

AFFIXES IN SONG LYRICS OF ADELE

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify Affixes on songs lyric of Adele in her latest albums “25”. Descriptive qualitative is used as the method of the analysis. The research data in this analysis was taken from Song Lyrics of Adele in her latest albums “25”. The result of this research are; (1). There are 22 words Suffixes and two words Prefix (2). There are seven adjective, nine plural, five nouns, two verbs, and one preposition.

Keywords: linguistics, theory of affixes, songs lyric.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In Linguistics, it is generally refers to study of form and structure of words. Furthermore, the meaning of itself can be affected by the arrangement of the word and speaker can be understood about what their listener said. One of the branches of Linguistics is morphology.

Morphology is the study of the words of language and its form. Katamba (1993:3) “it derived from Greek. Morphology is meaning “shape” and logos science. Morphology is both the oldest and one of the youngest sub disciplines of grammar”. It means that Morphology is the element separated a piece before it becomes a word. The writers conclude that Morpheme is similar with original or base word. Morpheme divided two types there are Free Morpheme and Bound Morpheme.

Free Morpheme is morpheme or word element that can stand alone as a word. It also called an unbound morpheme or free standing morpheme. Bound Morpheme is a morpheme which cannot stand alone to make a word, it need a combination. Bound Morpheme divided two morphemes; they are Derivational Morpheme and Inflectional Morpheme.

Inflectional morpheme never changes the grammatical category or part of speech of a word. For example tall and taller are both adjectives. Derivational Morpheme often changes the part of speech of a word. Thus, the reader read verb as a noun when some people find the Derivational Morpheme do not change the grammatical category of a word.

Derivational Morpheme, there are two Affixes that can form derivational word, there are Prefix and Suffix. Prefix is added to the beginning of an existing word in order to create a new word with a different meaning, for example Prefix un- in the word unhappy. Suffix is added to the end of an existing word, for example suffix -ion in the word delegation.

A song is a unified music which consists of the various means in a row. In addition the rhythms also give a specific to a song. A song consists of several elements such as the Melody, Lyrics, Arrangements, and Notation. Competitions made up of lyrics and music with intent of the lyrics being song for the purpose of producing a proportionate feeling or emotion in relation to a particular meter and a song art composition in sequence, combination, and a temporal relationship.

The writer interested to analyze Adele's song lyrics because of all people especially in teenagers and adult know her songs and almost in every Grammy award Adele's songs become the winner, for example Rolling In The Deep, Someone Like You and Hello. Adele is famous a singer started from 2008 and her real name is Adele Laurie Blue Adkins and she was born on May 5, 1988, in Nort London, England. On January 28, 2008 Adele launched her first album with the title "19". The second album is "21" on 2011. The third album is "25" on 2016. The writers choose the latest album with the title "25" to be analyzed.

In this research, the writers are trying to find out the answer some the problem of analyzing Affixes about Suffix and Prefix. Therefore, the writers state the some problem in the following question; 1 What kind of Affixes in Adele's songs?, 2).What is the function of Affixes in Adele's songs.

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Linguistics

Based on Bauer (2012:3), "Linguistics is the word meaning 'relating to language' as well as the word meaning 'relating to linguistics'". From this definition that given by Bauer, it can be conclude that linguistics has a close relation to language. Both Linguistics and language are very closer. It means that both of them cannot be divined. If talking about Linguistics, it means talking about them and vice vera.

According to Cook (2002:20), “Linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to decision making in the real world”. It means that Linguistics is the science that studies about language.

In addition, Carnie (2002:4), “Linguistics is also a branch of cognitive science. Cognitive science is a term for a group of discipline that has the same goal: defining and analyzing human being’s ability to thing. Some scholars emphasize that the discipline of Linguistics along with psychology philosophy and computer science thus forms an important sub-discipline within cognitive science”. It means Linguistics is the important thing to be learned in order to increase the ability to think.

From definition above can be concluded that Linguistics is a science that study about language which has important role for branches of it is own. Linguistics also included physics and chemistry.

2.2. Morphology

According to Bauer (2012:7), “Morphology is about the structure of words, how word such as dislike are made up of smaller meaningful elements such as dis and like”. As can be seen in this definition by Baeur, this branch of linguistics is studying about the structure of words. Besides defining about structure of words, morphology also studies about elements that makes meaning in certain words.

According to Lieber (2009:2), “Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the language of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how the are used in sentences”. It means that Morphology is the science that studies about the word, a word that has innovation when used in sentences.

An expert in Linguistics named Hasplemath (2002:2), “Morphology is the study of systematic covariation in the form and meaning of words”. By this meaning, it can be inferred that words have a system. This system is connected to another system, or in the other words, each words is connected to other word. The words are connected to another words and Morphology studies these connection.

From of all the definition about Morphology above, Morphology studies about words. It studies not only the meaning, but also the structure that from each word. Words have their own structure and Morphology tries to study is structure. Words also have a connection between one to other word. By studying and understanding structure of words in morphology, the meaning and connection between words are easy to understand.

2.3. Morpheme

Talk about Morphology, it cannot be separated with morpheme, because morpheme is the study of systematic covariation in the form and meaning words. A small part that has a meaning and grammatical function is called Morpheme. Morpheme is the root of word.

According to Booij (2005:8), “Morpheme is the morphological building blocks of word, are defined as the minimal Linguistics units with a grammatical meaning”. It means that Morpheme is the smallest elements of Linguistics that deals with grammatical meaning.

Lieber states (2009:32), “Morpheme is the meaningful units that are used to form words”. It means that morpheme is the unit of form word which has a lot of meaning. In the other hand, Morpheme also is smaller unit of word. It is similar with Carstairs (2002:16).

From the definition above the writer conclude that morpheme is the same with original or base word. Morpheme also can be defined as the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning.

2.3.1. Types of Morpheme

Based on Lieber (2009:34), “Morpheme has two types there is Bound Morpheme and Free Morpheme”. Free morpheme is a morpheme which can stand alone to make a word. Free Morpheme can be found in simple word. A word that contains Free Morpheme has a basic meaning without any addition of grammatical function. Free morphemes can appear with other lexemes of they can stand alone or “free” and Free Morpheme consist two types they are Lexical and Functional Morpheme.

Bound Morpheme is a morpheme cannot stand alone; it needs a combination to make a word. Word that contain Bound Morpheme is a word that has grammatical function such as *ed*, *-s/es*, *ing*, *en*, *er*, *ed*, *est*. Bound Morpheme appear only together with other morphemes to form a lexemes. Bound Morpheme in general tends to be affixes: Prefix and Suffix.

According to Lieber (2009:33), “Free Morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as a word”. It means that Free Morpheme is an independent word that does not need a combination to stand as a word.

“Free Morpheme is the former” (Spencer,1991:5),. It means that Free Morpheme is the main element that leading into the other morpheme to make an invention word.

From of all the definition Free Morpheme can be concluded that Free Morpheme is dependent morpheme, because the word that formed with Free Morpheme is an original word.

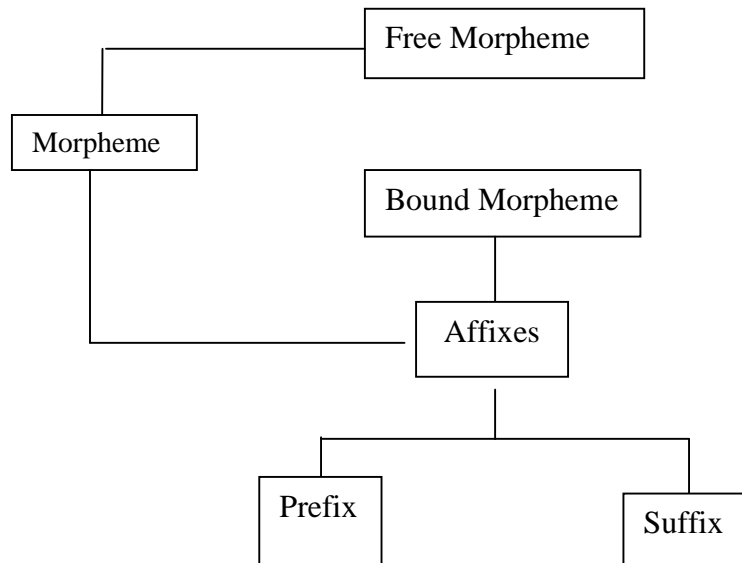


Figure 2.1. Types of Morpheme

2.3.2. Bound Morpheme

Bound Morpheme is a morpheme that is supported by other morphemes, it would not be a word that is formed with bound morphemes in the word has no affixes and word does not contain grammatical function. Bound Morpheme is a morpheme that must be attached to another morpheme to receive the meaning. It can be a modified word if it uses Bound Morphemes.

Lieber (2009:33) stated, “Bound Morpheme is a morpheme cannot stand alone”. It means that Bound Morpheme cannot be formed by itself, it needs combination to stand as a word. It can function if the original or basic added affix or grammatical function.

According to Booji (2005:9), “Bound Morpheme is a morpheme that cannot function as a word on its own”. It means that Bound Morpheme is a morpheme that has no function itself as a word because Bound Morpheme cannot stand alone by

itself to make a modify word, is needs a combination from Free Morpheme, because Bound Morpheme is the outcome of Free Morpheme that can be modified into invention word.

From of all the definition Bound Morpheme the writer concluded that Bound Morpheme is dependent morpheme, because it needs to be attached to another morpheme to create new word.

2.3.3. Derivational Morpheme

According to Aronoff (2011:7), “Derivational Morpheme involves the creation of one lexeme from another, such as selector or selection from select”. From Derivational Morpheme change a lexeme into different and new. So, Derivational Morpheme creates a new specific word. Looking from the examples of Derivational Morpheme process, in order to create a new specific word Derivational Morpheme is adding affixes to words.

Based on Haspelmathexplaine (2010:18)”, Derivational Morpheme is the relationship between lexemes of a word family”. Based on this derivation, the writer infers that Derivational Morpheme still has a relationship from word family to lexeme that occurs in a word. So, lexeme still has a word family relation in term morphology.

The writer concludes that, based on Derivational Morpheme given by various authors above Derivational Morpheme is a process of changing word into a new world class. Derivational Morpheme creates a new word specific word by adding affix, in Derivational Morpheme the lexeme has its own family. It means that the lexeme are still connected each other even it already has different meaning, because of the process of Derivational Morpheme.

2.4. Affixes

Affixes are a part of morpheme. It can be added to other morpheme which is constructing a word formation and new meaning, the following are the further explanation.

According to Haspelmath (2010:19), “Affix attached to a word or a main part of a word. It usually has abstract meaning and affix cannot occur by itself”. The writer infers that affix has an abstract meaning or in the other word, the meaning is unclear.

Katamba and Stonham state (2006:44), “Affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Obviously, by definition affixes are terms are bound morpheme”. In the other

words, there is no word may contain only an affix standing on its own, like-y, -ed, or -al.

Affix is very important in making a new word with a different category of word. Furthermore, Charty (2002:20), “an umbrella term for prefix and suffix (broadly speaking for all morphemes that are not roots) is affix”. It means both of prefix and suffix is part of affix. However, it is not only prefix and suffix that covered in affix, but also all morphemes that are not root or words. The writer infers the things which affix cover are prefix and suffix.

2.4.1. Prefix

Prefix is the affixes which can be added to the beginning of a word. For example: *ab-normal*, *dis-agree*, *ex-change*, *im-material*, *re-act*.

Katamba and Stonham defined (2006:44), “Prefix is affix attached before a root or stem or base like re-, un-, and in-, for example: re-make, un-happy, indecent”. This state means that an affix which is attached before a root or stem is called Prefix.

According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2003c:78) “thus, *un-*, *pre-* (*premeditate*, and *prejudge*), and *bi-* (*bipolar*, *bisexual*) are prefix”. In other words prefixes occur before other morpheme.

Beaur (1983:123) said “the most general rule that can given for prefix that they do not bear primary stress and do not affect the stress of derivaties, but there are innumerable exceptions of this. This is, however, frequently a subsidiary stress on a prefix, and always one if the prefix consists of more than one syllable”. It means that prefix has general rules like they do not bear primary stress and do not affect the derivatives stress but there are exception for prefix that consists of more than one syllable.

2.4.2. Suffix

Suffix is the affixes can be added to the end of a word. For example: *ideal-ize*, *hoori-fy*, *execut-ion*, *capital-ism*, *care-less*. “affix like-ation that go after stem are suffix”, (Aronoff and Kristen, 2011:3). It means suffix is the affixes can be added to the end of word.

According to Katamba and stonham (2006f:44), “Suffix is an affix which is arrached after the root, or base like-ly, -er, -ing, -ed”. This state means that an affix which is arrachd after the root or base is called Suffix.

Based on Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2003d:78) said “some morpheme occur only as suffix following other morphemes”. It means that morpheme occur only as following suffix.

From definition above the writer conclude Affixes have two types there are Prefix, Suffix, and Multifix. Prefix is the beginning of a word to make a new word like *un-happy*. Suffix is the end of a main word like *love-ly*.

The writer concludes that, base on definition of affixes is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Affixes have prefix and suffix, prefix is the affixes which can be added to the beginning of a word and suffix is the affixes can be added to the end of a word.

2.5. Song Lyric

Song is short poem or number of verses set music and intended to be sung. Song is consisting of many lyrics. A good song has good lyrics. Lyrics can be described as something from musician message to other.

According to Lakoff and Jahnson (1980:204), “when words and sentence are written down, they can be readily looked upon as object”. Lyrics is the words that written by someone to make the song a meaningful with theme like happy, sadness, disappointed, angry, as with the object readily.

Based on Wijay (2013:17), “Song lyrics is abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasize form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. Song lyric is the set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses”. It means song lyric is the set of words that make up song.

“Song is a short poem or number of verse set to music and intended to be song”, (Homby, 1980:822). It means song is a deliver words or sentence which is composed by rhythm and rhyme to expresses the feeling to claims emotional place in music and poem.

From definition above the writer conclude that song lyrics is the word lyrics claims it emotional place in music and poem, with the words to a song being called the lyrics, while a lyrics poem is one personal emotions such as sadness or happiness.

3. METHODS

The research data in this analysis was taken from Song Lyrics of Adele in her Album “25”. The three songs are: “All I Ask”, “Hello”. and “Million Years Ago”. To support the analysis, some theories were searched using library and internet research. Descriptive qualitative is used as the method in analyzing.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

a. “All I Ask”.

	Line
I will leave my heart at the door	1
I won't say a word	2
They've all been said before, yo know	3
So why don't we just play pretend	4
Like we're not scared of what is coming	5
Next or scared of having nothing left	6
Look, don't get me wrong	7
I know there is no tomorrow	8
All i ask is	9
If this is my last night with you	10
Hold me like i'm more than just a friend	11
Give me a memory i can use	12
Take me by the hand while we do what lovers do	13
It matters how this ends	14
Cause what if i never love again?	15
I don't need your honesty	16
It's already in your eyes and i'm sure my eyes, they speak for me	17
No one knows me like you do	18
And since you're the only one that matters	19
Tell me what do i run to?	20
Let this be our lesson in love	21
Let this be the way we remember us	22
I don't wanna be cruel or vicious	23
And i ain't asking for forgiveness	24
All i ask is	25

Table 1. Types of Affixes in” All I Ask” Songs Lyric of Adele

No	Line	Lyric	Root word	Types of Affixes		Function
				Prefix	Suffix	
1	5	Scared	Scare	-	-ed	Adjective
2	5	Coming	Come	-	-ing	Adjective
3	13	Lovers	Love	-	-s	Plural
4	14	Ends	End	-	-s	Plural
5	16	Honesty	Hones	-	-ty	Noun
6	22	Remember	Member	Re-	-	Verb
7	24	Forgiveness	Forgive	-	-ness	Noun

Here are of kind of prefix and suffix and the function of prefix and suffix in lyric All I Ask:

1. Line 5 = Scared

The word *scared* in lyric *Like we’re not scared of what is coming*. The word *scared* has a root *scare* that is verb. The word *scare+d* is a adjective in that sentence. It has verbal suffix –ed which can be classified as a signifies adjective in past form. The suffix –d is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root. The suffix –d has function to change the tense into past form because in the sentence it happens in past time.

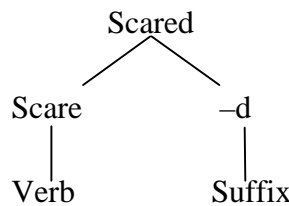


Figure 4.1 The Word Scared

2. Line 5 = Coming

The word *coming* in lyrics *Like we’re not scared of what is coming*. The word *coming* has a root *come* that is adjective. The word *come+ing* is a adjective in that sentence. It has verbal suffix –ing which can be classified as a signifies adjective in past future. The suffix –ing is an inflectional suffix that means can change the word class of the root. The suffix –ing has function to change into in the past future because of what happened going to happen in the future.

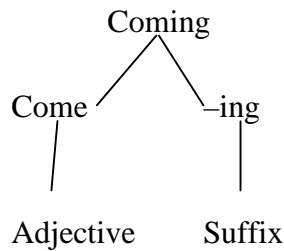


Figure 4.2 The Word Coming

3. Line 13 = Lovers

The word *lovers* in lyric *Take me by the hand while we do what lovers do*. The word *lovers* has a root *lover* that is noun. The word *lover+s* is a plural in that sentence. It has verbal suffix –s which can be classified as a signifies plural.

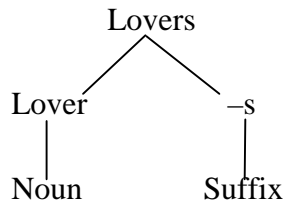


Figure 4.3 The Word Lovers

4. Line 14 = Ends

The word *ends* in lyric *It matters how this ends*. The word ends come from the word *end* that is noun. The word *end+s* is a plural in that sentence. It has verbal suffix –s which can be classified as a signifies plural.

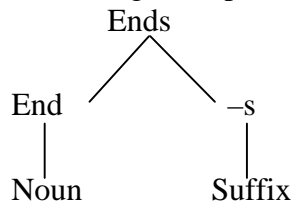


Figure4.4 The Word Ends

5. Line 16 = Honesty

The word *honesty* in lyric *I don't need your honesty*. The word *honesty* has a root *honest* that is adjective. The word *honest+y* is a noun in that sentence. It has verbal suffix *-y* which can be classified as a signifies noun.

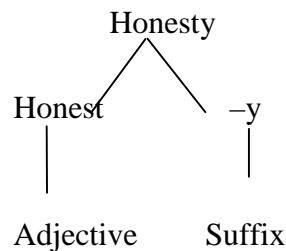


Figure 4.5 The Word Honesty

6. Line 22 = Remember

The word *remember* in lyric *Let this be the way we remember us*. The word *remember* has a root *member* that is noun. The word *re+member* is a verb in that sentence. It has verbal prefix *re-* which can be classified as a signifies verb.

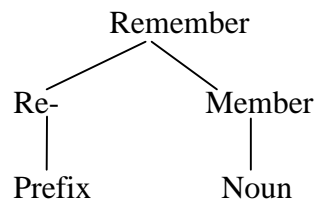


Figure 4.6 The Word Remember

7. Line 24 = Forgiveness

The word *forgiveness* in lyric *And i ain't asking for forgiveness*. The word *forgiveness* has a root *forgive* that is verb. The word *forgive+ness* a noun in that sentence. It has verbal suffix *-ness* can be classified as a signifies noun in present tense. The suffix *-ness* an suffix inflectional that means can change the word class of the root. The suffix *-ness* has function to change into in the present tense because of what happened going to happen in the present tense.

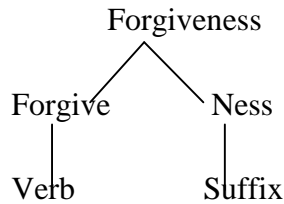


Figure 4.7 The Word Forgiveness

b. “Hello”.

	Line
Hello, it's me	<i>1</i>
I was wondering if after all these years you'd like to meet	<i>2</i>
To go over everything	<i>3</i>
They say that time's supposed to heal,	<i>4</i>
But i ain't done much healing	<i>5</i>
Hello, can you hear me	<i>6</i>
I'm in california dreaming about who we used to be	<i>7</i>
When we were younger and free	<i>8</i>
I've forgotten how it felt before the world fell at our feet	<i>9</i>
There's such a difference between us	<i>10</i>
And a million miles	<i>11</i>
Hello from the other side	<i>12</i>
I must've called a thousand times	<i>13</i>
To tell you i'm sorry for everything that i've done	<i>14</i>
But when i call you never seem to be alone	<i>15</i>
Hello from the outside	<i>16</i>
At least i can say that i've tried	<i>17</i>
To tell you i'm sorry for breaking you apart anymore	<i>18</i>
Hello, how are you?	<i>19</i>
It's so typical of me to talk about my self, i'm sorry	<i>20</i>
I hope that you're well	<i>21</i>
Did you ever make it out of that town nothing ever happened?	<i>22</i>
It's no secret that the both of us	<i>23</i>
Are running out of time	<i>24</i>

Table 2. Types of Affixes in “Hello” Songs Lyric of Adele

No	Line	Lyric	Root word	Types of Affixes		Function
				Prefix	Suffix	
1	2	Wondering	Wonder	-	-ing	Verb
2	2	Years	Year	-	-s	Plural
3	5	Healing	Heal	-	-ing	Noun
4	9	Forgotten	Forget	-	-en	Adjective
5	9	Before	Fore	be-	-	Preposition
6	13	Called	Call	-	-ed	Adjective
7	13	Times	Time	-	-s	Plural
8	24	Running	Run	-	-ing	Adjective

Here are what kind of prefix and suffix and the function of prefix and suffix in lyric Hello:

1. Line 2 = Wondering

The word *wondering* in lyric *I was wondering if after all these years you'd like to meet*. The word *wondering* has a root *wonder* that is adjective. The word *come+ing* is a adjective in that sentence. It has verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies adjective in past future. The suffix *-ing* is an suffix that means can change the word class of the root. The suffix *-ing* has function to change into in the past future because of what happened going to happen in the future.

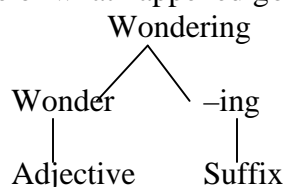


Figure 4.8 The word Wondering

2. Line 2 = Years

The word *years* in lyric *I was wondering if after all these years you'd like to meet*. The word *years* has a root *year* that is noun. The word *year+s* is a plural in that sentence. It has verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

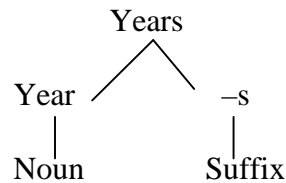


Figure 4.9 The word Years

3. Line 4 = Healing

The word *healing* in lyric *But i ain't done much healing*. The word *healing* has a root *heal* that is verb. The word heal+ing is a noun in that sentence. It has verbal suffix –ing which can be classified as a signifies noun past future. The suffix –ing an inflectional that means can change the word class of the root. The suffix –ing has function to change into in the past future because of what happened going to happen in the future.

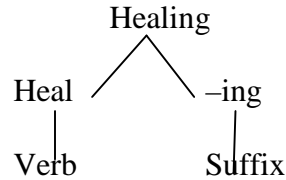


Figure 4.10 The word Healing

4. Line 9 = Forgotten

The word *forgotten* in lyric *I've forgotten how it felt before the world fell at our feet*. The word *forgotten* has a root *forget* that is verb. The word forget+en is a adjective. It has verbal suffix –en wich can be classified as a signifies adjective past form. The suffix –en is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root. The suffix –en has function to change the tense into past form because in the sentence it happens in past time.

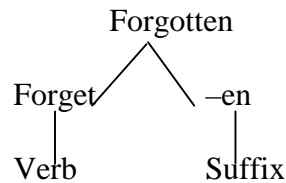


Figure 4.11 The word Forgotten

5. Line 9 = Before

The word *before* in lyric *I've forgotten how it felt before* the world fell at our feet. The word *before* has a root *fore* that is noun. The word be+fore is a preposition. It has verbal prefix be- which can be classified as a signifies preposition.

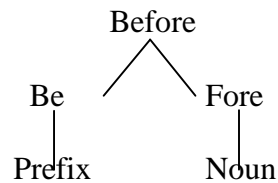


Figure 4.12 The word Before

6. Line 13 = Called

The word *called* in lyric *I must've called a thousand times*. The word *called* has root *call* that is verb. The word call+ed is a adjective. It has a verbal suffix -ed which can be classified as a signifies adjective past form. The suffix -ed is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root. The suffix -ed has function to change the tense into past form because in the sentence it happens in past time.

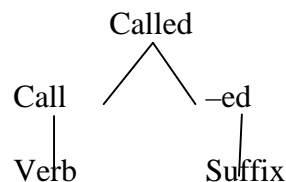


Figure 4.13 The word Called

7. Line 13 = Times

The word *times* in lyric *I must've called a thousand times*. The word *times* has root *time* that is noun. The word *time+s* is a plural. It has a verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

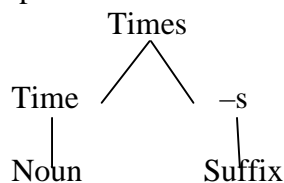


Figure 4.14 The word Times

8. Line 24 = Running

The word *running* in lyric *Are running out of time*. The word *running* has a root *run* that is verb. The word *run+ing* is a adjective. It has a verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies adjective in past future. The suffix *ing* an inflectional suffix that means can change the word class of the root. The suffix *-ing* has function to change into in the pst future because of what happened going to happen in the future.

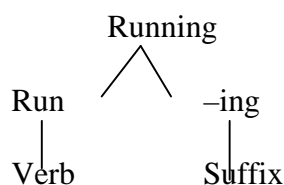


Figure I4.15 The word Running

c. “Million Years Ago”

	Line
I only wanted to have fun	1
Learning to fly	2
Learning to run	3
I let my heart decide the way	4

When i was young	5
Deep down i must have always know	6
That is would be inevitable	7
To earn my stripes i'd have to pay!	8
And bear my soul	9
I know i'm not the only one	10
Who regrets the things they've done	11
Sometimes i just fell it's only me	12
Who can't stand the reflection that they see	13
I wish i could live a little more	14
Look up to the sky, not just the floor	15
I feel like my life is flashing by	16
And all i can do is watch and cry	17
I miss the air, i miss my friends	18
I miss my mother, i miss it when	19
Life was a party to be thrown	20
But that was a million years ago	21
When i walk around all of the streets	22
Where i grew up and found my feet	23
They can't look me in the eye	24
It's like they are scared of me	25
I try to think of thinks to say	26
Like a joke or a memory	27
But they don't recognize me now	28
In the light of day	29

Table 3. Types of Affixes in Third Songs Lyric Adele

No.	Line	Lyric	Root Word	Types of Affixes		Function
				Prefix	Suffix	
1.	1	Wanted	Want	-	-ed	Adjective
2.	2	Learning	Learn	-	-ing	Noun
3.	8	Stripes	Stripe	-	-s	Plural
4.	11	Things	Thing	-	-s	Plural
5.	13	Reflection	Reflect	-	-ion	Noun
6.	18	Friends	Friend	-	-s	Plural
7.	21	Years	Year	-	-s	Plural
8.	22	Streets	Street	-	-s	Plural
9.	25	Scared	Scar	-	-ed	Adjective

Here are of kind of prefix and suffix and the function of prefix and suffix in lyric Million Years Ago:

1. Line 1 = Wanted

The word *wanted* in lyric *I only wanted to have fun*. The word *wanted* has a root *want* that is verb. The word *want+ed* is a adjective in that sentence. It has verbal suffix –ed which can be classified as a signifies adjective in past form. The suffix –ed is an suffix that means does not change the word class of the root. The suffix –ed has function to change the tense into past form because in the sentence it happens in past time.

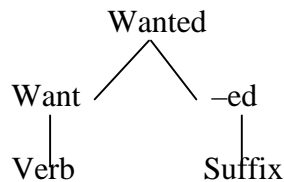


Figure 4.16. The Word Wanted

2. Line 2 = Learning

The word *learning* in lyric *Learning to fly*. The word *learning* has a root *learn* that is verb. The word *learn+ing* is a noun in that sentence. It has verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies adjective in past future. The suffix *-ing* is an suffix that means can change the word class of the root. The suffix *-ing* has function to change into in the past future because of what happened going to happen in the future.

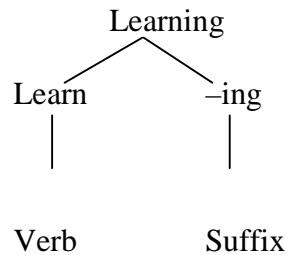


Figure 4.17. The Word Learning

3. Line 8 = Stripes

The word *stripes* in lyric *To earn my stripes i'd have to pay*. The word *stripes* has a root *stripe* that is noun. The word *stripe+s* is a plural in taht sentence. It has verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

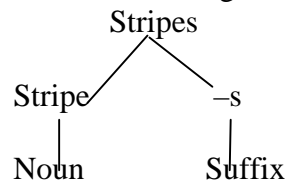


Figure 4.18. The Word Stripes

4. Line 11 = Things

The word *thinks* in lyric *Who regrets the things they've done*. The word *things* has a root *thing* that is noun. The word *thing+s* is a plural in that sentence. It has verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

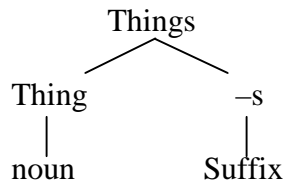


Figure 4.19. The Word Thinks

5. Line 13 = Reflection

The word *reflection* in lyric *Who can't stand the reflection that they see*. The word *reflection* has a root *reflect* that is verb in that sentence. The word *reflect+ion* is a noun. It has verbal suffix *-ion* which can be classified as a signifies noun in present tense. The suffix *-ion* an suffix inflectional that means can change the word class of the root. The suffix *-ion* has function to change into in the present tense because of what happened going to happen in the present tense.

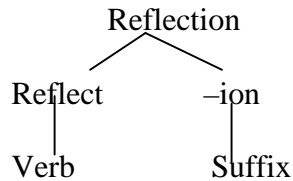


Figure 4.20. The word Reflection

6. Line 18 = Friends

The word *friends* in lyric *I miss the air, i miss my friends*. The word *friends* has a root *friend* that is noun. The word *friend+s* is a plural in that sentence. It has verbal suffix *-s* which can be as a signifies plural.

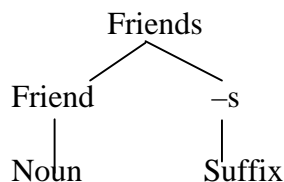


Figure 4.21. The word Friends

7. Line 21 = Years

The word *years* in lyric *But that was a million years ago*. The word *years* has a root *year* that is noun. The word *year+s* is a plural in that sentence. It has verbal suffix *-s* which can as a signifies plural.

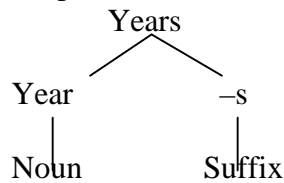


Figure 4.22. The word Years

8. Line 22 = Streets

The word *streets* in lyric *When i walk around all of the streets*. The word *streets* has a root *street* that is noun. The word *street+s* is a plural in that sentence. It has verbal suffix *-s* which can as a signifies plural.

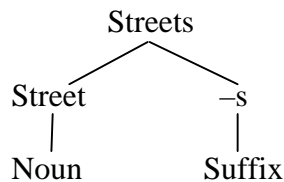


Figure 4.23. The word Streets

9. Line 25 = Scared

The word *scared* in lyric *It's like they are scared of me*. The word *scared* has a root *scar* that is noun. The word *scar+ed* is a adjective in that sentence. It has verbal suffix *-ed* which can as a signifies adjective in past form. The suffix *-ed* is an suffix that means does not change the word class of the root. The suffix *-ed* has function to change the tense into past form because in the sentence it happens in past time.

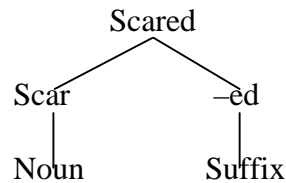


Figure 4.24. The word Scared

5. CONCLUSSION

After analyzing songs lyrics of Adele in her latest album “25”, the writer is going to conclude affixes in those songs lyrics. Those songs lyric are All I Ask, Hello, and Million Years Ago. In the first song lyric “All I Ask” there are 6 words suffix, and 1 word prefix; Suffix-ed, -ing,-s,-s, ty,-ness and Prefix re-. In the second song lyric “Hello” there are 7 words Suffix, and 1 word Prefix; Suffix -ing, -s, -ing, -en,-ed,-s,-ing. Prefix be-. In the third song lyric “Million Years Ago” there are 9 words Suffix; Suffix,-ed,-ing,-s,-ion,-s, -s,-s,-ed and -s.

Furthermore, the writer found the use of suffixes and prefixes which has their own functions in the sentence. In the first lyric there are 2 Adjective, 2 Plural, 2 Noun, 1 Verb. In the second lyric, there are 1 Verb, 3 Adjective, 1 Preposition, 2 Plural, 1 Noun. In the third lyric there are 2 Adjective, 5 Plural, and 2 Noun.

It is hoped that this research can help readers and listeners to have better understanding about the meaning of those lyrics. To get good understanding about song lyrics and get the messages, the listener has to read text repeatedly. Also, it is hoped that this research help next researcher to get information about affixes.

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