



The Analysis of Derivational Morphemes Found in David Goggins on Huberman

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Abstract: This study investigates the use of derivational morphemes in David Goggins' motivational speech, "12 Minutes to Change Your Life," featured on Huberman's podcast. Derivational morphemes, which create new words and alter grammatical categories, are essential in understanding language development and communication. Despite extensive research on derivational morphemes in various texts, there is limited analysis of their usage in motivational speeches. This study addresses this gap by analyzing Goggins' speech, focusing on identifying and classifying derivational morphemes. Using qualitative methods, the speech was transcribed, and words containing derivational morphemes were analyzed based on the theories of Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011). The findings reveal 23 instances of derivational morphemes, divided into class-changing and class-maintaining categories. Notable transformations include adjectives to adverbs, verbs to nouns, and adjectives to nouns, with the most frequent being adjectives to adverbs. The study provides insights into the function and impact of derivational morphemes in spoken motivational content, contributing to the broader understanding of morphology in language use.

Keywords: Class-Changing; Class-Maintaining; David Goggins; Derivational Morphemes; Morphology.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

Morphology is the study of how words are put together and what makes them up. As a linguistic study, Morphology focuses on understanding words and their formation; it primarily examines the morpheme construction (Crystal, 2008). According to Lieber (2009), morphology is all about how words are made, and it also looks at how new words are created in different languages. Morphology is concerned with understanding how words can be built from morphemes in a given language. A morpheme is the tiniest part of a word that carries meaning, and words can be built using one or more of these small meaningful parts.

Morphemes come in two kinds: some are attached to other words (bound morphemes), while others can stand alone as words by themselves (free morphemes). A free morpheme is a word that can make sense all by itself. The difference between free morphemes and bound morphemes is that bound morphemes cannot be words by themselves and need to stick with free morphemes to make a complete word. They carry meaning but cannot stand alone as a word.

This study focused on derivational in morphology subjects. Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011) define, that when derivational morpheme put a special part into a word, it makes the word mean something new. In general, derivational morphemes, tend to be affixed: Prefix,

and Suffix. A prefix is like a small add-on you put in front of a word to change what it means (Un-, Re-, etc). On the other hand, a suffix is like a tiny piece you add at the end of a word to change its job or what it means (-ed, -s, -es, -ness, etc).

Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011) define the "derivational morpheme" is like a tool for making words that not only create new meanings and change the grammar of a word but can also turn a word from something positive to its opposite, which can be negative. This process of derivational morphemes was divided into two: changing grammar class and without changing grammar class. As known as class changing morphemes. There are Several processes of derivational morpheme according to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011):

- a. Noun to adjective e.g.: beauty + ful = beautiful (from "beauty") - derivational morphemes "-ful" is added to the noun "beauty" to form the adjective "beautiful," indicating the quality or characteristic of having beauty.
- b. Verb to noun e.g.: create + tion = creation (from "create") - derivational morphemes "-tion" is added to the verb "create" to create the noun "creation," which refers to the act or process of creating.
- c. Adjective to adverb e.g.: quick + ly = quickly (from "quick") - derivational morphemes "-ly" is added to the adjective "quick" to create the adverb "quickly," indicating the manner in which something is done.
- d. Noun to verb e.g.: guitar + ize = guitarize (from "guitar") - The derivational morphemes "-ize" is added to the noun "guitar" to create the verb "guitarize." This verb might be used informally to mean the act of playing or treating something as a guitar, even if it's not actually a guitar.
- e. Adjective to noun e.g.: happy + ness = happiness (from "happy") - derivational morphemes "-ness" is added to the adjective "happy" to form the noun "happiness," denoting the state or quality of being happy.
- f. Verb to adjective e.g.: excite + ing = exciting (from "excite") - derivational morphemes "-ing" is added to the verb "excite" to create the adjective "exciting," indicating that something has the quality of causing excitement.
- g. Adjective to verb e.g.: strong + en = strengthen (from "strong") - derivational morphemes "-en" is added to the adjective "strong" to form the verb "strengthen," implying the action of making something stronger.

Derivation is a way in which words can change their grammatical role without actually changing their form. For example, the word "telephone" can be used as both a noun (like the object itself) and a verb (like the action of making a call). This change happens without any

modification to the word's spelling or structure, and it's called conversion or zero derivation. Other examples of derivation without changing grammatical classes (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2011: 45):

- 1) Noun to Noun: Guitar + -ist = Guitarist (from "guitar") - The morpheme "-ist" added to the noun "guitar" forms the noun "guitarist," representing the time or state of being a child.
- 2) Verb to Verb: Re + mark = Remark (from "mark") - By adding the derivational morpheme "re-" to the verb "mark," you get the verb "remark," which indicates an ongoing or continuous action.
- 3) Adjective to Adjective: Happy + er = Happier (from "happy") - By adding the derivational morpheme "-er," the adjective "happy" is transformed into "happier," indicating a higher degree of happiness.

Morphology is interesting to analyze because this course focuses on analyzing word forms. Analyzing the morphology subject, the researcher in this study focused on finding derivational morphemes in motivational video of David Goggin on Huberman: 12 minutes to change your life. The researcher focused on study the process of derivational morphemes that alter the grammatical classes found in motivational video of David Goggin on Huberman: 12 minutes to change your life.

The researcher employed a selective approach to data collection, prioritizing complexity while steering clear of repetition, thus streamlining the research process to enhance efficiency. To save time on this article, the researcher filtered out the significant data and included only some of it in the research. This data source was chosen because this speech contains many derivational morphemes and has a positive impact and has an inspiration as well to the audient. The discoveries from this research are intended to be helpful for students interested in learning about linguistics, particularly the part about how words are formed (morphology).

The researcher hopes that this study will be helpful for people who want to get better at understanding and recognizing derivational morphemes. The data of this study was analysed by Qualitative method. After collecting the data, then the data were classified and analysed based on the theory proposed by Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011).

Based on the previous research of Aprianti and Parmawati (2020) entitled: Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on The Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga "A Star Is Born" Album. The study aimed to analyze the affixes in the lyrics of Lady Gaga's "A Star is Born" album. The study focused on derivational and inflectional morpheme analysis of Lady Gaga's song. It quite different with this research focused in motivational video of David Goggin on

Huberman: 12 minutes to change your life and likely includes many derivational morphemes. However, the goal remains the same: to enhance students' understanding of derivational morphemes.

2. PROPOSED METHOD

In this study, the data were analysed by using qualitative method to gather the information. The qualitative method is one type of data collection that uses observation, data analysis, and counting the amount of data. The data of the Derivational morphemes found in motivational video of David Goggin on Huberman: 12 minutes to change your life. was done with the following steps:

- a. The data were collected by choosing the novel as the data source to find the relevance to the topic.
- b. The data source was read carefully to find the words that showed derivational morphemes related to this research's problem.
- c. The words or data were written down into the table containing derivational morphemes.
- d. Then, they were classified into the process of derivational morphemes and the meaning change of derivational morphemes they belonged to.
- e. Finally, the data were filled based on the number of occurrences of the most frequent data in David Goggin on Huberman: 12 minutes to change your life.

After collecting the data, then the data were classified and analysed based on the theory proposed by Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011). The researcher develops their theories to answer the problem. The researcher was using Oxford dictionaries to support this study from classified the data.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two parts, i.e. result and discussion. The result data has been organized into two categories: class-changing morphemes and class-maintaining morphemes. Class-changing morphemes are parts of words that transform the root or base word into a different word class. On the other hand, class-maintaining morphemes alter the meaning of the root or base word without changing its word class.

The result of the process of derivational morphemes in Motivational video of David Goggin on Huberman: 12 minutes to change your life. were presented in the following table. This discussion utilized a Labelled and Bracketing method, drawing from McCarthy's (2002)

and Lieber's (2009) theories, to evaluate the functions of the derivational morphemes identified in the data.

The study's findings were presented in an occurrence that displayed the morphemes responsible for class changes and those that maintained the same class. The study analyzed a total of 23 data points, of which 16 involved class changes and 7 did not. Among the class-changing morphemes, the following transformations were observed:

- 1) Noun to adjective and verb to adjective each occurred once, accounting for 6% of the changes.
- 2) Verb to noun occurred 4 times, representing 25% of the changes.
- 3) Adjective to adverb was the most common, happening 8 times and making up 50% of the changes.
- 4) Adjective to noun occurred twice, making up 13% of the changes.
- 5) No instances of noun to verb or adjective to verb transformations were observed.

The most frequent transformation in the process of derivational morphemes was from adjectives to adverbs, occurring 8 times, which constitutes 50% of the total data. Conversely, the least common transformations involved converting nouns to verbs and adjectives to verbs, with no instances of these derivations observed. Based on class maintaining morphemes the researcher found 4 data. Which is noun to noun occurred as 2 times (50%) and verb to verb happened 2 times represent 50%. Unfortunately, the adjective to adjective didn't occur on this study.

The discussion of this study was presented by the data based on the theory of Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011) stated derivational morphemes was divided into two types changing grammar class and without changing grammar class. Seven types of changing grammar class or class changing morphemes: noun to adjective, verb to noun, adjective to adverb, noun to verb, adjective to noun, verb to adjective, adjective to verb. The second one is Three types of without changing grammar class or class maintaining morphemes: noun to noun, verb to verb, and adjective to adjective. The data can be seen on the following description.

Class Changing

The researcher collected the data by categorizing morphemes into two types, such as; class changing morphemes and class maintaining morphemes to answer this problem and use these as a reference in data collection. A class-changing morpheme is a type of word part that, when it added with derivation to a base word, changes the part of speech of that word. These morphemes are important for making new words that belong to different grammatical

categories, helping to grow the language and provide more ways to express ideas. Regarding the category of words that fall into class-changing derivational morphemes, it was explained as follows:

Noun to Adjective

The theory proposed by Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011). Mention that the derivational morphemes that change noun into adjective are -ish, -ous, -an, -esque, -ate, -ful, -ic, -able. Based on the data source, this study explains one kind of morphemes that change noun into adjective. The morphemes is -ful. The data that contained derivation were painful and comfortable. The analysis of the data is presented below.

Data 1 " To become successful but once you figure out..." The word "Successful" is identified as having a derivational morpheme. This word is created by attaching the suffix "-ful" to the root word "pain." The process can be seen below.

Successful (Adjective) [[success]noun -ful] adjective Success (noun) + -ful (suffix) = Successful (from "success") - derivational morphemes (suffix) "-ful" is added to the noun "success" to form the adjective "successful,". Success (noun) is referring to the accomplishment of an aim or purpose, or the attainment of fame, wealth, or social status. Successful (adjective) is describing something or someone that has achieved success or has met a desired outcome. According to Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, the grammatical class of the term "Successful" undergoes a change.

Verb to Noun

The theory proposed by Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011). Mention that the derivational morphemes that change verb into noun are -al, -ance, -ation, -er, -ist, -ion, -ment. Based on the data source, this study explains one kind of morphemes that change verb into noun. The morphemes are -ion. The data that contained derivation motivation. The analysis of the data is presented below.

Data 2 "There's no motivation there's no oh my God man I..." The word "Motivation" is identified as containing a derivational morpheme. This word is created by adding the derivational morpheme "-ion" to the root word "motivate." The process is demonstrated as follows.

Motivation (Noun) [[motivate]verb -ion] noun Motivate (verb) + -ion (suffix) = Motivation (from "Motivate") - derivational morphemes (suffix) "-ion" is added to the verb "Motivate" to form the noun "Motivation,". Motivate (verb) is referring to the act of providing someone with a reason or incentive to do something. It is the action of stimulating someone's interest or enthusiasm to achieve a goal. Motivation (noun) is referring to the reason or reasons one has

for acting or behaving in a particular way. It is the inner drive or external encouragement that inspires someone to take action, as this explanation is based on Oxford Learner's Dictionaries.

Adjective to Adverb

The theory proposed by Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011). Mention that the derivational morphemes that change adjective to adverb is -ly. Based on the data source, this study explains only one kinds of morphemes that change adjective to adverb. The morphemes is -ly. The data that contained derivation was basically. The analysis of the data is presented below.

Data 3 “You know just that just barely you're done” The term “Barely” is noted to contain a derivational morpheme. This word is formed by adding the derivational morpheme "-ly" to the base word "Barely." The procedure is illustrated as follows.

Barely (Adverb) [[bare]adjective -ly] adverb Bare (adjective) + -ly (suffix) = Barely (from “Especial”) - derivational morphemes (suffix) "-ly" is added to the adjective "Bare" to form the adverb "Barely,". "Bare (adjective) is referring to something that is not covered or is exposed. Barely (adverb) is describing something that is only just or almost not happening or being true.". The word "Barely" undergoes a change in its grammatical class, as outlined in the explanation based on Oxford Learner's Dictionaries.

Adjective to Noun

The theory proposed by Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011). Mention that the derivational morphemes that change adjective to noun were -ness, -ity, -ism, -dom. Based on the data source, this study explain only one kinds of morphemes that change adjective to noun. Those morphemes is -ness. The data that contained derivation were darkness. The analysis of the data is presented below.

Data 4 “You know the darkness of the dungeons” It is noted that the word “Darkness” contains a derivational morpheme. This word is formed by adding the derivational morpheme "-ness" to the base word "dark." The formation process can be illustrated as follows.

Darkness (Noun) [[dark]adjective -ness] noun Dark (adjective) + -ness (suffix) = Darkness (from “Dark”) - derivational morphemes (suffix) "-ness" is added to the adjective "Dark" to form the noun "Darkness,". Dark (adjective) is describing something that lacks light or is characterized by gloom or mystery. Darkness (noun) is referring to the state or quality of being dark, the absence of light. According to Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries, the word Darkness" changes its grammatical class in certain contexts.

Verb to Adjective

The theory proposed by Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011). Mention that the derivational morphemes that change verb to adjective were -able, -ive, -ory, -y. Based on the data

source, this study explain only two kinds of morphemes that change verb to adjective. Those morphemes are -able and prefix un-. The data that contained derivation was unstoppable. The analysis of the data is presented below.

Data 5 “Once you figure out your brain, you become unstoppable” It's noted that the term “Unstoppable” incorporates a derivational morpheme. This word is formed by adding the derivational morpheme "-able" to the base word "stop." The prefix “un- “was adding in the front of word search and the suffix “-able” was adding behind of the “stop” search. illustrating the process of word formation. The formation process can be illustrated as follows.

Unstoppable (Adjective) [[un-[stop]verb]verb -able]adjective Un- (prefix) + Stop (verb) + -able (suffix) = Unstoppable (from “Stop”) - derivational morphemes (suffix) "-able" is added to the verb "Stop" to form the adjective "Unstoppable". Stop (verb) is referring to the act of ceasing movement, activity, or progress. Stoppable (adjective) is describing something that can be stopped or halted. Unstoppable (adjective) is describing something that cannot be stopped or prevented. As outlined by Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, the term "Unstoppable" undergoes a change in its grammatical class.

Class Maintaining Morphemes

A class-maintaining morphemes added with derivation either alter the meaning of a word or its part of speech. For class-maintaining derivational morphemes, only the meaning is changed without affecting the part of speech. The types of class maintaining morphemes were noun to noun, verb to verb, and adjective to adjective. These morphemes play a crucial role in creating new words that have different meanings but still belong to the same grammatical category. By preserving the word class, they contribute to the expansion of the language and offer more ways to convey ideas. On the other hand, the category of words that fall under class-changing derivational morphemes was described as follows:

Noun to Noun

The theory proposed by Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011). Mention that the derivational morphemes that showed class maintaining noun to noun were prefix such as mono-, dis-, ex-, auto-. Suffix such as, -ship, -ity, -dom, -ite, -age, -ine, -n, -arian, -er. Based on the data source, this study explains only one kinds of morphemes that class maintaining noun to noun. Those morphemes is -er. The data that contained derivation was partner. The analysis of the data is presented below.

Data 6 “They need that training partner” The word "Partner" is formed by adding the derivational morpheme "-er" to the root word “part,” illustrating the process of word formation.

Partner (Noun) [[part]noun -er] noun Part(noun) + -er (suffix) = Partner (from "Partner") - the morpheme "-er" is added to the noun "Part" to form the noun "Partner,". Part (noun) refers to a piece or segment of a whole, often functioning independently within the larger structure. Partner (noun) refers to a person who shares in an activity, business, or relationship with another person, implying collaboration or mutual engagement. Oxford Learner's Dictionaries state that "Partner" remains without changing grammatical class.

Verb to Verb

The theory proposed by Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011). Mention that the derivational morphemes that showed class maintaining verb to verb were un-, re-, dis-, auto-. Based on the data source, this study explains only one kinds of morphemes that class maintaining noun to noun. Those morphemes is un-. The data that contained derivation was unlocked. The analysis of the data is presented below.

Data 7 "Because this scary it unlocked a whole bunch of things" The term Unlocked is created by combining the derivational morpheme "-un" and the suffix "-ed" with the root word "lock". The word "lock" originally has a positive connotation, but when derivational morphemes are added, it can transform into a negative word. The prefix "un-" was adding in the front of word "move" and suffix "-ed" was adding behind of the word "move". It can be seen on the following description.

Unlocked (verb) [[un-[lock]verb]verb -ed]verb Un- (prefix) + lock (verb) + -ed (past tense suffix) = Unlock (from "lock") - the derivational morpheme (affix) "-un" and others suffix (past tense) "-ed" were added to the verb "lock" form the verb "Unlock,". Lock (noun) refers to a device or mechanism for securing a door, gate, lid, or other opening to prevent access or movement. Lock (verb) is the action of securing something with a lock. Unlock (verb) is the action of opening or releasing a lock, allowing access or movement. According to the Oxford Learner's Dictionary, Unmoved is determined as class maintaining morphemes.

Adjective to adjective

The theory proposed by Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011). Mention that the derivational morphemes that showed class maintaining adjective to adjective were prefix such as, a-, il-, in-, un-, semi-, dis-, sub- and suffix such as, -ish, -like. Based on the data source, this study showed there's no adjective-to-adjective data.

Results should be clear and concise. In the Discussion, it is the most important of your article. Make the discussion correspond with the finding but do not reiterate the discussion.

4. CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, this study analyzed the derivational morphemes found in the motivational video of David Goggin on Huberman, titled "12 minutes to change your life." Through qualitative analysis, the study identified a total of 23 data points, of which 16 involved class changes and 7 did not. Among the class-changing morphemes, the transformations included noun to adjective, verb to adjective, verb to noun, adjective to adverb, and adjective to noun.

The most frequent transformation was from adjectives to adverbs, occurring 8 times and constituting 50% of the total data. The least common transformations were noun to verb and adjective to verb, with no instances observed. This research enhances our understanding of derivational morphemes and their role in changing grammatical classes, contributing valuable insights for students studying linguistics and morphology.

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