AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES ON THE LYRICS OF MAHER ZAIN'S ALBUM "THANK YOU ALLAH"

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Submitted to State Islamic University of Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember
to fulfill one of the requirements for Bachelor Degree (S.Pd)
Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
English Education Study Program

by:

Muthi'atul Hidayah
SRN: T20186040

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By:

MUTHI'ATUL HIDAYAH
SRN: T20186040

Approved by Advisor:

Dr. Inayatul Mukarromah, S.S. M.Pd
NIP. 197602102009122001

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Examiners in partial fulfilment of the requirement
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Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training
English Education Study Program

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Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty

Prof. Dr. Hj. Mukni'ah. M.Pd.I
NIP. 196405111999032001

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MOTTO

"Education ia the most powerful weapon we can use to change the world"

(Nelson Mandela)

DEDICATION

This thesis dedicated to:

My beloved parents, my father Mulyadi and my mother Siti Ruqo'iyah, who always give me lessons about everything, especially about love and affection for fellow human beings.

My brother Rauzan Fikri, my sister Dwi Ratnawati, my little sister Fauziyah Rahmah, and my little niece Muhammad Arsyad Amrullah, who have given color to my life within the framework of family.

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J E M B E R

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The author realizes this thesis has only finished with some help and support from others during the process. Therefore, the author would like to be thankful for the following:

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Jember, 1st June 2023

Researcher

ABSTRACT

Muthi'atul Hidayah, 2023: "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes on The Lyrics of Maher Zain's Album "Thank You Allah""

Keywords: Morphemes, Derivational, Inflectional, Lyric

A morpheme may consist of a word such as a hand or a meaningful piece of a word, such as the –ed of *looked*, that can not be divided into smaller meaningful parts. Another way in which morphemes have been defined is as a pairing between sound and meaning. It means the smallest grammatical unit in language is morpheme. Derivational morphemes one that is added to a base to form a new word that differs in its part of speech classification. Inflectional involves the formation of grammatical form-past, present, future, singular, plural; masculine, feminine, neuter; and so on – of single lexeme.

The research focus were: (1) How are derivational and inflectional affixes processed on the lyrics of Maher Zain's album "Thank You Allah"? (2) What is the most dominant between derivational and inflectional affixes on the lyrics of Maher Zain's album "Thank You Allah"? (3) What is the benefit of study derivational and inflectional for students?

This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher used two types of the research, library research is needed to answer the first and second research questions, while field research is needed to answer the third research questions. Data collection from this research using instrument from John Creswell. The data analysis used in this research was interactive analysis according Miles, Huberman, and Saldana. While, for the validity of data, the researcher used source triangulation and technical triangulation.

The result of this study showed that: (1) there were 18 derivational morphemes which were classified into 6 types and 58 inflectional morphemes which were classified into 7 types. (2) the most frequently occurred morpheme in the lyrics was inflectional plural type, which occurred 24 times. Additionally, there are only six types of derivational affixes that occur in 18 processes. It means inflectional morpheme is the most dominant than derivational morpheme. (3) the benefit in learning derivational and inflectional for students, including to help students to know the word class especially from morphology into syntax; to assist students in forming new words that are different in the classification section of their writing; and also to help teachers to teach or give students an understanding of how a word can be formed or changed.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an introduction to the research. The parts of this thesis are background of the research, research focus, research objective, research significant, definition of key term, and systematic discussion.

A. Background of the Research

Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning environment and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and the necessary skills, according to Law Number 57 of 2021 concerning Education, which states that education is a conscious and planned effort to himself, society, nation, and state.[1] The definition of education given above suggests that education is not just about student learning quality, but also about how well the teaching and learning process works so that learning potential can be developed.

English is one of the subjects taught at all levels of education as contained in Law No. 20 concerning Education article 37 paragraph 1 of 2003. The law states that English is the only foreign language that must be learned by students from the school level. Middle School to College. As a subject that emphasizes students' ability to reproduce languages, sufficient knowledge is needed for a teacher to use communication patterns in conveying teaching material and mastery of the expected content of these teaching materials.

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[1] Pemerintah Republic Indonesia, Undang-undang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional No 57 Tahun 2021, (pasal 1)

However, not all nations utilize English as their primary or secondary language. English usage is recognized as a foreign language in Indonesia. Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, German, French, and Dutch are all regarded as foreign languages in Indonesia in addition to English.[2] The usage of these languages in daily conversation is not common because they are foreign languages. This does not, however, stop English from being spoken and used in Indonesia, especially among young people.[3] This idea was first raised in the early 1990s.

Language has a significant role in human life. Language is a tool for communication that is employed in the learning process. Language is another social tool that belongs to people and is a feature of them. People have long been interested in language, in such as its origin, its nature, and its uses, whether in persuasion, poetry, or prayer.[4] Normal people always use language for interactions with other people in daily life. Language serves as a means of spoken and written expression of ideas, emotions, thoughts, and perceptions in addition to serving as a medium of communication. Language has a long history that dates back to the beginning of humankind. As a result, the history of language spans all of human history. This is different in the perspective of the Qur'an about the explanation of where the origins of language come from as described in (Q.S al-Baqarah : 31)

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[2] A. Lauder, "the Status and Function of English in Indonesia: a Review of Key Factors". *Makara Human Behavior Studies in Asia*, 12(1) (2008): 9. https://doi.org/10.7454/mssh.v12i1.128

[3] R. S. Rodliah, *The Trends of Using English Among Indonesian Youngsters : A threat or an opportunity ? 1996*, (2008).p. 5.

[4] Howard Jackson and Etienne Ze'Amvela, *Words, Meaning and Vocabulary an Introduction to Modern Lexicology* (London: New York, 2000), p. 1.

وَعَلَّمَ ءَادَمَ ٱلْأَسْمَآءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى ٱلْمَلَـٰٓئِكَةِ فَقَالَ أَنۢبِـُٔونِى بِأَسْمَآءِ هَـٰٓؤُلَآءِ إِن كُنتُمْ صَـٰدِقِينَ ۝

Meaning: "He taught Adam the names (of objects) in all, then He showed them to the angels, saying, 'Mention to Me the names of these (objects) if you are right!'."[5]

This verse indicates that Allah taught Adam the names, which are considered to be a component of linguistic symbols. Prophet Adam a.s. was the first person to learn a language by teaching and learning rather than utilizing automated means, however it is unknown how Allah and the Prophet Adam a.s. conducted their teaching-learning process. However, God created and placed a number of language-related organs in the human body, such as the mind, hearing, sight, mouth, throat, and so on. Linguistics-based language is necessary for communication.

Richards says that language teaching is hence a complex issue, encompassing socio-cultural linguistic, psycholinguistics, as well as curricula and instructional dimensions.[6] Concerning to the foreign language teaching, there are some experts point out that second or foreign language teaching is any activity on the part of one person intended to facilitate the learning by another person of a language which is not his native one.

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[5] Quran Kemenag "Surah al-Baqarah-31" https://quran.kemenag.go.id/surah/2. (accessed on 29th July 2022, 21:15 pm).

[6] Jack C. Richards, *The Concept of Language Teaching* (USA: C.U.P, 1985) p. 11.

Linguistics is the meaning of the word relating to language, as well as the word meaning relating to linguistics.[7] In other words, linguistics is connected to the interaction between language-related information, which is significant for its branches. The intricate workings of language are the subject of the science of linguistics. Linguistics is a growing field, and it is impossible to separate it from other fields that are as important, such as culture, literature, social studies, politics, law, psychology, and others. This is so that the linguistic orientation can also investigate the means of social interaction in society as a whole, rather than only language products as autonomous entities.

Brumfit stated that applied linguistics is "the theoretical and empirical investigation of real-world problems in which language is a central issue".[8] It means that applied linguistics is the engineering of linguistics. In the other words, applied linguistics is using linguistics to solve practical problems.

A branch of linguistics called micro-linguistics focuses on studying language in detail.[9] It refers to language as a stand-alone natural phenomena. The study of a specific internal structure of a language or the internal structure of language in general is guided by microlinguistics. In addition, the study of language from within, or from the perspective of the language itself, is done in the branch of linguistics known as micro-linguistics. Language possesses some

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[7] Laurie Bauer, *Beggining Linguistics* (United Kingdom: Palgrave Micmillan, 2012), p. 3.

[8] Brumfit. (1997). Young Learners Characteristics (TEYL/TMYL). (Online) Accessed on January 10, 2023.

[9] G. Glosser, and T. Deser, "A Comparison of Changes in Macrolinguistic and Microlinguistic Aspects of Discourse Production in Normal Aging", *Journal of Gerontology*, Vol. XLVII, Numb. IV, (1992), 266-272.

patterns, such as semantic, syntax, phonology, and morphology, which are the focus of the study of linguistics.

One of the linguistic elements that affects writing skill is grammar. Strong writing and grammar abilities enable writers to communicate with readers in a straightforward and intelligible manner. On the other hand, writing incorrectly in grammar just confuses the audience. It's crucial to utilize the right words to communicate your ideas clearly and to employ solid fundamental grammar to give your work more authority. Knowing that grammar is a necessary component of the writing process, individuals, particularly teachers, may urge students to check their own writing for grammatical problems. The pupils receive help to become good writers even though they have a strong grasp of grammar. Good grammar training starts with what students already know about grammar and encourages them to apply this understanding to their writing. By tying the mastery of grammatical concepts to writing strategies, students can understand how these concepts affect their capacity to write clearly.

Morphology is the study of word and word formation.[10] They are Languages all across the world have created new words, and depending on how they are employed in sentences, several word forms exist. A subfield of linguistics called morphology investigates and analyzes the fundamentals of language or elements of grammar and how they affect grammatical and semantic changes. Morphology also is the study of systematic covariation in

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[10] R. Lieber, *Introducing Morphology* (America: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 8.

the form and meaning of words.[11] Therefore, learning about morphology will undoubtedly teach one how language words are created.

A word is unit which is an assigned to specific class of gramattical functions. Word is the basic unit of language.[12] Because every word has a purpose, language without words is meaningless. One of the crucial components in the development of a language is the use of words, particularly when creating written works. The problem of the word category is a challenging one. Each language variety's words undergo distinctive forms that result in words with distinct meanings. Language words that only have the morpheme as their exclusive source of meaning.

Morpheme is the minimal meaningful units that are used to form words. It means that morpheme can stand alone.[13] Morpheme are the parts of a word that have meaning. Morphemes cannot be broken down into separate, stand-alone linguistic forms. Morphemes are used to differentiate between plural, past tense, and other types of words. There are two types of morpheme: free morpheme and bound morpheme.[14] A free morpheme is one that can be used in speech without regard to how it relates to other morphemes. For instance, the morphemes (cow), (red), and (sad), which can be used by themselves. Bound morphemes, on the other hand, can only be utilized in speech after being paired with other morphemes. For instance, the meaning of (stop), (struggel), and

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[11] Hasplemath Martin, *Understanding Morphology* (New York: University Press Inc, 2002), p. 19.
[12] Fidiyanti, *Introduction to English Linguistics* (Surabaya: UNISA Press, 2014), p. 33.
[13] Hamka, "Morphology and Analysis," *English Education : English Journal for Teaching and Learning* 2, no. 1 (2014): 1–18, http://jurnal.iainpadangsidimpuan.ac.id/index.php/EEJ/article/view/112/101.
[14] R. Lieber, *Introducing Morphologi, Second Edition* (New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2016), p. 2.

(lay) depends on something else. Derivational and inflectional morphemes are the two categories that split the set of morphemes that are on the bound category.

A derivational morphemes one that added to a base to form a new word that differs in its part of speech classification.[15] A word's part of speech or grammatical category may change when a derivational morpheme is added to the base of the term. There are two ways that derivational morphemes create new words from existing ones. 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.[16] The process of derivation is where a new linguistic form is created.

Inflectional morpheme has several characteristics including the meaning of part of speech is not changing through the morpheme, they demonstrate the relationship between syntactic or semantic elements in various words in a sentence, all members of the group usually appear at the ends of sentences.[17] The inflection area generates different versions of the same lexeme, as opposed to the fields, which generate different words. By incorporating the original word and grammatical functions, infection modifies the shape of words. For

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[15] G. Kolanchery, *Analytical Components of Morphology in Linguistics* (Global English-Oriented Research Journal. 1(1), 161-166, 2015), p. 5.

[16] E. Finnegan, *Language Its Structure and Use* (United State: Thomson Wadsworth, 2003), p. 43.

[17] N. Luh & S. Hendrayani, "Affixation of Nusa Penida (Bunga Mekar Vilage) Dialect : A Descriptive Study", *Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha Singaraja*, 5(11) (2018), 1–9.

example, the –s morpheme attached to the word 'likes' indicates the present tense for singular person.

Islamic music adds a musical dimension to Islam's ideals by showcasing both the beauty of music and the lyrics' meaning, which foster a religious atmosphere and prompt the listener to think about or reflect on the song's religious themes.[18] Many upcoming singers and musicians today perform songs with religious themes. Indonesia is home to a number of well-known bands and solo artists, including Nasida Ria, Haddad Alwi, and Sulis. The songs that are performed encourage listeners to consider themselves through themes of peace, social justice, politics, and even romance. On the international scene there are also many singers who sing religious nuance such as Zayn Malik, Bikha, and also Maher Zain.

Maher Mustafa Maher Zain who was born on July 16, 1981 is a Swedish singer, songwriter and music producer of Lebanese descent. Of the many fans on his Facebook page, Maher Zain has become a star in modern Islamic music. He released his first album entitled *Thank You Allah* in 2009 by Awakening Records and became a successful album as well as re-elevating the prestige of Islamic music in the world.

There are several problems that occur in various journal related to derivation and inflection. One of them is The Academy of Foreign Language BSI in the research journal The Error Analysis of Derivational Morphology in EFL's English Narrative Composition it was found that most students have not

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[18] Nena Siti Rizqiyah and Maman Lesmana, 'Islamic Religious Values in Maher Zain's Songs', 23.1 (2018), 17–24 https://doi.org/10.9790/0837-2301081724

mastered the target language well so they tend to make mistakes in their mother tongue, it needs well comprehension about the use of derivational morphology in writing. It was also found that derivational morphological changes must be well studied, not only for EFL but also for learners who want to write well.[19]

In this study, the researcher focuses on the use of derivational and inflectional and chose song lyrics as object of the research, especially in Maher Zain's songs, because there are many derivations and inflections that can be analyzed by researcher. In fact, many students do not really understand about derivation and inflection, how to classify the types and explain the meaning.

Many people enjoy listening to music, particularly songs, but they occasionally struggle to understand the language, which is why lyric analysis is important. We can deduce the song's educational values from the lyrics. Also, songs can amuse listeners by conveying implied messages that must be made in daily life. From this phenomenon, the writer will analyze the derivational and inflectional using the lyrics of Maher Zain's songs. The researcher using several lyrics, entitled *The Chosen One, For the Rest of My Life, Open Your Eyes, Awaken*.

The approach used by researcher is descriptive qualitative. This aims to understand what phenomena experienced by the research subjects, for example: can the material presented by researcher help students identify derivational and

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[19] Paramita Kusumawardhani, "The Error Analysis of Derivational Morphology in Efl's English Narrative Composition". *International Journal of Language Education*, v2 n1 p22-30 2018.

infletional affixes, develop their vocabulary and know the word formation and find how the words are built?

Therefore, based on the description of the background above, the researcher presents a study entitled "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes on The Lyrics of Maher Zain's Album "Thank You Allah""

B. Research Questions

Based on the description of the background above, the main problems that are the basis for discussion in this study are as follows:

1. How are derivational and inflectional affixes processed on the lyrics of Maher Zain's album "Thank You Allah"?

2. What is the most dominant between derivational and inflectional affixes on the lyrics of Maher Zain's album "Thank You Allah"?

3. What is the benefit of study derivational and inflectional for students?

C. Research Objectives

The research objective is a description of the direction to be directed in conducting research. The research objective must refer to the problems that have been formulated previously.[20] The objectives of this research are:

1. To describe the derivational and inflectional affixes are found on the lyrics of Maher Zain's album "Thank you Allah".

2. To find out the most dominant between derivational and inflectional affixes on the lyrics of Maher Zain's album "Thank You Allah".

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[20] Tim Penyusun, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah Iain Jember* (Jember: IAIN Jember, 2020) p. 39.

3. To find out the benefit of study derivational and inflectional for students.

D. Research Significance

1. Theoritical Benefit

The result of the study is expected to increase knowledge about derivational and inflectional. This research in the lyrics of this song can theoretically increase their vocabulary in English, especially in Maher Zain's album.

2. Practical Benefit

a. For Lecturer

This research can be useful for lecturer. The result will make lecturer easier to explain students about writing (practice).

b. For Students

For students, it helps students to deepen knowledge of derivational and inflectional. This research also will help students to enrich the students' ability on writing.

c. For Researcher

For researcher, this research will be useful whom they interested to make research more detail about deriational and infletional, not only the form of the song but also the form of poem, how to make paragraph or essay.

d. For the Next Researcher

For the next researcher, hopefully this research could be used as reference to conduct a further research with similar topic by different research area, research design and media, theory, etc.

E. Definition of Key Terms

The term definition is the definition used as the basis for empirical measurement of research variables with a formula based on variable indicators.[21] This is intended so that there is no misunderstanding of the meaning of the term, it is necessary to clarify the terms as follows:

1. Morpheme

A morpheme may consist of a word such as a hand or a meaningful piece of a word, such as the –ed of *looked*, that can not be divided into smaller meaningful parts. Another way in which morphemes have been defined is as a pairing between sound and meaning.[22] It means the smallest grammatical unit in language is morpheme. In this study the researcher focuses on derivational and inflectional morphemes.

2. Derivational

A derivational morphemes one that is added to a base to form a new word that differs in its part of speech classification.[23] A word's part of speech or grammatical category may change when a derivational morpheme

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[21] Tim Penyusun, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah Iain Jember* (Jember: IAIN Jember, 2020), p. 40.

[22] Mark Aronoff and Kirsten Fudeman, *What is Morphology?* (Australia: Blackwell Publishing, 2011), p. 2

[23] G. Kolanchery, *Analytical Components of Morphology in Linguistics* (Global English-Oriented Research Journal. 1(1), 161-166, 2015), p. 5.

is added to the base of the term. In this study the researcher focuses on several functions of the derivational morphemes in Maher Zain's lyrics, including Noun to Adjective, Adjective to Adverb, Verb to Adjective, Adverb to Adjective, Noun to Adverb, Adjective to Noun. In addition, this research not only focus on suffixes but also prefixes.

3. Inflectional

Inflection involves the formation of grammatical form-past, present, future, singular, plural; masculine, feminine, neuter; and so on – of single lexeme.[24] The inflection area generates different versions of the same lexeme, as opposed to the fields, which generate different words. By incorporating the original word and grammatical functions, inflection modifies the shape of words. In this study, the researcher focuses on seven of the eight functions of inflection, including –ing progressive, -en past participle, -ed past tense, -er comparative, -s possessive, -s plural, -est superlative.

4. Lyric

According to Avdeeff, lyrics are a collection of words that make up a song.[25] The meaning of the lyrics can be expressed or implied. In this study the researcher used the lyrics of Maher Zain as the object of research. There are four lyric titles that will be used in this study, including The Chosen One, For the Rest of My Life, Open Your Eyes, Awaken.

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[24] Mark Aronoff and Kirsten Fudeman, *What is Morphology?* (Australia: Blackwell Publishing, 2011), p. 151

[25] M. Avdeeff, "Young People's Musical Engagement and Technologies of Taste," *Mediated Youth Cultures* (2014). 130-145. doi: 10.1057/9781137287021_9

F. Sistematic Discussion

Systematic discussion contains a description of the flow of thesis discussion starting from the introductory chapter to the closing chapter. The format of systematic writing is a descriptive narrative, not a table of contents. Systematic discussion in this research as follows:

Chapter I contains the introduction of the thesis, such as background of research, focus of the research, objective of the research, significance of research, and definition of key terms.

Chapter II contains review of related literature, such as previous research and theory of research related with the research conducted by the researcher.

Chapter III contains a research method that used in this research, such as research approach and type of research, object of the research, source of data, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, and validity of data.

Chapter IV contains a findings and discussion which consists of description of research findings and data analysis, discussion on the result of data analysis.

Chapter V contains a conclusion which consists of conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents a review of related literature. It consists of previous research and theoretical framework.

A. Previous Review

In this section, the researcher lists the various results previous research related to the research to be carried out, then make a summary, both research that has been published or has not been published (undergraduate thesis, thesis, dissertation, scientific journal articles, and so on). By doing this step, it will be seen to what extent the originality and differences of the research to be carried out will be seen.[26]

Several studies that have been conducted related to this research are as follows:

1. Yohana Maria Vianey (2021), thesis entitled "The Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Simple Plan's Album *Taking One For The Team*". The study conclude that there are thirty-six words are attached with the derivational affixes. There are nine words attached with derivational preffixes, and twenty-seven words attached with derivational suffix. According the function, derivational affixes can devide into four categories; nominalizer, adjectivalizer, verbalizer, and adverbializer. Preffixes find in the song lyrics are preffix {un-}, {in-}, {dis-}, and {an-}. On the other hand, suffixes find

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[26] Tim Penyusun, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah Iain Jember* (Jember: IAIN Jember, 2020), p. 40.

in the song lyrics are suffix {-ly}, {-ful}, {-ize}, {-able}, {-ic}, {-al}, {-y}, {-ity}, {-less}, {-ness}, and {-er}.

The difference between the previous research and the research that will be conducted by the researcher is that the research that will be conducted by the researcher focuses more on discussing the derivation and inflection of affixes, while the research conducted by Yohana Maria Vianey only focuses on discussing the derivation of affixes.

The similarity is to use song lyrics as the object of research, using a descriptive qualitative research approach.

2. Sita Maulidina, Furi Indriyani, Tati Mardewi (2019), journal entitled "Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Jakarta Post". The study conclude that from 6 data for derivational morpheme, there are 8 words formed by derivational morpheme and from 8 data for inflectional morpheme, there are 29 words formed by inflectional morpheme.

The difference between previous research and research that will be conducted by researcher is that the research that will be carried out by researcher used song lyrics as the object of research, while research conducted by Sita Maulidina, Furi Indriyani, Tati Mardewi used articles from The Jakarta Post newspaper as the object of research.

The similarities are that the focus is on discussing the derivation and inflection of affixes, using descriptive qualitative research methods.

3. Novita Sari Siregar (2021), journal entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* Album – Awakening Records 2015 –

London". The study conclude that there were two kinds of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song, they were derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. The dominant of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in five selected song is derivational suffixes with the total percantage 64% that are suffixes –ness (4), -y (1), -ful (1), -en (1), -ly (2) and then derivational prefixes with the total percantage 36% that are prefixes re- (2), un- (1), pro- (1), in- (1).

The difference between the previous research and the research that will be conducted by the researcher is that the research that will be conducted by the researcher focuses more on discussing the derivation and inflection of affixes, while the research conducted by Novita Sari Siregar only focuses on discussing the derivation of affixes.

The similarities are using song lyrics as the object of research, using library research as a type of research.

4. Samma Hita Vinnani (2019), thesis entitled "The Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes of Balinese Language used in Pegayaman". The study conclude that there are three prefixes of Pegayaman dialect, prefix {ʌ-}, {mə-}, and {n-}. There is no infix in Pegayaman dialect. Moreover, there are six suffixes of Pegayaman dialect, suffix {-ʌn}, {-ʌŋ}, {-ə}, {-in}, {-n}, and {- nē}. Prefixes and suffixes of Pegayaman dialect belonging to derivational process, are prefix {mə-}, {n-}, and suffix {-ʌn} and {-in}. Prefixes and suffixes of Pegayaman dialect belonging to inflectional

process, are prefix {ʌ-}, {mə-}, {n-}, and suffix {- ʌn}, {-ʌŋ}, {-ə}, {-in}, {-n}, and {-ne}.

The difference between previous research and research that will be conducted by researcher is that the research that will be carried out by researcher used song lyrics as the object of research, while research conducted by Samma Hita Vinnani used Pegayaman dialect as the object of research.

The similarities are that the focus is on discussing the derivation and inflection of affixes, using descriptive qualitative research methods.

5. Tira Nur Fitria (2020), journal entitled "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News from Tempo.Co". The study conclude that the derivational and inflectional morphemes found in Tempo.co as 357 words. Derivational shows 97 data (27.17%) and inflectional shows 260 data (72.83%). Derivational changes the grammatical categories of words which consists of suffix and prefix, for example, noun-forming suffix changes the words/morphemes to nouns in the suffix –ion, -ment, -ist, -ship and –er. Adjective-forming suffix changes the words/morphemes to adjectives in the suffix –able, -al, -ful, -ic, -cal, and –ous. Adverb-forming suffix changes the words/morphemes to an adverb in the suffix –ly. While, verb-forming prefix changes adjective to new adjective or form verb to new verbin the prefix un- and mis-. The inflectional does not change the grammatical categories of words which consists of "-s, -'s, -er, -est, -s, -ed, -ing, and –en". The suffix –s means

plural. The suffix -'s, -s' means possessive. The suffix –er means comparative. The suffix –est means superlative. The suffix –ed means past. The suffix –ing means Ving (continuous). The suffix –en means participle.

The difference between previous research and research that will be conducted by researcher is that the research that will be carried out by researcher used song lyrics as the object of research, while research conducted by Tira Nur Fitria used Selected News from Tempo.Co as the object of research.

The similarities are that the focus is on discussing the derivation and inflection of affixes, using descriptive qualitative research methods. Can be seen on Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Similarities and Differences of Previous Research

No	Name/Title of Research	Similarities	Differences
1	2	3	4
1	Yohana Maria Vianey (2021), entitled "The Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Simple Plan's Album *Taking One For The Team*"	- using song lyrics as the object of research - using a descriptive qualitative research approach	the researcher focuses more on discussing the derivation and inflection of affixes, while the research conducted by Yohana Maria Vianey only focuses on discussing the derivation of affixes.
2	Sita Maulidina, Furi Indriyani, Tati Mardewi (2019), journal entitled "Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the	- the focus is on discussing the derivation and inflection of affixes - using descriptive qualitative research methods.	the research that will be carried out by researcher used song lyrics as the object of research, while research conducted by Sita Maulidina, Furi

No	Name/Title of Research	Similarities	Differences
1	2	3	4
	Jakarta Post"		Indriyani, Tati Mardewi used articles from The Jakarta Post newspaper as the object of research.
3	Novita Sari Siregar (2021), journal entitled "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* Album – Awakening Records 2015 – London"	- using song lyrics as the object of research - using library research as a type of research	the researcher focuses more on discussing the derivation and inflection of affixes, while the research conducted by Novita Sari Siregar only focuses on discussing the derivation of affixes.
4	Samma Hita Vinnani (2019), thesis entitled "The Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes of Balinese Language used in Pegayaman"	- the focus is on discussing the derivation and inflection of affixes - using descriptive qualitative research methods.	the research that will be carried out by researcher used song lyrics as the object of research, while research conducted by Samma Hita Vinnani used Pegayaman dialect as the object of research.
5	Tira Nur Fitria (2020), journal entitled "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News from Tempo.Co"	- the focus is on discussing the derivation and inflection of affixes - using descriptive qualitative research methods.	the research that will be carried out by researcher used song lyrics as the object of research, while research conducted by Tira Nur Fitria used Selected News from Tempo.Co as the object of research.

By reading these previous studies, we conclude that there are similarities and differences between the author's research and previous studies. The similarity of previous research with the author's research is the

same as analyzing derivation and inflection. The difference between previous research and the author's research is that previous research used articles from The Jakarta Post newspaper, Pegayaman dialect, and Selected News from Tempo.Co as the object of research., while this study used song lyrics as the research object.

B. Theoritical Framework

This section also contains a discussion of the theory that used as a perspective in conducting research. A broader and more in-depth discussion of the theory will further deepen the insight of the researcher in studying the problems to be solved in accordance with the formulation of the problem and the focus of the study.[27] The theoretical studies discussed in this study include:

1. English Language Teaching

a. Definition of English Language Teaching and Learning

There are some definitions of language. Brown stated that Language is a systemic means of communicating ideas or feelings by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures, or marks, having under understood meanings.[28] Brown gives a concise definition of language. He defines a language as follows: a) Language is systematic; b) Language is a set of arbitrary symbols; c) Those symbols are primary vocal, but may also be visual; d) The symbols have conventionalized meanings to which they refer; e) Language is used for communication; f) Language operates

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[27] Tim Penyusun, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah Iain Jember* (Jember: IAIN Jember, 2020), p. 52.
[28] Brown, H. D., *Principles of language learning and teaching* (Vol. 4) (New York: Longman, 2000) p.5

in a speech community or culture; g) Language is essentially human, although possible not limited to human; h) Language is acquired by all people in much the same way language and language learning both have universal characteristic.

Brown states that Learning is the process of acquiring or getting knowledge of a subject or a skill by studying experience or instruction.[29] Based on the previous statement, Brown classifies learning into some components as follow: a) Learning is acquisition or "getting"; b) Learning is retention of information or skill; c) Retention implies storage systems, memory, and cognitive organization; d) Learning involves active, conscious focus on and acting upon events outside the organism; e) Learning is relatively permanent but subject to forgetting; f) Learning involves some form of practice, perhaps reinforced practice; g) Learning is change in behavior.

Language learning is a long and complex way. Language learning is the steps where the learners explore all their competence to think, feel, and act. In addition, he also states that language learning is not a set of easy steps that can be programmed in a quick kit. It needs regular training in order to succeed in learning process.

In relation to learning, Brown states that teaching is the process of guiding and facilitating. Teaching also enables the learners to learn and setting the condition for learning. It implies that teaching cannot be

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[29] Brown, H. D., *Principles of language learning and teaching* (Vol. 4) (New York: Longman, 2000) p.6

separated from learning. The teachers' understanding of what learning will determine his or her understanding of what teaching is. Teachers' understanding of how students learn will determine the teacher's philosophy of education, teaching style, approaches, methods, and the classroom techniques. The approach, the methods, and the techniques that are used in the classroom depend on the teacher's understanding of what learning is. In other words, the concept of teaching is interpreted in line with the concept of learning.

Richards stated that Language teaching is hence a complex issue, encompassing socio-cultural linguistic, psycholinguistics, as well as curricula and instructional dimensions.[30] Concerning to the foreign language teaching, there are some experts point out that second or foreign language teaching is any activity on the part of one person intended to facilitate the learning by another person of a language which is not his native one.

In the foreign language teaching, there is an obligation for the teacher to provide exposures to the language and opportunities for learning through classroom activities. Teachers are expected to be able to provide a good classroom atmosphere for the learning process. Then, it should be followed by designing the appropriate learning materials which can enhance the teaching and learning process.

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[30] Jack C. Richards, *The Concept of Language Teaching* (USA: C.U.P, 1985) p.,11.

In some cases, many teachers do not think their objectives in relation to the situation in which they are teaching and to the goals of the students in their classes. They teach without thinking about the appropriate materials, methods, and techniques. In consequence, their students do not find particularly exciting lessons. Thus, it is important for the teachers to know the objectives of their teaching.

Rivers proposes the objective of teaching as follows: a) Develop the student's intellectual powers through the study of another language; b) To increase the student's personal culture through the study of the great literature and philosophy to which the new language is the key; c) To increase the student's understanding of how language functions and to bring them, through the study of another language, to a greater awareness of the functioning of their own language; d) To teach students to read another language with comprehension so that they may keep abreast of modern writing, research, and information; e) To give students the experience of expressing themselves within another framework, linguistically, kinetically, and culturally; f) To bring students to a greater understanding of people across national barriers, by giving them sympathetic insight into the ways of life and way of thinking of the people who speak the language they are learning; g) To provide students with the skills that will enable them to communicate orally, and to some degree in writing, in personal or career contexts, with the speakers of

another language and with people of other nationalities who have also learned this language.

Based on the statements above, language teaching and learning involves a lot of aspects in order to get a success. Teachers are expected to be able to set the objectives and modify their teaching style in order to accommodate the learners' needs.

2. Linguistics

a. Definition of Linguistics

Linguistics is the meaning of the word relating to language, as well as the word meaning relating to linguistics.[31] In other words, linguistics is connected to the interaction between language-related information, which is significant for its branches. The intricate workings of language are the subject of the science of linguistics. Linguistics is a growing field, and it is impossible to separate it from other fields that are as important, such as culture, literature, social studies, politics, law, psychology, and others.

Linguistics, however, is a much broader field than this might lead one to suppose, in valuable though such work has proved in contributing to our understanding of how human language is structured.[32] According to Inayatul Mukarromah, Linguistic is very important for students to be learned. Another common theme is that teachers need to link their

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[31] Laurie Bauer, *Beggining Linguistics* (United Kingdom: Palgrave Micmillan, 2012), p. 3.

[32] Fiona English and TimMarr, *Why Do Linguistics*? (London: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2015)

linguistics knowledge to the activities and behaviour that help learners to build capacity in talking.[33]

This is so that the linguistic orientation can also investigate the means of social interaction in society as a whole, rather than only language products as autonomous entities. Language possesses some patterns, such as semantic, syntax, phonology, and morphology, which are the focus of the study of linguistics.

b. Definition of Applied Linguistics

The following are some definitions of applied linguistics offered by experts:

1) Richards and Schmidt in Dictionary of Language Teaching & Applied Linguistics defined applied linguistics as:[34]

   a) the study of second and foreign language learning and teaching.

   b) the study of language and linguistics in relation to practical problems, such as lexicography, translation, speech fpathology, etc. Applied linguistics uses information from sociology, psychology, anthropology, and information theory as well as from linguistics in order to develop its own theoretical models of language and language use, and then uses this information and theory in practical areas such as syllabus design, speech therapy, language planning, stylistics, etc.

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[33] Inayatul Mukarromah, "The Important of Learning Linguistic to Increase the Integrated Skills Students in All Level until College or University". International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Academy (2016), p. 735.

[34] Jack C. Richards and Richard Schmidt, *Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics* (London: Longman, 2002)

2) Brumfit stated that applied linguistics is "the theoretical and empirical investigation of real-world problems in which language is a central issue".[35]

3) Kridalaksana defined applied linguistics as "general term for various branches of linguistics that utilize descriptions, methods and results of linguistic research for various practical purposes; branches such as language teaching, lexicography, translation, language pathology, etc. are included in applied linguistics".[36]

From those definitions, then, one can infer that applied linguistics is the engineering of linguistics. In the other words, applied linguistics is using linguistics to solve practical problems.

c. **Definition of Educational Linguistics**

The following are some definitions of educational linguistics offered by some experts:

1) Hornberger and Spolsky defined educational linguistics as "an area of study that integrates the research tools of linguistics and other related disciplines of the social sciences in order to investigate holistically the broad range of issues related to language and education".[37]

2) Richards and Schmidt in Dictionary of Language Teaching & Applied Linguistics defined educational linguistics as "a term sometimes used

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[35] Brumfit. (1997). Young Learners Characteristics (TEYL/TMYL). (Online) Accessed on January 10, 2023.

[36] Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2008)

[37] B. Spolsky and F. M. Hult, *The Handbook of Educational Linguistics* (Victoria: Blackwell Publishing, 2008)

to refer to a branch of applied linguistics which deals with the relationship between language and education".[38]

3) Christie and Unsworth stated "educational linguistics is concerned with the study of language in teaching and learning". As such, it has interests in the nature of the linguistic system and its role in learning, as well as in what kinds of knowledge about language should be taught to children.

4) Kridalaksana defined educational linguistics as "application of linguistics in language teaching and learning in schools or in other environments".[39]

From those definitions, one may say that educational linguistics is the application of linguistics to solve problems in education. Similarly, educational linguistics is using linguistics to solve practical problems in education.

d. **Relation between Applied Linguistics and Educational Linguistics**

From the definitions of applied linguistics and educational linguistics above, one may underline that the relation between applied linguistics and educational linguistics lies in the fact that applied linguistics is the precursors of educational linguistics. In other words, applied linguistics is wider than educational linguistics or it is the umbrella of educational linguistics. This concept is strengthened by Blumfit's theory which states that "educational linguistics is inevitably a

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[38] Jack C. Richards and Richard Schmidt, *Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics* (London: Longman, 2002)

[39] Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2008)

sub-branch of applied linguistics, the study of language in real-world situations where the problems and conventions are defined by non-linguists, whether the general public or language professionals such as (e.g.) teachers or translators".

3. Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies how each word is arranged and put together from its smaller parts. Morphology is the study of shape. Morphology in linguistics refers to the mental system involved in word formation or the branch of linguistics related to the word, its internal structure, and the word it is formed.[40] This means that morphology is a branch of science that studies words concerning word forms and internal structures.

According to Lieber, Morphology is about word formation, with the way new words are found in the world's languages, and the way word forms vary depending on how they are used in sentences.[41] The theory defines morphology as word formation, word formation can occur because of the affixation process and words have innovations depending on how they are used in a sentence.

Morphology also refers to the grammatical knowledge that links language words and most of the linguistic knowledge that people are not aware of. The majority of people use dictionaries to communicate in other languages. Without words, people will find it difficult to communicate with

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[40] Mark Aronoff, K. Fudeman, *What Is Morphology?* (New Jersey: Wiley Blackwell, 2011)
[41] U. Yastanti, S. Susilawati, "Imagery in Song Lyrics of Taylor Swift". LINGUA: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya, 17(2) (2020): 135-156. https://doi.org/10.30957/lingua.v17i2.642

each other. From all the definitions of morphology above, it means that morphology is the study of words. It is not only about the meaning, but also the structure of each word. It also deals with sentences that are formed by combining words, and cannot be further divided to produce meaningful units because words are the smallest part of a sentence.

Morphology consists of two morphemes, morph + ology. The suffix –ology means a branch of knowledge, therefore, morphology is the branch of knowledge concerned with word formation. Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, "explain the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules, by which words are formed, is morphology".[42] Morphology research aims to describe and explain the morphological patterns of human languages.

Therefore, morphology is one of the fields of linguistics that studies word changes, both grammatically and semantically, such as the past form '–ed in the word *looked* or the plural '–s' in the word *kites* and the word 'true' as an adjective. to 'truly' as an adverb. From these examples it can be said that morphology refers to the form and formation of words. In addition, it also focuses on how morphemes operate into words that contain meaningful basic elements.

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[42] V. Fromkin, R. Rodman, & N. Hyams, *An Introduction to Language, Ninth Edition (International Edition)* (Boston, Massachusetts: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2011), p. 33.

4. Morpheme

A morpheme is a small part that has a grammatical meaning and function. According to Katamba, a morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning in language that has a grammatical function.[43] It means the smallest grammatical unit in language is morpheme. In fact, a single word can carry a number of morphemes. For instance, the word unlovable consists of three morphemes, the word 'un' which makes the word to be negative form, "love" which means get strong feeling of deep affection, and 'able' which means the ability to do something.

According to Lieber, there are two types of morpheme; free morpheme and bound morpheme.[44]

a. Free Morpheme

Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone in a language, without the need for other morphemes. For example, cat, book, and happy can appear by themselves as a word; these words do not have to be associated with other morphemes. Free morphemes are categorized into two: open class (content word) and closed class (function word). Open classes show concepts such as objects, actions, attributes, and ideas that readers can think of as children, constructing, beautiful, and rare. However, closed classes define grammatical relationships and have little or no semantic content.

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[43] F. A. Erlinawati, *Derivational and inflectional affixes in @TheGoodQuote's posts on instagram*, 2018.

[44] R. Lieber, *Introducing Morphology, Second Edition* (New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2016), p. 2.

b. Bound Morpheme

Bound morphemes are morphological elements that can only appear as subparts of a word, such as -ish, -ness, -ly, and un-. Bound morphemes never become words themselves but are always part of words. This affix is a bound morpheme and can be attached at the beginning, end, in the middle, or both at the beginning and end of a word. The set of morphemes in the bound category is divided into two types, namely derivatives and inflectional affixes.

1) Derivational

Derivational morphemes are morphemes that are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of parts of speech.[45] According to Yule, Derivational morphemes are employed to transform the stem into new words or words belonging to a different grammatical class.[46] If a derivational morpheme is added to the root word, it can result in a change in the form of the word. part of the speech or grammatical category of the word. For example, when the suffix –ness is added to the adjective 'happy', the adjective 'happy' becomes the noun 'happiness'. Bound morphemes such as –ify, -cation, and -arian are called derived morphemes. When they are added to the root word, a new word with a new meaning will be derived. The form resulting from the addition of a derived morpheme is called a

[45] G. Kolanchery, *Analytical Components of Morphology in Linguistics* (Global English-Oriented Research Journal. 1(1), 161-166, 2015), p. 5.

[46] George Yule, *The Study of Language* (USA: Cambridge University Press, 2010)

derived word. In addition, when a base is added by a derivation morpheme, it will change the meaning.

The function of certain derivational morphemes is to create new base forms (new stems) that other derivational or inflectional affixes can attach to.[47] There are the functions of derivational morpheme that will be analyzed.

a) 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: (1) Verb into Noun; (2) Adjective into Noun.

b) 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: (1) Adjective into Verb; (2) Noun into Verb.

c) 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: (1) Verb into Adjective; (2) Adverb into Adjective; (3) Noun into Adjective.

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[47] G. Kolanchery, *Analytical Components of Morphology in Linguistics* (Global English-Oriented Research Journal. 1(1), 161-166, 2015), p. 162.

d) 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: (1) Adjective into Adverb; (2) Noun into Adverb; (3) Verb into Adverb.

According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, there are some processes of derivational morpheme:[48] (1) Noun to adjective; (2) Verb to noun; (3) Adjective to adverb; (4) Noun to verb; (5) Adjective to noun; (6) Verb to adjective; (7) Adjective to verb.

Derivation can also occur without any change of form. This is known as conversion or zero derivation. Below are other examples of derivation without changing grammatical classes:[49] (1) Noun to Noun; (2) Verb to Verb; (3) Adjective to Adjective.

2) Inflectional

Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. Some affixes when added to the root word cannot change the part of speech and cannot produce new words. They only have certain grammatical functions.[50] According to Kracht, An indicator of some sort of

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[48] V. Fromkin, R. Rodman, & N. Hyams, *An Introduction to Language, Ninth Edition (International Edition)* (Boston, Massachusetts: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2011), p. 45.

[49] V. Fromkin, R. Rodman, N. Hyams, *An Introduction to Language, Ninth Edition (International Edition)* (Boston, Massachusetts: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2011), p. 45.

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

grammatical link is the morpheme inflection.[51] It means the words that do not change the part of speech and do not create new words are called inflections. Inflectional morphemes are not used to produce new words in language, but to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word. It is used to indicate a plural or singular word, whether it is past or present, and it is a comparative or possessive form.[52] That is, word formation is usually fields that produce new or different words, but for inflection areas produce various forms of the same lexeme.

An inflectional morpheme indicates certain grammatical properties associated with nouns and verbs, such as gender, number, case and tense. In English, inflectional morphemes are all suffixes. Inflectional morpheme is suffix –s which shows ownership or plurality of nouns; the suffix –ed, which is used to add verbs to form the past tense is another one.[53] Inflectional affixes modify the form of the word and change the grammatical subclass of the word. For example, boys and played, each adding –s to form plurality and –ed to past tense. It may also be noted that an inflectional suffix can appear at the end of a word and no other suffix can be added to the next word. It doesn't change the part-of-speech of the word like derivational affixes.

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[51] M. Kracht, *Introduction to Linguistics* (Los Angeles. LA: Hilgard Avenue, 2007)

[52] G. Yule, *The Study of Language: An Introduction* (Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 2010).

[53] G. Kolanchery, *Analytical Components of Morphology in Linguistics* (Global English-Oriented Research Journal. 1(1), 161-166, 2015), p. 164.

Below are listed four characteristics of inflectional affixes: (1) Do not change meaning or part of speech; (2) Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence; (3) Typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes; (4) Typically occur at the margin of words.

According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, modern English has eight inflectional affixes to indicate the following:[54] (1) -s third-person singular; (2) -ed past tense; (3) -ing progressive; (4) -en past participle; (5) -s plural; (6) -'s possessive; (7) -er comparative; (8) -est superlative.

Table 2.2
Differentiation of derivational and inflectional (adapted from Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2011)

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

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[54] V. Fromkin, R. Rodman, N. Hyams, *An Introduction to Language, Ninth Edition (International Edition)* (Boston, Massachusetts: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2011), p. 47.

5. Lyric

According to Avdeeff, lyrics are a collection of words that make up a song.[55] The meaning of the lyrics can be expressed or implied. The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (703) states that lyrics are the words of a song and also an expression of the author's feelings or composition for singing. So, it can be interpreted that the lyrics are the words that make up a song which usually consists of a stanza and a chorus. In addition, lyrics can also be interpreted as short poems that express the personal thoughts and feelings of the person who wrote them.

Lyrics can describe someone's expression by writing lyrics using beautiful language, and someone who writes lyrics can convey messages to listeners through their songs. Lyrics are written as a form of communication between researchers and listeners. Usually, they carry messages with the aim of inspiring listeners. The goals and forms of such interactions are embedded in the cultural context of people, based on their preferences for music, time of day, etc.[56] The theory defines that lyrics are part of communication media, researcher can send messages, express feelings or experiences to listeners through song lyrics.

From definition above the researcher conclude that the relationship between music with elements of poetry or song lyrics is one form to communication. Through the lyrics of songs in the form of messages or

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[55] M. Avdeeff, "Young People's Musical Engagement and Technologies of Taste," *Mediated Youth Cultures* (2014). 130-145. doi: 10.1057/9781137287021_9

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

sentence serve to create imagination to the audience and create a variety meaning.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method of this current research that consist of approach and type of research, source of data, data collection technique, data analysis technique, and validity of data.

A. Approach and Type of Research

The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach, because the research will produce descriptive data or in the form of written words. According to Creswell, qualitative is a methodology for investigating and understanding the importance people or gatherings credit to a social or human issue.[57] The purpose of descriptive research is to provide a factual or realistic description of the subject or object of the study.

As for type, the researcher used two types of research, library research or also called a literary study, which is a series of research activities related to the methods of collecting library data, reading and recording and processing research materials[58] and also field research which is research conducted in real conditions.[59] The type of library research is needed to answer the first and second research focuses, while field research is needed to answer the third research focus.

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[57] J. W. Creswell, & C. N. Poth, *Qualiatative Inquiry and Research Design Choosing Among Five Approaches (4th ed)* (Los Angeles: SAGE, 2018)

[58] Mestika Zed, *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan* (Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2004), p. 2.

[59] Kartono dan Kartini. *Pengantar Meteodologi Riset Sosia* (Mandar Maju. Bandung, 1996) p. 32.

B. Source of Data

Data sources are sources from which data can be obtained. This study used literary data obtained from library materials. The data sources used in this study are classified into two, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources.

1. Primary Data

Primary data sources are data sources that are directly related to the research object. The primary data in this study are four lyrics of Maher Zain's song to answer the first and second research focuses, that is *The Chosen One, For the Rest of My Life, Open Your Eyes, Awaken*. Besides that, the researcher also conducted short interviews to answer the third research focus with several English students who had studied morphology, especially derivational and inflectional.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data sources, namely data sources that support and complement primary data. The secondary data sources in this study are books or other scientific works whose contents can complement the data needed by the researcher in this study.

Secondary data in the form of the material helping, such as official website, lyric of song, and song itself. States official data include memos, newsletters, policy documents, books, news releases, and etc. Based on statement, Maher Zain's lyric of song is available to be researched.

C. Data Collection Technique

Researcher used two data collection techniques, including documentation to answer the first and second research focus, while interviews to answer the third research focus.

1. Documentation

The method of data collecting was picked as the next phase. Documentation is the data collection method used in this study. The researcher's method for gathering data in this study included searching for song lyrics from Maher Zain's album on the internet, downloading them, reading all of the words, and finally analyzing, identifying, and selecting the data to discover which words contained derivational and inflectional affixes.

Document or text-based data collecting is the method used in this study. It is the responsibility of the researcher to gather and recognize data that contain derivational and inflectional affixes. In this study, the researcher used several steps to collect the data,[60] they are:

a. The researcher searching lyrics of Maher Zain's album in website.

b. After got the lyrics, the researcher read all of the words in the four lyrics in Maher Zain's album and then searched the words that contain derivational and inflectional affixes.

c. After read the lyrics the researcher analyze the lyrics and found the words that contain derivational and inflectional affixes, the researcher identified and selected the data by highlighting bold word the data.

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[60] John W. Cresswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approachs Second Edition* (USA: Sage Publication, Inc, 2003), kspjournals.org/index.php/JSA/article/view/1313.

2. Interview

According to Dörnyei, researchers most often collect qualitative data through interviews and questionnaires.[61] Interviews are often also called interviews or oral questionnaires, is a dialogue conducted by interviews. An interview is a type of qualitative study that used questions to gather information. Two or more persons participate in interviews, one of them is the interviewer who asks the questions. Interviews are a highly effective research technique. By taking into account nonverbal indicators, spontaneous emotions, and emotional responses, they allow people to gather more extensive data and reach more precise conclusions than other research approaches.

In this study, researcher used directly interview and interview drafts that were distributed online by using Google Forms so that they did not need paper (paperless), could reach a large number of respondents and were in accordance with the research problem. The initial data collection and analysis is assisted by Google Forms, a tool provided by Google to assist Google users in creating a form on the internet.[62]

The researcher used several steps to collect the data. First, the researcher make a list of interview questions on the google form. Second, the researcher distributed the google form link to English students who had studied morphology, especially derivational and inflectional through class

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[61] Dörnyei, Z., *Research Methods in Applied Linguistics: Quantitative Qualitative, and Mixed Methodologies* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007) p. 132.

[62] Google Form, "About", dalam https://www.google.com/intl/id_id/forms/about/ (accessed on March 1, 2023).

groups on WhatsApp. Third, after receiving answers from students, the researcher sorts the answers which will then be analyzed which aims to answer the third research focus.

D. Data Processing Method and Data Analysis Technique

After the data have been collected, then those data were analyzed, there are several steps that are used in analyze the data,[63] they are:

1. *Understanding*, the researcher read and identified the data on song lyrics in Maher Zain's album.

2. *Identifying*, the researcher found all the words that contain in derivational and inflectional affixes and then highlighted it.

3. *Classifying*, the researcher made table based on the types of affixes in order to determine and classify affixes in each of word which include derivational and inflectional, related to derivational and inflectional affixes.

Table 3.1 *The Derivational and Inflectional Rubric*

No	Word	Base	Affixes		Derivation	Inflection	Morpheme
			Prefix	Suffix			
1	Helpless	Help		-less	Verb to Adjective		2 morphemes (help + less)
2	Feeling	Feel		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (feel + ing)

4. *Describing*, after making table, the researcher described the derivational and inflectional affixes and determined the dominant based on the categories of affixes from derivational and inflectional affixes that existed in the Maher Zain's lyrics.

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[63] John W. Cresswell.

The data processing method in this study used several steps. The first step is re-checking, namely re-examining the data that has been obtained, especially in terms of completeness and clarity of meaning. In addition, the data obtained must also be the main data so that the required data is complete and accurate by checking the representation and completeness of the informants.

The second step is classification, namely compiling and systematize the data that has been obtained into certain patterns in order to facilitate discussions related to the research being carried out.[64] The steps taken in this case are by classifying the answers of the informants so that they are easy to read and understand because the answers of the informants have been grouped in several categories.

The third step is verification, namely after the data derived from the informant's answers have been collected and systematically arranged, then it is continued with a re-examination so that the truth of the data is acknowledged.

The fourth stage is data analysis, namely efforts made by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, looking for and finding patterns, finding what is important and what is learned and deciding what can be told to others.[65] In order to make this research analysis more accurate, the researcher used descriptive analysis through an interactive

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[64] Nana Sujana and Ahwal Kusuma, *Proposal Penelitian di Perguruan Tinggi*, (Bandung, Sinar Baru Algesindo, 2000), p. 84-85.

[65] Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2009), p. 248.

model. According to Milles, Huberman, and Saldana qualitative data analysis uses three steps, those are:[66]

Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that approximates all parts of written fields notes, interview transcripts, documents, and empirical materials. The conclucion is that the data condensation process was obtained after the researcher conducted interviews and obtained written data in the field. Which later the interview transcripts were sorted out to get the research focus needed by the reseachers.

Presentation of Data

Presentation of data is an organization, unification, and concluded information. Presentation of data here also helps in understanding the context of research because it performs a more in depth analysis.

Conclusions

Conclusions are drawn here by the researcher from the begining, the researcher collects data such as seeking understanding that does not have a pattern, nothing the regularity of explanations, and the flow of cause and effect.

E. Validity of Data

Qualitative research must reveal the truth objectively and deeply. Therefore, the validity of the data in a study is very important. Incorrect data will result in drawing the wrong conclusions, and conversely valid or credible

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[66] Saldana., Miles & Huberman. 2014. *Qualitative Data Analysis*. America:SAGE Publications.12-14

data will produce correct conclusions from research results. From this, the researcher used triangulation in the validity of the data.

Triangulation in credibility testing can be interpreted as checking data from various sources in various ways, and at various times.[67] Triangulation is uses as a process to establish the degree of confidence and data consistency. There are four kinds of triangulation, namely Source Triangulation, Method Triangulation, Researcher Triangulation, Theoretical Triangulation. In this study, researcher used Source Triangulation and Technique Triangulatio. Source Triangulation obtained from direct interviews with TBI 2 8th semester, TBI 4 10th semester, and online interviews by using google form. While, Technique Triangulation obtained from google form.

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[67] Sugiyono, *Kuantitatif & Kualitatif* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), p. 273.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher answers the problems that have been formulated. This chapter is divided into three parts. The first part answers and discusses the processing of derivational and inflectional affixes found in the song lyrics of Maher Zain's album, *Thank You Allah*. The second part will discuss the comparison of the number of derivation and inflectional affixes contained in song lyrics. The following part will discuss the benefit of studying derivational and inflectional for students.

A. Research Finding

1. The processes of derivational and inflectional in Maher Zain's song lyrics

Based on the data, this study found that there were 64 affixes found in 4 of Maher Zain's lyrics. The divisions of these kinds are derivation which change the grammatical classes or not and seven kinds of inflectional affixes. The data results were classified based on the song titles as shown in the table below:

Table 4.1
Data of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes in Maher Zain's Song Lyrics

Maher Zain's Song	Derivation	Inflection
The Chosen One	6	3
For the Rest of My Life	6	4
Open Your Eyes	7	15
Awaken	5	18
Total	**24**	**40**

The table above showed the result of derivational and inflectional affixes from 64 bases found in Maher Zain's lyrics. As shown in the table, the use of inflectional affixes was more dominant than derivational affixes. Additionally, there are 64 affixes found in the data: 44 of suffixes and 8 of prefix. Those appearance suffixes were –ness, -ful, -y, -ly, -less, -ed, -ing. Meanwhile, the appearance prefix were a-, in-. There were 40 of inflectional affixes found in the lyrics of Maher Zain's. All kinds of inflections are found –s plural, -ing progressive, -ed past tense, -en past participle, -er comparative, -est superlative.

2. **The Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes**

   a. **Derivational**

   An affix that is added to a word and may modify the word class is known as a derivational affix. In addition, out of 6 processes from 9 words, the lyric attached derivational Affixes process yields 24 words, as seen in the table 4.1. Following is an explanation of derivational affixes:

   1) Noun to Adjective

   There were 4 words of noun to adjective process found in Maher Zain's lyrics. The following is an example of noun to adjective process found in the lyrics.

   "Truthful in every word you say"

   The suffix –*ful* is indicated for the Adjective Derivation, such as in the word *truthful* on the lyric above. This word is as adjective which derived from the word "*truth* as Noun". Therefore, the

classification is as *truth + -ful* becomes *truthful*. This process is directly agglutinated to the base word.

2) Adjective to Adverb

There were 5 words of adjective to adverb process found in Maher Zain's lyrics. The following is an example of adjective to adverb process found in the lyrics

"In front of me I strongly feel love (I strongly feel love)"

The suffix *–ly* is indicated for the Adverb Derivation, such as in the word *strongly* on the lyric above. This word is as adverb which derived from the word "*strong* as Adjective". Therefore, the classification is as *strong + -ly* becomes *strongly*. This process is directly agglutinated to the base word.

3) Adjective to Noun

There were 2 words of adjective to noun process found in Maher Zain's lyrics. The following is an example of adjective to noun process found in the lyrics.

"To fill the emptiness, we bought and bought"

The word *emptiness* consists of two morphemes: *empty* and *–ness*. The base word of derivation *emptiness* is *empty*. This process is named noun formation in adjective to noun process. The suffix *–ness* is attached to the end of the adjective *empty*, then become a noun *emptiness*.

4) Verb to Adjective

There were 6 words of verb to adjective process found in Maher Zain's lyrics. The following is an example of verb to adjective process found in the lyrics.

"So <u>helpless</u> and weak"

The suffix *–less* is indicated for the Adjective Derivation, such as in the word *helpless* on the lyric above. This word is as adjective which derived from the word "*help* as Verb". Therefore, the classification is as *help + -less* becomes *helpless*. This process is directly agglutinated to the base word.

5) Adverb to Adjective

There were 2 words of adverb to adjective process found in Maher Zain's lyrics. The following is an example of adverb to adjective process found in the lyrics.

"Allah guide us <u>every</u> single day"

The suffix *–y* in the word *every* is indicated the process of derivational affixes in adjective formation. It changes the adverb *ever*, base word, to the adjective *every*.

6) Noun to Adverb

There were 5 words of noun to adverb process found in Maher Zain's lyrics. The following is an example of noun to adverb process found in the lyrics.

"It's time to change <u>inside</u>"

The underlined word indicated the process of noun to adverb in derivation. It occurred because there is prefix *in-* attached to the base of the word. The base of the word *inside* is change then prefix *in-* is attached to the end of the word.

b. Inflectional

An inflection is a morpheme that indicates some kind of grammatical relationship. As shown in table 4.1, there are 40 words in the lyrics that are classified as Inflectional Affixes of 6 from 8 types. An example of the formation of the inflection analysis process is described below:

1) –s plural

There were 26 words of plural type found in Maher Zain's lyrics. The following is an example of plural type found in the lyrics.

"Ya Rabb we raise our <u>hands</u>"

The word *hands* is inflectional affixes. They indicate the plural form by attaching suffix –*s* to the end of the nouns. The base of the inflection is only by removing the suffix –*s* of those inflectional plural forms.

2) –ing progressive

There were 5 words of progressive type found in Maher Zain's lyrics. The following is an example of progressive type found in the lyrics.

"And you're <u>watching</u> it growing"

The underlined word indicated the use of past continuous tense. It was occurred because there is suffix –*ing* attached to the base of the word. The base of the word here is *watch* then inflectional suffix –*ing* is attached to the end of the word to make the grammaticaly correct. However, the attachment of suffix –*ing* does not change the word class, the base *watch* is a verb and the inflectional *watching* is still a verb.

3) –ed past tense

There were 3 words of past tense type found in Maher Zain's lyrics. The following is an example of past tense type found in the lyrics.

"Allah You <u>created</u> everything"

The word *created* indicates as past tense by attaching suffix –*ed* to the end of the verb. The base of *created* is *creat*.

4) –en past participle

There were 4 words of past participles type found in Maher Zain's lyrics. The following is an example of past participles type found in the lyrics.

"We were <u>given</u> to many prizes"

The inflectional affix *given* is indicate present perfect tense. The word *given* has suffix participle –*en*, then the attachment of suffix –*en* is occurred to give extra grammatically. Not all verb roots can be

attached by suffix *–en* to denote past participle, especially perfect tense.

5) –er comparative

There was 1 word of comparative type found in Maher Zain's lyrics. The following is an example of comparative type found in the lyrics.

"Your face was <u>brighter</u> than the sun"

The underlined word is attached by comparative form of inflectional affixes. The base word from the inflection *brighter* is *bright*. Then, the suffix *–er* is added and it changes the meaning of the base word.

6) –est superlative

There was 1 word of superlative type found in Maher Zain's lyrics. The following is an example of superlative type found in the lyrics.

"The <u>biggest</u> miracle of life"

The underlines word is attached by superlative form of inflectional affixes. The base word from the inflection *biggest* is *big*. Then, the suffix *–est* is added and it also changes the meaning of the base word.

3. Dominant Types of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes of Maher Zain's song lyrics

The table below shows the types of derivation and inflection affixes found in the four lyrics of Maher Zain's album.

Table 4.2
Kinds of Derivational Affixes

Processes of Derivational Affixes	Frequency Total	Percentage (%)
Noun to Adjective	4	16,67%
Verb to Noun	0	0%
Adjective to Adverb	5	20,83%
Noun to Verb	0	0%
Adjective to Noun	2	8,3%
Verb to Adjective	6	25%
Adjective to Verb	0	0%
Adverb to Adjective	2	8,3%
Noun to Adverb	5	20,83%
Total Data	**24**	**100%**

The table showed that the most dominant derivational processes used in Maher Zain's lyrics was Verb to Adjective. It was found in 6 words or 25% out of the total number of the lyrics in songs. Moreover, Noun to Adverb and Adjective to Adverb process were the second most found in 5 words or 20,83% out of the lyrics total number. Then there were Noun to Adjective process which the third, it was found in 4 words or 16,67% out of the lyrics total number. The fewest process that found in the lyrics were Adjective to Noun and Adverb to adjective process ware found in 2 words or 8,3% out of the total data. However, the other processes such as Verb to

Noun, Noun to Verb, and Adjective to Verb were not found in Maher Zain's lyrics.

The process from verb to adjective appears in 4 songs; twice in The Chosen One, once in For The Rest Of My Life, twice in Open Your Eyes, once in Awaken. The process of affixing verb to adjective were –ing, -ed, and -less, The most used affix was –ed and it was appears 3 times in the lyrics. In short, the process of verb to adjective was the most used in lyrics, because the formation of adjectives serves to describe the nature or state of an object. Therefore, the most dominant process of verb to adjective occurs in the lyrics.

Table 4.3
Kinds of Inflectional Affixes

Processes of Inflectional Affixes	Frequency Total	Percentage (%)
-s Third person singular	0	0%
-ed Past tense	3	7,5%
-ing Progressive	5	12,5%
-en Past participle	4	10%
-s Plural	26	65%
-'s Possessive	0	%
-er Comparative	1	2,5%
-est Superlative	1	2.5%
Total Data	**40**	**100%**

As shown in the table, the most dominant type of inflectional affix found was plural. It was found in 26 words or 65% of the total number of lyrics. Progressive form was the second most found in 5 words or 12,5% out of the total number of the lyrics. Furthermore, the third most found was the

past participle in 4 words or 10% of the total number of lyrics. Then the past tense form was found in 3 words or 7,5% of the total number of lyrics. The fewest inflectional affixes found were comparative and superlative, each of them constituting 1 word or 2,5% of the total data. However, there were two process that were not found in Maher Zain's lyrics, namely the third person singular and possessive.

The plural type appears in 3 of Maher Zain's songs; For The Rest Of My Life 4 times, Open Your Eyes 11 times, Awaken 11 times. The use of the plural type was the highest of the derivational and inflectional types found. In short, the use of the plural type shows that Maher Zain's lyrics contain meaning or told the listeners that God created many things not only to enjoy their beauty but also to do according to their functions.

Therefore, from table 4.2 and 4.3 showed that the most dominant types of derivational and inflectional affixes processes in lyrics was inflectional. And inflectional type were found in all four of Maher Zain's lyrics. However, the most dominant type of process was the plural type; 26 processes.

4. Benefit of Studying Derivational and Inflectional for Students

The results of this study were obtained using two steps, the first step was direct interviews with TBI 2 8th semester and TBI 4 10th semester English students. There were 40 students in TBI 2 8th semester, 25 of them gave the same answers and 15 others gave answers that were not in accordance with this research. From 25 answers there were 2 different

answers so the researcher took 2 samples to be used as a reference in data collection. whereas in TBI 4 10th semester there were 30 students, 18 of whom gave the same answer and 12 others gave inappropriate answers, so that out of the 18 answers the researcher only took 1 sample to be used as a reference. The second step was an online interview by using google form. Interview drafts were distributed to TBI students who had studied material on morphology, especially derivational and inflectional, and distributed through the help of a Google form with a link like the following https://forms.gle/fiEHUdz8LXoY198S6. From the results of data collection using a multiple choice interview draft distributed using a Google form, from 70 students who were given the link, there were 50 students who responded. However, researcher took 42 out of 50 respondents' answers because 8 other respondents gave answers that were not in accordance with this study. The data obtained has been previously verified to remove invalid data which will affect the results of the research data analysis.

Based on the interview with Hasanah from TBI 4 10th semester,

> "According to what I have learned, inflectional morphemes are basic words which when added with affixes still have the same meaning without changing the word class. While derivational morphemes are basic words which, when added by affixes, change the word class. The word class or part of speech in question includes nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, etc. In my opinion, as an English student, the output will be teaching staff and of course you have to know English from various aspects, one of which is linguistics, the process of word formation. So that later we can teach and give students an understanding of how words can be formed or changed. I personally study derivational and inflectional material from books and do practice questions from the book."[68]

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[68] Siti Hasanah, Interview, June 2nd 2023

This interview agree with Sakinah from TBI 2 8th semester,

"According to my understanding, derivational is a morpheme which, when combined with a new morpheme, will form a word with a different grammar than before, while inflectional is a morpheme that does not cause a change in word class and word meaning, but this morpheme affects plurality and tenses. In my opinion, studying derivational and inflectional material is very important for students who study linguistics because both are basic knowledge of linguistics. Taking language classes at lectures is one way for me to learn derivation and inflection material."[69]

This interview almost same with Risa from TBI 2 8th semester,

"In my opinion, inflectional is a change in the form of a word without changing its word class, while derivational is a morphemic process that changes a word as a certain lexical element into another lexical element. As an English student, these two things are very important to learn because they are useful for knowing the formation of a word and its use, we can also be helped to choose the right word when practiced with the aim of making it easier to find out the origin of the word. I personally use song lyrics and read books and then analyze the words in them as a means of learning derivational and inflectional."[70]

From the interview above, the three respondents defined derivational and inflectional with basically the same answers. The only difference is how to learn it, Hasanah learns derivational and inflectional through books and does exercises from the book, Sakinah learns it by attending language classes at lectures, while Risa learns it through analyzing English song lyrics.

Based on the answer from Ulfa and Linda,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (b) Very important because affixes can change words from function to

[69] Sakinah Wardatul Jannah, Interview, June 2nd 2023
[70] Risa Alfianti, Interview, June 2nd 2023

meaning, derivational and inflectional can also phrase and shorten a sentence and remove unnecessary extra words and make language sound better. (d) In order to know more about how words can change forms depending on their use. (d) Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional."[71]

This answer almost same with Rafida and Alfiyana,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (b) Very important because affixes can change words from function to meaning, derivational and inflectional can also phrase and shorten a sentence and remove unnecessary extra words and make language sound better. (d) In order to know more about how words can change forms depending on their use. (c) Translate difficult word of derivational and inflectional and learn directly from English morphology books."[72]

From the answers above, it can be concluded that the four respondents of them chose almost the same answer, the only difference being in answer number 4. Ulfa and Linda chose answer (d) Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional, while Rafida and Alfiyana chose answer (c) Translate difficult word of derivational and inflectional and learn directly from English morphology books.

This is the answer from Shinta and Eko,

"(b) Derivational in morpheme which when attached to another morpheme will form a new morpheme/word or to form a word with a different grammar (lexeme) from the previous word. Inflectional is morpheme that does not change word class and word meaning. (b) Very important because affixes can change words from function to meaning, derivational and inflectional can also phrase and shorten a sentence and remove unnecessary extra words and make language sound better. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text."[73]

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[71] Ulfa Sa'adah and Linda, Interview, May 26th 2023
[72] Rafida and Alfiyana Rosidah, Interview, May 26th 2023
[73] Shinta Faizzatul Munawaroh and Eko Mariyadi, Interview, May 26th 2023

This answer almost same with Siswantoro,

"(b) Derivational in morpheme which when attached to another morpheme will form a new morpheme/word or to form a word with a different grammar (lexeme) from the previous word. Inflectional is morpheme that does not change word class and word meaning. (b) Very important because affixes can change words from function to meaning, derivational and inflectional can also phrase and shorten a sentence and remove unnecessary extra words and make language sound better. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (a) Through English songs and movies."[74]

This answer agree with Irfan,

"(b) Derivational in morpheme which when attached to another morpheme will form a new morpheme/word or to form a word with a different grammar (lexeme) from the previous word. Inflectional is morpheme that does not change word class and word meaning. (b) Very important because affixes can change words from function to meaning, derivational and inflectional can also phrase and shorten a sentence and remove unnecessary extra words and make language sound better. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (d) Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional."[75]

From the answers above it can be concluded that the four respondents of them chose almost the same answer, the only difference being in answer number 4, Shinta and Eko chose answer (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text, Siswantoro chose answer (a) Through English songs and movies, while Irfan chose answer (d) Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional.

This is same with the answer from Hasanah, Cerly, and Bella,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (a) It is

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[74] Siswantoro, Interview, May 26th 2023
[75] Irfan Fauzi, Interview, May 26th 2023

important not only for writing but also for speaking. (a) In order to master a neat and practical English writing style. (d) Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional."[76]

This answer almost same with Sila, Lala, and Ravi,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (a) It is important not only for writing but also for speaking. (a) In order to master a neat and practical English writing style. (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text."[77]

From the answers above, it can be concluded that the six respondents of them chose almost the same answer, the only difference being in answer number 4. Hasanah, Cerly, and Bella chose answer (d) Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional, while Sila, Lala, and Ravi chose answer (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text.

Based on the answer from Silfia and Cindy,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (a) It is important not only for writing but also for speaking. (d) In order to know more about how words can change forms depending on their use. (d) Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional."[78]

This answer agree with Ahkmad,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not

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[76] Siti Hasanah, Cerly Dhamayanti Putri and Bella Amelia, Interview, May 26th 2023

[77] Wasilatus Sofa, Aula Izatul Lailiah and Mochammad Ravi Akbar, Interview, May 26th 2023

[78] Silfia Dwi and Cindy Ocza Bella, Interview, May 26th 2023

change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (a) It is important not only for writing but also for speaking. (d) In order to know more about how words can change forms depending on their use. (a) Through English songs and movies."[79]

This is the same with the answer from Ahmad,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (a) It is important not only for writing but also for speaking. (d) In order to know more about how words can change forms depending on their use. (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text."[80]

From the answers above it can be concluded that the four respondents of them chose almost the same answer, the only difference being in answer number 4. Silfia and Cindy chose answer (d) Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional, Akhmad chose answer (a) Through English songs and movies, while Ahmad chose answer (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text.

Based on the answer from Nurliya, Alvi, Risa, and Ayis,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (a) It is important not only for writing but also for speaking. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text."[81]

This answer agree with Sey, Afita, and Hoir,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (a) It is

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[79] Akhmad Bayu Fauzan, Interview, May 26th 2023

[80] Ahmad Firdaus Izzulhaq, Interview, May 26th 2023

[81] Nurliya Mufarrochah, Alvi Masruriyatun Ni'mah, Risa Alfianti and Ayis Sa'idatul Husna, Interview, May 26th 2023

important not only for writing but also for speaking. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (d) Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional."[82]

This is same with the answer from Nadia,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (a) It is important not only for writing but also for speaking. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (c) Translate difficult word of derivational and inflectional and learn directly from English morphology books."[83]

From the answers above it can be concluded that the eight respondents of them chose almost the same answer, the only difference being in answer number 4. Nurliya, Alvi, Risa, and Ayis chose answer (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text, Sey, Afita, and Hoir chose answer (d) Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional, while Nadia chose answer (c) Translate difficult word of derivational and inflectional and learn directly from English morphology books.

Based on an answer that conducted with Nurul,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (c) It is very important that there are no mistakes in using grammar. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text."[84]

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[82] Sey, Afita Khairun Nisa', and Siti Hoiriyah, Interview, May 26th 2023
[83] Nadia Firdaus, Interview, May 26th 2023
[84] Nurul Istiqomah, Interview, May 26th 2023

This answer agree with Yuli,

"(c) Derivational is the study of adding affixes so as to change the meaning of the original word. Inflectional just change the structure of the using word into sentences. (c) It is very important that there are no mistakes in using grammar. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text."[85]

From the answers above, it can be concluded that the two respondents of them chose almost the same answer, the only difference being in answer number 1. Nurul chose answer (d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme, while Yuli chose answer (c) Derivational is the study of adding affixes so as to change the meaning of the original word. Inflectional just change the structure of the using word into sentences.

Based on the answer from Melvin,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (b) Very important because affixes can change words from function to meaning, derivational and inflectional can also phrase and shorten a sentence and remove unnecessary extra words and make language sound better. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (c) Translate difficult word of derivational and inflectional and learn directly from English morphology books."[86]

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[85] Yuli, Interview, May 26th 2023
[86] Melvin, Interview, May 26th 2023

This answer agree with Ita and Ivan,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (b) Very important because affixes can change words from function to meaning, derivational and inflectional can also phrase and shorten a sentence and remove unnecessary extra words and make language sound better. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text."[87]

From the answers above, it can be concluded that the three respondents of them chose almost the same answer, the only difference being in answer number 4. Melvin chose answer (c) Translate difficult word of derivational and inflectional and learn directly from English morphology books, while Ita and Ivan chose answer (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text.

Based on an answer that conducted with Ana,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (a) It is important not only for writing but also for speaking. (b) Makes it easier to know the origin of the word. (c) Translate difficult word of derivational and inflectional and learn directly from English morphology books."[88]

This answer is almost same with Nadya,

"(d) Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. (a) It is important not only for writing but also for speaking. (b) Makes it

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[87] Ita Eriani and M Ivan Fauzi, Interview, May 26th 2023
[88] Ana Muflihatun Nisa', Interview, May 26th 2023

easier to know the origin of the word. (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text."[89]

From the answers above, it can be concluded that the two respondents of them chose almost the same answer, the only difference being in answer number 4. Ana chose answer (c) Translate difficult word of derivational and inflectional and learn directly from English morphology books, while Nadya chose answer (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text.

Based on the answer from Nia,

"(b) Derivational in morpheme which when attached to another morpheme will form a new morpheme/word or to form a word with a different grammar (lexeme) from the previous word. Inflectional is morpheme that does not change word class and word meaning. (d) Very important to know all existing aspects such as morphology. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (c) Translate difficult word of derivational and inflectional and learn directly from English morphology books."[90]

This answer agree with Riska,

"(b) Derivational in morpheme which when attached to another morpheme will form a new morpheme/word or to form a word with a different grammar (lexeme) from the previous word. Inflectional is morpheme that does not change word class and word meaning. (d) Very important to know all existing aspects such as morphology. (a) In order to master a neat and practical English writing style. (d) Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional."[91]

From the answers above, it can be concluded that the two respondents of them chose almost the same answer, the difference is in the answers number 3 & 4. Nia chose answer (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax & (c) Translate difficult word of derivational and inflectional and learn directly from English morphology books, while

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[89] Nadya Hasfita, Interview, May 26th 2023
[90] Nia Safira, Interview, May 26th 2023
[91] Riska Fitriana, Interview, May 26th 2023

Riska chose answer (a) In order to master a neat and practical English writing style & (d) Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional.

Based on an answer that conducted with Alfiatul,

"(c) Derivational is the study of adding affixes so as to change the meaning of the original word. Inflectional just change the structure of the using word into sentences. (b) Very important because affixes can change words from function to meaning, derivational and inflectional can also phrase and shorten a sentence and remove unnecessary extra words and make language sound better. (a) In order to master a neat and practical English writing style. (d) Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional."[92]

This answer agree with Ayu and Suantika,

"(c) Derivational is the study of adding affixes so as to change the meaning of the original word. Inflectional just change the structure of the using word into sentences. (b) Very important because affixes can change words from function to meaning, derivational and inflectional can also phrase and shorten a sentence and remove unnecessary extra words and make language sound better. (a) In order to master a neat and practical English writing style. (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text."[93]

From the answers above, it can be concluded that the three respondents of them chose almost the same answer, the difference is in the answers number 3 & 4. Alfiatul chose answer (a) In order to master a neat and practical English writing style & (d) Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional, while Ayu & Suantika chose answer (a) In order to master a neat and practical English writing style & (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text.

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[92] Alfiatul Mukaromah, Interview, May 26th 2023
[93] Ayu Viandari and Suantika, Interview, May 26th 2023

Based on the answer from Saifatur,

"(c) Derivational is the study of adding affixes so as to change the meaning of the original word. Inflectional just change the structure of the using word into sentences. (b) Very important because affixes can change words from function to meaning, derivational and inflectional can also phrase and shorten a sentence and remove unnecessary extra words and make language sound better. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (c) Translate difficult word of derivational and inflectional and learn directly from English morphology books."[94]

This answer agree with Maya,

"(c) Derivational is the study of adding affixes so as to change the meaning of the original word. Inflectional just change the structure of the using word into sentences. (b) Very important because affixes can change words from function to meaning, derivational and inflectional can also phrase and shorten a sentence and remove unnecessary extra words and make language sound better. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (a) Through English songs and movies."[95]

From the answers above, it can be concluded that the two respondents of them chose almost the same answer, the only difference being in answer number 4. Saifatur chose answer (c) Translate difficult word of derivational and inflectional and learn directly from English morphology books, while Maya chose answer (a) Through English songs and movies.

Based on an answer that conducted with City,

"(c) Derivational is the study of adding affixes so as to change the meaning of the original word. Inflectional just change the structure of the using word into sentences. (a) It is important not only for writing but also for speaking. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text."[96]

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[94] Saifatur Rohmah, Interview, May 26th 2023
[95] Maya wd, Interview, May 26th 2023
[96] City Su'udiach Rowi, Interview, May 26th 2023

This answer is almost same with Husnia,

"(c) Derivational is the study of adding affixes so as to change the meaning of the original word. Inflectional just change the structure of the using word into sentences. (d) Very important to know all existing aspects such as morphology. (c) To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax. (b) Through the English lyric of song and reading text."[97]

From the answers above, it can be concluded that the two respondents of them chose almost the same answer, the only difference being in answer number 2. City chose answer (a) It is important not only for writing but also for speaking, while Husnia chose answer (d) Very important to know all existing aspects such as morphology.

From the result of several interviews, answers and explanations above, it can be concluded that there are several things that benefit in learning derivational and inflectional, among others, to make easier for students to master a neat and practical English writing style, to make easier fot students to know the origin of the word, to make easier for students to know the word class especially from morphology into syntax, and also to make eaiser for students to know more about how words can change forms depending on their use.

B. Discussion

This study aims to describe and find out the processes of derivational and inflectional of affixes found in the lyrics, the most dominant process found in Maher Zain's lyrics, and the benefit of studying derivational and inflectional for students. This study conducted document analysis to answer the first and

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[97] Husnia, Interview, May 26th 2023

second research questions and the results were proven by observing the document analysis section. Furthermore, the results for the most dominant types of derivational and inflectional affixes found are written in tables and calculated in percentages. And to answer the third research question, the researcher conducted interviews.

1. The Process of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes

The first aspect discussed was about the derivational and inflectional affixes. From the data that has been analyzed, it appears that derivational and inflectional processes are found in all of Maher Zain's song lyrics. The song that uses the fewest affixes of derivational and inflectional was The Chosen One; 9 processes. While the song that uses the process the most was Awaken; 23 processes. However, inflectional affixes are more common than derivational affixes.

The findings of this study have both similarities and differences with other studies. This research was similar to Riana Rizkia's research. Riana Rizkia also chose derivational and inflectional as her study.[98] However, she used song lyrics from Deen Squad. The results of Riana Rizkia's research are almost similar to this study. She also discovered the derivational and inflectional processes that occur in Deen Squad's song lyrics. However, Riana Rizkia found 17 times in 9 derivational affixes and 93 inflectional affixes in 8 types, while this study found 24 times in 6 derivational affixes and 40 inflectional affixes in 6 types. Though, there were many kinds of

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[98] Riana Rizkia, *"An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Deen Squad Lyrics"* (Banda Aceh: UIN Ar-Raniry, 2020)

affixes in derivation. However, this study only found six of them and they were almost in the same affixes. The findings above were in accordance with Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams's theory about some processes of derivational morpheme[99] and eight inflectional affixes in modern English.[100]

2. Dominant Types of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes

The second aspect was the use of the most dominant types of derivational and inflectional in the lyrics. The findings of this study have both similarities and differences with other studies. This research was similar to Riana Rizkia's research. Riana Rizkia also chose derivational and inflectional as her study.[101] The results of Riana Rizkia's research were almost similar to this study. She also discovered the derivational and inflectional processes that occur in Deen Squad's song lyrics. The results of Riana Rizkia's research, the finding of the progressive type as the most dominant lyrics used indicates that Deen Squad's lyrics contain meaning or tell listeners about something that was happening and often happens in this world. Meanwhile, this study indicate that the most dominant inflectional affix used was the plural type (-s). Therefore, the analysis of Maher Zain's lyrics contains more inflectional (plural) than derivational. As a result, the finding of the plural type as the most dominant lyrics used indicates that Maher Zain's lyrics contain the meaning or told the listeners that God

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[99] V. Fromkin, R. Rodman, & N. Hyams, *An Introduction to Language, Ninth Edition (International Edition)* (Boston, Massachusetts: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2011), p. 45.

[100] V. Fromkin, R. Rodman, N. Hyams, *An Introduction to Language, Ninth Edition (International Edition)* (Boston, Massachusetts: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2011), p. 47.

[101] Riana Rizkia, *"An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Deen Squad Lyrics"* (Banda Aceh: UIN Ar-Raniry, 2020)

created many things not only to enjoy their beauty but also to do according to their functions.

3. Benefit of Studying Derivational and Inflectional for Students

The findings of directly interviews (appendix 4), it can be concluded that the definition of derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech, while inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme. It is very important for students, especially English students in learning derivational and inflectional because it is not only useful for writing but also for speaking. The goal is for students to know word classes, especially from morphology to syntax, one of which is by reading English song lyrics or reading text. The findings above are in accordance with Kolanchery and Aronoff which states that derivational morphemes are morphemes that are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of parts of speech.[102] Inflectional involves the formation of grammatical form-past, present, future, singular, plural; masculine, feminine, neuter; and so on – of single lexeme.[103] The theory above was also supported by the theories of Yule and Kracht which states that derivational morphemes are employed to transform the stem into new words or words

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[102] G. Kolanchery, *Analytical Components of Morphology in Linguistics* (Global English-Oriented Research Journal. 1(1), 161-166, 2015), p. 5.

[103] Mark Aronoff and Kirsten Fudeman, *What is Morphology?* (Australia: Blackwell Publishing), p. 151

belonging to a different grammatical class.[104]An indicator of some sort of grammatical link is the morpheme inflection.[105]

The findings of online interviews in each question has a different percentage of answers (appendix 6). For answer number 1 multiple choice (a) obtained a vote of 16%, multiple choice (b) obtained a vote of 12%, multiple choice (c) obtained a vote of 16%, while multiple choice (d) obtained a vote of 56%. However, researcher do not use multiple choice (a) because they are not in accordance with this study. For answer number 2 multiple choice (a) obtaining a vote of 44%, multiple choice (b) obtained a vote of 42%, multiple choice (c) obtained a vote of 6%, multiple choice (d) obtained a vote of 8%. For answer number 3 multiple choice (a) obtained a vote of 24.5%, multiple choice (b) obtained a vote of 6.1%, multiple choice (c) obtained a vote of 51%, and multiple choice (d) obtained a vote of 18.4%. For answer number 4 multiple choice (a) obtained a 10% vote, multiple choice (b) obtained a vote of 40%, multiple choice (c) obtained a vote of 14%, and multiple choice (d) obtained a vote of 36%.

From the presentation of the data that the researcher has explained above, it can be concluded that the function of studying derivational and inflectional for students according to Kolanchery and Aronoff's theory was to help students to know the word class especially from morphology into syntax, to assist students in forming new words that are different in the classification section of their writing, to help students to be able to explain

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[104] George Yule, *The Study of Language* (USA: Cambridge University Press, 2010)
[105] M. Kracht, *Introduction to Linguistics* (Los Angeles. LA: Hilgard Avenue, 2007)

forms and the process of forming the derivational and inflectional of its various functions, to help students to be able to choose the right form of derivational and inflectional to express thoughts appropriately, to help students to know the origin the word, to help students to know the formation of a word and its use and can also be helped to choose the right word when practiced, and also to help teachers to teach or give students an understanding of how a word can be formed or changed.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the research results in chapter IV, this section discusses the conclusions and some suggestions for future work related to research that can be carried out by other researchers in the future.

A. Conclusion

Based on the data and analysis in the fourth chapter, this study can be concluded as following:

1. There were 64 words attached to derivational and inflectional affixes: 24 derivations and 40 inflections. They were classified into 6 derivational processes and 6 inflectional processes. The derivational data were: 4 of noun to adjective, 5 of adjective to adverb, 2 of adjective to noun, 6 of verb to adjective, 2 of adverb to adjective, and 5 of noun to adverb. While the inflectional data were: 3 of past tense, 5 of progressive, 4 of past participle, 26 of plural, 1 of comparative, 1 superlative.

2. This study found that the most common types of derivational affixes found were verb to adjective of 6 words. The least derivational affixes were adverb to adjective and adjective to noun found in only 2 words. The processes that were not found were verb to noun, noun to verb, and adjective to verb. Meanwhile, the most commonly found inflectional affixes was plural as many as 26 words. The fewest inflectional affixes found were the comparative and superlative forms of 1 word. There were 2 process that were not found, namely the third person singular and possessive.

3. There were several things that become a benefit in learning derivational and inflectional for students, including to help students to know the word class especially from morphology into syntax; to assist students in forming new words that are different in the classification section of their writing; to help students to be able to explain forms and the process of forming the derivational and inflectional of its various functions; to help students to be able to choose the right form of derivational and inflectional to express thoughts appropriately; to help students to know the origin the word; to help students to know the formation of a word and its use and can also be helped to choose the right word when practiced; and also to help teachers to teach or give students an understanding of how a word can be formed or changed.

B. Suggestion

This study offers several suggestions for further research on the topic of derivational and inflectional of affixes. Researcher admit that there is still much more to be improved and developed. These suggestions were conveyed to students, teachers or lecturers, next researchers, and English department.

1. For Students

The students are required to learn derivational affixes because these affixes can change parts of speech and also create new meanings that can increase their vocabulary.

2. For Teacher or Lecturer

The teachers or lecturers applies derivational affixes by clearly separating roots and affixes to students in mastering vocabulary. This research can be used as their reference for teaching vocabulary.

3. For The Next Researcher

The next researchers to develop this research with different data sources and better techniques. It is hoped that the next researchers will conduct research with additional research questions that include the terms derivational and inflectional processes and discuss more aspects from general to detailed information. Researcher also expect the next researchers to add derivational and inflectional functions as their research goals.

4. For English Department

The English Department can use this study as a reference on derivational, inflectional, and affixes in linguistic studies.

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Appendix 1

RESEARCH MATRIX

| TITLE	VARIABLE	INDICATOR	SOURCE OF DATA	RESEARCH METHOD	GENERAL QUESTION
AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES ON THE LYRICS OF MAHER ZAIN'S ALBUM "THANK YOU ALLAH"	A. Derivational Morphemes B. Inflectional Morphemes	a. Noun to Adjective b. Adjective to Adverb c. Adjective to Noun d. Verb to Adjective e. Adverb to Adjective f. Noun to Adverb a. –ed past tense b. –ing progressive c. –en past participle d. –s plural e. –er comparative f. –est superlative	1. **Primary Data** a. Maher Zain's lyrics b. Interview 2. **Secondary Data** a. Books related to the title being discussed b. Thesis c. Journal	1. **Approach of research:** Descriptive Qualitative research 2. **Type of research:** • Library Research • Field Research 3. **Data collection technique:** • Documentation • Interview 4. **Data analysis:** • Data Condentation • Data Presentation • Conclusion 5. **Validity of data:** Source and Technical Triangulation	1. How are derivational and inflectional affixes processed on the lyrics of Maher Zain's album "Thank You Allah"? 2. What is the most dominant between derivational and inflectional affixes on the lyrics of Maher Zain's album "Thank You Allah"? 3. What is the benefit of study derivational and inflectional for students?

DECLARATION OF AUTENTICITY

The undergraduate bellow:

Name   : Muthi'atul Hidayah
Nim   : T20186040
Program   : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Faculty   : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
Institution   : State Islamic University of Kiai Haji Achmad Shiddiq Jember

     I hereby sincerely declare that the thesis entitled "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes on The Lyrics of Maher Zain's Album "Thank You Allah"" is truly my original work from my thesis are cited and referred based on the bibliography. Nonetheless, if anyone complains or claims about this undergraduate thesis, I am the only person who is responsible for this undergraduate thesis.
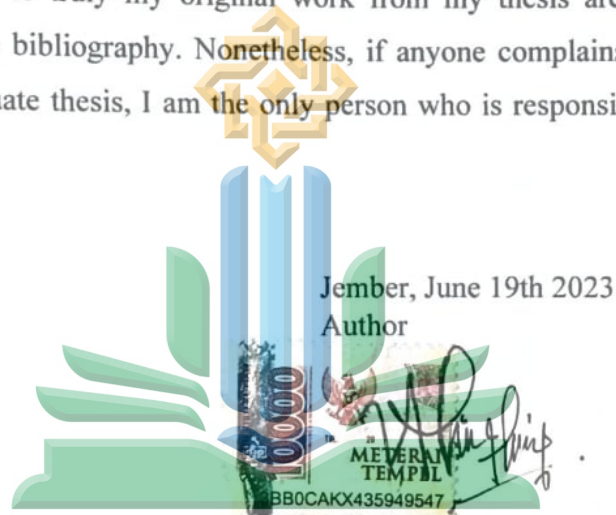
Jember, June 19th 2023
Author

**Muthi'atul Hidayah**
SRN. T20186040

Appendix 3

DATA OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES

The Lyric of The Chosen One Song

Word	Base	Affixes		Derivation	Inflection	Morpheme
		Prefix	**Suffix**			
Darkness	Dark		-ness	Adjective to noun		2 morphemes (dark + ness)
Away	Way	a-		Noun to adverb		2 morphemes (a + way)
Truthful	Truth		-ful	Noun to adjective		2 morphemes (truth + ful)
Every	Ever		-y	Adverb to adjective		2 morphemes (ever + y)
Caring	Care		-ing	Verb to adjective		2 morphemes (care + ing)
Chosen	Choose		-en		Past participle	2 morphemes (choose + en)
Turned	Turn		-ed	Verb to adjective		2 morphemes (turn + ed)
Brighter	Bright		-er		Comparative	2 morphemes (bright + er)
Equalled	Equal		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (equal + ed)

The Lyric of For The Rest Of My Life Song

Word	Base	Affixes		Derivation	Inflection	Morpheme
		Prefix	**Suffix**			
Along	Long	a-		Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (a + long)
Finally	Final		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (final + ly)
Strongly	Strong		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (strong + ly)
Eternally	Eternal		-ly	Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (eternal + ly)
Words	Word		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (word + s)
Loving	Love		-ing	Noun to adjective		2 morphemes (love + ing)
Days	Day		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (day + s)
Nights	Night		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (night + s)
Eyes	Eye		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (eye + s)
Blessed	Bless		-ed	Verb to adjective		2 morphemes (bless + ed)
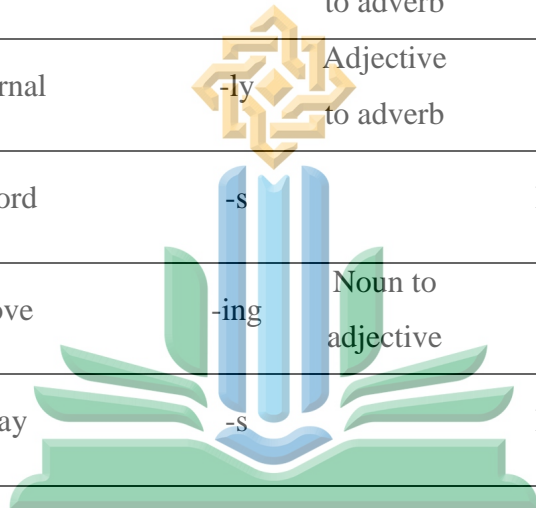
The Lyric of Open Your Eyes Song

Word	Base	Affixes		Derivation	Inflection	Morpheme
		Prefix	**Suffix**			
Around	Round	a-		Adjective to adverb		2 morphemes (a + round)
Aside	Side	a-		Noun to adverb		2 morphemes (a + side)
Every	Ever		-y	Adverb to adjective		2 morphemes (ever + y)
Inside	Side	In-		Noun to adjective		2 morphemes (in + side)
Helpless	Help		-less	Verb to adjective		2 morphemes (help + less)
Clouds	Cloud		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (cloud + s)
Planets	Planet		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (planet + s)
Orbits	Orbit		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (orbit + s)
Questioning	Question		-ing	Noun to adjective		2 morphemes (question + ing)
Eyes	Eye		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (eye + s)
Hearts	Heart		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (heart + s)
Minds	Mind		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (mind + s)
Signs	Sign		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (sign + s)

Cells	Cell	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (cell + s)
Running	Run	-ing	Verb to adjective	2 morphemes (run + ing)
Veins	Vein	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (vein + s)
Things	Thing	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (thing + s)
Feeling	Feel	-ing	Progressive	2 morphemes (feel + ing)
Watching	Watch	-ing	Progressive	2 morphemes (watch + ing)
Biggest	Big	-est	Superlative	2 morphemes (big + est)
Created	Create	-ed	Past tense	2 morphemes (create + ed)
Hands	Hand	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (hand + s)

The Lyric of Awaken Song

Word	Base	Affixes		Derivation	Inflection	Morpheme
		Prefix	**Suffix**			
Inside	Side	In-		Noun to adverb		2 morphemes (in + side)
Away	Way	a-		Noun to adverb		2 morphemes (a + way)
Aside	Side	a-		Noun to adverb		2 morphemes (a + way)
emptiness	empty		-ness	Adjective to noun		2 morphemes (empty + ness)
Prizes	Prize		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (prize + s)
Changed	Change		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (change + ed)
Buildings	Building		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (build + ing)
Lengths	Length		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (length + s)
Sizes	Size		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (size + s)
Crying	Cry		-ing	Verb to adjective		2 morphemes (cry + ing)
Dues	Due		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (due + s)
Lying	Lie		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (lie + ing)
Given	Give		-en		Past participle	2 morphemes (give + en)

Walking	Walk	-ing	Progressive	2 morphemes (walk + ing)
Shops	Shop	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (shop + s)
Children	Child	-en	Past participle	2 morphemes (child + en)
Eyes	Eye	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (eye + s)
Individuals	Individual	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (individual + s)
Homes	Home	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (home + s)
Cars	Car	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (car + s)
Comes	Come	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (come + s)
Watching	Watch	-ing	Progressive	2 morphemes (watch + ing)
Seen	See	-en	Past participle	2 morphemes (see + en)
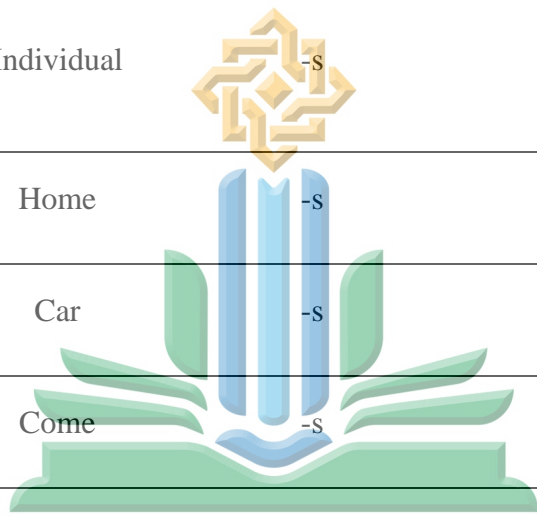
MAHER ZAIN SONG LYRICS

The Chosen One

In a time of darkness and greed

It is your light that we need

You came to teach us how to live

Muhmmad, ya Rasoola Allah

You were so caring and kind

Your soul was full of light

You are the best of mankind

Muhammad, khairu khalqi Allah

Sallou 'ala Rasooli Allah

Habibil Mustafa

Peace be upon the Messenger

The Chosen One

From luxury you turned away

And all night you would pray

Truthful in every word you say

Muhammad, ya Rasoola Allah

Your face was brighter than the sun

Your beauty equalled by none

You are Allah's Chosen One

Muhammad, khayru khalqi Allah

Sallou 'ala Rasooli Allah

Habibil Mustafa

Peace be upon the Messenger

The Chosen One

I'll try to follow your way

And do my best to live my life

As you taught me

I pray to be close to you

On that day, and see you smile

When you see me

Sallou 'ala Rasooli Allah

Habibil Mustafa

Peace be upon the Messenger

The Chosen One

Sallou 'ala Rasooli Allah

Habibil Mustafa

Peace be upon the Messenger
The Chosen One
Sallou 'ala Rasooli Allah
Peace be upon
The Chosen One

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For the Rest of My Life

I praise Allah for sending me you, my love
You've found your home, it's here with me
And I'm here with you
Now let me let you know
You've opened my heart
I was always thinking that love was wrong
But everything was changed when you came along
Oh, and there's a couple of words I wanna say
For the rest of my life
I'll be with you
I'll stay by your side honest and true
'Til the end of my time
I'll be loving you, loving you
For the rest of my life
Through days and nights
I'll thank Allah for opening my eyes
Now and forever I, I'll be there for you
I know it deep in my heart
I feel so blessed when I think of you
And I ask Allah to bless all we do
You're my wife and my friend and my strength
And I pray we're together in Jannah
Finally now I found myself, I feel so strong
Guess everything was changed when you came along
Oh, and there's a couple of words I wanna say
For the rest of my life
I'll be with you
I'll stay by your side honest and true
'Til the end of my time
I'll be loving you, loving you
For the rest of my life
Through days and nights
I'll thank Allah for opening my eyes
Now and forever I, I'll be there for you
I know it deep in my heart
And now that you're here
In front of me I strongly feel love (I strongly feel love)
And I have no doubt
And I sing it loud that I will love you eternally

For the rest of my life
I'll be with you
I'll stay by your side honest and true
'Til the end of my time
I'll be loving you, loving you
For the rest of my life
Through days and nights
I'll thank Allah for opening my eyes
Now and forever I, I'll be there for you
I know it deep in my heart

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Open Your Eyes

Look around your self
Can't you see this wonder
Spread in front of you
The clouds floating by
The sky so clear and blue
Planets in their orbits
The moon and the sun
Such perfect harmony
Let's start questioning ourselves
Isn't this proof enough for us
Or are we so blind to push it all aside
No, we just have to
Open our eyes, our hearts and minds
If we just look right, we'll see the signs
We can't keep hiding from the truth
And let it take us by surprise
Allah protect us in the best way
Allah guide us every single day
Allah keep us close to You
Until the end of time
Look inside your self
Such perfect order
Hiding in your cells
Running in your veins
What about anger, love, and pain?
And all the things you're feeling
Can you touch them with your hand?
So are they really there?
Let's start questioning ourselves
Isn't this proof enough for us
Or are we so blind to push it all aside
No, we just have to
Open our eyes, our hearts and minds
If we just look right, we'll see the signs
We can't keep hiding from the truth
And let it take us by surprise
Allah protect us in the best way
Allah guide us every single day

Allah keep us close to You
Until the end of time
When a baby is born
So helpless and weak
And you're watching it growing
Why deny what's in front of your eyes
The biggest miracle of life
We just have to
Open our eyes, our hearts and minds
If we just look right, we'll see the signs
We can't keep hiding from the truth
And let it take us by surprise
Allah protect us in the best way
Allah guide us every single day
Allah keep us close to You
Until the end of time
Open our eyes, our hearts and minds
If we just look right, we'll see the signs
We can't keep hiding from the truth
And let it take us by surprise
Allah protect us in the best way
Allah guide us every single day
Allah keep us close to You
Until the end of time
Allah You created everything
We belong to You
Ya Rabb we raise our hands
Forever we thank you
Alhamdulillah

Awaken
We were given so many prizes
We changed the desert into oasis
We built buildings of different lengths and sizes
And we felt so very satisfied
We bought and bought
We couldn't stop buying
We gave charity to the poor
'Cause we couldn't stand their crying
We thought we paid our dues
But in fact, to ourselves we're just lying
Oh, I'm walking with my head lowered in shame from my place
I'm walking with my head lowered from my race
Yes, it's easy to blame everything on the west
When in fact all focus should be on ourselves
I'm walking with my head lowered in shame from my place
I'm walking with my head lowered from my race
Yes, it's easy to blame everything on the west
When in fact all focus should be on ourselves
We were told what to buy and we'd bought
We went to London, Paris and Costa Del Sol
We made show, we were seen in the most exclusive shops
Yes, we felt so very satisfied
We felt our money gave us infinite power
We forgot to teach our children about history and honor
We didn't have any time to lose when we were (Were)
So busy feeling so satisfied
I'm walking with my head lowered in shame from my place
I'm walking with my head lowered from my race
Yes, it's easy to blame everything on the west
When in fact all focus should be on ourselves
I'm walking with my head lowered in shame from my place
I'm walking with my head lowered from my race
Yes, it's easy to blame everything on the west
When in fact all focus should be on ourselves
We became individuals without a soul
Despite the heat
Our homes felt so empty and cold
To fill the emptiness, we bought and bought
Maybe all the fancy cars and bling will make us feel satisfied

My dear brother and sister
It's time to change inside
Open your eyes
Don't throw away what's right aside
Before the day comes when there's nowhere to run and hide
Now ask yourself 'cause Allah's watching you
Is He satisfied?
Is Allah satisfied?
Is Allah satisfied?
Is Allah satisfied?
Oh, I'm walking with my head lowered in shame from my place
I'm walking with my head lowered from my race
Yes, it's easy to blame everything on the west
When in fact all focus should be on ourselves
I'm walking with my head lowered in shame from my place
I'm walking with my head lowered from my race
Yes, it's easy to blame everything on the west
When in fact all focus should be on ourselves
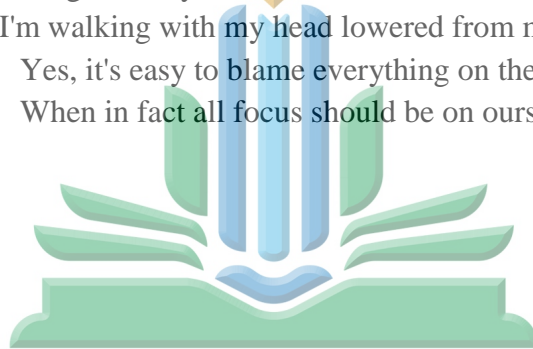
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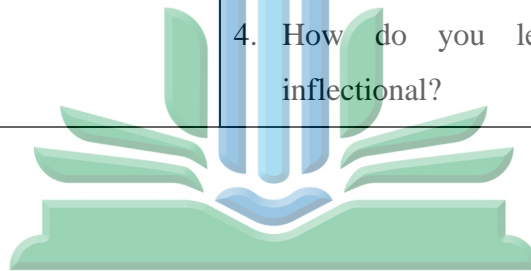J E M B E R

Appendix 5

Directly Interview Instrument

Date : June 2nd 2023

Place : -

Time : -

Participant : TBI 2 8th semester and TBI 4 10th semester English students

Focus	Questions
Function to Studying Derivational and Inflectional for Students	1. What do you know about derivational and inflectional in morphology? 2. How important do you think it is to learn derivational and inflectional? 3. What is your goal in studying derivational and inflectional? 4. How do you learn derivational and inflectional?

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Online Interview Instrument

What do you know about derivational and inflectional in morphology?

○ Derivational morphemes often changes the part of speech of a word. Inflectional morphemes never change the grammatical category (part of speech) of a word.

○ Derivational in morpheme which when attached to another morpheme will form a new morpheme/word or to form a word with a different grammar (lexeme) from the previous word. Inflectional is morpheme that does not change word class and word meaning.

○ Derivational is the study of adding affixes so as to change the meaning of the original word. Inflectional just change the structure of the using word into sentences

○ Derivational morphemes are morphemes are added to basic words to form new words that are different in the classification of part of speech. Inflectional morpheme is a word formation that does not change the part of speech and does not form a new lexeme.

How important do you think it is to learn derivational and inflectional?

○ It is important not only for writing but also for speaking.

○ Very important because affixes can change words from function to meaning, derivational and inflectional can also phrase and shorten a sentence and remove unnecessary extra words and make language sound better.

○ It is very important that there are no mistakes in using grammar.

○ Very important to know all existing aspects such as morphology.

What is your goal in studying derivational and inflectional?

○ In order to master a neat and practical English writing style.

○ Makes it easier to know the origin of the word.

○ To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax.

○ In order to know more about how words can change forms depending on their use.

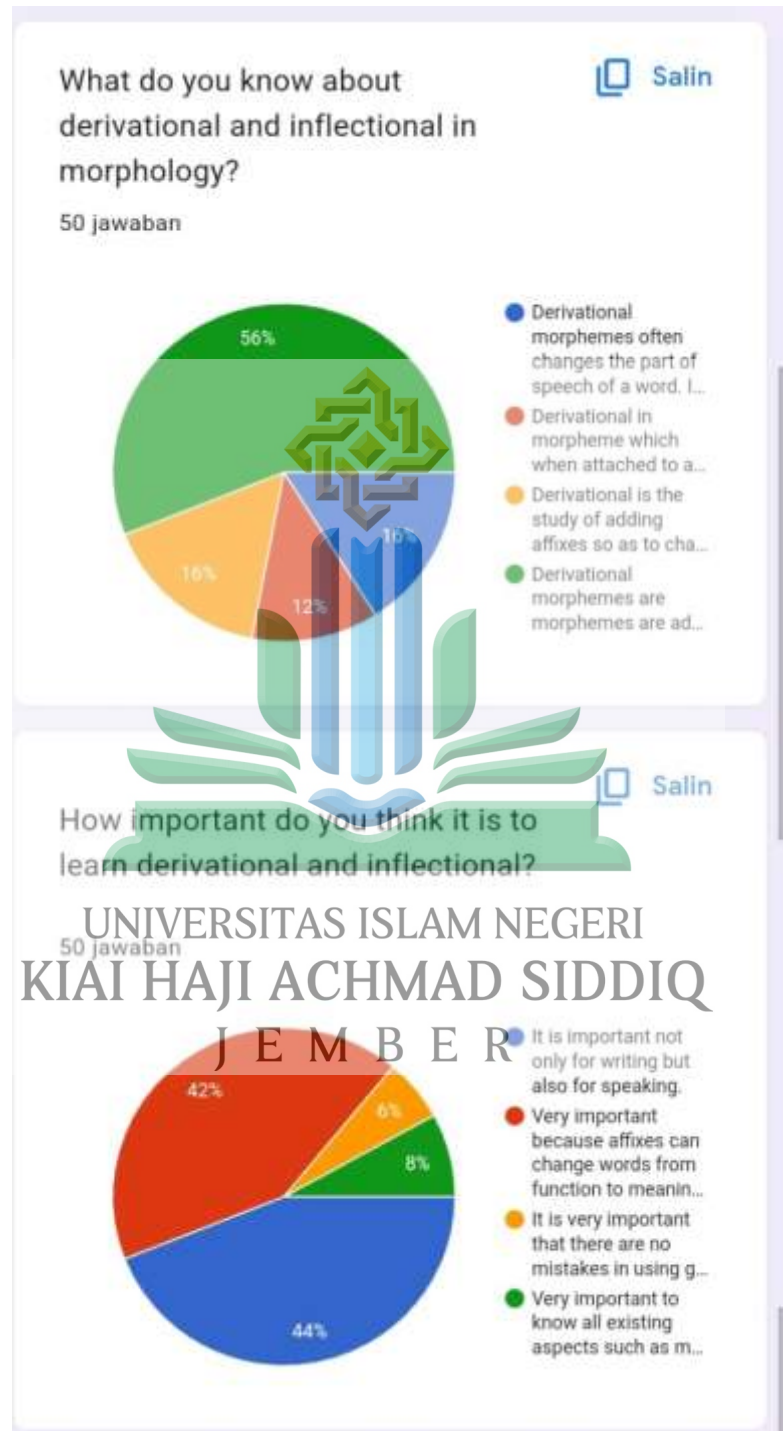How do you learn derivational and inflectional?

○ Through English songs and movies.

○ Through the English lyric of song and reading text.

○ Translate difficult word of derivational and inflectional and learn directly from English morphology books.

○ Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivational and inflectional.

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Appendix 7

Percentage of Online Interview

What do you know about derivational and inflectional in morphology?

50 jawaban

- Derivational morphemes often changes the part of speech of a word. I...
- Derivational in morpheme which when attached to a...
- Derivational is the study of adding affixes so as to cha...
- Derivational morphemes are morphemes are ad...

56%
16%
12%
16%

How important do you think it is to learn derivational and inflectional?

50 jawaban

- It is important not only for writing but also for speaking.
- Very important because affixes can change words from function to meanin...
- It is very important that there are no mistakes in using g...
- Very important to know all existing aspects such as m...

42%
6%
8%
44%

What is your goal in studying derivational and inflectional?

49 jawaban

- ● In order to master a neat and practical English writing style.
- ● Makes it easier to know the origin of the word.
- ● To know the word class, especially from morphology into syntax.
- ● In order to know more about how words can change...

51% 18,4%

How do you learn derivational and inflectional?
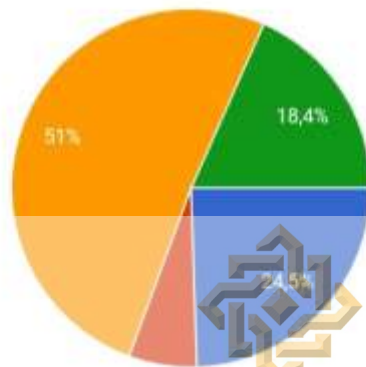
50 jawaban

- ● Through English songs and movies.
- ● English lyric of song and reading text.
- ● Translate difficult word of derivational and inflectional and learn directly from...
- ● Study from morphology books and practice an exercise of derivati...

10% 40%

Appendix 8

Research Journal

English Learning through Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes on the Lyrics of Maher Zain's Album "Thank You Allah"

No	Date	Activity	signature
1.	January 18th 2023	Specifying, presenting, and diving the primary data	
2.	February 15th 2023	Counting and coding the data	
3.	March 28th 2023	Analyzing and representing the data	
4.	April 12nd 2023	Distributing draft interview	
5.	June 2nd 2023	Interview with student of TBI 2 8th semester and TBI 4 10th semester	
6.	June 5th 2023	Complete the research data	
7.	June 7th 2023	The researcher asking a letter of research finishing	

Researcher

Jember, June 7th 2023
Coordinator Study Program of English Educational Program

Muthi'atul Hidayah

As'ari, M.Pd
NIP 197609152005011004

Documentation

Interview with student of TBI 4 10th semester

Interview with student of TBI 2 8th semester

Interview with student of TBI 2 8th semester

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name	: Muthi'atul Hidayah
NIM	: T20186040
Place, date of birth	: Banyuwangi, 15 Maret 2000
Gender	: Female
Address	: Setail, Genteng, Banyuwangi
Faculty	: Education and Teacher Training
Major	: English Education Study Program
Email	: muthiahdh15@gmail.com

Educational Background

TK ABA IV Setail Genteng	(Graduated in 2006)
SD Muhammadiyah 06 Genteng	(Graduated in 2012)
MTs Negeri 8 Banyuwangi	(Graduated in 2015)
MAN 2 Banyuwangi	(Graduated in 2018)