

**AN ANALYSIS OF INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN THE YOUTUBE CHANNEL
"A BETTER YOU" PODCAST'S MONOLOGUE**

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan inflectional morphemes dalam acara podcast monolog "a Better you" pada kanal youtube. Metode yang di gunakan pada penelitian ini ialah menggunakan metode kualitatif. Tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah untuk mengidentifikasi dan mencari akhiran (suffixes) dari inflectional morphemes. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, didapatkan bahwa ada 35 kata benda plural (jamak) berakhiran '-s', '-es' dengan prosentase 36% didominasi oleh inflectional morphem. Selanjutnya, kata kerja berakhiran '-ing' sebanyak 26%, kata kerja bentuk lampau berakhiran '-ed' di tunjukkan dengan prosentase sebanyak 10.3%, bentuk orang ketiga tunggal berakhiran '-s' sebanyak 0.9%, dan kata sifat komperative sebanyak 0.12% serta kata kerja superlative berakhiran '-est' dengan prosentase 0.33%.

Keywords: Bahasa, Inflectional Morpheme, Podcast.

Abstract

This study aims to determine the inflectional morphemes contained in the monologue podcast "a Better You" on the YouTube channel. The method used in this study is to analyze the monologue podcast and the analysis technique used is the qualitative method. The purpose of this study is to identify and find the suffixes in the inflectional morphemes. Based on the results of the study, it shows that there are 300 inflectional morphemes. There are 35 plural nouns "-s", "-es" with a percentage (36%) as the most dominant inflectional morphemes in this story. Furthermore, the present participle "-ing" (26.6%), the past tense verb "-ed" shows (10.3%), the third person singular "-s" with a percentage (0.9%), and which shows Comparative Adjective (0.12%), and the superlative adjective "-est" shows a percentage (0.33%).

Keywords: Languange, Inflectional Morphemes, Podcast.

Introduction

Language is a something dynamic, perpetually evolving and adjusting to the requirements of its speakers. According to Prof. Dr. H. Mudjia Rahardjo, 2015 "Language is a system of symbols or sound symbols that develop based on a rule agreed upon by its users. Every symbol of language has a meaning or concept. Because every sound symbol has or expresses a concept or meaning, it can be concluded that every language utterance has meaning."

Language is a system of symbols or sound symbols that not only functions as a medium of communication, but also has rules agreed upon by its users. Every symbol or symbol in language always contains a certain meaning or concept that can be understood

by people who use the language. Because each sound symbol expresses a concept or meaning, it can be said that every language statement produced by a speaker always has a meaning that can be accepted and interpreted in a certain context. Thus, language is not just a tool to disseminate information, but also a structured system that becomes a means to understand and convey ideas, emotions, and social values between individuals.

Language also has many branches of science, one of which is morphology which is part of linguistics as well as basic of language. Morphology is a branch of science that studies the internal composition of words. Morphological processes can typically be categorized into two types: derivational and inflectional.

Inflectional morphemes function as grammatical markers on a word in a sentence. These grammatical markers are like markers of whether a word is singular or plural, whether a word is in the past or present tense, and whether a word is comparative or possessive. (Seo, 2022) The important role that inflectional morphemes have is as grammatical markers attached to words in a sentence, which serve to convey important grammatical information that helps clarify the function and meaning of words in the context of the sentence; for example, they indicate whether a noun is singular or plural, indicate differences in number, whether a verb is in the past or present tense, mark temporal relationships, or whether the word is used in a comparative sense to indicate degree of comparison or in a possessive form to indicate ownership or association, all of which contribute to the coherence and understanding of the sentence as a whole.

In the modern era, with so many communication dynamics, spoken language has become a crucial element in human life. We talk, listen, tell stories, sing and even discuss endlessly. Spoken language does not only serve as a tool to convey information, but also as a medium to express emotions, share stories and strengthen relationships. If we take the time to reflect on how rich and diverse the forms of spoken discourse we use every day are, we will realize that each form has its own unique purpose and characteristics.

In everyday life, spoken discourse appears in many rich and varied forms. One of the most popular in the modern era is the podcast, where a person speaks live on a particular topic, inviting listeners to reflect or be inspired.

Podcasts, as a form of spoken discourse, present a rich space for linguistic research, particularly in analyzing how speakers use grammatical elements to convey meaning effectively. According to Admin, 2024 podcasts can also overcome limitations of experience, for example, podcast media can be created by almost anyone who wants to express an opinion, ask and answer questions, or share positive and useful information. In podcast monologues, speakers often switch between informal conversational styles and structured delivery, making them ideal for studying the functional distribution of inflectional morphemes.

The "A Better You" podcast monologue YouTube Channel offers an interesting opportunity for analysis. Its content, centered on self-improvement and personal development, is presented in a way that aims to captivate and inspire the audience while ensuring linguistic clarity and accuracy. Examining the inflectional morphemes in this monologue enables researchers to investigate how grammatical components enhance fluency, coherence, and persuasive communication.

Previous research has emphasized the significance of inflectional morphology in improving language comprehension and production. For example, (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2005) point out that "inflectional morphology plays a crucial role in maintaining the syntactic and semantic relationships within a sentence." Utilizing this framework in

podcast discourse aids in connecting theoretical linguistics with practical language application.

This study intends to investigate the types and roles of inflectional morphemes in the "A Better You" podcast monologue YouTube Channel. In doing so, it aims to shed light on the interaction between morphology and spoken communication, thereby contributing to the expanding body of research on linguistic structures within contemporary media environments.

Therefore, based on the description of the background above, the researcher introduces a study title "***An Analysis Of Inflectional Morphemes In 'A Better You' Podcast Monologue.***"

Research Methods

The use of inflectional morphemes in the podcast monologue "A Better You" is investigated in this study applying a qualitative research design. Because the objective of the research is to understand the linguistics that occurs in the monologue by identifying the meaning, context, and patterns in the use of inflectional morphemes, the researcher chose to use a qualitative method.

According to (Costigliola, 2019), qualitative research is a method for investigating and understanding ways individuals and organizations view things that are social or human in character. This method works well because it enables a thorough examination of the linguistic structure used in the audio monologue.

The goal of qualitative research, based on (Robert C. Bogdan & Sari Knopp Biklen, 1982), aims to fully understand the significance of the interactions and situations observed in the research material. In this case, the analysis will identify the elements and patterns of inflectional morpheme utilization that affect the podcast monologue's grammatical structure and meaning.

The researcher employed a podcast such as a monologue in the episode on "SELF LOVE" from the YouTube channel "A Better You" as a source of data for this study. To aid in morphological analysis, the data was determined according to the type of spoken speech that had been transcribed in order to identify linguistic patterns in written texts.

The following stages were followed in the data collection technique: To verify the accuracy of the transcript, the researcher listened to the podcast episode several times, provide an accurate transcription of the written content, the podcast's words were carefully transcribed. And the researcher examined the A Better You podcast's monologue transcript, identifying each word including inflectional morphemes.

In conducting the data analysis, the following steps were applied: Identifying in terms including inflectional morphemes to simplify data, classifying inflectional morphemes relative to their kind, such as past tense (ed) or plural (-s), determining each inflectional morpheme's significance and function in the context of monologue speech

Finding and Discussion

Based on the results of the research conducted, the researcher found several inflectional morphemes in the podcast monologue "A Better You". For more details, the description of the research results is presented below:

Table 1. Inflectional suffixes in the podcast monologue “A Better You”

Suffix	Mean	Words	Times
-s/-es	Noun Plural	Friends Minutes Thoughts Qualities Habits Traits Questions Boundaries Activities Emotions Things Situations Photos Flowers Rooms Cupcakes Goals	10 3 8 4 5 5 4 9 2 1 43 3 5 2 1 1 1
-ing	Present Participle	Healing Radiating Working Setting Journaling Choosing Moving Loving Watching Writing Listening Treating Giving Trying Feeling Focusing	11 3 11 4 5 2 3 4 6 5 4 3 7 8 1 3

-ed	Verb Past tense	Wanted Realized Talked Helped Recommended Changed Moved Loved Enjoyed Filled Started	9 1 3 1 4 1 2 3 2 3 2
-s	Third Person Singular	Makes Feels Helps Brings Allows Means	13 7 2 1 2 2
-er	Adjective Comparative	Better Higher Happier	30 2 4
-est	Adjective Superlative	Best Hardest	8 2
's	Noun Possessive	Friend's	9
			300

It is obvious from the preceding table that inflectional suffixes are constructed from up of seven different suffixes: -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -s, -er, -est, and -'s.

A noun turns plural when "-s" or "-es" are added to it. For examples in the words "Friends, Minutes, Thoughts, Qualities, Habits, Traits, Questions, Boundaries, Activities, Emotions, Things, Situations, Photos, Flowers, Rooms, Cupcakes, Goals". In addition, a verb's subject is in the third person singular while "-s" is added. The phrase "Makes, Feels, Helps, Brings, Allows, Means" is one example. The addition of "-er" to an adjective or adverb makes it a comparative form. For example in the words "Better, Higher, Happier". Meanwhile, adding "-est" to an adjective or adverb will change its form to superlative. An example is in the words "Best, Hardest".

Adding "-ed" to conventional verbs' basic form to transform them into the simple past and past participle is another addition. Words like "Wanted, Realized, Talked, Helped, Recommended, Changed, Moved, Loved, Enjoyed, Filled, Started" just a few examples.

The suffixes "-'s" and "-s'" are added to indicate possession. The suffix "-s'" can be added to show ownership of multiple nouns, though the suffix "-'s" can be added to show ownership of single nouns. The term "Friend's" serves as one illustration. Modifying progressive or continuous verbs : adding the suffix "-ing." Healing, radiating, working, setting, journaling, choosing, moving, loving, watching, writing, listening, treating, giving, trying, feeling, or focusing some only a few examples.

In accordance with these findings, the process of developing new words through the addition of affixes to previous words that don't change the word class comprises a

number of inflectional morphemes. Other morphemes just improve the meaning of already-existing words and provide additional grammatical information; their don't change the meaning or classification of words. The most common inflectional suffix is the plural suffix "-s," with 107 findings, while the least common suffix is "-s" or possessive nouns, with 9 discoveries, according to the monologue podcast of Fernanda Ramirez's YouTube channel "A Better You" with the theme "Self Love." View the table below for more details on the results of the analysis of Fernanda Ramirez's "A Better You" YouTube monologue podcast.

Table 2: Inflectional Morphemes in *the podcast monologue "A Better You"*

No	Suffix	Number Of Words	Percentage
1.	Noun Plural (-s/-es)	107	36%
2.	Present Participle (-ing)	80	26.6%
3.	Verb Past Tense (-ed)	31	10.3%
4.	Third Person Singular (-s)	27	0.9%
5.	Adjective Comparative (-er)	36	0.12%
6.	Adjective Superlative (-est)	10	0.33%
7.	Noun Possessive (-'s)	9	0.03%
		300	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the number of inflectional morphemes in Fernanda Ramirez's YouTube monologue podcast "A Better You" is 300 words. There are 7 different types of suffixes, such as; "-s/es" which indicates Noun Plural, "-ing" which indicates Present Participle, "-ed" which indicates Verb Past Tense, "-s" which indicates Third Person Singular, "-er" which indicates Adjective Comparative, "-est" which indicates Adjective Superlative, while the least is "-'s" which indicates Noun Possessive.

Conclusion

At some point inflectional morphemes are crucial for communicating grammatical information in spoken conversation, including podcasts. may observe how grammatical markers improve fluency, coherence, and communication by examining the usage of inflectional morphemes in the monologues of the YouTube podcast "A Better You."

The analysis discovered that while the monologues included a range of inflectional suffixes, the plural suffix "-s" was the most frequently used. This approach advances our knowledge of language patterns in contemporary media by illuminating the relationship between morphology and spoken communication. These results could be expanded upon in future studies to examine inflectional features in various media and situations.

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