
An Analysis of Free and Bound Morpheme in Barack Obama's Speech at the 2020 Democratic National Convention

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis kandungan morfem bebas terikat dalam pidato Obama di DNS 2020 dan mengklasifikasikannya berdasarkan perubahan kelas kata setelah morfem bebas memperoleh morfem terikat berbentuk imbuhan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk memperoleh data. terdapat 50 morfem termasuk morfem bebas dan terikat yang ditemukan dari pidato Obama di Konvensi Nasional Partai Demokrat tahun 2020. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa 12,3% ucapan mengandung prefiks sedangkan 87,7% terdiri dari sufiks. Hal ini menyoroti preferensi yang signifikan terhadap sufiks yang menunjukkan kecenderungan penekanan tindakan atau modifikasi setelah akar kata.

Kata kunci: morfem bebas, morfem terikat, pidato, prefiks, sufiks

Abstract

This research aims to analysis the free and bound morpheme containing in Obama's speech at the 2020 DNC and classify them based on the change in word classes after free morphemes acquire bound morphemes in the form of affixes. This research use descriptive qualitative method to gain the data. there are 50 morphemes including free and bound morpheme that the research found from Obama's speech at Democratic National Convention (DNC) 2020. The research found that 12.3% of speech contains prefixes, while 87.7% is made up of suffixes. This highlights a significant preference for suffixes, indicating a trend of emphasizing actions or modifications after the root of a word.

Keywords: Free Morpheme, Bound Morpheme, speech, prefixes, suffixes

1. BACKGROUND

In existence, language serves as the paramount device for communication around the world, empowering people to precise opinions and concepts. It acts as a conduit for interaction, permitting individuals to put through with one another both verbally and in composing. Language is the capacity to deliver and comprehend both talked and composed. Language has consider around itself that's linguistics. Concurring to Bauer (2007) in (Rizki, 2020) linguistics is the word meaning relating to language as well as the word meaning „relating to phonetics. It means linguistics is knowledge about language and relate to language itself. In linguistics numerous portion that consider in there. There's Morphology, Free Morpheme, Bound Morpheme, Derivational Morpheme, and Affixes and also Prefix and Suffix.

Language is aimless without words since there's meaning in each word. A word can be decreased to a few morphemes. Morphemes is the littlest unit that's important for a syntactic work (Purwanti, 2020) in (Dewi & Hermawan, 2023). There are two sorts of morpheme, as Lieber said, free morpheme and bound morpheme. One free morpheme, which in a language can be stood on its claim feet without required extra morphemes, is one of them. For occasion, as a word, cats and books and bliss can happen in their possess way. Within the case of bound morphemes, it is not words alone but portion of a word. These attaches are bound morphemes, meaning that they may be connected at the starting, center or conclusion of a word. Two sorts of morphemes are divided into a set of morphemes within the bound category: derivation and inflectional.

Linguistics, as illustrated by (Bauer et al., 2009), is the logical ponder not as it were of the meaning of words inside language but too of words inside the context of linguistic examination. It is the investigation and understanding of language itself. Within linguistics, morphology rises as a department devoted to the think about of word utilization and development.

Different inquire about have contributed to characterizing the scope of morphology. Chaer in (Agung et al., 2021) Characterizes morphology as the science of shape and arrangement. (Amalia & Indriani, 2021) characterizes it as the consider of the elemental components utilized in language. (Aronoff & Fudeman, n.d.) in their book "What is Morphology?" clarify the term's root, ascribing its coinage to German writer and philosopher Johann Wolfgang von Goethe within the early 19th century inside a natural setting.

Morphemes cannot be isolated when talking about morphology because it is the ponder of efficient talk within the shape and meaning of words. Little parts that have meaning and syntactic work are called morphemes. A morpheme is the root of a word, according to Booij (2005) in (Hasanati & Alim, 2018), a morpheme may be a morphological component of a word and is characterized as the littlest etymological unit with syntactic meaning. This could be concluded that the morpheme is the littlest component in etymology that bargains with meaning. Concurring to Lieber (2004) in (Kay & Adnyani, 2021), morphemes are important units that make up words.

A morpheme is the littlest indissoluble unit of a word. It is the building square of words. It cannot be encourage partitioned into littler important units (Hakim et al., n.d.). In this manner, morpheme can be a word. Illustrations of free morphemes such as eat, write, and domestic. In this manner, a morpheme is the littlest indissoluble unit of semantic substance or syntactic work that creates up a word. The definition of a morpheme cannot be broken down into littler units that have meaning in themselves or demonstrate syntactic capacities such as solitary or majority of a thing (Dewi & Hermawan, 2023).

From the viewpoint of linguist William Croft, his book *Clarifying Language Alter: An Eevolutionary Approach* (2000) gives understanding into morphology. Croft characterizes morphology as the ponder of the inside structure of words and the rules that oversee their arrangement. This think about highlights the part of morphology in understanding word structure and arrangement within the setting of language improvement.

Within the definition over, it can be concluded that Morphology is, on a very basic level, the science of frame and arrangement inside dialect. It includes the ponder of word structures, the examination of essential components utilized in language, and the investigation of the inner structure of words. The rules administering how words are shaped and the basic standards of word development are fundamentally components of morphological examination.

In quintessence, morphology could be a vital department of linguistics that digs into the complexities of phonetic shapes, shedding light on the systematic and rule-based nature of word structure over distinctive languages. This multifaceted point of view, combining bits of knowledge from different linguistic researchers, underscores the centrality of morphology as a key angle in unraveling the complexities of language structure and arrangement. When it comes to morphemes, a few etymologists as a rule isolate them into two parts: firstly; free morphemes and furthermore; bound morphemes.

Morphemes, principal units of linguistic structure, show in different shapes of communication, crossing both talked expressions, such as talks, and composed compositions, counting stories and expressive writings. Studying morphemes makes a difference under studies learn lexicon over the educational programs. Morphemes can assist you recognize the meaning of unused lexicon, particularly in science. Learning morphemes makes a difference learners interface words based on meaning and orthographically maps words within the brain to make strides comprehension and memory. Additionally, this ponder gives bits of knowledge for future analysts curious about encourage extending the scope of linguistics investigation.

Several previous studies are also related to this study, focusing on free and bound morphemes. One such study is the morphological analysis of free and bound morphemes by (Kay & Adnyani, 2021) and also "Smoking" by (Rizki, 2020). Both previous studies have the same research goal of finding free and bound morphemes, and the extracted data are from white text. However, this research use spoken text comes from Obama's speech. Therefore, the researchers have written a study titled "Analysis of free and bound morphemes in Barack Obama's speech at Democratic National Convention (DNC) 2020." This research will specifically delve into the examination of morphemes within one of President Obama's impactful speeches. This research aims to analysis the free and bound morpheme containing in Obama's speech at the 2020 DNC and classify them based on the change in word classes after free morphemes acquire bound morphemes in the form of affixes. This aiming to unravel linguistic nuances and contribute to a comprehensive understanding of language use in political discourse.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The methodology employed in this article utilizes a descriptive qualitative analysis to delve into the intricate use of free and bound morphemes in Barack Obama's speech delivered at the 2020 Democratic National Convention (DNC). The data was taken from NBC News' Youtube channel entitled "Watch Barack Obama's Speech at The 2020 DNC | NBC News". The video is 19:28 minutes long with 4,384,951 views. This video was taken in Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia.

The identification and categorization of morphemes constitute a critical phase, employing linguistic tools to distinguish between free morphemes and bound morphemes, which must attach to a free morpheme. A systematic coding system is then developed to organize and label the morphemes based on their linguistic characteristics, such as prefixes, suffixes, roots, and inflections.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the findings of this research, the researchers find some free and bound morphemes which are found in Barack Obama's speech In 2020 DNC. The description as are below:

- Free and Bound Morpheme Free morphemes are those that can stand alone as words (Bishop: 2009) in (Silvinuril et al., 2017). Meanwhile, Bound morphemes are morphemes that must first be combined with other morphemes to be used in speech (Anam, 2006).

Based on observations, the researcher found 50 words to be analyze

Table 1. Data Finding

No	Data	Free Morpheme	Bound Morpheme
1	Stronger	Strong	-er
2	Convention	Convene	-tion
3	Plainly	Plain	-ly
4	Election	Elect	-ion
5	Generation	Generat(e)	-ion
6	Constitution	Constitute	-ion
7	Drafted	Draft	-ed
8	Signed	Sign	-ed
9	Uninhabitable	Habit	Un-, in, -able
10	Inhumanity	Human	In-, -ty
11	Slavery	Slave	-ry
12	Institution	Institute	-ion
13	Recession	Recess	-ion
14	Government	Govern	-ment
15	Kindred	Kind	-red
16	Democracy	Democrac	-cy
17	Realized	Realize	-ed
18	Highest	High	-est
19	Polarized	Polar	-ized
20	Struggles	Struggle	-s
21	Improved	Improve	-ed
22	Constitution	Constitute	-ion
23	Direction	Direct	-ion
24	Fidelity	Fidel	-ity
25	Gradually	Gradual	-ly
26	Constitutional	Constitute	-tion, -al
27	Using	Use	-ing
28	Elected	Elect	-ed
29	Presidency	President	-cy
30	Recovery	Cover	Re-, -ry
31	Responsibility	Response	-able, -ity
32	Safety	Safe	-ty
33	Regardless	Regard	-less
34	Unleash	Leash	Un-
35	Selfish	Selfish	-
36	Diminished	Diminish	-ed
37	Becomes	Come	Be-, -s
38	Easier	Easy	-er
39	Brutality	Brutal	-ity
40	Remaining	Remain	-ing
41	Diservices	Service	di-, -s
42	Inequally	Equal	In-, -ly

43	Disagree	Agree	-dis
44	Citizenry	Citizen	-ry
45	Trying	Try	-ing
46	Building	Build	-ing
47	Administration	Administer	-tion
48	Harnessed	Harness	-ed
49	Affordable	Afford	-able
50	Families	Family	-ies

From the data finding above, the researcher analysis each morpheme as:

1) Stronger

Stronger consist of two morphemes. Free morpheme "strong" (This is a suffix commonly used to form the comparative degree of adjectives. It indicates a higher degree of the quality expressed by the adjective) and the bound morpheme "-er" (This is a suffix commonly used to form the comparative degree of adjectives. It indicates a higher degree of the quality expressed by the adjective). In this case, adding the suffix "-er" to the adjective "strong" forms a comparative, indicating a higher degree of strength compared to something else.

2) Convention

Convention consist of two morpheme including "convene" as a free morpheme and "tion" as a bound morpheme. The morpheme "convene" is a verb, and when you add the suffix "-tion" it becomes a noun. This process of changing the word class from verb to noun is an example of derivation, specifically the use of suffixes to derivational nouns from verbs.

3) Plainly

Free Morpheme: "Plain" can be an adjective or a noun. As an adjective, it means not simple, clear, or detailed. As a noun, it usually refers to a flat, grassy area without trees. Conjunctive Morpheme: "-ly" – This is a suffix that forms an adverb. Added to adjectives to form adverbs that indicate how an action is performed or describe how something is done. "Plain" is the adjective "plain" with the suffix "-ly" added. Convert adjective to adverb and call inflection.

4) Election

Election comes from "elect" as a free Morpheme. This is a verb meaning "to elect" or "to choose by voting. Then "-ion" is a suffix often added to verbs to form nouns. It refers to an action, process, or state.

In this case, adding the suffix "-ion" to the verb "elect" becomes the noun "election". This process is an example of derivational suffix.

5) Generation

Generation have two morphemes including "Generat(e)", This is a verb or root meaning to produce or create. Then the suffix "-ion" - This is a suffix that is often added to verbs to form nouns. It denotes an action, process, or state. This is derivational suffix, the noun "generation" is formed by adding the suffix "-ion" to the verb "generate," indicating the process or action of producing or creating.

6) Constitution

"Constitution" consists of two morphemes. The free morpheme "constitute" is a verb, and the bound morpheme "-tion" is a suffix. The addition of "-tion" to "constitute" results in the noun "constitution." This is an example of derivation affix, transforming a verb into a noun.

7) Drafted

"Drafted" consists of one free morpheme, "draft," and the inflectional suffix "-ed." The past tense is indicated by the suffix "-ed," making it an inflectional affix that changes the verb "draft" to its past tense form.

8) Signed

"Signed" is formed by one free morpheme, "sign," and the inflectional suffix "-ed." The addition of "-ed" to "sign" signifies the past tense, demonstrating an inflectional affix in this context.

9) Uninhabitable

"Uninhabitable" comprises the free morpheme "inhabit," the prefix "un-" indicating negation, and the suffix "-able" indicating capability. This word formation involves both a derivational prefix and a derivational suffix, transforming the verb "inhabit" into the adjective "uninhabitable."

10) Inhumanity

"Inhumanity" is made up of the free morpheme "human" and the derivational suffix "-ity." By adding "-ity" to "human," the word class is changed from a noun/adjective to a noun, reflecting a derivational affix in this construction.

11) Slavery

"Slavery" consists of the free morpheme "slave" and the derivational suffix "-ry." The addition of "-ry" to "slave" results in the noun "slavery." This is an example of a derivational affix, changing the word class from a noun to another noun.

12) Institution

"Institution" consists of the free morpheme "institute" and the derivational suffix "-tion." By adding "-tion" to "institute," the word "institution" is formed. This is a derivation affix, transforming a verb into a noun.

13) Recession

"Recession" comprises the free morpheme "recess" and the derivational suffix "-ion." By adding "-ion" to "recess," the word "recession" is formed. This is an example of a derivational affix, changing the word class from a noun to another noun. In this context, "recession" typically refers to an economic downturn or decline.

14) Government

"Government" consists of the free morpheme "govern" and the derivational suffix "-ment." By adding "-ment" to "govern," the word "government" is formed. This is an example of a derivation affix, changing the word class from a verb to a noun.

15) Kindred

"Kindred" consists of the free morpheme "kind" and the derivational suffix "-red." By adding "-red" to "kind," the word "kindred" is formed. This is also an example of a derivational affix, changing the word class from an adjective ("kind") to another adjective, indicating similarity or relationship. "Kindred" is often used to describe a familial or close relationship between individuals or groups.

16) Democracy

"Democracy" consists of the free morpheme "demo-" (related to the people, as in "demographic") and the derivational suffix "-cracy." The combination of these morphemes forms the word "democracy." This is an example of a derivational affix, transforming the base term "demo" into a noun that represents a system of government where power is vested in the hands of the people.

17) Realize

"Realize" comprises the free morpheme "real" and the derivational suffix "-ize." The addition of "-ize" to "real" forms the verb "realize." This is an example of a derivational affix, converting the adjective "real" into a verb that means to become aware of or understand.

18) Highest

"Highest" consists of the free morpheme "high" and the inflectional suffix "-est." The addition of "-est" to "high" represents a superlative inflectional affix, indicating the highest degree of height or level.

19) Polarized

"Polarized" comprises the free morpheme "polar" and the inflectional suffix "-ized." The addition of "-ized" to "polar" forms the adjective "polarized." This is an example of an inflectional affix, indicating the state of having distinct and opposing extremes, as in polarized opinions.

20) Struggles

"Struggles" consists of the free morpheme "struggle" and the inflectional suffix "-s." The addition of "-s" represents a plural inflectional affix, indicating more than one struggle. Additionally, "struggles" can function as a verb in the third person singular form.

21) Improved

"Improved" consists of the free morpheme "improve" and the inflectional suffix "-ed." The addition of "-ed" to "improve" forms the past tense verb "improved." This is an example of an inflectional affix, indicating a completed action in the past.

22) Constitution

"Constitution" consists of the free morpheme "constitute" and the derivational suffix "-tion." The combination of these morphemes forms the noun "constitution." This is an example of a derivational affix, transforming the verb "constitute" into a noun representing a fundamental set of principles or laws.

23) Direction

"Direction" consists of the free morpheme "direct" and the derivational suffix "-ion." The addition of "-ion" to "direct" forms the noun "direction." This is an example of a derivational affix, changing the verb "direct" into a noun representing the course or path taken.

24) Fidelity

"Fidelity" consists of the free morpheme "fidel" (related to faithfulness or loyalty) and the derivational suffix "-ity." The combination of these morphemes forms the noun "fidelity." This is an example of a derivational affix, transforming the adjective "fidel" into a noun representing faithfulness or loyalty.

25) Gradually

"Gradually" consists of the free morpheme "gradual" and the derivational suffix "-ly." The addition of "-ly" to "gradual" forms the adverb "gradually." This is an example of a derivational affix, changing the adjective "gradual" into an adverb indicating a slow or gradual manner.

26) Constitutional

"Constitutional" consists of the free morpheme "constitute" and the derivational suffix "-al." The combination of these morphemes forms the adjective "constitutional." This is an example of a derivational affix, transforming the verb "constitute" into an adjective related to a constitution or consistent with the fundamental principles.

27) Using

"Using" consists of the free morpheme "use" and the inflectional suffix "-ing." The addition of "-ing" to "use" forms the present participle or gerund "using." This is an example of an inflectional affix, indicating an ongoing action or state.

28) Elected

"Elected" consists of the free morpheme "elect" and the inflectional suffix "-ed." The addition of "-ed" to "elect" forms the past tense verb "elected." This is an example of an inflectional affix, indicating a completed action in the past.

29) Presidency

"Presidency" consists of the free morpheme "preside" and the derivational suffix "-ency." The combination of these morphemes forms the noun "presidency." This is an example of a derivational affix, transforming the verb "preside" into a noun representing the office or term of a president.

30) Recovery

"Recovery" consists of the free morpheme "cover", prefix "-re" and the derivational suffix "-y." The combination of these morphemes forms the noun "recovery." This is an example of a derivational affix, changing the verb "recover" into a noun representing the process or act of recovering.

31) Responsibility

"Responsibility" consists of the free morpheme "responsible" and the derivational suffix "-ity." The combination of these morphemes forms the noun "responsibility." This is an example of a derivational affix, transforming the adjective "responsible" into a noun representing the state or quality of being responsible.

32) Safety

"Safety" consists of the free morpheme "safe" and the derivational suffix "-ty." The combination of these morphemes forms the noun "safety." This is an example of a derivational affix, changing the adjective "safe" into a noun representing the state of being safe.

33) Regardless

"Regardless" consists of the free morpheme "regard" and the inflectional suffix "-less." The combination of these morphemes forms the adverb "regardless."

34) Unleash

"Unleash" consists of the free morpheme "leash" and the derivational prefix "un-." The combination of these morphemes forms the verb "unleash." This is an example of a derivational affix, where "un-" indicates a reversal or negation.

35) Selfish

"Selfish" is a free morpheme by itself, functioning as an adjective. There are no affixes attached, making it a simple word without derivational or inflectional changes.

36) Diminished

The word "diminished" consists of the free morpheme "diminish" and the inflectional suffix "-ed." The addition of "-ed" to "diminish" forms the past participle or past tense verb "diminished." This is an example of an inflectional affix, indicating a completed action in the past or a state resulting from that action.

37) Becomes

"Becomes" consists of the free morpheme "become" and the inflectional suffix "-s." The addition of "-s" to "become" forms the third person singular present tense verb "becomes." This is an example of an inflectional affix, indicating a singular action in the present tense.

38) Easier

"Easier" consists of the free morpheme "easy" and the inflectional suffix "-er." The addition of "-er" to "easy" forms the comparative adjective "easier." This is an example of an inflectional affix, indicating a higher degree of the quality expressed by the adjective.

39) Brutality

"Brutality" consists of the free morpheme "brutal" and the derivational suffix "-ity." The combination of these morphemes forms the noun "brutality." This is an example of a derivational affix, transforming the adjective "brutal" into a noun representing the state or quality of being brutal.

40) Remaining

"Remaining" consists of the free morpheme "remain" and the inflectional suffix "-ing." The addition of "-ing" to "remain" forms the present participle or gerund "remaining." This is an example of an inflectional affix, indicating an ongoing action or state.

41) Disservices

"Disservices" consists of the free morpheme "service" and the derivational prefix "dis-" combined with the inflectional suffix "-s." The combination of these morphemes forms the plural noun "disservices." This is an example of both derivational prefix and inflectional

affixation, where "dis-" indicates negation or reversal, and "-s" indicates plurality. "Disservices" refers to actions or efforts that are harmful or disadvantageous.

42) Inequally

"Inequally" consists of the free morpheme "equal" and the derivational prefix "in-," combined with the inflectional suffix "-ly." The combination of these morphemes forms the adverb "inequally." This is an example of both derivational prefix and inflectional affixation.

43) Disagree

"Disagree" consists of the free morpheme "agree" and the derivational prefix "dis-." The combination of these morphemes forms the verb "disagree." This is an example of a derivational affix, where "dis-" indicates negation or reversal.

44) Citizenry

"Citizenry" consists of the free morpheme "citizen" and the derivational suffix "-ry." The combination of these morphemes forms the noun "citizenry." This is an example of a derivational affix, transforming the noun "citizen" into a collective noun referring to the citizens as a group.

45) Trying

The word "trying" consists of the free morpheme "try" and the inflectional suffix "-ing." The addition of "-ing" to "try" forms the present participle or gerund "trying." This is an example of an inflectional affix, indicating an ongoing action or state.

46) Building

"Building" consists of the free morpheme "build" and the inflectional suffix "-ing." The addition of "-ing" to "build" forms the present participle or gerund "building." This is an example of an inflectional affix, indicating an ongoing action or state.

47) Administration

"Administration" consists of the free morpheme "administer" and the derivational suffix "-ation." The combination of these morphemes forms the noun "administration." This is an example of a derivational affix, transforming the verb "administer" into a noun representing the act or process of administering.

48) Harnessed

"Harnessed" consists of the free morpheme "harness" and the inflectional suffix "-ed." The addition of "-ed" to "harness" forms the past participle or past tense verb "harnessed." This is an example of an inflectional affix, indicating a completed action in the past or a state resulting from that action.

49) Affordable

"Affordable" consists of the free morpheme "afford" and the derivational suffix "-able." The combination of these morphemes forms the adjective "affordable." This is an example of a derivational affix, indicating the capability or capacity for affording or obtaining without excessive cost.

50) Families

The word "families" consists of the free morpheme "family" and the inflectional suffix "-ies." The addition of "-ies" to "family" forms the plural noun "families." This is an example of an inflectional affix, indicating plurality. The term "families" refers to more than one family, and the suffix "-ies" is commonly used to form the plural form of nouns ending in "-y."

From the analysis of the bound morpheme as affixes, the researcher finds the data below :

Table 2. The type of bound morpheme in Obama’s speech

Bound Morpheme	Data	Percentage
Prefix	7	12,3%
Suffix	50	57,7%
Σ	57	100%

Table 3. The type of affix

The type of affix	Total amount
Inflectional	23
Derivational	29

As a result of data analysis, combined morphemes were found in the form of prefixes and suffixes. Researchers found 12,3% of prefixes and 87,7% of suffixes, for a total of 57 affixes. The results for affixes showed that inflectional affixes do not change the word form, while derivational affixes change a word into another form. There are also some words with more than two morphemes, undergoing derivational and inflectional changes at the same time.

Following Matthews (1997), researchers explain what linguistics is based on their findings. Linguistics is the scientific study of language. In this case, linguistics is a science that deals with the study of language and language itself. Meanwhile, Crystal (2003), in his book *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*, divides language types into six categories: morphology, phonetics, phonology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Moreover, morphology deals with morphemes, which are small parts that have meaning and function grammatically. Lieber (2004) Morphemes are meaningful units used to form words. This gives the impression that morphemes are parts of words that can form words themselves.

This study focuses on the analysis of morphemes found in the Barach Obama’s speech in the 2020 DNC. According to Lieber (2004), there are two types of morphemes: bound morphemes and free morphemes. The researchers found 50 words in Obama’s speech that needed to be analyzed and explained in terms of bound and free morphemes. The researchers also grouped the analyzed results based on the function of conjunctive morphemes in the form of affixes, which included derivational affixes and inflectional affixes. The final result of this study is to group word classes and classify them based on the change in word classes after free morphemes acquire bound morphemes in the form of affixes.

4. CONCLUSION

The study of morphology, an important aspect of linguistic analysis, involves the examination of free and bound morphemes in a language. Despite its importance, there is a lack of awareness about this topic among certain individuals. In response to this gap in knowledge, researchers have taken

the initiative to categorize and disseminate information on free and bound morphemes for wider public understanding.

This research draws on the insights provided by Barack Obama's speech delivered at the 2020 Democratic National Convention (DNC) at the Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia, where researchers have identified instances of free and bound morphemes. This speech has attracted about 4.3 million views on YouTube. In the speech, we have identified and carefully analyzed 50 instances of morphemic data, where each word has an inherent meaning.

The dynamic nature of morphemes is apparent as they undergo transformations in both meaning and grammatical structure. Notably, certain words show a change in their word class after the addition of a prefix or suffix. The findings of our study lead us to propose the following recommendations for future investigations in this domain.

This research finding indicates that 12.3% of the speech consists of prefixes, while 87.7% is comprised of suffixes. This means that the utilization of prefixes is relatively limited compared to the prevalence of suffixes in the speech. The predominance of suffixes suggests a notable trend in linguistic expression, emphasizing actions or modifications after the root of the word. Further analysis is required to explore the implications of this distribution and its potential impact on the overall structure and meaning of the language used in the speech.

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