

## A Morphological Analysis of Affixes in All The Bright Places Movie

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### **Abstract**

*This study aims to identify the types of affixes and to analyze the changes of the word classes found in All the Bright Places movie. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative by employing the following steps: downloading, reading, identifying, categorizing, analyzing, and drawing a conclusion. The theory of types of affixes used is as proposed by [1] and the theory of a class of words is by [2]. The results indicate that two types of affixes found in the movie are derivational and inflectional affixes. Out of 122 data, 82 are inflections (pluralism and tenses) and 40 data are derivations. The changes of the class of words that occur are adverb to the adjective, adjective to a noun, adjective to the verb, noun to verb, adverb to the verb, noun to adjective, the verb to noun, and verb to the adjective.*

**Keywords:** Morphology, Morphemes, Affixes, Word Classes

## INTRODUCTION

Humans communicate through language. With language, people can present ideas, opinions, and feelings through speech or writing. Language is defined as a communication tool owned by humans in the form of a sound-symbol system that comes from human speech or mouth. Several sciences study the science of language itself. Morphology is a branch of linguistics or linguistics that investigates the intricacies of the internal structure of words and the effect of these structural changes on the meaning and class of words.

In morphology, there is the smallest language unit that has a meaning called a morpheme. Morphemes are classified into two groups, namely free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone as words without being bound to other morphemes. Free morphemes are divided into two, namely lexical morphemes (open class) and functional morphemes (closed class). Bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone but must be bound to other morphemes, as is the case with free morphemes, bound morphemes are also divided into two, i.e. derivational morphemes (morphemes which is tied to other morphemes will form new morphemes or form words with different grammar from the previous word) and inflectional morphemes (morphemes that are tied to other morphemes only to identify their grammar, not to produce new words or form words with different grammar from the previous word).

Films can be one of the data sources that can be used to study morphology. A film is a work of art in the form of a series of live images to produce the illusion of moving images that are presented as a form of entertainment. One of the films that can be studied is All The Bright Places because there are many derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes that can be studied in this film. All The Bright Places itself is a film derived from Netflix from the book, which tells a complicated love story that touches the feelings of two couples. The film was released on February 28th, 2020, and stars Elle Fanning as Violet Markey and Justice Smith as Theodore Finch.

### Research Questions:

- What are the types of affixes that appear on the script All The Bright Places movie?
- What are the word-class changes occur due to the affixation process?

### Research Objectives:

1. To identify types of affixes that appear on the script All The Bright Places movie.
2. To identify the word-class changes occur due to the affixation process on the script All The Bright Places movie.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Morphology

Morphology is the study of word formation[3]. A morpheme which is studied in morphology has some meanings [3, 4]states that “morphemes: the smallest devices of that means” and Morphemes are categorized into bound morpheme and free morpheme. In keeping with [5, 6], morphology in linguistics refers to the mental structures concerned in phrase formation or the branch of linguistics that deals with phrases, their internal shape, and the way they are shaped. Talking of words pertains to sentences because

sentences are formed via combining these words. The sentence itself can be broken down into smaller units and meaningful parts. The smallest meaningful part of a word is called a morpheme.

### **Morpheme**

A morpheme is defined as the smallest linguistic unit that has a grammatical that means or feature. [5] outline a morpheme is the smallest linguistic element with a grammatical function. [7] defines morpheme: The conventional period for the most primary unit of grammatical form is the morpheme. This, from the opinion of Burling and Fromkin, the writer concludes that morpheme is the smallest element or the most primary unit in grammar that can not be further divided into even the smallest feel. Morpheme has two sorts, particularly Free morpheme and bound morpheme.

### **Free morpheme**

According to [8], a form that can be used in its own is called a free form. Example: Betty, horse, red, write, love, drive

So, in Richards' opinion, the writer concludes that free morpheme is the smallest element or the most basic unit in grammar that cannot be divided into even the smallest sense that can stand alone

### **Bound morpheme**

According to [8], a bound morpheme is a linguistic form (a morpheme) which is never used alone but must be used with another morpheme, for example as an affix or combining form. Example: -al, -ful, -less, -ed, -able, -al. So, in Richards's opinion, the writer concludes that bound morpheme is the smallest element or the most basic unit in grammar that cannot be subdivided into a grammar that cannot be subdivided into even the smallest sense that cannot stand alone.

### **Affixes**

According to [1], An affix is attached to the front of its stem is called a prefix while an affix that is attached to the end of its stem is termed a suffix. In [linguistics](#), an affix is a [morpheme](#) that is attached to a word [stem](#) to form a new word or word form. Affixes may be [derivational](#), like [English](#) -ness, and pre-, or [inflectional](#), like English plural -s and past tense -ed. They are [bound morphemes](#) by definition; [prefixes](#) and [suffixes](#) may be [separable affixes](#). Affixation is the linguistic process that speakers use to form different words by adding morphemes at the beginning (prefix), the middle (infix), or the end (suffix) of words.

### **Derivational Morphemes**

Morphological derivation, in linguistics, is the process of forming a new word from an existing word, often by adding a prefix or suffix, such as un- or -ness. According to [9, 10], "Affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word (e.g. un-, mis-). These are called prefixes. Other affixes have to be added to the end of the word (e.g. -less, ish) and are called suffixes". It means Affixation is divided into two forms, they are prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes are affixes placed before the base word, and Suffixes are affixes placed after the base word. Here are some list examples of derivational morphemes:

Table 1

No.	Affixes	Examples
1.	-ish	Bear (noun) + ish = Bearish (adjective)
2.	-ness	Slow (adjective) + ness = Slowness (noun)
3.	-en	Weak (adjective) + en = Weaken (verb)
4.	-ly	Personal (adjective) + ly = Personally (adverb)
5.	-al	Recreation (noun) + al =Recreational (adjective)
6.	-fy	Glory (noun) + fy = Glorify (noun)
7.	-able	Drink (verb) + able = Drinkable (adjective)
8.	-ily	Shake (verb) + ily = Shakily (adverb)
9.	-ed	Name (noun) + ed = Named (verb)
10.	-er	Laugh (Verb) + er = Laughter(noun)
11.	-th	True (adjective) + th = Truth (noun)
12.	-ous	Danger (noun) + ous = dangerous (adjective)
13.	-tion	Observe(Verb) + tion = Observation (noun)
14.	-less	Bottom(noun) + less =Bottomless (adjective)
15.	Un-	Un + happy (noun) =Unhappy (Adjective)
16.	-ful	Mourn(verb) + ful =mournful (adjective)

### Inflectional Morphemes

According to [1], “Inflection is the modification of the form of a word (through affixation, internal change, reduplication or suppletion) to indicate the grammatical subclass to which it belongs”. It means inflectional morphemes that are tied/attached to other morphemes only to identify their grammar, not to produce new words or form words with different grammar (lexeme) from the previous word. It can assign a tense, a number, a comparison, or a possession. Here are some examples of inflectional morphemes:

Table 2

No.	Affixes	Examples
1.	-s (plural)	Car (Noun) + s = Cars (Noun)
2.	-’s (genitive)	Chris (Noun) + ’s = Chris’s (Noun)
3.	-ing (progressive)	Touch (Verb) + ing = touching (Verb)
5.	-ed (past tense)	Jump ( Verb) + ed = jumped (Verb)
6.	-s (3rd person singular present)	Play (Verb) + plays = Plays (Verb)
7.	-ies (3rd person singular present)	Intensify (verb) + ies = intensifies (verb)
8.	-er (comparative)	Tall ( adjective) + er = taller (adjective)
9.	-est (superlative)	Short (adjective) + est = shortest (adjective)
10.	-ied (past tense)	Worry (verb) + ied = worried (adjective)
11.	Dis- (opposite of)	Dis + agree (verb) = disagree (verb)
12.	Un- (opposite of)	Un + expected (adjective)= unexpected (adjective)

### RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of the research is affixation and the source of the research is All The Bright Places movie which contains words that have repeated affixes are counted once.

The steps of this research are as the following:

1. Downloading: The English script of All The Bright Places Movie.
2. Reading: The English script of the movie.
3. Identifying: Underlying words in the English script which contain affixes.
4. Categorizing: Separate the types of words that contain affixes in the English script and then rewrite the data. After that, collect the data and match them with the affixes.
5. Analyzing: Recipe and evaluation of the data.
6. Concluding: conclude that the data obtained are 86 inflectional affixes data and 45 derivational affixes data.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The script of the movie All The Bright Place as a data source for the preparation of this proposal has 23 pages. The morphemes contained in this analysis are bound morphemes, that consist of inflectional morphemes and derivational morphemes. Analyzing words that contain affixes in prefixes and suffixes.

The table below is going to show the sentence, part of speech, roots, derivational affixes, and inflectional affixes. This research use coding for makes it easy for readers. The coding **P**

it was meant Pages, **Adj** it was meant Adjective and **Adv** it was meant Adverb, The data is down below :

Table 3

No.	Sentence (P = Pages)	Part of Speech	Roots	Part of Speech	Derivational Affixes		Inflectional Affixes	
					Prefix	Suffix	Prefix	Suffix
1.	[music <b>continues</b> playing through headphones] (P1)	Verb	Continu e	Verb				-s
2.	This is <b>higher</b> than I thought.	Adj.	High	Adj				-er
3.	[man] How's <b>everything going</b> ?	Verb	Go	Verb				-ing
4.	You've already <b>missed</b> two weeks of school this year.	Verb	Miss	Verb				-ed
5.	<b>Emotionally?</b> Those both could encompass "everything."	Adv	Emotion al	Adj		-ly		
6.	Or is "everything <b>encompassed</b> by both things?	Verb	Encomp ass	Verb				-ed

7.	<i>these weekly <b>counseling</b> sessions,</i>	Noun	Counsel	Noun				-ing
8.	<i>[Finch <b>Chuckles</b>]</i>	Verb	Chuckle	Verb				-s
9.	<i>and <b>leaving</b> us at the end of the year,</i>	Verb	Leave	Verb				-ing
10.	<i>you see the wondrous <b>sights</b> of Indiana</i>	Verb	Sight	Verb				-s
11.	<i>you'll be <b>taking</b> photos,</i>	Verb	Take	Verb				-ing
12.	<i>[faucet <b>running</b>]</i>	Verb	Run	Verb				-ing
13.	<i>How much <b>longer</b> are you gonna act like this?</i>	Adj	Long	Adj				-er
14.	<i>[cell phone <b>vibrating</b>]</i>	Verb	Vibrate	Verb				-ing
15.	<i>Maybe even the <b>smallest</b> of places</i>	Adj	Small	Adj				-est
16.	<i>The <b>highest</b> point in Indiana.</i>	Adj	High	Adj				-est
17.	<i>Because I'm not <b>getting</b> in a car.</i>	Verb	Get	Verb				-ing
18.	<i>This is the <b>lamest</b> thing I think I've ever seen.</i>	Adj	Lame	Adj				-st
19.	<i>Me, the most <b>uncountable</b> of machinery,</i>	Verb	Count	Verb			un-	-able
20.	<i>[<b>mouth</b>ing silently]</i>	Noun	Mouth	Noun				-ing
21.	<i>She hated <b>reading</b>.</i>	Verb	Read	Verb				-ing
22.	<i>Always <b>circling</b></i>	Adj	Circle	Adj				-ing
23.	<i>Gotten so much as a <b>speeding</b> ticket.</i>	Noun	Speed	Noun				-ing
24.	<i>[birds <b>chirping</b>]</i>	Verb	Chirp	Verb				-ing
25.	<i>[instrumental music <b>intensifies</b>]</i>	Verb	Intense	Verb				-ies
26.	<i>But today, we're <b>talking</b> about the five themes of geography;</i>	Verb	Talk	Verb				-ing
27.	<i>I've <b>texted</b> him for the past couple days,</i>	Noun	Text	Noun				-ed
28.	<i>- He came back and said he went <b>camping</b>.</i>	Noun	Camp	Noun				-ing
29.	<i>I've been <b>texting</b>. I've been calling.</i>	Noun	Text	Noun				-ing
30.	<i>In the '50s, a group of boys went <b>swimming</b> here,</i>	Verb	Swim	Verb				-ing
31.	<i>And they <b>disappear</b>.</i>	Verb	Appear	Verb			dis-	-ing
32.	<i>[Finch continues <b>removing</b> clothes]</i>	Verb	Remove	Verb				-ing
33.	<i>[both <b>singing</b>]</i>	Verb	Sing	Verb				-ing

34.	[students gasping, exclaiming]	Noun	Student	Noun				-s
35.	[students gasping, exclaiming]	Verb	Gasp	Verb				-ing
36.	Gets <b>burned</b> out.	Verb	Burn	Verb				-ed
37.	So being here with everyone is not <b>intimidating</b> at all.	Verb	Intimidate	Verb				-ing
38.	[Finch] And this usually <b>works</b> .	Verb	Work	Verb				-s
39.	-[Violet] I'm <b>trying</b> to help you.	Verb	Try	Verb				-ing
40.	[exhales slowly]	Verb	Exhale	Verb				-s
41.	[panicked breathing]	Noun	Breath	Noun				-ing
42.	[thunder rumbling]	Noun	Rumble	Noun				-ing
43.	[Violet] I used to be <b>worried</b> about everything.	Verb	Worry	Verb				-ied
44.	But in <b>learning</b> all of that,	Verb	Learn	Verb				-ing
45.	I missed that he was <b>teaching</b> me all along	Verb	Teach	Verb				-ing
46.	[breathes shakily]	Noun	Breath	Noun				-es
47.	Finch was a <b>dreamer</b> .	Noun	Dream	Noun				-er
48.	[Water flowing]	Verb	Flow	Verb				-ing
49.	[Breathing heavily]	Adv	Heavy	Adj			-ily	
50.	[Violet] What are you <b>doing</b> ?	Verb	Do	Verb				-ing
51.	[Breathing shakily]	Adv	Shake	Verb			-ily	
52.	[Indistinct chattering]	Verb	Chatter	Verb				-ing
53.	I was <b>thinking</b> about having a party or something.	Verb	Think	Verb				-ing
54.	[Boy] do you mean <b>physically</b> ?	Adv	Physical	Adj			-ly	
55.	Are you <b>feeling</b> overwhelmed by anything?	Noun	Feel	Verb				-ing
56.	I need you to take these <b>meeting</b> seriously.	Noun	Meet	Verb			-ing	
57.	I need you to take these <b>meetings</b> seriously.	Adv	Serious	Adj			-ly	
58.	I just wanna clarify real <b>quickly</b> .	Adv	Quick	Adj			-ly	
59.	I mean, you <b>agreed</b> to these terms, these weekly counseling sessions.	Verb	Agree	Verb				-ed
60.	I mean, you agreed to	Adj	Week	Noun			-ly	

	<i>these terms, these weekly counseling sessions</i>							
61.	<i>And i am loving pottery.</i>	Adj	Love	Adj				-ing
62.	<i>Yo, do you think it'd be weird if i named my kid after a famous person?</i>	Verb	Name	Noun		-d		
63.	<i>[giggling]</i>	Verb	Giggle	Verb				-ing
64.	<i>[boy] Definitely weird.</i>	Adv	Definite	Adj		-ly		
65.	<i>[woman] Your guidance counselor called.</i>	Verb	Call	Verb				-ed
66.	<i>Did you do something i should be worried about?</i>	Verb	Worry	Verb				-ed
67.	<i>I'm genuinely offended by that supposition.</i>	Adj	Offend	Verb		-ed		
68.	<i>[footsteps approaching]</i>	Verb	Approach	Verb				-ing
69.	<i>[chalk scratching on chalkboard]</i>	Verb	Scratch	Verb				-ing
70.	<i>[teacher] As I was saying,</i>	Verb	Say	Verb				-ing
71.	<i>[groaning, laughter]</i>	Verb	Groan	Verb				-ing
72.	<i>[groaning, laughter]</i>	Noun	Laugh	Verb		-er		
73.	<i>[water pouring out]</i>	Verb	Pour	Verb				-ing
74.	<i>I think I'm gonna leave pretty soon, actually.</i>	Adv	Actual	Adj		-ly		
75.	<i>So, you moved here from California.</i>	Verb	Move	Verb				-ed
76.	<i>You're making a big deal out of nothing.</i>	Verb	Make	Verb				-ing
77.	<i>For the wandering project.</i>	Noun	Wander	Verb				-ing
78.	<i>They like putting you in a box</i>	Verb	Put	Verb				-ing
79.	<i>People don't like messy</i>	Adj	Mess	Noun		-y		
80.	<i>He feels pretty strongly about participation</i>	Adv	Strong	Adj		-ly		
81.	<b>Undiscovered</b>	Adj	Discover	Verb	un-	-ed		
82.	<b>Untouched</b>	Adj	Touch	Verb			un-	-ed
83.	<i>[both laugh loudly]</i>	Adv	Loud	Adj		-ly		
84.	<i>[violet] "Why are</i>	Adj	Interest	Noun		-ing		

	women so much more <b>interesting</b> to men						
85.	Always <i>buzzing, humming, <b>soaring</b>, roaring, diving and then buried in mud</i>	Verb	Soar	Verb			-ing
86.	Always <i>buzzing, humming, <b>soaring</b>, roaring, diving and then buried in mud..</i>	Verb	Roar	Verb			-ing
87.	Always <i>buzzing, humming, <b>soaring</b>, roaring, <b>diving</b> and then buried in mud.</i>	Noun	Dive	Verb			-ing
88.	[Violet] "if you of not tell the <b>truth</b> about yourself	Noun	True	Adj		-th	
89.	[ <i>mouth</i> ing <b>silently</b> ]	Adv	Silent	Adj		-ly	
90.	He said, "we do not remember <b>days</b> , we remember moments."	Noun	Day	Noun			-s
91.	Like it was <b>supposed</b> to fix something.	Verb	Suppose	Verb			-ed
92.	You know that he's, like, kinda <b>dangerous</b>	Adj	Danger	Noun		-ous	
93.	That is a fair <b>observation</b> .	Noun	Observe	Verb		-tion	
94.	That is <b>extremely</b> safe, insured.	Adv	Extreme	Adj		-ly	
95.	With an <b>experienced</b> driver who hasn't gotten so much as a spreading ticket.	Adj	Experience	Noun		-d	
96.	Then we were <b>sliding</b>	Verb	Slide	Verb			-ing
97.	And Eleanor <b>screaming</b> ,	Verb	Scream	Verb			-ing
98.	[ <i>whirring</i> , metal <b>clattering</b> ]	Verb	Clatter	Verb			-ing
99.	That was <b>amazing</b> .	Adj	Amaze	Verb		-ing	
100.	At full <b>brightness</b> .	Noun	Bright	Adj		-ness	
101.	Before we get started we are <b>nearing</b> D-Day, people	Verb	Near	Adj		-ing	
102.	<b>Covered</b> in spots.	Adj	Cover	Noun/verb			-ed
103.	<b>Honestly?</b> I'm just trying to distract her.	Adv	Honest	Adj		-ly	
104.	Into <b>spending</b> as much time with me.	Verb	Spend	Verb			-ing
105.	[Violet's mom] look who <b>stopped</b> by.	Verb	Stop	Verb			-ed
106.	[Finch] It's <b>supposedly</b> bottomless.	Adv	Suppose	Verb		-ed -ly	

107.	[Finch] It's supposedly <b>bottomless</b> .	Adj	Bottom	Noun		-less		
108.	It'll be <b>freezing</b> .	Adj	Freeze	Verb				-ing
109.	So, Kate's <b>basically</b> all i have.	Adv	Basic	Adj		-ly		
110.	[girl 2] What the hell? He almost <b>killed</b> him.	Verb	Kill	Verb				-ed
111.	I've <b>tried</b> to kill myself twice.	Verb	Try	Verb				-ed
112.	[footsteps <b>receding</b> ]	Verb	Recede	Verb				-ing
113.	[you <b>scared</b> me]	Adj	Scare	Noun		-d		
114.	I was <b>confused</b>	Adj	Confuse	Verb		- d		
115.	[exhales <b>slowly</b> ]	Adv	Slow	Adj		-ly		
116.	[ <b>strained</b> sobbing]	Adj	Strain	Verb		-ed		
117.	Who will be <b>incredibly</b> missed because he has been so dearly loved.	Adv	Incredibly	Adj		-ly		
118.	[ <b>mournful</b> instrumental music playing]	Adj	Mourn	Verb		-ful		
119.	[Violet] travelers, <b>prayer</b> , chapel.	Noun	Pray	Verb		-er		
120.	Were actually <b>meaningless</b>	Adj	Meaning	Noun		-less		
121.	In the most <b>unexpected</b> of places.	Adj	Expect	Verb	un-	-ed		

In the table above, there are 82 data on inflectional affixes consisting of 2 data suffix -s (plural), 5 data suffix -s (3rd person singular present), 3 data suffix -er (comparative), 49 data suffix -ing (progressive), 14 data suffix -ed (past tense), 2 data suffix -est (superlative), 1 data suffix -st (superlative), 1 data suffix -able, 1 data suffix -ies (3rd person singular present), 1 data suffix -died (past tense), 2 data prefix un- (opposite of), and 1 data prefix dis- (opposite of). It was explained that inflectional morphemes cannot change the form of a word class. Examples of the data contained in the table are :

- Plural (-s) :
  - Students (noun)
  - Days (noun)
- 3rd person singular present (-s):
  - Continues (verb)
  - Hackles (verb)
  - Sights (verb)
  - Works (verb)
  - Exhales (verb)
- 3rd person singular present (-ies) :
  - Intensifies (verb)
    - Comparative (-er) :
      - Higher (adjective)
      - Longer (adjective)
      - Dreamer (adjective)
- Progressive (-ing) :

- Going (verb) - Trying (verb) - Soaring (verb)
- Counselling (verb) - Breathing (adjective) - Roaring (verb)
- Leaving (verb) - Rumbling (noun) - Diving (verb)
- Taking (verb) - Learning (verb)
- Sliding (verb)
- Running (verb) - Teaching (verb) - Screaming (verb)
- Vibrating (verb) - Flowing (verb) - Clattering (verb)
- Getting (verb) - Doing (verb) - Spending (verb)
- Mouthing (noun) - Chattering (verb) - Freezing (verb)
- Reading (verb) - Thinking (verb) - Receding (verb)
- Circling (adjective) - Feeling (verb)
- Speeding (noun) - Loving (adjective)
- Chirping (verb) - Giggling (verb)
- Talking (verb) - Approaching (verb)
- Camping (noun) - Scratching (verb)
- Texting (noun) - Saying (verb)
- Swimming (verb) - Groaning (verb)
- Removing (verb) - Pouring (verb)
- Singing (verb) - Making (verb)
- Gasping (verb) - wandering (verb)
- Intimidating (verb) - Putting (verb)
- Past tense (-ed) :
  - Missed (verb) -Moved (verb)
  - Encompassed (verb) -Untouched (verb)
  - Texted (noun) -Supposed (verb)
  - Burned (verb) -Covered (noun)
  - Agreed (verb) -Stopped (verb)
  - Called (verb) -Killed (verb)
  - Worried (verb) -Tried (verb)
- Superlative (-est) :
  - Smallest (adjective)
  - Highest (adjective)
  - Superlative (-st) :
    - Lamest (adjective)
    - (-able) :
      - Uncountable (verb)
    - Past tense (-ied) :
      - Worried (verb)
    - Opposite of (un-) :
      - Uncountable (verb)
      - Untouched (verb)
      - Opposite of (dis-) :
        - Disappear (verb)

And on the derivational affixes, there are found 40 data, consisting of 1 data suffix (-ous), 1 data suffix (-th), 1 data suffix (-y), 1 data suffix (-tion), 1 data suffix (-ful), 1 data suffix (-ness), 2 data suffix (-er), 2 data suffix (-ily), 2 data suffix (-less), 4 data suffix (-d), 4 data suffix (-ing), 5 data suffix (-ed), and 15 data suffix(-ly). It was explained that the types of morphemes that can change word classes are derivational affixes. In the data on the table there is a prefix (-un), but the prefix -un is not included in the derivational affixes because it does not change the word class.

The ones found are adverb to adjective 14 data, adverb to verb 3 data, noun to verb 4 data, adjective to noun 8 data, the verb to noun 1 data, adjective to verb 7 data, noun to adjective 2 data, and verb to adjective 1 data. The data can be explained below:

- Adverbials to Adjectives, for example, such as heavy -> heavily, heavy is an adverbial, when it is given the suffix -ly, the word class changes into an adjective. Other words found on the data are:

- Emotional ->emotionally
- Physical -> physically
- Serious -> seriously
- Quick -> quickly
- Definite -> definitely
- Actual -> actually
- Strong -> strongly
- Silent -> silently
- Extreme -> extremely
- Honest -> honestly
- Basic -> basically
- Slow -> slowly
- Incredible -> incredibly.

- Adjectives to nouns, for example, the word scared comes from the word scare which is an adjective, when it is given the -d suffix, the word class changes into a noun. Other words found on the data:

- Week -> weekly
- Bottom -> bottomless
- Mess -> messy
- Interest -> interesting
- Danger -> dangerous
- Experience -> experienced
- Meaning -> meaningless.

- Adjectives to verbs, for example, the word offend -> offended, the word offend is an adjective when it is given the suffix -ed, the word class changes into a verb.

Other words found on the data:

- Discover -> undiscovered
- Loud -> loudly
- Amaze -> amazing
- Confuse -> confused
- Strain -> strained
- Expect -> unexpected.

- Nouns to verbs, for example, the word meet -> meeting, the word meet is a noun when it is given the suffix (-ing), the word class changes into a verb. Other words found on the data:

- Laugh -> laughter
- Observe -> observation
- Pray -> prayer.

- Adverbs to verbs, for example, the word shake -> shakily, the word shake is an adverb when it is given the suffix (-ly), the word class changes into a verb. Another word found is supposed -> supposedly.

- Nouns to adjectives, for example, the word bright -> brightness, the word bright is a noun, when it is given the suffix (-ness), the word class changes into an adjective. Another word found is true -> truth.

- Verbs to nouns. The word found is the name -> named which is affixed (-d).

- Verbs to adjectives. The word found is near -> nearing which has the suffix (-ing).

## CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the data found in the movie and displayed on the table above are 122 data comprising 82 (67,2%) data of inflectional affixes and 40 (32.8%) data of derivational affixes. The types of affixes found in the movie are prefixes and suffixes. The type of morpheme that can change the word class is derivational and found in the film are adverb to an adjective (14 data), adverb to verb (3 data), noun to verb (4 data), adjective to the noun (8 data), the verb to the noun (1 data), adjective to verb (7 data), noun to an adjective (2 data), and verb to an adjective (1 data). The types of inflectional found in this film are plural (s) 2 data, 3rd person singular present (-s) 5 data, 3rd person singular present (-ies) 1 data, Comparative (-er) 3 data, Progressive (-ing) 19 data, Past tense (-ed) 14 data, Superlative (-est) 2 data, Superlative (-st) 1 data, (-able) 1 data, Past tense (-ied) 1 data, Opposite of (un -) 2 data, and Opposite of (dis-) 1 data. And many verbs are found in inflectional morphemes in this film.

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