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Morphological Analysis Of Inflectional And Derivational Morpheme In The Discourse Of Lewis Hamilton, 7-Times Formula One World Champion On Jay Shetty's Podcast

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi morfem infleksional dan derivatif serta menjelaskan fungsinya dalam wacana Lewis Hamilton pada podcast Jay Shetty. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan menganalisis transkrip percakapan berdurasi sekitar 30 menit. Data diklasifikasikan berdasarkan jenis dan fungsi morfologisnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa morfem infleksional berfungsi menandai informasi gramatikal, seperti jumlah, kepemilikan, kala, aspek, dan perbandingan. Sementara itu, morfem derivatif berperan dalam pembentukan kata baru dan perubahan kelas kata. Kedua proses morfologis tersebut menunjukkan bagaimana unsur bahasa membentuk struktur gramatikal dan memperkaya kosakata dalam wacana lisan berbahasa Inggris.

Kata kunci: Derivation, Inflection, Linguistic Analysis, Morphology

Abstract

This study aims to identify inflectional and derivational morphemes and describe their functions in Lewis Hamilton's discourse on Jay Shetty's podcast. Using a descriptive qualitative approach, the study analyzed a transcript of approximately 30 minutes of conversation. The data were classified according to their morphological types and functions. The findings indicate that inflectional morphemes mark grammatical information, including number, possession, tense, aspect, and comparison. Meanwhile, derivational morphemes contribute to word formation and changes in grammatical categories. These morphological processes demonstrate how language structures grammatical relationships and enriches vocabulary in spoken English discourse.

***Keywords**:* Derivation, Inflection, Linguistic Analysis, Morphology

1. INTRODUCTION

Language plays an important role in human communication because it enables people to express ideas, experiences, and emotions. In everyday communication, speakers use different linguistic forms to convey meaning according to the context and purpose of their interactions. According to Yule (2020), the study of language involves understanding its structure, meaning, and use in communication. Therefore, examining language requires attention not only to what speakers say but also to how linguistic elements are organized to produce meaning.

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Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of words and the ways in which words are formed. Lieber (2009) explains that morphology examines word formation and the relationship between word forms and their grammatical functions. One important aspect of morphological study is the distinction between inflectional and derivational morphemes. According to Plag (2003), derivation involves the formation of new lexical items, whereas inflection expresses grammatical distinctions required by the linguistic context. These two processes are essential for understanding how words function in communication.

Inflectional and derivational morphemes serve different purposes in language. Inflectional morphemes indicate grammatical information, such as tense, number, and agreement, without changing the grammatical category of a word. In contrast, derivational morphemes can create new words and may change their grammatical categories or meanings. As explained by Fromkin (2013), morphological processes contribute to the organization of words and the expression of meaning. Therefore, examining these morphemes can provide insights into the grammatical patterns and vocabulary used by speakers.

Derivational morphemes are affixes that are added to a root or base word to create a new word or a new variant of an existing word. This procedure may include adding a prefix or suffix, or even modifying the word without an affix, often known as zero derivation or conversion (Tanjung, 2016) According to Fromkin (2013), derivational morphemes have distinct semantic content and can affect the meaning of the underlying word, frequently resulting in a change in grammatical class. For example, adding the suffixes -able or -ly to a root word results in a new grammatical form.

However, Inflection is the process of adding grammatical features to a word's underlying form to signify multiple grammatical categories. According to Allerton (2017), inflectional morphemes, such as the plural "-es" for nouns, the past tense "-ed" for verbs, and the "-ing" form for verbs, do not alter the core word class but rather modify the grammatical category, such as signaling plurality or tense. Inflection thus adds grammatical nuances such as the person, timing, or aspect of an action in a sentence.

Spoken discourse provides valuable data for morphological analysis because it demonstrates how linguistic structures are used in real communication. Podcasts, in particular, combine conversational language with discussions of personal experiences, opinions, and reflections. Lewis Hamilton's appearance on Jay Shetty's podcast offers an opportunity to investigate morphological patterns in a public conversation that addresses both personal and professional experiences. Analyzing his discourse can reveal how different morphemes function within spoken English.

Previous research has explored morphological processes in various forms of discourse, including public speeches and song lyrics. Studies of speeches have examined how word formation contributes to the expression of ideas, while research on song lyrics has investigated the relationship between morphological structures and meaning. However, the use of both inflectional and derivational morphemes in podcast discourse remains a relevant area for further investigation, particularly in conversations involving personal reflection and self-development.

Based on this consideration, the present study aims to identify and classify inflectional and derivational morphemes in Lewis Hamilton's discourse on Jay Shetty's podcast. It also seeks to describe the functions of these morphemes in the selected conversation. By focusing on podcast discourse, this study is expected to contribute to a better understanding of morphological processes and demonstrate how grammatical inflection and word formation operate in conversational English

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2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach, applying a morphological analysis of inflectional and derivational morphemes found in the spoken language of Lewis Hamilton, the seven-time Formula One World Champion, during his appearance on Jay Shetty's podcast. As stated by Agatha, Putra, and Sulatra (2022), qualitative research systematically organizes and examines data to uncover patterns or structures. The main aim of this study is to identify and categorize the inflectional and derivational morphemes present in Hamilton's dialogue with Jay Shetty, investigating how these morphemes add to the structure and meaning of his discourse. The researchers created separate tables to classify the derivational and inflectional morphemes, organizing them based on their specific processes.

The main data for this research is derived from the transcription of Lewis Hamilton's dialogue during his interview on Jay Shetty's podcast. This transcription acts as the primary material for conducting a morphological analysis. A portion of the conversation, concentrating on a segment of about 30 minutes, will be selected for an in-depth examination. This portion is chosen to offer a convenient yet substantial context for exploring the morphological characteristics found in Hamilton's speech. The informal nature of the podcast facilitates the study of conversational language, which may include a variety of uses of inflectional and derivational morphemes in both standard and non-standard forms.

The first step in the analysis entails pinpointing the morphemes present in the transcript. Morphemes will be classified into two types: inflectional and derivational. Inflectional morphemes will consist of suffixes such as "-s" for pluralization, "-ed" for indicating past tense, and "-ing" for denoting continuous action, whereas derivational morphemes will include prefixes and suffixes that change the meaning or grammatical category of the base word, such as "un-," "-able," or "-ly."

Once the morphemes have been identified, they will be categorized according to their function. Derivational morphemes will be studied to understand their contribution to word formation and the way they alter a word's meaning or grammatical category. Inflectional morphemes will be analyzed for their grammatical purposes, with an emphasis on their functions related to tense, number, person, or aspect.

A count of frequencies will be carried out to ascertain the most frequently used inflectional and derivational morphemes within the sample. This analysis will aid in recognizing trends in Hamilton's language usage, especially regarding his preference for inflectional versus derivational morphemes and the frequency of their occurrence in his speech.

1. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this study were obtained through the analysis of the discourse of Lewis Hamilton, a seven-time Formula One World Champion, on Jay Shetty's podcast. The analysis focused on identifying and classifying inflectional and derivational morphemes found in the transcript. The data were categorized based on their morphological functions, including grammatical marking and word formation. Inflectional morphemes were examined in terms of grammatical features such as plurality, possession, tense, aspect, subject–verb agreement, and comparison. Meanwhile, derivational morphemes were analyzed based on their ability to form new words or change the grammatical categories of their base words.

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The findings reveal that both inflectional and derivational morphemes contribute to the linguistic structure of the podcast discourse. Inflectional morphemes indicate grammatical relationships without changing the grammatical category of the base word, whereas derivational morphemes expand vocabulary by forming nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. These morphological processes enable the speaker to express personal experiences, emotions, achievements, and perspectives in a grammatically meaningful and descriptive manner.

To provide a clearer understanding of these findings, the discussion is divided into two main categories: inflectional morphemes and derivational morphemes. Each category is examined through the identified morphological forms, their functions, and relevant linguistic theories. The following sections present the analysis of the data in detail.

a. inflectional morpheme

An inflectional morpheme is a type of bound morpheme that is attached to a base word to express grammatical information without changing its grammatical category or creating a new lexical item. According to Yule (2006), inflectional morphemes indicate grammatical features such as plurality in nouns, tense in verbs, and degrees of comparison in adjectives. In English, inflectional morphemes are commonly realized through suffixes that mark grammatical distinctions, including number, possession, tense, aspect, subject–verb agreement, and comparison. For example, the suffix -s in friends indicates plurality, while -ed in worked marks the past tense of a verb. Similarly, the suffix -er in stronger indicates the comparative degree of the adjective strong.

Table 1. Adverb-forming suffix

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-s	Noun Plural	Lives, Friends, Weeks, Mistakes, Peoples, Things, Lessons, Minds, Hearts, Questions, Answers, Others, Struggles, Shelves, Hugs, Years, Camps, Loves, Lines, Truths, Topics, Emotions, Wins, Values, Sports, Moments, Accolades, Honours, Achievements, Motorsports, Groups, Names, Challenges, Goals, Dreams, Talents, Skills, Voices, Leaders, Actions, Steps, Ideas, Projects, Efforts, Visions, Paths, Obstacles.
-'s	posessive	Lewis hamilton's, family's
-ed	Verb past tense	focused, looked, wanted, started, imagined, healed, continued, learned, introduced, believed, worked, prayed, dedicated, admired, inspired, faced, achieved, dreamed, struggled, worked, sacrificed,

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		confronted, endured, succeeded, changed
-ing	verb present participle	going, listening, learning, growing, sitting, doing, holding, healing, facing, changing, overcoming, believing, training, trying, empowering, growing, focusing, speaking, advocating, improving
S	verb present tense / 3rd person singular	Means, Feels, Thinks, Knows, Looks, Speaks, Drives, Fights, Embraces, Inspires, Faces, Believes, Dreams, Leads, Works, Trains, Pushes, Achieves, Tries, Changes, Overcomes, Shines, Makes, Needs.
-er	adjective comparative	easier, harder, bigger, healtier, smarter, tougher, greater, faster, stronger, higher, deeper, larger, tougher

The table presents several types of inflectional morphemes identified in Lewis Hamilton's discourse on Jay Shetty's podcast. These morphemes function to express grammatical information, such as number, possession, tense, aspect, subject–verb agreement, and degree of comparison, without changing the grammatical category of the base words. The findings demonstrate how inflectional morphology contributes to the grammatical structure of spoken discourse.

The suffix -s is identified in plural nouns, such as friends, weeks, mistakes, lessons, minds, and questions. According to Rugaiyah (2018), plural nouns in English commonly use the suffix -s to indicate more than one person, object, or concept. This pattern is also evident in other examples in the table, including goals, dreams, talents, and achievements. In addition to marking plurality, the suffix -'s indicates possession or association, as illustrated by Lewis Hamilton's and family's. Quirk et al. (1985) explain that the genitive construction expresses a relationship between a possessor and another entity. Therefore, these forms demonstrate how inflectional morphemes provide grammatical information about number and possession in the discourse.

Another prominent pattern is the use of the suffix -ed to form the past tense of regular verbs. Examples include focused, looked, wanted, started, learned, worked, and changed. Saragih et al. (2022) explain that past-tense forms indicate events or actions that occurred in the past. In the podcast discourse, these forms can be used to describe previous experiences, personal struggles, and achievements. Similarly, the suffix -ing appears in words such as listening, learning, growing, healing, changing, overcoming, and improving. According to Yusuf (2017), the -ing form can be associated with ongoing processes. However, its grammatical function depends on the sentence structure because it may appear in progressive constructions or function as a gerund or adjective. Thus, both suffixes illustrate how English verbs undergo morphological changes to express different grammatical functions.

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The table also identifies the suffix -s in third-person singular present-tense verbs, including means, feels, thinks, knows, speaks, drives, and believes. According to Fromkin et al. (2019), grammatical morphology contributes to the expression of grammatical relationships within language. In this case, the suffix marks subject–verb agreement when a verb is used with a third-person singular subject in the simple present tense. Furthermore, the suffixes -er and -est express different degrees of comparison in adjectives. The comparative forms include easier, harder, bigger, healthier, and stronger, while the superlative forms include hardest, easiest, and biggest. Famala and Rahayu (2021) explain that the superlative form expresses the highest degree of a particular quality. These morphological patterns demonstrate how suffixes convey grammatical distinctions while maintaining the adjective's grammatical category.

Finally, the table includes past participle forms ending in -en, such as broken, taken, chosen, given, spoken, written, and driven. These forms occur in certain irregular verbs and may function in perfect-tense constructions or passive-voice structures. For example, spoken appears in a construction such as has spoken, whereas written can occur in was written. Unlike the regular past-tense suffix -ed, the -en pattern is restricted to particular irregular verbs. Overall, the findings indicate that inflectional morphemes play an important role in expressing grammatical relationships throughout Lewis Hamilton's discourse. Through these morphological patterns, the speaker can describe experiences, express possession, discuss actions, and compare qualities while retaining the grammatical categories of the base words.

b. Derivational Morpheme

An inflectional morpheme is a type of bound morpheme that is attached to a base word to express grammatical information without changing its grammatical category or creating a new lexical item. According to Yule (2006), inflectional morphemes indicate grammatical features such as plurality in nouns, tense in verbs, and degrees of comparison in adjectives. In English, inflectional morphemes are commonly realized through suffixes that mark grammatical distinctions, including number, possession, tense, aspect, subject–verb agreement, and comparison. For example, the suffix -s in friends indicates plurality, while -ed in worked marks the past tense of a verb. Similarly, the suffix -er in stronger indicates the comparative degree of the adjective strong.

Table 2. Noun-forming suffix

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ness	state or quality of being	happiness, darkness, kindness, weakness, brightness
-'s	action or result of action	development, enjoyment, movement, achievement
-tion	action or process	creation, celebration, education, impresion
-ship	state condition or equality of	friendship, leadership, citizenship, relationship

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-ity	quality or state	sensitivity, diversity, ability, responsibility
-age	action, process or result	marriage, baggage, carriage

Based on the table presents several noun-forming suffixes identified in the discourse, including -ness, -ment, -tion, -ship, -ity, and -age. These suffixes belong to derivational morphology, which involves adding affixes to base words to create new words or modify their grammatical categories. In this case, the suffixes form nouns that express abstract qualities, states, relationships, actions, or results. The findings demonstrate how derivational morphology contributes to the development of vocabulary and the expression of abstract concepts in the discourse of Lewis Hamilton.

The suffix -ness forms abstract nouns from adjectives and expresses a particular state or quality. Examples in the table include happiness, darkness, kindness, weakness, and brightness. These words are derived from the adjectives happy, dark, kind, weak, and bright, respectively. Through the addition of -ness, the original adjectives become nouns that represent conditions or characteristics rather than simply describing them. For instance, kind describes a characteristic, whereas kindness refers to the quality of being kind. Similarly, the suffix -ment forms nouns from verbs and generally expresses an action, process, or result. This pattern can be observed in development, enjoyment, movement, and achievement, which are derived from develop, enjoy, move, and achieve. These examples illustrate how verbs can be transformed into nouns to represent processes, experiences, or outcomes as concepts.

The suffix -tion also functions as a noun-forming morpheme, typically deriving nouns from verbs to express actions, processes, or results. The examples presented in the table include creation, celebration, education, and impression. These words are associated with the verbs create, celebrate, educate, and impress. The addition of this suffix changes the grammatical category of the base forms into nouns, allowing actions or processes to be discussed as concepts. For example, celebrate expresses an action, whereas celebration refers to the event or process of celebrating. Similarly, education represents the process or system of educating. Therefore, the suffix -tion contributes to nominalization by enabling actions and processes to be expressed through nouns.

Furthermore, the suffix -ship forms abstract nouns that indicate a state, condition, relationship, or social position. Examples include friendship, leadership, citizenship, and relationship. These words refer to interpersonal connections, social roles, or particular statuses. For instance, friendship expresses the relationship between friends, while leadership refers to the position, role, or quality of being a leader. Likewise, citizenship denotes the status of being a citizen, and relationship refers to a connection between individuals or entities. These examples demonstrate how the suffix -ship enables nouns to express abstract social concepts rather than merely identifying people or objects.

The suffix -ity is used to form abstract nouns that express qualities, conditions, or states. This pattern is evident in sensitivity, diversity, ability, and responsibility, which are derived from the adjectives sensitive, diverse, able, and responsible. Through derivation, these adjectives become nouns that represent qualities or conditions as abstract concepts. For example, sensitive describes a characteristic, whereas sensitivity refers to the quality of being sensitive. Similarly, responsible describes someone who demonstrates responsibility, while responsibility refers to the condition, obligation, or duty associated with being responsible. These forms illustrate how the suffix -ity expands the expressive possibilities of English by converting descriptive qualities into nouns.

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Finally, the suffix -age appears in the words marriage, baggage, and carriage. This suffix can form nouns associated with actions, processes, results, or other concepts, although its meaning varies according to the base word and the historical development of the word. For example, marriage is associated with marry and refers to the state or institution of being married. Meanwhile, baggage refers to luggage or personal belongings carried during travel, and carriage can refer to a vehicle or the act of carrying in certain contexts. Unlike more productive noun-forming suffixes, the function of -age is not always predictable from the meaning of the base word alone. Therefore, these examples need to be interpreted according to their lexical meanings and usage in context.

Overall, the findings in Table 2 demonstrate that derivational suffixes play an important role in forming nouns that express abstract qualities, social relationships, actions, and results. Unlike inflectional morphemes, which primarily provide grammatical information without changing a word's grammatical category, these derivational suffixes frequently change adjectives or verbs into nouns. This process, known as nominalization, allows speakers to discuss experiences, personal qualities, relationships, and achievements as concepts. In the context of Lewis Hamilton's discourse, the identified forms illustrate the morphological processes through which English vocabulary can express a wide range of meanings.

Tabel 3. Adjective forming suffix

Suffix	Meaning	Example
- full	full of characterized by	beautiful, hopeful, powerful
-ous	having qualities of, full of	dangerous, famous, courageous
-al	pertaining to, related to	cultural, natural, logical
-ic	having characteristic of	autentic, scientific, electric
-ive	having the nature of	creative, active, protective
-able	capable of	readable, comfortable, understandable
-less	without	hopeless, careless, fearless

Based on table 3 presents several adjective-forming suffixes, including -ful, -ous, -al, -ic, -ive, -able, and -less. These suffixes belong to derivational morphology because they are added to base words to form new words, often changing nouns or verbs into adjectives. The resulting adjectives describe qualities, characteristics, relationships, abilities, or the absence of particular qualities. These morphological processes enrich the English vocabulary by enabling speakers to express descriptions and evaluations in a more specific manner.

The suffix -ful is used to form adjectives that express the presence of a particular quality or characteristic. Examples include beautiful, hopeful, and powerful, which are associated with the base words beauty, hope, and power. These adjectives describe qualities such as beauty, hope, and power.

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For instance, hopeful describes someone who possesses or demonstrates hope, while powerful refers to someone or something possessing considerable power. Similarly, the suffix -ous forms adjectives that indicate a particular characteristic or quality. This function is illustrated by dangerous, famous, and courageous, which are derived from danger, fame, and courage. These forms describe characteristics associated with danger, fame, and courage, respectively. The addition of -ous transforms the base nouns into adjectives that can be used to describe people, situations, or objects.

The suffix -al also functions as an adjective-forming morpheme, expressing a relationship between the adjective and its base word. Examples include cultural, natural, and logical, which are associated with culture, nature, and logic. These adjectives indicate that something relates to culture, nature, or logic. For example, cultural describes something associated with culture, whereas logical refers to something characterized by reasoning or logic. In a similar manner, the suffix -ic forms adjectives that express characteristics or associations with a particular concept. Examples include authentic, scientific, and electric. These words describe qualities related to authenticity, science, and electricity. However, the morphological relationship between a derived word and its base must be identified accurately. For instance, authentic is more appropriately analyzed in relation to authent- rather than directly deriving from the noun authenticity.

Furthermore, the suffix -ive forms adjectives that describe characteristics, tendencies, or functions associated with a base word. Examples include creative, active, and protective, which are related to create, act, and protect. These adjectives describe the capacity to create, the involvement in action, or the provision of protection. For example, creative describes someone who demonstrates creativity, while protective refers to someone or something that provides protection. The suffix -able is also used to form adjectives, generally expressing possibility or capability. This pattern can be observed in readable, comfortable, and understandable. These adjectives indicate that something can be read, provides comfort, or can be understood. For instance, understandable describes information or an explanation that can be understood by the reader or listener. Through these derivational processes, verbs and other base forms can develop into adjectives that express particular qualities or possibilities.

Finally, the suffix -less forms adjectives that indicate the absence or lack of a particular quality or characteristic. Examples include hopeless, careless, and fearless, which are derived from hope, care, and fear. These adjectives express different conditions: hopeless describes a situation or person lacking hope, careless refers to a lack of care or attention, and fearless describes someone who demonstrates an absence of fear. Unlike the suffix -ful, which commonly indicates the presence of a quality, -less expresses its absence. This contrast illustrates how different derivational suffixes can create adjectives with distinct or opposing meanings.

Overall, the suffixes presented in Table 3 demonstrate the role of derivational morphology in forming adjectives that describe qualities, characteristics, relationships, and abilities. By attaching these suffixes to base words, English speakers can express more precise descriptions and communicate different meanings. These processes also demonstrate that derivational morphology can change the grammatical category of a word, particularly when nouns or verbs become adjectives. In analyzing Lewis Hamilton's discourse, however, each example should be verified against the original transcript to ensure that the discussion reflects the actual research findings rather than illustrative examples alone.

Table 4. Adverb-forming suffix

Suffix	Meaning	Example

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-ly	characteristic of, in a certain way	happily, quickly, easily
-ward(s)	in the direction of	backward, forward, upward
-wise	in a specified manner or way	otherwise, clockwise, sidewise

Table 4 presents three types of adverb-forming suffixes, namely -ly, -ward(s), and -wise. These suffixes belong to derivational morphology because they are attached to base words to form adverbs that express manner, direction, or a particular way of doing something. The use of these suffixes allows speakers to provide additional information about actions, movements, and processes, thereby making their expressions more specific and descriptive.

The suffix -ly is commonly used to form adverbs from adjectives and describes the manner in which an action is performed. Examples include happily, quickly, and easily, which are derived from the adjectives happy, quick, and easy. These adverbs explain how an action occurs. For instance, happily describes an action performed in a happy manner, while quickly indicates that an action is performed at a fast speed. Similarly, easily describes an action that is performed without difficulty. These examples demonstrate how the addition of -ly changes the grammatical category of a word from an adjective to an adverb while maintaining a semantic relationship with its base form.

The suffix -ward(s) is used to form adverbs that indicate direction or movement toward a particular position or destination. This pattern can be observed in the words backward, forward, and upward. The word backward indicates movement toward the back, whereas forward expresses movement toward the front or ahead. Meanwhile, upward describes movement in an ascending direction. Unlike the suffix -ly, which commonly expresses manner, -ward(s) primarily conveys directional meaning. These examples illustrate how derivational suffixes can contribute specific semantic information to a word, particularly in describing the orientation or direction of movement.

Furthermore, the suffix -wise forms adverbs that express a particular direction, manner, or perspective, depending on the base word. Examples include otherwise, clockwise, and sidewise. The word otherwise generally means in another way or under different circumstances, while clockwise indicates a direction of rotation that follows the movement of a clock's hands. Similarly, sidewise describes movement or orientation toward the side. These examples demonstrate that the meaning of an adverb formed with -wise depends on the semantic relationship between the suffix and its base. Therefore, its function should be interpreted according to the context in which the word appears.

Overall, the findings in Table 4 illustrate how derivational suffixes contribute to adverb formation in English. The suffix -ly primarily expresses manner, -ward(s) indicates direction, and -wise conveys a particular manner, direction, or perspective. Through these morphological processes, base words develop into adverbs that provide more specific information about actions and circumstances. In analyzing Lewis Hamilton's discourse, the identification of these suffixes can help explain how word formation contributes to meaning. However, the examples should be verified against the original podcast transcript to ensure that the analysis accurately represents the linguistic data collected.

Table 5. Verb forming Prefix

Suffix	Meaning	Example

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	again, back	redo, rebuild, replay
-ward(s)	not opposite of	undo, uncover
-wise	cause to make	enable, encourage, enlighten
	reverse	dislike, disconect, dismantle
	wrong, badly	misplace, misunderstand, misbehave
	excessive, too much	overcook, overeat, overcome

Table 5 presents several verb-forming prefixes, including re-, un-, en-, dis-, mis-, and over-. These prefixes belong to derivational morphology because they are attached to base words to create new words with modified meanings. Unlike suffixes, which are added to the end of a base word, prefixes occur at the beginning of a word. In verb formation, these prefixes can express repetition, reversal, negation, causation, incorrect actions, or excessive behavior. The examples illustrate how prefixes contribute to changes in meaning while often maintaining the grammatical category of the base word.

The prefix re- indicates repetition or the performance of an action again. This function can be observed in the verbs redo, rebuild, and replay, which are formed from do, build, and play, respectively. The word redo means to perform an action again, while rebuild refers to building something again or restoring something that has been damaged. Similarly, replay means to play or present something again. These examples demonstrate how the prefix re- modifies the meaning of a verb by adding the idea of repetition. In contrast, the prefix un- can express reversal or the removal of a previous action or condition. Examples include undo and uncover. The verb undo refers to reversing an action or its effects, whereas uncover means to remove a covering or reveal something that was previously hidden. These forms show that the prefix un- can modify the meaning of a verb by expressing the reversal of an action or a change in an existing condition.

Furthermore, the prefix en- is used to form verbs that express causation or the process of making something possible or bringing about a particular condition. This pattern appears in enable, encourage, and enlighten. The verb enable means to make someone or something able to perform an action, while encourage refers to providing support or confidence that motivates someone to act. Meanwhile, enlighten means to provide knowledge or understanding. Although these verbs have related meanings involving the development of an ability, condition, or understanding, their meanings cannot always be interpreted solely from the prefix and base word. Each form has an established lexical meaning that should be considered in morphological analysis.

The prefix dis- can indicate negation, separation, or reversal, depending on the base word. Examples include dislike, disconnect, and dismantle. The verb dislike expresses a negative attitude toward something, while disconnect means to separate or break a connection between two things. Similarly, dismantle refers to taking something apart, particularly a structure or system. These examples illustrate how the prefix dis- modifies the meaning of verbs in different ways, including expressing an opposite attitude, removing a connection, or reversing an assembled condition. Its specific function therefore depends on the lexical meaning of the resulting word.

The prefix mis- indicates that an action is performed incorrectly or in an inappropriate manner. This function is evident in misplace, misunderstand, and misbehave, which are derived from place,

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understand, and behave. The verb misplace means to put something in the wrong location, whereas misunderstand refers to interpreting information incorrectly. Meanwhile, misbehave means to behave in an inappropriate manner. In these examples, the prefix mis- adds a negative meaning related to errors or improper actions while preserving the verbal category of the base forms. Similarly, the prefix over- can express excess or an action performed beyond an appropriate or expected limit. Examples include overcook and overeat. The verb overcook means to cook something for too long or excessively, while overeat refers to consuming more food than necessary. However, overcome has the established meaning of successfully dealing with or defeating a difficulty, challenge, or obstacle. Therefore, its meaning is not simply equivalent to performing the action of come excessively.

Overall, the findings in Table 5 demonstrate that verb-forming prefixes contribute to the development of English vocabulary by modifying the meanings of base words. The prefixes re- and un- can express repetition and reversal, while en- commonly conveys causation or the development of a condition. Meanwhile, dis- may indicate negation or separation, mis- expresses incorrect actions, and over- can indicate excess or, in established words such as overcome, a more specialized meaning. These patterns illustrate how derivational morphology enables speakers to communicate different actions, processes, and experiences through word formation. In the analysis of Lewis Hamilton's discourse, each example should be checked against the original podcast transcript to ensure that the discussion reflects the actual data rather than examples provided solely for illustration.

2. CONCLUSION

This study examined the use of inflectional and derivational morphemes in the discourse of Lewis Hamilton on Jay Shetty's podcast. The findings indicate that both types of morphemes contribute to the grammatical structure and word formation of English. Inflectional morphemes express grammatical functions, such as plurality, possession, tense, and comparison, while derivational morphemes form new words by changing the grammatical categories of base words or modifying their meanings.

Furthermore, the analysis shows that inflectional morphemes help establish grammatical relationships within sentences, whereas derivational morphemes enrich the speaker's vocabulary through the formation of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. These morphological processes demonstrate how word structures support the expression of ideas, personal experiences, and perspectives in spoken discourse. Thus, the analysis of inflectional and derivational morphemes provides a better understanding of the relationship between word formation, grammatical functions, and meaning in English.

Overall, this study emphasizes the importance of morphology as a tool for analyzing language use in authentic communication. By examining the morphological features of podcast discourse, researchers can gain insights into how linguistic elements function in context. Future studies are encouraged to investigate morphological patterns in different speakers and discourse contexts to develop a more comprehensive understanding of English morphology.

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