

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON THE LION KING MOVIE

By:

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**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER'S TRAINING FACULTY
ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO

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AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON THE LION KING MOVIE

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
in English Education Department

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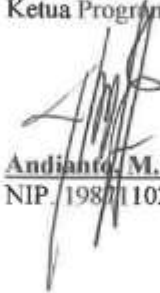
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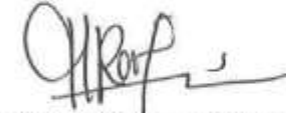
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Sudah kami dapat setuju dan dapat diajukan untuk dimunaqosyah, demikian harapan kami atas perhatiannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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RATIFICATION PAGE

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An Undergraduate thesis entitled: A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON THE LION KING MOVIE, written by: Sintya Nurhayani, Student Number 1801071054 English Education Department had been examined (Munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty on Friday, March 24th, 2023, at 08.00-10.00 a.m.

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A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON THE LION KING MOVIE

ABSTRACT

By:

SINTYA NURHAYANI

The purpose of this study was to explore the morphological processes on the Lion King movie, especially in the derivational and inflectional morphemes, and to determine which derivational and inflectional morphemes are most dominantly used in the movie. In addition, this study also aims to determine the educational implication of morphological analysis on the lion king movie.

The data source for this research was the script of the Lion King movie, the writer used qualitative analysis where the writer tried to find derivational and inflectional morphemes from the sentences in the Lion King movie script. The data that has been processed by the writer in this study comes from all pages of the script of the Lion King movie, namely from all sentences that contain derivational and inflectional morphemes.

The results of the study show that the total data found on the Lion King movie is 282 data which includes derivational and inflectional morphemes. Each of these data is 232 for inflectional and 50 for derivational morphemes. The most dominant data found in inflectional morphemes is the progressive type which is found 77 words or 33.1%. The most commonly found derivational data is the adjective to adverb which is 29 words or 58% and the last of the results in this research is the lion king movie can be use as medium for learning morphology because it can enrich vocabulary and many derivational and inflectional morphemes contained in this movie.

Keywords: Analysis, Lion King Movie, Morphological.

ANALISIS MORFOLOGI PADA FILM LION KING

ABSTRAK

By:

SINTYA NURHAYANI

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui proses morfologi yang ada dalam film lion king khususnya pada proses derivational dan inflectional morphemes, dan untuk mengetahui manakah yang paling dominan digunakan dalam film tersebut antara derivational dan inflectional morphemes. Selain itu penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk mengetahui keterkaitan antara film lion king dengan pendidikan morphology.

Sumber data penelitian ini adalah naskah dari film lion king, penulis menggunakan analisis kualitatif dimana penulis mencoba mencari derivational dan inflectional morphemes dari kalimat-kalimat dalam naskah film lion king. Data yang telah di olah oleh penulis dalam penelitian ini bersumber dari seluruh halaman naskah dari film lion king yaitu dari seluruh kalimat yang terdapat derivational dan inflectional morphemes.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keseluruhan data yang di temukan dalam film lion king adalah 282 data yang mencakup derivational dan inflectional morphemes. Masing-masing dari data tersebut yaitu 232 untuk inflectional dan 50 untuk derivational morphemes. Data yang paling dominan banyak di temukan dalam inflectional morphemes adalah type progressive yaitu di temukan 77 kata atau 33,1%. Data derivational yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah adjective to adverb yaitu 29 kata atau 58% dan hasil yang terakhir dari penelitian ini adalah film lion king dapat digunakan sebagai media pembelajaran morfologi, karena dapat memperkaya kosa kata dan di dalam film ini terdapat banyak kata derivational dan inflectional morphemes.

Kata Kunci: *Analisis, Film Lion King, morfologi.*

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

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Metro, March 12th 2023

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Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah hasil penelitian saya kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

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MOTTO

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٦﴾

“Verily, with every difficulty there is relief.”
(Q.S. Al-Insyirah: 6)

DEDICATION PAGE

This piece of work is dedicated to:

*My beloved parents almh. Mrs. Rusmini who always gave me everything I needed
thank you for being a great mother, my father Mr. Kasyan who always gave me
support, spirit, motivation and inspiration ...*

*My beloved husband Mr. Imron Purnomo and my beloved son M. Ezra William
Purnomo, who always the biggest encouragement and always accompanies and in
beside me...*

My beloved sponsor Mrs. Syahreni Siregar M.Hum

(thanks for your guidance).

*My beloved sister Suci nazwa putri suseno, my beloved brother elga yuki haryo
seono, my beloved grand mothe and grand father who always support me with their
moral values, my beloved mother in law, beloved friends.*

All my lecturers in IAIN Metro Lampung , thank you.

*Everyone who always asked me, "how's your thesis going?", "when are you going to
graduate?" ...*

My beloved Almamater...

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Praise thanks to Allah SWT who has given the researcher mercies and blessing that the researcher can complete this undergraduate thesis the title “**A Morphological Analysis on the Lion King Movie**”. Sholawat and Salam are being upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader of moral awakening in the world.

Furthemore, this research could not be successful without support, guidance, advice, help, encouragement, regarding to those things, the researcher offers big thanks to:

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The researcher do apologizes for all mistakes that he has made in writing and presentation items. All comment and criticizes are really welcomed to lighten up the quality of this a research. Hopefully, this undergraduate thesis can be a meaningful benefit for the researcher especially and for our campus and all readers generally.

Metro, March 12th 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Sintyanurhayani', written in a cursive style.

SINTYANURHAYANI
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Basic language is a communication tool used by society. Communication itself, is an important part of creating and understanding of language. Everyone in society can use language to express his both in oral and written form. Besides that, they can also use language to convey the information, goals, feeling, and emotion to the listener. The meaning of language itself, the language is often viewed as vehicle of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another. Mastering English and its element is an important skill that should be mastered by everyone. One of the elements of language is vocabulary.

Therefore it is important to learn vocabulary when learning English even though it is not easy to master it. Vocabulary itself is written in the dictionary as words but words are different from morphemes. Another theory also states that vocabulary are an important part of language learning. In other words are very important to learn vocabulary, when learning a foreign language because it will be difficult when only have a small vocabulary to understanding the meaning a foreign language. In addition to learning vocabulary, we also have to learn about morphemes because by studying morphemes we can develop a word so that it can have several meanings.

According to Booij, morpheme is the morphological building blocks of word, are defined as the minimal linguistics units with a grammatical meaning¹. Morphemes itself have two categories: free and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are morphemes that can form word by themselves. While the bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone as word. Like er-ly and s. in general, bound morpheme are also known as affixes.

According to Crowley, affixes are kind of bound morphemes that meaningless, in that they must always be attached to free morpheme to having meaning². Affixes itself is a word element that can be added as prefix or suffix. As a prefix it occurs before morphemes like un-, dis-, and, in-, while the suffix follows morphemes like, -ness, -ly, and -ion, when a base added by prefix or suffix, then it will be able to create a new word formation and can also create a new meaning. In English, both prefixes and suffixes can be derivational, but only suffixes can be inflectional lieber. Derivational affixes can produce a new word class and a new meaning but inflectional affixes not. When the audience able to identify derivational affixes then they will also be able to develop their vocabulary significantly. There are many ways that can be used to enrich vocabulary such as, listening foreign song, watching film, reading a book or novel can also be media to enrich vocabulary. The very general way to improve critical skills as a movie watcher is to take notes. Writer makes a bullet-point

¹ Novia Astutiet al., “An Analysis Of Free And Bound Morphemes In William Shakespeare’s Poitries” 2021

² I Wayan and IGB wahyu “A Study Of Derivational Affixes Forming Noun In Motivating Book By Brene Brown”2021

list of every single thing that happens, or a loose list of things writer can notice during the movie regarding structure, production, and pacing. Second thing is, writer read the screenplay. Writer is able to use google machine and see if the screenplay is available, and if already got the screenplay, go through the screenplay while watching the movie. Third, writer noticed the structure. In every movie, writer always tried to notice the structure by listening the voice thoroughly.

This study analyzes the Lion King movie. I use this movie because in this movie can increase our knowledge culture and vocabulary to defined derivational and inflectional morphemes. Moreover I use the Lion King movie as data because this movie have in terms of morpheme, this movie is has a lot of meaning from its elements while understanding the communication between characters. This movie contains a lot of morphemes because there are a lot of dialogues between characters. Moreover, this movie has around 2 hours of screen playing and a lot of characters. For example, when Scar said "Only the bravest lions go there". That dialogue contains the word 'bravest' with -est added so the words as an superlative degree, which is the example of inflectional morpheme. In addition, there are still many people who are confused in distinguishing word classes. This learning is very interesting and useful for students, because it can expand and enrich the vocabulary, of the students with deriving words and maybe students can also have a good knowledge of words classes when the learners -are able to identify derivational and inflectional, they will also be able to know word formation. Beside that the

researcher use this movie as data because this movie also have a lot of learning science is not only about derivational and inflectional morphemes but there are also several lessons that can be applied in learning, on of which is about character education that can be given to students. Such as sincerity, responsibility, courage and cultivate leadership spirit.

B. Research Question

Based on the research background, the problem is formulated as follows:

1. How is the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes formed on Lion King movie?
2. What are the most dominant derivational and inflectional morphemes used on Lion King movie?
3. What are the educational implication of morphological analysis on the Lion King movie?

C. Objective and Benefits of The Study

1. Objective Of The Study

Based on the research question that have been formulated, the researchers set the objectives of this study as follows:

- a. To analyze the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes used on Lion King movie
- b. To find out the most dominant of derivational and inflectional morphemes used on Lion King movie

- c. To analyze the educational implication of morphological analysis on the Lion King movie

2. Benefits of The Study

a. Theoretically

This researcher hopes that this research can be useful and help provide good information to increase knowledge of derivational and inflectional morphemes.

b. Practically

- 1) For the teacher can use this movie as a medium to support students in learning derivational and inflectional morphemes.
- 2) For students can increase knowledge and understanding in the use of derivational and inflectional morphemes
- 3) For readers, this research hope to be useful for readers to add new knowledge about derivational and inflectional morphemes.

D. Prior Research

This research was be conducted by considering several prior research. The first research was conduct by Rezeki and Sagala this research was conducted in 2019. The purpose of this research is to analyze derivational and inflectional morphemes in the song lyric “A Thousand Years”³. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. The data findings of this

³ Rezeki and Sagala, “*A Morphological Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes.*”

research is 59 words which consist of 2 derivational morphemes and 57 inflectional morphemes.

The second prior research by conduct Rugaiyah this research was conducted in 2019. The purpose of this research is to find out which words are formed of derivational morphemes and which words are formed of inflectional morphemes. In addition, to find out how the words is formed and what kinds of changes are found⁴. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. The data findings of this research is the first is prefix, prefix is the letters that appears at the beginning of a word and changes the word's original meaning. The second is suffix, a suffix is a letter or a group that is usually attached to the end of a word to form a new word, as well as alter the way it functions grammatically.

The third prior research conduct by Siboro and Bram, this research was conducted in 2020. The purpose of this research is to explore derivational affixes, especially regarding the types and functions of derivational affixes themselves in the story of Rapunzel that written by Brothers Grimm's⁵. The method used in this research is quantitative descriptive. The findings data of this research is, the first is Derivational affixes found in the story Rapunzel is prefix, a prefix is an affix which is placed before the base a word, for example, un-,dis-, and en- in the word unhappy,disapper, and enclose. In the story of raunzel, there existed two derivational preffixes (and a derivational

⁴ Rugaiyah, "Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes."

⁵ Siboro and Bram, "Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's the Story of Rapunzel."

suffix,) namely un-and re- (and –en). The second data findings of this research is suffix, morphology is suffix is an affix which is wenclosed after the base of a word, as in happines, weakness, government, and helpful. In the hsort story rapunzel the researchers identified several suffix, such as-ful,-ress,-full,-able,-ly,-ing,ed-,ent-,less-,y-,ous-,ness,dom and en-.

The forth prior research is carried out by Simaremare, silalahi, and purba , this research was conducted in 2021. The purpose of the fourth prior research is to describe the process of derivatinal affixes and to find out the types, the structure, and the function of each derivational affixes in writing analytical exposition text by the tweleve grade students from youtube⁶. The method used of this research is qualitative method. The data findings of this reseac is derivational affixes was classified base on type of affixes that are prefix, suffix, and circumfix.

Furthemore, the last prior research is carried out by Oz, this research was conducted in 2014. The purpose of the last prior research is to review gives conceptual insights into MA from linguistic perspective and provide some implications for English language teaching based on empirical research finding. The data finding of this research is language teachers can engage in teaching MA in the classroom as part of explicit language instruction by adopting some instructional strategies that can be adjusted to suit each age group⁷.

⁶ Simaremare Destriani, E silalahi Dumrs, purba lydia, “Derivational Affixes in Writing Analytical Exspositon Text”2021.

⁷ Oz Huseyin “Morphological Awareness and Some Implication for English Language Teaching” 2014

Based on the explanation above, the researcher would like to continue the first prior research by conducting qualitative method in the title "A Morphological Analisis on the Lion King Movie". The first prior research has a same and different in the analysis, the same has method is qualitatif method, and the difference is the object analysis.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Morphology

Morphology is one of branch of linguistics. According Aronoff and Fudeman in grammatical, morphology refers to the linguistic branch concerned with words, their internal structure, and the way they are formed. Therefore, morphology as the one of branches in linguistics that just focuses on word and how the word is shaped. Morphology is also labeled as the study of words, how they are shaped, and its relation to other words in the same language. It explains words construction and components of words, like bases, roots, stems, and affixes. Morphology also detects word classes sound, and accent and the setting of the way can revise a word's pronunciation and meaning⁸.

Many definitions of morphology were found. Some linguists have their own morphological definitions. Lieber inferred morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are created in the languages⁹. Morphology is the science of linguistics that studied the composition of a word grammatical which focuses on the word formation in producing the meaning grammatically. Verhaar states that morphology is

⁸ Aronoff and Fudeman, *What Is Morphology?*, (United Kingdom: Wiley-Blackwell, 2011) Second Edition. 2

⁹ Anni sha and rahma, "Morphological Analysis o Word Formation Found in VOA News Articles", FKIP Universitas Putra Indonesia; journal 8, no.2 (2004):8

the field of linguistics which grammatically studies the composition of part of word. Morphology includes in the field of linguistics that studies the morpheme and combinations.

Yule identified morphology as the study of the language emphasis of forms, rather than the identification of words. As the study of word, morphology exhibits the word formation or word creation through a variety or process. According to Katamba, in linguistics the term morphology is defined as the study of how the word is formed and its structure. Booij claims that morphology as the grammar of words. Haspelmath and D. Sims state that there are two definitions of morphology. Thus, morphology is the study of systematic variation in the form and meaning of words and the study of morphemic combination to yield words¹⁰.

Mark and Kirsten stated that morphology in linguistics, refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the linguistics branch which deals with words, their internal structure, and the way they are formed¹¹. The characteristics of words will be known by considering morphology and why language has morphology. Thus, morphology plays an important role in building linguistic units and structures. Every language has other peculiar terms to its morphological properties. In addition, morphology concern about two major subjects, they are derivational and inflectional morpheme. Derivational process or the term derivation refers to all aspects of word,

¹⁰ Haspelmath and Sims, *Understanding Morphology*, 200.

¹¹ Aronoff, Mark and Fudeman, Kirsten. 2011. *What is morphology?* Oxford: Wiley- Blackwell

structure involving affixation that is not inflectional while, the inflection mechanism does not modify any part of speech nor context, but rather refine and provide extra grammatical detail Mc Carthy.

2. Morpheme

Morpheme is a main discussion in morphology. It discusses about the types of morphemes, how to build a word from morpheme and the categories of morpheme which will be discussed in this study, it is inflectional morpheme. There are many definitions of morpheme based on the linguists views. Lehmann said a morpheme is a minimal form element with a particular meaning. Morpheme is described as the littlest unit of a language which has full of meaning Lim Kiat Boey. According to Katamba, Morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning in a language that has a grammatical function or the term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest unit that is meaningful in a language or has a semantic function¹². Van Patten and Benati defined a morpheme is ‘the smallest unit of language with any meaning whatsoever. Embick defined that morpheme is the notion that grammar includes representations of the facets of sound and meaning of language: that is, representations of sound and meaning in terms of characteristic.

Another researcher declared about morpheme, for instance: Hippisley and Stump declared that morphemes as the minimal content elements. It means a morpheme is the element of the minimum qualifying

¹² Katamba Francis, 2005. *Morphology*. London: Macmillan LDT.

unit considered to be the smallest unit in English language. Words are combined of morphemes. Free morphemes are called morphemes that can stand on their own, while bound morphemes are the morphemes that cannot stand on their own. Bound morpheme usually follow in the back or in front of free morphemes and it is also called as affixes. Affixes have three categories: prefixes, infixes and suffixes. But English does not have infixes. Prefix is bound morpheme which is placed in front of a word for changing and modifying their grammar for example dis, re, and un. A suffix refers to an affix added after parts of words such as affixes -er, -ed, -ist, -ing, -ly, -s, and -or. For example: perfect-ly, teach-er, ring-s, talk-ed. Bound morphemes are divided into two morphemes, namely derivative and inflective.

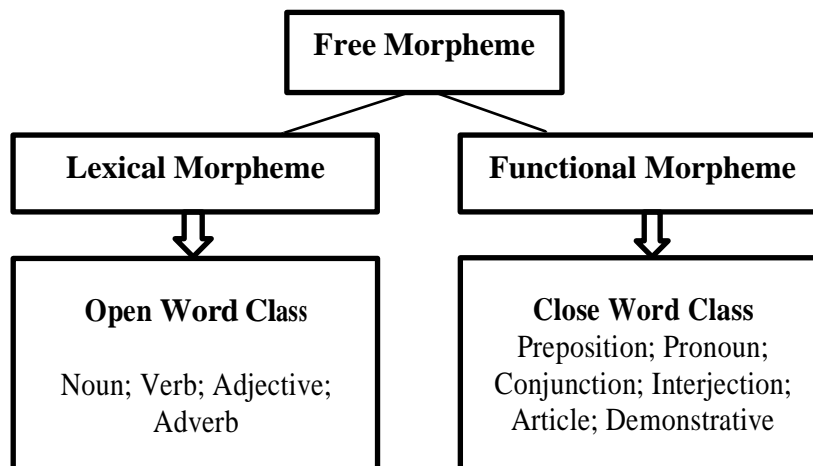
3. Kinds of Morpheme

A morpheme is divided into free morpheme and bound morpheme. Morphemes which can stand alone are called free, and those that cannot are bound¹³. It denotes a morpheme that stands as a word called free morpheme and the other that cannot stand as a word called attached morpheme. And free morpheme consists of two categories, such as in the picture below¹⁴:

¹³ Bintang Akbar Ramadhan al., "Morphological Analysis of Free and Bound Morphemes in the Novel *Healing is the New High* by Vex King" 2022

¹⁴ Ilham Rizki and Zakrimal, "An Analysis Morpheme In Smoking Article", *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal* 4, No. 1 (2020): 37.

Figure 2.1
Kinds of Free Morpheme



From the picture above, it was found that Free morpheme consist of two criteria, they are lexical morpheme and functional morpheme. Where, lexical morpheme include into open word classes that consist of Noun, Verb, Adjective and Adverb. Whereas functional morpheme consist of close word classes which include into Preposition, Pronoun, Conjunction, Interjection, Article and Demonstrative.

Bound morpheme has no potential to change words, but it has the potential to change affixes. A bound morpheme has two types, there are Derivational and inflectional morpheme. Lieber clear distinction of free and bound morpheme is that free morpheme is morpheme that can stand alone as a single term, whereas bound morpheme cannot stand alone and has to be added to another type. One of the examples is im- / possible, the word “possible” is a free morpheme category because it can stand alone, while “im” is as bound morpheme because it is impossible if this word is standing alone without attaching it to the other. This bound m

morpheme varieties are called affixes. Like above, bound morphemes are composed of derivational and inflectional morphemes¹⁵.

The reverse of inflectional is known as derivational morphemes. A derivative morpheme is a morpheme that can be applied to a phrase to build or move a specific word. This form changes the meaning of the word or speech component or both (a new word with a new meaning). Derivative morphemes in English can be prefixes or suffixes. In English, all the prefixes are related. All prefixes change the meaning while the syntactic class is no longer modified. Inflectional morphemes are the ones that establish no new context. Such morphemes never alter the type of syntactic words or morphemes to which they are connected. An inflectional morpheme is also a morpheme and can be a suffix only. The inflectional morpheme produces a shift in the word's purpose, but inflectional morphemes produce no new sense. Bauer,

4. Base, Root, Stem

Plag classified base term, root term, and stem term. A base is the portion of a term added to it by an affix e.g., govern in governor and government. Whereas root refers to bases that cannot be further categorized into morphemes, or the other words, root is the center of the term consisting of noun, adjective, adverb, and verb lexical categories. For instance, are book, tonight, pretty, grey, teach, later, and so on. The last is stem generally used for bases connected to by inflectional affixes, but

¹⁵ *Ibid*

sometimes also for bases with derivative affixes. All roots are also bases, but not all bases are root. In the context of inflectional morphology bases are only called stems.¹⁶

5. Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme

Yule said that derivation is the familiar process of creating terms that have small amount of English language “bits” not widely mentioned in dictionaries. The small “bits” concept is called affixes. In the context of lexical terminology, affixation can be considered the most common way of forming words Katamba. Lieber claimed that derivation is the mechanism by which the words are formed, and new lexemes are produced, so they must have "the foundation" before creating new lexemes, as it is the center of the word that can be transformed into different words by adding affixes. Moreover, it gives the meaning when a basis is inserted by derivational affixes. These derived words may offer different grammatical function or simply make new words without altering the part of the speech Fromkin, et al.

¹⁶ Widya Sari & Andri Donal “Word Formation Process of Business term in Antara News Website” 2021

According to Fromkin, et al, there are several derivational affixing processes. It was contained in table below¹⁷:

Table 2.1
Derivational Processes

No	Categories	Affixes	Example
1	Noun to Adjective	-ish	Child + (-ish) = Childish
		-ous	Danger + (-ous) = Dangerous
		-ate	Valid + (-ate) = Validate
		-ful	Beauty + (-ful) = Beautiful
		-ic	Athlet + (-ic) = Athletic
2	Verb to Noun	-al	Act + (-al) = Actual
		-ance	Ignore + (-ance) = Ignorance
		-ation	Inform + (-ation) = Information
		-er	Play + (-er) = Player
		-ist	Tour + (-ist) = Tourist
		-ion	Suggest + (-ion) = Suggestion
3	Adjective to Adverb	-ly	Shy + (-ly) = Shyly
4	Noun to Verb	-ize	Colony + (-ize) = Colonize
		-ate	Appreciation+(ate) = appreciate
		-en	Fright + (-en) = Frighten
		Im-	(Im-) + prison = Imprison
		Be-	(Be-) + cloud = Becloud
		En-	(En-) + danger = Endanger
		In-	(In-) + habit = Inhabit
5	Adjective to Noun	-ness	Bright + (-ness) = Brightness
		-ity	Humid + (-ity) = Humidity

¹⁷ Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., and Hyams, N. (2011). *An Introduction to Language*. Wadsworth: Cengage Learning. Fromkin, V., Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams, (2014). *An Introduction to affixes Language*. New York: Michael Rosenberg

		-ism	National + (-ism) = Nationalism
		-dom	Free + (-dom) = Freedom
6	Verb to Adjective	-able	Forget + (-able) = Forgettable
		-ive	Act + (-ive) = Active
		-ory	Obligate + (-ory) = Obligatory
		-y	Shine + (-y) = shiny
7	Adjective to Verb	En-	(En-) + able = Enable
		-ize	Special + (-ize) = Specialize

Many derivative affixes do not cause the grammatical classes to shift Fromkin, et al, as explained in the table below:

Table 2.2
Unchange Derivational Processes

No	Categories	Affixes	Example
1	Noun to Noun	-ship	Friend + (-ship) = Friendship
		-ity	Human + (-ity) = Humanity
		-dom	Star + (-dom) = Stardom
		Dis-	(Dis-) + advantage = Disadvantage
		Un-	(Un-) + employment = Unemployment
2	Verb to Verb	Un-	(Un-) + follow = Unfollow
		Re-	(Re-) + apply = Reapply
		Dis-	(Dis-) + appoint = Disappoint
		Auto-	(Auto-) + destruct = Autodestruct
3	Adjective to Adjective	-ish	Big + (-ish) = Biggish
		Il-	(Il-) + logical = Illogical
		In-	(In-) + capable = Incapable
		Un-	(Un-) + well = Unwell

Inflectional affixes are part of a bound morpheme that has no function to produce new words in the language, but only used to signify the grammatical role of words, such as the use of singular or plural, past tense

or not, comparative or possessive, and so on Yule. It's not the same for derivative morphemes as inflectional morphemes never alter the grammatical form of the stems they are attached to. Here are several examples of Fromkin's Inflectional Affixes, et al.

Table 2.3
Inflectional Morpheme

No	Categories	Example
1	-s : third person singular	Mika texts her boyfriend everyday
2	-s : plural marker	He bought me jewelries.
3	- 's : possessive	This is lisa's notebook.
4	-ing : progressive	Lisa is reading novel in the library right now.
5	-ed : past tense	He called me last night.
6	-en : past participle	He has written the script.
7	-er : comparative degree	My little sister is taller than me.
8	-est : superlative degree	This comic is the greatest comic that I ever read

6. Affixes

In English there are two types of affixes; they are prefixes and suffixes.

- a. Prefixes: a shape such as ex-, anti-, un-, ad-, com-, dis-, in-, re-, mis- or inter- that can be applied to the foreground of a term to offer an extra or specific sense. Ex: Anti-British, un-happy, ex-wife.

- b. Suffixes: a form such as -ology, -ance (-ence), -ful, -ness, -ment, -able, or -ese, which can be applied to the end of a term to give a specific or additional sense. Ex: Biology, understandable, creditable.

B. Conceptual Framework

Differentiation of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme, as follows¹⁸:

Table 2.4
Differentiation of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme

DIFFERENTIATION	
DERIVATIONAL	INFLECTIONAL
Grammatical function	Style function
Can trigger change of word class	No change of word class
Shift in meaning	Small or no significance
Also called for by grammar rules	Never needed by grammar rules
Follow derivative morphemes in the Word	Precede in a word inflectional Morphemes
Some Competitive	Some ineffective

Collected from Fromkin, et al

1. Derivational Morpheme

A derivative morpheme is a morpheme that can be applied to a phrase to build or move a specific word. This form changes the meaning of the word or speech component or both (a new word with a new meaning).

Ex: -ation, un-, -al, -ize, -ous, -y, and so on. In nationalizations (nation-al-

¹⁸ Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., and Hyams, N. (2011). *An Introduction to Language*. Wadsworth: Cengage Learning. Fromkin, V., Robert Rodman, and Nina Hyams, (2014)

ization-s), the final -s is inflectional, and appears outside the derivative morphemes -al, -iz, -ation at the end of the term.

2. Inflectional Morpheme

According to Yule, English has just eight morphemes with inflections, as follows:

- a. Adjectives used: -er (comparative) & -est (superlative);
- b. Nouns used: -s (plural),-'s (possessive);
- c. Used with verbs: -s (singular third person),-ed (past tense),-en (past part) & -ing (progressive present)

C. Definition of Movie

Literature springs from our inborn love of telling a story, arranging words in pleasing patterns, of expressing in words some special aspects of our human experience. Literature has many kinds they are poetry, prose, novels, operas, films, or movies. The meaning of movie itself a series of moving picture recorded with sound that tells a story, shown on television or at the cinema / movie theater. Based on definitions above, the writer can conclude that movie is same with film. But in this study, the writer will use movie because it is more appropriate for the title of this study. Richard Barsam states that Every movie is a complex synthesis—a combination of many separate, interrelated elements that form a coherent whole. There are some advantages and disadvantages of movie as a medium in teaching learning process.

1. Elements of Movie

The analyze movie the first thing is to understand the elements of it.

There are five elements of story, they are

a. Setting

The setting is the time and place in which it happens. Authors often use description of landscape, scenery, building, seasons, and weathers to provide strong sense of setting.

b. Character

Characters are the life literature they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection, dislike admiration and condemnation.¹⁹

c. Plot

A plot is series of events and character action that relied of the central conflict; it is the sequent of events in a story or play. The plot is planned, logical series of events having a beginning, middle, and end.

There six essential parts of plot:

- 1) Introduce, the beginning of story character, and the setting is revealed.
- 2) Rising action, it is where the events in the story become complicated and the conflict in the story is revealed.
- 3) Climax, this is highest point of interest and the turning point.
- 4) Falling action, the events and complication begin to resolve themselves.
- 5) Denouement, this is final outcome or untangling of events of the story.

¹⁹ Bennet Andrew & Royle Nicholas "An Introduction to Literature, Criticism and Theory" 2004

6) Conflict The conflict is the struggle between two people or things in a story. There are two types of conflict:

- a) External, a struggle with a force outside one's self.
- b) Internal, a struggle within one's self: a person must make some decisions, overcome pain, etc.
- c) Theme

The themes are the central idea or believe in a story. The statement above can be conclude that in the story, there are five elements of a story, which we have to know and understand when watching a film or reading story, because these are part of the story. If we don't know about that, we will not understand in crevice a story, and what we can take from the story.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method. It consists of the following topics, those are: research design, data and data source, data collection, data analysis, trustworthiness of the study.

A. Research Design

This section discusses the research design applied in this research including the factors to consider while using it. The term "research design" refers to the researcher's overall plan and strategy for addressing the study's research problems.

In this study, the researcher analyzed the movie and the transcript of the movie. According to object of the research, this research is included in the category of library research, because what is being studied is document material, this research is conducting content analysis on The Lion King Movie. Therefore, this research is referred to as library research. Library research is the appearance of scientific reasoning arguments that describe the results of a literature review and the results of the researchers' thinking on a problem that contains a topic that contains several related ideas that must be supported by data obtained from library sources Mestika Zed. The approach taken is a qualitative approach by categorizing which is then interpreted in a descriptive analysis (describes the data that has been collected then selects and sorts out the data needed in accordance with the discussion in this study).

B. The Types and Characteristics of Research

In this case, the researcher was consider the importance of derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes in Lion King movie to be explored. The researcher was decide to use qualitative research to analyze derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes in Scrip of Lion King Movie.

According to Creswell, qualitative research is for exploring and understanding the meaning individual or group considered to social or human problem.²⁰ It can be said that qualitative research means investigate and understanding the problem of human or social by individual or groups.

Qualitative research is research that aimed to describe, learn, and explain the phenomenon. The understanding of phenomenon can be reached by describing and exploring through narration. It means that the research procedure that result descriptive data written or spoken from the participants and the behavior that is observed. It also belongs to descriptive study that proposes to collect current information, to identify problem, to make comparison or evaluation and to learn from others' experience to establish decision.

The characteristic in this research focuses on the descriptive qualitative research. The researcher was take a survey that it can be used to describe phenomena and summarize. The aim of using s urvey for descriptive research is getting a good step of certain things. Descriptive qualitative analysis involves

²⁰ John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches 3rdEd*(New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2003), 4.

describing the common underlying characteristics of data. Descriptive qualitative research is useful because it can provide important information regarding the average member of a group.²¹ In line An Analysis Derivational Morphemes and Inflectional Morphemes In Lion King Movie.

C. Data Resources

In this research the researcher divides the sources into two items. They are primary and secondary.

1. Primary Sources

Primary source are original materials on which research is based. They are testimony or direct evidence concerning a topic under consideration. They present information in its original form, neither interpreted nor condensed nor evaluated by other writers. The primary source of this research is Script by Lion King Movie.

2. Secondary Sources

Secondary source offers interpretation or analysis based on primary sources. They may explain primary sources and often uses them to support a specific thesis or argument or to persuade the reader to accept a certain point of view. The secondary source in this research is from documentation, journals, e-books, and articles that are related to the research.

²¹Geoffrey Marcyket. al., *Essentials of Research Design and Methodology* (USA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2005), 16.

D. Data Collecting Technique

Qualitative research typically follows an inductive process.²² It means that the data collection taken from process analyzing data become theory or interpretations. Creswell said that “in many qualitative studies, inquiries collect multiple forms of data and spend a considerable time in the natural setting gathering information”²³. The data collection is the accumulation of specific evidence that will enable the researcher to properly analyze the results of all activities by his research design and procedures.

The data are needed in a research work to serve the raw material that is used in the production of data. It provides a definite direction and definite answer to a research inquiry. Whatever inquiry has to give a definite answer to an investigation. Data are very essential for scientific research. In addition, the data are needed to substantiate the various arguments in research findings.²⁴

Qualitative researchers also have a toolbox of data collection techniques, including in-depth interviews, participant observation, and document analysis. In the process of collecting data, the researchers collected research results from the analysis of the Lion King movie script.

²²Linda Kalofet.al., *Essential of Social Research* (England: Open University Press, 2008),85.

²³ John W. Creswell, *Research Design* (California: Sage Publications, 2000), 184.

²⁴Yogesh Kumar Singh, *Fundamental of Research Methodology and statistics* (New Delhi: New Age International Publisher, 2006), 212.

1. Observation

Observation is the process of gathering open-ended, firsthand information by observing site. In this research the researcher made observation by reading the script on the lion king movie to find words of derivational and inflectional morphemes. As a form of data collection, observation has both advantages and disadvantages. Advantages include the opportunity to record information as it occurs in a setting, to study actual behavior. Some of the disadvantages of observations are that you will be limited to those sites and situations where you can gain access, and in those sites, you may have difficulty developing rapport with individuals. This can occur if the individuals are unaccustomed to formal research (e.g., a non university setting).

2. Documentation

Qualitative researcher may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. In this research, the researcher uses documents technique to collect the data. Documents can be a valuable source of information in qualitative research. Creswell cited that documents represent public and private documents. Public documents provide in the form of minutes from meeting, official memos, and newspaper. Example of private documents is personal journal and diaries, letters, and personal notes.²⁵ Accordingly, the secondary data needed are documented as data resource in the form of documentation.

²⁵Jhon W. Creswell, *Research Design* (California: Sage Publications , 2000), 180.

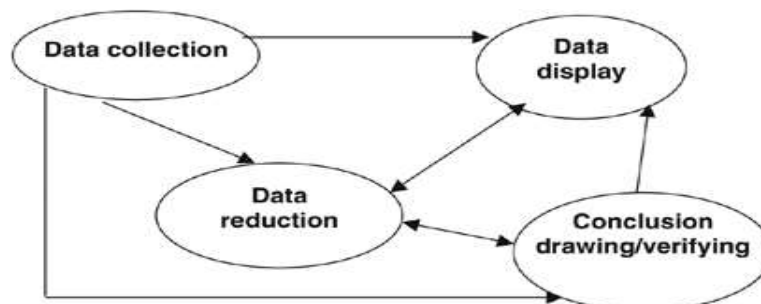
Furthermore, the researcher got the data from the analysis the Lion King movie.

E. Data Analysis Technique

The important part in research study is analyzing data because the result becomes a conclusion from all of the research. Analysis of data means studying the tabulated material to determine character facts or meanings. It involves breaking down existing complex factors into simple parts and putting the parts together in new arrangements for the purpose of interpretation. Qualitative data generally take the form of words (descriptions, observations, impressions, recordings, and the like). The researcher must organize and categorize or code the large mass of data so that they can be described and interpreted. In qualitative research, data analysis includes of two aspects, the aspects consist of text analysis and involve developing a description and themes.

The researcher was apply Miles and Huberman model to analyze the data.²⁶ The components of this analysis model are pictured by this figure.

Figure 3.1
Analysis Components of Miles and Huberman Model



²⁶Michael Huberman M. and Miles, *Data Management and Analysis Methods*, In N. K. Denzin and Y.S Lincoln (Eds.): Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1994).

Data analysis by Miles and Huberman model conducts the following steps:²⁷

1. Data collection is the step when the researcher gathers all data which are used to complete the research. In this research, the first step that the researcher took was to collect all the words included in the derivational and inflectional morphemes.
2. The researcher reduces the data he had gotten by summarizing and choosing specific things. The reduce step is the second step carried out by the researcher. In this step the researcher chooses between the derivational and inflectional morphemes from lion king movie script. And writes what changes have occurred in each word of the derivational and inflectional morphemes that the researcher has found.
3. To display the data, the researcher usually uses graphics, figures, or charts. The display should be able to describe the content entire the data. The next step is data display. Here the researcher makes a table to explain the process of forming derivational and inflectional morphemes, as well as writing down the changes that occur.
4. Lastly, the researcher verifies his research by making conclusion of data findings. The final process of this research is drawing conclusions or verification, which is interpreted as drawing the meaning of the data that has been displayed as far as the researcher's understanding and interpretation.

²⁷*Ibid*,

In this section the researcher expresses the conclusions from the data that has been obtained during the research.

Therefore, it is concluded that the analysis of data has some functions in analyzing research data that include in; making the meaning of raw data, to test null hypothesis, to get the significant results, to describe inferences or to make generalization, and to calculate parameters.

CHAPTER IV

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the researcher took the data by script on the lion king movie a document as source data and finding the data appropriate for three of the research questins mentioned in chapter one. There are two ssub-chapters of this part, te first is data findings and the second is analysis.

A. Summary

Lion King Movie

From Wikipedia states that The Lion King is a 2019 American musical film directed by Jon Favreau and written by Jeff Nathanson. As a remake of the 1994 animated film of the same name, the film was released by Walt Disney Pictures on July 19, 2019. The plot follows Simba, a young lion who must embrace his role as the rightful king of his native land following the murder of his father, Mufasa, at the hands of his uncle, Scar.

Plans for a remake of 1994's The Lion King were confirmed in September 2016 following box office successes for Disney remakes such as The Jungle Book (2016), which was also directed by Favreau. Favreau was inspired by certain roles of characters in the Broadway adaptation and developed upon elements of the original film's story. Much of the main cast signed in early 2017, and principal photography began in mid-2017 on a blue screen stage in Los Angeles.

The "virtual-reality tools" utilized in The Jungle Book's cinematography were used to a greater degree during filming of The Lion King. Composers Hans Zimmer, Elton John, and lyricist Tim Rice, all of whom worked on the original's soundtrack, returned to compose the score alongside Knowles-Carter, who assisted John in the reworking of the soundtrack and wrote a new song for the 27 film, titled "Spirit", which she also performed.

B. Result of the Research

1. The Process of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes on The Lion King movie

The purpose of this study was to know the process of derivational and inflectional, to know the most dominant of derivational and inflectional morphemes, and educational implication of morphological analysis on the lion king movie. The data of this research was taken from In lion king movie script, lion king movie script have nineteen scene which in each scene has its own tittle section such as : *scene 1, chalange scene, the sunrise, scar tricks simba, watering hole, just can't wait to be king, elepant graveyard, disciplinar/stars, be prepared, stampede, addressing the lionesses, hakuna matata, nobody knows, discovery scene, in the jungle, can you feel the love tonight, nala confronts simba, confrontation, pride rock.*

The authors classify many derivational and inflectional morpheme from this script so the data taken to identify and analyzed which word that are formed derivational and inflectional morphemes. In this research the researcher using theory from, Fromkin, Rodman, and Hysams, which states that there are 10 categories of changes from derivational morphemes. Apart

from that, Fromkin stated that there are 8 categories of changes in inflectional morphemes.

1) Derivational Morphemes

An derivational morphemes is a morpheme that can be applied to phrase to build or move a spesific word. This is some examples of derivational morphemes from the script on the lion king movie.

Derivational Morphemes

a. Verb to Noun

One form of derivational morpheme in the verb to noun, there were 11-word derivational morphemes in the verb to noun found in script lion king movie. The following is an example of derivational morphemes in the verb to noun.

“Sarabi and I didn’t see you at the presentation of Simba”- scene 2

In the underlined word the basic word of presentation is present which is include in the verb, but after there is an additional *-ation* word class in the word it turns into a noun, so adding *-ation* in the word, change the word classes before it.

b. Noun to Adjective

There were 4 word derivational morphemes in the noun to adjective found in the script on the lion king movie. The following is an example of derivational morphemes in the noun to adjective.

“keeps great and small on the endless round”scene 1

In the underlined word the basic word of endless is end which is include in the noun , but after there is an additional *-less* word class in the word it turns into a adjective, so adding *-less* in the word, change the word classes before it

c. Adjective to Adverb

There were 29 word derivational morphemes in the adjective to adverb found in the script on the lion king movie. The following is an example of derivational morphemes in the adjective to adverb.

“and he’s absolutely right! It’s far too dangerous. Only the bravest lions go there”

In the underlined word the basic word of absolutely is end which is include in the adjective , but after there is an additional *-ly* word class in the word it turns into a adverb, so adding *-ly* in the word, change the word classes before it.

d. Adjective to Noun

There were just 1 word derivational morphemes in the adjective to noun found in the script on the lion king movie. The following is an example of derivational morphemes in the adjective to noun.

“(relishing her naughtiness) we could get in big trouble”- scene 7

In the underlined word the basic word of naughtiness is end which is include in the adjective , but after there is an additional *-ness* word class in the word it turns into a noun, so adding *-ness* in the word, change the word classes before it.

e. Adjective to adjective

There were just 2 word derivational morphemes in the adjective to adjective found in the script on the lion king movie. The following is an example of derivational morphemes in the adjective to adjective.

“even you can’t be caught unwares”-scene 9

In the underlined word the basic word of unwares is end which is include in the adjective , but after there is an additional *-un* word class in the word it is same adjective, so adding *-un* in the word, change the meaning of the word and don’t change the word classes.

f. Verb to verb

There were just 2 word derivational morphemes in the verb to verb found in the script on the lion king movie. The following is an example of derivational morphemes in the verb to verb.

“(harshly) you deriberately disobeyed me”-scene 8

In the underlined word the basic word of disobeyed is end which is include in the verb, but after there is an additional *-dis* word class in the word it is same verb, so adding *-dis* in the word, change the meaning of the word and don’t change the word classes.

g. Noun to noun

There were just 1 word derivational morphemes in the verb to verb found in the script on the lion king movie. The following is an example of derivational morphemes in the verb to verb.

“stealing through the night’s uncertainties”-scene 16

In the underlined word the basic word of uncertainties is end which is include in the noun, but after there is an additional *-un* word class in the word it is same noun, so adding *-un* in the word, change the meaning of the word and don’t change the word classes.

2) Inflectional morphemes

Inflectional morphemes are part of bound morpheme that has no function to produce new words in the language, but only used to signify the grammatical role of words, such as the use of singular or plural, past tense or not, comparative or possessive, and so on.

a) Progressive

There were 77 word inflectional morphemes in the progressive type found in the script on the lion king movie. The following is an example of inflectional morpheme in progressive type.

“All lion sleeping. Simba runs in ”-scene 3

In the underlined word indicate progressive. It was occurred because there is suffix-ing attached to the base of the word. The suffix-ing added to make the grammar correct explained that the incident was in progress. However, adding suffix-ing in the base word does not change the word class of the word. The beginning of the word class of the word is verb and after being adding the suffix-ing the word class of the word is still a verb.

b) Possesive

There were 10 word inflectional morphemes in the possessive type found in the script on the lion king movie. The following is an example of inflectional morpheme in possessive type.

“mufasa’s death was a terrible tragedy, but to lose simba as well”-scene 11

In the underlined word indicate possessive. It was occurred because there is suffix-‘s attached to the base of the word. The suffix-‘s added to make the grammar correct . However adding suffix-‘s in the base word not change the word class of the word. The beginning of the word class of the word is noun and after being adding the suffix-‘s the word class of the word is still a noun.

c) Past tense

There were 53 word inflectional morphemes in the past tense type found in the script on the lion king movie. The following is an example of inflectional morpheme in past tense type.

“I saved you.”-scene 12.

In the underlined word indicate past tense . It was occurred because there is suffix-ed attached to the base of the word. The suffix-ed added to make the grammar correct. However, adding suffix-ed in the base word not change the word class of the word. The beginning of the word class of the word is verb and after being adding the suffix-ed the word class of the word is still a verb.

d) Comparative degree

There were 5-word inflectional morphemes in the comparative degree type found in the script on the lion king movie. The following is an example of inflectional morpheme in comparative degree type.

“Are no longer yours. Step down, scar”-scene 18

In the underlined word is attached by comparative degree because added suffix-er. The base of longer is long, added suffix-er in the word change the meaning of the base word.

e) Superlative degree

There were just 2 word inflectional morphemes in the superlative degree type found in the script on the lion king movie. The following is an example of inflectional morpheme in superlative degree type.

“a-huh! That’s the stupidest thing I ever heard. Maybe he’ll be ...hey, I got !what if he’s on our side? You know, having a lion around might not be such a bad idea”-scene 12.

In the underlined word is attached by superlative degree because added suffix-er. The base of stupidest is stupid, added suffix-er in the word change the meaning of the base word.

f) Plural

There were 60 word inflectional morphemes in the plural type found in the script on the lion king movie. The following is an example of inflectional morpheme in plural type.

“first I’m going to take your sticks”-scene 17

In the underlined word indicate plural. It was occurred because there is suffix-s attached to the base of the word. The suffix-s added to make the grammar correct. However, adding suffix-s in the base word not change the word class of the word. The beginning of the word class of the word is noun and after being adding the suffix-s the word class of the word is still a noun.

g) Third person singular

There were 26 word inflectional morphemes in the third person singular type found in the script on the lion king movie. The following is an example of inflectional morpheme in third person singular type.

“(as sarabi looks on with some pride) give me on good reason why I shouldn’t rip you alive”-scene 17.

In the underlined word indicate to explained third person singular because sarabi included in the third person singular . It was occurred because there is suffix-s attached to the base of the word. The suffix-s added to make the grammar correct. However, adding suffix-s in the base word not change the word class of the word. the

word is verb and after being adding the suffix-ed the word class of the word is still a verb.

The reseacher found many derivational and inflectional morphemes in this movie which were then the reseacher analyze and explain the processes of derivtional and inflectional morphemes formed based on the first problem formulation and determine which one is more dominant based on the second problem formulation. The last after the reseacher analyze derivational and inflectional in this movie the reseacher found that this movie is closely related to morphology learning, based on the third problem formulation.

From the data collected, there are several categories found in this movie. Derivational categories namely: verb to noun, noun to adjective, adjective to adverb, adjective to noun, adjective to adjective, verb to verb and the last is noun to noun. The nesxt is for inflectional categories is: plural, third person singular, past tense, superlative degree, comparative degree, possessive, progressive. Furthermore, the researcher will present the data on the table as follow.

Table 4.1
Derivational And Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 1

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Moments	Moment		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (moment+s)
Acquainted	Acquaint		-ed		Past Tense	2 morphemes (acquaint+ed)

Animals	Animal		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (animal+s)
Gathering	Gather		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (gather+ing)
Blinking	Blink		-ing		Past tense	2 morphemes (blink+ing)
Endless	End		-less	Noun to adjective		2 morphemes (end+less)
Smiles	Smile n		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (smile+s)
Standing	Stand		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (stand+ing)
Unwinding	Unwind		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (unwind+ing)

The table above show that are 1 word of derivational, and 8 words of inflectional. The type of derivivational is noun to adjective, and the type of inflectional is 2 types of past tense, 3 type of progressive, and 1 types to plural and 2 types of third person singular.

Table 4.2

Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 2

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefi x	Suffix			
Descending	Descend		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (descend+ing)
Simply	Simple		-ly	Adjective to Adverb		2 morphemes (simple+y)
King's	King		-'s		Possesive	2 morphemes (king+'s)
Challenging	Challenge		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (challenge+ing)
Sarcastically	Sarcastic		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (sarcastic+ly)
Commoners	Commoner		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (commoner+s)
Presentation	Present		-ation	Verb to noun		2 morphemes (present+ation)
Brains	Brain		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (brain+s)

Chiding	Chide		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (chide+ing)
Chuckling	Chuck		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (chuck+ing)
Going	Go		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (go+ing)
Lion's	Lion		's		Possesive	2 morphemes (lion+'s)

The table shows that are 3 words of derivatioonal and 9 words of inflectional morphemes.

The type of derivational morphemes is, 2 words of adjective to adverb and 1 word to verb to noun. The type of inflectional morphemes is 5 words of progressive, 2 words of plural and 2 word of possessive.

Table 4.3
Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 3

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Touches	Touch		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (touch+es)
Wants	Want		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (want+s)
Getting	Get		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (get+ing)e
Exists	Exist		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (exist+s)
Creatures	Creature		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (creature+s)
Connected	Connect		-ed	Verb to adjective		2 morphemes (connect+ed)
Rising	Rise		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (rise+ing)
Starts	Start		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (start+s)
Recorded	Record		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (record+ed)
King's	King		- 's		Possesive	2 morphemes (king+'s)
Loks	Look		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (look+s)
Shadowy	Shadow		-y	Verb to adjective		2 morphemes (shadow+y)
Chuckles	Chuck		-es		Third person singular	2 morphemes (chuck+es)
Borders	Border		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (Border+s)
Crawling	Crawl		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Crawl+ing)

Leaping	Leap		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Leap+ing)
Sima's	Simba		's		Possessive	2 morphemes (simba's)

The table shows that are 2 words of derivational and 15 words of inflectional morphemes. The type of derivational is 2 words of verb to adjective. The type of inflectional morphemes is 7 words of third person singular, 4 words of progressive, 1 word of plural, and 2 word to possessive.

Table 4.4

Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 4

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Guessing	Guess		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (guess+ing)
Games	Game		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (game+s)
Showed	Show		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (show+ed)
Looking	Look		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (look+ing)
Standing	Stand		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (stand+ing)
Absolutely	Absolute		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (absolute +ly)
Leaves	Leave		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (leave+s)
Nala's	Nala		's		Possessive	2 morphemes (nala+'s)
Greed	Greedily		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (Greedily+ly)
Interrupting	Interrupt		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Interrupt+ing)
Pulling	Pull		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Pull+ing)
Wanted	Want		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Want+ed)
Monkey's	Monkey		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (monkey+s)
Going	Go		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (go+ing)
Bravest	Brave		-est		Superlative Degree	2 morphemes (brave+est)

The table shows that are 2 words of derivational and 12 words of inflectional morphemes. The type of derivational morphemes is adjective to

adverb. The type of inflectional morphemes is 7 words of progressive, 3 words of past tense, and 2 words of plural.

Table 4.5
Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 5

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Lively	Live		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (live+ly)
Sooner	Soon		-er		Comparative degree	2morphemes (soon+er)
Seeds	Seed		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (seed+s)
Blossoming	Blossom		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (blossom+ing)
Destined	Destine		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (destine+ed)
Married	Marry		-ed	Verb to adjective		2 morphemes (marry+ed)
Shaping	Shap		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (shap+ing)
Whispering	Whisper		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Whisper+ing)
Words	Word		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (Word+S)
Thumping	Thump		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Thump+ing)
Going	Go		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (go+ing)

The table shows that are 2 words of derivational morphemes and 9 words of inflectional morphemes. The type of derivational morphemes is 1 word is adjective to adverb and 1 word of verb to adjective. The type of inflectional morphemes is 1 word of comparative degree, 6 words of progressive, 2 word of plural, and 1 word of past tense.

Table 4.6**Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 6**

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Enemies	Enemie		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (enemie+s)
Brushing	Brush		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (brush+ing)
Saying	Say		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (say+ing)
Headed	Head		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (head+ed)
Beasts	Beast		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (Beast+s)
Working	Work		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Work+ing)
Definitely	Definite		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (Definite+ly)
Arranged	Arrange		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Arrange+ed)
Looking	Look		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (look+ing)

The table shows that are 1 word of derivational morphemes and 8 words of inflectional morphemes. The type of derivational morphemes adjective to adverb. The types of inflectional morphemes is 2 words of plural, 5 words of progressive, and 2 types of past tense.

Table 4.7**Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 7**

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Worked	Work		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (work+ed)
Technically	Technical		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (technical+ly)
Pulled	Pull		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (pull+ed)
Cheking	Chek		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (chek+ing)
Arrogantly	Arrogant		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (Arrogant+ly)

Relishing	Relish		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Relish+Ing)
Naughtiness	Naughty		-ness	Adjective to noun		2 morphemes (Naughty+ness)
Enjoying	Enjoy		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Enjoy+ing)
Walking	Walk		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Walk+ing)
Harshly	Harsh		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (Harsh+Ly)
Looking	Look		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (look+ing)

The table shows that are 4 words of derivational morphemes, and 7 words of inflectional morphemes. The types of inflectional morphemes is 3 words of adjective to adverb and 1 word of adjective to noun. The types of inflectional morphemes is 5 words of progressive, and 2 words of past tense.

Table 4.8

Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 8

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Disobeyed	Obeded	-dis		Verb to verb		3 morphemes (dis+obey+ed)
Trying	Try		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (try+ing)
Messes	Mess		-es		Thrid singular person	2 morphemes (mess+es)
Quietly	Quiet		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (quit+ly)
Sadly	Sad		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (sad+ly)
Bordering	Border		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (border+ing)
Crying	Cry		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Cry+ing)
Cracks	Crack		-s		Plural	
Disbelieving	Belive	-dis	-ing	Verb to verb		3 morphemes (dis+belive+ing)
Slightly	Slight		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes(Slight+ly)
Conspiratorially	Conspiratorial		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (Conspiratorial+ly)
Whispering	Whisper		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (whisper+iing)

The table shows that are 6 words of derivational morphemes and 6 words of inflectional morphemes. The types of derivational morphemes is 2 words of verb to verb, and 4 words of adjective to adverb. The type of inflectional morphemes is 4 words of progressive, 1 words of plural, and 1 word of third person singular.

Table 4.9

Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 9

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Surely	Sure		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (sure+ly)
Surrounded	Surrond		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (surrond+ed)
Prepared	Prepare		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (prepare+ed)
Relieved	Relieve		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Relive+ed)
Shivering	Shiver		-ing		Past tense	2 morphemes (Shiver+ing)
Builds	Build		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (Build+s)
Powers	Power		-s		Plural;	2 morphemes (Power+s)
Warthog's	Warthog		- 's		Possesive	2 morphemes (Warthog+s)
Expressions	Express		-ions	Verb to noun		2 morphemes (Exprees+ions)
Successions	Success		-ions	Verb to noun		2 morphemes (Success+ions)
Unawares	Aware	-un	-s	Adjective to adjective		3 morphemes (un+Aware+s)
Prepared	Prepare		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Prepare+ed)
Shining	Shine		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Shine+ing)
Nearer	Near		-er	Verb to noun		2 morphemes (Near+er)
Shenzi's	Shenzi		- 's		Possesive	2 morphemes (Shenzi+s)
Bruised	Bruis		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Bruis+ed)

Rewarded	Reward		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Reward+ed)
Deliciously	Delicious		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (Delicious+ly)
Squared	Square		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Square+ed)
Chewing	Chew		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Chew+ing)
Dropping	Dropp		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Dropp+ing)
Voices	Voice		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (Voice+s)
Dancing	Dance		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Dance+ing)
Connected	Connect		-ed		Pst tense	2 morphemes (Connect+ed)
Expected	Expect		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Expect+ed)
Planning	Plann		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Plann+ing)
Endless	End		-less	Noun to adjective		2 morphemes (End+less)
Undisputed	Dispute	Un	-ed	Adjective to aective		2 morphemes (Dispute+ed)
Respected	Respect		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes Respect+ed)
Words	Word		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (word+s)
Lights	Light		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (light+s)
Sounds	Sound		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (sound+s)
Motions	Motion		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (motion+s)
Prizes	Prize		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (prize+s)
Lots	Lot		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (lot+s)

The table shows that are 8 words of derivational morphemes, and 27 words of inflectional morphemes. The types of derivational morphemes is, 2 words of adjective to adverb, 3 words of verb to noun, 1 word of noun to adjective, and 2 words of adjective to adjective. The types of inflectional morphemes is, 11 words of past tense, 5 words of progressive, 9 words of plural, 2 words of possessive

Table 4.10**Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 10**

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Animals	Animal		_s		Plural	2 morphemes (Animal+s)
Quietly	Quit		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (Quit+ly)
Jumps	Jump		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (Jump+s)
Crying	Cry		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Cry+ing)
Sniffing	Sniff		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Sniff+ing)

The table shows that are 1 word of derivational morphemes, and 4 words of inflectional morphemes. The type of derivational morphemes is adjective to adverb. The type of inflectional morphemes is 1 words of plural, and 2 words of progressive and 1 word of thord person singular.

Table 4.11**Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 11**

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Mufasa's	Mufasa		-s		Possesive	2 morphemes (Mufasa+s)
Heavy	Heav		-y	Verb to adjective		2 morphemes (Heav+y)
Dawning	Dawn		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Dawn+iing)

The table shows that are 1 word of derivational morphemes and 2 words of inflectional morphemes. The type of derivational morphemes is verb to adjective. The type of inflectional morphemes is 1 type of possessive and 1 type of progressive.

Table 4.12

Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 12

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Bigger	Big		-er		Comparative degree	2 morphemes (big+er)
Stupidest	Stupid		-est		Superlative degree	2 morphemes (stupid+est)
Saved	Save		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (save+ed)
Worries	Worry		-es		Third person singular	2 morphemes (worry+es_)
Tastes	Tastes		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (taste+s)
Satisfying	Satisfy		-inf		Progressive	2 morphemes (satisfy+ing)
Lying	Lye		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Lye+ing)
Simba's	Simba		-'s		Possessive	2 morphemes (Simba+s)
Gets	Get		-s		Thrid person singular	2 morphemes (Get+s)
Snorts	Snort		-s		Third person singular	
Quietly	Quiet		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (Quiet+ly)
Realizing	Realize		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Realize+ing)
Flopped	Flopp		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Flopp+ed)
Waving	Wave		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Wave+ing)
Arms	Arm		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (arm+ing)
Passing	Pass		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Pass+ing)
Means	Mean		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (Mean+s)
Worries	Worry		-es		Third person singular	2 morphemes (Worry+es)
Ashamed	Ashame		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Ashame+ed)
Satisfying	Satisfy		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Satisfy+ing)
Crunches	Crunch		-es		Third person singular	2 morphemes (Crunch+es)

Talking	Talk		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (talk +ing)
Looking	Look		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (look+ing)
Walks	Walk		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (walk+s)
Friends	Friend		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (friend+s)
Looks	Look		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (look+s)
Eating	Eat		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (eat+s)
Slurping	Slurp		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (slurp+ing)
Chewing	Chew		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (chew+ing)
Piks	Pik		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (pik+s)

The table shows that are 1 word of derivational morphemes, and 29 words inflectional morphemes. The types of derivational morphemes is adjective to adverb. The types of inflectional morphemes is, 1 word of comparative degree, 1 word of superlative degree, 3 types of past tense, 6 types of third person singular, 10 types of progressive, and 6 words of plural.

Table 4.13

Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 13

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Knows	Know		-s		Third singular person	2 morphemes (Know+s)
Shouting	Shout		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Shout+ing)
Continues	Continue		-s		Third singular person	2 morphemes (Continue+s)
Mentioned	Mention		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Mention+ed)
Differences	Different		-es		Third singular person	2 morphemes (Different+es)
Approaches	Approach		-es		Third singular person	2 morphemes (Approach+es)
Entrees	Entrée		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (Entree+s)

Helpless	Help		-less	Verb to adjective		2 morphemes (Help+less)
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The table shows that are 1 word of derivational morpheme, and 7 words of inflectional morphemes. The types of derivational morphemes is , verb to adjective. The types of inflectional morphemes is, 4 words of third person singular, 1 word of progressive, 1 word of plural, and 1 word of past tense.

Table 4.14

Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 14

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Herbs	Herb		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (Herb+s)
Mixing	Mix		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Mix+ing)
Adding	Add		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Add+ing)
Sticks	Stick		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (Stick+s)
Looking	Look		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (look+ing)

The table shows that are in scene the researcher did not find the word of derivational morphemes, but for the word of inflectional morphem the researcher finds 5 words of inflectional morphemes. The type of inflectional morphemes is 2 words of plural and 3 words of progressive.

Table 4.15

Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 15

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Speaking	Speak		-ing		Third person singular	2 morphemes (Speak+ing)
Realizing	Realize		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Realize+ing)
Spooked	Spook		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Spook+ed)
Runs	Run		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (Run+S)
Chasing	Chase		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Chase+ing)
Going	Go		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Go+ing)
Shouting	Shout		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Shout+ing)
Timon's	Timon		-s		Possesive	2 morphemes (Timon+s)
Backs	Back		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (Back+s)
Realization	Realize		-ation	Verb to noun		2 morphemes (Realize+ation)
Completely	Complete		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (Complete+ly)
Baffled	Baffl		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Baffl+ed)
Confused	Confuse		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Confuse+ed)
Pleased	Please		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Please+ed)
Knows	Know		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (Know+s)
Wants	Want		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (Want+s)
Finds	Find		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (find+s)
Matters	Matter		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (Matter+s)
Crossed	Cross		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Cross+ed)

Noisily	Noisy		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (Noisy+Ly)
Lions	Lion		-s		-plural	2 morphemes (Lion+s)
Pulling	Pull		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Pull+ing)
Embrassed	Embrass		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Embras+ed)
Resigned	Resign		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Resign+ed)
Sadly	Sad		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (Sad+ly)
Bowed	Bow		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Bow+ed)
Quietly	Quiet		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (Quiet+ly)
Pained	Pain		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Pain+ed)
Expression	Express		-ion	Verb to noun		2 morphemes (Express+ion)
Means	Mean		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (Means+s)
Sleeps	Sleep		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (sleep+s)
Jumps	Jum		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (jump+s)
Looks	Look		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (look+s)
Minutes	Minute		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (minute+s)
Stats	Start		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (start+s)
Missed	Miss		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (miss+ed)

The table shows that are 6 words of derivational morphemes, and 30 words of inflectional morphemes. The type of derivational morphemes is 2 types of verbs to noun, and 4 types of adjectives to adverb. The types of inflectional morphemes is 9 types of past tense, 9 of third person singular, 4 types of progressive, 1 type of possessive, and 6 types of plural.

Table 4.16

Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 16

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Heavy	Heave		-y	Verb to adjective		2 morphemes (heave+y)
Stinks	Stink		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (stink+s)
Happening	Happen		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (happen+ing)
Trio's	Trio		-'s		Possesive	2 morphemes (trio+'s)
Brings	Bring		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (bring+s)
Living	Live		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (live+ing)
Things	Thing		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (thing+s)
Impossible	Possible	-im		Noun to verb		2 morphemes (possible+im)
Holding	Hold		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (hold+ing)
Stealing	Steal		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (steal+ing)
Night's	Night		-'s		Possesive	2 morphemes (night+'s)
Uncertainties	Certainty	-un	-es	Noun to noun		2 morphemes (un+certainties)
Saniffs	Saniff		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (saniff+s)
Assumed	Assume		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (assume+ed)
Tearfully	Tearful		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (tearful+ly)
Doomed	Doom		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (doom+ed)
Crying	Cry		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (cry+ing)

The table shows that are 4 words of derivivational orphemes, and 13 words of inflectional morphemes. The types of derivational morphemes is, 1 type of adjective to adverb, 1 type of noun tnoun, 1 type of noun to verb, 1 type 1 types verb to adjective. The type of inflectional morphemes is, 5 types of

progressive, 2 types of past tense, 2 types of plural, 2 types of possessive, 2 types of third person singular

Table 4.17

Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 17

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Needed	Need		-ed		Past tense	2 morpheme (need+ed)
Quiter	Quit		-er		Comparative degree	2 morpheme (quit+er)
Needs	Need		-s		Third person singular	2 morpheme (need+s)
Destroyed	Destroy		-ed		Past tense	2 morpheme (destroy+ed)
Louder	Loud		-er		Comparative degree	2 morpheme (loud+er)
Hastily	Hasty		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morpheme (hasty+ly)
Learned	Learn		-ed		Past tense	2 morpheme (learn+ed)
Continuing	Continue		-ing		Progressive	2 morpheme (continue+ing)
Irritated	Irritat		-ed		Past tense	2 morpheme (irritat+ed)
Responsibility	Respons		i-ity	Noun to noun		2 morpheme (respons+bility)
Happened	Happen		-ed		Past tense	2 morpheme (happen+ed)
Satisfied	Statisfie		-d		Past tense	2 morpheme (statisfie+ed)
Starting	Start		-ing		Progressive	2morpheme (start+ing)
Obviously	Obvious		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morpheme (obvious+ly)
Leaves	Leave		-s		Plural	2 morpheme (leave+s)

Supposed	Suppose		-ed		Past tense	Suppose+ed)
Means	Mean		-s		Third person singular	2 morpheme (mean+s)
Moving	Move		-ing		Progressive	2 morpheme (move+ing)
Mufasa's	Mufasa		's		Possesive	2 morpheme (mufasa +'s)
Reflection	Rflect		-ion	Verb to noun		2 morpheme (reflect+ion)
Quietly	Quit		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morpheme (quit+ly)
Swings	Swing		-s		Third person singular	2 morpheme (swing+s)
Running	Run		-ing		Progressive	2 morpheme (run+ing)
Lands	Land		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (land+s)
Things	Thing		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (thing+s)
Starts	Start		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (start+s)
Walking	Walk		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (walk+ing)
Looks	Look		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (look+s)
Torts	Tort		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (tort+s)

The table shows that are 5 words of derivational morphemes, and 24 words of inflectional morphemes. The types of derivational morphemes is, 3 types of adjective to adverb, 1 type of noun to noun, 1 type of verb to noun. The type of inflectional morphemes is, 7 types of past tense, 5 types of progressive, 4 types of third person singular, 1 type of possessive, and 5 type of plural and 2 types of comparative degree.

Table 4.18

Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 18

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Ascends	Ascend		-s		Third person singular	2 morpheme (ascend+s)
Hunting	Hunt		-ing		Progressive	2 morpheme (hunt+ing)
Calmly	Calm		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morpheme (calm+ly)
Moved	Move		-ed		Past tense	2 morpheme (move+ed)
Telling	Tell		-ing		Progressive	2 morpheme (tell+ing)
Jumps	Jump		-s		Third person singular	2 morpheme (jump+s)
Confused	Confuse		-ed		Past tense	2 morpheme (confuse+ed)
Giving	Give		-ing		Progressive	2 morpheme (give+ing)
Looks	Look		-s		Third person singular	2 morpheme (look+s)
Pressures	Pressure		-s		Plural	2 morpheme (pressure+s)
Longer	Long		-er		Comparative degree	2 morpheme (long+er)
Responsible	Respons		-ble	Noun to adjective		2 morpheme (respons+ble)
Sentenced	Sentence		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (sentence+ed)
Surprised	Surprise		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (surprise+ed)

The table shows that there are 2 words of derivational morphemes, and 12 words of inflectional morphemes. The type of derivational morphemes is 1 type of adjective to adverb, and 1 type of noun to adjective. The types of inflectional morphemes is 1 type of plural, 3 types of Third person singular, 1 type of comparative degree, 3 types of progressive, 4 types of past tense.

Table 4.19**Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Scene 19**

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivational	Inflectional	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Appears	Appear		-s		Third person singular	2 morpheme (appear+s)
Singing	Sing		-ing		Progressive	2 morpheme (sing+ing)
Holding	Hold		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (hold+ing)
Unwinding	Unwind		-ing		Progressive	2morphemes (unwind+ing)

The table shows the researcher does not find word of derivational morphemes, but for inflectional morphemes the researcher find 4 words. The type is 1 type of Third person singular and 3 type of progressive.

Table 4.20
Data of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes
on the Lion King Movie Script

Lion king movie script	Derivational	Inflectional
Scene 1	1	7
Scene 2	3	9
Scene 3	2	15
Scene 4	2	13
Scene 5	2	8
Scene 6	1	8
Scene 7	4	7
Scene 8	6	7
Scene 9	8	27
Scene 10	1	4

Scene 11	1	2
Scene 12	1	38
Scene 13	1	6
Scene 14		5
Scene 15	6	27
Scene 16	4	13
Scene 17	5	29
Scene 18	2	15
Scene 19		4
Amount	50	232

The table above showed result of derivational and inflectional morphemes from 282 bases found on the lion king movie script. The table above shows that are 232 word of inflectional morphemes . The derivational morphemes shown in the table consist of 50 words .

2. The Most Dominant Types of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes on the Lion King Movie Script

As the second purpose of the research is finding the most dominant of derivational and inflectional morpheme which conclude the bases or roots of the word on the lion king movie script. The table above shows the data result from analyze derivational and inflectional morpheme. Furthe more in this sub-chapter the reseacher will discuss the most dominant parts of the derivational and inflectional morphemes.

The table below shows type of derivational morpheme found in lion king movie script.

Table 4.21
The Most Dominant of Derivational Morpheme

Process of derivational morpheme	Frequency Total	Percentage (%)
Verb to Noun	12	24%
Noun to Adjective	3	6%
Adjective to Adverb	29	58%
Adjective to Noun	1	2%
Adjective to adjective	2	4%
verb to verb	2	4%
Noun to Noun	1	2%
	50	100%

The table showed that the most dominant derivational process use data of the lion king movie script.

Table 4.22
The Most Dominant of inflectional morpheme

Types of Inflectional Morphemes	Frequency Total	Percentage
Progressive	77	33,17%
Possesive	10	4,3%
Past tense	53	22,8%
Comparative degree	5	2,1%
Superlative degree	1	0,4%
Third person singular	26	11,2%
Plural	60	25,8%
	232	100%

The table showed that the most dominant inflectional process uses data of the lion king movie script.

3. The Educational Implication of the morphological on The Lion King Movie

In this chapter the researcher not only explains the results of the analysis, but the researcher will also explain the educational implications of the morphological on the lion king movie. language learners commonly use English movie as learning media because apart from being able to increase interesting variations in the learning process, using English-language films is also beneficial in our daily lives. This can help them in learning both written and spoken language. In learning English in writing using movie media, it will display conversational text from movie scenes so students will watch while reading the text in the movie which can enrich their vocabulary. However, when students read the text in the movie, students usually cannot identify changes that occur in a word, either changes in meaning or changes in the grammatical role of words so it will be difficult to understand the meaning of the sentences. One of the written lessons in English is morphology learning. This morphology learning is a branch of linguistics that studies of morphemes. One part of morphemes is bound morphemes which are divided into two, namely derivational and inflectional morphemes, these are morphological processes that can change the meaning of a word or can also make word functions more effective in a sentence, which can improve students' abilities in language well. In addition, there are many types of derivational and inflectional that we can learn.

C. Discussion

1. The Process of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes

Based on the result of the research above, this research aimed to analyze the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes, to find out the most dominant of derivational and inflectional morphemes, and the last is to analyze what are educational implication of morphological analysis on the lion king movie. This research conduct analysis on the lion king movie script to answer the first research question and the result was proven by observation of the document analysis section. The first aspect being discussed is about the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes. Based on the result of the research above, it show that there were 282 data found in the script of lion king movie, it shows that each of the seven categories of derivational and inflectional morphemes.

The finding of this research has similarities as well as differences with other research. This rsearch is similar to Purba's (2021) research. Purba choose derivational as his research and also used theory from Fromkin (2014). In this purba's research his have the data three types of prefix (pre-, dis-, re-), three types of suffix (-ness,-ion,-ious), and than the last the data found in purba's research is circumfix (re-ation, trans-ing,in-ing). Here the difference between this research and Purba's research is that the purpose of purba's research is only to find the type of

derivational. As well as the data analysis technique used in the research is used the theory from lieber (2009).

2. The most dominant of derivational and inflectional Morphemes on the Lion King Movie

From the result above the most dominant of derivational morphemes is 29 words of adjective to adverb or 58% out of the total number of the lion king movie script. Moreover, noun to adjective process was the second most found in 12 words or 24% out of the lion king movie script. The most words that have been found on the lion king movie script, the fewest words were also found on the lion king movie script like noun to noun and adjective to noun. There is only 1 word or 2% out of total the data.

The process of adjective to adverb appeared in 13 scenes of the 19 scenes that is in the scene: challenge scene, scar tricks simba, watering hole, just can't wait to be king, elephant graveyard, disciplinary/stars, be prepared, stampede, hakuna matata, in the jungle, can you feel the love tonight, nala confronts simba, confrontation. The affixes of adjective to adverb is -ly from the 13 scenes on the lion king movie there are 29 repetitions, all of which add-ly.

The next is the most dominant of inflectional morphemes is From the result it was found in 77 words of progressive or 33,17% out of the total number of the lion king movie script. Moreover, plural process was the second most found in 60 words or 25,8% out of the lion king movie script.

The most words that have been found on the lion king movie script, the fewest words were also found on the lion king movie script like superlative degree, There is only 1 word or 0,4% out of total the data.

3. Educational Implication of Mophological Analysis on the Lion King Movie

Based on the data result above, awareness of the importance of morphology, make english language learners have the desire to learn about morphemes, especially derivational and inflectional morphemes. Understand the use of affixes, and how the words build will make the english learners know about words are changes, which will make it easier for English learners to understand the reading text well.

Movie media is a the media used in a especially language learning. Furthermore in this research the researcher used the lion king movie which there are many derivational and inflectional morphemes that can be used by english learners as a medium for learning morphology. In this movie also being able to enrich vocabulary by reading and understanding the script of the lion king movie.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the conclusion of this research entitled A Morphological Analysis on The Lion King Movie. The conclusion is concluded from the research result and discussion that had been analyze by the researcher. The first is the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes.

The researcher found 282 words attached derivational and inflectional morphemes, 232 inflectional and 50 derivational morphemes. They classified into 7 processes of inflection and 7 processes of derivation. The derivational data were 12 data of verb to noun, 3 data of noun to adjective, 29 data of adjective to adverb, 1 data of adjective to noun, 2 data of adjective to adjective, 2 data of verb to verb, and than 1 data of noun to noun. Meanwhile the inflectional data were: 77 data of progressive, 10 data of possessive, 53 data of past tense, 5 data of comparative degree, 1 data of superlative degree, 60 data of plural, 26 data of third person singular.

The second purpose of this research is the most dominant of derivational and inflectional morphemes. This research found the most frequently types of derivational morphemes that is 29 data of adjective to adverb. The fewest found of derivational morphemes is adjective to noun and noun to noun, the researcher only found 1 word for each type. Whereas the most dominant frequently of inflectional morphemes is, 77 data of progressive. The fewest

found of inflectional morpheme is superlative degree. The researcher just found 1 word of it.

The third or the last conclusion of this research is educational implication of morphological analysis on the lion king movie. The educational implication on the lion king movie is, the researcher finds a lot of derivational and inflectional morphemes in lion king movie script, so this film can be used as a morphology learning media.

B. Sugestion

From the conclusion above, the researcher recommends some suggestion. The following suggestion is as follows:

1. For the Students

For the students particularly in the English department, the result of this study can be used as a source for the students to learn more about affixes, derivational and inflectional morphemes as it can help students to more understand about derivational and inflectional morphemes.

2. For the Teacher

Teacher and educators should give student experience and material about derivational and inflectional morphemes so that students to understand the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes and then can use how to learn to teach using the media lion king movie to teach morphological analysis.

3. For Another Researcher

The researcher hopes that the result of this study can be used as a reference to other researchers who want to know about the process

derivational and inflectional morphemes and what the educational implication of morphological on the lion king movie.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

LIST OF APPENDIXES THE COVER OF LION KING MOVIE



Title	: The Lion King
Genre	: Adventure, Animation, Drama
Times	: 118 minutes
Scene	: 19 scenes
Directors	: Jon Favreau
Release date	: 17 july 2019

Appendix 3

Blueprint Observation Sheet

No	Theory	Indicators	Sub Indicators
1	Morpheme can be classified into two namely free and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is morpheme can stand alone and bound morpheme not. Bound morpheme also called affixes which can be prefix, infix and suffix. Bound morphemes can be derivational or inflectional ²⁸ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Derivational morpheme can prefix and suffix. Derivational morphemes create new word and new meaning and can change the grammatical function. - Inflectional morpheme just suffix, just refine and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of word which attached to. 	The researcher will analyze the derivational and inflectional morpheme, and they may occur prefix and suffix that serve as a common way of creating a new word or new function in the on the lion king movie script.
2	Affixation is the process of affixing to a basic word, which can result in form, class of words, and change in meaning in the basic words ²⁹ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Process of deriving a new word by adding an affix, namely a bound morpheme, to a root or base. - The basic word can result in changes in form, class of words, or changes in meaning the basic words. 	The researcher will analyze the affixation that have the process of deriving a new word by adding an affix, namely bound morpheme, to a root or base on the lion king movie.

²⁸ I dewi ayu kurnia martini, “*derivational of bound morpheme*” (the CC BY-SA license, 2018)15-22

²⁹ Denfari, Melati, and koebanu , -affixatin process in sundanese.

Appendix 3

Observation Sheet

Scene 1

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 1, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is plural.

1. Tiki : Simba was born just a few moments ago to sarabi and mufasa. Of course, mufasa is the king of pride rock. All the animals are gathering to welcome simba into the world.
2. (zazu bows to mufasa, who smiles and nods at him)
The second words of inflectional morphemes is past tense:
 - a. Rafiki : we would like to take a few moments to get you acquainted with the story of simba.
The third word of inflectional morphemes is progressive.
 - b. Tiki : Simba was born just a few moments ago to sarabi and mufasa. Of course, mufasa is the king of pride rock. All the animals are gathering to welcome simba into the world.
 - c. (rafiki & tiki, pass between animals-who part an bow-walks to pride rock to were mufasa is standing)
 - d. From the day we arrive on the planet and blinking
 - e. Till we find our place on the path unwinding

In scene 1 the researcher also found 1 derivational morpheme, namely noun to adjective.

3. African singer : Keeps great and small on the endless round.

Scene 2

In scene 2 Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 2, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is progressive.

1. Scar : {Sarcastically overjoyed} Why! If it isn't my big brother descending from on high to mingle with the commoners.
2. Scar : Temper, temper. I wouldn't dream of challenging you.
3. Mufasa : What am I going to do with him?
4. Mufasa : {Chiding} Zazu!
5. {They exit chuckling.) – Close curtain
the second found of scene 2 is plural:

a. Scar : {Sarcastically overjoyed} Why! If it isn't my big brother descending from on high to mingle with the commoners.

b. Scar: Well, as far as brains go, I got the lion's share. But when it comes to brute strength

{looking at Mufasa} ...I'm afraid I'm at the shallow end of the gene pool. The third found in scene 2 is possessive:

1. Zazu: Yes, well, as slippery as your mind is, as the king's brother, you should have been first in line!

2. Scar : Well, as far as brains go, I got the lion's share. But when it comes to brute strength

{looking at Mufasa} ...I'm afraid I'm at the shallow end of the gene pool. The derivational words found in scene 2 is adjective to adverb:

1. Scar : {Faking astonishment} That was today? Oh, I feel simply awful.

2. Scar : {Sarcastically overjoyed} Why! If it isn't my big brother descending from on high to mingle with the commoners.

The second found of derivational words is verb to noun:

1. Mufasa: Sarabi and I didn't see you at the presentation of Simba.

Scene 3

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 3, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is third person singular.

1. Simba : Everything the light touches... {Simba looks all around) What about that shadowy place?

2. Simba : But I thought/ a king can do whatever he wants.

3. Simba : Dad! Daad! Come on, Dad, we gotta go, wake up

{Simba starts to wake Mufasa} the second found of scene 3 is plural :

1. Simba : Everything the light touches... {Simba looks all around) What about that shadowy place?

2. Mufasa : That's beyond our borders; you must never go there, Simba.

3. Mufasa: Everything you see exists together, in a delicate balance. As king, you need to understand the balance, and have respect all the creatures - from the crawling ant to the leaping antelope.

4. Mufasa: {Chuckles} Simba.

The third found on scene 3 is progressive :

1. Mufasa: Oh, there's more to being king than-- getting your way all the time
2. Rafiki : The sun is rising on a new day on Pride Rock.
3. Mufasa : Everything you see exists together, in a delicate balance. As king, you need to understand the balance, and have respect all the creatures-- from the crawling ant to the leaping antelope.

The five found on scene 3 is possessive

1. Mufasa: A king's time as ruler rises and falls like the sun. One day Simba, the sun will set on mytime here and will rise with you as the new king.
2. Sarabi : {Over Simba's endless noise of “Dad”s, sleepily} Your son.... is awake....

The derivational words found in scene 3 is verb to adjective there is :

1. Sarabi : {Over Simba's endless noise of “Dad” s, sleepily} Your son.... is awake....
2. Simba : Everything the light touches... {Simba looks all around) What about that shadowy place?

Scene 4

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 4,the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is progressive:

1. Scar : I despise guessing games.
2. Scar : {Interrupting} No, I'm sorry Simba; I just can't tell you.
3. Scar : {Faking dismay} Oh dear, I've said too much.... Well, I suppose you'd have found out sooner or later, you being so clever and all....
{pullingSimba near} Oh, just do me one favour-- Promise me you'll never visit that dreadful place.

The second found of scene 4 is plural :

1. Scar: I despise guessing games.
2. {Simbaleaves the rock, Scar walks away with an evil smile. Menacing music. }

The third found on scene 4 is progressive:

1. (Scar looking out over shadowland)
2. Simba : Oh hi Muconda. Hi Safina. I didn't see you standing there.
3. Simba : I'm going to be king of Pride Rock.

The fourth found on scene 3 is past tense:

1. Simba : {Looking out over the edge of the rock} My Dad just showed me the whole kingdom, {greedily} and I'm going to rule it all. Hehheh.
2. Simba : {Disappointed} Well, no... he said I can't go there.
3. Simba : I wanted to tell her about this place. The ah...Watering Hole.

The fourth found on scene 4 is possessive:

1. Scar : A monkey's uncle.
2. Muconda : As Nala's father I would like to know what secret you are telling her.

The derivational words found in scene 4 is Adjective to adverb there is :

1. Scar : And he's absolutely right! It's far too dangerous. Only the bravest lions go there.
2. Simba : {Looking out over the edge of the rock} My Dad just showed me the whole kingdom, {greedily} and I'm going to rule it all. Hehheh.

Scene 5

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 5, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is comparative degree:

1. Zazu : Step lively. Come along Simba. The sooner we get to the watering hole, the sooner we can leave.

The second found of scene 5 is plural:

1. Zazu : Oh, just look at you two. Little seeds of romance blossoming in the savannah. Your parents will be thrilled...what with your destined to be married and all.
2. Zazu : Well, sorry to burst your bubble, but you two turtle doves have no choice. It's a tradition.....going back generations. {Simba mimics Zazu during these last words}

The third found on scene 5 is progressive:

1. Zazu : Oh, just look at you two. Little seeds of romance blossoming in the savannah. Your parents will be thrilled...what with your destined to be married and all.
2. Zazu : Not yet I don't. And with an attitude like that, I'm afraid you're shaping up to be a pretty pathetic king indeed.
3. Simba : (whispering) We need to ditch Zazu. I have a really cool place to show you.
4. Zazu : Well, sorry to burst your bubble, but you two turtle doves have no choice. It's a tradition.....going back generations. {Simba mimics Zazu during these last words}

The fourth found on scene 5 is past tense:

1. Zazu : Oh, just look at you two. Little seeds of romance blossoming in the savannah. Your parents will be thrilled...what with your destined to be married and all.

The derivational words found in scene 5 is Adjective to adverb there is:

1. Zazu : Step lively. Come along Simba. The sooner we get to the watering hole, the sooner we can leave.

The derivational words found in scene 5 is verb to adjective there is :

1. Zazu : Oh, just look at you two. Little seeds of romance blossoming in the savannah. Your parents will be thrilled...what with your destined to be married and all.

Scene 6

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 6, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is plural:

1. Simba : I'm gonna be a mighty king. So enemies beware!
2. Zazu : Well, I've never seen a king of beasts. With quite so little hair

The second found of scene 6 is past tense:

1. Zazu : If this is where the monarchy is headed. Count me out!
2. Zazu : I think it's time that you and I Arranged a heart to heart

The third found on scene 6 is progressive :

1. Simba : I'm gonna be the mane event Like no king was before I'm brushing up on looking down. I'm working on my ROAR!!
2. Simba : No one saying do this.

The derivational words found in scene 6 is adjective to adverb there is :

1. Zazu : Well that's definitely out...

Scene 7

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 7, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is past tense:

1. Simba : All right, it worked!
2. Simba : Yeah, but I pulled it off.

The second found on scene 7 is progressive :

1. Zazu : The only checking out you will do will be to check out of here.
2. Nala : {Relishing her naughtiness} We could get in big trouble.
3. Simba : {Enjoying it also} I know, huh.
4. Nala : {Looking at the skull} I wonder if its brains are still in there.
5. Simba : {Walking towards the skull} There's only one way to know. Come on. Let's go check it out.

The derivational words found in scene 7 is adjective to adverb there is:

1. Zazu : Uhh.... Technically, they can. We are on their land.
2. Simba : {Arrogantly} I ... am a genius
3. Mufasa : {Harshly} You deliberately disobeyed me

The derivational words found in scene 7 is adjective to noun is:

1. Nala : {Relishing her naughtiness} We could get in big trouble.

Scene 8

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 8, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is third person singular:

1. Mufasa : {Gentle laugh} Because nobody messes with your dad.

The second found of scene 8 is plural :

1. Simba : {Bordering on crying, voice cracks} I was just trying to be brave like you.

The third found on scene 8 is past tense :

1. Mufasa: Simba, I'm very disappointed in you.

The fourth found on scene 8 is progressive:

1. Simba : {Bordering on crying, voice cracks} I was just trying to be brave like you.
2. Mufasa : {Whispering back} What?

The derivational words found in scene 8 is adjective to adverb there is :

1. Simba : {Very quietly and sadly} I know.
2. Simba : Oh. {Lightening slightly} I guess even kings get scared, huh?
3. Simba : {Conspiratorially} But you know what?

The derivational words found in scene 8 is verb to verb there is :

1. Mufasa: {Continuing} You could have been killed. You deliberately disobeyed me. And what's worse, - you put Nala in danger!
2. Simba : {Disbelieving} You were?

Scene 9

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 9, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is past tense.

1. Banzai : Yeah, be prepared. Yeah-heh. We'll be prepared, heh ... For what?
2. Scar : I'm surrounded by idiots
3. Eddie : Ohh. {relieved from the surprise} Oh Scar, it's just you.
4. Shenzi : {Shivering} Ooooh. ... Do it again.
5. {Shenzi rubs her cheek, which is now bruised red}
I know it sounds sordid
But you'll be rewarded
When at last I am given my dues!
And injustice deliciously squared
But you'll be rewarded
6. Banzai : Yeah, be prepared. Yeah-heh. We'll be prepared, heh ...
For what?
7. Banzai, Shenzi, Eddie and Ed : It's great that
we'll soon be connected. With a king who'll be alltime adored.
8. Scar : Of course, quid pro quo, you're expected
To take certain duties on board

The second found of scene 9 is plural:

1. Scar : I know that your powers of retention
 Are as wet as a warthog's backside
 But thick as you are, pay attention
 My words are a matter of pride
 It's clear from your vacant expressions
 The lights are not all on upstairs
 But we're talking kings and successions
 Even you can't be caught unawares
 So prepare for the chance of a lifetime
 Be prepared for sensational news
 A shining new era
 Is tiptoeing nearer
2. Eddie & Ed {Sing-song voices, dancing around} No king! No king!
 la--la-la--la-laa-laa!
3. {Motions a slice across the neck}
 The future is littered with prizes
 And though
 I'm the main addressee
 The point that I must emphasize is
 You won't get a sniff without me!
 So prepare for the coup of the century
 Be prepared for the murkiest scam (Oooh... La! La! La!) {rear ends
 punctuating}
 Meticulous planning (We'll have food!)
 Tenacity spanning (Lots of food)
 Decades of denial (We repeat) Is simply why I'll (Endless meat)
 Be king undisputed (Aaaaaaah...) Respected, saluted
 (...aaaaaaah...)
 And seen for the wonder I am (...aaaaaaah!)
 Yes, my teeth and ambitions are bared (Oo-oo-oo-oo-oo-oo-oo)
 Be prepared!
4. {Shenzi rubs her cheek, which is now bruised red}
 I know it sounds sordid
 But you'll be rewarded
 When at last I am given my dues!
 And injustice deliciously squared
 But you'll be rewarded

The third found on scene 9 is progressive :

1. Scar : A shining new era Is tiptoeing nearer
 {Scar leaps up beside Ed and Eddie, who are again chewing on the bone, and
 pushes him to the side}

{Dropping_Banzai back onto the floor}

2. Shenzi : Great idea! Who needs a king?
3. Eddie & Ed {Sing-song voices, dancing around} No king! No king!
la--la-la--la-laa-laa!
4. {Motions a slice across the neck}

Meticulous planning (We'll have food!)

The fourth found on scene 9 is possessive:

1. Scar : I know that your powers of retention Are as wet as a warthog's backside But thick as you are, pay attention My words are a matter of pride
2. Scar : {grabbing Shenzi's cheek} Just listen to teacher

The derivational words found in scene 9 is adjective to adverb there are:

1. Scar : Oh, surely we lions are not all that bad.
2. {Shenzi rubs her cheek, which is now bruised red}

And injustice deliciously squared

Another derivational words found in scene 9 is Adjective to adjective there are:

3. Scar: Even you can't be caught unawares
4. Be king undisputed (Aaaaaaah...) Respected, saluted (...aaaaaah...)

The derivational words found in scene 9 is verb to noun there are:

1. Scar: It's clear from your vacant expressions
The lights are not all on upstairs
But we're talking kings and successions
Even you can't be caught unawares
So prepare for the chance of a lifetime
Be prepared for sensational news
A shining new era
Is tiptoeing nearer

The derivational words found in scene 9 is Noun to adjective there is:

1. Decades of denial (We repeat) Is simply why I'll (Endless meat)
Be king undisputed (Aaaaaaah...) Respected, saluted (...aaaaaah...)

And seen for the wonder I am (...aaaaaaah!)

Yes, my teeth and ambitions are bared (Oo-oo-oo-oo-oo-oo) Be prepared!

Scene 10

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 10, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is plural:

2. All animals run through the scene as a stampede.
3. Simba : {Jumps back, crying} There was a stampede and he tried to save me... It was an accident, I... I didn't mean for it to happen... {Sniffing} What am I gonna do?

The second found of scene 10 is progressive:

1. Simba : {Jumps back, crying} There was a stampede and he tried to save me... It was an accident, I... I didn't mean for it to happen... {Sniffing} What am I gonna do?

The derivational words found in scene 10 is adjective to adverb there is:

1. Simba : {Quietly} Dad? Somebody? Anybody? Help!

Scene 11

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 11, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is possessive:

1. Scar : Mufasa's death was a terrible tragedy; but to lose Simba as well.

The second found of scene 11 is progressive:

2. Scar : ...For me, it is a deep personal loss. And so it is with a heavy heart that I assume the throne. Yet, out of the ashes of this tragedy, we shall rise to greet the dawning of a new era... {The hyenas start emerging} ...in which lion and hyena come together, in a great and glorious future.

The derivational words found in scene 11 is verb to adjective there is:

1. Scar : ...For me, it is a deep personal loss. And so it is with a heavy heart that I assume the throne. Yet, out of the ashes of this tragedy, we shall rise to greet the dawning of a new era... {The hyenas start emerging} ...in which lion and hyena come together, in a great and glorious future.

Scene 12

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 12, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is third person singular:

2. {He tries to lift Simba's paw. He can't. He gets under it and with a great push gets it above his head. He sees Simba's face.}
3. Pumbaa: {snorts at Timon}
4. Timon: It means no worries

For the rest of your days

1. Pumbaa : Ha-ku-na Ma-ta-ta. It means no worries.
2. Timon : {Grabbing a bug} These are rare delicacies. Mmmmm.... {Crunches} Piquant, with a very pleasant crunch.

The second found of scene 12 is progressive:

3. Timon : Pumbaa, are you nuts?! We're talking about a lion. Lions eat guys like us.
4. Pumbaa : {Slurping} Slimy yet satisfying.
5. Pumbaa : {Looking at Simba} Uh-oh. Hey Timon. You better come look. I think it's still alive.
6. {Timon walks to the front of Simba. He is lying with his paw over his face.}
7. Timon : Nothing-- he's at the top of the food chain! Ahhhhhhha ha haaa! The food cha-haain! {Realizing his joke flopped} Ah heh-- Ahem. So, where you from?
8. Timon : {waving his arms} No. No. No.
9. Pumbaa : HakunaMatata!

Ain't no passing craze

1. Timon : {Eating, mouth full} Mmmm. Tastes like chicken.
2. Timon : {Chewing} I'm telling ya, kid, this is the great life. No rules, no responsibilities. {pokes his hand into a knothole-- many bugs scramble out) Ooh! --the little cream-filled kind. {munch} And best of all, no worries

The third found of scene 12 is comparative degree:

1. Timon : He's gonna get bigger

The fourth found of scene 12 is superlative degree:

1. Timon : A--Huh! That's the stupidest thing I ever heard. Maybe he'll b--
...Hey, I got it! What if he's on our side? You know, having a lion
around might not be such a bad idea.

The fifth found of scene 12 is past tense:

1. Timon : I saved you.
2. Timon : No, no, no, no. I mean he's depressed.
3. Timon : Nothing-- he's at the top of the food chain! Ahhhhhha ha
haaa! The food cha-haain! {Realizing his joke flopped} Ah heh-- Ahem. So,
where you from?
4. Timon: He was ashamed.

The sixth found of scene 12 is plural:

1. Timon : {Eating, mouth full} Mmmm. Tastes like chicken.
{Timonwalks to the front of Simba. He is lying with his paw over his face.}
{waving his arms} No. No. No.
2. Pumbaa : I'm a sensitive soul though I seem thick-skinned
And it hurt that my friends never stood downwind And oh, the shame
3. Timon : Nope. Listen, kid; if you live with us, you have to eat like
us. Hey, this looks like a good spot to rustle up some grub.
{Simba picks up a grub.}

The seventh found of scene 12 is possessive:

1. {He tries to lift Simba's paw. He can't. He gets under it and with a
great push gets it above his head. He seesSimba's face.}

The derivational words found in scene 10 is adjective to adverb there is:

1. Simba: {Simba heads off quietly.
back out towards the desert.}

Scene 13

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 13, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is third person singular:

1. Timon : How do you do...? Whoa! Whoa. Time out... Let me get this straight. You know her. She knows you. But she wants to eat him. And everybody's... okay with this? DID I MISS SOMETHING?!?
2. Zazu : {While Scar continues} Oh... I would never have had to do this for Mufasa.
3. Zazu: Yes, sire. You are the king. I... I... Well, I only mentioned it to illustrate the differences in your royal managerial approaches. {nervous laugh}
4. Scar : {Interrupting, almost shouting} No! No. Anything but that!

The second found of scene 13 is progressive:

5. Simba: {Jumps back, crying} There was a stampede and he tried to save me...
It was an accident, I... I didn't mean for it to happen... {Sniffing}
What am I gonna do?

The third found of scene 13 is past tense:

1. Zazu : Yes, sire. You are the king. I... I... Well, I only mentioned it to illustrate the differences in your royal managerial approaches.
{nervous laugh}

The fourth found of scene 13 is plural:

1. Banzai: Yeah, it's dinner time, and we ain't got no stinkin' entrees.

Scene 14

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 14, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is plural:

1. Rafiki and Tiki looking in their caldron. Adding herbs and mixing with their sticks.

The second found of scene 14 is progressive:

1. Rafiki and Tiki : looking in their caldron. Adding herbs and mixing with their sticks.

Scene 15

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 15, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is plural:

1. Timon : In the jungle
The mighty jungle
The lion sleeps tonight.
In the jungle
The mighty jungle
The lion sleeps to-- {Speaking} I can't hear ya, buddy, back me up! A-weee-ee-ee-eeaa-Pum-ba-bum-bawaaay... {Realizing Pumbaa is not there.} A-Pumbaa? Pumbaa?
2. (Simba jumps in between Nala and Pumbaa.)
3. {She immediately backs off and looks at Simba, examining him.}
4. Timon : King? Pbbb. Lady, have you got your lions crossed.
5. Nala : Could you guys ... excuse us for a few minutes?
6. Timon : {Aghast, then resigned} It starts. You think you know a guy...

The second found of scene 15 is progressive:

7. Timon: The lion sleeps to-- {Speaking} I can't hear ya, buddy, back me up! A-weee-ee-ee-eeaa-Pum-ba-bum-bawaaay... {Realizing Pumbaa is not there.} A-Pumbaa? Pumbaa?
8. (Nala chasing Pumbaa.)
9. Timon: Pumbaa! Pumbaa! Hey, what's going on?
10. Pumbaa: {Terrified, shouting in Timon's face} SHE'S GONNA EAT ME!!
11. Simba: {Pulling away his paw} Stop it.

The third found of scene 15 is past tense:

1. Pumbaa : {Spooked} Timon?
2. {Timon who is completely baffled by this sudden change}
3. Timon : {Confused} Friend?!?
4. Pumbaa : Pleased to make your acquaintance.

5. Timon : King? Pbbb. Lady, have you got your lions crossed.
6. Timon : Hey, {taps Pumbaa} whatever she has to say, she can say in front of us. Right, Simba? Simba: Hmm.... {embarrassed} Maybe you'd better go
7. Timon : {Aghast, then resigned} It starts. You think you know a guy...
8. {Nala has her head bowed down sadly.}
9. Nala : {Quietly} It's like you're back from the dead. You don't know how much this will mean to everyone. {Pained expression} ...What it means to me.
10. Nala : I've really missed you.

The fourth found of scene 15 is third person singular:

11. Nalaruns in.
12. {She immediately backs off and looks at Simba, examining him.}
13. Timon : How do you do...? Whoa! Whoa. Time out... Let me get this straight. You know her. She knows you. But she wants to eat him. And, everybody's... okay with this? DID I MISS SOMETHING?!?
14. Nala : Wait 'til everybody finds out you've been here all this time. And your mother... what will she think?
15. Nala : What else matters? You're alive. And that means... you're the king

The fifth found of scene 15 is possessive:

1. Pumbaa: {Terrified, shouting in Timon's face} SHE'S GONNA EAT ME!!

The derivational words found in scene 15 is adjective to adverb there is:

2. Timon who is completely baffled by this sudden change}
3. Pumbaa : King? Your Majesty! I gravel at your feet. {Noisily kisses Simba's paw}
4. {Nala has her head bowed down sadly.}

5. Nala : {Quietly} It's like you're back from the dead. You don't know how much this will mean to everyone. {Pained expression} ...What it means to me.

The derivational words found in scene 15 is verb to noun there is:

6. Nala : Simba? {pause for realization} Whoah!!! Well how did you... where did you come from ... it's great to see you..
7. Nala : {Quietly} It's like you're back from the dead. You don't know how much this will mean to everyone. {Pained expression} ...What it means to me.

Scene 16

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 16, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is third person singular:

1. Timon : {Heavy sigh} I tell ya, Pumbaa. This stink.
2. African Singers : Can you feel the love tonight?
The peace the evening brings.
The world, for once, in perfect harmony
With all its living things

The second found of scene 16 is progressive:

1. Timon : I can see what's happening.
2. African Singers : Can you feel the love tonight?
The peace the evening brings
The world, for once, in perfect harmony
With all its living things
Can you feel the love tonight?
You needn't look too far
Stealing through the night's uncertainties Love is where they are.
3. Nala : He's holding back, he's hiding
But what, I can't decide
Why won't he be the king I know he is The king I see inside?
4. African Singers : Can you feel the love tonight?
The peace the evening brings
The world, for once, in perfect harmony
With all its living things

5. {They let loose crying full force.}

The thirdfound of scene 16 is possessive:

1. Timon : They'll fall in love and here's the bottom line
Our trio's down to two.
2. African Singers : Can you feel the love tonight?
The peace the evening brings
The world, for once, in perfect harmony
With all its living things Can you feel the love tonight?
You needn't look too far
Stealing through the night's uncertainties
Love is where they are.

The fourthfound of scene 16 is plural:

1. African Singers : Can you feel the love tonight?
The peace the evening brings
The world, for once, in perfect harmony
With all its living things
2. Timon : And if he falls in love tonight {Pumbaassniffs} It can be assumed.

The fifth found of scene 16 is past tense:

1. Timon : And if he falls in love tonight {Pumbaa sniffs}
It can be assumed.
2. Timon and Pumbaa : In short, our pal is doomed.

The derivational words found in scene 16 is verb to adjective there is:

1. Timon : {Heavy sigh} I tell ya, Pumbaa. These stinks.

The derivational words found in scene 16 is noun to noun there is:

1. African Singers : Can you feel the love tonight?
The peace the evening brings.
The world, for once, in perfect harmony
With all its living things
Can you feel the love tonight?
You needn't look too far

Stealing through the night's uncertainties
Love is where they are.

The derivational words found in scene 16 is adjective to adverb there is:

1. Simba: {Timon hugs Pumbaa, tearfully.}

The derivational words found in scene 16 is noun to verb there is:

2. Simba : So many things to tell her
But how to make her see
The truth about my past? Impossible!
She'd turn away from me

Scene 17

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 17, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is past tense:

1. Simba : Well, I just ... needed to get out on my own. Live my own life.
And I did. And it's great! Nala: We've really needed you at home.
2. Nala : Everything's destroyed. There's no food, no water. Simba, if you don't do something soon, everyone will starve.
3. Simba : {Moving away} I think... you're a little confused.
4. Simba : HakunaMatata. It's something I learned out here. Look, sometimes bad things happen...
5. Simba : {Irritated, sarcastic} Oh, and I suppose you know.
6. Nala : What's happened to you? You're not the Simba I remember.
7. Simba : You're right; I'm not. Now are you satisfied?
8. Nala : No, just disappointed.
9. Simba : Ernh! Enough already! ...What's that supposed to mean anyway?

The second found of scene 17 is comparative degree:

1. Simba : {Quieter} No one needs me. The third found of scene 17 is third person singular:
2. Nala : {Louder} Why?

The fourth found of scene 17 is progressive:

1. Simba : {Continuing, irritated} --and there's nothing you can do about it! So why worry?
2. Simba : You know, you're starting to sound like my father. {Walking away again}
3. Simba : {Moving away} I think... you're a little confused.
4. {As Rafiki picks up his staff, Simba starts running off.}
5. Simba : {Shouting back} I'm going back!

The fifth found of scene 17 is possessive:

1. Tiki : You're Mufasa's boy!

The sixth found of scene 17 is plural:

1. Nala : Simba, he let the hyenas take over the Pride Lands.
2. Simba : HakunaMatata. It's something I learned out here. Look, sometimes bad things happen...
3. (Nalaleaves)
4. Simba : She's wrong. I can't go back. What would it prove, anyway? It won't change anything. You can't change the past. {He looks up at the stars.} You said you'd always be there for me!... But you're not. And it's because of me. It's my fault.... It's my... fault.
5. Simba : Creepy little monkeys. Will you cut it out? Who are you?
6. Simba : First... I'm going to take your sticks.

The seventh found of scene 17 is third person singular:

1. Simba : {Quieter} No one needs me.
2. {Simbastarts away from Nala. Nalatrots back up to him.}
3. {Simba is obviously cut by the comment about his father; he tears into Nala with his words.}
4. Rafiki : It means you are a baboon-- and I'm not. {laughs}
5. {He swings at Simba with his staff again. This time Simba ducks.}

The derivational words found in scene 17 is adjective to adverb there is:

1. Mufasa: {Quietly at first} Simba . . .
2. Simba : {Hastily} No, no, no. It doesn't matter. HakunaMatata.
3. {Simba is obviously cut by the comment about his father; he tears into Nala with his words.}

The derivational words found in scene 17 is verb to noun there is:

1. Simba : {Disappointed} That's not my father. That's just my reflection.

The derivational words found in scene 17 is noun to noun there is:

2. Nala: Because it's your responsibility.

Scene 18

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 18, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is plural:

1. {Sarabiascends Pride Rock with lionesses behind her}.
2. Scar : I'm ten times the king Mufasa was!
3. (Simbajumps at Scar. Scar moves back behind curtain with a scream.)
4. Simba : {AsSarabilooks on with some pride} Give me one good reason why I shouldn't rip you apart.
5. Scar : {backing into a wall, apologetic} Oh, Simba, you must understand. The pressures of ruling a kingdom...

The second found of scene 18 is progressive:

1. Simba : Scar: Where is your hunting party? They're not doing their job.
2. Scar : No. You're just not looking hard enough.
3. Safina : We're tired of you telling us what to do.
4. Scar : {Confused} Simba? Simba! I'm a little surprised to see you...(giving the hyenas an angry look) alive.

The third found of scene 18 is past tense:

1. Sarabi : {Calmly} Scar, there is no food. The herds have moved on.
2. Sarabi : Then you have sentenced us to death!

3. Sarabi : {Disgusted, amazed} You can't do that.
4. Sarabi : {Delighted} Simba? You're alive? {Confused} How can that be?
5. Scar : {Confused} Simba? Simba! I'm a little surprised to see you...(giving the hyenas an angry look) alive.

The fourth found of scene 18 is comparative degree:

1. Simba : ...Are no longer yours. Step down, Scar.

The derivational words found in scene 18 is noun to adjective there is:

1. Scar : Oh, must it all end in violence? I'd hate to be responsible for the death of a family member. Wouldn't you agree, Simba?

The derivational words found in scene 18 is adjective to adverb there is:

1. Sarabi : {Calmly} Scar, there is no food. The herds have moved on.

Scene 19

Some derivational and inflectional morphemes words found in scene 19, the first is inflectional morphemes there is word is plural:

1. {Rafikiappears, holding lion cub. He lifts him to present him to the crowd.}

The second found of scene 19 is progressive:

1. Simba and Nala gather with Rafiki and Tikiholding lion cub.
2. All : 'Til we find our place
On the path unwinding
In the Circle
The Circle of Life
3. BOWS: Continue singing Circle of Life song



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KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL MAHASISWA
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IAIN METRO

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Jurusan

: TBI

NPM

: 1801071054

Semester

: VII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Dosen
1.	Senin, 04 Juli 2022	Syahreni Siregar, M.Hum	Bimbingan bab 1-3 - menambahkan prior research - memberi perbedaan antara penelitian ini dan terdahulu - memperinci metode penelitian - periksa teori - tambah bibliografi	
2.	25 Juli 2022		- masih ada revisi yg blm terselesaikan	
3.	15 Agustus 2022		ACC bab 1-3.	

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NPM : 1801071054

Jurusan/Prodi : TBI/FTIK
Semester/TA : IX/2022

No	Hari/Tgl	Materi yang Dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Dosen
1	Monday 05/12 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Review chapter W (make clear the data analysis)- Make chart and explain the Chart or table- Review your typing (tidy up)- Abstract ?- Appendix ?	

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1	Monday 05/11 2022	Acc Research Instrument	

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Program Studi : TBI
Semester :

No	Hari/Tanggal	Dosen Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
1	Monday 26 December 2022	1	- Rense Abstract - Rense Chapter IV (Data Analysis)	
2	Monday 13/02/2023	1	Acc ✓	

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Di Tempat,

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Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Sintya Nurhayani

NPM : 1801071054

Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : AN ANALYSIS DERIVATIONAL MORPHEMES AND
INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN LION KING MOVIE

Berdasarkan judul skripsi di atas nama mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, yang bersifat pustaka maka mahasiswa tersebut tidak melakukan pra-survey.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami buat, atas bantuan dan kerja samanya di ucapkan terima kasih.

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto, M.Pd

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Metro, 26 Agustus 2022
Dosen Pembimbing

Svahreni Siregar, M.Hum.

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(Pembimbing 2)
di-

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Studi, mohon kiranya Bapak/Ibu bersedia untuk membimbing mahasiswa :

Nama : **SINTYA NURHAYANI**
NPM : 1801071054
Semester : 10 (Sepuluh)
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul : A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON THE LION KING MOVIE

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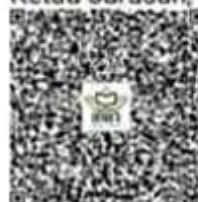
1. Dosen Pembimbing membimbing mahasiswa sejak penyusunan proposal s/d penulisan skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
 - a. Dosen Pembimbing 1 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV setelah diperiksa oleh pembimbing 2;
 - b. Dosen Pembimbing 2 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV sebelum diperiksa oleh pembimbing 1;
2. Waktu menyelesaikan skripsi maksimal 2 (semester) semester sejak ditetapkan pembimbing skripsi dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;
3. Mahasiswa wajib menggunakan pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah edisi revisi yang telah ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;

Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu diucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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Kepala Perpustakaan



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Semester : 10 (Sepuluh)
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- Untuk :
1. Mengadakan observasi/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, guna mengumpulkan data (bahan-bahan) dalam rangka menyelesaikan penulisan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON THE LION KING MOVIE".
 2. Waktu yang diberikan mulai tanggal dikeluarkan Surat Tugas ini sampai dengan selesai.

Kepada Pejabat yang berwenang di daerah/instansi tersebut di atas dan masyarakat setempat mohon bantuannya untuk kelancaran mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, terima kasih.

Dikeluarkan di : Metro
Pada Tanggal : 16 Februari 2023

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Pejabat Setempat

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NPM : 1801071054
Semester : 10 (Sepuluh)
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk mengadakan riset penelitian yang berjudul : "A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON THE LION KING MOVIE" di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro.

Demikian surat izin riset penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 27 Februari 2023

Kepala Perpustakaan,



Dr. As'ad, S.Ag., S.Hum., MH
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A MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON THE LION KING MOVIE

by Sintya Nurhayani 1801071054

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By:

SINTYA NURHAYANI
St. Number: 1801071054



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The name of writer is Sintya Nurhayani, she was born in Lampung Tengah, on april 29 2000. She is the first daughter from three siblings, Mr. Kasyan and Alm Mrs Rusmini. She was enrolled her study in Lampung Tengah at T Perintis in 2005 and graduated in 2006. She continued her study at SD Negeri 2 Suka Maju and graduated 2012. She continued her study at SMP Negeri 01 Banjar Margo and graduate in 2015. Having graduaed from junior high school continued her study at SMA Negeri 01 Banjar Agung and graduated in 2018. In the same year at 2018, she registered as S-1 students of English Education Department of The State Institute for Islamic College (IAIN) Metro. She hopes that one day she can continue her study topost graduate program