Yastani, Unpris; Lestari, Diah, Indri & Rohati, Dewi, Titi. (2021). Derivation and Inflectional Morphemes in Songlirics of Lewis Capaldi.

Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Songlyrics of Lewis Capaldi

Unpris Yastanti[1], Indri Diah Lestari[2], Titi Dewi Rohati[3]

[1,2,3]Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika,
Jl. Kramat Raya No. 98, Senen. Jakarta Pusat
Corresponding e-Mail: [1]unpris.uys@bsi.ac.id
[2]Indridyahlestari@gmail.com, [3]titi.tdh@bsi.ac.id

Abstract
The aim of this study is to identify derivational and inflectional morphemes in songlyrics of Lewis Capaldi. Specifically, the purpose of this research is to know the affixation process in the song lyrics, to classify derivational and inflectional morphemes and to know the most dominant between derivational and inflectional morphemes in the song lyrics of Lewis Capaldi. The method of this research used descriptive qualitative. The object of this research was taken from the song lyrics of Lewis Capaldi's album Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent as the first album. The result of this research shows: (1) there are 42 words suffixes such as -ing, -ed, -s, -ness, -able, -ly and one-word prefix re- (2) There are 29 inflectional morpheme and 67,44% while derivational morpheme occurs 14 times and 32,56%, it means inflectional morpheme is the most dominant than derivational morpheme.

Keyword: affixes, derivational, inflectional, Morpheme,

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is an important part of human life, because language takes part as a communication tool among humans. Language and human are two things that cannot be separated, it is a basic tool in the society because language and human have a strong relationship. Human must interact with one another using language to communicate, not only communication but language also as a transmitter of ideas, expressing their emotions, messages or impression, it will be through spoken or written. Communication requires a language that contains linguistics.

Linguistics concern with language, because linguistics is scientific study about language. It means that linguistics is the study of language which describes about many languages. Language consists in two aspects namely form and meaning. Linguistics is central study of language which has some patterns like semantic, syntax, phonology and morphology. Morphology is a subfield of linguistics which studies how words are built. In relevance meaning, the smallest meaningful unit in language is morpheme.

Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of language. Morpheme is the form of unit from the most basic linguistics of the grammatical function (Fromkin et al., 2013). Morpheme is divided in two types: free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is morpheme which can stand alone and bound morpheme is morpheme which cannot stand alone. The bound morpheme must be attached to free morpheme.

The bound morphemes are also called affixes and they are often classified into prefix, infix and suffix. Two kinds of bound morphemes they are prefixes and suffixes. Prefix is placed at the beginning of a word to modify a word and also changes the meaning such as re-, un-, dis-. A suffix is an affix which is placed after a root (stem or base) like -s, -ist, -ing, -er, -or, -ed and ly. For example: kind-ly, wait-er, book-s, walk-ed.

Bound morpheme is divided into two, derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. Inflectional morpheme is grammatical processes that produce alternative forms of the same lexeme. Unlike the fields that produce different word, the inflection area produces various forms of the same lexeme (Hamawand et al., 2017). It means inflectional morphemes never change the grammatical category or part of speech. The example is small and smaller are both adjective. Derivational usually changes the word class from basic lexemes (Haspelmath, 2013). It means derivation changes the meaning of a word through changing categories or the class of words. A derivational morpheme is the morpheme that changes the part of speech which produces a new lexeme from a base while inflectional morpheme does not change the root class. The bound morpheme like -ly or –ness is called derivational morpheme.

Some of the songs by Lewis Capaldi made the top chart and heard millions of time, so the researchers listened to the Lewis Capaldi's songs and read the lyrics. After listening and reading the song lyrics by Lewis Capaldi, the researchers found many words that contain affixes especially derivation and inflection. The researchers are interested to analyze. The researchers decide to choose Lewis Capaldi's album as the object of research because this research aims to describe the derivations and inflections to the readers.

1.1. Research Questions

Based on background and reason of the problem above, the problem can be stated as follow
1) How is the affixation(s) processed in the song lyrics of Lewis Capaldi's Album?
2) What are the classifications of inflectional and derivational morpheme in the song lyrics of Lewis Capaldi's Album?
3) What is the most dominant between derivational and inflectional morpheme in Lewis Capaldi's Album?

2. TEORETICAL REVIEW
2.1. Linguistics

Linguistics is general science of language which describes about many languages. Linguistics is a study of the structure and development of language in general or particular language. The word linguistics is derived from Latin "lingua" it means language, while the suffix "ics" indicates the name of a science (Rustamaji, 2015). It means linguistics makes language as the object of study. Communication requires using a language that contains linguistics, the conclusion linguistics is the study that concern with language.

Linguistic is the science of language as the subject, and covers several aspects, such as phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic (Karlinda et al., 2014). Based on

the theory, linguistics is a basis for the study of human language from various aspects, such as sound, word, and grammar rules. Linguistics is the word meaning relating to language' and a word that means 'relating to linguistics (Yastanti & Setiawati, 2018). The theory defines linguistics is study that learns more specifically about language, that is human language. Also, linguistics and language are very close and both of them cannot be divined. Linguistics deals with the study of the internal structure and how new words are created from the existing ones through the various morphological processes (Ramadan, 2015).

From the definition above, the researchers would like to conclude that linguistics has as closer relationship with the language. Linguistics has a kind of pattern like phonology, morphology, phonetics, syntax, semantics, and also some other sciences that are related to linguistics.

2.2. Morphology

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts. Morphology is the study of form. Morphology in linguistics refers to the mental system involved in word formation or the branch of linguistics that deals with words, internal structure, and the word is formed (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). It means that morphology is studies about words that concern the internal structure and the word forms.

Based on Lieber, morphology is about word formation, with the ways new words are invented within the language of the world, and the way forms of words are diverse depending on how they are used in sentences (Yastanti et al.2020). The theory defines morphology is known as word formation, word formation may happen through the process of affixation and words have innovation depending on how it is used in a sentence.

Morphology refers to the words of language (Fromkin et al., 2013). Words are important role of language and component of mental grammar because they are built from the smallest elements. Morphology is the study of internal structure of the word (Haspelmath, 2013). It means that morphology is the science that studies about the rules which word is formed, and the internal structure of word.

Katamba stated that morphology in linguistic is the study of how words are structure (Erlinawati, 2018). As can be seen in this definition by Katamba, morphologyrefers to studies word formation and structure. Morphology also refers to grammatical knowledge that connects to language words and most linguistics knowledge people are not consciously aware of it. Most of people use dictionaries to communication in other languages. Without words, people would not be able to communicate with one another. From all the definition about morphology above, it means that morphology studies about words. It is not only about the meaning, but also the structure from each word. It is also relating to the sentence that formed by combining the words, and cannot be divided again produce meaningful unit because word is the smallest part of sentence.

2.3. Morpheme

A small part which has a meaning and grammatical function is called

Yastani, Unpris; Lestari, Diah, Indri & Rohati, Dewi, Titi. (2021). Derivation and Inflectional Morphemes in Songlirics of Lewis Capaldi.
IJOTL-TL (2021, September), 6(3): 221-230. DOI: 10.30957/ijotl-tl.v6i2.611.

morpheme. According to Katamba, morpheme is the minimum meaning unit of language that has grammatical function (Erlinawati, 2018). In other words, the smallest grammatical unit in language is a morpheme. Morphology that investigated words, internal structure and how they are formed is the definition and study of morpheme (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). It means morpheme is part of morphology that study of word, internal structure and how it formed.

2.4. Derivational

In linguistic, derivational is process of word formation. Derivational morpheme involve the creation of one lexemes from another, like selector or selection from select (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). It means that derivational morpheme changes the word class and changes the meaning of the word itself by adding prefix or suffix. Select is adjective by adding -tion at the end selection is changed to noun.

Rahmayani, stated that derivational morpheme makes explicit the assignment of the word class to make it an adjective, adverb, or another part of speech (Nurngaini, 2019). It means that derivation changes the class of word and also changes the meaning by adding prefix or suffix. For example, power to powerless, *power* is noun by adding *less* the word class is changed from noun to adjective.

2.5. Inflectional

Word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not create new lexeme are called inflectional morpheme. Some affixes when attached to the root words cannot change the part of speech and cannot produce a new word. They only have certain grammatical function (Aryati et al., 2016). It means the words that do not change the part of speech and do not create a new word called inflection.

Inflectional morpheme not used to produce new words in the language, but to show aspects of the grammatical function of a word. It used to indicate a word is plural or singular, whether it is past tense or present, and it is comparative or possessive form (Yule, 2010). It means that the word formation is usually fields which produce different or new words, but the inflectional area produces various forms of the same lexeme. Inflection involves the formation of grammatical forms like past; present, future; singular, plural; masculine, neuter; so on of single lexeme (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). It means that inflection does not change the class of words and still have the same meaning. Example, show, shows, showed in which by adding suffix –s as a grammatical function of plural, by adding suffix –ed it is past tense they have the same meaning.

2.6. Song lyric

A song is part of poem or number in verses set music and intended to be sung. Songs are composed of a lot of lyrics. A good song has good lyrics. Composer interprets a poem from the mood of the atmosphere into music. Lyrics can describe someone expression by writing the lyrics using beautiful language, and someone who writing the lyrics can send the message to the hearer by their song. Song is part of a poem that can be expressed in the form of songs to be played by singing (Triyono, 2019). The lyrics of

Yastani, Unpris; Lestari, Diah, Indri & Rohati, Dewi, Titi. (2021). Derivation and Inflectional
Morphemes in Songlirics of Lewis Capaldi.
IJOTL-TL (2021, September), 6(3): 221-230. DOI: 10.30957/ijotl-tl.v6i2.611.

the song are abstract and can hardly be talked about, emphasizing articulation, meters, and can also be symmetrical. Song lyrics are a collection of words that make up a song, consisting of words combined into a choir (Yastanti & Setiawati, 2018). It means that song lyric is combined of words with melody sequences to produce beautiful sounds.

The texts of poetry not only includes the types of literature but also expression that is proverbial, advertising messages, slogan politics, poetry pop songs and prayers (Jaenudin, 2018). From the theory above, songs deliver words or sentence which composed by rhythm to express the feeling to show emotional place in music and poem.

Lyrics are written as a form to communication between the researchers and the listeners. Usually, they carry a message with the purpose of inspiring the listeners, at least, to consider it. Such a purpose and form of interaction are embedded in the cultural context of people, based on their musical preferences, time, etc. (Yastanti et al., 2020). The theory defines lyrics is part of media for communication, the researchers can send the message, express their feelings or the experience to the listeners through the lyrics of the song.

From definition above the researchers conclude that the relationship between music with elements of poetry or song lyrics is one form to communication. Through the lyrics of songs in the form of messages or sentence serve to create imagination to the audience and create a variety meaning.

3. METHOD

This paper uses descriptive qualitative method with descriptive analysis. According to Parse (2001), Descriptive qualitative method is to learn intensely phenomenon to find patterns and themes about life events when the researcher has specific question about the phenomenon.

The analysis of this research starts from reading and understanding the theory of linguistic and morphology from journal articles and theoretical books. To process this research the researchers uses theories Mark Aronoff, Victoria Fromkin, Martin Haspelmath and also George Yule. The researchers collects some data from lyric songs in Lewis Capaldi's Album *Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent* and search for some information from the internet to help in analyzing the process.

After that, the researchers read the lyrics contained in Lewis Capaldi's album to determine the article to be analyzed. Next, identify and classify words that contain inflectional and derivational affixes, and also check new meaning using Oxford dictionary and make into small units to find out the process in forming words. After the relevant data is obtained, the researchers used observation tables and tree diagram to conclude the word formations which used in the lyrics by Lewis Capaldi's album that have been analyzed. The process of describing the analysis appears in table 1.

A. "The title of song"

The lyric of songs "…*coming*…" (Contain Suffix)	Line 2
The next lyric of song	Line 3

Table 1. Example of Observation Tables

No	Line	Lyric	Root Word	Types of Affixes		Function
				Prefix	Suffix	
1	2	Coming	Come	-	-ing	Verb
2	…	…	…	…	…	…

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researchers found the function of their own words in sentences. In the first song lyric *Don't Get Me Wrong*, there are 5 verb, 2 adjective, 1 noun with suffix -ing 5, -able 1, -ed 1, -ness 1. In the second song lyric *Lost on You*, there are 6 verb, 1 adjective, 2 noun, 1 adverb with suffix -ing 5, -ly 2, -s 2, -ed 1.

The third song lyric *Let it Roll*, there are 5 verb and 1 noun with prefix re- 1 and suffix -ing 3, -ed 1, -s 1. In the fourth song lyric *Hold Me While You Wait*, there are 7 verb and 1 adjective with suffix –ing 6 and -ed 2. The last or the fifth song lyric *Leaving My Love Behind*, there are 7 verb, 3 noun, 1 adverb with suffix -ing 6, -ed 2, -s 2 and – ly 1. See table 2.

Table 2: Table of Affixation in Lewis Capaldi's Album

No	Title of Songs	Types of Affixes		Total
		Prefix	Suffix	
1.	Don't Get Me Wrong		-ing	5
			-able	1
			-ed	1
			-ness	1
2.	Lost on You		-ing	5
			-ly	2
			-s	2
			-ed	1
3.	Let It Roll	re-		1
			-ing	3
			-ed	1
			-s	1
4.	Hold Me While You Wait		-ing	6
			-ed	2
5.	Leaving My Love Behind		-ing	6
			-ed	2
			-s	2
			-ly	1
	Total			**43**

Yastani, Unpris; Lestari, Diah, Indri & Rohati, Dewi, Titi. (2021). Derivation and Inflectional Morphemes in Songlirics of Lewis Capaldi.
IJOTL-TL (2021, September), 6(3): 221-230. DOI: 10.30957/ijotl-tl.v6i2.611.

4.1. Classification of derivational and inflectional morphemes

In this part is classification of derivational and inflectional affixes that are found on lyric song Lewis Capaldi's album. The researchers would like to classified derivational and inflectional morpheme appears in table 3.

Table 3: Classification of Derivational Morpheme

No	Word	Root Word	Process	Derivation
1	Tired	Tire	Tire + d	Verb → Adjective
2	Leading	Lead	Lead + ing	Noun → Verb
3	Responsible	Response	Response + able	Noun → Adjective
4	Loneliness	Lone	Lone + ly + ness	Adjective → Noun
5	Lately	Late	Late + ly	Adjective → Adverb
6	Wasting	Waste	Waste + ing	Noun → Verb
7	Lonely	Lone	Lone + ly	Adjective → Adverb
8	Leading	Lead	Lead + ing	Noun → Verb
9	Fading	Fade	Fade + ing	Verb → Adjective
10	Cracks	Crack	Crack + s	Verb → Noun
11	Barely	Bare	Bare + ly	Noun → Adverb
12	Resigned	Sign	Re + sign + ed	Noun → Verb
13	Feeling	Feel	Feel + ing	Verb → Noun
14	Rolling	Roll	Roll + ing	Noun → Verb

The researchers found affixes which can be divided into four based on the function of the word formed. The first suffix is verb forming, it happens when another part of speech such as adjective and noun changes to be verb. The second is noun, it occurs when another part of speech such as adjective and verb becomes noun. The third is adjective, it happens when the other part of speech such as noun and verb become to adjective. The fourth is suffix -ly or adverb forming, it occurs when verb, noun, adjective changes become adverb because suffix -ly denotes as adverb maker and change the part of speech. See table 4 and table 5.

Table 4. Classification of Inflectional Morpheme

No	Word	Root Word	Process	Inflection
1	Begging	Beg	Beg + ing	Verb → verb
2	Coming	Come	Come + ing	Verb → verb
3	Picking	Pick	Pick + ing	Verb → verb
4	Letting	Let	Let + ing	Verb → verb
5	Getting	Get	Get + ing	Verb → verb
6	Doing	Do	Do + ing	Verb → verb
7	Things	Thing	Thing + s	Noun → plural noun
8	Losing	Lose	Lose + ing	Verb → verb
9	Giving	Give	Give + ing	Verb → verb
10	Arms	Arm	Arm + s	Noun → plural noun
11	Carried	Carry	Carry + ed	Verb → verb
12	Tried	Try	Try + ed	Verb → verb
13	Rearrange	Arrange	Re + arrange	Verb → verb
14	Holding	Hold	Hold + ing	Verb → verb
15	Bones	Bone	Bone + s	Noun → plural noun
16	Waiting	Wait	Wait + ing	Verb → verb
17	Saving	Save	Save + ing	Verb → verb
18	Losing	Lose	Lose + ing	Verb → verb
19	Missing	Miss	Miss + ing	Verb → verb
20	Learned	Learn	Learn + ed	Verb → verb2
21	Having	Have	Have + ing	Verb → verb
22	Removed	Remove	Re + move + ed	Verb → verb → verb
23	Killing	Kill	Kill + ing	Verb → verb
24	Wondering	Wonder	Wonder + ing	Verb → verb
25	Leaving	Leave	Leave + ing	Verb → verb
26	Used	Use	Use + d	Verb → verb
27	Thinking	Think	Think + ing	Verb → verb
28	Conversations	Conversation	Conversation + s	Noun → noun
29	Holding	Hold	Hold + ing	Verb → verb

Yastani, Unpris; Lestari, Diah, Indri & Rohati, Dewi, Titi. (2021). Derivation and Inflectional
Morphemes in Songlirics of Lewis Capaldi.
IJOTL-TL (2021, September), 6(3): 221-230. DOI: 10.30957/ijotl-tl.v6i2.611.

Table 5. Morphemes Distribution Table

Morphemes	Occurrence	Percentages
Derivational Morpheme	14	32,56%
Inflectional Morpheme	29	67,44%
Total	**43**	**100%**

Table 4 and table 5 show that the most dominant is inflectional morpheme which occurs 29 times and 67,44 % than derivational morpheme which occurs 14 and 32,56 % in the song lyric of Lewis Capaldi's album. Inflectional functions do not change the part of speech and do not create a new word. The suffix that found in table classification inflectional morpheme are suffix -ing, -ed, and -s. The result above the researchers concludes there are 14 words that indicated as derivational morpheme which change the part of speech and 29 words that indicated as inflectional morpheme.

5. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is the researchers found derivational and inflectional morpheme in the song lyric of Lewis Capaldi's album Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent. Based on the data above the researchers can know the difference between derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. The researchers found the affixation in Lewis Capaldi's album. The researchers conclude there are 30 verb, 4 adjective, 7 noun, and 2 adverb. In the first song lyric *Don't Get Me Wrong* with suffix -ing 5, -able 1, -ed 1, -ness 1. In the second song lyric *Lost on You* with suffix -ing 5, -ly 2, -s 2, -ed 1. The third song lyric *Let it Roll* with prefix re- 1 and suffix -ing 3, -ed 1, -s 1. In the fourth song lyric *Hold Me While You Wait* with suffix -ing 6 and -ed 2. The last or the fifth song lyric *Leaving My Love Behind* with suffix -ing 6, -ed 2, -s 2 and – ly 1. Total words that the researchers found is 43 words that contain affixation in Lewis Capaldi's album.

The total of classification derivational morpheme that seem in the song lyric of Lewis Capaldi's album are fourteen (14) words. There are 14 derivational morpheme that contain in 6 song lyrics that the researchers found. Derivational morpheme that changesthe lexical category and change the meaning of the root or the base word. The researchers found suffix *-ly*, *-ness*, *-ed*, *-ing*, *-able* and also prefix *re-*. The total of inflectional morpheme that appear in the song lyric of Lewis Capaldi's album are 29. There are suffix *-ing*, as progressive maker, *-ed* as past participle or past tense verb, *-s* as plural noun maker, 3rd person singular, past participle and possessive pronoun. Inflectional morpheme is the most used in the song lyric of Lewis Capaldi's album. Inflectional morpheme is the most dominant than derivational morpheme. Inflectional morpheme which occurs 29 times and 67,44% while derivational morpheme which occurs 14 and 32,56 % in the song lyric of Lewis Capaldi's album *Divinely Uninspired to a Hellish Extent*

References

Aronoff, M., & Fudeman, K. (2011). *What is morphology? (2nd ed)*.

Aryati, M. S., Bernadet, P., & Safitri, H. (2016). An Analysis of Politness Strategy in "The Land Of Five Towers" Novel By Ahmad Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane. *Iiclltlc-2*, 117–122.

Erlinawati, F. A. (2018). *Derivational and inflectional affixes in @TheGoodQuote's posts on instagram*.

Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., Hyams, N., Owels, A. E., Alphabet, P., & Pronunciation, E. (2013). *Part of the Tongue Involved Tongue Height Front Central Back High u boot*.

Hamawand, Z., Matijakovi, L., London, G., & York, N. (2017). Hamawand, Zeki 2011. Morphology in English. Word formation in Cognitive Grammar. *Jezikoslovlje*, *18.*(2.), 370–374.

Haspelmath, M. (2013). Understanding Morphology. In *Understanding Morphology*. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203776506

Karlinda, R., Program, E. E., Training, T., & Faculty, E. (2014). *the Analysis of Derivational Affixation in a Short Story Entitled Gentlemen and Players By E . W Hornung and the Application in Language Teaching the Analysis of Derivational Affixation in a Short Story Entitled Gentlemen and Players By E . W Hornung and .*

Ramadan, S. (2015). Morphological Errors Made By Jordanian University Students. *Romanian Journal of English Studies*, *12*(1), 40–49. https://doi.org/10.1515/rjes-2015-0006

Rustamaji, E. (2015). *Process of English Word Formation Found in Advertisement Boards in Kendal Regency Faculty of Languages and Arts*. http://lib.unnes.ac.id/22648/1/2211411043.pdf

Yastanti, U., & Susilawati, S. (2020). *Imagery in Song Lyrics of Taylor Swift. LINGUA: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, 17(2), 135-156. https://doi.org/10.30957/lingua.v17i2.642

Yastanti, U., & Setiawati, A. D. (2018). Ambiguity in Soundtrack Songs Lyric of Moana Movie. *Wanastra: Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*, 10(2), 1–12. https://doi.org/10.31294/w.v10i2.3862

Yastanti, U., & Warlina, W. (2018). Affixes in Song Lyrics of Adele. *IJOTL-TL: Indonesian Journal of Language Teaching and Linguistics*, *3*(1), 65-88. https://doi.org/10.30957/ijoltl.v3i1.405