ward* and might change the lexical category of the base and change the meaning from adjective (*back*: at or near the back of something), changes into adverb (*backward*: opposed to change or new ideas).

(27) **Suffix *-way***

In suffix –*way,* the writer has found one kinds of this suffix. Yet here the writer only exposed one as shown below:

Datum 43
Noun + {-way} > Adverb

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	So we're nearly **halfway**
2		there.

The word *halfway* in datum 43 line 1 has shown the addition of suffix *-way*. This kind of suffix derived to form another lexical category, that is adverb. Due to this addition, the word *halfway* able to change the part of speech and the meaning from adjective as the base word noun (*half*: either of the two equal or nearly equal parts that together make up a whole) into adverb (*halfway*: in the middle of something, or at a place which is equally far from two other places).

d) Verbal Suffixes

The data has been found in this research reveal that suffix might change the lexical category of the base. It is found that there are two words contain such kind of suffix and all of which are presented in this part.

(28) Suffix *-ize*

In suffix *–ize,* the writer has found one kinds of this suffix as shown below:

Datum 44
Adj + {-ize} > Verb

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Niall Horan	We don't **realize** how much
2		we appreciate our family
3		and hometown

The word *realize* contains two morphemes. It derived from the base *real* (adjective) with one additional suffixes. That is *–ize.* This suffix has

changed the syntactic category of a word from adjective into verb.
Beside, the suffix –*ize* in *realize* belongs to inchoative (become real).
The base, *real*, is defined as existing in fact; not imaginary. While its
verb form, *realize*, means to understand a situation, sometimes suddenly.

(29) Suffix -*ate*

In suffix –*ate,* the writer has found one kinds of this suffix as shown
below:

Datum 45
Noun + {-ic} + {-ate} > Verb

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Zayn Malik	I tend to **communicate**
2		with my stylist

The word *communicate* in datum 45 line 1 is converted by verbal
suffix. It constructs by three morphemes; *commune* (base verb), two
additional suffixes –*ic* and -*ate*. In this case, the verbal suffix –*ate*
denotes resultative as 'make into commune'. Moreover, the word
communicate belongs to change the part of speech of the base since it
comes from noun *commune* (a group of families or single people who
live and work together sharing possessions and responsibilities) changes
into verb *communicate* (to share information with others by speaking,
writing, moving your body or using other signals).

As the formulation of research problem which is to find out the
derivational affixes and the bases of the words used by One Direction in
This Is Us Movie Subtitle, the finding above is showing how to find out

the derivational affixes and the bases. It can be seen that the words used by One Direction in *This Is Us* Movie Subtitle are analyzed by separating the derivational affixes from the bases, so it was clearly obtained derivational affixes and the bases of the words.

Next, in analyzing the structure of words, there are numerous derivational affixes used by One Direction in *This Is Us* Movie Subtitle. It will be shown in the table below:

Table 4.1 The Number Derivational Affixes

No.	Derivational Affixes		The Number of Derivational Affixes
	Prefix	**Suffix**	
1	a-		3
2	be-		2
3	un-		6
4	in-		1
5	super-		1
6		-er	9
7		-ion	9
8		-ing	7
9		-ity	5
10		-ness	1
11		-ment	1
12		-ance	1
13		-ist	4
14		-ian	2
15		-ship	2
16		-age	1
17		-y	1
18		-ery	1
19		-y	8
20		-ous	6
21		-ing	6
22		-ful	6
23		-ed	4
24		-able	3
25		-al	3
26		-ive	2
27		-an	2
28		-ly	2

29		-ary	1
30		-ly	38
31		-ward	2
32		-way	1
33		-ize	1
34		-ate	1

From the finding above, there are twenty six types of derivational affixes belong to change the lexical category of speech and eight types of derivational affixes belong to change the meaning of the base only that performed by One Direction in *This Is Us* movie subtitle. For changing the lexical category of speech, it can be seen that in prefix added to verb becomes adjective with the type of {a-} occurs 3 times and prefix added to noun becomes verb with the type of {be-} occurs 2 times.

While in suffixes, they massively change the part of speech of the bases. For the first rank in nominal suffixes, that is ingle suffix *-er* added to verb becomes noun (9). In suffix *-ion*, it is added to verb becomes noun also occurs 9 times. Single suffix added to verb becomes noun with the type of *-ing* (7). Single suffix *-ity* added to adjective becomes noun (2), added to verb (1) and double suffix added to adjective becomes noun (2). Next, single suffix *-ness* added to adjective, *-ment, -(e)ry* and *-ance* added to verb (1).

Second one is adjectival suffixes. Single suffix –y added to noun (8), -ous added to noun (6), -ing added to verb (6), -ful added to noun (5) and double suffix added to this type (-ful) added to noun occurs 1 times. Suffix –ed added to noun (2), added to verb (2). Double suffix added to noun with –able (1), prefix and suffix added with –able (2). Suffix –al added to noun (3), suffix –an added to noun (2), -ly added to noun (2), -ive added to verb (1), added to noun (1), -ary added to noun (1).

In adverbial suffixes, single suffix –ly added to adjective (22), with double suffix added to adjective (16). Suffix –ward attached to adjective (2) and –way attached to noun (1). In verbal suffixes, there are only two types has been found; -ize added to adjective (1) and –ate added to verb (2).

For changing the meaning of the lexical category of bases, it can be seen that prefix un- added to adjective (6), in- added to adjective (1) and super- added to noun (1). For suffixes, this only happens to nominal suffixes, such as suffix –ist added to noun (3), diminutive –y added to noun (1), -ship and -ian added to noun (2) and –age added to noun (1).

After analyzing the derivational affixes, the writer finds that derivational affixes in the words performed by One Direction in *This Is Us* movie subtitle have the function such as noun maker, verb maker, adjective maker and adverb maker. It is shown in the table below.

Table 4.2 The Number of The Function of Derivational Affixes

No.	The Function of Derivational Affixes	The Number The Function of Derivational Affixes
1	Nominal Suffixes as Noun Maker	57
2	Adjectival Suffixes as Adjective Maker	43
3	Adverbial Suffixes as Adverb Maker	41
4	Verbal Suffixes as Verb Maker	2

2. **The types and patterns of inflectional words used by One Direction in This Is Us movie subtitle**

Infection is the bound morphemes that have a strictly grammatical function. Inflectional endings give us information about the relation between

words in sentences or utterances and they never change the part of speech of the root.

According to Fromkin, modern English has only eight bound inflectional affixes. Nouns include plural (*-s*), and possesive (*'s*), the set of inflections of verbs include third-person singular present (*-s*), past tense (*-ed*), progressive (*-ing*), past participle (*-en*), and adjectives and adverbs are inflected for comparison; comparative (*-er*) and superlative (*-est*). The result of the analysis was shown below.

a. Plural Maker (-s)

The total of inflectional suffixes plural maker *{-s}* has been found are 136 data. Yet the writer only exposed three of them below:

1) Regular Plural
Datum 46

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Styles	Probably my three favorite
2		**places.**

The word *places* in line 2 contains inflectional suffix (*-s*). The word *places* consists of *place* (noun), and it is added with suffix *–s* as plural ending. Because of this additional suffix, the word *places* indicated as inflection when they are combined and the nouns end with a fricative. However, the word *places* belongs to regular plural of place (an area, town, building, etc).

2) Irregular Plural
Datum 47

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Zayn Malik	From you head to your **feet**…

In datum the word *feet* in line 1 contains plural maker. The word *feet* constructs by *foot* (noun), and it is added with suffix –*s* as plural ending. This word is exception to the English inflectional rule of plural formation. Due to this addition, the result is not *foots* but *feet* because the word *foot* has altered in its vowel when they are combined since *feet* belongs to irregular plural.

Datum 48

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Styles	like, **media** perception..

From datum 48 line 1 we can see the word *media* is an irregular plural form. The noun *media* is the plural of *medium* which it belongs to foreign plural and makes any lexical alteration in this kind of word. Hence, the result of plural *medium* is not **mediums* but *media* (newspapers, magazines, radio and television considered as a group) since it is included to foreign plural form.

b. **Progressive Maker** *(-ing)*

The total of inflectional suffixes progressive maker *{-ing}* has been found are 78 data. Yet the writer only exposed two of them below:

1) **Simple Present Progressive**
    Datum 49

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	How close are we'? Or am I
2		**talking** the other side of the
3		world?

It is shown in datum 49 line 2 the word *talking* is added by inflectional suffix –*ing* as progressive maker, particularly in simple present progressive since that utterance used *'are'* as *'be'* as in introgative from. Due to this addition, the word *talking* means to say words aloud; to speak to someone. In this case it is defined to express the time of utterance of that event; that is now and engaged in this activity while Liam speaks.

2) **Simple Past Progressive**
   Datum 50

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Louis Tomlinson	At school, I was always
2		**trying** to play the class
3		clown.

In datum 50 on the second line, it is found an inflectional word, trying. The word trying is attached by suffix –*ing* as progressive maker and it is indicated as simple past progressive (past continuous tense) since it used 'was' as be. However, the word trying in that sentence above denotes to express an activity which happens in the past particularly means to attempt to do something.

c. **Past Tense Maker (-ed)**

The total of inflectional suffixes past tense maker *{-ed}* has been found are 64 data. Yet the writer only exposes two of them below:

1) **Regular Past Tense**
   Datum 51

Line	Character	Utterance

| 1 | Harry Styles | Niall **looked at** Louis' |
| 2 | | shoes. |

The word *looked* in line 1 datum is indicated as inflection since its base *look* added by suffix *–ed* as past tense maker. By this addition, the word *looked* belongs to regular past tense means 'to direct your eyes in order to see' and it is used to convey to the viewer or reader that the utterance above spoken denotes such event in the past.

2) Irregular Past Tense
Datum 52

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Styles	I **bought** a packet of five.
2		

Form datum 52 we can see there is inflectional word *bought.* This kind of word is included to the category of exception to the inflectional rule for producing past tense verbs in English (suppletive). However, the word *bought* comes from verb *buy* then added by past tense inflectional maker becomes irregular since the result is not *buyed* but *bought* which defined *as* to get something by paying money for it.

d. Past Participle Maker (-en)

The total of inflectional suffixes past participle maker *{-en}* has been found are 36 data. Yet the writer only exposes two of them below:

1) **Active Voice**
   Datum 53

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	I have actually **fallen** over
2		in a show before

Datum 53 line 1 shows the word attached by inflectional suffix; *fallen*. It belongs to present perfect participle in the active voice form since the word *fallen* comes from *fall* and attached by suffix *–en* as the maker of regular verb particularly past participle which the meaning is to suddenly go down onto the ground or towards the ground without intending to or by accident .

2) **Passive Voice**
   Datum 54

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Louis Tomlinson	I'm pretty sure this is the
2		only job that I wasn't
3		**sacked** from.

From datum line 3 we can see there is a word *sacked* which comes from *sack* and added by inflectional suffix *-ed* (regular verb). The word *sacked* is past participle since it is used in passive voice form. Based on utterance above, the word *sacked* is defined as to remove someone from a job, usually because they have done something wrong or badly, or sometimes as a way of saving the cost of employing them.

e. **Third-person Singular Maker (-s)**

The total of inflectional suffixes third-person singular maker *{-s}* has been found are 40 data. Yet the writer only exposed one as shown below:

Datum 55

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Liam Payne	it **seems** such a long time
2		ago now.
3		I know.

The word *seems* in line 1 contains inflectional suffix. The inflectional suffix –s in the word *seems* belongs to third-person singular maker which comes from the stem *seem* (to give the effect of being; to be judged to be) and added with –s (third-person singular maker). However, the verb seems in that utterance above used in present tense form particularly using 'it' as the subject.

f. Possessive Maker ('s)

The total of inflectional suffixes third-person singular maker *{'s}* has been found are 10 data. Yet the writer only exposes one as shown below:

Datum 56

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Styles	for them to see all the
2		**people's reactions**

In datum 56 line 2, the word *people* formed as the plural form of person (irregular). Here, it is added to inflectional suffix *'s* (possessive maker) while this kind of suffix mostly attached to noun phrase which shows who or what something belongs to. In this case, the word *people's*

followed by another word reactions that create another meaning as 'reactions of people'.

g. Superlative Maker (-est)

The total of inflectional suffixes superlative maker *{-est}* has been found are 10 data. Yet the writer only exposes two as shown below:

1) Regular Superlative
Datum 57

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Harry Styles	Niall was the **loudest**.
2		Person at boot camp,
3		without fail

From datum we can find the suffix *–est* in bold word *loudest* belongs to inflectional affixes since *loudest* here is form of regular superlative. They come from the stem *loud* (adjective: making a lot of noise) added by suffix *–est* which denotes the form of an adjective which expresses that the thing or person being described has more of the particular quality than anything or anyone else of the same type.

2) Irregular Superlative
Datum 58

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Niall Horan	Let's be honest, Ireland is
2		the **best** country in the
3		world. Hands down.

The word *best* in datum actually consists of two morphemes; *good* (adjective stem) + superlative maker. This belongs to

suppletive exception form, which suppletive itself is the use of two or more phonetically distinct roots for different forms of the same word. Hence, the result of this changing is not same with regular form as *goodest* but the result is *best* with the meaning is of the highest quality, or being the most suitable, pleasing or effective type of thing or person.

h. Comparative Maker (-er)

The total of inflectional suffixes comparative maker *{-er}* has been found are 6 data. Yet the writer only exposes two as shown below:

1) Regular Comparative
Datum 59

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Zayn Malik	just to make our band
2		**stronger**
3		and be successful

Datum line 2 has shown the word *stronger* contains inflectional suffix *–er.* This kind of word is easy to recognized as comparative form since the formula has already clear; that is stem *strong* (adjective) added to suffix *–er.* From this case, we can notice this word (*stronger*) is not indicated as noun but it belongs to regular form of adjective *strong* which meaning is powerful; having or using great force or control.

2) Irregular Comparative
Datum 60

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Niall Horan	I'm **better** off now

2   Yeah

The word *better* in datum 60 actually similar with the case in datum 59. They consist of two morphemes; *good* (adjective) + comparative maker. This kind of word included to suppletive exception form, which use of two or more phonetically distinct roots for different forms of the same word, such as the adjective *bad* and its suppletive comparative form *worse*. By this case, it results new lexical form as meaning *gooder*, but the right one is *better* (adjective), means comparative of good; of a higher standard, or more suitable, pleasing or effective than other things or people.

After analyzing the inflectional affixes, the writer finds that inflectional affixes have the function such as plural maker, possessive maker, progressive maker, past tense maker, third singular person maker, past participle maker, superlative and as comparative maker found in affixes used in the words performed by One Direction in *This Is Us* movie subtitle as in the following table:

Table 4.3 The Number of The Function of Inflectional Affixes

No.	The Function of Inflectional Suffixes	The Number of The Function of Inflectional Affixes
1	-s (Plural Maker)	136
2	-ing (Progressive Maker)	78
3	-ed (Past Tense Maker)	64
4	-s (3rd Singular Person)	40
5	-en (Past Participle)	36
6	's (Possessive Maker)	10
7	-est (Superlative Maker)	10
8	-er (Comparative Maker)	6

Based on table above, there are eight types of inflectional affixes used by One Direction in *This Is Us* Movie Subtitle by Morgan Spurlock. Suffix –s as plural maker added to noun (136), suffix –ing as progressive maker added to verb (78), suffix –ed as past tense maker attached to verb (64), suffix –s as third singular person attached to verb (40), suffix –en as past participle added to verb (36), suffix –est as superlative maker added to adjective (10), and the last suffix –er as comparative maker attached to adjective (6).