Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphology of Disney's English Song Lyrics

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Abstract: This paper explores the morphological phenomenon of derivation and inflection in a particular context of song lyrics. The context as the data source is The Disney Song Lyrics, wherein this present research, the researchers have selected three Disney Song Lyrics under particular consideration. The main thing to learn for language mastery is words. Derivational and inflectional Morpheme is one of the Elements present in the Field of Morphology. The words are dealt with in morphology, as they affect the spelling, reading comprehension, and vocabulary. This research paper dealt with derivation and inflection within the morphological analysis. This present study conducted an analysis on the use of Derivational and inflectional Morphemes in the English Song Lyrics The Ultimate Disney Song Lyrics. The Disney Song Lyrics were chosen as the data source, as the researchers found that the lyrics within the Disney Songs are authentically native English. This study is descriptive qualitative research, in which researchers seek to find out the derivational and inflectional behaviors from words in the Disney Song Lyrics. The results found in this study were derivational morphemes consisting of 2 words and Inflectional morphemes consisting of –s plural, -s third singular person present tense, -ed past tense, -ing progressive, and –er comparative within the data of 100 words. The derivational and inflectional analyses were described in a systematic way with tables and captions, and suitable accounts. Upon the results of the findings, it is hoped that students of linguistics, especially of morphology find it easy and enjoyable to learn morphology, especially in the topic areas of derivational and inflectional morphology.

Keywords: morphological analysis; derivation; inflection; Disney Song Lyrics; linguistic behaviors of derivation and inflection

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Language is used to communicate between one person and other people. Language is like an idea, emotions, desires that can produce some symbols. In general, language is the ability of humans to communicate by sign, word, or movement. Language is a lively exchange of meaning, and it's bound by context.

Based on the background of the analyzing, the subject is interested in investigating Analysis of derivation and inflectional Morphology of Disney's English song Lyrics. The analyzers chooses Disney's song because the songs are a famous song in that Disney's movie. In this case, the analyzers runs a four song analysis, namely the title is a 'A Whole New World, Beauty and the Beast, Speechless, Into the Unknown'. It is interesting to know what derivation and inflection are found in Disney's songs is.

Language is often defined as a means of communication. This definition is not wrong, but also not entirely correct, because it emphasizes the function of language, namely language is a tool not to explain the figure of language itself. Such a definition according to Chaer (1994) is a natural thing to happen because language is a social phenomenon that has many aspects, while the function of language seems to be the most prominent aspect among other aspects. Language as an object of linguistic study is an arbitrary sound symbol system used by members of social groups to work together, communicate, and identify themselves.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, and its focus is the systematic investigation of the properties of particular languages as well as the characteristics of language in general. It encompasses not only the study of sound, grammar and meaning, but also the history of language families, how languages are acquired by children and adults, and how language use is processed in the mind and how it is connected to race and gender. Various building blocks of different types and sizes are combined to make up a language. Sounds are brought together and sometimes when this happens, they change their form and do interesting things. Words are arranged in a certain order, and sometimes the beginnings and endings of the words are changed to adjust the meaning. Then the meaning itself can be affected by the arrangement of words and by the knowledge of the speaker about what the hearer will understand. Linguistics is the study of all of this. Linguists are people who study linguistics.

Morphological analysis is the analysis of a word based on the meaningful parts contained within. Some words cannot be broken down into multiple meaningful parts, but many words are composed of more than one meaningful unit. Morphological analysis that is breaking a word into its elements (root, prefix and suffix). Meanwhile, derivational and inflectional are part of morphological analysis.

Morphology is the branch of linguistics and one of the major components of grammar that studies word structures, especially regarding morphemes, which are the smallest units of language. Lieber (2009:2) that morphology is the study of word formation,including the ways new words are coined in the language of the world, and theway 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. Morphology is also the language structures that include words and parts or words that is called as morpheme.
According to Lieber (2009:32), morpheme is the meaningful units that are used to form words. For example, unbelieveable consist of three meaningful units or morphemes, *un-*, *believe*, *-able*. All these elements are called morphemes.

Derivational morpheme is an affix a group of letters added before the beginning (prefix) or after the end (suffix) of a root or base word to create a new word or new form of an existing word. The derivational change that takes place without the addition of a bound morpheme such as the use of the noun*impact* as a verb that is called zero derivation (Tanjung, 2016) (Maulidina, 2019) (Fitria, 2020)or conversion. According to Fromkin (2013), derivational morphemes have clear semantic content. In this sense they are like content words, except that they are not words. When a derivational morpheme is added to a base, it adds meaning. The derived word may also be of a different grammatical class than the original word, as shown by suffixes such as-able and -ly.

Inflection refers to a process of word formation in which items are added to the base form of a word to express grammatical meanings. Allerton (2017: 214) mentioned that inflectional affixes like noun plural-(e)s, verb past -(e)d, verbal-ing leave the major class unchanged, but do determine the subcategory, such as past or plural, which may have to agree with another word in the sentence. So, Inflectional morpheme does not change the class word of the based word. It influences the detail of the person, the time, the process of an action in the sentence.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
RESEARCH METHOD

The methodology used in this research was descriptive qualitative method. In this research, the we collect some data from 4 Disney songs lyrics include: Beauty and the Beast, A Whole new World, Speechless, and Into the Unknown to help in analyzing the process.

The analysis of this research was started from reading the Disney song lyrics. The next step is to understand the words of the Disney song lyrics to be analysed. Identify and analyze any words that include derivation and inflection. Break the word into smallest units to find the process in the word. Examples of words from the data that have been taken are SPEECHLESS from Disney song lyrics "Speechless" that research there are one Derivation morpheme, they were SPEECH as a noun word and adjective suffix -LESS. The word SURPRISED from Disney song lyrics "Beauty and the Beast" there are one inflection word for example, they were SURPRISE as a verb and suffix -ED as a past tense marker.

The writer collects some data from the lyrics of Disney Song. Disney songs consist of 25 of the best songs by Disney. But the analyser chose 4 songs out of the total songs in the best song because from 4 songs the analyser found various derivational and inflectional morpheme. The research was to search for some information from internet to help in analysingthe process. The analysis of this research starts from reading and understanding the theory of the formation of English words from journal articles and theoretical books. The next step is to read the lyrics contained in Disney song to determine the article to be analysed. Next, identify and classify words that contain inflection and derivation, break them down into small units to find out the process in words, and also check new meanings using a dictionary. After the relevant data is obtained, inventory them into the observation table to conclude which word formations are the most widely used in the lyrics that have been analysed from The Disney Songs.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
a.   Data Analysis of Derivational Morpheme

Derivational morphemes is the formation of a new word or inflectable stem from another word or stem. It typically occurs by the addition of an affix. Derivational morphemes are affixes which are added to a lexeme to change its meaning or function. The data analysis can be seen in table 1.

Table.1. The Results of Derivational Morpheme on Disney Songs Lyrics

No	Morpheme	Word	Analysis	Amount
1	Derivational	learning	Learn (verb) => Learning (noun)	1
2		Rising	Rise (verb) => Rising (adjective)	1
3		Prepared	Prepare (verb) =>Prepared (Adjective)	1
4		Scared	Scare (verb) => Scared (adjective)	1
5		Dazzling	Dazzle (noun) => Dazzling (adjective)	1
6		Dreaming	Dream (noun) =>Dreaming (adjective)	2
7		Thrilling	Thrill (verb) => Thrilling (adjective)	1
8		Shining	Shine (verb) => Shining (adjective)	1
9		Shimmering	Shimmer (verb) => Shimmering (adjective)	1
10		Soaring	Soar (verb) => Soaring (adjective)	1

11		Endless	End (noun) => Endless (adjective)	1
12		Feeling	Feel (verb) => Feeling (noun)	1
13		Taking	Take (verb) => Taking (noun)	1
14		Silenced	Silence (noun) => Silenced (adjective)	3
15		Speechless	Speech (noun) => Speechless (adjective)	10
16		Others	Other (adjective) => Others (verb, 3rd person)	1
17		Spoken	Spoke (noun) => Spoken (verb, past participle)	1
18		Risking	Risk (noun) => Risking (verb, gerund or past participle)	1
19		Keeping	Keep (verb) => Keeping (noun)	1
		Total		31

b. Data Analysis of Inflectional Morpheme

Inflectional morpheme is a suffix that's added to a word (a noun, verb, adjective or an adverb) to assign a particular grammatical property to that word, such as its tense, number, possession, or comparison. Inflectional morphemes in English include the bound morphemes -s (or -es), 's (or s'), -ed, -en, -er, -est, and -ing. These suffixes may even do double- or triple-duty. Inflectional morphemes are used to show if a word is plural or singular, if it is past tense or not,

and if it is a comparative or possessive form. Based on the data, inflectional morpheme can be found in Disney song lyrics.

Table.2. The Results of Inflectional Morpheme on Disney Songs Lyrics

No	Morpheme	Word	Analysis	Amount
1	Inflectional	Friends	-s 3rd person present tense	1

2		Bends	-s 3rd person present tense	1
3		Finding	-ing profressive	1
4		Comes	-s 3rd person present tense	1
5		Meant	Past tense and past principle of mean	1
6		Swallowing	-ing progressive	1
7		Drowned	-ed past tense	1
8		Heard	Past tense and past principle of hear	1
9		Silenced	-ed past tense	3
10		Centuries	-es plural	1
11		Wings	-s plural	1
12		Echoes	-es plural	1
13		Ending	-ing progressive	1
14		Seen	Past participle of see	1
15		Written	Past participle of write	1

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16		Eyes	-s plural	2
17		Tumbling	-ing professive	1
18		Horizons	-s plural	2
19		Sights	-s 3rd person present tense	1
20		Gets	-s 3rd person present tense	1
21		Things	-s plural	1
22		Whispers	-s 3rd person present tense	1
23		Heard	Past tense of hear	1
24		Calls	-s plural	1
25		Knows	-s 3rd person present tense	1
26		Meant	Past tense of mean	1
27		Loved	-ed past tense	1
28		Walls	-s plural	1
29		Harder	-er comparative	1
30		Longs	-s plural	1
31		Reasons	-s plural	1
Total				35

Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that there are 31 words of derivational morphemes on Disney song lyrics which consist of 4 noun-forming suffixes, 24 adjective-noun forming, 3 verb-noun forming and there are 35 words of inflectional morphemes which consist of 7 -s third

singular person present tense, 10 -s plural, 5 -ed past tense, 2 -es plural, 4 past tense, 2 past participle, 4 -ing progressive, and 1 -er comparative.

The finding of this research reveals various kinds of affixes and the function derivational and inflectional that occur on song lyrics of Disney Song. The data in the table of finding above shows that there are two types of affixes which are used on song lyrics in Disney songs, those are Speechless and Into The Unknown. Those types of affixes and suffixes. Additionally, there is no prefix in on song Speechless and Into The Unknown lyrics. In derivational process, suffix occur on song lyrics Speechless and Into The Unknown Disney songs. Suffix is added to the back part of root or base of word.

Based on data analysis, there are 19 words on the song Speechless and Into The Unknown that indicated as derivational morpheme. They are the words *learning, rising, prepared, scared, dazzling, dreaming, thrilling, shining, shimmering, soaring, endless, feeling, taking, silenced, speechless, others, spoken, risking, keeping.* And there are 31 words on the song lyrics Speechless and Into The Unknown that indicated as inflectional morpheme. They are words *friends, bends, finding, comes, meant, swallowing, drowned, heard, silenced, centuries, wings, echoes, ending, seen, written, eyes, tumbling, horizons, sights, gets, things, whispers, heard, calls, knows, meant, loved, walls, harder, longs, reasons.*

In linguistics, derivation changes the word class and also changes the meaning of the word itself by adding prefix or suffix. For example, eauty is noun by adding ful at the end of the word beautiful the word class is changed from noun to adjective. The word-formation usually fields which produce different words but the inflectional area produces various forms of the same lexeme. It means that inflectional morpheme does not change the class of words and still have the same meaning. For example how, shows, showed, showing although they have different lexeme but they have the same meaning. In which by adding suffix -s as a grammatical function of plurality, by adding suffix -ed it is as a grammatical function of past tense and by adding -ing it as a grammatical function of progressive. English has so many inflectional endings such as plural in cats, possessive in cat's, comparative in longer, superlative in longest, present in talk, past in talked, past participle in sung, present participle in singing and adverb in quickly. Inflection is not used to build a new word in the language, but to shows aspects of the grammatical function of a word. Inflection morpheme is used to indicate whether a word is plural or singular, whether it is past or present, and whether it is a comparative or possessive form (Yule, 2016).

In learning English words, it is very important to know the smallest unit that plays a role in determining a new word or meaning, called 'morpheme'. There are two types of morphemes that form new words and new meanings: derived morphemes and inflected morphemes. There are several criteria that differentiate between derivational and inflected morphemes. First, derived affixes largely change the category and/or meaning of the form to which they are applied. Second, the derived morpheme can occur inside derivation and the position of the derivation morpheme is closer to the root than the inflected morpheme, but the inflected morpheme can occur after or outside the derivation. Third, the decline is often limited in productivity; It derived morphemes can be combined with only certain words in a category change. However, inflation is fully productive, certain inflected suffixes can be combined with words of the same category. Fourth, derivation is not syntactically relevant; it's irrelevant for

sentence building. In contrast, inflections are syntactically relevant. Fifth, derivation is not limited to suffixation. In contrast, inflection is always suffixional and there are no inflection prefixes in English. Finally, derivations are often semantically opaque. In contrast, inflections rarely appear semantically vague - the meaning of the words attached by the suffix can be deduced from the root (Yusuf, 2017).

The process of understanding morphological theories such as derivational and inflectional theories is still difficult for students. It causes about the ambiguity of meaning (Yastanti& Setiawati, 2018). This difficulties is because word formation and meaning changes will occur when the word has been formed. So, media that can help understand the concept of derivational and inflectional can use songs, online texts, newspapers or student essays (Kusumawardhani, 2018). Many studies have been conducted in studying derivational and inflectional. Tariq et al. (2020) found some basic function of derivational and inflectional English morphemes and their negative meaning, including as noun, as adjective, as verb, as adverb, plural mark, comparative, and superlative, present perfect form, past form, present participle and past participle.

CONCLUSION

Derivational and inflectional morpheme are bound morphemes which derive (create) new words by either changing the meaning or the part of speech or both. Derivational morpheme is an affix a group of letters added before the beginning (prefix) or after the end (suffix) of a root or base word to create a new word or new form of an existing word. Inflection refers to a

No	Words	Afiksasi																				
		Derivation												Inflection								
		-ful	-ing	-ly	-ed	-er	-ness	-es	-s	-en	-est	-ant	-less	-ful	-ing	-ly	-ed	-er	-ness	-es	-s	-en
1.	Learning		√																			
2.	Rising		√																			
3.	Prepared				√																	
4.	Scared				√																	
5.	Dazzling		√																			

process of word formation in which items are added to the base form of a word to express

grammatical meanings. Derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme are found in Disney song lyrics: "Beauty and the Beast", "A Whole New World", "Speechless", and "Into the Unknown". The total number is 66 words from 50 data. In data found derivational morpheme consist of 31 words of derivational morphemes, there are noun-forming suffixes, adjective-noun forming, and verb-noun forming. Also in Disney song lyrics found 35 words of inflectional morphemes which consist of -s third singular person present tense, -s plural, ed past tense, -es plural, past tense, past participle, -ing progressive, and -er comparative.

Affixation data analysis of Disney's song lyrics (Speechless, Let it Go, Into the Unknown , and Beauty and the Beast)

No.	Word	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6.	Dreaming		√																
7.	Thrilling		√																
8.	Shining		√																
9.	Shimmering		√																
10	Soaring		√																
11	Endless										√								
12	Feeling		√																
13	Taking		√																
14	Silenced				√														
15	Speechless										√								
16	Others							√											
17	Spoken								√										
18	Risking		√																
19	Keeping		√																
20	Friends																	√	
21	Bends																	√	
22	Finding												√						
23	Comes																	√	

No	Word																					
24	Meant							√														
25	Swallowing										√											
26	Drowned												√									
27	Heard																					
28	Silenced												√									
29	Centuries																	√				
30	Wings																			√		
31	Echoes																	√				
32	Ending										√											
33	Seen																			√		
34	Written																			√		
35	Eyes																					
36	Tumbling										√											
37	Horizons																			√		
38	Sights																			√		
39	Gets																			√		
40	Things																			√		
41	Whispers																			√		
42	Heard																					

																							√		
43	Calls																						√		
44	Knows																						√		
45	Meant								√																
46	Loved														√										
47	Walls																						√		
48	Harder																	√							
49	Longs																						√		
50	Reasons																						√		

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