

**THE ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL
MORPHEMES IN LYRIC OF SONGS
ADELE ALBUMS.**



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APPROVAL

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ABSTRACT

NURUL ENDANG S. A320100021. THE ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN LYRIC OF SONGS ADELE ALBUMS. 2014

This research aims to find out the derivational and inflectional affixes in The Songs Adele Albums. This research is descriptive qualitative research where researcher tries to find out the derivational and inflectional affix and the roots from the words in Songs Adele Albums without using statistical calculation. In this research the writer uses all of words that include prefix and suffix as the data. The data source is all the parts of words are the beginning of the lyric of songs, by Adele Albums. The result of analyzing data were the derivational and inflectional affixes found in Songs Adele Albums are -er, -en, -ing, -ly, -ment, -ness as suffixes, while the inflectional affixes are -d, -s, -ed, -ing, -es, -er, -est. From the conclusion of this research, the writer suggests that to improve their mastery of vocabulary, the readers should apply the derivational and inflectional affixes by breaking the word into its elements root and affixes because from one word they can get the structure of words and they also find how the words built. By knowing the roots, the readers can build the word by themselves.

Keywords: affix, derivational, and inflectional.

A. Introduction

Language is an essential communication tool for human life. Therefore, we must be able to master the language and its elements such as vocabulary, structure, and so forth. The language itself consists of two aspects namely form and meaning. In relation to meaning, the smallest meaningful unit in language is morpheme.

Morpheme is defined as the smallest meaningful unit of a language (Lim Kiat Boey, 1975:37). Words are made up of morphemes. The morphemes which can meaningfully stand alone are called free morphemes while the morphemes such as –er and –s, which cannot meaningfully stand alone are called bound morphemes. Bound morphemes must be attached to free morphemes. Bound morphemes are also called affixes which can be classified into prefix, infix, and suffix. English only has two kinds of bound morphemes namely prefixes and suffixes. There are not infixes in English. Bound morphemes are classified into two namely derivational and inflectional morphemes. This article tries to discuss derivational morphemes. These morphemes are complicated so that understanding what derivational morphemes are is important. <http://my-uad-courses.blogspot.com/2010/09/derivational-morphemes-in-english.html>

The differences between derivational and inflectional morphology are somewhat ambiguous to explain in some languages. This is also what Bybee (1985:81) stated in his book, “One of the most persistent undefinables in morphology is the distinction between derivational and inflectional morphology”. It is said so since both deal with morphemes that are usually affixes, either prefixes or suffixes.

<http://www.shvoong.com/social-sciences/education/2011165-differences-derivational-inflectional-morphology/>

As mentioned above, bound morphemes consist of inflectional and derivational morphemes. Inflectional morphemes are those which do not create new meaning. These morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached (Bauer, 1988:12).

They only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already existing meaning of words which they are attached to. Derivational Morpheme is a bound morpheme that changes the form of the word classes in a sentence. The bound morpheme like *-ness* is called derivational morpheme. A derivational morpheme is the morpheme which produces a new lexeme from a base (Bauer, 1988:12). In English, derivational morphemes can be prefixes or suffixes.

This research aims to describe the actual derivational and inflectional morpheme in the songs of Adele. The authors interested to investigate more deeply about the affixation *Adele's Album* because at the time listening to the songs on this album, the authors have no inflectional affixes alleged morpheme and derivational morpheme. That is why the author chose this title to explain more about the affixation, especially affixation in *Adele's Album*

Considering the example above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the form of the word derivational and inflectional morpheme further than songs by Adele and record it as a study titled *THE ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN LYRIC OF SONGS ADELE ALBUMS*.

B. Research Methods

This research used a descriptive qualitative because is descriptive qualitative research. Moleong (1983:3) states that qualitative research is a type of research visited results in descriptive data in the forms of written or oral from observing people the behavior. In descriptive research, there are many steps of qualitative research. There are selecting topics for the study by reading the Morpheme and applied is song lyrics.

The data of the research were conducts the object of derivational and inflectional morpheme of song lyrics in the album by Adele. Derivational and inflectional affixes of the research is forming of derivational and inflectional morpheme in song lyrics by Adele.

In analyzing data, the writer uses descriptive technique as follow:
(1) The researcher reads the lyrics of song *Adele's Album*, then find out the derivational and inflectional , morphemes in the songs *Adele's Album* (2) The researcher also uses the script of song in *Adele's album* (3) coding and analyzing the data.

C. Research Findings and Discussion

The writer presents reseach findings are as follows. The writer also encloses one table as the additional explanation of this reseach findings.

1. Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme

There are two kinds of derivational morphemes and inflectional morpheme found in *Adele Album*. They are derivational prefix, derivational suffix and inflectional morpheme. They are presented in the following table:

Table 1
The Kinds of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme

No	Form of Derivational Morpheme	Amount	Number of Data	Percentage (%)
1	Derivational Suffix	14	4,5,6,7,8,9,10, 11,12,13,14,15 ,16, and 17	30%
3	Inflectional	33	1,2,3,18,19,20, 21,22,23,24,25 ,26,27,28,29,3 0,31,32,33,34, 35,36,37,38,39 ,40,41,42,43,4 4,45,46,47	70%
Total		47		100%

Based on the table above, the result of the kinds of derivational and inflectional morpheme is that are fourteen data belonging to derivational suffix (30%), and thirty tree data belonging to derivational suffix (70%). So, the total of the whole data found in *Adele Album* are the forty seven data (100%).

2. The Meaning of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme

The meaning of derivational morphemes are bound morphemes which derive (create) new words by either changing the meaning or the part of speech or both. Whereas, inflectional morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached.

The example of derivational prefix and derivational suffix from the sentence analyzed:

Table 2
The Meaning of Derivational

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-er	Does of	Filler
-er	Does of	Meaner
-ment	Condition of	Pavement
-ment	Condition of	Government
-ness	State of being	Bitterness
-ness	Formed a noun expressing state of someone.	Happiness
-ing	In the process of doing whatever .	Feelings, trying, mentioning, missing, and bursting.
-ly	Means of complete something.	Finally

-ly	Means of complete something.	Completely
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The example of the process and the meaning of inflectional morphemex from the sentence analyzed:

Table 3
The Meaning of Inflectional

a. Verbal Suffixes Meaning

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-s	3 rd person, singular, present.	You who <i>makes</i>
-ing	Progressive aspect (denoting action in progress).	I'm <i>taking</i> these chnaces
-ed	Past tense	I've <i>tried</i> my hardest

b. Noun Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-s	Noun plural matter	<i>hands</i>

c. Adjective Suffixes

Suffix	Meaning	Example
-er	Comparative adjective/adverb	<i>crazier</i>
-est	Superlative adjective/adverb	<i>darkest</i>

D. Conclusion

There are two kinds of Morphology from forty seven data found in *Adele* Album. They are Derivational and Inflectional morpheme, in data found *Adele* Album derivational morpheme consist of derivational suffix (14 data/30%), and inflectional morpheme (33 data/70%). The meaning of derivational and inflectional morpheme are bound morphemes which derive (create) new words by either changing the meaning or the part of speech or both. Whereas, inflectional morphemes never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached.

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