

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The researcher discusses the introduction of the study. This chapter consists of Research Context, the Research Focuses, the Research Objectives, the Significance of the Study, the Scope and Limitation, and the Definition of the Key Terms.

A. Research Context

Language plays an important role in our daily communication because it takes a part as a communication tool among human. Language can be understood by listeners and speakers, since it has certain patterns that are known by both of them. In Linguistics, it is generally refers to study of form and structure of words. Furthermore, the meaning of itself can be affected by the arrangement of the word and speaker can be understood about what their listener said. Words are the very cornerstone of any language. With good vocabulary, which indicates scope of knowledge, we can grasp the thoughts of others and be able to communicate our own thoughts to them.

One potential vocabulary learning strategy is the use of morphological awareness to learn vocabulary of the literary works (novel, poem/ song, etc). Morphological awareness is defined as the ability to use the knowledge of word formation rules and the pairings between sounds and meanings. With morphological awareness, learners are able to learn morphemes by disassembling complex words into meaningful parts (e.g. *childhoods*=*child*+ *-hood*+*-s*), learning the meaning of roots, affixes

(*child=baby, -hood=the state of being, -s= to indicate plural nouns*), and reassembling the meaningful parts into new meanings (*motherhood, fatherhood, brotherhood*). The practice of this disassembling- reassembling is called morphological analysis.¹

Morphology is the study of word structure. In morphology study about morpheme. Morpheme which is study in morphology has several meaning. Morpheme is the smallest units of meaning”.²As morphology is concerned with word forms, it is also related to lexical studies as the patterns examined by morphology are used to create new words.³The basic unit of language is word.⁴Language without word and meaning is nothing because there is meaning in every words and the important things in language is meaning. We can communication each other because of meaning in every word. When we learn the word, we will found a term morpheme. Using of prefix and suffix are of method to create new word. When root of the word is added by prefix that is a part of word appears in front of a root, or suffix that is part of word appears in the end of a root, it will create a new word formation and sometimes by new meaning.

Morphologically, words can be divided into two categories, free morpheme (words that stand by itself) and bound morpheme (word that cannot stand by itself).⁵And more explanation about bound morpheme, there is similar situation at bound morpheme subdivide into two

¹Anderson and Kuo. "morphological Awareness and learning to read: A cross-language perspective". (Educational psychologist, 2006) hlm, 161

²F. Katamba. " Morphology. Great Britain", (The Macmillan Limited LTD. 1993) hlm: 19

³M. Fidiyanti "Introduction to English Linguistics", (Surabaya: UINSA Press. 2014) hlm: 33

⁴R. Lieber "Introducing Morphology". Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2009), hlm: 8

⁵Samsi Rijal, "A Basic Introduction To English Morphology". (Pamekasan: Duta Media Publishing, 2016), hlm: 30

categories in the process of word formation. There are inflectional and derivational functions. Derivational morphemes are those morphemes which produce new words, or change the function of a word. The Derivational morpheme changes the root's class of words or its meaning, or both. While, Inflectional morpheme, on the other hand, does not change either the root's class of words or the meaning.

Song's lyric is a product of literature. For example, of literary works such as poetry, poem, novel, and song. Lyric are literary works of poetry that contains an outpouring of feelings.⁶ In expressing the lyric a songwriter must be really good at processing words, Usually songwriter plays beautiful words to create characteristic attached to his lyrics. What one can enjoy from the song lyric is the sentences. Sentences themselves consist of some words while words themselves is mainly discussed in morphology. In this research the researcher is interested to analyze in "Let's Talk About Love" album by Celine Dion.⁷ In the song lyric it may use poetic devices like metaphors, in this album there are words undergoing derivational and inflectional process that meant to be discussed in the poetic lyric.

*"Don't you know that your my reason
For my love, my life, my being
So secure and so damn sure my
Heart would surely die without you"
"How can you tell me it was nothing
Cause you took away everything I dreamed in*

⁶Simpson, M. G. *Plant Systematics*. Massachusetts U. S. A. 2008, hlm,423

⁷http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Let%27s_Talk_About_Love.(Online). Accessed 17 september 2020

*Just a night and I held you tight
When you know you were sleeping in my bed”*

Song lyrics have message in word form and sentence that can be used to create a certain situation and imaginative to the audience. The lyric of song are a set of words in a song that has the same linguistic and aesthetic value as poetic verse. ⁸The word of inflectional morphemes do not create new words, but only show grammatical functions of a word in the lyric.⁹ As likeThe word 'Dreamed' in poetic lyric is derives from the root Dream added with a suffix-ed Both 'dream' and 'dreamed' are verb forming past. In this case, the suffix-ed is called inflectional morpheme. The word “surely” for example derives from the root sure added with a suffix -ly. both 'sure' and 'surely' are adjective to adverb. However, the meaning is different and the suffix-ly is called derivational morpheme.

Inspite of linguist and literature are different field of study, the researcher agrees that they connected each other. It is quite possible to view or analyze the song lyric morphologically. Moreover, a song lyric have similarity with a poem and generally analyzed in literature point of view. It can be intrinsic elements or extrinsic elements. However, they can be combined both of them linguistic and literature because morphology is interesting to be learned and it has important role in linguistics. They actually has connected each other.Jacobson saidthat” When speaking about poetry and arttrstic prose, i consistently use the term ‘verbal art’. There is, however a deeper sense to the term. In Russian scholarship there

⁸Simpson, M. G. *Plant Systematics*. Massachusetts U. S. A. 2008

⁹SamsiRijal, “A Basic Introduction To English Morphology”.(Pamekasan:DutaMediaPublishing, 2016), hlm:35

has always been a close connection between the study of language, written literature, and the oral folk tradition. The three branches are considered and studied as one domain, integrated by language as the basic object of investigation".¹⁰The words or sentences is not only found in daily conversation but also in the literary works like poem, poetry, novels, and song lyric. So in this research is interested to analyse song lyrics.

“Let’s Talk About Love” album by Celine Dion. There are seventeen song’s in “Let’s Talk About Love” album, but only sixteen song’s that will be discussed in this thesis because the researcher just wants to discuss the English song. And one of the song’ in this album is a French song. The researcher is interested to choose this album because the words that are used in her song are full of aesthetics. Celine Dion’s songs are made as soundtracks of Box Office Film like “Titanic with the most successful single “My Heart Will Go On” that makes the singer “Celine Dion”. Then, the melody of Celine Dion’s Song’s is easy to follow and the lyric are not difficult to pronounce. And the contents of the lyric or poem that has beauty and special characteristics are able to make us touching.¹¹

Based on research, the first of previous study that used in this research from Agita Surya Putri from the Faculty English Department of ArtAnd Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya2018 on research entitled“Derivational affixes on Songs Lyric in Justin Bieber’s

¹⁰Jackobson, *Language in Literature*: Harvard University press: 1987

¹¹<http://www.biography.com/people/celine-dion>. Accessed 17 september 2020

Purpose”Album¹².The second of previous study that use from PujiAstuti from English Education Departement Teacher Training And Education Faculty SatateIsntitute For Islamic Studies Salatiga2018 on research entitled “A Morphological Analysis Of Derivational Affixes In The Video Of Obama’s Speech About Back to School Events 2009”.¹³From the description above the researcher will conduct the difference studyto take this research in another way Analysis Morphological of derivational and inflectional in Let’s Talk About Love Album by Celine Dion.The researcher is interested to use song lyrics for analyzing because the use of song is a good resource for learning English. Songs can be easily remembered and easily to learn the vocabulary”.¹⁴ Therefore, listening song with reading the lyric of the song as well as increase and enrich our vocabulary. The song can make the listeners more interested in hearing it. Because the lyrics of the song contain words and language that are interpreted as poetry, which is interpreted as a short poem intended to be sung.

So here, the researcher are interested in using song lyrics to analyse the morphological in the song.Based on the reason above, the researcherwould like to collaborate between literature and linguistic in carry out a research undertitle“A Morphological analysis of "Let’s Talk About Love" album by Celine Dion as object of study.

¹²Agita Surya Putri, “*Derivational affixes on Songs Lyric in Justin Bieber’s Purpose” Album* “ (Thesis S1, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel, Surabaya 2018).

¹³PujiAstuti, “*A Morphological Analysis Of Derivational Affixes In The Video Of Obama’s Speech About Back to School Events 2009*”(English Education Departement Teacher Training And Education Faculty SatateIntitute For Islamic Studies Salatiga2018).

¹⁴N.B Vinyets “*Using songs in primary education: Advantages and challenges*”(Universitas de Vic.2013), hlm:43

B. Research Focus

According to John W Creswell, research problem is an educational issue, concern or controversy that research investigates. Authors may present it as single sentence or as a couple of short sentence.¹⁵ Based on the research context above, the researcher formulates the research focus as below:

1. How are the derivational process of the poetic lyric in “Let’s Talk About Love” by Celine Dion album?
2. How are the inflectional process of the poetic lyric in “Let’s Talk About Love” by Celine Dion album?

C. Research Objective

From Cresswell that research objective is statement of intent for the study that declares specific goals the investigator to achieve in a study.¹⁶ Based on the research focus above, the research objectives aim to:

1. To know the derivational process of the poetic lyric in “Let’s Talk About Love” by Celine Dion album.
2. To know the inflectional process of the poetic lyric in “Let’s Talk About Love” by Celine Dion album.

¹⁵John W Creswell, *Educational Research*, (Boston : Pearson,2012).hlm:66

¹⁶Ibid, 111.

D. Significance of Study

The significance of the study is how the research helps the development of science, or how the research gives the contribution in solving the problem in the social aspect.¹⁷ The significance of this study is aimed at teachers, students, and other researchers.

a. For the next Researcher

This study can be an inspiration and secondary data to the other researcher to interests to conduct a study about morphological process in song.

b. For teacher

From this study is going to help lectures in learning the process of morphological awareness, especially the derivation and inflection in the song lyric. This study gives a good contribution for teachers to improving about the morphological process especially on song lyric.

c. English Departement Students

This study can be as motivation for them who are interested to learn more about morphology and can be use as primary study for them who want to conduct research about morphology.

¹⁷*Pedoman Penulisan*, 19.

E. Definition of Key Terms

In This section describes the terms used so that there are similarities in interpretation and avoids the obscurity of meaning.¹⁸

Explanation of the definition of terms as bellow :

1. Morphology is the study of the words of language and its form.
2. Song is musical composition intended to be performed by the human voice.
3. Poetic Lyric are lyrics that have the meaning to be conveyed but are not direct or implied.
4. Derivational is change the roots class of words or its meaning, or both.
5. Inflectional is not change either the roots class of words or the meaning.

F. Previous Study

There are some previous study that used in this research. Surely, it connected with the research which will be researched. Here, the writer finds some relevant researches with his research. The first of previous study that used in this research from Agita Surya Putri from the Faculty English Department of Art And Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya 2018 on research entitled “Derivational affixes on Songs Lyric in Justin Bieber’s Purpose” Album¹⁹. In this research focus on derivation affixes that investigate in English affixes. The writer analyzes not only on the words forming that is found, but also analyzes the function

¹⁸“Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah,” *STAIN Pamekasan Press*, 2015, 23.

¹⁹Agita Surya Putri, “*Derivational affixes on Songs Lyric in Justin Bieber’s Purpose*” Album “ (Thesis S1, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel, Surabaya 2018).

of words forming. Therefore this study is related to what the words forming that is found and what the function of derivation in English by investigating derivational affixes on song lyrics in Justin Bieber's purpose album.

The second of previous study that use from PujiAstuti from English Education Departement Teacher Training And Education Faculty SatateIsntitute For Islamic Studies Salatiga2018 on research entitled " A Morphological AnalysisOf Derivational Affixes In The Video Of Obama's Speech About Back to School Events 2009".²⁰ The research focused on the derivational processes including suffixes, prefixes, even infixes found in the video of Obama's speech about Back To School Event 2009.

The third of previous study comes from Wulandari 2014,"A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Suffixes in Short Stories".²¹ This research aims at describing the form and function of derivational suffixes in the short stories.

From the previous studies, there were several differences with the research. Firstly, Puji Astuti graduating paper used video of Obama's speech as a subject, but the researcher used the song album. The second the graduating paper comes from Wulandari used short stories as a subject, she focused on the analysis of derrivational suffixes in the short stories. The researcher interested to take this research in another way. This

²⁰Puji Astuti, "A Morphological Analysis Of Derivational Affixes In The Video Of Obama's Speech About Back to School Events 2009" (Graduating Paper , Isntitute For Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga 2018).

²¹Ayu wulandari. "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Suffixes in Short Stories" (Research Paper, (Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2014)

research focused on derivational and inflectional process that has been found in “Let’s Talk About Love “Album by Celine Dion.

G. Review Related Literature

1. Morphology

Morphology is the study of word formation. From Lieber morphology including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they’re used in sentences.²² morphology refers to studies form of word and structure. Morphology is the part of linguistics study related to internal structure of word. Another definition of morphology according to Katamba also defined that morphology is the study of the internal structure of word.²³

Brown states that morphology is concerned with the relationship between the form of a word and its meaning.²⁴The study of word formation is called Morphology, which means the study of morphemes. We can also say that to form a word there is morphemes. Therefore morphology is one of the fields of linguistics which studied the change of words.

Morphology is one of the fields of linguistics which studied the change of words, both grammatically and semantically such as past tense *-ed* is as grammatical function which is used to indicated past tense.ed“ in the word *Called* or plural „-s“ in the word *books* and the word 'true' as adjective become 'truly' as adverb. From those examples, it

²²R.Lieber. “*Introducing Morpholog*”.(USA: Cambridge University Press.2009) hlm:8

²³F.Katamba. “*Morphology*”.(London: Macmillan Press Ltd,1993) hlm: 3

²⁴K, Brown, . “Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics”.(USA: ElvisierPargamon,2002) hlm:25

could be said that morphology refers to the form and formation of word. Furthermore, it can also concentrate on how morphemes operate to be word that contains basic meaningful elements.

From the definition about Morphology above, Morphology is studies about words. It studies not only the meaning, but also the structure that from each word. Words have their own structure and Morphology tries to study is structure. Words also have a connection between one to other word. By studying and understanding structure of words in morphology, the meaning and connection between word are easy to understand. So the discussion about word can not be separate from morpheme.

2. Morpheme

A morpheme is the smallest linguistic units that has a meaning or grammatical functions.²⁵ In Morphology it cannot be separated with morpheme, because morpheme is the study of systematic covariation in the form and meaning words. A small part that has a meaning and grammatical function is called Morpheme. Morpheme is the minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function²⁶. The morpheme talk is as minimal unit of meaning, while the morpheme –ed is as grammatical function which used to indicated past tense.

According to Katamba morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of word that correlates with the smallest difference in word or

²⁵Stefanie Jannedy, *“language File”*, (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1994), hal: 134

²⁶G. Yule. *“The study of language”* (fourth edition: Cambridge University, 2009) hlm. 67

sentence meaning or ingrammatical structure.²⁷From the definition, morphemes are the smallest unit of meaning. Therefore, morpheme refers to the smallest unit that has meaning or serves a grammatical function in a language. Therefore, The concept of morphemes and the concept of words are different. Morpheme could not stand as word on their own. So, morpheme is different with the word.

According to Crowley there are two types of morpheme. Morphemes are possible to be classified into free morpheme and bound morpheme .²⁸as below ;

1) Free morpheme

free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone without any combination of other morpheme. Free morpheme is can stand alone as word: the, run, well, and head. Moreover, it is understood that free morpheme is the one that can stand alone as a word. It does not need other morphemes to function as words it can stand alone.²⁹

There are two kinds of free morpheme, lexical and functional morpheme. Lexical morpheme are free morpheme that can be attached by bound morpheme such as work, sad, educate, happy, dark. Free morpheme that cannot be added by other morpheme such as i, you, we, but, to are called functional morpheme. Free lexical morpheme come from the noun, adjective,

²⁷F.Katamba. "*Morphology*".(London: Macmillan Press Ltd,1993) hlm: 24

²⁸Crowley, "*The Design of Language An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistic*"(New Zealand 1995)hlm,4.

²⁹G.Yule. "*The study of language*"(fourth edition: Cambridge University,2009)hlm.60

and verb. The lexical morpheme comes from conjunction, preposition, article and pronoun.³⁰

From of the definition above Free Morpheme can be concluded that FreeMorpheme is dependent morpheme, because the word that formed with Free Morpheme is an original word.

2) Bound morpheme

Bound Morpheme is a morpheme cannot stand alone; it needs a combination to make a word. Word that contain Bound Morpheme is a word that has grammatical function such as ed, -s/es, ing, en, er, ed, est.³¹Morpheme in English such as -ed “past”, -s plural (more than one), re- (again, back) or mis- (wrongly), are called bound morpheme.³²

Bound Morpheme is a morpheme that a supported by otheres morpheme, it would not be a word that formed with bound morpheme in the word has no affixes and word not contain gramatical function. Normally They do not have meaning and cannot stand by themselves. Bound morphemes include affixes: suffixes and prefixes.From the definition concluded that BoundMorpheme is dependent morpheme, because it needs to be attached to another morpheme to create new word.

³⁰Ibid

³¹F.Katamba. “*Morphology*”.(London: Macmillan Press Ltd,1993) hlm: 41

³²G.Yule. “*The study of language*”(fourth edition: Cambridge University)hlm.60

3. Inflectional and Derivational Morpheme

a. Inflectional Morpheme

Plag said that inflectional affixes are some affixes when attached to the root or base which do not change the part of speech of the root and they do not create a new word. They only have certain grammatical function.³³ English has eight inflectional affixes; all other affixes are derivational. The eight inflectional affixes are listed in the following, along with the type of root that each one attaches to and a representative example.

<u>Inflectional Suffix</u>	<u>Root</u>	<u>Example</u>
{PLU}=Plural	Noun	Boys
{POSS}=Possessive	Noun	Boy's
{COMP}=Comparative	Adjective	Older
{SUP}=Superlative	Adjective	Oldest
{PRES}=Present	Verb	Walks
{PAST}=Past	Verb	Walked
{PAST PART}=Past Participle	Verb	Driven
{PRESS PART}=Present Participle	Verb	Driving

- 1) {PLU}. All plural nouns in English can be represented morphologically as a root + (plural), regardless of how the plural morpheme is actually spelled or pronounced. For example, boys= (boy) + (plural), men= (man) + (plural), and even the plural of sheep=(sheep) + (plural).

³³I, Plag. 2002, "Word-formation in English". (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2002)
hlm:20

- 2) {POSS}. All possessive nouns in English can be represented morphologically as a root + (possessive). For example, boys's = (boy) + (possessive), and man's = (man) + (possessive).
- 3) {COMP}. All comparative and superlative adjective in English can be represented morphologically as a root + (comparative) or (superlative). For example, happier = (happy) + (comparative), and happiest = (happy) + (superlative). Note even good, better and best can be represented in this fashion: good = (good), better = (good) + (comparative), and best = (good) + (superlative). On the other hand, it isn't clear how best to handle forms like most beautiful. Under some circumstances it might be reasonable to treat them as a root plus an affix (e.g., most beautiful = (beautiful) + (superlative), on analogy with regular cases such as prettiest = (pretty) + (superlative). However, most in most beautiful is clearly not an affix, as is -est in prettiest; rather it's a free grammatical morpheme. Since linguists do not always agree on how to handle forms such as most beautiful. We will simply leave this as an open question.
- 4) {PRES}. All present tense verbs in English can be represented morphologically as a root + (present tense). For example, loves (as in John Loves Mary) = (love) + (present tense). Note, however, that the only time this affix is spelled out is when there is a third person singular subject (i.e., he, she, it or an NP for which one of these can substitute – for example, John, Mary, the dog), with all other subjects (e.g., I, you, we, they, John and Mary and so on), the present tense verb has no surface

affix. Nonetheless, the verb love (as in John and Mary love each other) can be represented as (love) + (present tense).

- 5) {PAST}. All past tense verb in English can be represented morphologically as a root + (past tense). For example, walked (as in John walked on hot coals) = (walk) + (past tense). Thus, any past tense verb, regardless of its spelling, can be represented in this fashion. For example, drove = (drive) + (past tense). Note, moreover, that in English (as in all Germanic languages), the first and only the first verb form in a simple sentence is inflected for tense (i.e., (present tense) or (past tense)); no verb following the first is ever inflected for tense. Thus, for example, in the sentence I think, think is inflected for tense ((think) + (present tense)); in I have thought, have is inflected for tense ((have) + (present tense)); in I am thinking, am is inflected for tense ((be) + (present tense)); and so on.
- 6) {PAST PARTICLE}. All past participle in English can be represented morphologically as a root + (past participle). For example, driven (as in John has driven his mother crazy) = (drive) + (past participle). One potential problem in identifying past participles results from the fact that there is so much variation in their spelling. For example, gone = (go) + (past participle), come (as in they've come home) = (come) + (past participle), hit (as in He's hit three home runs) = (hit) + (past participle), and walked (as in He's walked three miles) = (walk) + (past participle). Nonetheless, there is every simple method for identifying a past participle in a simple active sentence: a past participle always follows a form of the auxiliary verb have. Thus, in the sentence they have walked home, walked is a past

participle since it immediately follows a form of have. However, in the sentence they walked home, walked is not a past participle since it does not follow a form of have. In fact, it is a tensed form (here past), since it is the first verb form in the sentence.

- 7) {PRES PART}. All present participles in English can be represented morphologically as a root + (present participle). For example, drinking = (drink) + (present participle). Unlike other verb forms in English, present participles always appear in a constant form (i.e., with an -ing suffix). In addition, the present participle in a simple active sentence can be identified as the verb form following a form of the auxiliary verb to be, as in they were laughing.

Inflectional has some characteristics. There are four characteristics of inflectional affixes as follow: ³⁴

- a. Do not change meaning or part of speech, such as the words big and bigger are both adjective.
- b. Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence, such as the present tense morphemes –s in waits shows agreement with the subject of the verb (both are third person singular).
- c. Inflectional morpheme typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes, such as the plural morphemes –s occurs with most nouns.

³⁴SamsiRijal, "A Basic Introduction To English Morphology". (Pamekasan: DutaMediaPublishing, 2016), hlm:55

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

b. Derivational Morpheme

After this rather long detour into inflectional morpheme, let's return to their counterpart, the derivational morpheme. Unlike the inflectional affixes, which number only eight in English, the set of the derivational affixes is open ended; that is, there are a potentially infinite number of them (although the number is finite at any one time for the particular speaker). Since it would be impossible to enumerate them exhaustively, let us look at a few representative examples. The suffix {ize} attaches to a noun and turns it into the corresponding verb, as in *criticize*, *rubberize*, *vulcanize*, *pasteurize*, *mesmerize*, and so on. The suffix {ful} attaches to a noun and changes it into the corresponding adjective and the suffix {ly} attaches to an adjective and turns it into the corresponding adjective.

In addition to these derivational affixes, English also has derivational prefixes. The following all exhibit some variation on the meaning 'not'. The prefix {un} appears in forms like *unhappy*, *unwary*, *unassuming*, and *unforgettable*. The prefix {dis} occurs in words such as *displeasure*, *dislike*, and *distrust*. The prefix {a} appears in forms such as *asymmetrical*, *asexual*, *atheist*, and *atypical*. And the prefix {anti} such as *anti-America*, *anti-Castro*, and *anti-Aircraft*

According to Rahmadie Derivational affixes are the affixes that change the class of root or base. Some affixes also change the grammatical category.³⁵ In other word derivational morphemes is use the bound morphemes to make new words of a different grammatical category from the stem.³⁶ For example: *Singer* is constructed by two morphemes, they are sing (base morpheme) and er (bound morpheme). Morpheme “sing” is verb category, and -er is suffix. That is verb (sing: to make melodious sound), changes into noun (singer: person who do the act of sing).

Derivational morphemes are affixes. An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morpheme such as a root or stem or base.³⁷ In other said, affixes are morphemes that cannot stand alone or bound morphemes. Therefore, is used to form a new word, as with the word happiness and unhappy from happy or arrangement from arrange. A contrast is intended with process of inflection, which uses another kind of affix in order to form variants of the same word, likes *determining, determined, and determines*.

Derivational morphemehave any characteristicsserve as an important means by which new words may be created in English.³⁸ just below:

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

³⁵S,Rachmadie, “*Buku Materi Pokok Vocabulary*”.(Jakarta: Penerbit Karunika Jakarta Universitas Terbuka,1986).hlm:23

³⁶G.Yule. “*The study of language*”(fourth edition: Cambridge University,2009)hlm.64

³⁷F.Katamba. “*Morphology*”.(London: Macmillan Press Ltd,1993) hlm: 44

³⁸SamsiRijal, “A Basic Introduction To English Morphology”.(Pamekasan:DutaMediaPublishing, 2016),hlm: 53

2. Typically indicate semantic relation with the word e.g. the morpheme – full in painful has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word painful.
3. Typically occur with only some members of e.g the suffix-hood occurs with just a few nouns, such as brother, knight and neighbor, but not with most other e.g friend, daughter, candle etc.
4. Typically occur before inflectional suffixes e.g in chillier, the derivational suffix –y comes before the inflectional –er.

4. Song

A song relatively short musical composition for the human voice (possibly accompanied by other musical instruments), which feature words (lyrics). According to the Grolier, “Song is a short musical work set a poetic text with equal importance given to music and to the words”.³⁹ In other word According to Merriam Webster, song is a melody for a lyric poem or ballad.⁴⁰

It is typically for a solo singer, though may also be a duet, trio, or more voices (work with more than one voice to a part, however, are considered choral). The words of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose. Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used. One division is between “art songs”, “popular songs”, and “folk songs”. Other common methods of classification are by purpose (sacred vs secular), by style (dance, ballad, lieder, etc) or by time of origin

³⁹Encyclopedia American.*Op.Cit*

⁴⁰<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/song/>. Accessed on 03 October 2020 at 8.45 pm.

(Renaissance, Contemporary, etc). The performer of a song is called a “singer”, the act is called singing.

Art songs created for performance in their own right, usually with piano accompaniment, although they can also have other types of accompaniment such as an orchestra, and are always notated. Generally they have an identified author and require voice training for acceptable performances. Art songs feature in many European cultures, including but not limited to: Russian (romansy), Dutch (lied), Italian (canzoni) French (melodies), Scandinavian (sanger), Spanish (canciones). Culture outside of Europe may have what they consider to be a classical music tradition, such as India, and thus feature art songs.

Popular songs are songs which may be considered in between art songs and folk songs. They are usually accompanied in performance and recording by a band. They are not anonymous in origin and have a known authors. They are often but not always notated by their author and tend to be composed in collaboration slightly more often than art songs, for instance by an entire band, though the lyrics are usually written by one person usually the lead singer. Popular songs are often a part of individual and cultural, but seldom national, identity. Performers usually often have not undergone formal voice training but highly stylized vocal techniques are used.⁴¹

⁴¹<http://www.knowledgerush.com/kr/encyclopedia/song/> Accessed on 03 October 2020 at 8.15 pm.

5. Poetic Lyrics

Poetic lyric is a category of poetry, encompassing many different subgenres, styles, cultures, and eras of time. The defining traits of a lyric poem are a songlike quality and an exploration of emotions and personal feelings. All songs can be considered poetry. In fact, they fall under the category of lyric poetry. Lyric poetry expresses personal emotions or thoughts of the speaker, just like the songs of today. Also, just like songs, lyric poems always have a musical quality, or a specific melody which makes it easy for you to sing along with. The term 'lyric poetry' actually comes from the ancient Greek word *lyre*, which refers to the instrument in that era that accompanied the reading of the lyric poem. Almost like the first version of a live concert.⁴²

Lyric poetry, for the most part, is short and written in first-person point of view. There is always some specific mood or emotion being expressed. Often that mood is about the extremes in life, mostly love or death or some other intense emotional experience. No matter the theme, though, all lyric poems are known for brevity, emotional intensity and musical quality. There are many types of lyric poems, each with their own format and purpose.

Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song. Lyrics can be studied from an academic perspective. Lyrics are the compositions in verse which is sung to a melody to constitute a song. Lyric is

⁴²<https://study.com/academy/lesson/lyric-poetry-definition-types-examples.html>/Accessed on 19 October 2020 at 8.15 pm

expressing deep personal emotion or observations.⁴³ For example, some lyrics can be considered as a form of social commentary. Lyrics can also be analyzed with respect to the sense of unity (or lack of unity) with music.⁴⁴

Lyrics derive from the Greek word, meaning “singing to lyre”. A lyric poem is one that expresses a subjective, personal point of view. Use of the singular form lyric to refer to a song’s complete set of words is grammatically acceptable. However it’s not considered acceptable to refer to a singular word in a song as a lyric.

6. Part of speech

In grammar, a part of speech is a linguistic category of words which is generally defined by the morphological behaviour of the lexical item in question. Common linguistic categories include noun and verb, among others. There are open word classes, which constantly acquire new members, and closed word classes, which acquire new members infrequently if at all.

By the end of the 2nd century BCE, the classification scheme had been expanded into eight categories :

1. Noun : a part of speech inflected for case, signifying a concrete.
2. Verb : a part of speech without case inflection.
3. Participle : a part of speech sharing the features of the verb and noun.

⁴³<https://www.masterclass.com/articles/poetry-101-what-are-the-defining-characteristics-of-a-lyric-poem-definition-of-lyric-poetry-with-examples/> Accessed on 19 October 2020 at 7.20 pm

⁴⁴http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_lyrics/ Accessed on 30 September 2020 at 8.15 pm

4. Interjection : a part of speech expressing emotion alone.
5. Pronoun : a part of speech substitutable for a noun and marked for person.
6. Preposition : a part of speech placed before other words in composition and in syntax.
7. Adverb : a part of speech without inflection, in modification of or in addition to a verb, adjective, or other adverb.
8. Conjunction : a part of speech binding together the discourse and filling gaps in its interpretation.