

## MORPHOLOGY ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES PROCESS IN THE "WALLS" MUSIC ALBUM BY LOUIS TOMLINSON

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### ABSTRACT

Morphology is the study of linguistics that concerns about words and the structure of words. The aims of this study is to explore derivational morphology process according theory about types of derivational suffix from Plag (2002) in "Walls" music album by Louis Tomlinson. The method that is used in this study is qualitative research because there is no calculation involved and the technique to collect the data is documentation method because the data source is written text, therefore that is suitable with the method. The data were collected by a music album with the title "Walls" by Louis Tomlinson which contains 12 songs. This study shows that the types of derivational suffix that were found are nominal suffix such as *-ion*, *-ing*, *-ity*, verbal suffix *-ize*, adjectival suffix such as *-ive*, adverbial suffix that is *-ly*. The implication of the study was based on the data, there are derivational suffixes can found in music album, not only in the literary works. From finding derivational suffix data, readers or listeners will understand more about the structure of a word used in the data source and know more about the meaning of each word.

**Keywords:** Morphology; Derivational; Suffix; Music Album

### I. Introduction

Words in the fundamental elements for human to communicating both verbally and also in writing, because word contains a lot of meaning that can interpret about something. A word is defined as a sound or a combination of sounds that represents a meaning in writing. Therefore it will make people do not misinterpret the meaning of the sentence. The study that concerns words in linguistics is morphology. Morphology is a branch of linguistics which is related with the structure of word form stated by Bauer, (1983:13). It means that morphology is the study of linguistics that concerns about the words structure. The smaller part of the word is the morpheme. Morpheme is a more basic unit which is the element to form or build a word that deals with grammatical meaning. There are two types of morphemes; bound morpheme, which is a morpheme that can't stand by itself, and free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand by itself.

The process of making a new word and also new word class formation because combined with affixes (prefix or suffix) in morphology is called a derivational process. Derivational affixes can make change in the grammatical class of base, like the meaning shift (Katamba, 1993:50). Nowadays derivations can be found in many places such as novels, magazines and even song lyrics.

This study is only focuses on the analysis of derivational English suffixes in song lyrics. This study examines the types of the English derivational suffixes process in the music album "Walls" by Louis Tomlinson. This study is very interesting because some people are still confused or misinterpret the meaning of the word especially for non-native speakers of English. So that will help them to know the structure and the process of words. And also in my opinion, there are still very few who choose to research morphology, especially derivational suffixes because it is related to the grammar structure.

The other interesting is the object that researchers use in this study Music Album by Louis Tomlinson with the title is "Walls". Louis William Tomlinson or Louis Tomlinson is one of the most famous singers in the world. This 30 year old man is from Great Britain. His career has reached the national and even international levels. So, I think that will make music enthusiasts interested in this research.

There are some previous studies that are related to this topic. such as the study from Ni Putu Dian Narasuari, and Ni Ketut Sri Rahayuni (2020) examines the types and identifying functions of derivational suffixes. The novel written by Kevin Kwan with the title "Crazy Rich Asians" as the data source. The theory is based on theory Plag (2002:109). And also, the researcher used a qualitative method to conduct this research. The researcher found nominal suffixes like /-age/, /-hood/, /-ness/, and /-ship/, verbal suffixes like /-ize/, adjectival suffixes like /-able/, /-al/, /-esque, adverbial suffixes such as /-ly/, /-wise/. The researcher found two types of the function, which is class maintainig suffix and class changing suffix. I think this article also needs to count the most types of derivational suffixes in the data source, so that we can find the dominant of the types that are used in the data source.

The second article is "Derivational English Suffixes with Reference To the Jakarta Post" conduct by Mahendra, et al, (2017) examines the forms of derivational suffixes and also the functions and meanings of derivational suffixes. Qualitative method is the method that is used to analyze the data and documentation method is the method that is used to collect the data. The analysis is based on theory plag (2002). This study shows us that there are nominal suffix, verbal suffix, adjectival suffix, and adverbial suffix found in the data source. And the function of the suffix is class-maintaining suffixes such as noun from noun and adjective from adjective. And the function of the other suffix is class-changing such as noun from adjective, noun from verb, verb from other word class, adjective from noun, adjective from verb and adverb from other word class.

The third article is conducted by Febriana Aminatul Khusna, et al (2021) examines the process of derivational affixes and also to find out the functions of each derivational affixes. Song lyrics in Justin Bieber's Purpose Album as the data source in this study. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher found only two types of affixes such as suffix and prefix. Types of suffixes that was found -ty, -ness, -ion, -ful, -er, -y, -ve, -ive, -al, -ent, -ary, -ence, and -ly. And for the prefixes the researcher found, they are re-, in-, pro-, com-, un-, im-, and dis-. For the function of derivational suffix are noun forming, adverb forming, adjective forming, and verb forming. The dominant affixes used are suffixes such as -ion to form a noun and -ly to form an adverb.

## II. Methods

The method section should constitute a systematic inquiry and the skeleton of the study. It describes, explains, predicts, and controls the observed phenomenon. It describes details about what/ who was studied and how the data was obtained and analyzed. (12-Times New Roman). The data sources is from a music album by Louis Tomlinson with the title is "Walls". The album from Louis Tomlinson was quite a commercial success as it sold almost 35,000 copies and also reached number 9 on the U.S. Billboard 200 chart. Album "walls" containing 12 songs, there are "Kill My Mind", "Don't Let It Break Your Heart", "Two of Us", "We Made It", "Too Young", "Walls", "Habit", "Always You", "Fearless", "Perfect Now", "Defenceless", "Only the Brave". The researcher is very interested in using music albums as the data source because song lyrics contain processes of suffixes which happen in some words and the album very famous around the world which will make interesting. The secondary data that was used in this study is "Cambridge Dictionary / English Dictionary, Translation, and Thesaurus" to find the word class of base.

The method and technique that was used in collecting the data is a documentation method because the data is written text . There are several steps to collect the data, such as searching in the internet the music album "Walls" by Louis Tomlinson, download the song lyrics, read all the song lyrics, next the researcher analyze, identify, and selected the data and of course found the word that contain derivational suffixes.

In analyzing the data, the researcher used a qualitative method because the data in this study is not numerical data. Based on Dornyei (2007 : 24) qualitative research is one of the research that the result is non numerical data, primarily open-ended, that is then analyzed primarily using a non statistical method. All the data that has been collected are classified based on the kinds of the derivational suffix using documentation method. Based on Creswell (2014) documentation method is one of the techniques of the data collection in the form of document or written, therefore that is suitable with this study because the data source is in written text. The theory that is used is theory from Plag (2002). In presenting the data, method and technique of

presenting the data in this study is formal method because it is in accordance with the analysis of the data to be presented. According to Sudaryanto (1993 : 145) informal method is method when presenting the data was using word and sentence. The researcher presents the data in sentences and bold and italic the word that contains a derivational suffix to make it easy to understand.

### III. Findings and Discussion

In this part, the researcher will explain derivational process by suffixes types in the "walls" music album by Louis Tomlinson. The analysis is based on theory that has been explained in a theoretical framework

#### Types of Derivational Suffixes

Table 1. Type of derivational suffix in the "walls" music album by Louis Tomlinson

Types of Derivational Suffixes	Frequency
Nominal Suffix	3
Verbal Suffix	1
Adjectival Suffix	1
Adverbial Suffix	1

Based on the tables 1, the data shows that the majority type of derivational suffix in the "walls" music album by Louis Tomlinson is nominal suffix with the frequency of data is 3. And the minority type is verbal and adverbial suffix wit the frequency of data is 1.

#### *Nominal suffix*

The form of nominal suffixes that were found in music album "Walls" by Louis Tomlinson were *-ion*, *-ing*, *-ity*.

Data 1 : "You're a total **distraction**"

(*Kill My Mind*-2019)

Based on the data 1, the word *distraction* according to Cambridge Dictionary is categorized as a noun. The word *distraction* comes from base *distract* as the free morpheme which is the category of word class is a verb based on Cambridge Dictionary and added with suffix *-ion* as the bound morpheme which produces new word *distraction* by changing the word class. The process of creating word *distraction* is *Distract* (Verb) + */-ion/* = *Distraction* (Noun). Therefore the suffix *-ion* in word *distraction* is converse the word class from verb into noun

Data 2 : "You're the **feeling** I can't put down".

(*Habit-2020*)

Data 2 shows the word *feeling* based on the Cambridge Dictionary is classified as a noun which has two morphemes, which come from base *feel* that is categorized as verb based on Cambridge Dictionary and added with suffix *-ing* is bound morpheme which produces new word *feeling*. The word *feeling* categorized as noun because there is particular "the" that usually followed by noun. The process of creating word *feeling* is *feel* (Verb) + */-ing/* = *feeling* (Noun).

Data 3 : "Every **insecurity**"

(*Perfect Now-2020*)

Based on data 3, the word *insecurity* according to Cambridge Dictionary is classified as a noun. The word *insecurity* comes from base *insecure* as free morpheme which is the category of word class is an adjective based on Cambridge Dictionary and added with suffix *-ity* as the bound morpheme which produces new word *insecurity*. The process of creating word *insecurity* is *insecure* (Adjective) + */-ity/* = *insecurity* (Noun). Therefore the suffix *-ity* in the word *insecurity* is changing the word class of the word from adjective into noun.

### **Verbal suffix**

For the verbal suffix, the researcher only found the suffix *-ize* in the music album "Walls" by Louis Tomlinson.

Data 4 : "Now I **realize**, yeah, I **realize**"

(*Too Young - 2019*)

Data 4 shows that the word *realize* is categorized as a verb based on Cambridge Dictionary. The word *realize* comes from base *real* which is the category of word class that is an adjective based on Cambridge Dictionary, and added with suffix *-ize* as the bound morpheme which produces new word *realize*. The process of creating word *realize* is *real* (Adjective) + */-ize/* = *realize* (Verb). Therefore the suffix *-ize* in the word *realize* is changing the word class of the word from adjective into verb.

### **Adjectival suffix**

The adjectival suffix that was found in the music album "Walls" by Louis Tomlinson based on theory from Plag (2002) is only three forms such as *-ive*, *-ed*.

Data 5 : "But God, I'm missing you and your **addictive** heart"

(Habit - 2020)

Based on data 5, the word *addictive* according to Cambridge Dictionary is classified as an adjective. The word *addictive* comes from base *addict* which is the word class is noun based on Cambridge Dictionary and added with suffix *-ive* as the bound morpheme which produces new word *addictive*. The process of creating the word *addictive* is *addict* (noun) + */-ive/* = *addictive* (Adjective). Therefore it can be concluded that the suffix *-ive* in the word *addictive* is changing the word class of the word from adjective into noun.

#### ***Adverbial suffix***

The adverbial suffix that was found in the music album "Walls" by Loui Tomlinson based on theory from Plag (2002) is only *-ly*.

Data 6 : "But **honestly**, I don't have to choose anymore"

(Habit-2020)

Data 6 shows that the word *honestly* based on the Cambridge Dictionary is classified as an adverb. The word *honestly* comes from base *honest* as free morpheme which is the word class is an adjective according to Cambridge Dictionary and added with suffix *-ly* as the bound morpheme which produces new word *honestly*. The process of creating the word *honestly* is *honest* (Adjective) + */-ly/* = *honestly* (Adverb). Therefore it can be concluded that the suffix *-ly* in the word *honestly* is changing the word class of the word from adjective into adverb

#### **IV. Conclusion**

Based on the analysis, the derivational suffix that were found in the music album "Walls" by Louis Tomlinson which is 6 data. The morphological theories used in this study, which are based on Plag's theory and have 4 different types of derivational morphemes, were used to analyze the data. There are four types that were found, for the nominal suffix are 3 forms suffixes, for verbal suffix is 1 forms of suffix, adjectival suffix is 1 form of suffix and for adverbial suffix is 1 form of suffix. New words and meanings are created when the derivational morpheme is added to the root.

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