



Derivational Suffixes in *Joe Biden's* Instagram Captions

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Abstract

This study's focus was to analyze Joe Biden's Instagram captions. The aim was to determine the derivational suffixes' types by using a theory proposed by Katamba (1993). The method of descriptive qualitative is used to represent the types of suffixes. The observation method was utilized by reading Instagram captions. Then in collecting data, a note-taking technique was applied by writing down the words with suffixes that belonged to the topic of the study. According to Katamba (1993), there were eleven types of derivational suffixes. Meanwhile, this study found nine types of suffixes because two types, such as -less and -full were not found. There was a total of 42 data with nine types of suffixes found. The data consist of suffixes; two -hood, one -ship, five -ness, five -ity, five -ment, one -ic, eight -al, four -er, eleven -ly. Based on the analysis, nine types of suffixes were found, and the most data was by suffix -ly, whereas the lowest data was by the suffix -ship and -ic.

Keywords: *derivational, suffix, instagram*

Abstrak

Fokus penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis *caption Instagram Joe Biden*. Tujuannya adalah untuk menentukan jenis sufiks derivasional dengan menerapkan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Katamba (1993). Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis akhiran. Metode observasi yang digunakan adalah dengan membaca tulisan-tulisan di bagian bawah setiap foto Instagram kemudian dalam mengumpulkan data, teknik mencatat diterapkan dengan menulis kata-kata dengan akhiran yang termasuk ke dalam topik penelitian. Menurut Katamba (1993), ada sebelas jenis akhiran derivasional. Sementara itu, penelitian ini hanya menemukan sembilan jenis akhiran karena dua jenis seperti -less, -full tidak ditemukan. Ada total 42 data dengan sembilan jenis akhiran derivasional yang ditemukan. Data terdiri dari akhiran; dua -hood, satu -ship, lima -ness, lima -ity, lima -ment, satu -ic, delapan -al, empat -er, sebelas -ly. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, ditemukan sembilan jenis akhiran dan data terbanyak adalah sufiks -ly sedangkan data terendah adalah akhiran -ship dan -ic.

Kata kunci: *derivasional, akhiran, Instagram*

Introduction

According to Bauer (1983:13), morphology is a linguistics sub-branch related to the internal structure of word forms. Booij (2005:8) states that morphemes, the

morphological building blocks of words, are defined as the pieces of minimum linguistics either with the meaning lexical or grammatical. There are two types of morpheme, such as; free morpheme, which is a morpheme that appears as an independent word with a basic meaning itself. Meanwhile, a bound morpheme is an element of a word that can't appear as an independent word and is usually added into a free morpheme. The general term for bound morphemes attached before or after roots and stems is called affixes.

Katamba (1993: 44) says that an affix is a morpheme that merely appears when added to several other morphemes, like a root, stem, or base. Gleason (1955: 59) says that there are two different types of affixes that can be defined. Those affixes are prefix and suffix. A prefix is the element's word which added prior to a root. Meantime, a suffix is the element's word that is added after a root. A derivational suffix is a type of bound morpheme that can create a new word with a new meaning and have two functions. It is class changing morpheme and class maintaining morpheme. This study finds 5 studies which discussed the same topic and 3 of them aimed to analyze the function of derivational suffixes in their own data sources.

The 5 studies are journal articles concerning the derivational suffixes. The first is taken from the journal article written by Putri et al (2021). Their study intended to analyze the function of derivational suffixes found in reading texts of English textbook for the eleventh-grade students of senior high school by using a theory proposed by O'Grady (2005). Their study found 282 data and the greatly suffixes found were suffix -ing that is nominal as a noun marker and then adhered by suffix -ly specifically adverbial as an adverb marker.

The second study is taken from a journal article written by Narasuari and Rahayuni (2020). Their objective of study was to analyze the types and function of suffixes in the *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by using a theory proposed by Plag (2002). The findings denoted that there were 4 nominal suffixes, 1 verbal suffix, 3 adjectival suffixes and 2 adverbial suffixes.

The third study is taken from the journal article written by Desmara et al (2022). The aim of their study was to describe types and function concerning class changing and also class maintaining at derivational suffixes in several lyrics of songs. The study used a theory proposed by Plag (2002). The study had 36 data with 31 class changing and 5 of class maintaining.

The fourth study is journal article written by Masitoh and Indriani (2021). The purpose of their study was to describe word-forming the derivational suffix and what the suffix that mainly used by Rick Riordan's in the novel *Percy Jackson and the Sea Monster*. Based on their findings, there were 383 data which belonged derivational suffixes.

The fifth study is taken from a journal article written by Rahmawati et al (2021). The aim of their study was to find out kind of suffixes used in forming noun from verb by applying the theory of nominal suffixes proposed by Plag (2003). The total of the data were 236 that divided into 9 suffixes.

In comparison with 5 studies mentioned above, this study aims to determine the types of derivational suffixes by applying a theory from Katamba (1993). This study analyzed an Instagram account from many accounts belonging to Joe Biden,

the President of the United States of America. Joe Biden's Instagram captions are about his daily affairs as the President of the United States Of America and also concerning government programs. This study applied derivational suffix as the topic because it is really interesting and also important. This topic is a basic lesson to be learned by the learners before learning English deeper because about word formation turns the meaning of the words.

Method

The data were taken from Joe Biden's Instagram captions and had limited taking data which only focused on analyzing his captions for six months. This research used a descriptive qualitative method to describe the types of derivational suffixes based on the theory of Katamba (1993) in his book entitled "Modern Linguistic". First, the observation method was applied by reading Instagram captions. Then the note-taking technique was used in collecting the data by writing down the words by derivational suffixes. Collecting the data consists of four steps: The first was to read and find out the words with derivational suffixes in the Instagram captions. The second was to take note of the words with the derivational suffixes. The third was checking the word class of the words that have been noted using Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary. The last, classified types of derivational suffixes of the word were included in the topic based on the theory proposed by Katamba (1993).

This study presented the finding using a combination of formal and informal methods. The formal method uses scientific methods using a table to show and classify the data found. An informal method is the utilization of non-scientific methods that use descriptive paragraphs. The formal method applied to classify the derivational suffixes' types found in Joe Biden's Instagram captions, including its number. Meanwhile, an informal method was applied to determine the types of derivational suffixes and their meaning.

Result and Discussion

Results

The results of the study consist of a few types of derivational suffixes found in Joe Biden's Instagram captions. Various derivational suffixes such as: -hood, -ship, -ness, -ity, -ment, -less, -full, -ic, -al, -er and -ly, but this study only found nine types from eleven. In the following section, the data is classified based on suffixes' type.

Table 1. Data Collection of Derivational Suffixes found in Joe Biden's Instagram Captions

Suffix	Function	Frequency	Percentages
-hood	Nouns derived from nouns	2	4,76%
-ship	Nouns derived from nouns	1	2,38%
-ness	Nouns derived from adjectives	5	11,90%
-ity	Nouns derived from adjectives	5	11,90%
-ment	Nouns derived from verbs	5	11,90%
-less	Adjectives derived from nouns	0	0
-full	Adjectives derived from nouns	0	0
-ic	Adjectives derived from nouns	1	2,38%
-al	Adjectives derived from nouns	8	19,05%
-er	Nouns derived from verbs	4	9,52%
-ly	Adverbs derived from adjectives	11	26,19%
Total		42	100%

Discussion

There were 42 derivational suffixes found in Joe Biden's Instagram captions and attached ten data as the representations. The data is presented in the following section.

1) Suffix *-hood* (Noun Derived from Noun)

Data 1

From the largest drop in the unemployment rate on record to the largest reduction in childhood poverty ever recorded in a single year. (7 February 2022)

child + *-hood* → childhood
(Noun) (Suffix) (Noun)

The morphological process reveals that noun *childhood* is formed by a composite of root *child* and suffix *-hood*. The word of *child* appended by *-hood* generates *childhood*. Both are classified into nouns with diverse meanings; in other words, it does not substitute the class of the word but turns its meaning. Repose to the Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2018), *child* means "a young human being, son or daughter of any age". Meanwhile, *childhood* implies the "state or time of being a child".

2) The suffix *-ship* (Noun Derived from Noun)

Data 2

These are the kinds of partnership that helps us build a made-in-America future. (6 February 2022)

partner + *-ship* → partnership
(Noun) (Suffix) (Noun)

The morphological process above reveals that noun *partnership* is formed by a composite of root *partner* and the suffix *-ship*. The word of *partner* appended by *-ship* generates *partnership* that appertains to a noun. Both are classified into a noun with vary meanings. In other words, it does not substitute the class of the word; however, it simply turns its meaning. Repose on the Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2018), the *partner* means "one of the people who own a business and shares the profits, etc.", meanwhile *partnership* implies the "state of being a partner in business".

3) Suffix *-ness* (Noun derived from adjective)

Data 3

*An American story of decency and dignity. Of love and of healing.
Of greatness and of goodness. (21 January 2022)*

good	+	-ness	→	goodness
(Adjective)		(Suffix)		(Noun)

The morphological process above reveals noun *goodness* formed by root *good* and suffix *-ness* composite. Adjective *good* appended by *-ness* result *goodness* which classified into a noun. It turns the word class of adjective become a noun and even alters its exact word's meaning. By Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2018), *good* implies "morally right or acceptable" while *goodness* implies the "quality of being good". From the prior illustration, suffix *-ness* has the part to yield a new word class of its real word.

4) The suffix *-ity* (Noun Derived from Adjective)

Data 4

*Let's finally get the bipartisan Equality Act to my desk.
(7 March 2022)*

equal	+	-ity	→	equality
(Adjective)		(Suf)		(Noun)

The morphological process above reveals noun *equality* formed by a merger of root *equal* and suffix *-ity*. Adjective *equal* appended by *-ity* result *equality* which classified into a noun. It turns the word class of adjective become a noun. Likewise, that alters its genuine word's meaning. By Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2018), *equal* implies "the same in size, number, value, etc." whereas *equality* implies the "fact of being equal in rights". From the prior illustration, suffix *-ity* has the part to yield a new word class of its real word.

Data 5

*Now I am President, this is a presidential White House priority.
(6 February 2022)*

prior	+	-ity	→	priority
(Adjective)		(Suf)		(Noun)

The morphological process above reveals noun *priority* formed by a merger of root *prior* and suffix *-ity*. Adjective *prior* appended by *-ity* result *priority* which classified into a noun. It turns the word class of adjective become a noun. Likewise, that alters its genuine word's meaning. Following Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2018), *prior* implies "earlier in time, order or importance: an engagement", whereas *priority* implies "something that you think is more important than other things". From the prior illustration, suffix *-ity* has the part to yield a new word class of its genuine word.

Data 6

Here's what the overwhelming majority of American people believe we must do. (8 June 2022)

major + *-ity* → majority
(Adjective) (Suf) (Noun)

The morphological process above reveals noun *majority* formed by a merger of root *major* and suffix *-ity*. Adjective *major* appended by *-ity* result *majority* which classified into a noun. It turns the word class of adjective become a noun. Likewise, that alters its genuine word's meaning. Following Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2018), *major* implies "very large or important", whereas *majority* implies "the largest part of a group of people or things". From the prior illustration, suffix *-ity* has the part to yield a new word class of its genuine word.

5) The suffix *-ment* (Noun derived from verb)

Data 7

Two years ago, I made the commitment to nominate the first Black woman to the Supreme Court. (27 February 2022)

commit + *-ment* → commitment
(Verb) (Suffix) (Noun)

The morphological process above reveals that noun *commitment* is formed by a composite of root *commit* and suffix *-ment*. Verb *commit* appended by *-ment* generate *commitment* which is classified into a noun. It alters the word class of a verb to become a noun. Likewise, that alters its exact word's meaning. Under Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2018), *commit* implies "be completely loyal to one person, organization, etc." whereas *commitment* implies "something that you have promised to do". From the prior illustration, the suffix *-ment* has the part to yield a new word class of its genuine word.

Data 8

Starting this week, you can go to vaccines.gov to find information and appointments near you. (23 June 2022)

appoint + *-ment* → appointment
(Verb) (Suffix) (Noun)

The morphological process above reveals that noun *appointment* is formed by a composite of root *appoint* and suffix *-ment*. Verb *appoint* appended by *-ment* generate *appointment* which classified into a noun. It alters the word class of a verb to become a noun. Likewise, that alters its exact word's meaning. Under Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2018), *appoint* implies "choose sb for a job", whereas *appointment* implies "formal arrangement to meet sb, esp for a reason connected with their work". From the prior illustration, the suffix *-ment* has the part to yield a new word class of its genuine word.

6) Suffix *-al* (Adjective derived from noun)

Data 9

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law is making critical investments to our nation that we've never seen.
(15 January 2022)

critic + -al → critical
(Noun) (Suffix) (Adjective)

The morphological process above reveals that the adjective *critical* is formed by a composite of root *critic* and suffix *-al*. Noun *critic* appended by *-al* result *critical* which classified into an adjective. It turns the word class of noun become an adjective and even alters its exact word meaning. In accordance with Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2018), *critic* implies "person who gives opinions about the good and bad qualities of books, music, etc." while *critical* implies "giving fair, careful judgements, esp about art, literature, etc.". From the prior illustration, the suffix *-al* has the part to yield a new word class of its genuine word.

Data 10

This National Teacher Appreciation Week, we honor their service and passions and celebrate the immeasurable contributions of our nation's educators in school from coast to coast. (2 May 2022)

nation + -al → national
(Noun) (Suffix) (Adjective)

The morphological process above reveals that the adjective *national* is formed by a composite of root *nation* and suffix *-al*. Noun *nation* appended by *-al* result *national* which classified into an adjective. It turns the word class of noun into an adjective and even alters its original meaning. In accordance with Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2018), *nation* implies "large community of people living in a particular country under one government", while *national* implies "owned, controlled or supported by the federal government". From the prior illustration, the suffix *-al* has the part to yield a new word class of its genuine word.

Data 11

It's time for Congress to pass universal background checks and ban assault weapons and high-capacity magazines. (7 June 2022)

universe + *-al* → universal
(Noun) (Suffix) (Adjective)

The morphological process above reveals that the adjective *universal* is formed by a composite of root *universe* and suffix *-al*. Noun *universe* appended by *-al* result *universal* which classified into an adjective. It turns the word class of noun become an adjective and even alters its exact word meaning. Under Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2018), *universe* implies “everything that exist in space, including all the stars and planets”, while *universal* implies “done by or involving all the people in the word or a particular group”. From the prior illustration, the suffix *-al* has the part to yield a new word class of its genuine word.

7) Suffix *-er* (Noun derived from verb)

Data 12

To the Russian oligarchs and corrupt leaders who have bilked billions of dollars off this violent regime: no more. (4 March 2022)

lead + *-er* → leader
(Verb) (Suffix) (Noun)

The morphological process above reveals that the noun *leader* is formed by combining the root *lead* and suffix *-er*. Verb *lead* appended by *-er* result *leader*, which is classified into a noun. It turns the word class of a verb become a noun and even alters its genuine word's meaning. Following Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2018), *lead* implies “go with or in front of a person or an animal to show the way”, whereas *leader* implies “person who leads”. From the prior illustration, suffix *-er* has the part to yield a new word class of its genuine word.

Data 13

We know boosters are critical to providing an additional level of protection against COVID-19. (31 March 2022)

boost + *-er* → booster
(Verb) (Suffix) (Noun)

The morphological process above reveals that a noun *booster* is formed by combining root *boost* and suffix *-er*. Verb *boost* appended by *-er* result *booster*, which is classified into a noun. It turns the word class of a verb become a noun and even alters its genuine word's meaning. Under Oxford Learner's Dictionaries (2018),

boost implies “increase the strength or value of sth”, whereas *booster* implies “something that gives extra strength or power to sth”. From the prior illustration, suffix *-er* has the part to yield a new word class of its genuine word.

8) Suffix *-ly* (Adverb derived from adjective)

Data 14

We must be absolutely clear about what is true and what is a lie. (7 January 2022)

absolute + *-ly* → absolutely
(Adjective) (Suffix) (Adverb)

The morphological process above reveals that adverb *absolutely* formed by a composite of root *absolute* and suffix *-ly*. Adjective *absolute* appended by *-ly* result *absolutely*, which is classified into an adverb. It turns the word class of adjective become an adverb and even alters its exact word’s meaning. Following Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries (2018), *absolute* implies “not limited or restricted” while *absolutely* implies “used to emphasize that you agree with”. From the prior illustration, the suffix *-ly* has the part to yield a new word class of its genuine word.

Data 15

When we build more in America, we increase economic capacity, and ultimately it helps lower everyday prices for families. (16 April 2022)

ultimate + *-ly* → ultimately
(Adjective) (Suffix) (Adverb)

The morphological process above reveals that adverb *ultimately* formed by a composite of root *ultimate* and suffix *-ly*. Adjective *ultimate* appended by *-ly* result *ultimately* which classified into an adverb. It turns the word class of adjective become an adverb and even alters its exact word’s meaning. By Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries (2018), *ultimate* implies “last, final or more extreme”, while *ultimately* implies “in the end”. From the prior illustration, the suffix *-ly* has the part to yield a new word class of its genuine word.

Data 16

I signed the Emmett Till Antilynching Act into law, finally making lynching a federal hate crime. (1 April 2022)

final + *-ly* → finally
(Adjective) (Suffix) (Adverb)

The morphological process above reveals that adverb *finally* formed by a composite of root *final* and suffix *-ly*. Adjective *final* appended by *-ly* result *finally* which classified into an adverb. It turns the word class of adjective become an adverb and even alters its exact word’s meaning. Under Oxford Learner’s

Dictionaries (2018), *the final* implies “coming at the end; last”, while *the finally* implies “eventually”. From the prior illustration, the suffix *-ly* has the part to yield a new word class of its genuine word.

Conclusion

From the study results, it can be deduced that this study's focus was analyzing the types of derivational suffixes proposed by Katamba (1993) in the Instagram captions belonging to Joe Biden. The study used the descriptive qualitative method. There were 42 data found belonging to derivational suffixes in Joe Biden's Instagram captions. The data found consist of : 4,76% of *-hood*, 2,38% of *-ship*, 11,90% of *-ness*, 11,90% of *-ity*, 11,90% of *-ment* , 2,38% of *-ic*, 19,05% of *-al*, 9,52% of *-er* and 26,19% of *-ly*. The most dominant was suffix *-ly* (adverbs derived from adjectives), after that followed by suffix *-al* (adjectives derived from nouns), the lowest was suffix *-ship* and *-ic*, which are the same (nouns derived from nouns).

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