

**A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF DERIVATIONAL AND  
INFLECTIONAL AFFIXES IN ENGLISH SOUNDTRACK  
SONG LYRICS ON THE GREATEST SHOWMAN  
BY ZIV ZAIFMAN FEAT HUGH JACKMAN**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for S1-Degree**

**By:**

**Pamengku Nawa Wicaksana**

**NPM: 1711040281**



**Study Program: English Language Education**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION DEPARTEMENT  
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
OF RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG  
1444 H / 2022 M**

**A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF DERIVATIONAL AND  
INFLECTIONAL AFFIXES IN ENGLISH SOUNDTRACK  
SONG LYRICS ON THE GREATEST SHOWMAN  
BY ZIV ZAIFMAN FEAT HUGH JACKMAN**

**A Thesis**

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for S1-Degree**

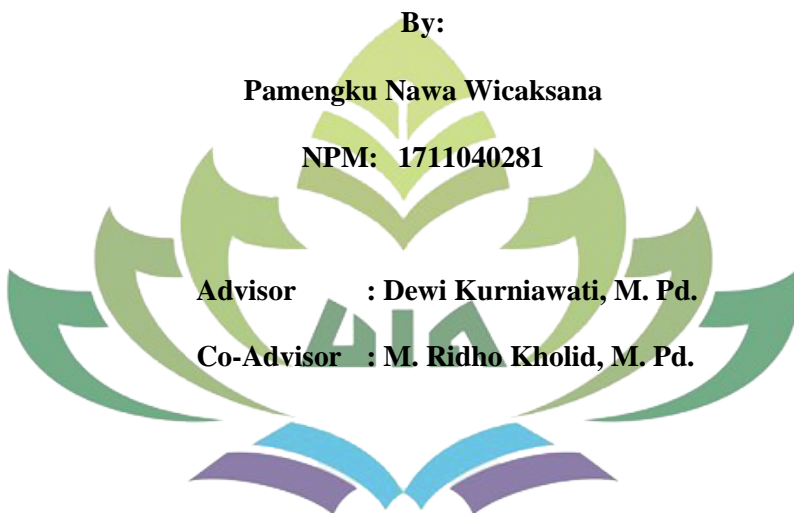
**By:**

**Pamengku Nawa Wicaksana**

**NPM: 1711040281**

**Advisor : Dewi Kurniawati, M. Pd.**

**Co-Advisor : M. Ridho Kholid, M. Pd.**



**Study Program: English Language Education**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION DEPARTEMENT  
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
OF RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG  
1444 H / 2022 M**

## ABSTRACT

The primary thing to be learned in mastery a language is word. Word is dealing with morphology, because morphology influences spelling, reading comprehension, and vocabulary. In the way of understanding the meaning of vocabulary, language users need to learned morphology, especially derivational and inflectional morphemes. This research was designed to identify the derivational and inflectional morphemes that occur in the English soundtracks song lyrics of the Greatest Showman. The objective of the research was also aimed to described the dominant type of derivational and inflectional in the songs. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data of this study was an album soundtracks song lyrics of the Greatest Showman which consists of five songs. The result of this study showed that there were 189 inflectional morphemes which were classified into 8 types and 41 derivational morphemes which were classified into 7 types. The most frequently occurred morpheme in the lyrics were inflectional plural type, which occurred 75 times. After considering the data analysis, the process of derivational and inflectional affixes in lyrics of the Greatest Showman preferred to nflexional affixes than derivational affixes. Additionally, there were only seven types of derivational affixes occurred in 41 processes.

**Keyword** : *Derivational and Inflectional, Descriptive Qualitative Design, Morphology.*

## **FREE PLAGIARISM CHECKER**

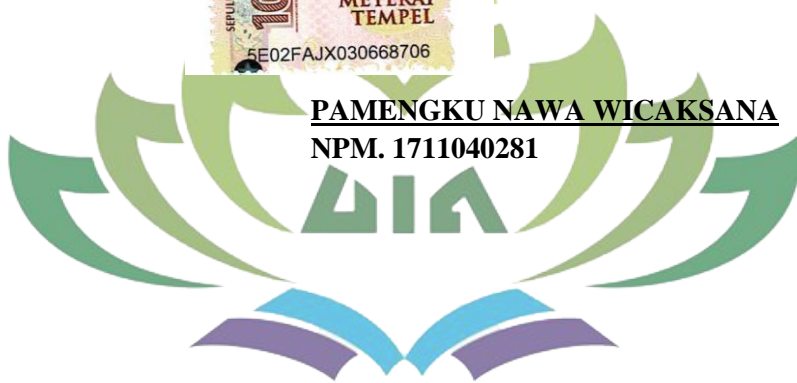
I hereby state that this thesis entitled: A Morphological Study of Derivational and Inflectional English Soundtrack Song Lyrics on the Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements, references, and ideas from various sources and those are properly acknowledged in the text.

Bandar Lampung, 08 February, 2022

Declared by



**PAMENGGU NAWA WICAKSANA**  
**NPM. 1711040281**







**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN**  
**LAMPUNG**  
**FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN KEGURUAN**  
**PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS**

Alamat : Jln. Letkol. H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung (0721) 703260

---

**APPROVAL**

This is to testify that the following thesis :

Title : A Morphological Study Of Derivational Affixes English  
Soundtrack Song Lyrics On The Greatest Showman Ziv  
Zaifman Feat Hugh Jackman

Student's name : Pamengku Nawa Wicaksana  
Student's number : 1711040281  
Study Program : English Education  
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

**APPROVED**

Was tested and defended in the examination session at Tarbiyah and  
Teacher Training Faculty, Raden Intan State Islamic University,  
Lampung

Advisor

Co-advisor

**Dewi Kurniawati, M.Pd**  
**NIP. 198006012006042047**

**M. Ridho Kholid, S.S, M.Pd**  
**NIP. 198505122015031004**

The Chairperson of  
English Education Study Program

**Dr. M. Muhassin, M. Hum**  
**NIP. 197708182008011012**





**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN  
LAMPUNG**

**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN  
PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS**

Alamat : Jln. Letkol. H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung (0721) 703260


**ADMISSION**

A thesis entitled: **A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL AFFIXES IN ENGLISH SOUNDTRACK SONG LYRICS ON GREATEST SHOWMAN BY ZIV ZAIFMAN FEAT HUGH JACKMAN, BY: PAMENCKU NAWA WICAKSANA NPM: 1711040281, Study Program: English Education**, was tested and defended in the examination session held on: **Wednesday, December 28<sup>th</sup> 2022.**

**Board of examiner:**

**The Chairperson : Dr. Oki Darmawan, M.Pd** (.....) 

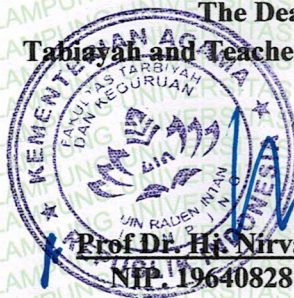
**The Secretary : M. Fikri Nugraha K, M.Pd** (.....) 

**The Primary Examiner : Agus Hidayat, M.Pd** (.....) 

**The First Co-Examiner : Dewi Kurniawati, M.Pd** (.....) 

**The Second Co-Examiner : M. Ridho Kholid, S.S, M.Pd** (.....) 


**The Dean of  
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**



**Prof. Dr. H. Nirva Diana, M.Pd**  
**NIP. 196408281988032002**

## MOTTO

وَمَنْ فِيهِ رَيْبٌ لَا الْقِيَمَةَ يَوْمَ إِلَى لِيَجْمَعَكُمْ ۗ هُوَ إِلَّا إِلَهَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

حَدِيثًا اللَّهُ مِنْ أَصْدَقُ 

Meaning :

87. Say : “Allah! There is no Allah save Him. He gathered you all into a Day of Resurrection where of there is no doubt. Who is more true in statement than Allah?”.

(Q.S. An-Nisa :87)<sup>1</sup>



---

<sup>1</sup> Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The meaning of Holy Al-Qur'an*, (Maryland: Amma Publication, 1987), p. 70

## DEDICATION

All praise to Allah for his abundant blessing to me, and from my deep heart and great love, this thesis is dedicated to :

1. Allah SWT who always loves and keeps me everywhere and every time.
2. My beloved parents, Mr Gunawan and Mrs Anik Sudaryani who always pray for my success and give me motivation and support to study hard until now. I love them so much, Allah blesses you mom and dad.
3. My beloved lecturers and almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung which has contributed a lot for my development.





## CURRICULUM VITAE

The researchers name is Pamengku Nawa Wicaksana. He was born on December 20th, 1999 in Purworejo. He is the first child of Mr Gunawan and Mrs Anik Sudaryani. He also has a sister named R.Agnyane Wicaksana.

He studied at the first time in Kindergarten at TK Pembina and finished in 2005. Then, he studied at Elementary School of SD N 1 Purwajaya and graduated in 2011. He continued in Junior High School of SMP N 2 BanjarMargo and finished in 2014. Then he continued his study in Senior High School of MAN 2 Tulang Bawang Barat and finished in 2017. In 2017, he entered of The State Islamic of University Raden Intan Lampung and took an English Education as his major.



**Bandar Lampung, 10 April 2022**  
**The Researcher**

**Pamengku Nawa Wicaksana**  
**NPM: 1711040281**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

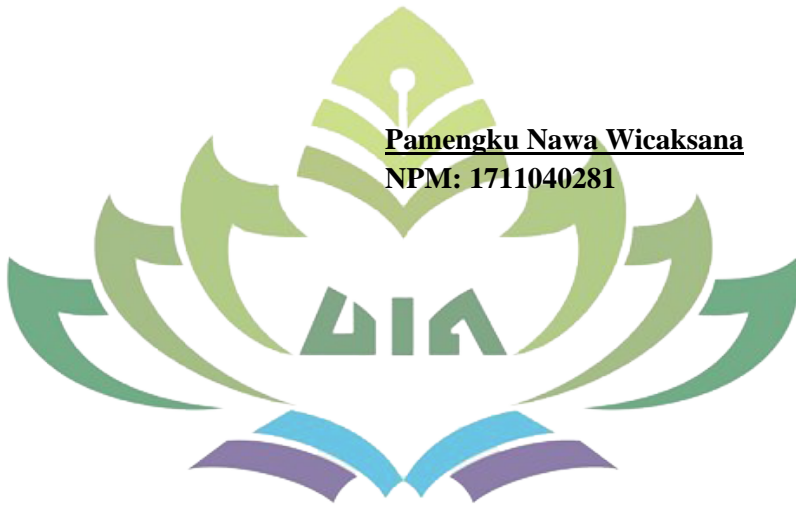
Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, all praises due to Allah SWT, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful. None of the best word to express my gratitude until this thesis could be completely finished. Then, Sholawat and Salutation are always offered to the Prophet Muhammad, the last messenger and the most beloved Prophet of Allah. However, this success would not be achieved without love, support, guidance, advice, help and encouragement from individuals and institutions. Therefore, the writer would like to express the deepest gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr.Nirva Diana, M.Pd., the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, UIN RadenIntan Lampung with her personel, who has given an opportunity and forbearance to the researcher when on going the study until the accomplishment of this thesis.
2. Dr. M. Muhassin, S.S., M. Hum , The Head of English Department .
3. Dewi Kurniawati, M. Pd. the Advisor, who spent his time in order to help, to give the writer advise, and to support the writer in finishing this thesis.
4. M. Ridho Kholid, M. Pd. the co-Advisor I would like to thank a million for your generous invaluable advice and positive direction and your time throughout the entire writing process, also for your suggestion and guidance for this graduating paper from beginning until the end.
5. All lecturers of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, especially English Department Lectures.
6. Again and always, my beloved father and mother, Mr. Gunawan and Mrs. Anik. Thanks for everything I can't mention one by one here, only God knows how much you mean to me.
7. My lovely sister, R.Agnyane Wicaksana.
8. All of my friend I can't mention one by one in English department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty 2017. One I know, meeting with all of you all is the best thing I ever did.

9. In addition, all who come and go in my life because consciously and unconsciously that they always have a part throughout the research. Happiness, experience, lessons, and memory are things what they give to me also a thousand smiles during conducting this research. Thank you.

Finally, the researcher always expects that this research may be helpful for all. Amiin.

**Bandar Lampung, 10 April 2022**  
**The Researcher**



**Pamengku Nawa Wicaksana**  
**NPM: 1711040281**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<b>COVER</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>FREE PLAGIARISM CHECKER</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>APPROVAL</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>ADMISSION</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>MOTTO</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>DEDICATION</b> .....	<b>viii</b>
<b>CURRICULUM VITAE</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	<b>x</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>xii</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b> .....	<b>xv</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>xvi</b>
 <b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b>	
A. Title Confirmation .....	1
B. Background of the Problem .....	2
C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Problem .....	6
D. Problem Formulation .....	6
E. Objective of the Research .....	7
F. Significance of the Research.....	7
G. Relevant Research.....	8
H. Research Method .....	9
1. Research Procedure .....	10
2. Research Instrument.....	10
3. Data Source .....	13
4. Data Collecting Technique.....	13
5. Data Analysis .....	14
6. Trustworthiness of the Data .....	16
I. Systematic of the Discussion .....	18

## CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theory .....	21
1. Linguistics .....	21
2. Morphology .....	11
3. Word .....	24
4. Morpheme .....	24
a. Definition of Morpheme .....	24
b. Kinds of Morpheme .....	26
5. Inflectional .....	28
6. Derivational .....	31
7. Affixes .....	36
a. Definition of Affixes .....	36
b. Function of Affixes .....	36
c. Kinds of Affixes .....	37
8. Concept of Song .....	43
9. Conceptual Framework .....	43

## CHAPTER III DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH OBJECT

A. General Description of English Soundtracks Song Lyrics .....	47
1. Profil of English Soundtracks Song Lyrics .....	47
2. Synopsis of Each Song Lyrics .....	48

## CHAPTER IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. RESULT .....	53
1. The Processes of derivational and inflectional affixes in English Soundtracks song lyrics of the Greatest Showman .....	53
2. The Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes .....	54
a. Inflectional Affixes .....	54
1) -ing Progressive .....	54
2) -s Third Person Singular .....	61
3) -ed past tense .....	63
4) -en past participle .....	67

5) –s plural .....	68
6) –s possessive .....	77
7) –er Comparative Degree.....	78
8) –est Superlative Degree.....	79
b. Derivational Affixes .....	81
1) Adjective to Noun .....	81
2) Verb to Adjective .....	84
3) Verb to Noun .....	87
4) Noun to Adjective .....	89
5) Adjective to Adjective.....	90
6) Verb to Verb.....	90
7) Noun to Noun.....	91
3. Dominant Types of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes of English Soundtracks Song Lyrics of the the Greatest Showman.....	91
B. Analysis.....	94
1. The Process of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes	94
2. Dominant Types of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes.....	94
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>	
A. Conclusion .....	97
1. The process of derivational and inflectional in the English soundtracks song lyrics of the Greatest Showman. ....	97
2. The number of derivational and inflectional affixes found in the English soundtracks song lyrics of the Greatest Showman. ....	97
B. SUGGESTIONS .....	98
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>101</b>



## LIST OF TABLES

	<b>Page</b>
Table. 1.1 Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes on English Soundtracks Song Lyrics The Greatest Showman’s proposed .....	12
Table.1.2 Frequency of Using Derivational and Inflectional .....	12
Table 2.1 Examples of Morpheme .....	28
Table 2.2 Differentiation of Derivational and Inflectional.....	35
Table 2.3 Examples of Derivational Suffixes.....	39
Table 2.4 Example of Inflectional Suffix .....	41
Table 4.1 Result of Derivational and Inflectional in Soundtracks Lyrics .....	53
Table 4.2 The Result of Data –ing Progressive Found in Soundtracks .....	55
Table 4.3 The Result of –s Third Person Singular Found in Soundtracks .....	61
Table 4.4 The Result of –ed Past Tense Found in Soundtracks Song Lyrics .....	63
Table 4.5 The Result of –en Past Participle Found in Soundtracks Lyrics .....	68
Table 4.6 The Result of –s Plural Found in English Soundtracks Lyrics .....	69
Table 4.7 The Result of –s Possesive Found in Soundtracks Song Lyrics .....	78
Table 4.8 The Result of –er Comparative Found in Soundtracks Lyrics .....	79
Table 4.9 The Result of –est Superlative Found in Soundtracks Lyrics .....	80
Table 4.10 Kinds of Inflectional Affixes.....	92
Table 4.11 Kinds of Derivational Affixes .....	93

## LIST OF APPENDICES

	<b>Page</b>
Appendix 1 Full Song Lyrics of The Greatest Showman.....	101
Appendix 2 Full Song Lyrics of A Million Dreams.....	104
Appendix 3 Full Song Lyrics of Rewrite The Stars .....	106
Appendix 4 Full Song Lyrics of Never Enough.....	108
Appendix 5 Full Song Lyrics of This Is Me.....	110
Appendix 6 Data of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes Found in Soundtracks Lyrics of the Greatest Showman .....	112
Appendix 7 Data of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes Found in Soundtracks Lyrics of A Million Dreams...	114
Appendix 8 Data of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes Found in Soundtracks Lyrics of Rewrite the Stars ....	115
Appendix 9 Data of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes Found in Soundtracks Lyrics of Never Enough.....	116
Appendix 10 Data of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes Found in Soundtracks Lyrics of This is Me.....	117
Appendix 11 Validation Form.....	119

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter presented title confirmation, background of the problem, focus and sub-focus of the problem, problem formulation, objective of the research, significance of the research, research method and systematic of the discussion.

### A. Title Confirmation

In this sub-chapter, the writer explained the purpose of this proposal title in order to not make misunderstanding for the readers in understanding the title. The thesis proposal title is “A Morphological Study of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes in English Soundtracks Song Lyrics on The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman”. The explanation below is for understanding some of terms contained in this thesis proposal. Here as follows :

A morphological study of derivational and inflectional affixes is one of the important things that must be mastered by the people around us nowadays. It learned about word structure, word formation of how the sentences can be united each other. So that the people itself can be more understanding the meaning of each word contained in a particular song. A morphological study of derivational affixes is a study of word structure that learn about how the word can be changed because of adding some affixe so that influenced different meaning and also a part of speech of it. While inflection affixes is a study that learn about the structure of words that occur in a sentence that did not allows with the change of meaning or its part of speech, but it just change the amount of a noun or a form of a word.<sup>1</sup> In this case, an in-depth understanding of the science related to the word change is needed.

---

<sup>1</sup> Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. *An Introduction to Language, Ninth Edition (International Edition)*. (Boston, Massachusetts: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2011), p.47



Song lyrics is a piece of a paper that contains of the information to the listeners.<sup>2</sup> Many people used to listened to the music in order to make them more enjoyable and funny. There are some genre of music, that are pop, jazz, rock, etc. In this occasion, A million dreams by Ziv Zaifman and Hugh Jackman is the interesting song that want to be identified each lyrics in it. Not only because that song lyrics give a positive impact for the listeners, but it also have some different word formation although at first or at the end of the lyrics itself.

Therefore, the writer was conducted the thesis proposal entitled “A Morphological Study of Derivational and Inflectionl Affixes in English Soundtracks Song Lyrics on The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman”.

### **B. Background of the Research**

A million dreams are keeping me awake was one of the interesting sentence that researcher heard when carrying out his duties as an acoustic guitar player in a cafe. The researcher heard the verse of the song when one of the visitors sang it. Not only that, researchers also often hear about it through their social media, such as whatsapp stories, etc. As a music connoisseur, the researcher really understands the melody and every verse of the song lyrics itself.

A million dreams are keeping me awake brings a drifting impression to every listener. It has a meaning as if the presence of many dreams leads us to a more purposeful life. The verse of the song carries a positive message for the listeners to always work hard, never give up, and be active in achieving their goals. Not only that, because of the deep curiosity of the researchers, the researchers began to find out the origin of the song. It turns out that the stanza of the song is a lyric piece from a song called “ A Miilion Dreams “ by Ziv Zaifman and Hugh Jackman.

---

<sup>2</sup> Ratnasari Henni, *Song to improve the students'achievement in pronouncing english words*, (Universitas Negeri Semarang: 2007), p. 34

This song is one of the official soundtracks of the film “The Greatest Snowman” which hit theaters in December 2017. There are several other lyrics that the researcher found in this song which has a deep meaning and carries a positive message for the listeners. Including I close my eyes and I can see, the world that’s waiting up for me. Means that every person closes their eyes in fact there are dreams and ideals that are waiting to be achieved. In the lyrics of the song there are several words such as "eyes” and “that’s” which the researcher wants to know about the difference in meaning and part of speech of words that use preposition ‘s or plural ‘s in the sentence. In this case, an in-depth understanding of the science related to the word change is needed.

The Greatest Showman is the theme song album for the film with the same name, that is “The Greatest Showman”. It was released in full on December 8, 2017 by Atlantic Records. The content of this song is related with the story of its film, which is about a strong ambition to change the “world”. This film tells of Phineas Taylor Barnum or P.T Barnum who is very ambitious to change his future. In this film, Barnum shows his belief that working hard will make his dreams come true. Beside the song of the greatest showman and a million dreams, there are also some soundtracks of this film that include in supporting this story. That is, rewrite the stars, never enough and tightrope. All of them have the same positive message that should be analyzed each structure of word to understand the meaning.

Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words were coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms are varied depending on how they are used in sentences.<sup>3</sup> It means that morphology is the study to know more about the structure of word in order to get detail information of each word itself. Morphology also focuses on some sub discussions such as morphemes, allomorphs, affixes, etc. A morpheme is a part study of morphology that has some meaning. Oiry states that a morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning we have, that is the smallest piece of a

---

<sup>3</sup> Lieber, *Introducing Morphology*, Cambridge University Press, 2009. P.12

word that contributes meaning to a word<sup>4</sup>. Example the word *trainings* has 3 morphemes in it : *train-ing-s*. The word builder, which consists of two morphemes, namely build with the meaning of "to build", and {-er} which means "someone who works to build". There are two types of morphemes, namely bound morphemes and free morphemes. In addition, the morpheme can also be the word its elf, which is called a free morpheme, such as the build in the example, while the morpheme that must be attached to other elements, such as {-er}, is an example of a bound morpheme .

Morphology can be analyzed in any written language that has a grammatical structure. In addition, composers usually write using complex sentences, that is, a word to describe it that also provides information and deep feelings related to what they feel in the lyrics for each song. Several forms of language use can be found in the written language of song lyrics. In addition, song lyrics can build up the grammar increased, as composers share experiences as well as other language components. Starting from written language as lyrics and spoken language as song or voice. A song is like a magic that can hypnotize us, therefore, when we hear the songs we could be brought into the songs. For example, when someone is listening to a song, he can be brought into the story of the lyrics and the melody will play his emotion or feelings. Therefore, it is very important for researchers to understand the science of morphology, which studies about whether or not there is a change in the meaning of a word with another meaning in a sentence.

In addition, Cruse stated that an affix is a grammatical element that is an integral part of a word, but is not the main meaning bearing part (known as the "root").<sup>5</sup> The -ed of walked and the dis- of dislike are examples. There are two important types of affix, known as inflectional affixes and derivational affixes. Both types can carry meaning (this is one variety of grammatical meaning). In this context an affix is one or more letters or syllables attached to the beginning or

---

<sup>4</sup> Professor Oiry, *Morphology*, 2009, page 3.

<sup>5</sup> Cruse, A. *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*.(Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006), p.14



end of a word to change the word's meaning and its divided in to two type inflectional and derivational affix.

According to Ford, Davis & Marslen-Wilson inflectional morphology has been the main focus of psycholinguistic research on the mental representation of morphology.<sup>6</sup> Inflectional endings typically mark syntactic features, such as tense in verbs or number in nouns. Words containing inflectional affixes have forms and meanings that are fully predictable given knowledge of the base and affix. Inflections do not change the semantics or the syntax of the base and show limitless productivity, that is, they are freely attached to novel words to create their inflected forms (e.g. iPod+s) (p.118). In short inflectional affix is a *suffix* that's added to a word (a noun, verb, adjective or an adverb) to assign a particular grammatical property to that word, such as its tense, number, possession, or comparison.

Ford, Davis & Marslen-Wilson also stated that derivational affix can change both the syntax and semantics of a base (e.g. govern + ment), with the resulting forms varying considerably in the predictability of their meaning (e.g. apart + ment).<sup>7</sup> Derivational affixes also vary in productivity, for example, the suffix *-ness* (e.g. cold+ness) can be attached freely to adjectives to create new nouns but *-th* (e.g. warm+th) is no longer used for this function (cf. bling-ness, blingth). In this context derivational affix are used to change the grammatical categories of words. Derivational affixes can be added to free morphemes or to other derivational morphemes.

The researcher has learned morphology class when the researcher was at the fifth semester and seventh semester, the researcher found that affixation was difficult to analyze on the part of speech and the meaning. It is something difficult to understand affixes because it changes the part of speech and the meaning. Understanding the

---

<sup>4</sup>Ford, M. A., Davis, M. H., & Marslen-Wilson, W. D. *Derivational morphology and base morpheme frequency*. (Cambridge: Elsevier Inc, 2010), p.114.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

inflectional and derivational affixes through this English soundtracks song lyrics is the effective way and easy. Therefore, sometimes people know that the word is affixes but they do not know it is part of speech and meaning indeed which that related to the novel. If everyone knows about the meaning derivational affix in any texts make more interest about learning what the meaning of the texts.

Based on the description above, it was interesting for the author to carry out a study entitled A Morphological Study Of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes In English Soundtrack Song Lyrics The Greatest Showman By Ziv Zaifman Feat Hugh Jackman.

### **C. Focus and Sub-focus of the Problem**

In this research, it focused to identifying about Derivational and Inflection affixes in the English soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hug Jackman include in most familiar song tracks those entitled “The Greatest Showman, A Million Dreams, Rewrite the Stars, Never Enough and This Is Me. Meanwhile, the sub focus of this research was conducted to know about the how the process and the most dominant of Derivational and inflectional affixes contained on English soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman.

### **D. Problem Formulation**

Consistent of the background of the problem above, the problem formulation that is revealed in this research, as follows:

1. What are the derivational and inflectional affixes formed in English soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman based on Katamba’s theory?
2. What are the most dominant derivational and inflectional affixes used in English soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman based on Katamba’s theory?

## **E. Objective of the Research**

The objective of this research, as follows:

1. To investigate the process of derivational and inflectional affixes found in English soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman based on Katamba's theory.
2. To find out the most dominant derivational and inflectional affixes used in English soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman based on Katamba's theory.

## **F. Significance of the Research**

This study found in the research used as follows:

1. Theoretically

The result from this research to give some significant contributions to the readers in analysis inflection affixes knowledge in song lyrics of A Million Dreams by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman and can be references in linguistic, especially for english affixes. However, the author hopes that the readers have quite an understanding about how to use certain affixes in an English song lyrics

2. Practically

- a. For English Teacher

The teacher can use this thesis as a direction to improve their understanding of inflection affixes. The teacher can also apply the english song lyrics of A Million Dreams by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman as the media to teach their students because it is one of fun way to build their anthusiasm of song to enjoy during teaching and learning process.

- b. For students

The students can easier to understand the english affixes and they directly are able to apply in their life. They can also improve their skills in English through listening the song lyrics of A Million Dreams itself.

c. For the other researchers

The result of this research will give motivation for next research to find the affixes in other things. And the next researcher can use this research as a reference about inflection affixes in a song lyrics .

## G. Relevant Research

This research is relevant with some previous research as following below :

First, it was by Fitriani (2011). In her research “The Study of Derivational Words Used in Argumentative Texts in “THE NEW YORK TIMES”. The researcher tried to identify the types and the pattern of derivational words used in argumentative text in “THE NEW YORK TIMES”. It was found that there were 872 patterns of derivational words in class-changing and 96 patterns of derivational words in class maintaining.

Next, the research came from Aryati (2014). In her research “Analysis of Inflectional Affixes in The Land Of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi translated by Angie Kibane”, Department of English, Muria Kudus University. The research focuses on analysis of inflectional affixes found in the novel entitle “The Land of Five Towers by A. Fuadi translated by Angie Kilbane. Then she classified them based on part of speech. There are 199 (adjective), 188 (noun), 266 (verb).

And the last was research by Sugiarto (2015). He wrote a scriptie “Types of Affixation Found in Reading Textbooks for The First Grade of Senior High Schools in Tuluangung”, Department of English, IAIN Tulungagung. Types of each affixation found in Reading Textbooks for The First Grade of Senior High Schools in Tulungagung. Based on this research, the writer found two kinds of affixes with the frequency of occurrence 12.70% for prefix and 87.30% for suffix or fifty four types of affixation. There was dominant of suffixes.

Besides of that, the differentiation between the relevant research with this research was the objective of the research to know the morphological study of derivational and inflectional affixes that was found in each song of English soundtrack song lyrics of the Greatest Snowman of Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman. Not only that, it also found the dominant types of each song in derivational whether in inflectional affixes.

## H. Research Method

This research used qualitative research design for analysis of the subject, because this research found the derivational and inflectional affixes in the english soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman. Qualitative research is an interpretative approach that purpose to get specific meaning and behavior experienced in social phenomena.<sup>8</sup> Qualitative research is a social inquiry that focuses on how to interpret people and understand about their experience and the words that they use in life. As said by Creswell qualitative research matches research problems that we do not know about the variables and need to explore of the research.<sup>9</sup> Qualitative research is a research which produces descriptive data in oral or written form subjects that have the goal of an individual understanding and complete about the background. This research used descriptive methods to describe derivational and inflectional affixes in the english soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman because this research was described a phenomenon, process, and the most dominant of derivational and inflectional affixes that is used in this song. As explained by Gay, the descriptive method is one of the methods that collecting data in order test

---

<sup>8</sup> Palmer Cathryne and Bolderston Amanda, *A Brief Introduce to Qualitative Research*. The Canadian Journal of Medical Radiation Technology. 2006. P.16

<sup>9</sup> Jhon Creswell. *Educational Research*. (University of Nebraska: Pearson. 2002). P.



to test the hypothesis or to answer the research questions.<sup>10</sup> Descriptive method matched that using in this research because it helped this research to describe derivational and inflectional affixes in the english soundtracks song lyrics of *The Greatest Showman* by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman.

## 1. Research Procedure

The research procedure is the procedure that the researcher should know and follow in conducting this research. The procedure of this research is as follows :

### a. Pre-Field Stage

This stage is an activity that the researcher do before collecting the data, namely :

- 1) Arrange the research.
- 2) Determine the focus of the research.
- 3) Prepare for the theory and the method in conducting the research.
- 4) Seminar proposal.

### b. Field Work Stage

At this stage, the researcher does the research by :

- 1) Read the song lyrics.
- 2) Collect the data.

### c. Data Analysis Stage

All the data which already gathered during the research was analyzed and the data of the research was validated.

The steps of this stage, namely :

- 1) Identifying the data.
- 2) Interpret the data.

## 2. Research Instrument

In every qualitative research, the researcher spent every research stage helping the writer comprehend all the collected data in research. Therefore,

---

<sup>10</sup> Gay. Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application (3rdEd). Columbus, OH: Merrill.1987

qualitative research has a lot of time in research. It means in this research was spent a lot of time and focus on research to get a lot of information about that analysis. The key instrument from this research is the researcher herself.<sup>11</sup> The author was spent a great deal of her time reading, watching and understanding relate to the theory and concept before the writer collects and analyzes the data. The writer was be an instrument and collector of data at the same time.

There are two kinds of research instrument that are used in this research. There are a human instruments and non-human instruments. The writer is a man instrument as human writer, therefore it is impossible to investigate directly without any interpretation from the researcher self. For non-human instruments, this research needs a laptop or computer in visualize the movie as media to analyzing derivational and inflectional affixes on english soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman.

Besides that, in this research used table of instrument are mentioned to collect the data. It made easy to identifying derivational and inflectional affixes in the english soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman.

The first table is used to analyzing the derivational and inflectional affixes and find the amount of morpheme find in each english soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman.

---

<sup>11</sup> J.W Creswell, Op.cit. 175

**Table. 1.1**  
**Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes on English**  
**Soundtracks Song Lyrics The Greatest Showman's**  
**proposed by Katambas' Theory**

No.	Word	Base	Types of Inflectional Affixes		Derivational
			P	S	
	The word which attach derivational or inflectional affixes		Prefix found in the words	Suffix found in the words	

The second table is used to know the percentage of most dominant inflectional affixes that used of song lyrics in A Million Dreams by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman.

**Table. 1.2**  
**Frequency of using Derivational and Inflectional Affixes in**  
**soundtracks song lyrics of Greatest Showman**

No	Title of English Soundtracks Song Lyrics	Derivational Affixes		Inflectional Affixes	Result Percentage of types
		Prefix	Suffix	Suffix	
1	The Greatest Showman				
2	A Million Dreams				
3	Rewrite the Stars				
4	Never Enough				
5	This is Me				
	Total				

### 3. Data and Data Source

The data are fact or information that used to decide the answer of research question.<sup>12</sup> Data is an important thing in research because it is the form of a phenomenon in the number and field. From the data, research will find the result of research. The data of this research is derivational and inflectional affixes theory by Katamba's that find in the English soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman.

In this research, the researcher tried to analyze the types of derivational and inflectional affixes in English soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Snowman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman. So, the data used in this research was the sentences contained types of affixes based on Katamba's theory in affixes types, those are derivational and inflectional affixes. Which each of them have their own types, that is prefix and suffix in derivational affixes and suffix in inflectional affixes. To know the real context, the data used in this research is the kind of primary data because the data is in the form of transcript that it downloaded from internet. And to support in analyzing the data, the researcher also used the supporting data in the form of video of each song lyrics in The Greatest Snowman to know the meaning of the sentence in lyrics based on the context.

### 4. Data Collecting Technique

Ary said there are three manners that are used in qualitative research to collect data. They are an interview, observation, and document or artifact analysis.<sup>13</sup> In this research was collected in the form of written documents to understand the phenomenon in research. Documentation used in scientific

---

<sup>12</sup> Afif Annikmatul Khoiriyah. "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used Inmoviescript "Frozen"" State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung. 2016. P. 35

<sup>13</sup> Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition* (Belmont: Wadsworth, 2010). P. 431

research to collect data of research. In this research used english soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman as written document that used.

The data of this research is derivational and inflectional affixes. There are several steps used in this research to collect data using documents or artifact documents:

- 1) Reading : each the English soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman.
- 2) Underlying or marking : underlying sentences in the English soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman.
- 3) Classifying : classifying the types of the words which contain derivational or inflectional affixes in each English soundtracks song lyrics of The Greatest Showman by Ziv Zaifman feat Hugh Jackman. For derivational affixes, the changing of the part of speech in each word the researcher find out on the Oxford Dictionary, 2011.
- 4) Re writing : the research writes again the data systematically.

## 5. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the important step of every research. According to Lodico et al, in all qualitative research, data analysis and interpretation are continuous throughout the study, so that insights gained in initial data analysis can guide future data collection.<sup>14</sup> In addition according to Ary, a qualitative researcher must organize and categorize or code the large mass of data so that they can be described and interpreted<sup>15</sup>. He also

---

<sup>14</sup> Lodico, Marguerite G. *et. al. Methods in Educational Research: From Theory to Practice.* (USA: A Wiley Imprint, 2006), p.26.

<sup>15</sup> *Op.Cit.*, p. 435.



explain that the data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted.

In this research, the data analysis used the theory of Miles and Huberman in analyzing the data. This analysis can be defined as consisting as three current flows of activity that is : data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.<sup>16</sup>

### 1) **Data Reduction**

Data reduction become the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles, data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript. In this research the data was in the form of transcript and video of each English Soundtracks Song Lyrics of The Greatest Showman. Based on Miles theory, in this step the researcher firstly analyzing the data by watching the video, listen carefully and checking the data by reading the transcription to see the context. Next, the researcher selecting the sentences which contains the affix to be analyzed. After that, the researcher categorized the data based on the types of affix based on Katamba's theory, those are derivational and inflectional affix. The researcher also took some notes related to the theory and affix found in the transcription of each English Soundtracks Song Lyrics of The Greatest Showman and also makes summaries to make easy in analyzing the data and continuing the next steps.

---

<sup>16</sup> Miles, Mathew B., dan A. Michael Huberman. *An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative Data Analysis*. (London: Sage Publications, 1994), p.134.

## 2) Data Display

The second steps data display. According to Miles, generally a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the researcher showed or displayed the data which is contained the affixes, not only as generally but specifically and clearly. The researcher showed which sentences contains of affix, what categories of affix in those sentence, why is it categorized as its category of affix, and then extract the meaning of the affix found in each English Soundtracks Song Lyrics of The Greatest Showman.

## 3) Conclusion Drawing

After finished doing data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research was drawing conclusion. According to Miles, final conclusion may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; coding storage and retrieval methods of the funding agency, but they often have been prefigured from the beginning even when a researcher claims to have been proceeding inductively. In this step the researcher concluded the result of the research based on the research problems and affix theory that are used.

## 6. Trustworthiness of the Data

In a research, trustworthiness of the data is a proof that the data can be accounted for. In qualitative research, findings or data are valid if there is no difference between what is being reported by the researcher with what is going on the subject of the research which is being investigated. In conducting the trustworthiness test of the data, the researcher utilized triangulation. Triangulation is defined as checking the data from various things. Denzin on Hales explains that triangulation itself is divided into several kinds, namely :

#### a. Data Triangulation

This kind of triangulation is about using various data resources such as time, space, and people involved in a research. Data triangulation will reduce the risk of false interpretation and reinforce conclusions of the findings.

#### b. Method Triangulation

In this kinds of triangulation, the researcher use multiple methods while studying the same phenomenon under one research. The purpose is to lower the deficiencies and biases that come from any single method.

#### c. Investigator Triangulation

Investigator triangulation defines as the use of more than one investigator, interviewer, observer, researcher, or data analyst in a research. The ability to certify discoveries throughout investigators without earlier discussion between them can significantly enhance the credibility of the discoveries.

#### d. Theory Triangulation

In order to validate the data, the researcher utilized different theories or perspectives when inspecting a situation or phenomenon. The point of this kind of triangulation is to see at a situation from a different point of view.<sup>17</sup>

However, from the five kinds of triangulation above, the researcher only used investigator triangulation. To check whether the data is valid or not, the validation checked by the expert to the study related to this research.

---

<sup>17</sup> David Hales, *An Introduction to Triangulation*, (Geneva : UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluating Fundamentals Series, 2010) page 14-16.

## I. Systematic of the Discussion

The discussion of this research would be systematized into five chapters that are related to one another. The structure of the discussion is as below :

**Chapter I** : This chapter is an introduction which consists of title affirmation, background and focus and sub-focus of the research, identification of the problem, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant studies, research methodology, and systematic discussion.

**Chapter II** : This chapter presents theories from experts to support this research study which consists of theories about Morphological Study, Derivational and Inflectional Affixes, Song Lyrics, and Relevant between Linguistics and English Language Teaching.

**Chapter III** : This chapter consists of a general description of the object in this research which in this case is “Song Lyrics of The Greatest Showman, A Million Dreams, Rewrite the Stars, Never Enough, and Tigtrope ” and there is data and fact presentation of the research to show how the result of data analysis will be presented.

**Chapter IV** : This chapter is about the results of the research. There are research findings and discussion. The research findings discusses the data analysis results and a list of the findings of the types of derivational and inflectional affixes that exist in song lyrics of A Million Dreams, while the discussions explain the answer of the research question and discuss the findings of derivational and the inflectional affixes found in that song lyrics.

**Chapter V** : This chapter consists of conclusion and recommendation. The conclusion contains a statement from the researcher about the result of the research according to the data analysis and the research findings whilst the recommendation states the researcher's suggestion of the upcoming research.







## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter explained some theories related to the research. The discussion focused on a morphological study on analysis affixes on English song lyrics of A Million Dreams by Zayn Malik feat. Justin Bieber and Demi Lovato.

#### **1. Theory**

##### **1. Linguistics**

Linguistics has an important part in language. As explained by William, linguistics is concerned about actually what people say, not what they should say.<sup>18</sup> That is the study of how to analyzing the phenomena or data faced, by using any kinds theory of language. Each types and kinds we found will be combined to build a language. The sounds change to make some form and be an interesting thing. Some words are arranged in a particular order, and sometimes the beginning or ending of the word will change the meaning. After that, the meaning itself can be influenced by the formation of the word and knowledge of the speaker or listener while communicate. Linguistic will discuss all of this.

Based on Syarif, linguistics as a science of language is theoretical, in which the investigation on the basis of systematic study and rational.<sup>19</sup> As a science, linguistics is focused of theory improvement, testing and making analyzation about language with uncovering and repeated general characteristics.

According to Fasold, linguistics knowledge is not just the nuts and bolts of forms and the meaning, but also it studies about how language is learned both as the first language or second language, how linguistics plays a central role in interaction and how language acted

---

<sup>18</sup> William Mc Gregeor, "Linguistics an Introduction. Continuum International Publishing Group. 2009. P. 2

<sup>19</sup> Hermawati Syarif. "Linguistics and the English Language Instruction. E-Journal. UNP. 2016. Vol. 10, No. 1. P. 2

on behalf others in our brains.<sup>20</sup> It means linguistics have some branches of language that important to study, because it will use in communicate. not only knowledge about language, it has divide two parts/ know as macro and micro linguistics. Macro linguistics relates as the language in all the aspect of a language itself. They are, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, Neuro linguistics, applied linguistics, computational linguistics, Stylistics, Pragmatics and anthropological linguistics. Micro linguistics explains about internal structures of language, such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantic.

## 2. Morphology

Morphology is the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them.<sup>21</sup> It means that morphology is the study to know about word structure in making a deep understanding of meaning. Each of word consists of morphemes that buid a word to arranged them into a sentences is morphology.

In addition, Quinn stated that morphology in linguistics is the study of the forms of words, of the ways in which they are made up of morphemes.<sup>22</sup> In this case morphology is the study of how things are put together, like the make-up of animals and plants, or the branch of linguistics that studies the structure of words. According to Baldrick morphology is a branch of linguistics concerned with analyzing the structure of words.<sup>23</sup> The morphology of a given word is its structure or form. In this context morphology is the arrangement of the smallest meaningful units in a language. Morphology is the study of words,

---

<sup>20</sup> Ralph W. Fasold. *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics*. Cambridge University Press, Network: 2006. P. 10

<sup>21</sup> Andrew Carstairs, *An Introduction to English Morphology : Words and Their Structure* (New York : University of Edinburg, 2002), p.16.

<sup>22</sup> Quinn, E. *A Dictionary of Literary and Thematic Terms*, (New York: Facts on File, Inc, 2016), p.268

<sup>23</sup> Baldrick, C. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2011), p. 16

how they are formed, and their relationship to other words on the same language.

Katamba states that morphology is the study of the internal structure of words that did not emerge as a distinct sub-branch of linguistics.<sup>24</sup> It means that morphology is the arrangement and relationships of the smallest meaningful units in a language. What the speaker said it produces an arrangement of word. Those words have some of meaning. This is how messages are sent and received can be said as a morphology.

The branch of linguistics studying how words are structured and how they are put together from smaller parts called as morphology.<sup>25</sup> Morphology deals with word form, the forming process of word and also its changing forms that create the difference in function and meaning. Based on the statement above, the word is the result of morphological process.

One of the functions that Morphology does is word formation. Word formation deals with the creation of new words by various morphological mechanisms such as compounding, affixation, derivation, inflection, truncation, and segmental, tonal alternations, and so on. Therefore, in linguistics, morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structures, and how they are formed.

Based on these definitions, it can be concluded that morphology is a one of the study in linguistics which studies about the forms, word structure, grammar and processes in word arrangement of sentences. The process of word formation can affect changes in the form of words and also on the class and meaning of words.

---

<sup>24</sup> Katamba, *Morphology* (London : Macmillan Press LTD, 1993), p. 7

<sup>25</sup> Robert Rodman, *An Introduction to Language* (Raleigh : North Carolina State University, 2003), p.13

### 3. Word

In linguistics, a word is the smallest unit of grammar that can stand alone as a complete utterance, separated by spaces in written language and potentially by pauses in speech.<sup>26</sup> This contrast with a morpheme, which is the smallest unit of a meaning but will not necessarily stand its own.

A word can consist of one morpheme (*for example : well, yea, red*), or several (*redness, quickly, running, unexpectedly*) whereas a morpheme may not be able to stand on its own as a word (in the words just mentioned, these are *-s, -ness, -ly, -un, -ed*).

A complex word will be typically include a root and one or more affixes (*rock-s, red-ness, quick-ly, run-ning, un-expect-ed*), or more than one root in a compound (*black, - board, rat-race*). Words can be put together to build larger element of language, such as m phrases (*areadrock*) clauses (*I threw a rock*) and sentences (*He threw a rock too but he missed*).

### 4. Morpheme

#### a. The Definition of Morphemes

The object of morphology is morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest piece of word that contributes meaning to a word.<sup>27</sup> Example : the word *readings* has 3 morphemes in it : *read-ing-s*. He said that a morpheme is a combination of a piece that have meaning. Morpheme is the minimal unit of word building in language. Morpheme is defined as the smallest unit in language utterances which has meaning. While Katamba states that morphemes is the smallest unit of meaning and morpheme are classified into bound morpheme, free morpheme and can be divided into roots and affixes.<sup>28</sup>

According to Carstairs, morpheme is the smallest parts of word.<sup>29</sup> It is defined that morpheme is the smallest linguistic elements with a

---

<sup>26</sup> Chrystal, *English is a Global Language* (Cambridge : Cambridge University), 2003. P.16

<sup>27</sup> Professor Oiry, *Morphology*, 200229222, page. 3

<sup>28</sup> Katamba, *Morphology* (London : Macmillan Press LTD, 1993), p. 10

<sup>29</sup> Andrew Carstairs, *An Introduction to English Morphology : Words and Their Structure*. New York : University of Edinburg, 2002, page 14.



meaning/grammatical function : over-estim-at-ion, dis-pleas-ure, nerv-ous, electr-ic, walk-ed, tree-es, whose some morphemes consist of a single sound (sing-s, walk-ed), through not all sounds are morphemes (since most sounds don't have meaning in themselves). It is very important to speak about morpheme, because morpheme arrangements are treated under the morphology of language including all the communication of the words or part of the words.

Moreover, Cruse said that morpheme is the smallest grammatical element that carries and independent meaning. It includes lexical roots and affixes, and closed set free forms, such as prepositions and conjunctions.<sup>30</sup> In this case morphemes is minimal units of words that have a meaning and cannot be subdivided further. While Yule stated that morpheme is “a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function.”<sup>31</sup> Units of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural, for example. In the sentence The police reopened the investigation , the word Reopened consists of three morphemes. One minimal unit of meaning is open, another minimal unit of meaning is re- (meaning “again”) and a minimal unit of grammatical function is -ed (indicating past tense). The word Tourists also contains three morphemes. There is one minimal unit of meaning tour, another minimal unit of meaning -ist (marking “person who does something”), and a minimal unit of grammatical function –s (indicating plural). From these examples, we can make a broad distinction between two types of morphemes. There are free morphemes, that is, morphemes that can stand by themselves as single words, for example, open and tour. There are also bound morphemes, which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, -s. These forms were described in as affixes. So, we can say that all affixes (prefixes and suffixes) in English are bound morphemes.

---

<sup>30</sup> Cruse, A., *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*.(Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006), p.113

<sup>31</sup> Yule, G. *The Study of Language*. (United States of America: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p.67

In conclusion, morpheme is the smallest parts of the word that arrange the complex word has meaning. Changing one morpheme to another will be give a big impact for the meaning of its word. Sometimes a morpheme different with others type of morphem although in some types, that is based on the context of its word. Example : un+system+atic+al+ly”.

Example of morphemes based on Franklin, Rodman & Hyams, 2011 :

- a. One morpheme : boy (one syllable)  
Desire, lady, water (two syllable)  
Crocodile (three syllable)  
Salamander (four syllable)
- b. Two morpheme : boy+ish  
Desire+able
- c. Three morpheme : boy+ish+ness  
Desire+able
- d. Four morpheme : gentle+man+li+ness  
Un+desire+able+ity
- e. More than four : un gentle man li ness  
Anti+dis+establish+ment+ari+an+ism

### **b. Kinds of Morpheme**

Based on Katamba’s theory, there are 2 types of morphemes<sup>32</sup> :

#### 1) Free morpheme

A free morpheme is a morpheme (or word element) that can stand alone as a word. Also called an unbound morpheme or a free-standing morpheme. According to Fernandez and Cains, free morpheme ara individual words, like dog or bite that can appear alone or wish other morphemes. Free morphemes are a morpheme that can stand as word, thus giving them free status. Word such, “people”, “work”, “pretty”, “run”, are all example of free morphemes according to language and linguistics. Free morpheme on the other hand, to word off root the strong. It can stand alone as a word.

---

<sup>32</sup> *Opcit.* P.26

Clark stated that free morpheme is the morpheme that can stand alone as an independent word. Free morpheme is one which may stand alone in a language, without requiring the presence of additional morphemes in order to be freely pronounceable as a word. On the other hand, a free morpheme can stand as an independent word.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone as a single word. Example of words which are free morpheme are : *walk sorry book course watch*. The morpheme in the word *helpfulness* in this morpheme the word can stand alone is by itself is just *help* while *full* and *ness* is bound morpheme.

## 2) Bound Morpheme

A bound morpheme is a word element that cannot stand alone as a word, including both prefixes and suffixes. Free morphemes, on the other hand, can stand alone as a word and cannot be broken down further into other word elements. Attaching a bound morpheme to a free morpheme, like adding the prefix “re” to the verb “start”, creates a new word or at least a new form of a word, like “restart”. Represented in sound and writing by word segments called morphs, bound morphemes can further be broken down into two categories : derivational and inflectional morphemes.

Bound morpheme are those word that cannot stand by themselves, such as : -s of boys, -ing of writing. Or bound morpheme is attached to the front of a root or stem (foundation of the word). For example : the prefix (mis) attaches to the front of stem the word “mismanage”. Example of bound morpheme are given such as : -re, -ness, -ment, dist, -en. The bound of root : -re, -ment, -dish,-en, occur in numerous other word as

prefixes and suffixes. The –ous is a suffix that changes the noun into an adjective. This means that –ous is also a bound morpheme.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that bound morpheme is combination with free morpheme. Bound morpheme must be attached to a free morpheme in order to form a new word. That is why it is called “bound”, which comes from the word “bind” meaning to tie together. We have to tie a bound morpheme to a free morpheme.

There are also *bound morphemes*, which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, -s. When they are used with bound morphemes attached the basic word forms are technically known as stems.<sup>33</sup>

For examples :

**Table 2.1**  
**Examples of Morpheme**

<b>Word</b>	<b>Free Morpheme</b>	<b>Bound Morpheme</b>
Walks	Walk	-s
Unhappy	Happy	Un-
Walked	Walk	-ed
Houses	House	-s
Disagree	Agree	Dis-

## **5. Inflectional**

### **a. Definition of Inflectional**

Other morpheme change neither parts of speech nor meaning, but only refine and give extra grammatical information about the already the existing meaning of word are called as the inflectional morphemes. Inflectional morphemes predictably influence the base

<sup>33</sup> Yule, George. *The Study of Language*. (New York : Cambridge University Press, 2006), p. 63.

words to signal a change in quantity, person, gender, tense, or the like while leaving the base word's class unchanged.

According to Plag inflection is a morpheme that indicates some kind of grammatical relationship.<sup>34</sup> For example, the *-s* morpheme attached to the word *likes* indicates the present tense for singular person. The key point about inflection is that applying it never gives a new word class, but only a different form of the same word. For instance, when adding certain affixes to the word *write*, producing forms like *writes*, *writing*, and *written*, those words do not get any new word class, but only grammatically distinct forms of the same words. Another example is the word *books*; it consists of a free morpheme *book* and a suffix *-s*. The bound morpheme *-s* does not change the syntactic category of the morpheme *book*. It only gives grammatical meaning which shows that the word *books* is plural. However, the word class is still the same in which the noun *book* when added a suffix *-s* is still a noun.

According to Ford, Davis & Marslen-Wilson inflectional has been the main focus of psycholinguistic research on the mental representation of morphology.<sup>35</sup> Inflectional endings typically mark syntactic features, such as tense in verbs or number in nouns. Words containing inflectional affixes have forms and meanings that are fully predictable given knowledge of the base and affix. Inflections do not change the semantics or the syntax of the base and show limitless productivity, that is, they are freely attached to novel words to create their inflected forms (e.g.iPod+s).

In conclusion inflectional affix is a suffix that's added to a word (a noun, verb, adjective or an adverb) to assign a particular grammatical

---

<sup>34</sup> Plag, I. *Word-Formation in English*. (New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2003), p.216

<sup>35</sup> Ford, M. A., Davis, M. H., & Marslen-Wilson, W. D. *Derivational morphology and base morpheme frequency*. (Cambridge: Elsevier Inc, 2011). P.119

property to that word, such as its tense, number, possession, or comparison.

### **b. Characteristics of Inflectional**

Below are listed four characteristics of inflectional affixes:

- Do not change meaning or part of speech e.g. big and bigger are both adjective.
- Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence e.g. the present tense morphemes –s in waits shows agreement with the subject of the verb (both are third person singular).
- Typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes e.g. the plural morphemes –s occurs with most nouns.
- Typically occur at the margin of words e.g. the plural morphemes –s always come last in a word, as in babysitters or rationalizations

### **c. Types of Inflectional**

According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, modern English has eight inflectional affixes to indicate the following<sup>36</sup>:

- 1) –s third-person singular, e.g.: She wait-s at home.
- 2) -ed past tense, e.g.: She wait-ed at home.
- 3) -ing progressive, e.g.: She is eat-ing the donut.
- 4) -en past participle, e.g.: Mary has eat-en the donuts
- 5) -s plural, e.g.: She ate the donut-s.
- 6) -'s possessive, e.g.: Disa's hair is short.
- 7) -er comparative, e.g.: Disa has short-er hair than Karin.
- 8) -est superlative, e.g.: Disa has the short-est hair.

---

<sup>36</sup> Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. *An Introduction to Language, Ninth Edition (International Edition)*. (Boston, Massachusetts: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2011), p.47



## 6. Derivational

### a. Definition of Derivational

Some morpheme derive or create new words by either changing the meaning of the part of speech are called derivational morphemes. Derivational morphemes are considered lexical because they influence the base word according to its grammatical and lexical class, resulting in a larger change to the base. Derivational morphemes include suffixes like “-ish,” “-ous,” and “-y” and prefixes like “un-,” “im-,” and “re-.” Andrea De Capua describes this class of morphemes in her book “Grammar for Teachers” as having to do with the vocabulary of language wherein derivational morphemes “form an open set to which new words or word forms are frequently added.” Often times, these additions change the part of speech of the base word they’re modifying, though that is not necessarily always the case, leading to derivational morphemes to be considered less predictable than their inflectional counterparts.

These are sometimes called derivational morphemes because when they are conjoined to other morphemes (or words) a new word is derived, or formed. And, as noted, the derived word may be in a different grammatical class than the underived word. Thus, when verb is conjoined with the suffix -able the result is an adjective, as in desire + able or adore + able.

Rachmadie said that derivational are morpheme that change the part of speech of the root or base. Derivational morpheme serve as an important means by which new words may be created in English. Ford, Davis & Marslen-Wilson state that derivational affix can change both the syntax and semantics of a base (e.g. govern + ment), with the resulting forms varying considerably in the predictability of their meaning (e.g. apart + ment). Derivational affixes also vary in productivity,<sup>37</sup> for example, the suffix -ness (e.g.cold+ness) can be attached freely to adjectives to create new nouns but -th (e.g.warm+th) is no longer used for this function (cf. bling-ness, blingth). In this context *derivational* morphemes are used to change

---

<sup>37</sup> *Op.Cit*, p. 118.

the grammatical categories of words. Derivational morphemes can be added to free morphemes or to other derivational morphemes.

There are some processes of derivational affixes according to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011, p. 45):

- 1) Noun to adjective.  
e.g.: boy + ish = boyish  
health + ful = healthful  
alcohol + ic = alcoholic
- 2) Verb to noun.  
e.g.: create + ion = creation  
sing + er = singer  
predict + ion = prediction
- 3) Adjective to adverb.  
e.g.: exact + ly = exactly
- 4) Noun to verb.  
e.g.: moral + ize = moralize  
glory + ify = glorify
- 5) Adjective to noun.  
e.g.: free + Dom = freedom  
specific + ity = specificity
- 6) Verb to adjective.  
e.g.: read + able = readable  
create + ive = creative
- 7) Adjective to verb.  
e.g.: ideal + ize = idealize  
en + rich = enrich

Derivation can also occur without any change of form, such as ‘telephone’ (noun) and to ‘telephone’ (verb). This is known as *conversion* or *zero derivation*. Below are other examples of derivation

without changing grammatical classes (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2011):

- 1) Noun to Noun: Friend + -ship = friendship,  
human + -ity = humanity,  
king + -dom = kingdom,  
dis + advantage = disadvantage,  
un + employment = unemployment
  
- 2) Verb to Verb: Un + do = undo,  
re + cover = recover,  
dis- + believe = disbelieve,  
auto + destruct = autodestruct
  
- 3) Adjective to Adjective: Pink + -ish= pinkish,  
il- + legal = illegal,  
in- + accurate = inaccurate,  
un- + happy = unhappy

Katamba and Stonham (2006) argue that derivation affixes can be either prefixes or suffixes, whereas inflectional affixes are only suffixes. In distinguishing inflectional from derivational affixes, the table below will show the summary of the differences between inflectional and derivational affixes. *Other completed explanation about derivational affixes that which include of derivational prefix and suffix, also inflectional suffix will be described on affixes part on pages 20.*

#### **b. Function of Derivational Affixes**

The function of certain derivational affixes is to create new base forms (new stems) that other derivational or inflectional affixes can attach to (Kolanchery, 2015). There are the functions of derivational affixes that will be analyzed.

### 1. Noun formation

Noun formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into noun formation.

Noun formations consist of:

- a. Verb into Noun -ment) = Government (noun)
- b. Adjective into Noun

For example: *Opportune* (Adjective) + (-ity) = *Opportunity* (Noun)

### 2. Verb formation

Verb formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into verb formation.

Verb formations consist of:

- a. Adjective into Verb

For example: Off (Adj) + (-er) = Offer (Verb)

- b. Noun into Verb

For example: Courage (Noun) + (-ed) = Discouraged (verb)

### 3. Adjective formation

Adjective formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into adjective formation. Adjective formations consist of:

- a. Verb into Adjective

For example: Understand (Verb) + (-able) = Understandable (Adj)

- b. Adverb into Adjective

For example: Ever (Adv) + (-y) = every (Adj)

- c. Noun into Adjective

Home (noun) + (-less + -ness) = Homelessness (Adj)

### 4. Adverb formation

Adverb formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into adverb formation.

Adverb formations consist of:

- a. Adjective into Adverb

For example: Probable (Adj) + (-ly) = Probably (Adv)

- b. Noun into Adverb

For example: consideration (Noun) + (ly) = Considerably (Adverb)

- c. Verb into Adverb

For example: (A-) + Round (verb) = Around (Adv)

Derivational affixes have a special characteristic. The following are the specific characteristic of derivational affixes.

### c. Characteristics of Derivational Affixes

According to Lieber (2009), derivational affixes have any characteristics, just below:

- The words with which derivational suffixes combine are an arbitrary matter. To make a noun from the verb adorn we must add the suffix “-ment” and no other suffix will do, whereas the verb fail combines only with “-ure” to make a noun failure. Yet the employ may use the different suffixes “-ment”, “-er”, “-ee” to make three nouns with different meaning (employment, employer, employee).
- In many case, but not all, derivational suffixes changes the part of speech of the word to which it is added. The noun act becomes an adjective by addition of “-ive”, and to the adjective active we could add “-ate”, making it verb activate.
- Derivational suffixes usually do not close off a word, that is after a derivational suffix you can sometimes add another derivational suffix and next, if required. For example, to the word fertilizer.

**Table 2.2**

### **Differentiation of derivational and inflectional** (adapted from Fronklin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2011)

<b>INFLECTION</b>	<b>DERIVATION</b>
Grammatical Function	Lexical Function
No word class change	May cause word class change
Small or no meaning change	Some meaning change
Often required by rules of grammar	Never required by rules of grammar
Follow derivational morphemes in a word	Precede inflectional morphemes in a word
Productive	Some productive, many nonproductive

## 7. Affixes

### a. Definition of Affixes

Affixes defines as a large number of small “bits” of the English language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries.<sup>38</sup> Affixes are the bound morphemes which are added to base forms of words. Affixation is a process of adding a morpheme or affix to a word to create new word. Which is a different form of that word and a new word with a different meaning.

Affixation is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme, an affix, is attached to a morphological base. Affixation falls in the scope of Morphology where bound morphemes are either roots or affixes. Affixes mark derivational (-er in teach-er) and inflectional (-s in teacher -s) changes, and affixation is the most common strategy that human languages employ for derivation of new words and word forms.

The root words for affixes to be added in English are always lexical/ content words, but not grammatical/ function words. Thus, affixes can be added only with noun, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. And, the process of adding such affixes into base forms of words is called affixation. For example, the words “recover”, “discover”, “covers”, and “covered” all have been pass through affixation process as they have been made from adding the affixes “re-“, “dis-“, “-s”, and “-ed” into the base word “cover”.

### b. Function of Affix

One function of affixes is to create words within a word family. The other main function is to change or modify the meaning of the root word. For example, the meaning of action can be modified by adding the prefix re- to form a new word family : react, reaction, reactive, etc. Similarly, the meaning of hand can be modified by adding the suffix -le to form handle, which has a different meaning.

---

<sup>38</sup> Yule, George. *The Study of Language*. New York : Cambridge University Press, 2006. P.34



### c. Kinds of Affixes

According to Katamba's theory, there are four types of affixes. Those are :

#### 1) Prefixes

Affixes that are added in the beginning of root word are called prefixes. Prefix is a group of letters that added in the beginning of the root and it can change the meaning of it. Prefixes contribute to change meaning of a root word into different but related meanings.

a. Word formation :

Prefix + root = new word

b. For example of prefix :

Re + cover = recover

Dis + cover = discover

Some changes due to prefixes are given below.

a. **Negative prefixes** : in, un-, non-, dis-, a-, etc.

Prefixes	Root	New Word
In	Justice	Injustice
Un	Grammatical	Ungrammatical
Non	Linear	Nonlinear
Dis	Connect	Disconnect
A	Moral	Amoral

b. **Size and degree affixes** : mini-, over-, sub-, su-, per-, etc.

Prefixes	Root	New Word
Mini	Skirt	Miniskirt
Over	Heart	Overheart
Super	Man	Superman
Sub	Set	Subset

Kinds of prefix :

**a. Number Prefix**

Number prefix is the prefix that is usually used to indicate numbers.<sup>39</sup>

Number Prefix	Root	New Word	Indicate
Mono-, Uni-,	Logue	Monologue	One
Du-, Bi-, Di-	Plex	Duplex	Two
Tri-	Cycle	Tricycle	Three
Quad-, Quat-	Rangle	Duadrangle	Four
Penta-, Quint-	Gon	Pentagon	Five

**b. Negative Prefix**

Negative prefix is a prefix that shows new meaning that tend to be negative.

Negative Prefix	Root	New Word
Il-, im-, in-, ir-	Legal, mature, correct, regular	Illegal, immature, incorrect, irregular
Un-, non-	Common, sense	Uncommon, nonsense
Anti-	Body	Disobey
Dis-	Obey	Disobey
Mis-	Take	Mistake
Ab-	Normal	Abnormal
Mal-	Nutrition	Malnutrition

<sup>39</sup> Adzahari Tambusai, *Morphological Typology of Affixes in Riau Malay*, *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, (Indonesia : Center for Promoting Ideas), vol 6, No 8/ August 2016.

### c. Relationship Prefix

Relationship Prefix	Root	New Word	Indicate
Pre-, fore-, ante-	Requisite, cast, cedent	Prerequisite, forecast, antecedent	Before
Post-	War	Postwar	After
Inter-	National	International	Between
Trans-	Plant	Transplant	Across
Infra-, intro-	Curricular, spection	Intracurricular, introspection	Inside

### d. Derivational Prefix

Derivational suffix if added at the first of a word will determine its part of speech. The new word is generated through a process called derivation where the meaning will be different from the previous word or root.

**Table 2.3**  
**Examples of derivational prefixes.**

Prefix	The Examples of Derivational Prefix	
<b>Verb into adverb</b>	A + round (verb) = around (adverb)	
<b>Adjective to Verb</b>	En + rich (adj) = enrich (verb)	
<b>Noun to noun</b>	Dis + advantage = disadvantage Un + employment = unemployment	
<b>Verb to verb</b>	Un + do = undo	
<b>Adjective to adjective</b>	Il + legal = illegal Un + happy = unhappy	

## 2) Suffixes

Affixes that are added in end of any root word are called suffixes. Suffix is a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word or root, serving to form a new word or function as an inflectional ending. Suffixes too contribute to change the meaning of the root word into some other related meanings. Besides, they may have some grammatical function –to “inflect”. There are two primary types of suffixes; derivational suffix and inflectional suffix.

a. **Word formation** : Root + suffix = new word

Some common examples of suffixes are :

Root	Suffixes	New Word
Respect	Ful	Respectful
Fool	Ish	Foolish
Marx	Ist	Marxist
Cut	S	Cuts
Cat	S	Cats

### 1. Derivational suffix

Derivational suffix if added at the end of a word will determine its part of speech. The new word is generated through a process called derivation where the meaning will be different from the previous word or root.

**Table 2.4**  
**Examples of derivational suffixes.**

Suffix	The Examples of Derivational Suffix	Contoh Kata Turunan
<b>Noun Suffixes</b>	-acy, -age, -al, -an, -ian, -ance, -ancy, -ant, -ary, -ate, -ation, -dom, -er, -ess, -ful, -hood, -ing, -ive, -ment, -ness, -or, -ory, -ship, -th, -y	Happy (adjective : bahagia) + -ness = <b>happiness</b> (noun : kebahagiaan)
		King (noun: raja) + -dom = <b>kingdom</b> (noun : kerajaan)
<b>Verb Suffixes</b>	-ate, -en, -er, -ify, -ize	Active (adjective : aktif) + -ate = <b>activate</b> (verb : mengaktifkan) Wide (adjective:lebar) + -en = <b>widen</b> (verb: memperluas)
<b>Adjective Suffixes</b>	-able, -al, -ant, -ary, -ate, -ed, -en, -ful, -ic, -ile, -ing, -ish, -istic, -ive, -less, -like, -ly, -ous, -ward, -wide, -y	Play (verb : bermain) + full = <b>playful</b> (adjective: suka bermain)
		Friend (noun: teman) + -ly = <b>friendly</b> (adjective = ramah)
<b>Adverb Suffixes</b>	-ever, -fold, -ily, -ly, -place, -ward, -where, -wise	Clear (adjective : jelas) + -ly = <b>clearly</b> (adverb:dengan jelas)
		Clock (noun: jam) + -wise = <b>clockwise</b> (adverb: searah jarum jam)

## 2. Inflectional Suffix

Inflectional suffix if added at the end of a word will give a grammatical variation without

changing the word class and its meaning drastically (tends to be predictable).

**Table 2.5**  
**Example of Inflectional Suffix :**

<b>Inflectional Suffix</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>-s</b>	Added “-s/” to <i>noun</i> indicate that <i>is plural</i> .	Book-books, worker-workers
	Added “-s” to <i>verb</i> indicate that the <i>subject is person singular</i>	Walk-walks, sleep-,sleeps
<b>-ing</b>	Added “-ing” to <i>verb</i> indicate that action is progressive/continuous	Study-studyig, swim-swimming
<b>-er</b>	Added “-er” to <i>adjective or adverb</i> , change the form become comparative	Clever-cleverer, fast-faster
<b>-est</b>	Added “-est” to <i>adjective or adverb</i> , change the form become superlative	Clever-cleverest, fast-fastest
<b>-ed, -d, -t</b>	Added “-ed/-d/-t” in <i>base form regular verb</i> change the form become simple past dan past participle	Learn-learned/learnt, wash-washed

### 3. Infixes

Affixes which get added in mid part of single root word are called infixes. In Standard English grammar, infixes do not exist. But, “It is possible to see the general principle at work in certain expressions, occasionally used in fortuitous or aggravating circumstances by emotionally aroused English speakers : Hallebloodylujah!, Absogoddamlutely! And Unfuckinbelievable!”. In these examples, three words – “bloody,;



“goddam”, and “fucking” – have been inserted in middle of the original words “hallelujah”, “absolutely” and “unbelievable” respectively. That is divides the noor : al-bloody-mighty, Uni-bloody-versity, but “tea-bloody-cher.

For examples :

- a) Cupful > Cupsful, added by a as plural
- b) Son inn law > Sons in Law

## 8. Concept of Song

One of the form in using language can be found in the written language on lyrics of songs. Media is derived from the Latin word ‘medium’ that means ‘between’. The term refers to anything that carries information between a source and receiver. In general, it is a means of communication. Media is also considered as instructional system of teaching learning process. So instructional medium is also called teaching aid. It is used in order to facilitate the teacher to achieve the goal teaching learning process.

The teacher can select the media from the traditional ones up to the modern ones. In doing this study the writer uses songs as the media in improving the students’ achievement in pronunciation. And here the writer discusses more about songs first. In our daily life, we are surrounded by songs. A song is like a magic that can hypnotize us, therefore, when we hear the songs we could be brought into the songs. For example, when someone is listening to a song, he can be brought into the story of the lyrics and the melody will play his emotion or feelings.

## 9. Conceptual Framework

In studying Linguistic, morphology is one of its important branches to study. Morphology is the science and study of the smallest grammatical units of language (morpheme) and of their formation into words. According to Mathews, morphology is the study of the ways and method of grouping sounds into sounds words complex or words of definite, distinct and conventional

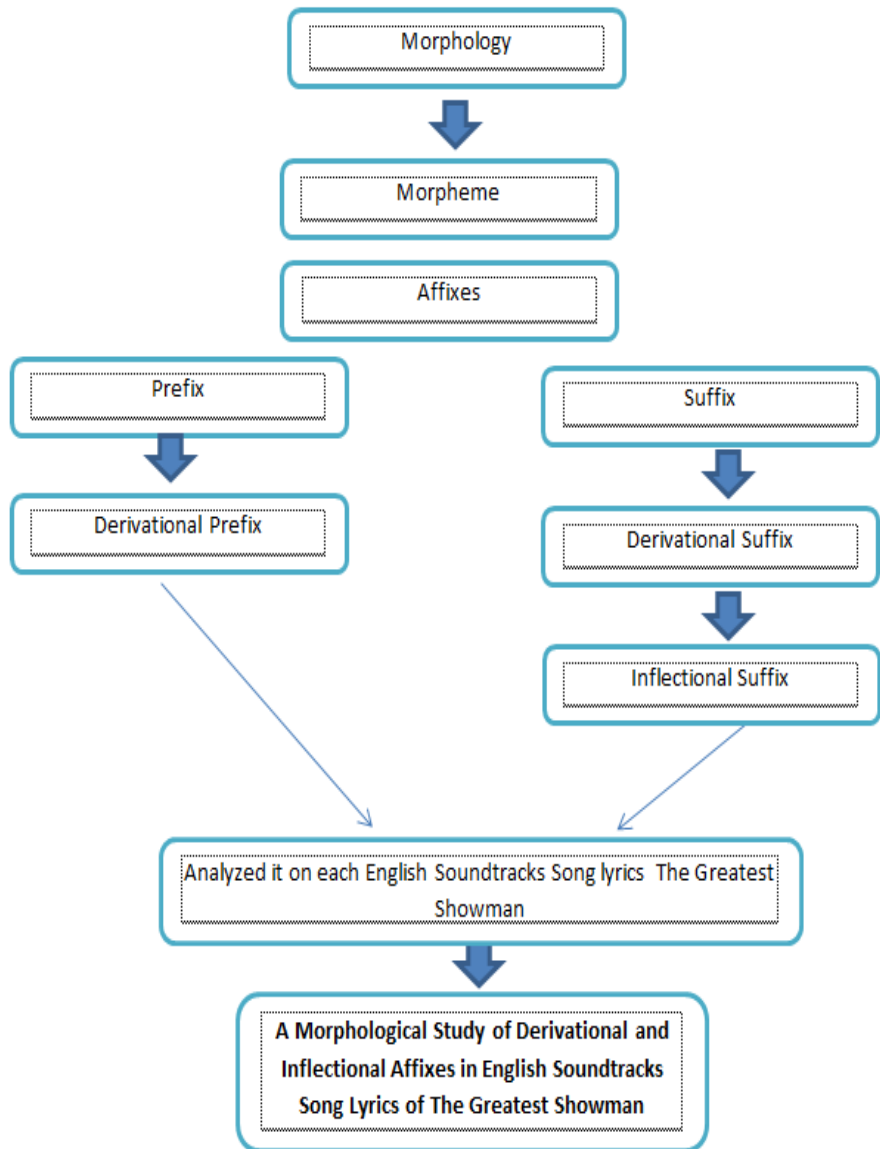
meaning.<sup>40</sup> The type of investigation the analysis basic element used in language is called morphology. The term of literary means the study of form. It refers to the morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest meaningful part of language which has meaning and its arranged grammatically.

By forming affixes, it can make a word is different of the class word form its root. The affixation process is one of the ways to form the others or to change the word class. There are two common types of affixes, they are prefix, and suffix. Each prefix and suffix has their particular types. For prefix (root which added on the first) has a derivational prefix, that could be change the meaning or class. While for the suffix (affix added on the last word) did not change the meaning or class itself. But it only change the form of the word.

Many objects can be analyzed about derivational or inflectional affix. But the most interesting form here is english soundtracks lyrics of the greatest showman. Because it does not only so familiar can be heard but also there are many of word should be analyzed to know fully the meaning of the song itself. The conceptual framework could be described as below :

---

<sup>40</sup> Matthews, P.H, *Morphology*. Cambridge : University Press, 1991. P.45





## REFERENCES

- Adzahari Tambusai, 2016. *Morphological Typology of Affixes in Riau Malay, International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*. Indonesia : Center for Promoting Ideas. vol 6, No 8.
- Afif Annikmatul Khoiriyah. 2016. "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used Inmoviescript" "Frozen" State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung.
- Andrew Carstairs, 2002. *An Introduction to English Morphology : Words and Their Structure*. New York : University of Edinburg.
- Andrew D. McRae et al., "When is informed consent required in cluster randomized trials in health research?", *Trials*, Vol. 12 (2011), hal. 1–12, <https://doi.org/10.1186/1745-6215-12-202>.
- Chrystal, 2003. *English is a Global Language*. Cambridge : Cambridge University.
- Crystal, D, 1997. *Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*. New York : Longman.
- Donald Ary, 2010. *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition* (Belmont: Wadsworth).
- Gay. 1987. *Educational Research: Competencies for Analysis and Application* (3rdEd). Columbus, OH: Merrill.
- Hermawati Syarif. 2016. "Linguistics and the English Language Instruction. E-Journal. UNP. Vol. 10, No. 1.
- J.W Creswell, 2011. *Metode Penelitian*. Bandung : Alfabeta.
- Jhon Creswell. 2002. *Educational Research*. University of Nebraska: Pearson.

Katamba, 1993. *Morphology*. London : Macmillan Press LDT.

Lieber, 2009. *Introducing Morphology*. Cambridge University Press.

Lisa. M. Given. 2008. "The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods" . A SAGE reference Publication. United Kingdom.

Matthews, P.H. 1991. *Morphology*. Cambridge : University Press.

O' Grady, 1997. *Contemporary Linguistic*. New York : St. Martin Press Inc.

Palmer Cathryne and Bolderston Amanda. 2006. *A Brief Introduce to Qualitative Research*. The Canadian Journal of Medical Radiation Technology.

Professor Oiry, 2002. *Morphology*.

Ralph W. Fasold. 2006. *An Introduction to Language and Linguistics*. Cambridge University Press.

Robert Rodman, 2003. *An Introduction to Language*. Raleigh : North California Satate University.

William Mc Gregeor, 2009. "Linguistics an Introduction. Continuum International Publishing Group.

Yule, George. 2006. *The Study of Language*. New York : Cambridge University Press