

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

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.

For example, the word "dreams" contained in the lyrics of the song *Someone Like You* by Adele contains a meaning that does not change the word class. Because the word is included into Inflectional Morphemes that doesn't change the category. Addition -s only describe as a plural form before the word dream are *your* words, if it is not coupled suffix -s the dream means singular. Dream is a noun.

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. All prefixes in English are derivational. All prefixes in English modify the meaning although they do not modify the syntactic category. <http://my-uad-courses.blogspot.com/2010/09/derivational-morphemes-in-english.html>.

For example, the word "bitterness" is a noun in the lyrics of the song *Do not You Remember* by Adele has a sense of hatred and unpleasant, while the word "bitter" as an adjective meaning having bitter, uncomfortable, and cold.

This research aims to describe the actual derivational and inflectional morpheme in the songs of Adele. The authors are 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. Problem Statement

Based on the background, identification, and the limitation above, the writer states the following problems.

1. How are derivational and inflectional morphemes processed in *Adele Album*?
2. What are the meaning of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in *Adele Album*?

C. Objective of the Study

In the relation to the above problem statements, the writer will formulate the following research objectives.

1. Describing derivational and inflectional process morphemes found in *Adele Album*.
2. Describing the meaning of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in *Adele Album*.

D. Limitation of the Study

This researcher focuses on the Adele Albums as the data source and the objectives are classifying affixes and explaining the types of derivational and inflectional word. The data can be analyzed using morphological theory by Katamba's book entitled *English Word* (1997).

E. Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes that the research of derivational and inflectional morphemes in lyric of songs by *Adele Album* is beneficial for the writer herself and the readers in general. The benefits of the study are:

1. Theoretically

- a. This research gives contribution to explain in detail about the morphology.
- b. The findings of this research enrich the theory of the study of shape, size, texture and phase distribution of physical objects.

2. Practically

- a. The results give of benefit to readers in improving knowledge of morphology.
- b. The results of this study can be used to add references to other researchers in studying the distribution studies the shape, size, texture and phase of physical objects.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer uses several steps of this research to make it easier to be understood. Those steps are:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of the background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, and benefit of the study.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It consists of the notion of morphology, the notion of word, the notions of affixes, the notion of morpheme, the notion of derivational and inflectional morpheme, types of English derivational morphemes, and the notion of suffixes.

Chapter III presents the type of research, object of research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The writer presents the data analysis and the research finding and discussion. The research finding and discussion is elaborated into two main parts. They are the type of affixes and the function of each affixes.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. Conclusion is the result of analyzing the data, while suggestion is the writer's hope in the future about the research and researches.