

# **ROOTS IN NEWS ARTICLE A COMPLETE TIMELINE OF ZENDAYA AND TOM HOLLAND'S RELATIONSHIP AS THEIR ENGAGEMENT IS CONFIRMED**

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## **Abstract**

This study is intended to determine the morphology of root words in English, which is a study aimed at understanding the notion of root words in terms of use in language. The data source of this research is news about Zendaya and Tom Holland's relationship and related literatures which adopted Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) and Francis Katamba (1993) theories. Qualitative methods enable researchers to explore meanings associated with the words used in quantitative methods as well as in a broader context (e.g., nuances not captured in quantitative natures). For the researcher, there were seven morphological data, four were free base words and three bound base words, where morphological data is a descriptive process why that word formed and what is its function in sentences. These findings help provide insight into the morphological structure of English, and of its application in linguistic analysis. Moreover, this research emphasizes the significance of teaching language and enhances the understanding of morphology; as well as, this study aspires to inspire more research in the linguistics field to investigate the interaction between morphology and other elements of language.

**Kata kunci: Morphology, Root, Free Root, Bound Root**

## A. INTRODUCTION

Morphology is a field of study in linguistics that is focused on the study of a language's word creation or morphemes. It can be a morpheme in the form of an affix, roots, or other components that enhance or modify the word's meaning. Morphology is a sub-group of linguistics that examines the formation of words, the interactions between their constituent parts, and the ways in which alterations in word form can impact meaning and sentence structure. Understanding morphology is crucial to comprehending how language functions overall. Each language has its own morphological system, which allows us to learn how a language arranges and classifies ideas or concepts into words.

As for Morphology is a discipline of grammar that examines the form or structure of words, especially through the usage of morphemes, according to Kalsum, Munawir, Nur Asiza, Humaeroah (2021), in Crystal (1980:232–233).

A piece of language, or smaller parts of words, referred to as terms, (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002). Not every recurring word-part, after all, can make up a

morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit in a language. Morpheme can be classified into bound morphemes that must be attached to other morphemes to create a meaningful word, and free morphemes that are meaningful words in isolation. Most common word parts are not morphemes. Common word pieces must mean something in the construct of word, or have a specific purpose. Morphemes are so important to morphology and language.

As claimed by Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy (2002, p 20), Of the non-root morphemes in the words that we have looked at so far, those that precede the root (like en- in enlarge) are called prefixes, while those that follow it are called suffixes (like -ance in performance, -ness in whiteness, and -able in readable).

Francis Katamba (1993)"] [Reproduced under CC BY SA 2.0 license] P 41) A root is the irreducible core of a word, one from which nothing else is attached to it whatsoever. A root is a constituent that in its various forms remains - after a few transformations - some part of the lexeme. Root Example: walk -> Root Word: walk | The least inflected form of a word is called as the root word and it exists in the set of

word forms constituting the lexeme WALK in English: walking, walked, walks. The root "walk," as in the word walk, represents the act of walking. From this root, one can say walks (plural), carries, keep, walking, followed by walked (past) Word roots matter, they help in the understanding of much of the variations of the word, they allow engendering of new words by adding prefixes or suffixes, and they help establish connections between forms of a word. If we know word roots, it helps us learn languages and understand formation of the words more easily.

There are 2 types of root, they are bound root and free root. Free root: The meaningful segment of a word that can stand alone as a word. It requires no supplementary details to understand. Examples of free roots are words such as "book" in "bookcase" or "motor" in "motorbike". In these instances, the roots "book" and "motorbike" are self-contained with distinct meanings. On the other hand, a bound root is the simplest unit of a word that can never stand by itself to generate a meaningful word. This roots are often found in technical or scientific vocabulary and usually derive from another language, e.g. Latin or Greek. Bound origins are such as "micro-" in "microscopy" and "electro-" in "electrolysis." Because they do not have a meaning on their own, these

roots have to be combined with other morphemes to form a meaningful word.

Concepts such as roots are essential to the study of linguistics, especially morphology, as it help us understand how words are formed and function in language. The basic structure of words and the processes of affixation, inflection, and derivation are the subject of these three terms. To understand the meaning and nuances that a songwriter wants to convey when analysing word in the news article *A complete timeline of Zendaya and Tom Holland's relationship as their engagement is confirmed*, it is important to understand root, base, and stem.

According to Kalsum, Munawir, Nur Asiza, Humaeroah (2021), English grammar and morphology, a root is a word or word element (in other words, a morpheme) from which other words grow, usually through the addition of prefixes and suffixes also called a root word

## **B. RESEARCH METHOD**

### **1. Research Methodology**

The study is qualitative-based, paying attention to word morphology in English. Moreover, such a methodology offers researchers insight

into the meaning and use of words within broader contexts, including nuances not visible in quantitative analysis..

## 2. **Time and Place of the Research**

This research was conducted starting January 6 2025 at two location both at the researchers house and on campus of STBA JIA. STBA JIA is located on Cut Mutia Street No. 16A, Bekasi, as a Tertiary Institution.

## 3. **Data Source**

Researchers used various useful data sources to study word morphology in this study. One such data source are Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy (2002), Francis Katamba (1993), Kalsum, Munawir, Nur Asiza, and Humaeroah's (2021) book, which provides an in-depth understanding of language morphology, including the concepts of root, base, and stem, and their applications in linguistic analysis. The researcher also took several sources of articles namely Paul Kiparsky's "Morphological Units: Stems", which discusses morphological units and the role of stems in word formation; James P. Blevins' 'Word-based Morphology', which studies word-based morphological approaches and their influence on language analysis; and

Christian Lehmann's 'Roots, Stems, and Word Classes', which studies the relationship between roots, stems, and word classes. This news article take from Independent In this study, researchers worked with some additional useful data sources to study word morphology. They include Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy (2002), Francis Katamba (1993), Kalsum [et al], Munawir, Nur Asiza, and Humaeroah (2021) whose book is a comprehensive study of language morphology incorporating the root, base and stem concepts as well as their applications in the linguistic analysis. Several sources of articles were also considered including Paul Kiparsky's "Morphological Units: Stems" which highlights how morphological units and stems can play a pivotal role in constructing the words we use: "Stems" that will serve the morphological units; James P. Blevins' 'Word-based Morphology', which analyses how word-based morphological approaches shape and inform our understanding of languages and Christian Lehmann's 'Roots, Stems, and Word Classes' where Lehmann discusses the dynamics shared between roots, stems and word classes. This news article is taken from the Independent..

#### 4. **Technique of The Data Collection**

The authors used various data collection techniques to understand the concept of morphology, especially about root, base and stem. First, the authors read materials about morphology in books and articles, including definitions and explanations of the three concepts, and then the authors tried to understand them well. After that, the author read the news article to finding the word that have root, stem, and base.

#### 5. **Technique of The Data Analysis**

This paper will perform several data analytical processes to evaluate the information collected from the materials regarding "morphology, news article". The first will be used for words news article from the author morphological, namely root, beschrieben the meaning and function agh article. Then the author will search for themes emerging from the commonalities in use of the words, to find out their relation to one another, and how the overall meaning of the news article is affected by the words used. Furthermore, the author will compare the description in the literature with the article's data to analyze their appropriateness between the morphological concepts learnt,

concisely with their real-world applications, thus validating the theories. The author will then present these findings as a systematic narrative of how word morphology works when it comes to song lyrics and what it tells us about language as a strict definition.

#### 6. **Instrument of the Research**

Since this research is qualitative, the instrument only uses the internet and e-books as sources, without any tools.

### **C. RESEARCES FINDINGS**

Based on Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy theory (2002), the Findings of this study found 7 data, which is 4 free root and 3 bound root point from the news article which constructs free root and bound root. The root of this examination helps us to daily job of parsing, and understanding the morphological structure of language.

#### **Free Root**

##### **Datum 1: Wedding**

**“Wedding bells are ringing for Zendaya and Tom Holland.”**

This indicates that the morpheme "wedding" is a free root in this context, as it can function independently to a form a complete and well-defined meaning without the need of additional morpheme. to the best of our knowledge, this captures the

defining characteristics of free roots in English morphology

### **Datum 2: Ring**

**“In the wake of all the engagement buzz after Zendaya not-so-subtly flashed a diamond ring on her ring finger at the 2025 Golden Globes.”**

The word "ring" in this case is called a free root because it can stand alone, carrying its own meaning without the help of other morphemes. Arguably its most important characteristic of free roots in English morphology is that a word can be used on its own in a range of contexts.

### **Datum 3: Family**

**“Holland supposedly planned an intimate date for just the two of them at one of Zendaya’s family homes.”**

The free root, "family" at this juncture, is a common type of morpheme in morphology which, by itself, can show a different meaning without relying on other morphemes. We can see one of the basic morpheme characteristics — free roots in English morphology when a word could be used independently in many combinations.

### **Datum 4: Friend**

**“He’s literally one of my best friends.”**

Even if "friends" is the plural of "friend," "friend" itself is a free root. We attach/morph the free root "friend" with the suffix "-s" which indicates the plural form, "friends." But to understand the meaning of “friends” there isn’t more morphemes necessary. Morphologically speaking, this word is what we call a free root because it can convey its own unique meaning, even in the plural form. It is this single function of English functional morphology roots with free affixes alluding to the fact that the English word can be used on its own in a multiplicity of contexts.

### **Bound Root**

#### **Datum 1: Engage**

**“In the wake of all the engagement buzz after Zendaya not-so-subtly flashed a diamond ring ...”**

The word “engagement” is from the bound root “engage.” The word engage cannot exist by itself without other morphemes. For example, in this case, the suffix "-ment" is used to form the noun from the root word "engage" to form the noun "engage." So since it can’t stand on its own and requires the suffix “-ment” in order to create a meaning-bearing word, “engagement” is called a bound root in the context of morphology. This reflects the bound nature of roots in English morphology, as a word

does not function independently without the entire morpheme appended to it.

### **Datum 2: Introduce**

**“By December 2017, Holland had reportedly been introduced to Zendaya’s parents....”**

And so the word / historian rate, in some cases, introduced from introduce. The root form of the word, "introduce" is "to introduce. That past tense is “introduced,” with the addition of the suffix “- ed.” Without this suffix, the word “introduce” cannot carry its past tense. So in morphology, because "introduced" cannot stand on its own and requires the suffix "- ed" in order for a word with meaning to be generated, it is called a bound root. An important aspect of the bound root in English morphology is that because a word requires other morphemes to convey its full meaning (which can be identified as a construction), it cannot by itself express a completed or complete meaning.

### **Datum 3: Permission**

**“Holland spoke to GQ in November 2021 about wanting to maintain his privacy after their PDA moment was shared without permission.”**

“Permission,” in this construction, acts as a noun that provides details on the

coordination — the particular permission that is required. This word cannot stand on its own without the affixes that compose it. Say you created "permission" and it has "permit" as the base word and "-ion" as the suffix.. Because it can't exist independently, and requires the suffix “- ion” to form an actual word, “permission” is classified as a bound root (as opposed to free root) in morphological terms. The characteristic of bound roots in English morphology is when a word is unable to fully convey its meaning without the help of the other morphemes.

## **D. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, RECOMENDATION**

### **1. Conclusion**

This research on the morphology of English words puts the idea of bound roots, roots that cannot make sense without the help of morphemes, to the forefront of my mind. Qualitative research is research that investigates aspects and contexts of the use of words that cannot be completely explained by quantitative research. This research was carried out in two places, at home of the researcher and at the STBA JIA campus in Bekasi, starting on January 6, 2025. The writings of morphologists such as Francis Katamba and Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy were considered among the data sources. Given this, the findings of this

study are anticipated to contribute to our understanding of word use and organization in English and have repercussions for both linguistics and language instruction. Thus, this study provides insight into morphemes and the role of bound roots in the production of speech.

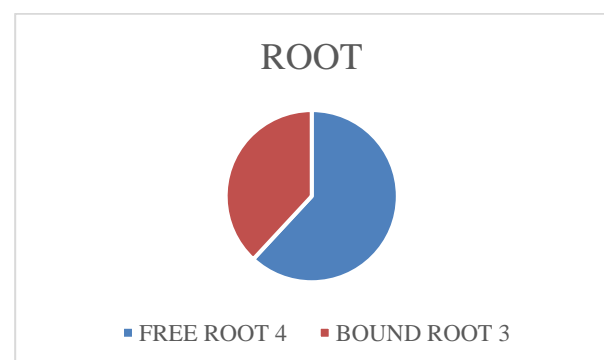
## 2. Implication

This study illuminates English linguistic and morphological education comprehension. A better understanding of morphological structures enables teachers to develop more effective pedagogical strategies to help students recognize and use morphemes, whether free roots or bound roots, in appropriate contexts. Moreover, the results of the present study can be applied to develop a more integrated curriculum that incorporates morphological analysis of the construction and use of words within sentences. This work will also inform futurelike semantics and syntax. But this also creates bridges between morphology, a linguistic field, and others, making this study not only a contribution to the study of morphology but also to better structures of teaching languages and comprehension of how the structure of a language works (or should work).

## 3. Recommendation

The current study recommends the further integration of morphology learning into the English curriculum (for some examples see Crutchley, 1998; Deacon, 2008). By using a context-based approach teachers can help better understand the use of root words and other morphemes in the sentences (Söderholm, 2018) to be taught interactively. In addition, more studies can be conducted for the use of morphology in language economy including reading and writing creation skills along with there should be a creation of measurement tools to be able to assess the level of students in the meaning of morphology.

NO	TYPES OF ROOT	TOTAL DATA
1	Free Root	4
2	Bound Root	3
	TOTAL	7





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