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## An Analysis of Inflectional Morphemes and Derivational Morphemes in Selena Gomez Talkshow About Mental Health Awareness

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini menyelidiki penggunaan morfem infleksional dan derivasional dalam talkshow Selena Gomez tentang kesadaran kesehatan mental. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif, penelitian ini menganalisis transkrip dari episode yang dipilih melalui purposive sampling. Pengumpulan data melibatkan analisis transkrip, identifikasi morfem, dan klasifikasi berdasarkan makna. Temuan menunjukkan 207 morfem total, yang terdiri dari 172 morfem infleksi (83,1%) dan 35 morfem derivasional (16,9%). Delapan jenis morfem infleksional diidentifikasi, terutama digunakan untuk fungsi tata bahasa. Morfem turunan termasuk sufiks pembentuk kata benda, kata sifat, kata keterangan, dan kata kerja, serta awalan pembentuk kata kerja, yang berkontribusi pada pengayaan kosakata dan variasi makna dalam diskusi kesehatan mental.

**Kata kunci:** Morfem infleksi, morfem turunan, kesadaran kesehatan mental, analisis kualitatif, Selena Gomez

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### Abstract

*This study investigates the use of inflectional and derivational morphemes in Selena Gomez's talkshow on mental health awareness. Using a descriptive qualitative approach, the research analyzes transcripts from selected episodes through purposive sampling. Data collection involved transcript analysis, morpheme identification, and classification based on meaning. The findings reveal 207 total morphemes, comprising 172 inflectional morphemes (83,1%) and 35 derivational morphemes (16,9%). Eight types of inflectional morphemes were identified, primarily used for grammatical functions. Derivational morphemes included noun-forming, adjective-forming, adverb-forming, and verb-forming suffixes, along with verb-forming prefixes, contributing to vocabulary enrichment and meaning variation in mental health discussions.*

**Keywords:** Inflectional morphemes, derivational morphemes, mental health awareness, qualitative analysis, Selena Gomez

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## 1. PENDAHULUAN

As the primary means of human communication, language has the power to shape social reality (Fiedler, 2008; Kumari, n.d.). The choice of words, sentence structure and language style used can influence emotions, encourage action, and shape certain perceptions about an issue, including mental health. In this context, public figures like Selena Gomez have a

significant influence in shaping public opinion. Mental health issues have become an increasingly open topic of public discussion. However, mental illness is still often associated with negative stigma. Previous research has shown that language plays an important role in shaping stigma towards mental illness (Walter, 2018). Using appropriate and empathetic language is key to reducing stigma and encouraging people to seek help.

As a celebrity with millions of followers, Selena Gomez has a significant platform from which to advocate for mental health awareness. Through her talk shows, she not only shares her personal experiences but also seeks to challenge the stigma surrounding mental illness and provide support to others experiencing similar issues. This research focuses on analysing the use of inflectional and derivational morphemes in the talk show. Inflectional and derivational morphemes, as the smallest word-forming units, have a significant role in creating diverse meanings.

According to linguistic theory, morphemes are the most basic components of meaning, and comprehending them is necessary to become proficient in any language (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2022; Zaniar et al., 2024). The morpheme which can stand alone are called free morphemes, while the morphemes which can not stand alone are called bound morphemes, it must be attached to free morphemes. According to (Martini, 2016), English has two types of bound morphemes namely prefixes and suffixes. Prefix is placed at the beginning of a word root to change its meaning and suffix is an affix attached after the stem of a word (Aslamiah, 2020; Hasibuan, 2021). Morphemes are categorized into three categories, those are word root (stem), inflectional morpheme, and derivational morpheme (Nandito, 2016a).

Inflectional morpheme does not modify the grammatical class of words by adding the bound morpheme to a word (a noun, verb, adjective, or an adverb) it just add grammatical information such as time, number, possession, or aspect without changing the part of speech. There are eight inflectional morphemes in the English language in the form of suffixes. The first one is the addition of –es to a noun that refers the plural case. Singular and plural forms can emphasize the experience of an individual or group. The use of plurals can show that mental health problems are common and not experienced alone. The addition of – s' (apostrophe + s) to a noun also can refers the possessive case.

The addition of inflections to a verb which refers to show the time divided into four. The suffix -ed to refers the past tense, -ing to refers the present participle, -en to refers the past participle, and –s for the third person singular. The use of past, present or future tense can create a more personalized and memorable narrative. For example, the use of past tense to recount past experiences can help audiences feel closer to the struggles Selena Gomez went through. There are two inflections that can be added to adjectives, such as –er for the comparative form and –est for the superlative form. Yusuf (2017) states that in inflectional morphemes, the bound morphemes do not change the word's class or produce new words in the language, but to refer the grammatical function of a word.

Derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme that changes the form of the word (Arbi et al., 2022; Nandito, 2016b). In derivational morphemes, we use bound morphemes to make a new word of a different grammatical class from the stem. Derivational morphemes can be

prefixes or suffixes. All prefixes in English modify the meaning and all are derivational. Derivational suffixes form the noun, adjective, and verb. Noun-forming suffixes is changing the words to nouns, for example suffix –sion or –tion in “education” to indicate a state of being. Adjective-forming suffixes change the words to adjectives, for example suffix –able in “understandable” to indicate being able. Verb-forming suffixes change the words to verbs, for example suffix –ize or –ise in “nationalize” to indicate become. Those suffixes not only change the meaning but also change the part of speech (Fitria, 2020a). While in derivational prefix, the meaning which indicates ‘not’ ‘again’ ‘wrong’ ‘before’ such as un-, in-, re-, dis-, mis- does not change the part of speech of a root (Fitria, 2020a). Both inflectional and derivational morphemes can be found in spoken and writing. In writing, it can be found in any texts, while in speaking, it can be found in language, speech, podcast, or talkshow. One of the example of talkshow is Selena Gomez talkshow about mental health awareness.

Some previous research which focuses on inflectional and derivational morpheme, related to this research. First, research was written by (Fitria, 2020a), entitled “An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co”. Second, research was written by Aziz et al (2019), entitled “Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in English Language”. Third, research was written by Halawa (2017), entitled “An analysis of derivational and inflectional English morphemes”. Those three previous studies have the same research goals, namely finding the inflectional and derivational morpheme. This research also has the similarities with those previous studies. But, this research focuses on analysing the use of inflectional and derivational morphemes in the talk show about mental health awareness. This study aims to investigate how inflectional and derivational morphemes are utilized in Selena Gomez's talkshow to convey messages about mental health awareness

## 2. METODE PENELITIAN

This research applies a descriptive qualitative approach, as a methodological tool to obtain data on how policies are structured (Seixas et al., 2018) with the objective of providing a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic elements, particularly morphemes, utilized by Selena Gomez in her talk show programming related to mental health issues. The qualitative approach was selected due to its capacity to facilitate a more in-depth understanding of the underlying meanings and intricate nuances embedded within textual data. The object of research used is the transcript of Selena Gomez's talk show which discusses the topic of mental health.

Purposive sampling technique as a tool for informed choices in social sciences in research methods (Thomas, 2022). In this study, the researcher used a purposive sampling technique to carefully select Selena Gomez talk show videos that were relevant to the research objectives. This technique made it possible to obtain rich and in-depth data regarding the use of language in discussing mental health issues. The criteria for selecting episodes were based on three main aspects: first, a focus on mental health, where the selected episodes explicitly addressed mental health themes either through Selena Gomez's personal experiences or discussions with invited guests. Second, a variety of topics, so as to cover different aspects of mental health such as stigma, treatment, and social support. Finally, the duration of the

episode was sufficient to allow for in-depth analysis of language use. Thus, through the purposive sampling technique, the researcher can ensure that the data collected is relevant and representative to answer the research questions that have been set.

This study focuses on collecting data on Selena Gomez's talk show and its discussions on mental health issues. The researcher used three methods for data collection. Firstly, the researcher analysed transcripts obtained from reliable sources that is streaming platforms. These transcripts provided detail information about the conversations, including language use, topics discussed, and social context. Secondly, the researcher identified each word or phrase that contains inflectional and derivational morphemes. The last, the researcher classified the inflectional and derivational morphemes based on their meaning. By combining these methods, the researcher aims to gather comprehensive data and gain a better understanding of how mental health issues are discussed on Selena Gomez's talk show.

The following three phases of qualitative analysis are used in this study's data analysis technique: data reduction, data representation, and conclusion drawing (Elo & Kyngäs, 2008). The researcher collected, reduced unnecessary data or material for this study, and analysed. Researchers use tables to show data analysis while presenting data. The findings of the research were then descriptively concluded by the researchers.

### **3. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN**

#### **3.1. Hasil Penelitian**

Based on the findings of this research, the researcher has identified a number of inflectional and derivational morphemes present in Selena Gomez's Talkshow. The objective is to determine the roots and functions of these morphemes. The descriptions are as follows:

##### **3.1.1. Inflectional Morpheme Analysis**

An inflectional morpheme is typically a bound morpheme that, when added to the root or stem of a word, does not result in a change to the word's grammatical category. For example:

**Table 1. Data Analysis of Inflectional Morpheme**

<b>Suffix</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Example</b>
-s	Noun Plural	Crowds, Topics, Causes, Experiences, Journeys, Panelists, Artists, Actors, Producers, Entrepreneurs, Philanthropists, Platforms, Rights, Endeavors, Spaces, Sons, Tears, Emotions, Feelings, Conversations, Highlights, Places, Words, Connections, Things, Secrets, Studies, Minds, Aspects, Journeys, Situations, Questions, Interiors, Systems, Brands,

		Companies, Emotions, Years, Moments, Tips, Courses, Journals, Tools, Thoughts, Words, Routines, Sessions, Games, Ways, Communities, Minutes, Struggles, Lives, Resources, Guys, Parents, Scenes, Stories, Moms, Missions, Individuals, Folks, Companies, Posts.
- 's, -s'	Possessive	Dr. Jessica Stern's, Selena Gomez's, Selena's, Mandy's, Cory Yeager's, Doctor Yeager's, Solomon Thomas's, Doctor Jessica Stern's, Children's, World's, Journaling's.
-er	Comparative	Weirder.
-est	Superlative	Deepest, Darkest, Biggest, Weirdest.
-s	Verb (present tense)	Uses, Starts, Sounds, Becomes, Speaks, Thinks, Makes, Changes, Bums, Relates, Shares, Understands, Teaches, Sees, Says, Goes, Looks, Tells, Knows, Gets, Relieves, Calls, Begins, Wants, Confirms, Soothes, Tells, Centers, Gives, Moves.
-ed	Verb (past tense)	Launched, Wanted, Released, Touched, Learned, Died, Changed, Impacted, Stayed, Watched, Started, Ended, Allowed, Worked, Cared, Called, Confirmed, Moved, Meditated, Emerged, Decided.
-en	Verb (past participle)	Taken, Spoken, Broken, Chosen.
-ing	Verb (present participle)	Taking, Going, Amazing, Doing, Trying, Crying, Struggling, Inspiring, Connecting, Speaking, Willing, Thinking, Having, Affecting, Reassuring, Considering, Understanding, Giving, Creating, Being, Coming, Shooting, Sharing, Bitching, Saying, Fascinating, Crumbling, Helping, Getting

The table show that inflectional morphemes consist of eight suffixes, those are "-s, -'s, -er, -est, -s, -ed, -en, -ing". Suffix -s means plural noun, suffix -'s shows possessive. Suffix -er means comparative (adjective). Suffix -est means superlative (adjective). Suffix -s means verb 1 of present tense for singular subject she, he, it. Suffis -ed means past tense (V2). Suffix -en means past participle (V3), and suffix -ing means progressive for present continuous or present participle (V-ing).

1) Suffix -s means plural. The general form of plural noun in writing English is use "-s" in the end of nouns for regular plural nouns(Hamidah, 2022). Which we can see the example from the table above "Crowds, Topics, Causes, Experiences, Journeys,

Panelists, Artists, Actors, Producers, Entrepreneurs, Philanthropists, Platforms, Rights, Endeavors, Spaces, Sons, Tears, Emotions, Feelings, Conversations, Highlights, Places, Words, Connections, Things, Secrets, Studies, Minds, Aspects, Journeys, Situations, Questions, Interiors, Systems, Brands, Companies, Emotions, Years, Moments, Tips, Courses, Journals, Tools, Thoughts, Words, Routines, Sessions, Games, Ways, Communities, Minutes, Struggles, Lives, Resources, Guys, Parents, Scenes, Stories, Moms, Missions, Individuals, Folks, Companies, Posts." However, the singular words that change into the plural words still have the same part of speech noun.

2) Suffix *-s'*, *-s* indicates possessive. Possessive is a word used to show ownership, to make a possessive form of nouns and to irregular plurals that don't end in *-s* we can add an apostrophe and *s* to show ownership (Vede & Leleka, 2019). For example, the words "Dr. Jessica Stern's, Selena Gomez's, Selena's, Mandy's, Cory Yeager's, Doctor Yeager's, Solomon Thomas's, Doctor Jessica Stern's, Children's, World's, Journaling's."

3) Suffix *-er* means comparative. In forming comparative adjectives is usually derived by adding the suffix *"-er"* to the positive form (Faloju, 2022). For example, the words "Weirder". The adjective 'Weirder' which has the base form 'weird' then derived by 'er' to be 'weirder'.

4) Suffix *-est* means superlative. The superlative is formed by adding the suffix *-est* to an adjective (Gea, 2024). In the examples above, there are the adjectives Deep, Dark, Big, Weird.

Then derived by 'est' to make superlative form becoming 'Deepest, Darkest, Biggest, Weirdest'.

5) Suffix *-s* to a verb 1 means 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular (present tense) for the subject 'she, he, it'. We add *-s* to a verb in a base or simple present form when the subject is singular or 3<sup>rd</sup> person (Dawson, 2011). For example, the words "Uses, Starts, Sounds, Becomes, Speaks, Thinks, Makes, Changes, Bums, Relates, Shares, Understands, Teaches, Sees, Says, Goes, Looks, Tells, Knows, Gets, Relieves, Calls, Begins, Wants, Confirms, Soothes, Tells, Centers, Gives, Moves."

6) Suffix *-ed* or *-d* means verb 2, that used in the past tense. We add *-ed* to the basic form (simple present) of regular verbs to make the past tense (Joshi, 2016). For example, the words "Launched, Wanted, Released, Touched, Learned, Died, Changed, Impacted, Stayed, Watched, Started, Ended, Allowed, Worked, Cared, Called, Confirmed, Moved, Meditated, Emerged, Decided." The verb 'Launched' which has the base form 'Launch' then added by '*-ed*' to be 'Launched'.

7) Suffix *-en* means past participle or verb 3. The adding of *-en* to the basic form of regular verbs. In addition, past participle also have irregular changes when the basic verb is an irregular verb (Poikela, 2024). For example, the words "Taken, Spoken, Broken, Chosen." The word "chosen" has the base form 'choose' and the verb 3 is 'chosen'.



8) Suffix –ing means present participle or Ving that refers to progressive or continuous (Fitria, 2020b). We add –ing to the basic verbs to make the present participle or present continuous form. For example, the words “Taking, Going, Amazing, Doing, Trying, Crying, Struggling, Inspiring, Connecting, Speaking, Willing, Thinking, Having, Affecting, Reassuring, Considering, Understanding, Giving, Creating, Being, Coming, Shooting, Sharing, Bitching, Saying, Fascinating, Crumbling, Helping, Getting.” Example of inflections on verbs include the word “Amaze” which changes to “Amazes”, “Amazed” and “Amazing”. Those suffixes to the process of forming the verb into several words do not change the word class.

### 3.1.2. Derivational Morpheme Analysis

Derivational morphemes may occur at the beginning (prefixes) or end of a word (suffixes) and produce new word or change the meaning of the base word (Maulidina et al., 2019). There are two types of derivational morpheme which is derivational morpheme that change the part of speech and derivational morpheme that do not change the part of speech. For example:

#### a. Noun-forming Suffixes

Noun-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to nouns. The following are the data of derivational suffixes which form nouns:

Table 2. Noun-forming Suffix

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ion	State of being	Conversation, inspiration, emotion, celebration
-er	One who	Producer, performer, researcher
-ness	State or condition	Awareness, kindness
-ity	State or quality	Authenticity, adversity
-ment	Condition of	Treatment, management

Based on the table above, it shows that noun-forming suffixes consist of –ion, -er, -ness, -ity, -ment. 1) The suffix –ion is the derivational morpheme which can be attached to verbs to form nouns. The words ‘conversation, celebration, inspiration, emotion’ have base form of verb then added by the suffix –ion. For example, the word ‘celebrate’ then added by the suffix –ion to be ‘celebration’. 2) The suffix –er attached to a verb is a derivational morpheme which change verbs to a noun. The suffix creates a new meaning ‘a person who performs an action’. The words ‘Producer, performer, researcher’ have base form of verbs then added by the suffix –er. For example, the word ‘Performer’ has a base word Perform (verb) + -er (suffix) = Performer (noun). 3) The suffix –ness is the derivational morpheme which can be attached to adjectives to form nouns that expressing a state or condition. The words ‘awareness, kindness’ have base form of

adjective then added by the suffix –ness to be nouns. For example, the word ‘awareness’ has a base word aware (adjective) + -ness (suffix) = awareness (noun). 4) The suffix –ity attached to an adjective is a derivational morpheme which change adjectives to nouns. The words ‘authenticity, adversity’ have base form of adjective and added by the suffix –ity. For example, the word authentic (adjective) + -ity (suffix) = authenticity (noun). 5) The suffix –ment is the derivational morphemes which can be attached to some verbs to form nouns. This suffix brings the new meaning ‘abstract noun’. The words ‘treatment, management’ have base form of verbs then added by the suffix –ment to form nouns. For example, the word treat (verb) + -ment (suffix) = treatment (noun).

### **b. Adjective-forming Suffixes**

Adjective-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to adjectives. The following are the data of derivational suffixes which form adjectives:

**Table 3. Adjective-forming Suffix**

<b>Suffix</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Example</b>
-al	Related to	Personal, sensational
-ful	Full of	Powerful, impactful
-ive	Having the nature of	Sensitive, respective, effective
-ous	Characterized by	Nervous
-able	Capable of	Relatable

Based on the table above, it shows that adjective-forming suffixes consist of “-al, -ful, -ive, -ous, -able. 1) The suffix –al attached to a noun is a derivational morpheme which change nouns to adjectives. For example, the words ‘personal, sensational’ have base form of nouns ‘person, sensation’ then added by the suffix –al to be the adjective form. 2) The suffix –ful is the derivational morpheme which changes the bases to adjective. In this case, the bases are nouns “powerful, impactful”. For example, the word impact (noun) then added by the suffix –ful to be impactful (adjective). 3) The suffix –ive attached to a noun is a derivational morpheme which change nouns to adjectives. The words “sensitive, respective, effective” have the base form of nouns then added by the suffix –ive to be adjectives. For example, the word sense (noun) + -ive (suffix) = sensitive (adjective). 4) The suffix –ous is the derivational morpheme which changes the noun to adjective form. For example, the word ‘nervous’ has the base form of noun ‘nerve’ then added by the suffix –ous to be an adjective ‘nervous’. 5) the suffix –able is the derivational morpheme which changes the bases to adjective. In this case, the bases can be either verbs or nouns. For example, the word ‘relatable’ has the base form of verb ‘relate’ then added by the suffix –able to be adjective form ‘relatable’.

### **c. Adverb-forming Suffixes**



Adverb-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to adverbs. The following are the data of derivational suffixes which form adverb:

Table 4. Adverb-forming Suffix

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ly	In a manner of	Honestly, directly, completely, authentically

Based on the table above, it shows that adverb-forming suffix only consists of '-ly'. The suffix -ly attached to an adjective is a derivational morpheme which change adjectives to adverbs. The words "honestly, directly, completely, authentically" have the base form of adjective then added by the suffix -ly to be adverb form. For example, the word honest (adjective) then added by suffix -ly to be adverb form 'honestly'.

#### **d. Verb-forming Suffixes**

Verb-forming suffixes are the derivational suffixes which change the words or morphemes to verbs. The following are the data of derivational suffixes which form verb:

Table 5. Verb-forming Suffix

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-ize	To make or become	Democratize, organize, contextualize
-ate	To make or cause	Activate

Based on the table above, it shows that verb-forming suffixes consist of "-ize, -ate". 1) The suffix -ize is the derivational morphemes which change the base to verb. The base can be noun and adjective. The words 'democratize, organize' have the base word of noun form while 'contextualize' has the base word of adjective form, then added by the suffix -ize to be verb form. For example, the word contextual (adjective) + -ize (suffix) = contextualize (verb). 2) The suffix -ate is the derivational morphemes which change the base to verb. For example, the word 'activate' has the base word 'active' then added by the suffix -ate to be the verb form 'activate'.

#### **e. Verb-forming Prefixes**

Verb-forming prefixes are the derivational prefixes which create new word or meaning without changing the part of speech. The following are the data of derivational prefixes in verb-forming:

Table 6. Verb-forming prefix

Prefix	Meaning	Example
Dis-	Reverse, negate	Disconnect
Re-	Again	Reconnect
Mis-	Wrong	Misunderstood

Over-	Excessive	Overwhelmed
Under-	Below, insufficient	Underestimate

Based on the table above, it shows that the verb-forming prefix consists of “dis-, re-, mis-, over-, under- “. 1) Prefix dis- has a meaning of reverse or negate. For example, the word ‘disconnect’ has a base form ‘connect’ then added by the prefix dis- to be ‘disconnect’. 2) Prefix re- has a meaning of again. For example, the word ‘reconnect’ has a base form ‘connect’ then added by the prefix re- to be ‘reconnect’. 3) Prefix mis- has a meaning of wrong. For example, the word ‘misunderstood’ has a base form ‘understood’ then added by the prefix mis- to be ‘misunderstood’. 4) Prefix over- has a meaning of excessive. For example, the word ‘overwhelmed’ has a base form ‘whelmed’ then added by the prefix over- to be ‘overwhelmed’. 5) Prefix under- has a meaning of below or insufficient. For example, the word ‘underestimate’ has a base form ‘estimate’ then added by the prefix under- to be ‘underestimate’. It can be said that the prefix only changes the meaning of the morpheme without change its part of speech.

### 3.2. Pembahasan

Related to the findings above, this research found that Selena Gomez’s Talkshow on Mental Health Awareness uses different types of derivational and inflectional morphemes. Inflectional morphemes are used to add affixes to the base word without changing the word class. While derivational morphemes are used to change the word class and produce new words with different word classifications or different lexical meanings. In Selena Gomez’s Talkshow, the addition of derivational morphemes is used to enrich the variety of words used in talk about mental health. Other morphemes are used only to provide additional grammatical information about the meaning of the words that already exist. This finding shows the diversity in the use of morphemes in the language used in Selena Gomez’s Talkshow program.

Table 7. Percentage of Inflectional and Derivational Morphemes in Selena Gomez’s Talkshow about Mental Health Awareness

Aspect	Morpheme	
	Inflectional	Derivational
Total	172	35
Percentage	83,1%	16,9%

The table shows the total data found is 207 morphemes, consisting of 172 inflectional morphemes (83,1%) and 35 derivational morphemes (16,9%). These results show that inflectional morphemes are more dominant than derivational morphemes. Inflectional morphemes are used to convey grammatical information without changing the word’s class. They include suffixes -s for plural nouns and -’s or -s’ for possession, as well as -er and -est to indicate comparative and superlative degrees in adjectives. In verb tenses, -s is used for third-person singular subjects, and -ed and -en indicate past

tense and participle. The suffix -ing indicates the present participle or progressive form.

Derivational morphemes, on the other hand, create new words or change grammatical categories. They include noun-forming suffixes like -ion and -ness, adjective-forming suffixes like -ful and -able, verb-forming suffixes like -ize, and adverb-forming suffixes like -ly. Prefixes like dis- and re- also serve to add negation or repetition. The dominance of inflectional morphemes signals structured narrative delivery, while the use of derivational morphemes adds variety and depth to complex mental health discussions. Selena Gomez utilizes both types of morphemes to effectively convey authentic and meaningful messages to her audiences.

#### 4. SIMPULAN

This research demonstrates how morphological analysis can reveal meaningful patterns in mental health discourse. The predominance of inflectional morphemes (83,1%) in Selena Gomez's talkshow indicates structured narrative delivery that helps maintain grammatical clarity when discussing sensitive topics. Meanwhile, the presence of derivational morphemes (16,9%), though less frequent, contributes significant linguistic versatility in addressing complex mental health concepts. These findings align with our initial premise about language's role in shaping social reality and reducing mental health stigma through careful word choice and construction.

Future research opportunities could expand this analysis to other public figures' discourse or explore the psychological impact of linguistic structures on audiences. The study also suggests integrating linguistic awareness into mental health advocacy strategies, emphasizing the potential of language as a tool for societal change and inclusivity.

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