

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Research

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that deals with a word structure. Morphology is the system of categories and rules involved in word formation”.¹ Morphology is a term that comes from the Greek word *morphos*, meaning "form." Examine the internal composition and structure of words, as well as the patterns and principles underlying their composition. Morphology looks at both the form and the meaning of linguistic symbols, and combines these two perspectives to analyze and explain both the constituent parts of words and the underlying principles of word construction. Morphology allows students to work with English grammar and structure. Understand how shapes become words.

Morphology focuses on morphemes, so we study “basic forms of language”. Morphological study of the details of a word structure, morphemes, variants, bases, processes of inflection, and the overall range present in derivation, admixture, and synthesis.² Therefore, the purpose of studying morphology is to identify the structure of words. A word is not the smallest unit of language, for example “shopping”. The word “shopping” is never small. We can identify the structure of the words. “Shopping” is divided into two units shop and –ing. The word shop can stand alone without ing but the meaning will be different, it is called free morpheme, -ing is called bond morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest unit of language that conveys meaning or function.

¹ William O’Grady, *Contemporary Linguistic: An Introduction, Third Edition*, (Cambridge University, 1997), pp. 127

² Yule, G, *The Study of Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010), pp. 23

Morpheme is the domain of morphology. A morpheme is the smallest meaningful units in language. Morphemes do not necessarily correspond to “words” but may correspond to smaller units.³ Morphemes, defined as the smallest units of meaning, and linguistic terms that represent the most basic units of grammatical form. Morphemes are the basic and smallest units of language.⁴ A morpheme can be represented by a single sound. A morpheme may consist of multiple syllables: by two syllables. Morpheme is the scope of morphology.

Katamba defined the word as "the minimal free form of language". Words differ in sound and meaning. This means that a word is the smallest meaning in linguistics that can stand alone without adding anything.⁵ For example, "word". Words such as "walk", "smile", and "read" cannot be broken down into small units that can convey meaning by themselves. They are simply parts of a sentence, and when combined with other elements in the sentence, they function to convey meaning. As mentioned above, combined morphemes consist of inflectional morphemes and derivative morphemes. Free morphemes are individual elements that can stand alone in a sentence, such as "cat", "tree", "hand". Composite morphemes are meaningful phonetic units such as prefixes and suffixes that are added to free morphemes. They cannot stand alone, they cannot exist alone. They must be used in conjunction with another morpheme. There are combined morphemes and free morphemes. Examples: -er, -ly, -s. Combining morphemes are also commonly called affixes.

³ Brinton. L.J, *The Linguistic Structure of Modern English*, (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Pub. Co, 2010), pp.82

⁴ Victoria Fromkin, at all, *An Introduction to Language 11th Edition*, (USA: Cengage, 2017), pp.37

In general, some languages in the world in their use must have basic words that are formed through a process. The study that is concerned with words is morphology. According to Victoria Fromkin, morphology defined as the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules by which word are formed.⁶ Morphology is one of the parts studied in language learning.

Morphology is traditionally divided into two main areas. There are derived morphemes and inflectional morphemes. This work focuses on the discussion of derivation and inflection in song lyrics of Harris J who's known as a professionally British singer who signed with Awakening Music. The first is derivational morpheme. Derivational is the field of word-formation deals with the patterns and rules guiding the formation of new words. Meaning of derivation, which is the process of affixing a syllable which results in change the class or meaning of the word.⁷ Inflection is the process of forming new words by adding affixes to words that don't change their word class. That is, adding a prefix, suffix, or infix (insertion) to a word does not change the word class of the word. Inflection deals with markers for grammatical categories such as cases, digits, tenses, and aspects.

Let's talk a little bit about language. Language is a means of connection and communication between people of a society made up of individuals who express their thoughts, feelings and desires.⁸ Language as a phonetic symbol is used by the communities for collaboration, interaction and identification. Speak means using language based on

⁶ Victoria Framkin, pp. 37

⁷ Aceng Ruhendi Saifullah, *Semantik dan Dinamika Pergulatan Makna*, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara), pp 60

⁸ Nurbiana, at all, "*Metode Pengembangan Bahasa*", (Jakarta: Pusat Penerbitan Universitas Terbuka, 2008), pp. 8

knowledge of customs and manners. Languages consist of two aspects, namely form and meaning.

The researcher focused on analyzing derivational and inflectional by the researcher herself. This research is related to the listening course and seven songs of Harris J's contain Islamic content and it is appropriate because we are in the UIN environment. The researcher uses a kind of song, because from the song it can extend our knowledge, culture and vocabulary with defined derivational and inflectional morpheme. The seven songs in this research were also used for language education for all levels, such as; elementary school, junior high school, senior high school or university. The general objective of this research is to giving information about "morphology" especially about derivational, inflectional, suffix, prefix, and morpheme. Based on the explanation above, the researcher would like to conduct research about "*The Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in The Lyrics of Harris J's Songs*".

B. Identification of Research Problems

Based on the background above, the problem identification in this study is near to the song of Harris J. Additionally, the Harris J song has a different story. The story of the Prophet is about his kindness and good life. Furthermore, the researcher hopes this analysis will help both readers and researchers in gaining a deeper understanding of derivational and inflectional morphemes.

C. Formulation of Research Problems

Based on the background above the researcher identified problems as follows:

1. What are derivational morphemes found in the lyrics of Harris J's songs?
2. What are inflectional morphemes found in the lyrics of Harris J's songs?
3. What is the most dominant morpheme in Harris J's song's lyrics?

D. The Objective of Research

According to the research formulation, the purpose of this study is to explain:

1. To identify derivational morphemes that appears in Harris J's song lyrics.
2. To investigate of inflectional morphemes in Harris J's song lyrics.
3. To determine the most dominant morpheme found in the Harris J's song lyrics.

E. Limitation of Research Problems

The researcher focuses on the Salam Alaikum, Good Life, Rasool'Allah, The One, Paradise, I Promise, Love Who You Are song lyrics by Harris J as the data source and the objectives are classifying affixes and explaining the types of derivational and inflectional word.

F. The Previous Research

Here are previous studies similar to the title of this study:

The first research was conducted by Ira Nur Aprianti and Aseptiana Parmawati entitled *Derivative and Inflectional Morphological Analysis of the lyrics of Lady Gaga's album A Star is born*. A qualitative method of collecting data was used in this study. In our study, derived affixes were found to be the most powerful. The most dominant song on Lady Gaga's album turned out to be a derivational affix. In *A Star Is Born*, 14 dates or 58.3 Derivational Suffixes and her 10 dates or 41.7% of this inflectional were found.⁹

Second research was conducted by Yuli Purwanti entitled '*Analysis of the use of derivational and inflectional morphemes in the English lyrics of Maher Zain's Forgive Me Album*'. This study was designed to identify the derivational and inflectional morphemes and functions of each morpheme used in Maher Zain's album "Forgive Me". There are 13 derivational morphemes and 76 inflectional morphemes, and all morpheme functions used in Maher Zain's album "Forgive Me" consist of adjective, plural, verb, noun and adverb functions.¹⁰

Third research by Riana Rizkia is entitled "*An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Deen Squad's Lyrics*". The purpose of this study was to identify derivational and inflectional morphemes appearing in the lyrics of Deen Squad. The purpose of the study is also to explain the types of derivations and inflections that predominate in songs. A descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. The data for this study is a Deen Squad lyric album consisting of

⁹ Ira Nur Aprianti, Aseptiana Parmawati, *Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on The Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga "A Star is Born" Album*, (Professional Journal of English Educational Vol. 3 No. 3, May 2020), pp

¹⁰ Yuli Purwanti, *An Analysis on The Use of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English Song Lyrics on Maher Zain's "Forgive Me" Album*, (English Language Education and Literature Vol. 5 No.2, Oktober 2020), pp

five songs. As a result of this research, it was found that there are 9 types of inflectional morphemes are classified into 8 types, and derivational morphemes are classified into 4 types, for a total of 17 types. The most common morpheme in the text is the inflectional morpheme, occurring 37 times.¹¹

G. The Organization of Research

To make the study easier to understand, the researchers have divided the study into five chapters.

Chapter 1 is an introduction. In this chapter, researchers made several points: research background, research question identification, research question formulation, research goals, research question boundaries, previous research and research organization.

Chapter 2 deals with the conditions of the theoretical framework. This chapter consists of the theories of several experts who have conducted research related to this study.

Chapter 3, Research Methodology, consists of the methodology that the researcher uses in conducting this research.

Chapter 4 is discovery and discussion. This chapter consists of the results of that investigation.

Chapter 5 contains conclusions and suggestions. Research conclusions and suggestions for future researchers.

¹¹ Riana Rizkia, *An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Deen Squad Lyrics*, (Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, 2020), pp.