A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY ON AFFIXES IN ENGLISH SONG LYRICS ON THE RESISTANCE ALBUM COMPOSED BY MUSE

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department

by

YANUAR BONDHAN SETYAWAN
A320100164

SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2014
SURIKAT PERSETUJUAN ARTIKEL PUBLIKASI ILMIAH

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini pembimbing skripsi:
Nama : Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M. Hum.
NIP : 477
Nama : Siti Fatimah, S.Pd, M. Hum.
NIK : 850

Telah membaca dan mencermati naskah artikel publikasi ilmiah, yang merupakan ringkasan skripsi dari mahasiswa:
Nama : YanuarBondhan Setyawan
NIM : A320100164
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY AFFIXES IN ENGLISH SONG LYRICS ON THE RESISTANCE ALBUM COMPOSED BY MUSE

Naskah artikel tersebut, layak dan dapat disetujui untuk dipublikasikan.
Demikian persetujuan dibuat, semoga dapat digunakan seperlunya.

Surakarta, 5 Juni 2014

Pembimbing I

Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M. Hum.
NIK:477

Pembimbing II

Siti Fatimah, S. Pd. M. Hum.
NIK: 850
SURAT PERNYATAAN
PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH

Bismillahirokhmanirrokhim
Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:
Nama : Yanuar Bondhan Setyawan
NIM : A 320100164
Fakultas/Jurusan : KIP/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Jenis : Skripsi
Judul : A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY ON AFFIXES IN ENGLISH SONG LYRICS ON THE RESISTANCE ALBUM COMPOSED BY MUSE.

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa saya menyetujui untuk:

1. Memberikan hak bebas royalty kepada perpustakaan UMS atas penulisan karya ilmiah saya, demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan.

2. Memberikan hak menyimpan, mengalih mediakan / mengalih formatkan, mengelola dalam bentuk pangkalan (database) mendistribusikan, serta menampilkan karya dalam bentuk soft copy untuk kepentingan akademis kepada perpustakaan UMS, tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap menyantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis atau penciptanya.

3. Bersedia dan menjamin untuk menanggung secara pribadi tanpa melibatkan perpustakaan UMS, dari bentuk semua tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran hak cipta dalam karya ilmiah ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya dan semoga dapat digunakan sebagaimana semestinya.

Surakarta, 9 Juni 2014
Yang menyatakan

Yanuar Bondhan Setyawan
A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF ANALYSIS AFFIXES IN ENGLISH SONG LYRICS ON THE RESISTANCE ALBUM COMPOSED BY MUSE

by

English Department, A320100164

Email: bondhanyanuar7@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims at describing the types of affixes in English song lyrics on the Resistance album composed by Muse; to classifying types of affixes work in the English song lyrics on Resistance album by Muse; to describing the word-class of all words consisting of affixes in the English song lyrics on Resistance album by Muse. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. In collecting the data, the writer uses documentation. There are five steps to collect data, namely: reading, underlying or marking sentences in the English song lyrics of Resistance album by Muse which contain affixes, classifying the types of the words which contain affixes in English song lyrics of Resistance album by Muse, the writer writes again the data systematically, the researcher makes code for every data. The collected data are analyzed by using morphological theory that purposed by Katamba.

The result of the research is 188 data of words containing affixes in the English song lyrics on Resistance Album by Muse. There are 30 data of words containing derivational affixes or 15.96% and 158 data of words containing inflectional affixes or 84.04% from 188 data. finds 30 data or 7.86% derivational affixes that consists of prefix pro 1 data or 0.53%, prefix dis 1 data or 0.53%, prefix a 1 data or 0.53% and prefix re also 1 data or 0.53%. And then suffix cy 2 data or 1.06%, suffix ful 2 data or 1.06, suffix ion 1 data or 0.53%, suffix ed 2 data or 1.06%, suffix dom 1 data or 0.53%, suffix ly 7 data or 3.72 %, suffix ness 2 data or 1.06% , suffix on 2 data or 1.06%, suffix acy 1 data or 0.53%, suffix th 3 data or 1.60%, suffix ical 1 data or 0.53% and suffix less 2 data or 1.06%.In conclusion, the meaning of affixes that used in the data source is indicator of changing the class of the category. At the end of analysis, the researcher finds that the addition of affixes into the word would influence either the meaning of the existing word.

Keywords: affixes, prefixes, suffixes, inflectional affixes, derivational affixes adjective, noun, verb, and adverb.
A. INTRODUCTION

Morphology is the study of word structure (Katamba 1993: 19). A morpheme which is studied in morphology has some meanings. Katamba (1993: 19) states that “morphemes: the smallest units of meaning” and morphemes are classified into bound morphemes, free morphemes, and zero morphemes (Srijono, 2001: 50) and morphemes can be divided into roots and affixes. He also states that “the root is a part of a word structure which is left when all affixes have been removed” and according to Srijono (2001: 50) “affixes are bound morphemes; they are limited in number, though their numbers vary from language to language”. According to (Baurer, 2003: 110) “morpheme is an abstraction from number of morphs which share meaning and form and are in complementary distribution”.

According to Jackendoff (1975) in McCarthy (1992: 45) derivation does differ from inflectional, however, in that inflected forms are organized into paradigms; “the lexical insertion must insert partial or complete paradigms into deep structures and the rules of concord must have the function of filtering out all but the correct forms.

Affixes may be derivational, like English –ness and pre-, or inflectional, like English plural –s and past tense –ed. They are bound morphemes by definition; prefixes and suffixes may be separable affixes. Affixation is, thus, the linguistic process speakers use to form different words by adding morphemes (suffixation) of words. This reflects a recognition of two principal building processes: inflection and derivation. Morphology can
be analyze on anything written language that has grammatical structure. The composers usually write by using word complex sentences to describe and give information and the deep feeling that their felt on lyrics for each their song.

One of the form in using language can be found in the written language on the lyrics of songs. Lyrics of song is also build up of these grammatical level, the composer share the experience and language component to another in from of written language as lyrics and spoken language as song or sound. For an example is one the album composed Muse band a trio consisting of three high school friends named Matthew Bellamy (born on June 9, 1978 in Cambridge, England), Dominic James Howard (born on December 7, 1977 in Stockport, England), and Christopher Tony Wolstenholme (born on December 2, 1978 in Rotherham, Yorkshire, England). Muse actually resulted from the idea to overcome the boredom of their life in the sleepy town of Teignmouth, South Devon, England.

*The Resistance* is the fifth studio album by English alternative rock band Muse, released in Europe on 14 September 2009, and in North America on 15 September 2009.

Based on morphological affixes the lyrics song of Muse has many words that can observed by derivational and inflectional affixes. For example on one of his song “Time is Running Out”,

Our time is running out
Our time is running out
You can't push it underground
You can't stop it screaming out
Screaming (scream+ing) of the part of Time is Running Out song is one kind of inflectional affixes because do not changing the meaning and word-class. Scream is verb, although get affix –ing the word class still verb.

Hopeless time to roam
The distance to your home
Fades away to nowhere
How much are you worth?

Hopeless (hope+less) the part of Time is Running Out song is one kind of derivational affixes because changing the word-class from verb into adjective. So it is know the function and the different kinds of affixes that be there on written language.

Based on the description above, it is interesting for the reseacher to carry out a research which is entitled A Morphological Study of Analysis Affixes in English Song Lyrics on The Resistance Album Composed by Muse.

Based on the background the writer formulates the problem statements as follows : What are the types of affixes work in the English song lyrics on Resistance album by Muse and what are the word-class of all words consisting of affixes in the English song lyrics Resistance album by Muse.

The writer hopes this research can be useful for the readers or students because it can help them to study of morphology. Especially for young learners that enjoy to hear music as their hobby.

Srijono (2001: 53) states that “addition or affixation is a morphological process in which an affix or affixes are added to one or more free morpheme“.According to Katamba (1993: 51) “inflectional morphemes are only able to modify the form of a word so that it can fit into a particular
syntactic slot”, for example book and books are both nouns. So it can be taken conclusion that inflectional affixes do not change synthetic categories of word or do not change word-classes.

Katamba states that derivational affixes are used to create new lexemes, lexemes are items of the vocabulary which are listed in the dictionary, by modifying significantly the base meaning of the base to which they are attached, without necessarily changing its grammatical category, they bring about a shift in the grammatical class of a base as well as a possible change in meaning, and they cause a shift in the grammatical sub-class of a word without moving into a new word class.

Compared with the Foedy’s work who conducted a study entitled A Morphological Study of Affixes in Enemy of the Gate Movie Script. The goal of this study is to know the kinds of affixes (derivational and inflectional affixes) and the functions of affixes on the words that are attached in the Movie script of Enemy of the Gate. The type of research was descriptive qualitative research. The results of this research were he found the kinds of prefixes and suffixes that attached the words and also the function of affixes and suffixes.

Compare with the Harlinanto’s work entitled “An Analysis of Noun Forming affixes in Time Magazine Issued on January, 2008”. On that research, he employs the morphological analysis. The objectives are identifying and analyzing noun forming affixes bassed on syntactical category. There are six affixes which from noun: (1) –ion, (2) -ation, (3) –
ment, (4) –er, (5) –ness and (6) –ity. The result of this study show those two lexical categories that are changing into noun; noun forming affixes from verb to noun and forming affixes from adjectives to noun. The assimilation process influences the sound segment of the root. Therefore, there occurs omission to prevent redundancy of word sound. In addition, from the six affixes mentioned, the most common affixes in the data is -ion.

The similarities of this research with those previous studies are to study about morphology especially about affixes. And the differences are seen from the data sources and object of research.

The writer would like to focus the study on the implementation of A Morphologycal Study of Analysis Affixes in English Song Lyrics on The Resistance Album Composed by Muse. This study is different from others because the first writer focused derivation process on English Song Lyrics on The Resistance Album Composed by Muse

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method of this study is elaborated into five points, namely; (1) type of the research, (2) object of the research, (3) data and data source, (4) method of collecting data, and (5) technique of analyzing data. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research, in which the method are used to collect the data, classifies and analyzes them, and then draw the conclusion from the analyzed data. Surakhmad (1994: 147) states that descriptive method is a kind of research method using technique of
searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting them and finally drawing the conclusion.

The objects of this research are the sentences in the song lyrics which contain affixes of Resistance album by Muse. They are 20 songs in Resistance album.

The method of collecting data used in this research is documentation. The method is using the following steps. The steps are as follows:

1. Reading: the English song lyrics of Resistance album by Muse.
2. Underlying or marking: underlying sentences in the English song lyrics of Resistance album by Muse which contain affixes.
3. Classifying: classifying the types of the words which contain affixes in English song lyrics of Resistance album by Muse.
4. Re writing: the research writes again the data systematically.
5. Coding the data: the researcher makes code for every data for example:

MU/S01/01/SFX.

MU : Muse
S01 : Song number one
01 : Couplet number one
SFX : Suffix
PFX : Prefix
After the data are collected, the technique for analyzing data applied by the writer is descriptive analysis. The technique for analyzing data are as follow:

a. Classifying the types of affixes that found in the song lyrics.
b. Describing the function of affixes that found in the song lyrics.
c. Making conclusions and suggestion based on the data analysis.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher chooses *The Resistance album composed by Muse* as a data source. The researcher analyzes words which are attached to prefixes and suffixes, including their kinds, forms, and class of words.

Based on discussion above, there are affixes work in the English song lyrics on Resistance album by Muse as follow derivational and inflectional affixes that consist of prefix and suffix.

From 188 data, the researcher finds 30 data or 7.86% derivational affixes that consists of prefix *pro* 1 data or 0.53%, prefix *dis* 1 data or 0.53%, prefix *a* 1 data or 0.53% and prefix *re* also 1 data or 0.53%. And then suffix *cy* 2 data or 1.06%, suffix *ful* 2 data or 1.06, suffix *ion* 1 data or 0.53%, suffix *ed* 2 data or 1.06%. suffix *dom* 1 data or 0.53%, suffix *ly* 7 data or 3.72 %, suffix *ness* 2 data or 1.06% , suffix *ion* 2 data or 1.06%, suffix *acy* 1 data or 0.53%, suffix *th* 3 data or 1.60%, suffix *ical* 1 data or 0.53% and suffix *less* 2 data or 1.06%.

And the second one is 158 data or 84.04% of inflectional affixes that consist of 7 data or 3.72 of prefix *re*, 1 data or 0.53 of prefix *sup*, 3 data or
1.60% of prefix *un*, 2 data or 1.06% of prefix *in*, 1 data or 0.53% of prefix *mis* and than 47 data or 25% of suffix *s/es*, 45 data or 23.94% of suffix *ing*, 34 data or 18.09 of suffix *ed*, 16 data or 8.51% of suffix *s*, 1 data or 0.53% of suffix *er* and the last is 1 data or 0.53% of suffix *est*.

The researcher finds 188 data of words contain affixes in the English song lyrics Resistance album by Muse. It consists of 158 data inflectional affixes and 30 data of derivational affixes. To more briefly the researcher shows the data in the table below

C. CONCLUSION

Conclusion is derived from analyze of problem statement in this research.

The researcher illustrates the result of data analysis as follow.

1. The researcher finds 188 data in the English song lyrics on Resistance Album by Muse consist of 30 data or 7.86% derivational affixes that contain prefix *pro* 1 data or 0.53%, prefix *dis* 1 data or 0.53%, prefix *a* 1 data or 0.53% and prefix *re* also 1 data or 0.53%. And then suffix *cy* 2 data or 1.06%, suffix *ful* 2 data or 1.06, suffix *ion* 1 data or 0.53%, suffix *ed* 2 data or 1.06%. suffix *dom* 1 data or 0.53%, suffix *ly* 7 data or 3.72 %, suffix *ness* 2 data or 1.06% , suffix *ion* 2 data or 1.06%, suffix *acy* 1 data or 0.53%, suffix *th* 3 data or 1.60%, suffix *ical* 1 data or 0.53% and suffix *less* 2 data or 1.06%. And the second one is 158 data or 84.04% of inflectional affixes that consist of 7 data or 3.72 of prefix *re*, 1 data or 0.53 of prefix *sup*, 3 data or 1.60% of prefix *un*, 2 data or 1.06% of prefix *in*, 1 data or 0.53% of prefix *mis* and than 47 data or 25% of suffix *s/es*,}

8
45 data or 23.94% of suffix *ing*, 34 data or 18.09 of suffix *ed*, 16 data or 8.51% of suffix *s*, 1 data or 0.53% of suffix *er* and the last is 1 data or 0.53% of suffix *est*.

2. The researcher finds some affixes that can change the class of word where it adhered, and it is called derivational affixes that consist of 30 data or 7.86%. There are some types of derivational affixes, first is prefix *pro* 1 data or 0.53% that changes noun word into verb, then prefix *dis* 1 data or 0.53% that changes noun word into verb, prefix *a* 1 data or 0.53% that changes noun word into adverb and prefix *re* also 1 data or 0.53% that changes adjective word into verb. And then suffix *cy* 2 data or 1.06% that changes noun word into adjective, suffix *ful* 2 data or 1.06 that changes noun word into adjective, suffix *ion* 1 data or 0.53% that changes adjective word into noun, suffix *ed* 2 data or 1.06% that changes verb word into adjective, suffix *dom* 1 data or 0.53% that changes adjective word into noun, suffix *ly* 7 data or 3.72% that changes noun word into adverb, suffix *ness* 2 data or 1.06% that changes adjective word into noun, suffix *ion* 1 data or 0.53% that changes verb word into noun, suffix *acy* 1 data or 0.53% that changes adjective word into noun, suffix *th* 3 data or 1.60% that changes adjective word into noun, suffix *ical* 1 data or 0.53% that changes noun word into adjective and suffix *less* 2 data or 1.06% that changes noun word into adjective.
D. SUGGESTION

As the last chapter, besides giving conclusion the writer also gives suggestion. The suggestions are for lectures, other researcher, the students and translators:

1. For lecturers

The researcher hopes that the lecturer can add information in teaching morphology especially in derivational and inflectional affixes.

2. For Students

The researcher hopes that the students can improve their abilities in morphological analysis derivational and inflectional affixes and also the change of word class in in the English song lyrics on Resistance Album by Muse.

3. For Other Researcher

This researcher limits the study in classifying the types of affixes work in the English song lyrics on Resistance album by Muse such as derivational affixes that contain prefix pro, prefix dis, prefix a and prefix re. And then suffix cy, suffix ful, suffix ion, suffix ed, suffix dom, suffix ly, suffix ness, suffix ion, suffix acy, suffix th, suffix ical and suffix less. And the second one inflectional affixes that consist of prefix re, prefix sup, prefix un, prefix in, prefix mis and then suffix s/es, suffix ing, suffix ed, suffix s, suffix er and the last is suffix est. The researcher hopes that other researcher can use this research as reference to arrange further research related to this research from other point of view or comparing to their research.
REFERENCE


