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# Derivational Affixes Used in *Inside Out* Movie Directed by Pete Docter

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## Abstract

This research is conducted based on the idea of the importance of having in-depth knowledge about words to assist individuals in acquiring and learning language well for effective communication. This research aimed to identify the types of derivational affixes and how derivational affixes contribute to the formation of new words in *Inside Out* movie based on morphology theory explained by Lieber since movie is a tool in learning a new language. This research was qualitative research and the data were collected from all of the dialogues containing derivational affixes in the movie. The data analysis used in this research was the data analysis spiral. The results show there are 139 derived words used in *Inside Out* movie appeared in 10 types of prefixes and 27 types of suffixes. Prefix *re-* and *un-* were the most frequently used derivational affixes, while suffix *-ly* and *-ion* were the most frequently used derivational suffixes in the movie. The results also show that most prefixes created new words by changing the meaning of the base words, while most suffixes created new words by changing the word class of the base belongs to.

Keywords: Morphology; Derivational Affixes; *Inside Out* Movie; Lieber

## 1. Introduction

Communication is an inseparable aspect of human life that employs language to transmit information and ideas intended to be understood by those engaged in the communication process. The fundamental goal of communication is to deliver messages effectively. To achieve this, individuals need to possess an extensive vocabulary to enable communicators to deliver messages in a clear and impactfully. Vocabulary stands out as a prominent element of language, as language relies on words. Limited vocabulary is acknowledged as a factor contributing to failures in language learning [1]. English, being an internationally used language, facilitates communication across borders. Even though English has been taught for years, many learners still face challenges in achieving proficiency, particularly in constructing sentences. According to Hayakawa et al. (2020), the words that are often perceived as the most challenging to learn in a foreign language tend to be the easiest to forget. Establishing a solid foundation of understanding during the initial stages of vocabulary acquisition is very important. This foundational knowledge empowers learners not only helps learners overcome initial obstacles but also to excel the learners when they face more complex challenges later on [2]. Therefore, a deep comprehension of words is essential in facilitating successful language acquisition and learning.

Morphology is the study of words and how they are formed. According to Lieber (2009), morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences [3]. Fromkin et al. (2013) explained that morphology involves knowing individual morphemes and the rules for combining them. Some morphemes can stand alone (free morphemes), while others need to be attached to a base morpheme (bound morphemes) to make sense [4]. Morphemes are the smallest meaningful parts of language. When a morpheme is added to a base word to create a new word with a different meaning, it is called a derivational morpheme. There are so many different types of derivational affixes exist and each has its own rules for how it is added to a root or stem word. These rules can be challenging, so people sometimes struggle to construct sentences. Lieber (2009) stated that a new lexeme can be formed by changing its part of speech or the meaning because of the addition of derivational affixes in a base word [3].

Previous research studies have explored errors associated to the use of derivational affixes. The outcomes of one research by Kusumawardhani (2018) indicated that spelling, vocabulary, and grammar contribute to the English learning process. When constructing sentences, errors related to the use of derivational affixes were identified. These errors could arise due to learners not having a good grasp of the target language or not being familiar with derivational affixes [5]. These types of errors are common, therefore it is crucial not only acquire an adequate vocabulary but the understanding of how words are formed and derived is also important. This understanding is crucial for using derived words accurately in effective communication. Several researchers have conducted research related to derivational affixes, since it is an interesting topic to be discussed. Nisa (2020) pursued research utilizing a synchronic descriptive approach and focused on webtoons as the subject of analysis. Her research findings revealed that 53 words change in their word class, encompassing seven words that involved derivational prefixes and 46 words that incorporated derivational suffixes [6].

Dwiyanti et al. (2022) also carried out research that aims to identify derivational affixes in "New Idea Magazine." This earlier research used qualitative descriptive analysis and focused on examining the different types of derivational affixes and the process in creating new words. The results indicated there are 427 words containing derivational affixes in the data. Among these, 52 instances were prefixes, and 375 instances were suffixes. The most dominant derivational affix identified in the data was the suffix "-ly." [7]. Wibisana et al. (2022) conducted research used descriptive qualitative method that aims to analyze derivational affix in the movie *The Gentlemen* by using the morphology theory from Haspelmath and Sims, and Lieber also the theory of affixation from Procter. The results indicated there are 133 derivational words consisting 107 suffixes and 26 prefixes [8].

This research is a qualitative research that also discussed about derivational affixes in morphological perspective explained by Lieber, but use different object which is *Inside Out* movie. This research aimed to identify the various types of derivational affixes used and how derivational affixes contribute to the formation of new words, as explained by Lieber. Lieber's explanation highlights that derivational affixes can be added to a base word to change its meaning or part of speech and form a new word. The research centered on the movie "*Inside Out*" as its object, as movies offer distinct advantages compared to other forms of literature. Bo (2008) suggests that movies hold significant value in English language teaching and learning, as video materials in movies can boost learner motivation and provide diverse input sources [9]. "*Inside Out*" is a 2015 American computer-animated film directed by Pete Docter and produced by Pixar Animation Studios, was chosen for this research. The movie delves into the inner workings of a young girl named Riley's mind and explores how her emotions influence her actions. It is particularly captivating because it conveys the message that every emotion, whether it is anger, sadness, or fear, plays a crucial role in life. The movie garnered commercial success, receiving awards such as Best Animated Feature Film of The Year in the Academy Awards USA (2016) and Movie of the Year in the AFI Awards USA (2016), etc.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher conducts research entitled "Derivational Affixes Used in *Inside Out* Movie Directed by Pete Docter". The primary objective of this research is to identify the various types of derivational affixes employed within the movie "*Inside Out*" and how derivational affixes contribute to the formation of new words through derivation process, based on Lieber's explanation.

## 2. Method

In this study, the researcher employed qualitative research methodology. According to Creswell (2013), qualitative research begins with underlying assumptions and the utilization of interpretive or theoretical frameworks [10]. Researchers choose qualitative research when there is a need to delve into a problem or issue or when a detailed understanding of the subject matter is required. This research's primary focus was identifying the types of derivational affixes and the process through which they generate new words. The theoretical framework guided the research, driven by the need to explore deeper and gain enhanced comprehension of derivational affixes.

The data source for this research was the movie "*Inside Out*" with the movie script transcribed into sentences by accessing [www.scripts.com](http://www.scripts.com). The data were the words to which derivational affixes were attached. Books, journals, and articles also used as references throughout the research. The data analysis process followed Creswell's (2013) data analysis spiral, consisting of various steps such as organizing the data by converting the data to appropriate text units for the analysis; reading and memoing data that consist of derivational affixes; describing the types of derivational affixes, classifying the derivation process, then interpreting the finding; the final stage involved representing and visualizing the data using sentences and tables. During data analysis, the researcher relied on a dictionary application and an online etymology dictionary to confirm the root word of the derived words.

## 3. Result and Discussion

This researcher aims to know the types of derivational affixes used in *Inside Out* movie and how the derivational affixes contribute in forming new words. After analyzing the data, the researchers identified a total of 139 derived words in the *Inside Out* movie. Furthermore, derivational affixes appeared in different types of prefixes and suffixes, consist of 10 types of prefixes and 27 types of suffixes, as shown below:

Table 1. Types of Prefixes

No	Types of Prefixes	Number of Word
1	A-	1
2	De-	1
3	Dis-	2
4	Mis-	1
5	Non-	2
6	Over-	1
7	Pre-	1
8	Re-	4
9	Sub-	2
10	Un-	4

As indicated in Table 1, the various types of prefixes found in Inside Out movie were a- (1), de- (1), dis- (2), mis- (1), non- (2), over- (1), pre- (1), re- (4), sub- (2) and un- (4). The most frequently used derivational prefixes in Inside Out movie were prefix re- (4) and un- (4).

Table 2. Types of Suffixes

No	Types of Prefixes	Number of Word
1	-able	2
2	-al	9
3	-ant	1
4	-ary	1
5	-ed	4
6	-en	1
7	-ent	1
8	-er	13
9	-ful	4
10	-ic	2
11	-ie	2
12	-ion	18
13	-ish	1
14	-ite	3
15	-ity	5
16	-ive	5
17	-less	2
18	-ly	22
19	-ment	5
20	-ness	4
21	-or	1
22	-ous	5
23	-ship	1
24	-ty	2
25	-ure	1
26	-wise	1
27	-y	12

As presented in Table 2, types of suffixes found in Inside Out movie were –able (2), -al (9), -ant (1), -ary (1), -ed (4), -en (1), -ent (1), -er (13), -ful (4), -ic (2), -ie (2), -ion (18), -ish (1), -ite (3), -ity (5), -ive (5), -less (2), -ly (22), -ment (5), -ness (4), -or (1), -ous (5), -ship (1), -ty (2), -ure (1), -wise (1), and -y (12). The most frequently used derivational suffixes in Inside Out movie were suffix -ly (23) and -ion (18).

Furthermore, the researchers also found the changing of the base words after being attached with derivational affixes and formed new words. New words are formed by either changing the meaning of the base word (class maintaining) or the class word of the base word (class changing), as shown below:

Table 3. Derivation Process

No	Derivation Process	Types of Affixes
1	Change the Meaning (Class Maintaining)	De-, Dis-, Mis-, Non-, Over-, Re-, Sub-, Un-, -ship
2	Change the Class Word (Class Changing)	A-, Pre-, -able, -al, -ant, -ary, -ed, - en, -ent, -er, -ful, -ic, -ie, -ion, -ish, -ite, -ity, -ive, -less, -ly, -ment, - ness, -or, -ous, -ty, -ure, -wise, -y.

The researchers discovered that there were 10 types of affixes, including 9 types of prefixes and 1 type of suffix, which contribute in creating new words by changing the meaning of the base word while retaining its the word class. In contrast, there were 28 types of affixes, including 2 types of prefixes and 26 types of suffixes, that contribute in creating new words by changing the word class of the base to which they belong.

### 3.1. Derivation Process by Changing the Meaning

The result found there are nine types of derivational affixes in Inside Out that were attached to a base word and form a new word which only change the meaning of the base word to the resulting word without changing the word class or known as class-maintaining derivation process, such as *De-*, *Dis-*, *Mis-*, *Non-*, *Over-*, *Re-*, *Sub-*, *Un-*, and *-ship*.

#### 3.1.1. Data 1

“We’re in the second stage: we’re deconstructing (00:42:23)”

In this sentence, there is a derived word which is deconstruct. The word deconstruct consists of two morphemes, such as prefix *de-* and the base word *construct*. In forming the word *deconstruct*, the prefix *de-* attaches to the base word *construct* and adds meaning to reverse the meaning or do the opposite meaning of base word. So when the prefix *de-* was added to the base word “*construct*”, it forms a new word “*deconstruct*” which means to break something down into its separate parts without change the class word of the base word because both base and resulting word are verb. In conclusion, the word *deconstruct* is formed through the derivation process by adding the prefix *de-* and changing the meaning of the base word.

#### 3.1.2. Data 2

“Listen young lady, I don’t know where this disrespectful attitude came from (00:29:19)”

In this sentence, there is a derived word which is disrespectful. The word *disrespectful* consists of three morphemes, such as prefix *dis-*, the root word *respect* and the suffix *-ful*. In forming the word *disrespectful*, it has a root word *respect* and when it is being attached by the suffix *-ful*, it is forming a new word *respectful* and change the class word of the base word *respect* from noun to adjective. In this case, the word *respectful* is also being attached with the prefix *dis-*. The prefix *dis-* is added to the base word *respectful* to form the new word *disrespectful* then reverse the meaning of the base word to the absence or lack of respect. It is only change the meaning of the base word because both word, such as *respectful* and *disrespectful* are adjective. In conclusion, in contributing the forming process of the word *disrespectful*, the prefix *dis-* forms new word by changing the meaning of the base word while the suffix *-ful* changes the class word of the base belongs to.

#### 3.1.3. Data 3

“Need I remind you of how great things were there? (00:51:08)”

In this sentence, there is a derived word which is remind. The word *remind* consists of two morphemes, such as prefix *re-* and the base word *mind*. In forming the word *remind*, the prefix *re-* attaches to the base word *mind*. When the prefix *re-* added to a base word, it adds meaning that indicate repetition or restoration to the base word without changes the class word of the base belongs to. In this case the meaning of the base word changes to bring something back to someone’s conscious thought or memory while the class word is retained. In conclusion, the prefix *re-* contribute in forming a new word by changing the meaning of the base word.

#### 3.1.4. Data 4

“Guys, you’re overreacting. Nobody is dying... (00:09:08)”

In this sentence, there is a derived word which is overreact. The word overreact consists of two morphemes, such as prefix over- and the base word react. In forming the word overreact, the prefix over- attaches to the base word react. When the prefix over- added to a base word, it adds meaning that indicate excess or exaggeration to the base word without changes the class word of the base belongs to. In this case the meaning of the base word changes to respond to something with an excessive action but both words still have the same class word which is verb. In conclusion, the word overreact is formed through the derivation process by adding the prefix over- and changing the meaning of the base word.

#### 3.1.5. Data 5

“We lost Goofball Island. That means she can lose Friendship, and Hockey, and Honesty, and Family! (00:32:29)”.

In this sentence, there is a derived word which is friendship. The word friendship consists of two morphemes, such as the base word friend and the suffix -ship. In forming the word friendship, the suffix -ship attaches to the base word friend and creates new word friendship without changing the class word of the base. In this case, friend and friendship, both are noun and when the suffix -ship added to a base word, it adds meaning the state or condition of being friend. In conclusion, the suffix -ship contribute in forming a new word by changing the meaning of the base word.

### 3.2. Derivation Process by Changing the Class Word

The result found there are 28 types of derivational affixes in Inside Out that were attached to a base word and form a new word by changing the class word of the base word belongs to or known as class-changing derivation process, such as preffixes A-, Pre-, and suffixes -able, -al, -ant, -ary, -ed, -en, -ent, -er, -ful, -ic, -ie, -ion, -ish, -ite, -ity, -ive, -less, -ly, -ment, -ness, -or, -ous, -ty, -ure, -wise, -y.

#### 3.2.1. Data 6

“Yeah, the Train of Thought doesn’t run while she’s asleep (00:51:51)”

In this sentence, there is a derived word which is asleep. The word asleep derived from the base word sleep and the addition of prefix a-. In forming the word asleep, the prefix a- attaches to the base word sleep and creates new word asleep, the class word of the base word change from verb to an adjective. The addition of affix will give an additional meaning to the resulting word, which in this case the prefix a- put the additional meaning which is in a state of sleep to the resulting word. In conclusion, the word asleep is formed through the derivation process by changing the class word of the base belongs to.

#### 3.2.2. Data 7

“I can’t go in there. I’m scared of the dark. Please! (00:55:59)”

In this sentence, there is a derived word which is scared. The word scared derived from the base word scare and the addition of suffix -ed. In forming the word scared, the suffix -ed attaches to the base word scare which is a verb and creating the new word scared which is an adjective. The class word of the base is changed. The addition of suffix -ed give an additional meaning to the resulting word, which in this case the suffix -ed put additional meaning which is feeling frightened to the resulting word. In conclusion, the suffix -ed, in forming a new word change the class word of the base belongs to.

#### 3.2.3. Data 8

“That’s Anger. He cares very deeply about thing being fair (00:03:55)”

In this sentence, there is a derived word which is deeply. The word deeply consists of two morphemes, such as the base word deep and the suffix -ly. The suffix -ly is an affix when attaches to an adjective base word will create an adverb. In this case, the word deep is an adjective and the addition of suffix -ly change the word class of the base belongs to to an adverb. The addition of suffix -ed give an additional meaning to the resulting word, which describes the depth or intensity of an action, emotion or thought. In conclusion, in forming a new word deeply from deep, the suffix -ly is added and it changes the class word of the base word.

#### 3.2.4. Data 9

“Put the chair there. Well, the trophy collection goes there (00:09:47)”.

In this sentence, there is a derived word which is collection. The word collection consists of two morphemes, such as the base word collect and the suffix -ion. The suffix -ion is an affix when attaches to a base word will create a noun and adds meaning indicating an action, process, state or result. It also changes the class word of the base belongs to. In this case, the suffix -ion attaches to a verb and create a noun which means to the things that have been gathered or collected. In conclusion, the suffix -ion, in forming a new word change the class word of the base belongs to a noun.

### 3.2.5. Data 10

“Might come in handy, if this new school is full of boring useless classes, which it probably will be.. (00:20:54)”

In this sentence, there is a derived word which is useless that consists of two morphemes, such as the base word use and the suffix –less. In forming the word useless, the suffix –less attaches to the base word use which is a verb and creating the new word useless which is an adjective. The addition of suffix –less adds an additional meaning to the resulting word, which in this case the suffix –less negates the meaning of the base word and it becomes indicating something is lacking usefulness or value. In conclusion, the word useless is formed through the class changing derivation process.

## 4. Conclusion

A total of 139 derived words were identified in the Inside Out movie, with derivational affixes appearing in various types of prefixes and suffixes, including 10 types of prefixes and 27 types of suffixes. The prefixes used in the movie were a-, de-, dis-, mis-, non-, over-, pre-, re-, sub-, and un-. The most frequently used derivational prefixes in the Inside Out movie were the prefix "re-" and "un-". As for the suffixes, a variety of types were found, including –able, –al, –ant, –ary, –ed, –en, –ent, –er, –ful, –ic, –ie, –ion, –ish, –ite, –ity, –ive, –less, –ly, –ment, –ness, –or, –ous, –ship, –ty, –ure, –wise, and –y. The most commonly used derivational suffixes in the movie were "-ly" and "-ion,".

Furthermore, the research findings indicated that there were 8 types of prefixes and 1 type of suffix that created new words by changing the meaning of the base word while maintaining its word class, such as the affix de-, dis-, mis-, non-, over-, re-, sub-, un- for prefixes, and the suffix –ship. Additionally, there were 2 types of prefixes and 26 types of suffixes that contribute in generating new words by changing the class of the base word. This included the affix a-, pre-, –able, –al, –ant, –ary, –ed, –en, –ent, –er, –ful, –ian, –ic, –ie, –ion, –ish, –ite, –ity, –ive, –less, –ly, –ment, –ness, –or, –ous, –ty, –ure, –wise, and –y.

In conclusion, the majority of prefixes were created new words by changing the meaning of the base word, while most suffixes played a role in creating new words by changing the word class to which they belonged.

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