Analysis Of The Affixation Process In Adele's Song Lyrics

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Abstract: One morphological process in word development or word formation is called affixation or affixing. Affixation is the process of adding a morpheme or affix to a word to create either a different form of that word or a new word with a different meaning. The purpose of this study was to determine the affixation of each word contained in Adele's song lyrics, which contains prefixes and suffixes within the process of affixation or affixing. This qualitative research involves data presentation, data identification, data categorization, and the main phenomena selection through the interpretation techniques, the results of which are then used for a synthesis in the result and discussion. There are three songs that the researchers analyzed: "send my love", "easy on me", and "all I ask". Of the three songs as the data source, the researchers found 100 words using affixation. Two affixation processes were found, namely prefixing and suffixing, with their respective prefixes and suffixes from the song lyrics. A few words contained prefixes, while most others contained suffixes. This morphological behavior of affixation as the finding of the morphological analysis within the particular song lyrics can be learned as a finding that may be different from other findings based on other song lyrics analysis. This analysis can also be used as a model of morphological analysis, particularly of affixation or affixing process with the particular context of the data source. The prefixes, as well as the suffixes, found out within the affixation process with similar analysis but different data sources, may be differently identified

Keywords: morphological analysis; affixation; prefixes; suffixes; Adele's Song Lyrics; linguistic behaviors of affixation;.

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Language is the most important that human have to learn about. Because everyday, every time, everywhere and anywhere human always use it. Language is produced by human to communicate to each other, without language, we as a human won't survive until now. Because earth is big, so there are many languages there, but now we will talk about English language. To learn English language, we have to learn about part of the linguistic first, so it will divided into a several type, to learn about sounds and how to say, it is included on category as Phonology and Phonetic, to learn about alphabets is include on category as Morphology, to

learn about words is include on category as Semantic and Pragmatic. To learn English language, we have to know the part of the linguistic first and then grammar. So, in linguistic, they are divided into several type which is on each linguistic has a difference function. There are function to learn; sound, alphabet, and word. Now we will talk about linguistic which is learn about alphabet called Morphology. The function of Morphology is to make non-native speaker know the meaning of word easier. To learn morphology, we will find affix and the smallest unit, which is has the difference function.

Morphology is a part of Linguistic. The function is to help non-native speaker to know the meaning of word without open dictionary. To analyze a word in morphology, there are 3 steps, the first is break the word into base and affix. The 2nd step is identifying the meaning, and the last step combine it again. All language should be having affix, in English language, affix has 3 type, prefix, infix and suffix. The different of them is where it should stand, in the beginning of word, in the middle of word or in the last of word. Morphology Itself still have the smallest unit; the name is morpheme. From the smallest unit itself is divided into 2 types; Free morpheme and Bound morpheme.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Morphological Analysis is a technique to learn different meanings of words without opening a dictionary. To analyses it, we have to break that word into several pieces; base and affix. After that, from the base, we can combine it to make a new word. The concept of this analysis is almost the same with word clues, only if a word clue gives an illustration of the clue's meaning in each sentence, while analysis morphology is used to convey the meaning of a new word. To analyses morphology, there are 3 steps:

1st, break an unfamiliar word into a base and affix it. The 2nd step identifies the meaning of the base and the affix. And the last step, combine one to make a new know which the meaning can be easy to known without open the dictionary.

Affix has 3 types, in the beginning of a base word, in the middle or in the end of the base word. (First, Kata imbuhan dalam bahasa inggris: Suffix, 2020) Prefix (un-, re-, dis-,) Suffix (-full, -ly, -ing). Affixes can be developed to be prefixes, suffixes or both of them. From the book with title "Katamba & Stonham", page 44, produced in 2006 said, affix always using a a near the morpheme, which is a prefix or suffix to be a base word. The smallest unit in morphology is named Morpheme. Morpheme has 2 types which can stand alone, namely Free Morpheme, and can't stand alone and have to use affixes to have a meaning named Bound Morpheme.

Language is one of most important tools for humans in the matter of human society's life to communicate with each other. A language is produced by humans and is used as a tool to interact with other communities (Susanti). Therefore, language can be mandatory because it is so important that we must be able to master the language and its elements in terms of communication. The language itself allows us to communicate effectively. Without communication, life could cease to exist (Raja, 2014). As we know, language consists of words or collections of words. Each has a specific meaning and purpose. It is used to express our ideas to other people that we communicate with. In terms of expressing our ideas, we must choose the right words and arrange them according to standard grammar (Susanti).

Language has become an important element in our life as we need it for interacting and exchanging information with other humans. Not only that, language is also important to study. The study that studies language is called linguistics. Linguistics study about scientific of language. The linguistic analysis includes phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. This journal applied one of the linguistics analyses, which is morphology..

RESEARCH METHOD

The research technique used is affix analysis which is often used in Adele's song lyrics. This is done by selecting the most popular songs from Adele. Then listen and analyze the song lyrics that we have selected regarding affixation. So that it will be obtained the use of affixation contained in these songs. The stages of the research which can be summarized in the chart below:

Based on the objectives of this research, the research method used is descriptive qualitative research method. This qualitative research involves data presentation, data identification, data categorization through the interpretation techniques, the results of which are then used for a synthesis in the result and discussion. Descriptive method is a method of presenting data based on reality according to the lyrics contained in three Adele songs, namely All I Ask, Send My Love and Easy On Me. It is said to be qualitative because the data obtained by the researcher is data in verbal form or words, not numbers. This analysis uses linguistic guidelines in the field of morphology that support this research.

Affixes are divided into two, namely prefixes and suffixes. In terms of placement, Affixes can be at the beginning of a word or at the end of a word. This analysis explains the types of affixes used and their functions in a word. Here are some examples of the application of Affixes according to their place, both at the beginning and at the end of a Bounded word which has a bound (adjective) base word and then the suffix -ed is added as a past tense marker without changing the type of word, washing which has the basic word wash (verb) then added a suffix - ing which describes a process or becomes a gerund marker without changing the word type, and makes which has the base word make (verb) and then add the suffix -s as a plural marker without changing the word type.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to (Prof. Dr. Drs. I Wayan Simpen, 2021), affixation is the formation of words, which is done by combining free/bound base forms with bound morphemes in the form of affixes. The resulting word is a complex word called an affixed word. Based on the placement of affixes on the base words, from 50 pieces data from Adele's song lyrics, Send My Love, My Little Love, All I Ask, dan Easy On Me, two affixation processes were found. The two affixation processes are prefix and suffix. Prefix is the process of connecting affixes to the left of the base word or placing them at the beginning of the base word. Suffix is the process of connecting affixes that are placed to the right of the base word or at the end of the base word (Masfufah, 2014).

The 50 affixed words from Adele's song lyrics are listed below.

1. Frightened
2. Lonely
3. Sweats
4. Overcompensating
5. Preferred
6. Helps
7. Stressed
8. Makes
9. Wanted
10. Breaks
11. Aches
12. Confused
13. Trapped
14. Fingers
15. Recently
16. Feelings
17. Having
18. Holding
19. Completely
20. Lies
21. Coldness
22. Sincerely
23. Finding
24. Emotions
25. Eyes
26. Hands
27. Everlasting
28. Giving
29. Running
30. Kids
31. Scared
32. Lovers
33. Highest
34. Ends
35. Coming
36. Already
37. Matters
38. Knows
39. Asking
40. Forgiveness
41. Ghosts
42. Waters
43. Things
44. Deeply
45. Drowning
46. Ways
47. Tried
48. Changed
49. Intentions
50. Hopes

Table 1 Prefix and suffix percentages based on data

Affix	Data	Percentage (%)
Prefix	#4, #27, #36	6
Suffix	#1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, #10, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15, #16, #17, #18, #19, #20, #21, #22, #23, #24, #25, #26, #27, #28, #29, #30, #31, #32, #33, #34, #35, #37, #38, #39, #40, #41, #42, #43, #44, #45, #46, #47, #48, #49, #50	98

Table 2 The data's percentage of each prefix

Prefix	Data	Percentage (%)
Over-	#4	2
Al-	#36	2
Ever-	#27	2

Table 3 The data's percentage of each suffix

Suffix	Data	Percentage (%)
-s	#3, #6, #8, #10, #11, #14, #16, #20, #24, #25, #26, #30, #32,	44

	#34, #37, #38, #41, #42, #43, #46, #49, #50	
-ed	#1, #5, #7, #9, #12, #13, #31, #47, #48	18
-ing	#4, #16, #17, #18, #23, #27, #28, #29, #35, #39, #45	22
-en	#1	2
-er	#32	2
-est	#33	2
-ly	#2, #15, #19, #22, #44	10
-ness	#21, #40	4

Table 4 The data's percentage of each type of word

Type of Words	Data	Percentage (%)
Verb	#6, #7, #8, #9, #10, #11, #12, #13, #17, #18, #20, #28, #34, #38, #39, #45, #48, #50	36
Noun	#3, #4, #14, #16, #23, #24, #25, #26, #29, #30, #32, #35, #37, #40, #41, #42, #43, #46, #49	38

Adjective	#1, #2, #5, #21, #27, #31, #33, #47	16
Adverb	#15, #19, #22, #36, #44,	10

Based on the lyrics in Adele's songs Send My Love, My Little Love, All I Ask, and Easy On Me, 50 data words with affixes can be found. Affixes used in the data are Ever-, Over-, Al-, -s, -ness, -ed, -ing, -en, -er, -est, and -ly. As many as 98% of the 50 data use suffixes, while only 6% use prefixes. The suffixes found in Adele's song lyrics are -s, -ness, -ed, -ing, -en, -er, -est, and -ly. The prefixes found in Adele's song lyrics are Ever-, Over-, and Al-. The data that uses Ever-, Over-, Al-, -en, -er, and -est affixes have the same percentage, which is 2% from 50 pieces data. The {-ly} affix is 10%, the -ed affix is 18%, the -ing affix is 22% and the affix which has the most frequency used in Adele's song lyrics is -s, as much as 44% with 22 pieces data. In the 50 pieces data, it was found that the most common types of words found were nouns with a percentage of 38%, followed by verbs with 36%, adjectives with 16% and adverbs with 10%.

The following describes the use of affixes in Adele's songs.

Suffix -en

The suffix -en is added to a noun as a marker of the past participle, which means to have caused something to become something (Publishers, n.d.).

Fright (Noun) + -en + -ed → Frightened (Adjective) "*I feel a bit **frightened** that I might feel like this a lot*" *(My Little Love)*

Suffix -er

The suffix -er added to adjectives has the function of changing the type of word into a noun as a signifier of a person or thing that does something.

Love (Adjective) + -er + -s → Lovers (Noun) "*Send my love to your new **lover***" *(Send My Love)*

Suffix -est

Suffix -est used as a comparison marker from the most (superlative) in adjective.

High (Adjective) + -est → Highest (Adjective) "*And the **highest** hopes*" *(Easy On Me)*

Prefix Ever-

Prefix Ever- means always or continuously (Dictionary, n.d.). It is used with adjectives and "-ing" verb forms.

Ever- + last (Verb) + -ing → Everlasting (Adjective) "*I'd be your last love, **everlasting**, you and me, mmm*" *(Send My Love)*

Prefix Over-

Prefix Over- means too much or more than enough.

Over- + compensate (Noun) + -ing → Overcompensating (Noun) *"And I feel like maybe I've been, like, **overcompensating**" (My Little Love)*

Prefix Al-

The prefix Al- is attached to the base of the adjective, where Al- comes from the word "all", which has the meaning of all.

Al- + ready (Adjective) → Already (Adverb) *"It's **already** in your eyes" (All I Ask)*

Suffix -ed

The suffix -ed is a past marker. It works to form a verb base word that become an adjective that expresses the meaning in a way.

Confuse (Verb) + -ed → Confused (Adjective) *"Like, um, I feel a bit **confused**" (My Little Love)*

Suffix -ness

The suffix -ness functions to form new words that say something about the state, condition, or quality of the adjective and change the type of the word from adjective to noun.

Cold (Adjective) + -ness → Coldness (Noun) *"I don't recognize myself in the **coldness** of the daylight" (My Little Love)*

Suffix -ing

In Adele's song, the base word 'Have' (verb) is added with the suffix -ing, which changes the word to 'Having' (noun in gerund) in Adele's song, which changes the word type. (English, 2020)

Have (Verb) + -ing → Having (Noun) *"Or scared of **having** nothing left" (All I Ask)*

Suffix -s

Suffix -s as a plural form of the noun type of word.

Intention (Noun) + -s → Intentions (Noun) *"I had good **intentions**" (Easy On Me)*

Suffix -ly

Suffix -ly usually follows an adjective and noun, which creates an adverb or adjective. It's expressed the way/manner. (Kompas, 2020)

Deep (Adjective) + {-ly} → Deeply (Adverb) *"When we are both so **deeply** stuck in our ways" (Easy On Me)*

CONCLUSION

Language is one of the most important tools for humans in life of human society to communicate to each other. A language is produced by humans and used as a tool to interact

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with other people. Language itself allows us to communicate effectively. Without communication, life can not longer exist. Each has a specific purpose. It is used to express our ideas to other people with whom we communicate. Not only that, language is also important to learn. The study that studies language is called linguistics. Linguistic analysis includes phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. This journal applies linguistic analysis, namely morphology.

Morphological analysis is a technique of studying the meanings of words without need to open dictionary. To analyze it, we have to break down the word into its base and affixes. Affixes at the beginning of a root word are known as prefix, those in the middle of a root word are known as Infix, though they are rarely used in English, and those at the end of a root word are known as suffix. And there are some examples of affixes: prefix (un-, re-, dis-,) suffix (-full, -ly, -ing).

In terms of placement, affixes can be at the beginning of words or at the end of words. Some examples of the application of affixes according to their place, both at the beginning and at the end of bonded words that have a bound root word (adjective), then add the suffix -ed as a marker of the past tense without changing its type. Another example is when a basic word is turned into a verb, then adds the suffix -ing, which describes a process or becomes a gerund marker without changing the type of word, and another example is when a basic word is added to the suffix -s as a plural marker without changing the word type.

The results of this research, based on some of Adele's famous songs, show that there are several prefixes and suffixes contained in the lyrics, including:

1. Suffix; -en, -er, -est, -ed, -ness, -ing, -s, -ly

2. Prefix; over-, al-, ever

So, in general, the conclusion is that language is needed in terms of interaction with each other. To learn our own language, we need to study linguistics, one of which is morphology. The morphology itself is divided into two, namely prefixes and suffixes or both of them can be called as affixes. By studying these affixes, we can identify the presence of noun, adjective, adverb, or verb word. In addition, it can also help with increasing writing creativity as well as improving vocabulary.

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