PREFIXES FOUND ON SELECTED BARACK OBAMA'S INSTAGRAM CAPTION: MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY

Ida Bagus Made Sadu Gunawan¹, Ida Bagus Gde Nova Winarta², Ni Ketut Riska Dewi Prawita³

^{1),3)} Universitas Hindu Indonesia Denpasar
²⁾ Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar
<u>sadugunawan69@unhi.ac.id</u>

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to interpret and describe the prefix type from Barack Obama's Instagram caption. It is because Barack Obama have good personal in the public, such as he is win the Nobel Peace Prize and third to win a Nobel Prize while in office. The name Barack means "one who is blessed" in Swahili. Barack Obama is the first African-American to be president of the Harvard Law Review. In English Morphology, there is Prefix and Suffix. But, in this study only discuss about prefix that was used by Barack Obama in Instagram Caption. Prefix in morphology is one of affixes, generally prefix is indicated as inflectional morphemes. The writer uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the types of the prefix by using theory from Lieber (2009). The data found was analyzed by using tree diagram. Based on the analysis the writer found some prefix, such as: re-, un-, in-, dis-, and auto-.

Keywords: morphology, prefix, Instagram caption.

INTRODUCTION

Language serves as a universal medium which individuals routinely convey ideas and present arguments to others in their daily lives. The human experience in society is naturally need connection with other people. If understand and can use language effectively, people can engage and communicate with one another. In accordance with Chomsky's perspective, language is an inherent aspect of human cognition, firmly rooted in the human brain and an integral component of our species, biological inheritance (Chomsky, 2002:1).

In education field, language assumes a paramount role, or the vital tool for communication by allowing humans to articulate thoughts, which may manifest as narratives or written expressions. The study of language is commonly referred to as linguistics. Linguistics studies about language from its phonetic aspects to morphemes, words, phrases, clauses and sentences. Hence, linguistics as a field of study that are subdivided into several branches, including Phonology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, and Morphology. (Matthews, 1974:3) states that, morphology is a simply terms for branch of linguistics that is concerned with the forms of words in different uses and constructions. One of the most essential things that people must understand is the meaning of words.

Morphology is the examination of how words are structured internally (Katamba, 1993: 5). Morphology is also defined as the study of the word and their structure (Bauer, 2003: 3). It is also can be said a morpheme is the smallest meaningful element required to construct a word (Lieber 2009: 32). A morpheme represents the tiniest units of meaning within a language. Morphemes are classified into two types: free morphemes and bound morphemes. The morphemes that may stand alone or appear freely as a word are known as free morphemes. For example, drinking, playing, writing, and so forth. A root is made up of free morphemes. Unlike free morphemes, bound morphemes cannot be used as a stand-alone word. Affix is a bound morpheme. An affix requires other morphemes to produce or provide meaning. Affix can have significance when combined with other morphemes such as stem, base, and root.

In addition, morphology is the branch of linguistics that identifies the basic units of language as grammatical units (Verhaar 1996: 97). Words stored as a single cognitive unit do not produce morpheme after morpheme. Morpheme itself consists of two forms, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. In morphology, morphemes are an important and crucial

part. According to Yule (2006:63), morphemes can be defined as the smallest meaningful or grammatically functional unit. Morphemes are classified into two types: free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are those that can stand alone as single words, while bound morphemes are forms that cannot stand alone and must be connected to another form (Yule, 2006:63). Free morphemes stand alone as words, for example "man", which cannot be added -er, -un, -ly and so on. And the second is bound morpheme, which is a grammatical unit that never stand-alone but is always attached to another, for example the word solve, which can be added prefix re-, so that the word becomes "resolve". Bound morphemes in another name are affixes.

McCarthy (2006) stated that affixation is a process of bound morphemes attached or joined before, after or in a base, meaning a simple structure as in "happy", the base where – un is attached to produce "unhappy", or complex structures (as in happy, the basis on which "unhappiness" is attached to produce, unhappiness. Affixes are classified into prefixes, infixes, and suffixes but generally there is no infix in English. The writers want to discuss about affixation more specifically in prefixes found on Instagram Caption.

Recently, it is very easy to get information from various sources, one of which is social media, where each individual can share or disseminate information about public figures or personal life, one of the social media used is Instagram. Instagram is a place to, manage your photos, apply filters, and upload images with captions to describe or share the story about the photos and share with friends.

The writers use Barack Obama's Instagram caption for the data source, because Barack Obama have good personal in the public, such as he is win the Nobel Peace Prize and third to win a Nobel Prize while in office. The name Barack means "one who is blessed" in Swahili. Barack Obama is the first African-American to be president of the Harvard Law Review. Barack Obama is nominated and won two Grammy Awards. Two-time "Grammy Awards" Winner, "Grammy Awards" is known as an annual award for professional singers and musicians. However, the special awards for arts and culture were also given to politicians.

This study analyzed about what the prefix used in the selected Instagram captions' Barack Obama. In this research we used the qualitative method by using the data (caption) that we get on post Instagram Barack Obama. The focus of this study is to give a brief explanation about prefix.

RESEARCH METHOD

The source of the data in this article was taken from Barack Obama's Instagram caption. This caption was chosen because as we know that Barack Obama is important person in USA and his caption contains many prefixes which later became the data source of this research. The researcher reading all of the caption from Barack Obama's Instagram, after that choose some of the words, then classifying the words based on Prefix. This study used descriptive qualitative method to analyse the types of prefix by using theory Lieber (2009). The researcher used formal and informal method to present the result of the study. Formal method is a method of present the result of the analysis by table. Informal method is a method of delivering the presentation to give clear explanation of this research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part of the study, the result and the discussion would be explained in detail. The first one would be the result of the study, then followed by discussion section. In discussion, the data would be analyzed in detail.

Result

After classifying all of the data, there were 5 type of prefix from 14 data that researcher use found in Barack Obama post Instagram captions. The researcher used table to display the data of prefix that were found from the data source. The data found can be show in table below,

Table 1. Percentages of Data

No	Prefix	Quantity	Percentages
1.	re-	4	28,6%
2.	un-	3	21,42%
3.	in-	4	28,6%
5.	dis-	2	14,28%
6.	auto-	1	7,14%
TOTAL		14	100%

Table 2. Word Class type

No	Prefixes	Word class	Root	Word class
1	re-affirm	Verb	affirm	Verb
2	re-solve	Verb	solve	Verb
3	re-build	Verb	build	Verb
4	re-birth	Noun	Birth	Noun
5	un-like	Prepositions	like	Adjective
6	un-matched	Adjective	Matched	Adjective
7	un-imaginable	Adjective	Imaginable	Adjective
8	in-credible	Adjective	credible	Adjective
9	in-equality	Noun	Equality	Noun
10	in-possible	Adjective	Possible	Adjective
11	in-perfections	Noun	Perfections	Noun
12	dis-courage	Adjective	courage	Adjective
13	dis-advantages	Adjective	Advantages	Adjective
14	auto-biography	Noun	biography	Noun

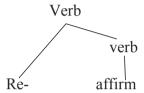
Discussion

Data found in the Barack Obama's Instagram caption, would be analyzed as follows:

Data 1

Today we honor the nearly 3,000 men, women, and children who died on September 11, 2001, and even more who lost their lives in service to our country in the two decades since. We **reaffirm** our commitment to keep a sacred trust with their families — including the children who lost parents, and who have demonstrated such extraordinary resilience. But this anniversary is also about reflecting on what we've learned in the 20 years since that awful morning.

The analysis as below:



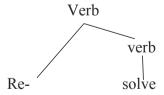
The words **Reaffirm** from the sentence "We reaffirm our commitment to keep a sacred trust with their families". Reaffirm is part of word class Verb. It come from root affirm which is classified into word class Verb, affirm also means Assert.

It is added with prefix re- which has a function where this word is usually attached to a verb and it will mean sequentially. It could be concluded that prefix re- has a role of inflectional affix. Prefix re- in this pocess did not change the meaning and also the class category.

Data 2.

Tim visited Buchenwald shortly after it was liberated, witnessing the horrors of the Holocaust. That experience, along with the racial discrimination he faced in the Army, deepened his **resolve** to fight for social justice. And after returning home to Chicago, he became a fierce advocate for change through education and mutual understanding.

The analysis as follows:



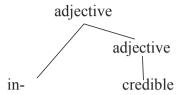
The word **Resolve** from the sentences "he faced in the Army, deepened his resolve fight for social justice" come from root solve which is classified into word class of Verb. Solve means break.

It is added by prefix re- that usually the prefix "re-" in certainverbs so that they stick together. It could be concluded that prefix re- has a role of inflectional affix. Prefix re- in this pocess did not change the meaning and also the class category.

Data 3.

Today, Michelle and I send our thoughts to Tim's wife Zenobia, and everyone wholoved and admired this truly **incredible** man.

The analysis as below:



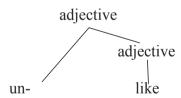
The word **Incredible** from the *sentences* "and everyone who loved and admired this truly **incredible** man" it come from root credible which is classified into word class Adjective. **Credible** means reasonable.

It word is added by preffix in- which has the function of changing the meaning from reasonable to amazing. It could be concluded that prefix in- has a role of inflectional affix. Prefix in- in this pocess did not change the meaning and also the class category. Prefix in-here has meaning not (negative).

Data 4.

When Cicely Tyson was born, doctors predicted she wouldn't make it three months because of a murmur in her heart. What they didn't know, what they couldn't know, was that Cicely had a heart **unlike** any other—the kind that would not only beat for 96more years but leave a mark on the world that few could match.

The analysis as follows:



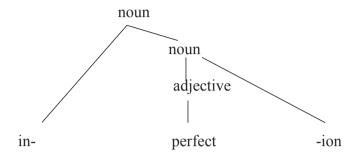
The word **unlike** from the sentences it come from root Like which is classified into word class Adjective. Like means similar.

It word is added by prefix un- which has the function of changing the meaning from similar to unequal. It could be concluded that prefix un- has a role of inflectional affix. Prefix un- in this pocess did not change the meaning and also the class category. Prefix un- in this morphological process has meaning not (negative).

Data 5.

But she took pride in knowingthat whenever her face was on camera, she would be playing a character who was a human being—flawed but resilient; perfect not despite but because of their **imperfection**

The analysis as follows:



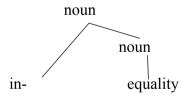
The words **Imperfection** from the sentences "perfect not despite but because of their **imperfection**" it come from root Perfect which is classified into word class of Noun and it is added by suffix —ion. Perfect means absolute.

The word Perfection is added by prefix in- which has the function of changing the meaning from absolute to not perfect. It could be concluded that prefix in- has a role of inflectional affix. Prefix in- in this pocess did not change the meaning and also the class category.

Data 6.

....one of our <u>@ObamaFoundation</u> African Leaders. As we confront division, discrimination, **inequality** in our own time—challengestoo big for one person and too complex for one simple solution.....

The analysis:



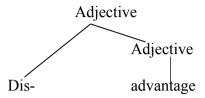
The word **inequality** from the sentences "As we confront division, discrimination, **inequality** in our own time—challenges too big for one person. . ." it comes from rootequality which is classified into word class noun positive, by adding prefix in- become **inequality** the word class not change, but the meaning of the word become noun in negative.

It could be concluded that prefix in- has a role of inflectional affix. Prefix in- in this pocess did not change the meaning and also the class category.

Data 7.

Today, we welcome the next 20 civic leaders as <u>@ObamaFoundation</u> Fellows. Inevery region of the world, these folks are already leading the way—instilling hope in **disadvantage**.

The analysis:

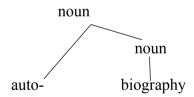


The word **disavantage** here comes from root advantage, which is classified into word class Adjective. Advantage means benefit. It could be concluded that prefix dis- has a role of inflectional affix. Prefix dis- in this pocess did not change the meaning and also the class category.

Data 8.

Across all of her performances, in legendary productions ranging from "Sounder" to "The Trip to Bountiful" to "The **Autobiography** of Miss Jane Pittman, "she helped us see the dignity within all who made up our miraculous—and, yes, messy—American family.

The analysis below:



The word **Autobiography** from the sentences "*The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman*," it come from root **biography** which is classified into word class of Noun itis means life story and it is added by prefix **auto-**, when added by prefix the word class of that word did not change. It could be concluded that prefix auto- has a role of inflectional affix. Prefix auto- in this pocess did not change the meaning and also the class category.

CONCLUSION

As shown in analysis above, found 14 data of prefix in On Selected Barack Obama's Instagram Caption, which is consist of 6 types of prefix there are 4 data show the prefixRe-(28,6%), which is has function when attached to a verb and it will mean sequentially, and the researcher found 3 data show the prefix Un- (21,42%), the researcher found 4 data show the prefix In-(28,6%), and prefix Dis- (14,28%) and the last is prefix Auto- (7,14%)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bauer, L. 1983. English Word Formation. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Carter, R., & McCarthy, M. 2006. Cambridge grammar of English: a comprehensive guide; spoken and written English grammar and usage. Ernst Klett Sprachen.
- Carstairs-McCarthy, A. 2002. An Introduction to English Morphology words and their structure. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd.
- Chomsky, N. 2002. On nature and language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lieber, R. 2009. Introducing Morphology (Cambridge Introductions to Language and Linguistics) (1st ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Matthews, P. 1974. Morphology. New York: Cambridge University Press
- Obama, B. O. (n.d.). Barack Obama Instagram. Instagram. Retrieved December 27, 2021, from https://www.instagram.com/barackobama/
- Oxford Learner's Dictionaries | Find definitions, translations, and grammar explanations at Oxford Learner's Dictionaries. (n.d.). Oxford Dictionary. Retrieved December 2021, from
 - https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/
- Siboro, E., & Bram, B. 2020. Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's the Story of Rapunzel. ENGLISH FRANCA: AcademicJournal of English Language and Education, 4(1), 71-84.
- Verhaar, J.W.M. 1996. Asas-Asas Linguistik Umum. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.
- Yule, G. (2006). The Study of Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.