

Good Shepherd Sunday: A Morphological Study of Derivational Affixes in Pope Leo XIV'S Speech

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Abstract. This study aims to analyze the derivational affixes found in the Regina Caeli speech delivered by Pope Leo XIV. The main focus of the research is to identify the types of derivational affixes and determine their frequency, including both prefixes and suffixes. The research applies a mixed methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative descriptive methods. The quantitative aspect involves identifying and counting the types and frequency of derivational affixes found in Pope Leo XIV's speech at Regina Caeli. The qualitative aspect focuses on analyzing the contextual meaning and function of those affixes within the speech. Data collection techniques include textual analysis. Based on the analysis, a total of 13 types of derivational affixes were identified, consisting of one prefix and 12 suffixes. Furthermore, derivational affixes in this study are classified into four types: noun, verb, adjective, and adverb derivation. This study is expected to encourage English learners to understand and apply derivational affixes effectively, as doing so can significantly enrich vocabulary and enhance linguistic competence by recognizing root words and how new forms are created. This classification helps English learners expand vocabulary and understand how word forms are systematically built, thus enhancing their language skills.

Keywords: Derivational Affixes, Morphological Analysis, Speech

1. INTRODUCTION

Human beings naturally depend on interaction, and language plays a vital role as the primary medium for establishing communication. Among the many languages spoken globally, English stands out as one of the most widely used. It serves as the first language in numerous countries and functions across various sectors, including education, economics, technology, environment, and culture. According to Xue and Zuo (2013), regardless of personal preferences, mastering English is essential for engaging in globalization, informatization, and effective international interaction. While several neighboring countries of Indonesia have adopted English as their second language, in Indonesia it is treated as a foreign language. Nevertheless, the significance of learning English cannot be understated.

To master English, a solid grasp of vocabulary is fundamental for effective communication. This aspect is equally as crucial as learning grammar. Vocabulary acquisition enhances language comprehension, which is vital for learners. In this context, it is also important to understand the concept of linguistics. Linguistics refers to the scientific study of language and provides theoretical insights applicable to all languages around the world. This field encompasses a wide range of branches, including Phonology, Grammar, Syntax,

Semantics, as well as interdisciplinary areas such as Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, and Comparative Linguistics.

Within the field of linguistics, one crucial area of study is morphology, which focuses on the structure of words and how they are formed from smaller meaningful units. Morphology is considered a component of mental grammar, providing insights into how words are internally constructed. Central to morphological study is the concept of *morphemes*, the smallest elements of language that carry meaning and occur repeatedly within linguistic expressions.

As noted by Rowe and Lavine (2016), morphemes can be classified into two main types: free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes are capable of standing alone as independent words, while bound morphemes must be attached to other morphemes to convey meaning. This distinction is further supported by Elson and Pickett (1988) and Kroeger (2005), who categorize free morphemes as types of free forms and bound morphemes as bound forms.

Additionally, morphemes can be divided into roots and affixes. According to Katamba and Stonham (2006), the root is the core part of a word that remains after all affixes are removed, while affixes are dependent morphemes that must attach to a root to function meaningfully within a word.

In English morphology, affixes are categorized into two main types: derivational and inflectional affixes. This study focuses on derivational affixes, which are morphemes that form new words by changing the meaning or grammatical category of a root word (Martini, 2016). The subject of this research is the derivational affixes found in Pope Leo's speech entitled "Good Shepherd Sunday" delivered at Regina Caeli on May 11, 2025. As a significant religious figure and spiritual leader of the Catholic Church, Pope Leo conveyed a message filled with faith, compassion, and moral guidance in this speech. The richness and rhetorical strength of his language provide substantial material for morphological analysis. By examining the derivational affixes used in Pope Leo's speech, this study aims to reveal how new word forms are created and how meaning is expanded through the process of affixation. Gaining insight into these processes not only enriches our vocabulary but also enhances our overall linguistic competence. When learners understand derivational patterns, they are better equipped to decode, interpret, and produce new words in various contexts. In light of these points, the researcher conducted a study entitled "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Pope Leo's Speech: Good Shepherd Sunday".

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

One of the branches of linguistic is morphology, which define as the study of word structure. According to Lieber (2009), morphology is the study of the structure of word and process of word-formation, including the form in the language; there are many varieties of word which depend on context in the sentences. Thus, morphology refers to study of the word form and the structure. Katamba (1993) stated that, morpheme is the minimal meaningful unit that may constitute word or part of word. There are two basic categories of morpheme, there are free morpheme and bound morpheme. Morphemes are words, root, affixes, stem and base, basically the unit of language one up from phonemes.

According to Gleason (1980), affixes are subsidiary to roots, while roots are the center of such construction as words. There are three types of affixes. They are prefixes, suffixes, and last is not normally to be found in English, its infix (Yule (2006). Often a new stem created by derivational morphology belongs to a different word class than the original stem, but sometimes not. The important characteristic of derivational morphology (sometimes termed derivational processes) is that it derives stems with significantly different meaning from the stem they are attached to (Payne, 2011). Derivational morphemes have clear semantic content. In this sense they are like content words, except that they are not words. As we have seen, when a derivational morpheme is added to a base, it adds meaning. The derived word may also be of a different grammatical class than the original word (Fromkin, et al. 2007).

In morphology, derivational morpheme has two functions. Those are class-changing and class-maintaining. Function of class changing morpheme is changing the word-class of the roots or bases. Meanwhile, class maintaining is the function in which the word-class of the roots or base did not change, but it changes the meaning (Carstairs & McCarthy, 2002). Nominalization refers to creation of a noun from the other part of speech (verb, adjective) or noun itself. Nouns are created through the use of affixes, conversion and the other wordformation process. From the three types of affixes, the use of suffixes can be divided into four kinds of suffixes, there are nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes. The use of nominal affixes is typically to derive abstract noun from verbs, adjectives and nouns. Furthermore, the use of noun denotes actions and its results. (Plag, 2003)

The data were analyzed by using qualitative descriptive method and supported with quantitative method to show the frequency of each type and functions of derivational affixes so it makes the writer easier to compare each type and function. The focus was on derivational affixes forming to noun in the data source.

The observation method was used for collecting the data. The observation method was done by reading the data source carefully, then finding and taking note the word attached with affixes. The next is checking the word class and meaning of each word by used an appropriate dictionary, then classifying the types of suffixes that are attached in each word. The last is to putting the data into the table and explaining the data used sentences and paragraph.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a mixed-method approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative techniques to ensure a comprehensive analysis. The quantitative aspect involves identifying and counting the derivational affixes used in the speech, while the qualitative aspect aims to interpret and explain these findings based on their contextual meaning and linguistic function. The study centers on the linguistic elements present in the transcript of Pope Leo's speech at Regina Caeli, which reflects moral guidance, spiritual values, and rhetorical richness, making it a suitable source for morphological analysis.

To conduct a thorough analysis of the speech, the researcher utilizes two types of data sources. The first is primary data, which consists of original findings directly obtained through observation and examination of the transcript of Pope Leo's speech, serving as the main source of evidence. The second is secondary data, which includes various supporting materials such as books, academic journals, and previous research studies that are relevant to the analysis and provide additional context or a theoretical framework.

The primary objective of this study is to analyze the use of derivational affixes found in Pope Leo's speech. To accomplish this, the researcher follows a series of methodical steps. First, the transcript of the speech is thoroughly examined and documented in a datasheet. Next, the data are classified according to the types of derivational affixes identified within the text. The researcher then reviews and verifies the classification to ensure both accuracy and completeness. Once the data are systematically organized, a detailed explanation and analysis of the derivational affixes are provided, highlighting their forms and functions within the context of the speech. Finally, the study concludes by summarizing the results and drawing conclusions regarding the use of derivational affixes in Pope Leo's "Good Shepherd Sunday" speech delivered at Regina Caeli.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After conducting a thorough analysis of the object of the research, the researcher successfully obtained relevant data from Pope Leo XIV's speech titled "Good Shepherd Sunday" the data gathered pertain specifically to the use of derivational affixes within the speech. These findings were extracted through detailed observation and linguistic analysis of the speech transcript.

The results of this research reveal the frequency and variety of derivational affixes employed by Pope Leo XIV in the speech. The data related to the number and types of derivational affixes found in "*Good Shepherd Sunday*" speech are presented in the form of categorized tables and descriptions in the following section. This data serves as the core evidence for analyzing the morphological aspects of Pope Leo XIV's language use, particularly in terms of word formation through derivational processes.

Type of Derivational Affixes in Pope Leo XIV's Speech

This section identifies the types of derivational affixes used in the speech, focusing on how they form new words through prefixes and suffixes.

Derivational Prefix

Derivational Prefix is bound morpheme that attaches to beginning of the base or stem. The research found one combination from 13 derivational affixes that attach to base or stem.

Data 1

Prefix (-en)	Entrust (V)	(en-) + trust (N)
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Entrust belongs to a derivational prefix where it consists of trust as a base morpheme and en- as a bound morpheme. The word entrust, based on the above data, belongs to the derivational affix, because the prefix en- changes the word class or category from noun (trust) into verb (entrust).

Derivational Suffix

Suffix is bound morpheme that attaches at the end of the base or stem. The research found 12 combinations from 13 derivational affixes that attach to base or stem. The writer found the types are noun derived from adjective, noun derived from verb, and noun derived from noun.

Data 1

Suffix (-ful)	Faithful (Adj)	faith (N) + -ful (Suf)
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Faithful belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of faith as the base morpheme (noun) and -ful as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix -ful changes the word class from a noun (faith) into an adjective (faithful), meaning “full of faith” or “loyal.”

Data 2

Suffix (-ly)	Heavenly (Adj)	heaven (N) + -ly (Suf)
	Timely (Adjective)	Time (Noun) + -ly (Suf)
	Deeply (Adverb)	Deep (Adjective) + -ly (Suf)

- Heavenly belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of heaven as the base morpheme (noun) and -ly as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix -ly changes the word class from noun to adjective, resulting in the meaning “related to or like heaven.” So, heavenly is a derived adjective.
- Timely belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of time as the base morpheme (noun) and -ly as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix -ly in this case changes the word class from noun to adjective, resulting in the meaning “occurring at a suitable or opportune time.” So, timely is a derived adjective.
- Deeply belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of deep as the base morpheme (adjective) and -ly as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix -ly changes the word class from adjective to adverb, resulting in the meaning “in a deep way or to a great depth or extent.” So, deeply is a derived adverb.

Data 3

Suffix (-er)	Prayer (Noun)	Pray (Verb) + -er (Suf)
	Leader (Noun)	Lead (Verb) + -er (Suf)

- *Prayer* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *pray* as the base morpheme (verb) and -er as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix -er changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning “the act of praying” or “a thing that is prayed”.
- Lead (Verb) + -er (Suf)
Kemudian → Leaders (Noun, Plural) = Leader + -s (Plural Inflection)
Leader belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *lead* as the base morpheme (verb) and -er as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix -er changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning “a

person who leads or guides others.” So, *leader* is a derived noun, and *leaders* is its plural form (through inflection).

Data 4

Suffix (-ment)	Entertainment (Noun)	Entertain (Verb) + -ment (Suf)
	Encouragement (Noun)	Encourage (Verb) + -ment (Suf)
	Announcement (Noun)	Announce (Verb) + -ment (Suf)

- *Entertainment* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *entertain* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-ment** as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix **-ment** changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning “the act or process of entertaining” or “something that entertains.”
- *Encouragement* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *encourage* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-ment** as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix **-ment** changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning “the act of encouraging” or “something that gives support, confidence, or hope.”
- *Announcement* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *announce* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-ment** as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix **-ment** changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning “the act of announcing” or “a formal public statement about a fact, occurrence, or intention.”

Data 5

Suffix (-ion)	Affection (Noun)	Affect (Verb) + -ion (Suf)
	Dedication (Noun)	Dedicate (Verb) + -tion (Suf)
	Invitation (Noun)	Invite (Verb) + -tion (Suf)
	Population (Noun)	Populate (Verb) + -tion (Suf)
	Satisfaction (Noun)	Satisfy (Verb) + -tion (Suf)
	Demonstration (Noun)	Demonstrate (Verb) + - tion (Suf)
	Negotiation (Noun)	Negotiate (Verb) + -tion (Suf)

- *Affection* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *affect* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-ion** as a bound derivational suffix.

The suffix **-ion** changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning “the feeling of fondness or love” or “an emotional expression.”

- *Dedication* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *dedicate* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-tion** as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix **-tion** changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning “the act of dedicating” or “a commitment or devotion to a cause or purpose.”
- *Invitation* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *invite* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-tion** as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix **-tion** changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning “the act of inviting” or “a written or spoken request to someone to go somewhere or do something.”
- *Population* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *populate* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-tion** as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix **-tion** changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning “the act of populating” or “all the people or inhabitants in a particular place.”
- *Satisfaction* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *satisfy* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-tion** as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix **-tion** changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning “the state of being satisfied” or “fulfillment of one's wishes, expectations, or needs.” (*note: bentuk antara dari “satisfy” adalah “satisfact-” sebelum ditambah -tion*)
- *Demonstration* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *demonstrate* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-tion** as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix **-tion** changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning: “the act of demonstrating”, such as showing how something works, or “a public display of opinion”, like a protest or rally.
- → Negotiations (Noun, Plural) = Negotiation + -s (Plural Inflection)
Negotiation belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *negotiate* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-tion** as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix **-tion** changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning “the act or process of discussing in order to reach an agreement.” So, *negotiation* is a derived noun, and *negotiations* is its plural form (via inflection).

Data 6

Suffix (-ance)	Acceptance (Noun)	Accept (Verb) + -ance (Suf)
	Performance(s) (Noun)	Perform (Verb) + -ance (Suf)

- *Acceptance* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *accept* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-ance** as a bound derivational suffix.

The suffix **-ance** changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning “the act of accepting” or “the state of being accepted.”

- *Performance* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *perform* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-ance** as a bound derivational suffix.

The suffix **-ance** changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning “the act, process, or result of performing.” So, *performance* is a derived noun, and *performances* is its plural form (via inflection).

Data 7

Suffix (-al)	Vocational (Adjective)	Vocation (Noun) + -al (Suf)
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The word *vacational* is formed by adding the suffix **"-al"** to the noun "vacation", creating an adjective meaning “related to vacation.” Though less common than "vacation" or "vacation-related," it follows a standard noun-to-adjective derivational pattern in English. This process illustrates how suffixes like **"-al"** expand vocabulary by forming adjectives that describe characteristics or associations of the base noun.

Data 8

Suffix (-ic)	Dramatic (Adjective)	Drama (Noun) + -ic (Suf)
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Dramatic belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *drama* as the base morpheme (noun) and **-ic** as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix **-ic** changes the word class from noun to adjective, resulting in the meaning “related to or characteristic of drama” or “sudden and striking.”

Data 9

Suffix (-itarian)	Humanitarian (Noun/Adjective)	Human (Noun) + -itarian (Suf)
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(Note: *-itarian* is an extended form of *-ian*, often used to indicate a person with strong principles or involvement in a cause.)

Humanitarian belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *human* as the base morpheme and **-itarian** as a bound derivational suffix. The suffix **-itarian** forms both nouns and adjectives, resulting in the meaning:

- As a noun: “a person who seeks to promote human welfare.”
- As an adjective: “concerned with or seeking to promote human welfare.”

Data 10

Suffix (-ant)	Important (Adjective)	Import (Verb) + -ant (Suf)
	Participant (Noun)	Participate (Verb) + -ant (Suf)

- *Important* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *import* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-ant** as a bound derivational suffix.

The suffix **-ant** changes the word class from verb to adjective, resulting in the meaning “having great significance or value” or “worthy of attention.”

- → Participants (Noun, Plural) = Participant + -s (Plural Inflection)

Participant belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *participate* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-ant** as a bound derivational suffix.

The suffix **-ant** changes the word class from verb to noun, resulting in the meaning “a person who takes part in something.” So, *participant* is a derived noun, and *participants* is its plural form (via inflection).

Data 11

Suffix (-ing)	Lasting (Adjective)	Last (Verb) + -ing (Suf)
	Suffering (Noun)	Suffer (Verb) + -ing (Suf)

- *Lasting* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *last* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-ing** as a bound derivational suffix (not to be confused with the present participle in grammar).

The suffix **-ing**, when used derivationally, changes the verb into an adjective, resulting in the meaning “continuing for a long time” or “enduring.”

- → Sufferings (Noun, Plural) = Suffering + -s (Plural Inflection) *Suffering* belongs to a derivational suffix structure where it consists of *suffer* as the base morpheme (verb) and **-ing** as a bound derivational suffix. In this case, the suffix **-ing** forms a noun from the verb, referring to “the state or experience of undergoing pain, distress, or hardship.” So, *suffering* is a derived noun, and *sufferings* is its plural form (via inflection).

Data 12

Suffix (-ate, -ion, -ly)	Affectionately (Adverb)	Affect (Verb) + -ion (→ Noun: affection) + -ate (→ Adj: affectionate) + -ly (→ Adv: affectionately)
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Affectionately belongs to a complex derivational suffix structure, where multiple derivational suffixes are added step by step:

Affect (Verb)

-ion → Affection (Noun)

-ate → Affectionate (Adjective)

-ly → Affectionately (Adverb)

The final suffix **-ly** changes the word class from adjective to adverb, resulting in the meaning “in a way that shows affection or fondness.” So, *affectionately* is a derived adverb from a complex derivational process.

Function of Derivational Affixes

This part examines the functions of the affixes, whether they change the word class or simply modify the meaning of the base word.

Noun Derivational

The suffixes found in the words *prayer*, *entertainment*, *affection*, *performances*, *acceptance*, *encouragement*, *dedication*, *invitation*, *leaders*, *sufferings*, *population*, *satisfaction*, *announcement*, *negotiations*, *participants*, *demonstration*, and *fraternity* are examples of noun derivational suffixes. For instance, *prayer* is derived from the verb *pray* by adding the suffix **-er**, resulting in a noun that refers either to the act of praying or the person who prays. Similarly, *entertainment* comes from the verb *entertain* with the addition of the suffix **-ment**, turning it into a noun meaning the act or process of entertaining. *Affection* is derived from *affect* with the suffix **-ion**, creating a noun that describes a feeling of fondness or emotional attachment.

The word *performances* is formed from *perform* with **-ance** and the plural **-s**, referring to acts of performing. *Acceptance* (from *accept* + **-ance**) refers to the act of accepting, while *encouragement* (*encourage* + **-ment**) means the act of giving support or confidence. *Dedication* and *invitation*, both ending in **-ion**, describe the process or act of dedicating and inviting.

Other examples include *leaders* (from *lead* + **-er** + **-s**), referring to individuals who lead; *sufferings* (from *suffer* + **-ing** + **-s**), referring to experiences of pain or hardship;

population (*populate* + **-ion**), indicating the total number of people in an area; and *satisfaction* (*satisfy* + **-ion**), meaning a state of being content. *Announcement* (*announce* + **-ment**) refers to the act of making something public, while *negotiations* (*negotiate* + **-ion** + **-s**) refer to discussions aimed at reaching an agreement. *Participants* (*participate* + **-ant** + **-s**) are people who take part in something. *Demonstration* (*demonstrate* + **-ion**) means the act of showing something clearly or protesting publicly. Lastly, *fraternity* (from Latin root *frater*, meaning brother, with the suffix **-ity**) refers to brotherhood or a spirit of friendship and unity.

In conclusion, these derivational suffixes—such as **-er**, **-ment**, **-ion**, **-ance**, **-ity**, **-ant**, and **-ing**—play a significant role in English morphology. They allow the formation of nouns from verbs or roots, helping to express complex ideas, actions, agents, and concepts that enhance the richness and flexibility of the English language.

Verb Derivational

The prefix found in the word *entrust* is an example of a verb derivational prefix. These prefixes are added to base words, typically verbs, to form new verbs with modified meanings. In the case of *entrust*, the prefix **en-** is attached to the base word *trust*, resulting in a new verb that means “to assign responsibility or give something in confidence.” While the word class remains a verb, the prefix significantly alters the meaning of the root.

Unlike derivational suffixes that often change word class, derivational prefixes like **en-** primarily modify semantic content. Prefixes such as **en-** (meaning “to cause to be” or “to put into”) are essential in English morphology because they expand the verb lexicon by creating verbs that convey more specific or nuanced actions. In this way, derivational prefixes contribute to the richness and precision of the English language.

Adjective Derivational

The suffixes found in the words *vocational*, *credible*, *generous*, *heavenly*, *dramatic*, *timely*, *humanitarian*, *faithful*, *important*, and *lasting* are examples of adjective derivational suffixes. These suffixes are added to base words, typically nouns or verbs, to change their word class into adjectives. For instance, the suffix **-al** in *vocational* transforms the noun *vocation* into an adjective that means “related to a job or career.” Similarly, the suffix **-ible** in *credible* derives an adjective from the root *cred*, meaning “able to be believed.” The suffix **-ous** in *generous* indicates a quality, making it mean “characterized by generosity.” In *heavenly*, the suffix **-ly** (as an adjective-forming suffix, not an adverbial one) means “like or related to heaven.” Words like *dramatic* and *humanitarian* use suffixes **-ic** and **-arian** respectively to

express relation or concern. Meanwhile, *faithful* uses the suffix **-ful** to mean “full of faith,” *important* uses **-ant** to mean “having significance,” and *lasting* uses **-ing** as a derivational suffix to describe something that continues over time. These derivational suffixes are essential in English morphology because they enable speakers to create adjectives that express qualities, relationships, and characteristics, thereby enriching the descriptive capacity of the language.

Adverb Derivational

The suffixes found in the words *deeply*, *affectionately*, and *already* are examples of adverb derivational suffixes. These suffixes are added to base words, typically adjectives or nouns, to form adverbs that describe how something is done. For instance, the suffix **-ly** in *deeply* is attached to the adjective *deep*, creating an adverb that means “in a deep manner” or “intensely.” Similarly, in *affectionately*, the suffix **-ly** is added to the noun *affectionate* to form an adverb meaning “with affection or fondness.” These transformations do not change the root meaning entirely but rather provide information about the manner or degree of an action. The word *already*, although it does not contain the suffix **-ly** in the same way, functions as a derived adverb. It evolved from the phrase “all ready” and has become a fixed adverb meaning “by this time” or “before now.” These derivational adverbs enrich the language by allowing speakers to modify verbs, adjectives, and even other adverbs to express time, manner, degree, or frequency with greater precision.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the research, it can be concluded that Pope Leo XIV’s speech titled “*Good Shepherd Sunday*” contains a variety of derivational affixes that serve important morphological functions in the English language. From the analysis, a total of 13 derivational affixes were identified, consisting of one prefix and 12 suffixes. These affixes were categorized into four main types based on the word class they produce: noun derivational, verb derivational, adjective derivational, and adverb derivational.

The most frequently found affixes in the speech were noun derivational suffixes, such as **-ment**, **-ion**, **-ance**, and **-er**, which transformed verbs into abstract nouns or agentive forms. These include examples like *entertainment*, *affection*, *population*, and *leaders*. Verb derivational affixes were less common, with *entrust* being a key example formed by adding the prefix **en-** to the noun *trust*. Adjective derivations were also prominent, using suffixes such as **-al**, **-ous**, **-ful**, and **-ant** to form words like *vocational*, *generous*, *faithful*, and *important*. Adverbial forms, meanwhile, were primarily created using the suffix **-ly**, as seen in *deeply* and

affectionately, which were derived from adjectives or through multi-step derivational processes.

These findings highlight that derivational affixation plays a crucial role in English word formation, not only in altering the grammatical category of a word but also in enriching its meaning and function within context. The ability to recognize and understand how these affixes operate can greatly enhance one's vocabulary and linguistic awareness, especially in academic or rhetorical discourse such as religious speeches.

In light of these conclusions, it is suggested that English learners develop a deeper understanding of derivational affixes as a strategy to improve vocabulary acquisition and language proficiency. Teachers and language instructors are also encouraged to integrate morphological analysis into their curriculum, helping students to identify root words, understand affix functions, and apply this knowledge in reading and writing. Additionally, future research is recommended to explore derivational affixes in other text genres or to conduct comparative studies involving inflectional affixes or affixation in other languages. Such studies would offer broader insights into morphological patterns and support the development of more effective language learning methodologies.

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