# DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES ON SONG LYRICS IN JUSTIN BIEBER'S *PURPOSE* ALBUM

**THESIS**

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of**

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**2018**

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## ABSTRACT

Putri, Agita Surya. 2018. *Derivational Affixes on Song Lyrics in Justin Bieber's Purpose Album.* English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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This study is about the analysis of derivational affixes as found on song lyrics in Justin Bieber's Purpose Album. This study aims to describe the process of derivational affixes and to find out the functions of each derivational affixes on song lyrics in Justin Bieber's Purpose Album.

The descriptive qualitative method is used in this study to investigate derivational affixes on song lyrics of Justin Bieber's Purpose Album. The data of this study are in the form of words which contain English affixes. The researcher acts as the key instrument- human instrument. The technique for collecting the data are by download the song of Justin Bieber's Purpose Album on the internet, reading the entire data source cautiously, and collecting the data which contain derivational affixes. Then it is followed by identifying, classifying, and analyzing the data as the procedures of data analysis. At last, drawing the conclusion is also required.

The result of this study shows that derivational affixes are found in Justin Bieber's purpose album. There are two types of affix is used. They are suffix and prefix. There is no infix is used. Types of suffix which are found *-ty, -ness, -ion, -ful, -er, -y, -ve, -ive, -al, -ent, -ary, -ence,* and *-ly*. Meanwhile, prefixes which are found, they are *re-, in-, pro-, com-, un-, im-,* and *dis-*. The functions of derivational affixes consist of noun forming, adverb forming, adjective forming, and verb forming. The mostly used of affixes is suffix, it is the suffix *–ion* to form a noun and *–ly* to form an adverb.




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# INTISARI

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Pembimbing : Murni Fidiyanti, M. A.

Kata Kunci : *Derivation, English affixes*

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Penelitian ini merupakan analisis imbuan derivasi yang ditemukan pada lirik lagu dalam Album Purpose Justin Bieber. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan proses imbuan derivasi dan untuk mengetahui fungsi dari setiap imbuan derivasi pada lirik lagu dalam Album Purpose Justin Bieber.

Metode kualitatif deskriptif digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk menyelidiki imbuan derivasi pada lirik lagu Album Purpose Justin Bieber. Data dari penelitian ini adalah dalam bentuk kata-kata yang mengandung imbuhan bahasa Inggris. Peneliti bertindak sebagai instrumen kunci - instrumen manusia. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah dengan mengunduh lagu Album Purpose Justin Bieber di internet, membaca seluruh sumber data dengan hati-hati, dan mengumpulkan data yang mengandung imbuhan derivasi. Kemudian diikuti dengan mengidentifikasi, mengklasifikasikan, dan menganalisa data sebagai prosedur analisis data. Akhirnya, menarik kesimpulan juga diperlukan.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa imbuan derivasi ditemukan dalam album Purpose Justin Bieber. Ada dua jenis imbuan yang digunakan. Mereka adalah sufiks dan prefiks. Tidak ada infiks yang digunakan. Jenis sufiks yang ditemukan *-ty, -ness, -ion, -ful, -er, -y, -ve, -ive, -al, -ent, -ary, -ence,* dan *-ly*. Sementara itu, prefiks yang ditemukan, mereka adalah *re-, in-, pro-, com-, un-, im-*, dan *dis-*. Fungsi imbuan derivasi terdiri dari pembentukan kata benda, pembentukan kata keterangan, pembentukan kata sifat, dan pembentukan kata kerja. Yang paling banyak digunakan dari imbuan adalah sufiks, yaitu sufiks *–ion* untuk membentuk kata benda dan *–ly* untuk membentuk kata keterangan.



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# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about background of the study, statement of problems, objective of research, significances of the study, scope and limitation of the study and definitions of key term.

## 1.1 Background of the study

Language plays an important role in our daily communication because it takes a part as a communication tool among human. Language can be understood by listeners and speakers, since it has certain patterns that are known by both of them. For holding communication, the people save millions and even billions of words in their brain and used in their life both on speech and writing. Therefore, word is the important basic in language.

Furthermore, the study of word is in the field of morphology. As Lieber (2009: 8) says that morphology is the study of word and word formation, including the ways new words was coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences. Morphology according to Yule (2010: 67) is study basic form of language. Katamba (1993:3) also defines that "morphology is the study of the internal structure of word". Therefore, if we learn morphology, certainly we learn how the words of a language are formed.



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According to Fidiyanti (2014: 33) word is the basic unit of language. It means that language without word is nothing because there is meaning in every word. Meaning is the important things in language. We can communicate each other because of meaning in every word. The using of prefix and suffix are a lot of method to create new word. When root of the word is added by prefix that is a part of word appears in front of a root, or suffix that is part of word appears in the end of a root, it will create a new word formation and sometimes by new meaning. When we learn the word, we will found a term morpheme.

Morpheme is the minimal meaningful units that are used to form words. There are various types of morphemes in human language, including roots, affixes, inflectional affixes, derivational affixes and free and bound morphemes such as the word ‘player’, this word consists of the meaningful part that is ‘play’ and suffix ‘-er’ (Lieber, 2009:32). According to Finegan (2003:4) the meaningful of elements in a word are morphemes, such as, true, untrue, truly, truer, truthful etc. Most morphemes have lexical meaning, as with look, kite, and talk. Other represent a grammatical category or semantic notion such as past tense ‘–ed’ in the word *looked* or plural ‘–s’ in the word *kites* or comparative degree ‘–er’ in the word *taller*. Adding a morpheme also can make new word of different meaning and grammatical category from root such as the root 'true' as adjective and then become 'truly' as adverb. It refers to derivational morphemes

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Derivational morphemes produce new word from existing word in two ways. They can change the meaning of the words such as the word ‘true versus untrue’ and ‘paint versus repaint’ or they can change a words lexical category such as the words *true* is an adjective, *truly* an adverb, *truth* a noun (Finnegan, 2003:43). The process to produce a new language form can be found in the derivation process. It is a process by which affixes combine with roots to create new words, such as in 'modern-ize', 'read-er', '-ize' and '-er' are derivational suffixes (Plag, 2002: 23). Derivation is viewed as using existing words to make new words, for example the word ‘consideration’ this word is a form of derivational. The based word is ‘consider’ as a verbal form then added with suffix ‘-ation’. It changes the form be ‘consideration’ as a noun form.

In the process of word formation, there are two functions that are derivational and inflectional functions. Derivational function is to form a new word with the new meaning and it also can change the part of speech (word class) of root. The derived word is often of a different word class from the root. While inflectional functions do not change the part of speech of the root and do not create a new word. Inflectional function only has certain grammatical function Plag (2002: 19-20). Hence, derivational affix change the category as well as the effect to the meaning, while inflectional affix never change the category or the inflectional structure is never change the meaning. That is why in this research the writer is interested to analyze derivational affixes because derivational is much less regular and much less predictable than inflectional.

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Current journal article which focused on the derivational affixes analysis. Fornkwa (2012) focuses on a morphological analysis of noun-forming affixes that Francophone learners of English in Cameroon use in their written English. This study is however limited only to the use of noun-forming derivational affixes. Another study of derivational affixes that also focus on noun-forming is conducted by Zainuddin (2016). This study aimed at investigating the types of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation in newspaper editorial of kompas. But he only focuses on combination of old English affix to form noun semantics. Yuliyanti (2012) analysis of derivational process of English nouns as found in some of the Jakarta post articles which published on January, 2nd 2012. However the writer deals only with derivation of English nouns.

The studied that focuses on the inflectional and derivational has been done by Critten, Connelly, Dockrell, and Walter (2014). They analyze Inflectional and derivational morphological spelling abilities of children with Specific Language Impairment. The research should more elaborate a consideration of the relationship between the root words and the derived forms. Aryati (2014) analyzed Derivational Affixes in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane. This research tries to find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi without using statistical calculation. Hence, Aryati (2014) becomes the core of my study to continue her research to analyze derivation affixes. This present study fills the gap by describing the form of

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the word related to derivational affixes that is found and then find out the functions of derivational of English affixes to English language.

Here the writer is interested to use song lyrics for analyzing because song lyric contains word and language that expose the author's thoughts and feelings just like poem as defined by Simpson (2008: 423) as a short poem or other set of words set to music or meant to be sung. Lyric is expressing direct personal feelings or for singing (Simpson 2008:264). It means that using lyrics in song because lyrics usually consist of the writers and singers' reflection. In addition, the lyric of the song was not created originally, but it requires various things in aspects of beauty, such as sound, words, style of language and so on. Then the elements of beauty in the song lyrics make the song to be interesting and nice to be heard. Richards (1969: 162) claimed that sometimes a structure or sentence pattern can be fixed in the mind of the learner through a song. The use of songs is to introduce new words, to practice familiar words and to teach multi-word units. Songs are also often seen as suitable for vocabulary learning (Tegge, 2015: 132). According to Vinyets (2013: 43) the use of song is a good resource for learning the English language because songs can be easily remembered and also easily learned the vocabulary. Therefore, listening song with reading the lyric of the song as well as increase and enrich our vocabulary. The song can make the listeners more interested in hearing it. So, here this research uses the lyric song of *purpose* album by Justin Bieber as the object of study.

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Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested to analyze on song lyrics in Justin Bieber's *purpose* album by using derivational affixes theory in this study. The writer chooses Justin Bieber's songs, because this is one of the most popular and bestseller album. The songs were published widely in the internet that has many listeners all over the world with different background of language. The writer focuses on derivation affixes that investigate in English affixes. The writer analyzes not only on the words forming that is found, but also analyzes the function of words forming. Therefore this study is related to what the words forming that is found and what the function of derivation in English by investigating derivational affixes on song lyrics in Justin Bieber's *purpose* album. So, the writer takes "Derivational Affixes on Song Lyrics in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* Album" as a study title.

**1.2 Statement of the problems**

This study provides two questions which guide the researcher and be the main focus of the research. The questions can be stated as follow:

1. What are the derivational affixes found on song lyrics in Justin Bieber's *purpose* album?
2. What are the functions of derivational affixes on song lyrics in Justin Bieber's *purpose* album?

**1.3 Objective of the Research**

Based on the statement of the problem, the writer determines the objective of the research as follow:

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1. To describe the derivational affixes that are found on song lyrics in Justin Bieber's *purpose* album
2. To find out the functions of derivational affixes on song lyrics in Justin Bieber's *purpose* album

**1.4 Significant of the Study**

The result of the study is expected to give contributions to the related study both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the result of the study is expected for broadening knowledge about derivational affixes of English words. Practically, the result of the study is expected to be additional reference for other researchers especially for students of linguistics study who are interested in doing further study about the related, to be additional material for teachers in teaching morphology course and to help the readers of the song by Justin Bieber's songs find the purpose of lyric easier, get a good understanding of the content of lyrics and it can increase their vocabulary in English.

**1.5 Scope and Limitation**

This research focuses on derivational affixes on song lyrics in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album. The song lyrics of *Purpose* album by Justin Bieber consist of 18 songs. The writer takes all of data or the examples derivational affixes that have been classified and put into the table. The researcher searches then describes the words which are related to derivational affixes and also the researcher explain the function of word formation based on derivational affixes in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album.

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## 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

| | |
|---|---|
| Affixes | : are set of letter that is added to the root of word and can be change the part of speech or grammatical function by word (Lieber, 2009: 32) |
| Derivational affixes | : are affixes that can change the part of speech of the root or base. Derivational affixes produce new word from existing word. Finnegan (2003:43) |
| Song | : a short poem or other set of words set to music or meant to be sung. Simpson (2008: 423) |
| Lyric | : Lyric is expressing direct personal feelings or for singing. (Simpson 2008:264) |

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# CHAPTER II

# THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses theory that is related to the topic of this research. It discusses about morphology, morpheme, affixes, inflection, and derivation. This theory is relevant for analyzing and discussing the data analysis from this study.

## 2.1 Morphology

Morphology as a part of linguistic study has a lot of definitions from some linguists. According to Lieber (2009: 2) morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences. Thus, morphology refers to studies form and structure. Another definition of morphology is given by Yule (2006: 67), he stated that morphology is the part of linguistics study related to internal structure of word. Katamba (1993: 3) also defined that morphology is the study of the internal structure of word. Whereas in an Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics, Brown (2002: 25) states that morphology is concerned with the relationship between the form of a word and its meaning. Morphology is interested in the form of word.

Therefore morphology is one of the fields of linguistics which studied the change of words, both grammatically and semantically such as past tense '–ed' in the word *looked* or plural '–s' in the word *kites* and the word 'true' as adjective become 'truly' as adverb. From those examples, it could be said that morphology refers to the



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form and formation of word. Furthermore, it also concentrates on how morphemes operate to be word that contains basic meaningful elements.

## 2.2 Morpheme

Before discussing derivational affixes, it appropriates to explain morpheme firstly. According to Lieber (2009: 3) morpheme as the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning. This smallest unit refers to a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function. Unit meaning refers to noun, adjective, adverb and verb. Part of grammatical function is covering comparative, past tense, possessive. While according to Katamba (1993: 24) morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure. In simple definition, morphemes are the smallest unit of meaning. Therefore, morpheme refers to the smallest unit that has meaning or serves a grammatical function in a language

### 2.2.1 Types of Morpheme

Morphemes are possible to be classified into free morpheme and bound morpheme. According to Crowley (1995: 4) there are two types of morpheme as below

1. Free morpheme

   According to Yule (2006: 60) free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone without any combination of other morpheme. Lieber (2009: 33)

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briefly explains that free morpheme is can stand alone as word: *wipe, head, and bracelet*. Moreover, it is understood that free morpheme is the one that can stand alone as a word. It does not need other morphemes. There are two kinds of free morpheme, lexical and functional morpheme. Lexical morpheme are free morpheme that can be attached by bound morpheme such as *work, sad, educate, happy, dark*. Free morpheme that cannot be added by other morpheme such as *i, you, we, but, to* are called functional morpheme.

2. Bound morpheme

According to Yule (2006: 60) Bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone as a word. Morpheme in English such as *-ed* "past", *-s* plural (more than one), *re-* (again, back) or *mis-* (wrongly), are called bound morpheme. None of these forms are ever pronounced on their own by speaker of English. There must be attached to free morphemes such as kill-*ed*, cat-*s*, *re*-play, and *mis*-understanding. The point is the form of bound morpheme come in two positions that is before root of word and after root of words or such as prefix and suffix that is added to the roots of word. It is the same as with the form of affixes that can be attach prefix and suffix to the root of word. Bound morphemes are classified into two namely derivational and inflectional morphemes.

## 2.3 Definition of Root, Stem, and Base

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Katamba (1993: 3) said that "morphology is the study of the internal structure of word". Therefore, words have internal structure. In internal structure, the terms 'root', 'stem' and 'base' should be clarified the distinction between them, because these terms are not always clearly defined in the morphological literature (Plag, 2002:13). Therefore, the distinctions between root, stem, and base are mentioned below

Root is the core of the word. According to Katamba (1993:41) root is the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it. The word would not have any meaning without the root. The root can be added affixes either before or after although affixes do not have a lexical meaning on their own, for example in the word *walk* is a root. It appears in the set of word-forms that is instantiating the lexeme *walk* such as *walk, walks, walking* and *walked*.

Further, Stem is the form root of word that also can be added by only inflection morpheme or stem is the part of the word before being given additional inflectional suffixes such as noun stems Plural cat –s and worker –s. In the word-form *cats*, the plural inflectional suffix -*s* is attached to the simple stem *cat*, which is a bare root. In the word *workers* the same inflectional -*s* suffix comes after a slightly more complex stem consisting of the root *work* plus the suffix -*er* which is used to form nouns from verbs. Here *work* is the root, but *worker* is the stem to which -*s* is attached (Katamba, 1993:45).

The last is base. Bases are similar to stems but they have no lexical meaning. According to Katamba (1993:45), base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any

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kind can be added. The word ‘walk’ is also a base, because it can have inflections (walking) and can be turned into different words (walker is a noun). The word ‘walker’ is also a base, because you can modify it inflectionally.

From explanation above, we can recognize that all roots are bases but not all bases are roots though, because sometimes the root+ inflection or root+ derivation goes on to take additional changes. The word ‘walker’ is a base, but the root is still ‘walk’. Bases are called stems only in the context of inflectional morphology (-ed, -ing, -s, etc.)

**2.4 Affixes**

Affixes includes in morpheme. Procter (1980: 15) says “affix is a group of letters or sounds added to the beginning of a word or the end of the word”. Meanwhile, Crowley (1995: 6) said that affixes are morphemes that are not free, in that they must always be attached to a root morpheme. Therefore, an affix is a bound morpheme which may be attached at the beginning or end of a root word. In this case, as affix is a morpheme, with only occurs when attached to some other morpheme, or morphemes such as root of stem or base, such as the words *unhappy* and *happiness* the root of both is happy, and the affix is un- and –ness. Here un- and ness- cannot stand alone, there must be attached by root in order to become a word. Affixation is the process of deriving new words on the basis of the existing words by the help of affixes (Plag, 2002: 90).

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### 2.4.1 Type of Affixes

The affixes can be some categorized. According to Yule (2006: 55) argues that there are three types of affixes. They are prefix, suffix, and third type of affix that is not normally to be found in English, it is infix.

1. Prefix

   It is the affixes which can be added to the beginning of a word, such as *un- (unhappy), pre-* (*premeditate, prejudge*), and *bi-* (*bipolar*, *bisexual*).

2. Suffix

   It is the affixes can be added to the end of a word, such as *-ing* (*sleeping, eating, running, climbing*), *er* (*singer, performer, reader*), *-ist* (*typist, pianist, novelist, linguist*), and *–ly* (*manly, sickly, friendly*)

3. Infix

   There is a third type of affix that is not normally to be found in English, but fairly common in some other language. This is called an infix. It is an affix which is incorporated inside another word, such as the word *Desperate (desper + infix blooming +ate), Kangaroo ( kanga + infix bloody + roo)* (Yule, 2006: 56)

## 2.5 Inflectional Affixes

According to Plag (2002: 20) said that inflectional affixes are some affixes when attached to the root or base which do not change the part of speech of the root and they do not create a new word. They only have certain grammatical function.

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There is no inflectional prefix in English. In English we have inflectional affixes to indicate the following:

| English Inflectional affixes | Example |
|---|---|
| **-s** third-person singular present | She wait-**s** at home |
| **-ed** past tense | She wait-**ed** at home. |
| **-ing** progressive | She is eat-**ing** the donut |
| **-en** past participle | Mary has eat-**en** the donuts |
| **-s** plural | She ate the donut-**s**. |
| **-'s** possessive | Disa**'s** hair is short |
| **-er** comparative | Disa has short-**er** hair than Karin. |
| **-est** superlative | Disa has the short-**est** hair |

Inflectional has some characteristics. Here are listed four characteristics of inflectional affixes as follow:

a. Do not change meaning or part of speech, such as the words *big* and *bigger* are both adjective.

b. Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence, such as the present tense morphemes –s in *waits* shows agreement with the subject of the verb (both are third person singular).

c. Typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes, such as the plural morphemes –s occurs with most nouns.

d. Typically occur at the margin of word, such as the plural morphemes –s always come last in a word, as in babysitters or rationalizations.

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## 2.6 Derivational Affixes

### 2.6.1 The definition of derivation

In linguistic, derivation is formation of a new word or inflectional stem from another word or stem. Certain bound morphemes change the category of the words to which they are attached as these words: *doubtful, establishment, darken, frighten* and *teacher.*

According to Yule (2009:64) derivational morphemes is use the bound morphemes to make new words of a different grammatical category from the stem. Another opinion Finnegan (2003:43) said that derivational morphemes produce new word from existing word in two ways. They can change the meaning of the words such as the word 'true versus untrue' and 'paint versus repaint' or they can change a words lexical category such as the words *true* is an adjective, *truly* an adverb, *truth* a noun.

The derivation will list various processes whereby new words are from existing words (or roots), adjective from nouns (seasonal from season), nouns from verbs (singer from sing), adjectives from verbs (acceptable from accept) and so on (Lyons, 1968: 195).

Derivational is used to form a new word, as with the word happiness and unhappy from happy or arrangement from arrange. A contrast is intended with process of inflection, which uses another kind of affix in order to form variants of the same word, likes *determining, determined,* and *determines*.

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Mostly, the derivational morphemes are affixes. An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morpheme such as a root or stem or base (Katamba, 1993: 44). On the other said affixes are morphemes that cannot stand alone or bound morphemes. English derivational adds morphemes principally by prefixing or suffixing.

Not all affixes changes the lexical category of words. Adding the bound morphemes like *dis-*, *re-* and *un-* (*disagree*, *reload*, and *unsatisfied*) to a verb changes the meaning not the lexical category. For example, *agree* and *disagree* are both verb, as are *paint* and *repaint*, *favorable* and *unfavorable* are both adjectives.

Derivational affixes serve as an important means by which new words may be created in English. According to Plag (2002:20), derivational affixes have any characteristics, just below:

1. Change meaning or part of speech e.g. –ment form nouns, such as judgement from verbs such judge.

2. Typically indicate semantic relation with the word e.g. the morpheme – full in painful has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word painful.

3. Typically occur with only some members of e.g the suffix-hood occurs with just a few nouns, such as brother, knight and neighbor, but not with most other e.g friend, daughter, candle etc.

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4. Typically occur before inflectional suffixes e.g in chillier, the derivational suffix –y comes before the inflectional –er.

### 2.6.2 The category of derivation affixes

Derivational affixes are formed from other words by means of affixation. Commonly English content words consist of nouns, verbs, adjective and adverbs with original base words or sometimes a new word which following by one or more affixes. Affixation is built up words by adding affixes to main component of the words. Depending on whether affix is attached to the beginning (prefixes) or the end (suffixes) of the words (Lieber, 2009: 35)

**1. Derivational Prefix**

Derivational prefixes are not usually changes the words class of the stems or the base words, but it is added to make a new word with the same word class and different meaning such as un-, pre-, dis-, etc. According to Plag (2002: 123-127) English prefixes can be classified, by considering their semantic meanings, into four groups:

1. A group that quantify over their base words meaning, for example,

   Example: Unilateral (adjective) Lateral (adjective)

   Overestimate (verb) Estimate (verb)

| Prefix | meaning | Derived word |
|---|---|---|
| uni- | “one” | unilateral and unification |
| bi- and di- | “twice or two” | bilateral, disyllabic |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | and intransitive |
| multi- and poly- | "many" | multi-purpose, multi-lateral, polysyllabic and polyclinic |
| semi- | "half" | semi-conscious |
| Omni- | "all" | omnipotent |
| micro- | "small" | micro-surgical and microwave |
| macro- | "large" | macroeconomics |
| hyper- and over- | "to excess" | hyperactive and overestimate |

2. A group that consists of a number of locative prefixes

   Example: Navigate (verb) → Circumnavigate (verb)

   Balance (noun) → Counterbalance (noun)

   Such as circum- means "around" (e.g. circumnavigate, circumscribe, etc.), counter- means "againts" (e.g. counterbalance and counterexample), endo- means "internal to X" (e.g. endocentric and endocrinology), epi means "on or over" (e.g. epiglottis and epicentral), inter- means "between" (e.g. interbreed), intra- means "inside" (e.g. intramuscular), para- means "along with" (e.g. paramedic, paranormal, etc.), retro means "back or backwards" (e.g. retroflex), trans- means "across" (e.g. transcontinental, transmigrate, etc.) (Plag, 2002: 124).

3. The third group is temporal prefixes expressing notions

   Example: Date (noun) → Antedate (verb)

   Classic (adjective) → Neoclassic (adj)

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Like “before” (*ante-*, *pre-*, *and fore-*, as in *antedate*, *preconcert*, *foresee*), “after” (*post-*, as in *poststructuralism*, *postmodern*, *postmodify*, etc.), or “new” (*neo-*, as in *neoclassic*) (Plag, 2002: 124).

4. The last group consists prefixes which express negation.

Example: Assemble (verb) Disassemble (verb)

Sexual (adjective) Asexual (adjective)

a(n)-, this suffix occurs only in Latinate adjectives. Its meaning can either be paraphrased as “without what is referred to by the nominal base”, as in achromatic and asexual.

Anti-, this prefix can expresses “against or opposing” like adjectives (e.g. antiwar, an anti-freeze liquid, etc.) and expresses “the opposite of an X” or “not having the proper characteristics of an X” as in anti-hero. Then, Dis-, it has meaning closely related to un-, and de-, for example, disassemble, disassociate, discharge, etc (Plag, 2002: 125).

There are also some prefixes which are do not fit into any of the four groups, such as prefix *in-*, this prefix is found with Latinate adjectives and the general negative meaning is “not” such the word *incomprehensible*, *inactive*, *intolerable*, *implausible*, *illegal*, *irregular*, etc. Prefix *un-*, adjective or noun *un-* is used to denote a reversative or privative means “remove X” (as in *unwrap*), denote “absence of X” (e.g. *unbelief*) (Plag, 2002:127).

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Example: Belief (noun) → Unbelief (noun)

Wrap (verb) → Unwrap (verb)

Active (adj) → Inactive (adj)

Legal (adj) → Illegal (adj)

**2. Derivational Suffix**

Commonly the derivational suffixes change the meaning and the word class of the base words. There four terms of derivational suffixes, they are noun-suffixes, adjectives-suffixes, verb-suffixes and adverb-suffixes (Plag, 2002: 109-123)

1. Noun –suffixes

Noun –suffixes or Nominal suffix is a suffix which is added at the end of the base and changes the base into noun. In other word, the suffix is placed in the end of the base and from this combination produces a new lexeme. In English, there are some suffixes that can be used in forming nouns from verb and adjective base form. They are mentioned on the table below (Plag, 2002: 109-116).

Table 2.1: Example of Nominal Suffixes

| Original Word Class | Suffix | Base Word | Derived Word |
|---|---|---|---|
| Verb | *-ation* | Explain | Explanation |
| | *-ion* | Predict | Prediction |
| | *-ure* | Close | Closure |
| | *-al* | Refuse | Refusal |
| | *-er/-or* | Sing | Singer |
| | *-ment* | Develop | Development |
| | *-age* | Marry | Marriage |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *-ance*<br>*-ant*<br>*-ness* | Perform<br>Account<br>forgive | Performance<br>Accountant<br>forgiveness |
| Adjective | *-cy*<br>*-ness*<br>*-y*<br>*-dom*<br>*-th*<br>*-ity* | Excellent<br>Happy<br>Jealous<br>Free<br>Warm<br>Specific | Excellency<br>Happiness<br>Jealousy<br>Freedom<br>Warmth<br>Specificity |
| Noun | *-ship*<br>*-hood*<br>*-ity*<br>*-let*<br>*-ist*<br>*-ian* | Friend<br>Mother<br>Human<br>Book<br>Economy<br>History | Friendship<br>Motherhood<br>Humanity<br>Booklet<br>Economist<br>Historian |

**Note**: Suffix –*al* has two functions, to form noun from verb base and to form adjectives from noun base. Suffix –*ness* also has two functions, to form noun from verb and to form adjective from noun

2. Verb –suffixes

Verbal suffix or verb –suffixes is a suffix which is added at the end of the base and changes the base into verb. In English, there are five types of suffixes that belong to suffixes forming verb. They are suffix –ify, suffix –ize, suffix –en, suffix –ate and suffix –ish (Plag, 2002: 116-118).

Table 2.2: Example of Verbal Suffixes

| Original Word Class | Suffix | Base Word | Derived Word |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjective | *-ify*<br>*-ise/-ize*<br>*-en*<br>*-ate*<br>*-ish* | Pure<br>Hospital<br>White<br>Vaccine<br>Brand | Purify<br>Hospitalize<br>Whiten<br>Vaccinate<br>Bandish |
| Noun | *-en* | Sweet | Sweeten |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *-ize* | Modern | Modernize |

**Note**: Suffix –*en* has two functions, to form verb from adjectives and to form adjective from noun base.

3. Adjective –suffixes

Adjectival suffix or adjective –suffixes is a suffix which is added at the end of the base and changes the base into adjective. It is the same with other suffix becaise it change the words meaning and part of speech. In English, there are some suffixes that can be form adjectives such as in the following table (Plag, 2002: 118-122).

Table 2.3: Example of Adjectival Suffixes

| Original Word Class | Suffix | Base Word | Derived Word |
|---|---|---|---|
| Noun | *-ish* | Child | Childish |
| | *-ous* | Danger | Dangerous |
| | *-en* | Wood | Wooden |
| | *-ful* - | Health | Healthful |
| | *ic* | Alcohol | Alcoholic |
| | *-less* | Home | Homeless |
| | *-al* | Person | Personal |
| | *-esque* | Picture | Picturesque |
| | *-ary* | Legend | Legendary |
| | *-y* | Rain | Rainy |
| Verb | *-able* | Read | Readable |
| | *-ive* | Create | Creative |

**Note**: Suffix–y also has two functions, to form noun from verbs or adjectives base and to forms adjectives from noun bases.

4. Adverb –suffixes

Adverbial suffix or adverb –suffixes is a suffix which is added at the end of the base and changes the base into adveb. The main derivational

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suffixes in forming adverb are –ly, -wise, –ward(s) and –ways (Plag, 2002: 123). The example of those suffixes can be seen in the following table below.

Table 2.4: Example of Adverbial Suffixes

| Original Word Class | Suffix | Base Word | Derived Word |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adjective | *-ly/-y* | Slow | Slowly |
| Noun | *-wise*<br>*-ward*<br>*-ways* | Length<br>Back<br>Side | Lengthwise<br>Backward<br>Sideways |

Based on the table above, the adverbial suffix can be formed from adjective and noun word class. The suffix that can form adverb from adjective word class is only –ly.

**2.7 Previous Studies**

Some researches on derivational affixes were conducted by some other researchers before. First, Fornkwa (2012) conducted a research on derivational affixes in international journal entitled "Aspects of Francophone Cameroon English Derivational Morphology: The Case of Noun-formation". This study focuses on a morphological analysis of noun-forming affixes that Francophone learners of English in Cameroon use in their written English. This study aimed at identifying the use of these affixes when added to verbs, adjectives and other nouns. Data for this analysis is collected from some forty scripts equitably selected from these schools using random sampling. The data are analyzed based on the Principles and Parameters theory in Second Language Acquisition. However this study is limited only to the use of noun-forming derivational affixes

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Second, Zainuddin (2016) conducted a research on derivational affixes in international journal entitled "A Study on Derivational Affixes of Indonesian Noun-Formation in Newspaper Editorial: A Semantic Perspective". This study aimed at investigating the types of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation in newspaper editorial of Kompas. This study used a qualitative method by using the theory of structural linguistics. But he only focuses on combination of old English affix to form noun semantics.

Third, Yuliyanti (2012) conducted a research on derivational affixes in her thesis entitled "The Analysis of Derivational Process of English Nouns as Found in Some of The Jakarta Post Articles (Published On January, 2nd 2012)". This research is about the analysis of derivational process of English nouns as found in some of the Jakarta post articles that published on January, 2nd 2012. This research discussed about the process of English noun words that add by derivational affixes in the some of the Jakarta post articles. This research used library research. However the writer deals only with derivation of English nouns.

Fourth, the other researcher who studied derivational affixes was Aryati (2014). She conducted a research on derivational affixes entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in the Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi Translated by Angie Kilbane". This research tries to find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi. This research is in domain of qualitative research.

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Related to this study, there are some differences between this study and those previous studies. The differences are mentioned in the table below.

| No | Name | The Source of the Data | The Aimed of the Study | Method | Weakness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Fornkwa (2012) | Francophone learners of English in Cameroon | - Identifying the use of noun-forming affixes | Quantitative method | this study is limited only to the use of noun-forming derivational affixes |
| 2. | Zainuddin (2016) | Newspaper Editorial of Kompas | - Investigating the types of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation | Qualitative method | only focuses on combination of old English affix to form noun semantics |
| 3. | Yulianti (2012) | Some of the Jakarta Post Article | - Discussed the process of English noun words that add by derivational affixes | Library research | the writer deals only with derivation of English nouns. |
| 4. | Aryati (2014) | The Land of Five Towers Novel | - Find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words. | Qualitative research | this study just looked for the word which is include in the derivational affix |
| A. | This study | Song lyrics in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* Album | - Describe the derivational affixes that is found<br>- find out the | Descriptive qualitative method | |

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | functions of derivational affixes of English word | | |

From the table above, we can know the differences between this study and those previous studies. Therefore, this study becomes the unique ones that differentiates to the previous studies were there.

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# CHAPTER III

# RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discussed about the method that was used by writer in processing the research that included research design, data and data source, data collecting and instrument, and data analysis technique.

## 3.1 Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data that indicated to derivational affixes on song lyric in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album. Qualitative research is considered with structure and patterns (Littosseliti, 2010: 52). The researcher elected this method because in this research used words, phrase, and sentence which was taken song lyric in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album in discussing data. Descriptive research is non-hypothesis research, so in the research procedure, it does not need hypothesis (Arikunto, 1998:245). Hence, the method was intended to make a systematic and accurate description concerning the fact and the features of research data. This research used this method because it appropriated to focus on the derivational affixes in analyzing song lyric and all the data was in the form of word. By using this method as research, it helped the researcher to investigate and describe the data clearly.

## 3.2 Data and Data Source

Source of the data was the most important thing in conducting research. The data source of the research was songs lyric in *Purpose* album by Justin Bieber. The



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data of this research was all the words that contain of derivational affixes on songs lyric in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album which released on 2015. The data was taken from Justin Bieber song lyrics from website in direct lyrics (http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/justinbieber.com) which consist of many kinds of derivational affixes that expressed in the Justin Bieber song lyrics. There were 18 songs from *Purpose* Album by Justin Bieber: Been You, Children, Company, I'll Show You, Life is Worth Living, Love Yourself, Mark My Words (featuring Nas), No Pressure, No sense (featuring Travis Scott), Purpose, Sorry, The Feeling (featuring Hasley), Trust, We are, What Do You Mean, Get Used To me, Where are U Now (Featuring Skrillex and Diplo), All in it.

### 3.3. Data Collection

The next step was to choose the method of data collection that was used. Data collection is systematic procedure to get the needed data (Tanzeh, 2011:83). The method of collecting data was the way the researcher did for collecting the data in the research.

#### 3.3.1. Instrument

Instrument is a tool used by researcher when he or she uses a certain method to collect data in order to reach the objective research (Moehnilabib, 1997: 67). In this study, the main instrument was the researcher herself as statement from Bogdan and Biklen (1998:77) that the human investigator was the primary instrument for the

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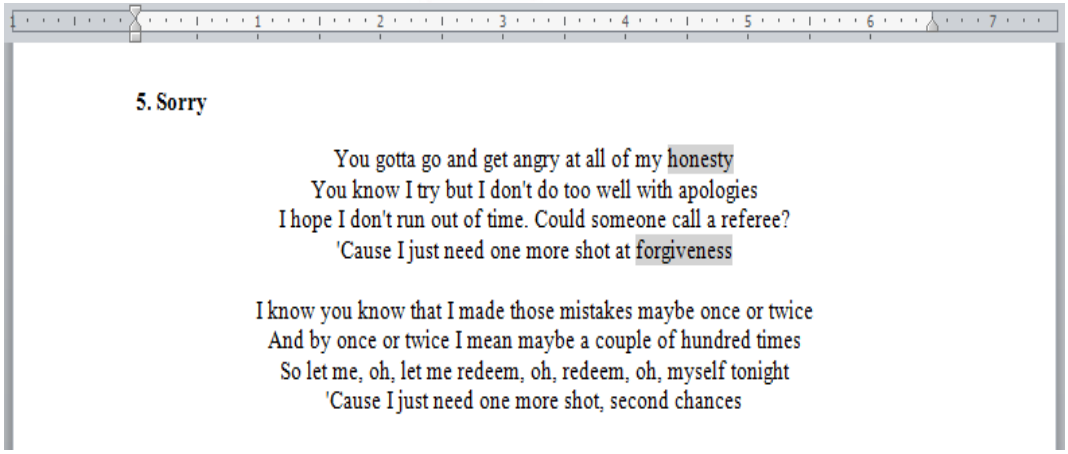
gathering analyzing data. The researcher has a role to collect and identify the data which contain derivational affixes.

### 3.3.2. Techniques of Data Collection

In this study, the writer used several steps. There are:

1. The researcher downloaded songs in Justin Bieber *Purpose* album.
2. The researcher downloaded the lyric of the songs from the website http://www.azlyric/lyric/justinbieber.com, the researcher thought that *az lyrics* website was having complete lyrics.
3. After got the song lyrics, the researcher read all of the words in the 18 song lyrics in Justin Bieber's purpose album and then searched the words that contain derivational affixes.
4. After read and found the words that contain derivational affixes, the researcher identified and selected the data by highlighting the data.

Figure 3.3 the example of identifying and selecting the data by highlighting grey color was derivational affixes.



**5. Sorry**

You gotta go and get angry at all of my honesty
You know I try but I don't do too well with apologies
I hope I don't run out of time. Could someone call a referee?
'Cause I just need one more shot at forgiveness

I know you know that I made those mistakes maybe once or twice
And by once or twice I mean maybe a couple of hundred times
So let me, oh, let me redeem, oh, redeem, oh, myself tonight
'Cause I just need one more shot, second chances

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### 3.4. Technique of Data Analysis

After the data have been collected, then those data were analyzed through some steps as follows:

1. The researcher read and identified the data on song lyrics in Justin Bieber's *purpose* album.
2. The researcher found all the words that contain in derivational affixes and then highlighted it.
3. The researcher made table based on the types of affixes in order to determine and classify affixes in each of word which include prefix, suffix, and infix related to derivational affixes

**Table example: The Finding of Derivational Affixes in Justin Bieber Song Lyrics of *Purpose* Album.**

| No. | Types of affixes | | Example | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Suffix | -ly (adj – adverb) | Literally | |
| | | -ly (adj – adverb) | Lonely | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 2. | Prefix | Re- (noun – noun) | Repercussion | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 3. | Infix | | | |

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4. After making table, the researcher described the derivational affixes that are found in the Justin Bieber's *purpose* album.
5. The researcher determined the function based on the categories of affixes from derivational affixes that existed in the Justin Bieber's *purpose* album.
6. Then, the researcher made result based on the research findings.

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# CHAPTER IV

# FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher serves the finding of the research of Derivational Affixes on Song Lyrics of Justin Bieber's *Purpose* Album. There are two point explanations. First desribe about derivational affixes that are found on song lyrics of Justin Bieber's Purpose Album. Then, second explains about the function of derivational affixes on Song Lyrics of the Purpose Album by Justin Bieber.

## 4.1 Finding

The findings of this research are based on some facts found in the data. They cover process of derivational affixes which are used on the songs lyric in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album and functions of derivational affixes which are mostly used on the songs lyric in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album.

In this section, there are two point explanations. The first describe the derivational affixes that are found the songs lyric in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album. The second explains about the function of derivational affixes which are used on the songs lyric in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album. In order to make easy in discussing the findings of the research, data are presented in the form of table below:



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**Table 4.1. The finding of derivational affixes in Justin Bieber's song lyrics of Purpose album**

| No. | Types of affixes | | Example | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Suffix | -ly (adj – adverb) | Literally | 10 |
| | | -ly (adj – adverb) | Lonely | |
| | | -ly (adj – adverb) | Apparently | |
| | | -ly (adj – adverb) | Necessarily | |
| | | -ly (adj – adverb) | Quickly | |
| | | -ly (adj – adverb) | Finally | |
| | | -ness (verb – noun) | Forgiveness | 5 |
| | | -ness (adj – noun) | Goodness | |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Complication | 40 |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Elevation | |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Conversation | |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Obligation | |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Ignition | |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Attention | |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Direction | |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Reflection | |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Reputation | |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Emotion | |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Generation | |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Inspiration | |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Decision | |
| | | -ion (noun – noun) | Question | |
| | | -ion (noun – noun) | Vision | |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Dedication | |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Recognition | |
| | | -ion (verb – noun) | Equation | |
| | | -ful (noun – adj) | Beautiful | 3 |
| | | -ful (noun – adj) | Grateful | |
| | | -er (verb – noun) | Brighter | 2 |
| | | -er (adj – noun) | Stronger | |
| | | -y (adj – noun) | Honesty | 24 |
| | | -ve (noun – verb) | Believe | |
| | | -ive (verb – adj) | Protective | |
| | | -al (noun – adj) | Delusional | |
| | | -ent (verb – adj) | Different | |
| | | -ary (noun – adj) | Visionary | |
| | | -ence (verb – noun) | Difference | |
| | | -ty (adj – noun) | Serenity | |
| 5. | Prefix | Re- (noun – noun) | Repercussion | 2 |
| | | Re- (verb – verb) | Rekindle | |
| | | In- (adj – adj) | Indecisive | 7 |
| | | In- (noun – adverb) | Instead | |
| | | In- (adj – adj) | Incomplete | |
| | | In- (adj – adj) | Invisible | |
| | | Pro- (adverb – adj) | Protective | 23 |
| | | Com- (noun – noun) | Compromise | |
| | | Un- (adj – variant) | Unless | |
| | | Im- (adj – adj) | Immature | |
| | | Dis- (adverb – adverb) | Disappoint | |
| 6. | Infix | - | - | - |

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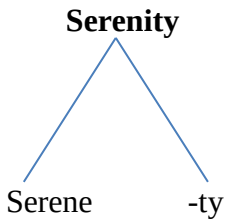
The table shows the numbers of derivational affixes which are classified based on type of affixes that are prefix, suffix, and infix. The total of all suffixes that found on song lyrics is 74 suffixes. The total of all prefix that found on song lyrics is 32 prefixes. The highest number is derivational suffix *–ion* as a noun affix, the total is 40 –ion suffixes. The second highest number is derivational suffixes *-y, -ve, -ive, -al, -ent, -ary, -ence,* and *–ty* with the total 24 those suffixes. The third highest number is derivational prefixes *pro-, com-, un-, im-,* and *dis-* with the total 23 those prefixes. The lowest number is derivational affixes *–er* and *re-* with the total 2 both of them. All the finding of the research is explained more detailed as follow.

### 4.1.1 Derivational Suffix

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding suffixes to root or base. Suffixes are affixes which come after a root or base. Derivational suffixes commonly change the word class of the root or base word. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

**Data 1**

All of the memories of **serenity** (S1 L18)

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(Root) (Suffix)

The word with bold mark on S1 L18 (Song 1 Lyric 18) includes derivational affixes. The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *serene*. This suffix changes the part of speech of the root from an adjective to a noun. The root of the word *serene* belongs to adjective part of speech's category. Then the root *serene* is added by suffix *–ty* which turns out to be *serenity* belongs to noun part of speech's category. The function of derivational affix changes an adjective to noun part of speech. Suffix *-ty* modifies adjective become noun. There is another suffix which indicates as noun form, it is suffix –y such as in the word honesty in quote number two below.

**Data 2**

You gotta go and get angry at all of my **honesty** (S5 L1)

**Honesty**

Honest -y

(Root) (Suffix)

The word with bold mark above includes derivational affixes. The suffix found in this word is *-y*. The word honesty consist root of *honest*, then it is added by the derivational suffix *–y*. The root 'honest' belongs to adjective and if it is added by suffix –y, the word 'honesty' belongs to noun. It is derivational affixes because it

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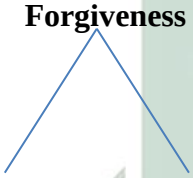
changes the part of speech. The function of derivational affix changes an adjective to noun part of speech. Suffix *-y* modifies adjective become noun. Not only suffix –y as noun suffix but also suffix –ness can be noun suffix such as the words *forgiveness* and *goodness* in quote number three to four below

**Data 3**

'Cause I just need one more shot at **forgiveness** (S5 L4)

**Forgiveness**



Forgive (Base) -ness (Suffix)

On above, there is word forgiveness. It includes in derivational affixes. The word which is identified to have affix is forgive. To form this word, the suffix *-ness* is added to the base *forgive*. The suffix *-ness* changes the part of the speech of the base. The base *forgive* belongs to part of speech verb then it is added by suffix *–ness* which becomes the word 'forgiveness' belongs to part of speech noun. The function of derivational affix changes the part of the speech of the base from a verb to a noun. Suffix *-ness* modifies verb become noun.

**Data 4**

You think you broke my heart, oh, girl for **goodness**' sake (S6 L3)

**Goodness**

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Good -ness
(Root) (Suffix)

The word which is identified to have affix is good. To form this word, the suffix *-ness* is added to the root *good*. The suffix *-ness* changes the part of the speech of the root. The root *good* belongs to part of speech adjective then it is added by suffix *–ness* which becomes the word 'goodness' belongs to part of speech noun. The function of derivational affix changes the part of the speech of the base from an adjective to a noun. Suffix *-ness* modifies adjective become noun. There is another suffix which indicates to form noun such as suffix –ence in the data 5 below.

**Data 5**

That we can make a **difference** (S13 L12)

**Difference**

Differ -ence
(Root) (Suffix)

The word with bold mark above includes derivational affixes. The suffix found in this word is *-ence*. The word difference consist base of *differ*, then it is added by the derivational suffix *–ence*. The base 'differ' belongs to verb and when it is added by suffix *–ence* becoming 'difference' belongs to noun. It is derivational affixes because

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it changes the part of speech. The function of the derivational affix changes a verb to noun part of speech. There is other suffix to form noun. It is suffix –ion. In the Justin Bieber song lyric, there are so many various words by added suffixes –ion in data below.

**Data 6**

It ain't about the **complication** (S7 L17)

**Complication**

Complicate (Root) -ion (Suffix)

The word with bold mark on above involves derivational affixes. In the word 'complication' consist of root *complicate* then it is added by derivational affixes of suffix *–ion*. This process changes the part of the speech of the root. The root of the word *complicate* belongs to verb part of speech's category. Then the root *complicate* is added by suffix *–ion* which turn out to be *complication* belongs to noun part of speech's category. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the root from a verb to be a noun. So, suffix *-ion* modifies verb become noun.

**Data 7**

I'm all about the **elevation** (S7 L18)

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**Elevation**

Elevate (Root) -ion (Suffix)

On above, there is a word elevation. In the word elevation, it is clearly enough to know the root of word and the affix. The root of word 'elevation' is *elevate* as verb. Then, it is added suffix *–ion* after root of word *elevate*. Formerly the word becomes *elevation* as noun. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from a verb to be a noun. In this case, suffix *-ion* modifies root of word elevate as verb to be elevation as noun.

**Data 8**

Just wanna have a **conversation** (S7 L21)

**Conversation**

Converse (Base) -tion (Suffix)

The word conversation includes in derivational affixes. The derivational affixes process to form this word is by adding the suffix *-tion* (the allomorph of the suffix *-ion*) to the base *converse*. In this process sound /e/ is assimilated with /a/. In the word 'conversation' consist of base *converse* and derivational affixes of suffix *–tion*.

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The base of the word *converse* belongs to verb part of speech's category. Then the base *converse* is added by suffix *–tion* which turns out to be *conversation* belongs to noun part of speech's category. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from a verb to be a noun.

**Data 9**

Put my key in the **ignition** (S8 L43)

**Ignition**

Ignite (Base) | -ion (Suffix)

On the bold mark word above, ignition is included in derivational affixes. In the 'Ignition' consist of base *ignite* and suffix *–ion.* In this process sound /e/ is assimilated with /i/. The base of the word *ignite* belongs to verb part of speech's category and the meaning is *start to burn.* When the base *ignite* is added by suffix *–ion* which become 'ignition' belongs to noun part of speech's category and the meaning also become different that is *electrical apparatus that start the engine of a car*. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from a verb to be a noun. So, suffix *-ion* modifies base of word ignite as verb to be ignition as noun.

**Data 10**

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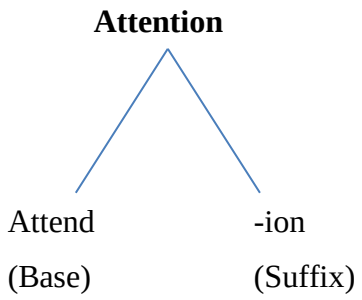
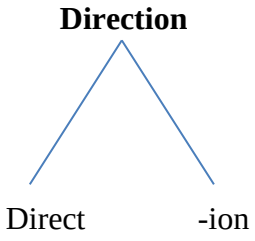
Girl I need your **attention** (S8 L46)




On the bold mark word above, the word attention is included in derivational affixes. The derivation process to form this word is by adding the suffix *-tion* (the allomorph of the suffix *-ion*) *to* the base *attend*. In this derivation process sound /d/ is assimilated with /t/. In the 'attention' consist of base *attend* and suffix *–ion.* The base of the word *attend* belongs to verb part of speech's category and the meaning is *be present at an event*. When the base attend is added by suffix –ion which become 'attention' is belongs to noun part of speech's category and the meaning also become different that is careful thought. The function of this derivation process changes the part of speech of the base from a verb to be a noun. The suffix *-ion* denotes as a noun suffix.

**Data 11**

He gave you **direction** (S10 L13)

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(Base) (Suffix)

The word direction is included in derivational affixes. The derivational affixes process to form this word is by adding the suffix *-ion* to the base *direct*. The base of the word *direct* belongs to verb part of speech's category. Then the base *direct* is added by suffix *–ion* which turns out to be *direction* belongs to noun part of speech's category. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from a verb to be a noun. The meaning of direction is *thing moves or point toward.*

**Data 12**

What I get from my **reflection** (S10 L45)

**Reflection**

Reflect -ion

(Base) (Suffix)

The derivational affixes process to form this word is by adding the suffix *-ion* to the base *reflect*. The base of the word "*reflect"* belongs to verb part of speech's category. Then the base *reflect* is added by suffix *–ion* which turns out to be *reflection* belongs to noun part of speech's category. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from a verb to be a noun. The meaning of reflection is *reflected image.*

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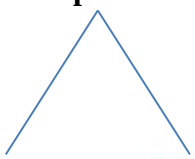
**Data 13**

My **reputation**'s on the line (S10 L50)

**Reputation**



Repute -tion

(Base) (Suffix)

On the bold mark word above, the word reputation is included in derivational affixes. The derivational affixes process to form this word is by adding the suffix *-tion* (the allomorph of the suffix *-ion*) to the base *repute*. In this process sound /e/ is assimilated with /a/. In the word 'reputation' consist of base *repute* and it is added suffix *–tion*. The base of the word *repute* belongs to verb part of speech's category. Then the base *repute* is added by suffix *–tion* which turns out to be *reputation* belongs to noun part of speech's category. The function of derivational affixes process forms a verb to noun part of speech. The suffix *-tion* denotes as a noun suffix.

**Data 14**

**Emotion**s ain't the same if it ain't about you, I don't get it (S11 L21)

**Emotion**

Emote -ion

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(Base) (Suffix)

The derivational affixes process to form this word is by adding the suffix *-ion* to the base *emote*. In this process sound /e/ is assimilated with /i/. The base of the word *emote* belongs to verb part of speech's category. Then the base *emote* is added by suffix *–ion* which turns out to be *emotion* belongs to noun part of speech's category. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from a verb to be a noun.

**Data 15**

We're the **generation** (S13 L5)

**Generation**

Generate -ion
(Base) (Suffix)

On the bold mark word above, generation is included in derivational affixes. The derivational affixes process to form this word is by adding the suffix *-ion* to the base *generate*. In this process sound /e/ is assimilated with /i/. The base of the word *generate* belongs to verb part of speech's category. Then the base *generate* is added by suffix *–ion* which turns out to be *generation* belongs to noun part of speech's category. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from a verb to be a noun.

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**Data 16**

We're the **inspiration** (S13 L7)

**Inspiration**

Inspire (Base) | -ion (Suffix)

The bold mark word inspiration is included in derivational affixes. The derivational affixes process to form this word is by adding the suffix *-ion* to the base *inspire*. The base of the word i*nspire* belongs to verb part of speech's category. Then the base *inspire* is added by suffix *–ion* which turns out to be *inspiration* belongs to noun part of speech's category. In this process sound /e/ is assimilated with /a/. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from a verb to be a noun.

**Data 17**

The raining of **equation**s for you to solve 'em (S15 L26)

**Equation**

Equate (Root) | -ion (Suffix)

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The word equation as noun is derived from root of word equate as verb. Root of word equate as verb is added the suffix -ion becomes equation as noun. This process changes the part of speech verb to be noun because of suffix –ion denotes as noun maker. This kind of affixation process produces new word, meaning and part of speech. The meaning becomes different with root of word. The meaning of root *equate* as verb is "consider something to be the same" changes become equation as noun "statement that two amounts or values are equal". Here, suffix -ion has the function as noun maker from the verb. Suffix -ion is the main factor to changes others parts of speech to be noun.

**Data 18**

Position to make the best **decision**s (S14 L29)

**Decision**

Decide (Root) -ion (Suffix)

The word *decision* as noun is derived from root of word "*decide"* as verb. Root of word *decide* as verb is added the suffix *-ion* becomes *decision* as noun. This process changes the part of speech verb to be noun because of suffix *ion* denotes as noun maker. This kind of affixation process produces new word, meaning and part of speech. The meaning becomes different with root of word. The root *decide* as verb

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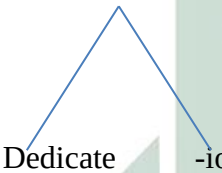
"choose between the possibilities available" changes become *decision* as noun "kinds of activity to make something new or exist"

**Data 19**

Diamond for your **dedication** (S18 L12)

**Dedication**



| | |
|---|---|
| Dedicate | -ion |
| (Root) | (Suffix) |

The word dedication as noun is derived from root of word dedicate as verb. Root of word dedicate as verb is added the suffix -ion becomes dedication as noun. This process changes the part of speech verb to be noun because of suffix –ion denotes as noun maker. This kind of affixation process produces new word, meaning and part of speech. Here, suffix -ion has the function as noun maker from the verb. Suffix -ion is the main factor to changes others parts of speech to be noun. The meaning is "give a lot of your time"

**Data 20**

And maybe if I was good at something, that I'd get **recognition** from that (S18 L51)

**Recognition**

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Recognize -ion
(Base) (Suffix)

The word *recognition* as noun is derived from base of word recognize as verb. Base of word recognize as verb is added the suffix *-ion* becomes recognition as noun. This process changes the part of speech verb to be noun because of suffix –ion denotes as noun maker. This kind of affixation process produces new word, meaning and part of speech. Here, suffix -ion has the function as noun maker from the verb. Suffix -ion is the main factor to changes others parts of speech to be noun. The meaning is "give a lot of your time"

**Data 21**

Forget about the **obligation** (S7 L22)

**Obligation**

Obligate -ion
(Base) (Suffix)

On the bold mark word above, obligation is included in derivational affixes. The derivational affixes process to form this word is by adding the suffix *-tion* (the allomorph of the suffix *-ion*) to the base *obligate*. In this process sound /e/ is assimilated with /i/. In the word 'obligation' consist of base *obligate* and derivational

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affixes of suffix –*tion*. The base of the word *obligate* belongs to verb part of speech's category. Then the base *obligate* is added by suffix –*tion* which turns out to be *obligation* belongs to noun part of speech's category. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from a verb to be a noun. There are roots of words that do not change the part of speech after added the suffix –ion but the meaning different after added suffix –ion such as in the data below

**Data 22**

You ain't gotta **question** it (S15 L2)

**Question**

Quest -ion

(Root) (Suffix)

The word question as noun is derived from root of word quest as verb. This kind of affixation process produces new word and meaning. The meaning becomes different with root of word. The root quest "long search" changes become question "ask for information". This process does not change part of speech that is still noun.

**Data 23**

What about a **vision** (S13 L3)

**Vision**

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Vise -ion
(Root) (Suffix)

On the bold mark word above, vision is included in derivational affixes. The derivational affixes process to form this word is by adding the suffix *-ion* to the base *vise*. In this process sound /e/ is assimilated with /i/. This process does not change the part of speech but change the meaning. The meaning of the base *vise* is *any of various devices*. Then the base *vise* is added by suffix *–ion* which turns out to be *vision* the meaning becomes *the act of seeing*. The part of speech is still a noun but the meaning of the word changes. So, the word vision is includes in derivational affixes. Suffix –er can denote as noun form such as the words brighter and stronger below.

**Data 24**

None of them shine **brighter** than you (S11 L12)

**Brighter**

Bright -er
(Root) (Suffix)

The word which involve affix is *brighter*. This word is created by adding the suffix *-er* to the root *bright*. The root of the word *bright* belongs to adjective part of speech's category. Then the root *bright* is added by suffix *–er* which turns out to be *brighter* belongs to noun part of speech's category. The function of derivational

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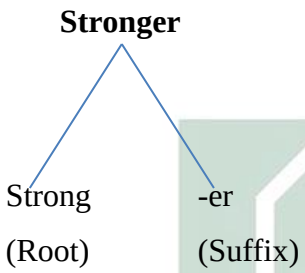
affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from an adjective to be a noun. The word denotes the meaning of "the performer of bright".

**Data 25**

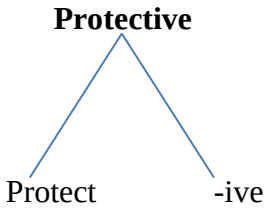
Ooh, on every visit, feelings got **stronger** (S16 L7)




The word which involve affix is *stronger*. This word is created by adding the suffix *-er* to the root *strong*. The root of the word *strong* belongs to adjective part of speech's category. Then the root *stronger* is added by suffix *–er* which turns out to be *stronger* belongs to noun part of speech's category. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from an adjective to be a noun. The word denotes the meaning of "the performer of strong". There is suffix –ive which indicates adjective form such in below

**Data 26**

You're over **protective** when I'm leaving (S4 L45)

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(Root) (Suffix)

The word with bold mark on above contains derivational affixes. There is word *protective*. The word ‘protective’ consist root of *protect*, then it is added by the derivational suffix *–ive*. The root *protect* belongs to part of speech verb and if it is added by suffix *–ive* which become the word ‘protective’ belongs to adjective. The function of derivational affixes process changes a verb to an adjective form. Suffix *-ive* modifies verb become adjective. Not only suffix –ive as adjective suffix but also suffix –al can denotes adjective suffix such as the word *delusional* in data 13 below

**Data 27**

If I am **delusional** then maybe I'm crazy (S9 L14)

**Delusional**

Delusion -al

(Base) (Suffix)

The word with bold mark above includes derivational affixes. The suffix found in this word is *-al*. This suffix is attached to the base *delusion*. This suffix changes the part of speech of the base from noun to an adjective. The base of the word *delusion* belongs to noun part of speech’s category. Then the base *delusion* is added by suffix *–al* which turns out to be *delusional* belongs to adjective part of speech’s category. At this point, suffix *-al* modifies noun become adjective. The function of derivational

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affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from a noun to be an adjective. Suffix –ary also denotes as adjective form such as in the data 14 below

**Data 28**

Be a **visionary** for a change (S13 L4)

**Visionary**

Vision (Base) | -ary (Suffix)

A word processing of song lyric above, there is word visionary. The word visionary consist base of *vision*, then it is added by the derivational suffix *–ary*. The base 'vision' belongs to noun and when it is added by suffix *–ary* becoming 'visionary' belongs to adjective. It is derivational affixes because it changes the part of speech. The function of derivational affixes process changes a noun to adjective part of speech. Suffix *–ary* modifies noun become adjective. Not only suffix –ary as adjective suffix but also suffix –ful can denotes as adjective suffix such as the words *beautiful* and *grateful* in data 15 to data 16 below

**Data 29**

I'm notorious for thinking you're full of **beautiful** (S9 L5)

**Beautiful**

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| | |
|---|---|
| Beauty | -ful |
| (Base) | (Suffix) |

The word beautiful comes from the base *beauty* and then it is added by suffixes *–ful* which becomes the new word 'beautiful'. The suffix *–ful* changes the part of the speech of the root. The root *beauty* belongs to part of speech noun then it is added by suffix *–ful* which becomes the word 'beautiful' belongs to part of speech adjective. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of the speech of the base from noun to an adjective. Suffix *-ful* modifies noun become adjective.

**Data 30**

I'm more than **grateful** for the time we spent, my spirit's at ease (S14 L16)

**Grateful**

| | |
|---|---|
| Grate | -ful |
| (Root) | (Suffix) |

The word with bold mark is contains derivational affix. It is the word *grateful*. The word *doubtful* is derived from base *grate*. In the end root of word *grate* is suffix *-ful*. The root of word *grate* as noun gets suffix *ful* then it changes to be *grateful* as adjective. The function of derivational affixes process suffix *ful* changes part of speech noun (*grate*) to be an adjective (*grateful*). The suffix *ful* denotes as an adjective suffix. Suffix –ent also denotes as adjective from such as in the data below

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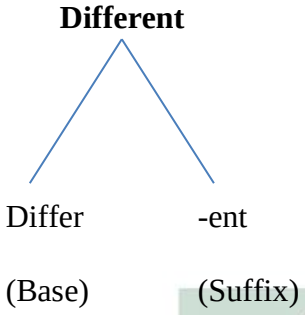
**Data 31**

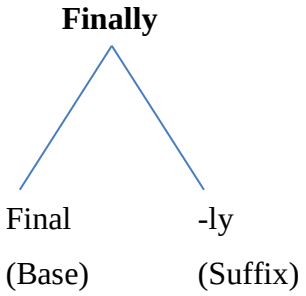
Is a **different** perception (S10 L46)




A word processing of song lyric above, there is word different. The word literally consist base of *differ*, then it is added by the derivational suffix *–ent*. The base 'differ' belongs to verb and when it is added by suffix *–ent* becoming 'different' belongs to adjective. It is derivational affixes because it changes the part of speech. The function of derivational affixes process changes a verb to adjective part of speech. There is suffix –ly to form adverb. In the Justin Bieber song lyric, there are various words by added suffixes –ly in data below.

**Data 32**

**Finally** I found someone (S8 L21)

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A word processing of song lyric above, there is word finally. The word finally consist base of *final*, then it is added by the derivational suffix *–ly*. The base 'final' belongs to adjective and when it is added by suffix *–ly* becoming 'finally' belongs to adverb. It is derivational affixes because it changes the part of speech. The function of derivational affixes changes an adjective to adverb part of speech. Suffix *-ly* modifies adjective become adverb.

**Data 33**

I mean that so **literally** (S11 L25)

**Literally**

Literal -ly

(Base) (Suffix)

A word processing of song lyric above, there is word literally. The word literally consist base of *literal*, then it is added by the derivational suffix *–ly*. The base 'literal' belongs to adjective and when it is added by suffix *–ly* becoming 'literally' belongs to adverb. It is derivational affixes because it changes the part of speech. The function of derivational affixes process changes an adjective to adverb part of speech. Suffix *-ly* modifies adjective become adverb

**Data 34**

All of the angels must be **lonely** now, without you, whoa (S11 L27)

**Lonely**

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| | |
|---|---|
| Lone | -ly |
| (Root) | (Suffix) |

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *lone* which becomes the word 'lonely'. The root 'lone' belongs to adjective and when it is added by suffix *–ly* becoming 'lonely' belongs to adverb. It is derivational affixes because it changes the part of speech. The function of derivational affixes process changes an adjective to adverb part of speech. Suffix *-ly* modifies adjective become adverb.

**Data 35**

**Apparently**, you gotta know I hate that (S11 L43)

**Apparently**

| | |
|---|---|
| Apparent | -ly |
| (Base) | (Suffix) |

A word processing of song lyric above, there is word apparently. The word apparently consist base of *apparent*, then it is added by the derivational suffix *–ly*. The base 'apparent' belongs to adjective and when it is added by suffix *–ly* becoming 'apparently' belongs to adverb. It is derivational affixes because it changes the part of speech. The function of derivational affixes process changes an adjective to adverb part of speech. Suffix *-ly* modifies adjective become adverb

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**Data 36**

We weren't **necessarily** put in the best (S14 L28)

**Necessarily**

Necessary -ly

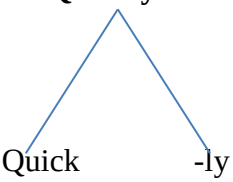
(Base) (Suffix)

There is a word which contains derivational affix on above. It is the word *necessarily*. The word *necessarily* is derived from base *necessary* as adjective. The base *necessary* (adjective) is added by suffix *-ly*. It is changes become *necessarily* (adverb). The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from an adjective to be an adverb. The suffix *–ly* denotes as suffix to form a noun from adverb.

**Data 37**

But I **quickly** found out (S18 L52)

**Quickly**



Quick -ly

(Root) (Suffix)

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *quick* which becomes the word ‘quickly’. The root ‘quick’ belongs to adjective and when it

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is added by suffix –*ly* becoming ‘quickly’ belongs to adverb. It is derivational affixes because it changes the part of speech. The function of derivational affixes process changes an adjective to adverb part of speech. Suffix -*ly* modifies adjective become adverb. There is suffix that indicates as verb form. It is suffix –ve such in the data 38 below

**Data 38**

I know you need a little while to **believe** again (S8 L27)

**Believe**

Belief (Root) -ve (Suffix)

The word with bold mark on above contains derivational affixes. In the word ‘believe’ consist of root *belief* and derivational affixes of suffix –*ve*. In this process sound /f/ is assimilated with /v/. The root of the word *belief* belongs to noun part of speech’s category. Then the root *belief* is added by suffix –*ve* which turns out to be *believe* belongs to verb part of speech’s category. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from a noun to be a verb. The meaning the root of the word *belief* is *feeling accepted as true*, while the meaning of word adding with suffix –ve which becomes *believe* is *think that something is true or possible*. So, the word *believe* is includes in derivational affixes because it change the

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meaning and part of speech. The function changes the part of speech of the root from a noun to be a verb.

### 4.1.2 Derivational Prefix

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding prefix to root or base. Prefix is affixes which come before a root or base. Derivational prefix commonly changes the meaning of the root or base word. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

**Data 1**

The **repercussions**, I'm missing your loving (S1 L15)

**Repercussion**

| | |
|---|---|
| Re- | percussion |
| (Prefix) | (Base) |

On above song lyric, there is a word *repercussion*. The word *repercussion* is derived by adding the prefix *re-* to the base *percussion*. Derivational affixes not only change part of speech but also change the meaning of the word. This process does not change the part of the speech of the base but change the meaning of the base. Here, the meaning of the base of word ‘percussion’ is *musical instrument that you play by hitting them*. But if the base is added by the derivational prefix *re-* which becomes ‘repercussion’, the meaning certainly become different that is *bad result of an action*

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*or event*. The part of speech is still a noun but the meaning of the word changes. Therefore, the word *repercussion* is includes in derivational affixes. The prefix re- mostly does not change the part of speech of the root or base such as in the data below

**Data 2**

1. Trying to **rekindle** us (S2 L10)

**Rekindle**

Re- (Prefix) | Kindle (Base)

On the bold mark word above, rekindle is included in derivational affixes. The word *rekindle* is derived by adding the prefix *re-* to the base *kindle* which becomes new word 'rekindle'. Remember that Derivational affixes not only change part of speech but also change the meaning of the word. This process does not change the part of the speech of the base but change the meaning of the base. Here, the meaning of the root of word 'kindle' is *start burning (fire)*. But if it is added the derivational prefix *re-* to 'rekindle', the meaning becomes *relight (fire)*. The part of speech is still a verb but the meaning of the word changes. There is other prefix that does not change the part of the speech but change the meaning of the root or base. It is prefix *in-* as in the data 3 below

**Data 3**

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You're so **indecisive** of what I'm saying (S4 L18)

**Indecisive**

In- decisive

(Prefix) (Base)

The prefix found in this word is *in-*. This prefix is attached to the base *decisive*. This process does not change the part of the speech of the base but change the meaning of the base. Here, the meaning of the base of word 'decisive' is *able to decide*. But if it is added the derivational prefix in- become 'indecisive', the meaning become *unable to make decision*. The part of speech is still an adjective but the meaning of the word changes. It is same as the word invisible in data 4 below

**Data 4**

Yeah, sometimes the heart can see what's **invisible** to the eye (S17 L14)

**Invisible**

-In visible

(Prefix) (Root)

The word invisible is derived from root of word visible. Root of word visible as verb is added the suffix -ion becomes equation as noun. This kind of affixation process produces new word and meaning. The meaning becomes different with root of

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word. The root visible “can be seen” changes become invisible “cannot be seen”. This process does not change part of speech. It is still an adjective. It is same as the word incomplete in data 5 below

**Data 5**

You overstand, I'm **incomplete** (S11 L42)

**Incomplete**

| | |
|---|---|
| In- | complete |
| (Prefix) | (Base) |

The prefix found in this word is *in-*. This prefix is attached to the base *complete*. This process does not change the part of the speech of the base but change the meaning of the base. Here, the meaning of the base of word ‘complete’ is *having all its part*. But if it is added the derivational prefix *in-* become ‘incomplete’, the meaning is *remove complete*. The part of speech is still an adjective but the meaning of the word changes. So, the word incomplete is includes in derivational affixes. Prefix *in-* not only changes the meaning but it can also change the part of speech of the root or base as in the data 6 below

**Data 6**

**Instead** of hollow (S9 L6)

**Instead**

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| | |
|---|---|
| In- | stead |
| (Prefix) | (Root) |

The prefix found in this word is *in-*. This prefix is attached to the root *stead*. This process changes both the part of the speech of the root and the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of the root of word 'stead' is *advantage*. But if it is added the derivational prefix *in-* which becomes 'instead', the meaning is *in the place of something*. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the root from noun to adverb. So, the word instead is includes in derivational affixes. Then there is another prefix that can change the meaning of the root or base. It is prefix *com–* as in the data below

**Data 7**

Trying to **compromise** but I can't win (S4 L46)

**Compromise**

| | |
|---|---|
| Com- | promise |
| (Prefix) | (Root) |

On above, there is a word 'compromise' as noun. The word compromise consist root of *promise* and then it is added by derivational affixes of prefix *com-*. This process does not change the part of the speech of the root but change the meaning of

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the root. Here, the meaning of the root of word ‘promise’ is *sign that somebody will be successful*. But if it is added the derivational prefix com- become ‘compromise’, the meaning become *settling of an argument by which each side gives up something it had asked for*. Even though the part of speech is still noun, the word compromise is includes in derivational affixes because it change the meaning. Prefix *un*– also have different meaning with the root as below

**Data 8**

It don't make no sense **unless** I'm doing it with you (S11 L2)

**Unless**

Un- (Prefix) | less (Base)

The word which contain derivational affix is *unless*. The prefix *un*- is added to the base *less*. The function of derivational affixes process changes the part of speech of the base from an adjective becomes a variant. The meaning of this word is the opposite of the base. The meaning is “remove of less‟.

**Data 9**

Well giving up is **immature** (S17 L17)

**Immature**

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| | |
|---|---|
| Im- | mature |
| (Prefix) | (Root) |

The derivation process to form this word is by adding the prefix *-im* (the allomorph of the prefix *in-*) *to* the base *mature*. In this derivation process sound /n/ is assimilated with /m/. In the 'immature' consist of base *mature* and prefix *im-*. This kind of affixation process produces new word and meaning. The meaning becomes different with root of word. It does not change part of speech that is still adjective. The meaning of root mature "behaving in a sensible way" changes become immature "contrasts with mature". There is prefix *dis-* that make the meaning become the opposite of the base such as the data 10 below

**Data 10**

And with God, it's like He's perfect and He never **disappoint**s (S18 L55)

**Disappoint**

| | |
|---|---|
| Dis- | appoint |
| (Prefix) | (Base) |

The base of this word is *appoint.* The affixes which are added to the base are the prefix *dis-*. The process is adding the prefix *dis-* to the base *appoint*. The derived word is *disappoint*. The part of speech is still adverb. The meaning of this word is the

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opposite of the base. It means does not appoint. The meaning of this word is "doing in disappearing way".

**4.2 Discussion**

The finding of this research reveals various kinds of affixes and the function of derivational that occur on song lyrics of Justin Bieber's *Purpose* Album. The data in the table of finding above shows that there are two types of affixes which are used on song lyrics in Justin Bieber purpose album. Those types of affixes are suffix and prefix. Additionally, there is no infix in on song lyrics in Justin Bieber purpose album. In derivational process, prefix and suffix occur on song lyrics in Justin Bieber purpose album. Prefix is placed to the front of root or base of word and suffix is added to the back part of root or base of word.

Types of suffix which are found *-ty, -ness, -ion, -ful, -er, -y, -ve, -ive, -al, -ent, -ary, -ence,* and *-ly*. Suffixes that are found can be divided into four based on what function of new words they form. The first is noun forming. It occurs when the others part of speech such as verb and adjective changes become noun because add suffix *-ion, -er, -ty, -y,* and *–ness.* They give important contribution in deriving English noun word. The second is adjective forming suffix. It occurs when the others part of speech such as verb and noun changes become adjective part of speech. The adjective forming suffix includes *–al, -ful, -ive, -ent,* and *–ary.* These affixes denotes as affixes to form adjective. The third is verb forming suffix that includes *–ve.* Verb forming suffix occurs when the others part of speech such as noun and adjective changes to be

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verb. The fourth is adverb forming suffix *–ly*. Adverb forming suffix occurs when the others part of speech such as verb, adjective, noun changes become adverb. Suffix *–ly* denotes as adverb maker because suffix *ly* change the part of speech adjective to be adverb. Knowing functions of those suffixes will help the reader of the lyrics of Justin Bieber's song to know the meaning of words to which those suffixes are added.

While, Prefixes are not usually changes the words class of the root or the base words, but it is added to make a new word with the same word class and different meaning. Kinds of prefix which are found, they are *re-*, *in-*, *pro-*, *com-*, *un-*, *im-*, and *dis-*. The process sometimes changes the phonological aspect of the word such as the word immature is formed by adding in- to the base mature. This process changes in- to be im- by assimilation. Assimilation occurs when two sound segments are in sequence and some aspects of one segment is taken or copied by the other.

The table above that the most common used of affixes is suffix, especially, the suffix *-ion* which is used to derive a noun word. There are 40 words which contain suffix *-ion*. The conclusion that can be made from the data is that suffix *-ion* is the most productive nominal suffix. There are many other kinds of nominal suffix such as: *-al*, *-ance* (with its variants *-ence*/*-ancy*/*-ency*), *-ant*, *-ce*/*-cy*, *-ee*, *-eer*, *-er* (and its orthographic variant *-or*), - *(e)ry*, etc., but the mostly used is suffix *-ion*. It can be said that suffix *-ion* give many contributions in deriving English noun words.

Based on the finding of the research, derivational affixes give clear explanation about the status of the sentences on the song lyrics in Justin Bieber purpose album

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such as derivational suffix –ly to form an adverb or derivational suffix –ion to form a noun. The used derivational affixes on the song lyrics in Justin Bieber purpose album because the author of the song want to make the song to be interesting and nice to be heard. Sometimes the author plays at words by added affixes to the base word which can be a new word. Therefore, new word can occur in the used of the song.

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# CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses about conclusion and suggestion of this study entitled Derivational affixes on song lyrics in Justin Bieber's *Purpose* album. The conclusion is drawn from the finding and discussion that had been analyzed by the writer. This chapter also included suggestion related to the study.

## 5.1 Conclusion

As the conclusion of this study is that the derivational affixes becomes one of the productive ways in forming English words. The base or root to which affixes are attached can be originated from English and other language. Those affixes can derive new words with various kinds of part of speech and meaning. This will enrich the language source for English language users.

The result of this study shows that derivational affixes are used in Justin Bieber's purpose album. There are two types of affix is used. They are suffix and prefix. There is no infix is used. Types of suffix which are used *-ty, -ness, -ion, -ful, -er, -y, -ve, -ive, -al, -ent, -ary, -ence,* and *-ly*. These affixes can be used to derive noun, adverb, adjective from the others words which has part of speech such as verb and adjective. The category noun suffix which occur in verb to form noun such as suffixes –ion and –ation, others occur in noun to form adverb as suffix –ve, adverb to form adjective –ive, adjective to form adverb as suffixes –ness and –ty. While prefixes



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which are used, they are *re-*, *in-*, *pro-*, *com-*, *un-*, *im-*, and *dis-*. In this case, prefix *com-*, *in-*, *re-* gives important contribution in changing the meaning. The mostly used of affixes is suffix, it is the suffix *–ion* and *–ly*.

**5.2 Suggestion**

By the end of this research, the writer would like to propose some suggestions which hopefully will be useful for the next other researchers and also the readers. In order to develop this research better for further researcher focuses on the process of derivational affixes in two languages. The further researcher can compares the process of derivational affixes between English language and other languages. The researcher suggests developing this research using different data source and other technique method of research. The researcher also suggests that the students should learn derivational affixes because from this affixes can change the part of speech and also create a new meaning that can improve their vocabulary.

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