Derivational Affixes in Toy Story 4 Movie Script

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out some things about derivational affixes contained in Toy Story 4 movie script, such as the types of derivational affixes used in the movie as well as the form and meaning of the derivational affixes. This research uses Yule's theory (2010). This theory is used to understand everything about affixes, especially on derivational affixes. This research uses a qualitative method. Qualitative method is used to describe and analyze the derivational words in Toy Story 4 movie script. In this research, the researcher focuses on collecting data about derivational affixes in the script of Toy Story 4 movie. The data is taken through derivational text contained in the script. The researcher analyzed a quarter of the total pages of the script. Before analyzing the words containing affixes, the researcher first describes words containing affixes. The result of this study found that there are two types of affixes in Toy Story 4 movie script, namely prefixes and suffixes. There are 2 types of prefixes with 5 word data containing derivational affixes. Prefixes consists of un- (4), in- (1). There are 19 types of suffixes with 124 word data containing derivational affixes. Suffixes consists of -ing (20), -s (41), -ion (4), -ed (18), -es (3), -ful (2), -er (6), -y (5), -en (6), -ly (4), -ic (2), -ite (1), -ship (1), -man (1), -able (1), -ent (1), -ant (1), -est (1), and -tion (1).

INTRODUCTION

General linguistics can be described as the scientific study of language. Like other fields of knowledge and scientific inquiry, this definition implies that it interacts with various other disciplines and sciences and is divided into different subfields within its domain Robins, (2013). Morphology refers to the study of the structure and form of

words in language. It encompasses the analysis of morphemes, which are the smallest units of meaning within a word, and examines how these morphemes combine to create different words and convey various meanings. Yule, (2010) stated that the meaning of morphology in the context of linguistics can be understood as the study of the basic forms or structures of language, focusing on analyzing the constituent elements or units (morphemes) that make up words and convey meaning within a language.

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful part of a word. It can be a whole word, like "cat," or just a part of a word, like "-ed" in "walked." Morphemes can be used alone as words or combined with others to make new words or change meanings. Understanding morphemes is important for grasping how words are built and how language conveys meaning. Yule, (2010) stated that the definition of a morpheme is "the smallest unit of meaning or grammatical function". Units of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plurality.

Morphemes is divided into free morpheme and bound morpheme, According to Yule (2010) there are two types of morphemes as below:

1. **Free Morpheme**

Yule, (2010) stated that There are free morphemes, that is, morphemes that can stand alone as individual words, such as open and tour. Free morphemes can generally be identified as a set of discrete English word forms such as basic nouns, adjectives, and verbs. There are two kinds of free morpheme, lexical and functional. The first category is the usual set of nouns, adjectives, and verbs that we think of as words that convey the "content" of the message we convey.

2. **Bound Morpheme**

Fromkin et al. (2013) Bound morphemes such as -ish, -ness, -ly, pre-, trans-, and un- are never separate words, but are always part of a word. These affixes are bound morphemes and can be placed at the beginning, end, middle, or both the beginning and end of a word. Yule, (2010) stated that There are bound morphemes.

Haspelmath & Sims, (2010) stated that the term for the part of a word to which an affix is attached is called the base. Affixes and bases can be identified in both inflected word forms and derived lexemes. For example, in the words "reader," "readable," and "reread," "read" is the base, "-er" and "-able" are suffixes, and "re-" is a prefix. A base can also be referred to as a stem, particularly when an inflectional affix is attached rather than

a derivational one. A base that cannot be broken down further into smaller morphemes is known as a root. In the word "readability," "read" is the root (and the base for "readable"), while "readable" is the base for "readability," but not the root.

Affixes can be classified. According to Yule, (2010) there are three types of affixes: These are prefixes, suffixes, and a third type of affix not commonly found in English: infixes.

Toy Story 4 is a 2019 American animated comedy-drama film produced by Pixar Animation Studios for Walt Disney Pictures. It is the fourth movie in Pixar's Toy Story series and the sequel to Toy Story 3. Directed by Josh Cooley (making his feature film debut), written by Andrew Stanton and Stephanie Folsom. The movie was made on a budget of $200 million, and Toy Story 4 grossed $1.073 billion worldwide, finishing its theatrical run as the eighth highest-grossing film of 2019. The movie received a total of 69 nominations and won 29 trophies.

Rachmadi et al. (2021) highlight similarities with this research by studying the function of derivational affixes in The Hobbit, while this study focuses on the use of derivational affixes in the Toy Story 4 movie script. The key difference is that the article identifies only suffixes, whereas this research examines both prefixes and suffixes. The article employs Katamba's theory, while this research utilizes Yule's theory. The research method used here is qualitative, in contrast to the article, which employs both qualitative and quantitative methods. The analysis revealed 100 derivational suffixes in The Hobbit, with roots including 27 (adjectives derived from verbs), 49 (nouns derived from verbs), 3 (verbs derived from nouns), and 21 (adverbs derived from adjectives). Panduyoga et al. (2022) also share similarities, studying derivational affixes in Before the Coffee Gets Cold, while this research analyzes Toy Story 4. Both studies use qualitative methods, but differ in theoretical frameworks; the article uses Katamba's theory, while this research uses Yule's theory. The analysis found various forms and functions of derivational affixes, including prefixes like en- and un-, and suffixes such as -al and -ing.

Sari et al. (2020) similarly study derivational affixes in Colours Magazine by Garuda Indonesia, while this research focuses on Toy Story 4. Both studies employ qualitative methods, but the article uses Katamba's and Carstairs and McCarthy's theories, while this research uses Yule's theory. The analysis identified two types of derivational processes, with 90 data points found. Yuliana & Putra (2024) examine derivational affixes in Ride Your Wave, while this research focuses on Toy Story 4. Both studies use qualitative

methods, but the article employs Katamba's and Lieber's theories, while this research uses Yule's theory. The analysis revealed 310 data points, with 268 (86.45%) suffixes and 42 (13.55%) prefixes. Sunjaya et al. (2022) study derivational affixes in Inside Out, while this research focuses on Toy Story 4. Both studies use qualitative methods, but the article employs Lieber's theory, while this research uses Yule's theory. The analysis found 139 derived words in Inside Out, with prefixes and suffixes frequently used, indicating that most prefixes change the meaning of base words, while most suffixes change the word class.

METHOD

A qualitative method was applied in this study. Creswell, (2009) stated that qualitative research is a means of exploring and understanding the meanings that individuals or groups attach to social or human issues. The research process involves new questions and procedures, data typically collected from the participant's environment, data analysis built inductively from details to general themes, and the researcher's interpretation of the meaning of the data. This research uses this method because it aims to focus on derivational affixes in analyzing movie scripts in word form. The data in this research is clauses. There were thirty clauses from the subtitle's movie are taken from www.scripts.com and the movie itself.

The researcher reveals several steps in collecting data, as follows:

1. The researcher searched *Toy Story 4* movie in the internet

2. The researcher searched the script from the *Toy Story 4* movie

3. The researcher downloads the movie and the script.

4. The researcher transcript.

5. Classify the data contained the affixes.

The researcher reveals several steps in analyzing data, as follows:

1. Read the script in Toy Story 4 movie.

2. Examine the types of derivational affixes.

3. List of Derivational affixes summarized in table.

4. Define and explain the form and meaning of derivational affixes.

RESULTS

The types of derivational affixes in Toy Story 4 movie script

Data 1:

· Whoa! It's *raining* cats and dogs out there!

  The word raining is made up of two morphemes. The suffix -ing is a bound morpheme, while rain is a free morpheme. When the suffix -ing is attached to the base word rain, the word changes to raining.

Data 2:

· Whoa! It's raining *cats* and

  The word cats are made up of two morphemes. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme, while cat is a free morpheme. When the suffix -s is attached to the base word cat, the word changes to cats.

Data 3:

· *dogs* out there!

  The word dogs are made up of two morphemes. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme, while dog is a free morpheme. When the suffix -s is attached to the base word dog, the word changes to dogs.

Data 4:

· Heads up! Andy's *coming*!

  The word coming is made up of two morphemes. The suffix -ing is a bound morpheme, while come is a free morpheme. When the suffix -ing is attached to the base word come, the word changes to coming.

Data 5:

· Yes! I'm *starving*!

  The word starving is made up of two morphemes. The suffix -ing is a bound morpheme, while starve is a free morpheme. When the suffix -ing is attached to the base word starve, the word changes to starving.

Data 6:

· Don't forget to wash your **hands**!

The word hands are made up of two morphemes. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme, while hand is a free morpheme. When the suffix -s is attached to the base word hand, the word changes to hands.

Data 7:

· *Situation?*

The word situation is made up of two morphemes. The suffix -ion is a bound morpheme, while situate is a free morpheme. When the suffix -ion is attached to the base word situate, the word changes to situation.

Data 8:

· Billy. Goat. Gruff. Raise the **blinds**.

The word blinds are made up of two morphemes. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme, while blind is a free morpheme. When the suffix -s is attached to the base word blind, the word changes to blinds.

Data 9:

· They have **names**? You never told me that.

The word names are made up of two morphemes. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme, while name is a free morpheme. When the suffix -s is attached to the base word name, the word changes to names.

Data 10:

· You never **asked**.

The word asked is made up of two morphemes. The suffix -ed is a bound morpheme, while ask is a free morpheme. When the suffix -ed is attached to the base word ask, the word changes to asked.

Data 11:

· *Operation* Pull-Toy!

The word operation is made up of two morphemes. The suffix -ion is a bound

morpheme, while operate is a free morpheme. When the suffix -ion is attached to the base word operate, the word changes to operation.

Data 12:

·   *Barbies!*

    The word barbies are made up of two morphemes. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme, while barbie is a free morpheme. When the suffix -s is attached to the base word barbie, the word changes to barbies.

Data 13:

·   What a ***beautiful*** hat shop!

    The word beautiful is made up of two morphemes. The suffix -ful is a bound morpheme, while beauty is a free morpheme. When the suffix -ful is attached to the base word beauty, the word changes to beautiful.

Data 14:

·   Yeah, hi. I think I left my ***keys*** here.

    The word keys are made up of two morphemes. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme, while key is a free morpheme. When the suffix -s is attached to the base word key, the word changes to keys.

Data 15:

·   We'll sneak in the ***hedges*** before he's back.

    The word hedges are made up of two morphemes. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme, while hedge is a free morpheme. When the suffix -s is attached to the base word hedge, the word changes to hedges.

Data 16:

·   Having a buddy with them to get through it can ***really*** help things.

    The word really is made up of two morphemes. The suffix -ly is a bound morpheme, while real is a free morpheme. When the suffix -ly is attached to the base word real, the word changes to really.

Data 17:

· I'm glad it all ***worked*** out.

The word worked is made up of two morphemes. The suffix -ed is a bound morpheme, while work is a free morpheme. When the suffix -ed is attached to the base word work, the word changes to worked.

Data 18:

· You know, ***kids*** lose their toys every day.

The word kids are made up of two morphemes. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme, while kid is a free morpheme. When the suffix -s is attached to the base word kid, the word changes to kids.

Data 19:

· ***Toys*** don't go to school, that's the rule.

The word toys are made up of two morphemes. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme, while toy is a free morpheme. When the suffix -s is attached to the base word toy, the word changes to toys.

Data 20:

· And the box ***gets*** taken away

The word gets is made up of two morphemes. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme, while get is a free morpheme. When the suffix -s is attached to the base word get, the word changes to gets.

Data 21:

· And the box gets ***taken*** away

The word taken is made up of two morphemes. The suffix -en is a bound morpheme, while take is a free morpheme. When the suffix -en is attached to the base word take, the word changes to taken.

Data 22:

· That little voice ***inside*** me

The word inside is made up of two morphemes. The prefix -in is a bound morpheme,

while side is a free morpheme. When the prefix -in is attached to the base word side, the word changes to inside.

Data 23:

·   When the road ***looks*** rough ahead there's snake in my boot.

The word looks is made up of two morphemes. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme, while look is a free morpheme. When the suffix -s is attached to the base word look, the word changes to looks.

Data 24:

·   And you're ***miles*** and ***miles*** from your nice warm bed

The word miles are made up of two morphemes. The suffix -s is a bound morpheme, while mile is a free morpheme. When the suffix -s is attached to the base word mile, the word changes to miles.

Data 25:

·   Boy, you've got a friend in me to ***infinity*** and beyond!

The word infinity is made up of two morphemes. The suffix -y is a bound morpheme, while infinite is a free morpheme. When the suffix -y is attached to the base word infinite, the word changes to infinity.

The forms and meanings of derivational affixes in Toy Story 4 movie script

Data 1:

·   Whoa! It's ***raining*** cats and dogs out there!

Form: The base word rain is a verb. By adding the suffix -ing, the word changes to raining, which is also a verb. The suffix -ing is used to form the present participle form of the verb.

Meaning: Raining means the ongoing action of raining or the ongoing process of raining. The suffix -ing shows that the action is ongoing or happening at the moment.

The suffix -ing is included in the suffix category because it is used to form the present participle or gerund form of the verb. In this case, -ing changes rain to raining, which shows that the action of raining is happening or ongoing.

The word raining has the free morpheme rain, meaning precipitation, and the bound morpheme -ing, which indicates the ongoing action of raining.

Data 2:

·   Whoa! It's raining *cats* and

Form: The base word cat is a noun. By adding the suffix -s, the word changes to cats, which is also a noun. The suffix -s is used to form the plural form of a noun.

Meaning: Cats means more than one cat. The suffix -s shows that the word refers to more than one object or individual of the same kind.

The suffix -s belongs to the suffix category because it is used to change a singular noun into a plural form. In this case, -s changes cat to cats, indicating that there is more than one cat.

The word cats has the free morpheme cat, meaning a feline, and the bound morpheme -s, which indicates the plural form.

Data 3:

·   *dogs* out there!

Form: The base word dog is a noun. By adding the suffix -s, the word changes to dogs, which is also a noun. The -s suffix is used to form the plural of a noun.

Meaning: Dogs means more than one dog. The suffix -s shows that the word refers to more than one object or individual of the same kind.

The suffix -s belongs to the suffix category because it is used to change a singular noun into a plural form. In this case, -s changes dogs to dogs, which indicates that there is more than one dog.

The word dogs have the free morpheme dog, meaning a canine, and the bound morpheme -s, which indicates the plural form.

Data 4:

·   Heads up! Andy's *coming*!

Form: The base word come is a verb. By adding the suffix -ing, the word changes to coming, which is also a verb. The suffix -ing is used to form the present participle form of the verb.

Meaning: Coming means the ongoing action of coming or the process of coming that is happening. The suffix -ing shows that the action is ongoing or in process.

The suffix -ing belongs to the suffix category because it is used to form the present participle or gerund form of the verb. In this case, -ing changes come to coming, which shows that the action of coming is taking place or is happening.

The word coming consists of the free morpheme come, meaning to move toward or arrive, and the bound morpheme -ing, which indicates the ongoing action.

Data 5:

·   *Yes! I'm **starving**!*
    Form: The base word starve is a verb. By adding the suffix -ing, the word changes to starving, which is also a verb. The suffix -ing is used to form the present participle form of the verb.

    Meaning: Starving means an ongoing act of starvation or an ongoing process of food deprivation. The suffix -ing shows that the action is ongoing or in process.

    The suffix -ing belongs to the suffix category because it is used to form the present participle or gerund form of the verb. In this case, -ing changes starve to starving, which shows that the act of starvation is ongoing or happening.

    The word starving consists of the free morpheme starve, meaning to suffer from hunger, and the bound morpheme -ing, which indicates the ongoing state of extreme hunger.

Data 6:

·   Don't forget to wash your ***hands***!
    Form: The base word hand is a noun. By adding the s-suffix, the word changes to hands, which is also a noun. The -s suffix is used to form the plural of a noun.

Meaning: Hands means more than one hand. The suffix -s shows that the word refers to more than one object or individual of the same kind.

The suffix -s belongs to the suffix category because it is used to change a singular noun into a plural form. In this case, -s changes hands to hands, which indicates that there is more than one hand.

The word hands have the free morpheme hand, meaning the body part, and the bound morpheme -s, which makes it plural.

Data 7:

·   *Situation*?

Form: The base word situate is a verb. By adding the suffix -ion, the word changes to situation, which is a noun. The suffix -ion turns a verb into a noun, describing a state or process.

Meaning: Situation means a particular state or condition, or an ongoing process. The suffix - ion shows that this noun refers to the result of an action or process, or to a certain state associated with the base word situate.

The suffix -ion belongs to the suffix category because it is used to form a noun from a verb. This suffix indicates that the word refers to an action, process, state or condition related to the base word. In this case, -ion changes situate to situation, which reflects the state or condition resulting from the situating process.

The word situation has the free morpheme is situate, meaning to place or position, and the bound morpheme is -ion, which turns it into the noun situation, referring to a state or condition.

Data 8:

·   Billy. Goat. Gruff. Raise the *blinds*.

Form: The base word blind is a noun. By adding the suffix -s, the word changes to blinds, which is also a noun. The -s suffix is used to form the plural of a noun.

Meaning: Blinds means more than one window covering or curtain. The suffix -s

shows that the word refers to more than one object or individual of the same kind.

The suffix -s belongs to the suffix category because it is used to change a singular noun into a plural form. In this case, -s changes blinds to blinds, indicating that there is more than one window covering or curtain.

The word blinds have the free morpheme blind, referring to window coverings, and the bound morpheme -s, which indicates the plural form.

Data 9:

· They have *names*? You never told me that.
Form: The base word name is a noun. By adding the suffix -s, the word changes to names, which is also a noun. The -s suffix is used to form the plural of a noun.

Meaning: Names means more than one name. The suffix -s shows that the word refers to more than one object or individual of the same kind.

The suffix -s belongs to the suffix category because it is used to change singular nouns into plurals. In this case, -s changes name to names, which indicates that there is more than one name.

The word names have the free morpheme name, meaning a word for identification, and the bound morpheme -s, which indicates the plural form.

Data 10:

· You never *asked*.
Form: The base word ask is a verb. By adding the suffix -ed, the word changes to asked, which is also a verb. The suffix -ed is used to form the past tense form of the verb.

Meaning: Asked means a questioning action that has occurred in the past or the state resulting from the questioning action. The -ed suffix shows that the action has been completed or happened in the past.

The suffix -ed belongs to the suffix category because it is used to form the past tense form of verbs. In this case, -ed changes ask to asked, which shows that the action of asking has happened in the past.

The word asked has the free morpheme ask, meaning to inquire, and the bound morpheme -ed, which indicates that the action happened in the past.

Data 11:

· ***Operation*** Pull-Toy!

Form: The base word operate is a verb. By adding the suffix -ion, the word changes to operation, which is a noun. The suffix -ion changes the verb into a noun, describing an action or process.

Meaning: Operation means the action or process of doing something, or the state in which the process takes place. The suffix -ion shows that this noun refers to the result of the action or process associated with the base word operate.

The suffix -ion belongs to the suffix category because it is used to form a noun from a verb. This suffix indicates that the word refers to the action, process, or state related to the base word. In this case, -ion changes operate to operation, which describes the process or state resulting from the action of operating.

The word operation consists of the free morpheme operate, meaning to perform a function, and the bound morpheme -ion, which turns it into the noun operation, referring to a specific activity or process.

Data 12:

· ***Barbies***!

Form: The base word Barbie is a noun. By adding the suffix -s, the word changes to Barbies, which is also a noun. The suffix -s is used to form the plural of a noun.

Meaning: Barbies means more than one Barbie doll. The suffix -s shows that the word refers to more than one object or individual of the same kind.

The suffix -s belongs to the suffix category because it is used to change a singular noun into a plural form. In this case, -s changes Barbie to Barbies, indicating that there is more than one Barbie doll.

The word Barbies has the free morpheme Barbie, referring to the doll, and the

bound morpheme -s, which indicates the plural form.

Data 13:

· What a ***beautiful*** hat shop!

Form: The base word beauty is a noun. By adding the suffix -ful, the word changes to beautiful, which is an adjective. The suffix -ful turns a noun into an adjective, adding meaning associated with a certain quality or characteristic.

Meaning: Beautiful means full of beauty or having a very aesthetically pleasing quality. The suffix -ful shows that this adjective describes something that is full of or has the characteristics of the base word beauty.

The suffix -ful is included in the suffix category because it is used to form adjectives from nouns. These suffixes show that the adjective has a quality or characteristic related to the base word. In this case, -ful changes beauty to beautiful, which describes something that is full of beauty or has high aesthetic qualities.

The word beautiful has the free morpheme beauty, referring to attractiveness, and the bound morpheme -ful, which turns it into an adjective meaning full of beauty.

Data 14:

· Yeah, hi. I think I left my ***keys*** here.

Form: The base word key is a noun. By adding the suffix -s, the word changes to keys, which is also a noun.

Meaning: Keys means more than one key. The suffix -s indicates that the word refers to more than one object or individual of the same kind.

The suffix -s belongs to the suffix category because it is used to change a singular noun into a plural form. In this case, -s turns keys into keys, which indicates that there is more than one key.

The word keys have the free morpheme key, meaning a tool for unlocking, and the bound morpheme -s, which makes it plural.

Data 15:

· We'll sneak in the ***hedges*** before he's back.

Form: The base word hedge is a noun. By adding the suffix -s, the word changes to hedges, which is also a noun. The suffix -s is used to form the plural of a noun.

Meaning: Hedges means more than one hedge or bush. The suffix -s shows that the word refers to more than one object of the same type, which is a hedge.

The suffix -s belongs to the suffix category because it is used to change a singular noun into a plural form. In this case, -s changes hedge to hedges, which indicates that there is more than one hedge.

The word hedges have the free morpheme hedge, referring to a row of shrubs or trees, and the bound morpheme -s, which makes it plural.

Data 16:

· Having a buddy with them to get through it can ***really*** help things.

Form: The base word real is an adjective. By adding the suffix -ly, the word changes to really, which is an adverb. The suffix -ly turns an adjective into an adverb, describing the way or degree to which an action is performed.

Meaning: Really means very or truly, used to emphasize the truth or intensity of something. The suffix -ly shows that this adverb puts additional emphasis on how something is done or on the intensity of the feeling or state described by the base word real.

The suffix -ly belongs to the suffix category because it is used to form adverbs from adjectives. These suffixes provide additional information about how an action is performed or how intense it is. In this case, -ly changes real to really, which describes the intensity or manner in which an action or feeling occurs.

The word really has the free morpheme real, meaning genuine, and the bound morpheme - ly, which turns it into an adverb meaning very or truly**.**

Data 17:

·   I'm glad it all ***worked*** out.

Form: The base word work is a verb. By adding the suffix -ed, the word changes to worked, which is also a verb. The suffix -ed is used to form the past tense form of the verb.

Meaning: Worked means an act of working that has occurred in the past or the state resulting from the act of working. The -ed suffix shows that the action has been completed or happened in the past.

The suffix -ed belongs to the suffix category because it is used to form the past tense form of verbs. In this case, -ed changes work to worked, which shows that the action of working has happened in the past.

The word worked has the free morpheme work, meaning to perform tasks, and the bound morpheme -ed, which indicates the past tense.

Data 18:

·   You know, ***kids*** lose their toys every day.

Form: The base word kid is a noun. By adding the suffix -s, the word changes to kids, which is also a noun. The suffix -s is used to form the plural of a noun.

Meaning: Kids means more than one child or children. The suffix -s shows that the word refers to more than one individual of the same kind.

The suffix -s belongs to the suffix category because it is used to change singular nouns into plurals. In this case, -s changes kid to kids, which indicates that there is more than one child.

The word kids, the free morpheme is kid, which can stand alone and refers to a child. The bound morpheme is the -s suffix, which indicates the plural form, meaning more than one child.

Data 19:

·   ***Toys*** don't go to school, that's the rule.

Form: The base word toy is a noun. By adding the suffix -s, the word changes to toys, which is also a noun. The suffix -s is used to form the plural of a noun.

Meaning: Toys means more than one toy. The suffix -s shows that the word refers to more than one object of the same type, namely toys.

The suffix -s belongs to the suffix category because it is used to change a singular noun into a plural form. In this case, -s changes toy to toys, which indicates that there is more than one toy.

The word toys have the free morpheme toy, referring to playthings, and the bound morpheme -s, which makes it plural.

Data 20:

· And the box *gets* taken away

Form: The base word get is a noun. By adding the suffix -s, the word changes to gets, which is also a noun. The suffix -s is used to form the plural of a noun.

Meaning: Gets means more than one occasion or situation. The suffix -s indicates that the word refers to more than one object or situation of the same type, i.e. occasion or situation.

The suffix -s belongs to the suffix category because it is used to change a singular noun into a plural form. In this case, -s changes get to gets, which indicates that there is more than one occasion or situation.

The word gets has the free morpheme get, meaning to receive or become, and the bound morpheme -s, which indicates third person singular present tense.

Data 21:

· And that box gets *taken* away.

Form: The base word take is a verb. By adding the suffix -en, the word changes to taken, which is also a verb. The suffix -en in this context is used to form the past participle of the verb take.

Meaning: Taken means something that has been taken or has happened, referring to

the act of taking that has been completed or done. The suffix -en shows that the action of take has been completed, giving the meaning of having been taken.

The suffix -en belongs to the suffix category because it is used to change the base form of a verb into the past participle form, which is often used in perfect tense or passive voice sentences. In this case, -en changes take to taken, which shows that the action of take is finished or has been done.

The word taken has the free morpheme take, meaning to grasp, and the bound morpheme - en, which forms the past participle.

Data 22:

·   That little voice ***inside*** me

Form: The base word side is a noun. By adding the prefix in-, the word changes to inside, which is an adjective.

Meaning: Inside means located in or on the inside of something, describing something that is inside or internal. The prefix in- gives the meaning of being inside or moving into an area, modifying the original noun side to show an internal position.

The prefix in- is used to change the meaning of the base word side by showing the location or movement into something. It falls into the category of prefixes because it is added at the beginning of a word to change its meaning and form a new word that describes something that is inside or within it.

The word inside has the free morpheme side, meaning a surface or part, and the bound morpheme in-, which means within or enclosed.

Data 23:

·   When the road ***looks*** rough ahead there's a snake in my boot.

Form: The base word look is a verb. By adding the suffix -s, the word changes to looks, which is also a verb.

Meaning: Looks means the act of seeing or appearing in the plural. The -s suffix indicates that this verb form is used with a singular subject in the present tense.

The -s suffix in this case is used to change the verb form according to the subject and time. While -s is often used to form the plural form of nouns, in the context of verbs, -s is used to show the present tense form on a singular subject.

The word looks has the free morpheme look, meaning to appear, and the bound morpheme -s, which indicates third person singular present tense.

Data 24:

·   And you're *miles* and *miles* from your nice warm bed
    Form: The base word mile is a noun. By adding the suffix -s, the word changes to miles, which is also a noun.

Meaning: Miles means more than one mile. The suffix -s shows that the word refers to more than one unit of the same kind, namely miles.

The suffix -s belongs to the suffix category because it is used to change a singular noun into a plural form. In this case, -s changes mile to miles, which indicates that there is more than one mile.

The word miles have the free morpheme mile, meaning a unit of distance, and the bound morpheme -s, which makes it plural.

Data 25:

·   Boy, you've got a friend in me to *infinity* and beyond!
    Form: The base word infinite is an adjective. By adding the suffix -y, the word changes to infinity, which is a noun. The suffix -y turns an adjective into a noun, describing a quality or characteristic.

Meaning: Infinity means a state or concept without limit or end. The suffix -y shows that this noun describes something that has the nature or characteristics of the base word infinite, which is without limits.

The suffix -y is included in the suffix category because it is used to form a noun from an adjective. This suffix indicates that the word has a quality or characteristic related to the base word. In this case, -y turns infinite into infinity, which describes a state or

concept that is full of infinite or endless qualities.

The word infinity, the free morpheme is infinite, which means without limits or endless. The bound morpheme is the suffix -y, which transforms infinite an adjective into a noun.

CONCLUSIONS

The types of derivational affixes in toy story 4 movie script, there are two types of derivational affixes, namely suffixes and prefixes. The form of derivational affixes in Toy story 4 movie script, there are two forms of derivational affixes used, namely class maintaining and class changing. The meaning of derivational affixes in Toy story 4 movie script: Suffixes are endings that are added to the end of a base word to change the meaning or class of the word. By adding a suffix to a base word, we can change the function of the word in a sentence, such as turning a verb into a noun, an adjective into an adverb, or giving it a certain additional meaning. Prefixes are affixes that are added at the beginning of a base word to change the meaning of the word. Prefixes do not change the class of the word (such as from a noun to an adjective), but are more often used to provide additional nuances such as negation, opposition, intensification, or repetition. Free morphemes are independent and can function as standalone words, while bound morphemes need to be attached to other morphemes to contribute meaning.

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