

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discussed the introduction of the research. It consists of six parts namely Research background, research question, research objectives, Research scope, and research significance.

1.1 Research Background

According to Ibrahim (2023) and Nova (2022)., the inclusion of technology in education has transformed the educational system into a new learning phase by breaking the walls of traditional teaching methods. It plays an important role in facilitating the teaching/learning process. In the digital era, English educators are required to improve the quality of learning instruction by integrating technology into the learning process. The technology for podcasts is widely accessible, simple to use, and reasonably priced, making it a more appealing choice for offering students more flexible learning tools. The way people learn English is changing because of podcasts. Its emergence appears to offer a wealth of resources for use in an EFL context. Additionally, some podcasts are specifically designed to teach English as a second language, providing learners with structured lessons and exercises to improve their grammar, syntax, and communication skills. Therefore, podcasts are a valuable resource for language learners who want to improve their English proficiency in an attractive and accessible way.

YouTube is a place that provides a space for individuals to express themselves, build communities, and share information that materializes in videos that can be uploaded every day. Many people already have their own channel or video channel name with a variety of video content, one of which is the Level Up English podcast. The Level Up English Podcast covers a variety of topics related to learning British English, including grammar, pronunciation, vocabulary, writing, and more. The podcast also answers listeners' questions about learning and helps them achieve their goals in British English. In addition, once a month, Michael talks to a teacher or expert on topics related to language. Some specific topics covered in the podcast include British culture, teaching, meditation, mindfulness, language learning through stories, and the importance of sleep. The podcast can be listened

to on Apple Podcasts, Spotify, or YouTube, and there is also a video version available on YouTube. Listeners can also access podcast transcripts, join live lessons and courses, and practice talking with other learners and professional teachers by becoming a member of Level Up English. One of the playlists in this channel entitled "The History of English with Kevin Stroud" which is used as an object of research, especially in the form of derivational affixes.

According to Maharani (2022) and Yulfi (2021), Morphology is the study of the form of words and the structure in language, including the formation of compounds, inflection, and derivation. Morphology is the study of word formation, it means the way forms of words are varied depending on how they're used in sentences and the ways new words are coined in the language of the word. Morphology is defined as the branch of linguistics that deals with word forms, their internal structure, components of grammar that include word formation, and how words are formed. It examines the composition of words and their constituent pieces, including stems, root words, prefixes, and suffixes. A morpheme can be a root (word root) or affix (affix, whether it's a prefix or affix that comes before the root [prefix], middle suffix [infix], or suffix after [suffix]).

According to Windiatmika (2023) and Katamba (2005), Derivational affixes are the morphological process when the bound morpheme is attached to the base of the word and it can change the meaning and grammatical of the words. Affixes can be attached before or after the base. For instance, using the root *polite* as our base, we can form the new lexical items by adding *-ness* to give *polite-ness* ('the property of being polite') or *-ly* to give *polite-ly* ('in a polite manner'). An affix that is appended after the base (e.g. *-ness* and *-ly*) is called a SUFFIX while an affix that goes before the base, as *im-* does in *im-polite*, is called a PREFIX. In some languages, affixes are not just placed before or after the base. Some are inserted inside it. Such affixes are called INFIXES.

According to Katamba (2005), typically inflection contributes a morpheme that is required in order to ensure that the word has a form that is appropriate for the grammatical context in which it is used. The researchers concluded that inflectional morphemes are bound morphemes that alter a sentence's meaning

without altering the word classes. An example of an adjective is "unkind." Its adjective "kind" is also its root. It indicates that, while having different meanings, the words "kind" and "unkind" remain unchanged since they both belong to the same category of speech—adjectives.

From some previous studies as like the research by Khaerunisa (2021), The research finding of the last result showed that the total data of prefixes is 16 data, it consists of prefix ac-, re-, im-, pre- (1), in- (2), a- (2), un- (3). Meanwhile, the total data of suffixes is 47 data, they consist of suffixes -ion (3), -ful (3), -ice (1), -ly (10), -ity (3), -ment (5), -edition (1), -action (2), -ize (2), -y (3), -able (3), -al (1), -ial (1), -table (1), -hood (1), -ance (1), -ic (1), -ive (1), -ness (1). Moreover, there are two types of derivational affixes used in the video of Barack Obama's speech about education in 2016, they are class-changing derivational and class-maintaining derivational. The researcher hopes that the students are suggested to learn the use of derivational affixes. By learning the affixes, the students can improve their knowledge of new vocabulary. By knowing the roots, the readers can build the word by themselves.

Similar research was conducted by. Maulida (2023), through this research, 71 data points were obtained in the form of 5 prefixes and 66 suffixes with 11 types of word class changes. The suffixes -ing and -ed are the most common in the video playlist, with adjective to adjective as the most common word class found. The use of these derivational affixes contributes to word renewal as well as expanding word class changes.

Similar research was conducted by Harahap (2021) Researches Derivational Affixes in Youtube Video Vsauce. Using Fromkin's theory to find out the process of derivational affixes in 20 YouTube videos of the Vsauce channel with a qualitative method. The results show that 7 types of derivational affixes change grammaticality, including; noun to verb prefix in-. Noun to adjective suffix -ous, -ic, and -ful. Verb to noun suffix -er, -ion, and -ance. Adjective to noun suffix -ity, -ness. Verb to adjectives suffix -able, -ive. Adjective to verb suffix and prefix -ize and -ive. The most widely used derivative affix is adjective to adverb with the use of suffix -ly, reaching a percentage of 42.3% or 69 occurrences. The use of the

suffix -ly in word formation has an important meaning, which is to clarify the expression and explanation of the topic or condition being discussed by the speaker so that it is easily understood by the audience.

From some previous studies as like the research by Rahmadani H. W. (2022), This research is aimed to describe the process of derivational and inflectional affixes in the song lyrics on the Playlist Today's Top Hits Spotify and to analyze the most dominant and productive types of derivational and inflectional affixes on the playlist. The result of this study shows 268 words consist of derivational and inflectional affixes. Derivational affixes contain 59 words, with the process: Verb to Noun, Adjective to Noun, Adjective to Adverb, Verb to Adjective, Noun to Adjective, Noun to Verb, Verb to Verb, Adjective to Adjective, and Noun to Noun. Inflectional affixes consist of 209 words, with the process: -s or -es plural, -ing (progressive), -s third singular person, -ed past tense, -er (comparative), -est (superlative), -en (past participle), and 's (possessive). The most dominant and productive types of derivational and inflectional affixes are derivational suffixes and inflectional suffixes. Comparing the affixation process derivationally and inflectionally, the inflectional affix process is the most productive in the process of affixation.

This research aims to describe the process of derivational and inflectional affixes in "The History of English with Kevin Stroud" the level English podcast 229 and analyzes the most dominant and productive types of derivational and inflectional affixes on the podcast. In reality, we can study examples of derivational and inflectional affixes in other forms of media. For instance, dialogue texts, movies, and books. However, I decided to utilize the editorial from the level English podcast as my case study because it is simple to locate and contains fewer grammatical errors. This paper used YouTube video in one of the applications for which data source to use. The results of this study expect to enrich the repertoire of knowledge and increase understanding for the reader such as teachers, students, and researchers of the importance of derivational and inflectional affixes. This qualitative research, as the research approach that it is, could help much in finding

out the meaning of derivational and inflectional affixes and the functions of each derivational and inflectional affixes

1.2 Research Questions

To address the issue of derivational and inflectional affixes used in the history of English with Kevin Stroud YouTube video, this research proposes the problems as follow:

- 1) What are the kinds of derivational and inflectional affixes used in The History of English with Kevin Stroud YouTube video?

1.3 Research Objectives

About the research statements mentioned above, the general objective of this study is derivational and inflectional affixes Specifically, it aim:

- 1) To identify the kinds of derivational and inflectional affixes used in The History of English with Kevin Stroud YouTube video

1.4 Research scope

In analyzing the derivational and inflectional affixes found in the history of English with Kevin Stroud YouTube video, the researcher did some steps: Observing the data available in the datasheet; classifying the data from the speech video based on derivational and inflectional affixes; rechecking, and make sure all the data were organized; describing and discussing the types of derivational and inflectional affixes; drawing a conclusion as the result of the research.

1.5 Research Significance

The researcher hopes that this research will give useful information to the readers. The significance of the research can be seen as follows:

- 1) Theoretically

This research helps in learning and affixes, especially the derivational and inflectional affixes that change the class of root or base in the part of speech. This research can be implicated in the teaching and learning process of morphology.

- 2) Practically

The result of this study is expected to provide precious contributions to readers, university students, and future researchers. For the readers, this research can be implicated in the teaching and learning process of morphology and could

understand Derivational and inflectional Affixes. For the university students, this studies hopefully can be used to observe both the derivational and inflectional affixes not only from their handbook but also from YouTube podcasts. For future researchers, the result of this research is expected to be previous research for those who Are interested in doing studies.