

DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES IN ED SHEERAN'S SONG LYRICS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the types of derivational affixes in Ed Sheeran's Equals album. The theory proposed by Plag (2018) is used to analyze the types of derivational affixes. Qualitative descriptive method was used in this study. The data source is obtained from the album Equals by Ed Sheeran which consists of 14 songs. The results of this study indicate that the writer found two kinds of derivational affixes in Ed Sheeran's Equals album, namely prefixes and suffixes. No infixes are used. There are 48 derivational suffixes in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics on the Equals album. It consists of 3 prefixes and 45 suffixes. The types of prefixes used are prefix a-. While the types of suffixes used are suffix -ce, -er, -ing, -ation, -ion, -ure, -ize, -ite, -ent, -ful, -al, -ed, -y, and -ly.

Keywords: *Derivational Affixes, Equals Album, Prefixes, Suffixes.*

INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures who need each other to run their lives. Language is a means of communication used by humans to exchange opinions, thoughts, and feelings. As Finegan (2008: 6) states that 'language is a vehicle of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thoughts from one person to another'. To communicate, people need vocabulary which is one of the elements of language. Therefore, words are an important basis in language because without words language would not exist.

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the words' internal structure, how they are formed and arranged, and their relationship to other words in the same language. In Morphology, morpheme is the smallest unit in a word or language which has meaning (Booij, 2005: 8). Morpheme can be classified as free morphemes and bound morphemes (Lieber, 2009: 33). Adding a bound morpheme can form new words with different meanings and structures from the roots refers to derivational morphemes, such as the root 'publish' as a verb and then become 'publisher' as a noun.

When a morpheme changes the semantic meaning of a word it is called derivation. Derivation is the process of a 'base word' formed to create a new lexeme where the base word is the core word so that it can be converted into a new word by adding affixes which called derived words (Lieber, 2009: 33). Derivational affixes can change the grammatical form of a word. It change either the meaning and word class of root into which they are attached.

Depending on how affixes modify a root word, it can be grouped into two categories: inflectional affixes and derivational affixes (Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, 2013: 65). The function of derivational affixes changes the category and its effect on meaning, while inflectional affixes never change categories or changes in structure never change the meaning. Therefore in this study the writer is interested in analyzing derivational affixes because derivation is much less regular and much less predictable, and more diverse than inflectional.

This derivational affixes can be found in any fields in life include in song. Song is a piece of music with the words sung (Hornby, 2015: 1440). In a song there are lyrics that can be used to introduce new words. Songs are also often considered suitable for learning vocabulary (Tegge, 2015: 191).

Therefore, listening to songs by reading song lyrics at the same time adds and enriches our vocabulary. Through the lyrics of the song we can also see how derivational affixes are used to be analyzed, words that are bound to affixes. In this study, the writer aims to describe the types of derivational affixes in Ed Sheeran's *Equals* album use Plag's (2018) theory.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Morphology is one of linguistics' branch that is concerned with words, words formation and structure. Morphology is the study of how new words are formed and created in the languages of the world, and the way in which words are formed varies depending on how the words are used in sentences, (Lieber, 2009: 2). Booij (2005: 7) describe morphology as the study of the internal structure of words, deals with the ways of made up a new form word by inflection and word-formation. Therefore, Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the form of words and how they are formed. Besides, Morphology is the study of word form, it's referring to how the form of a word can be changed so as to create new words, both in structure and even in the meaning of the word itself.

In morphology, morpheme is one of the elements that can be studied. The smallest part of a word that has a grammatical function or meaning is a morpheme. Lieber (2009: 3) states that morpheme is the smallest unit in a language which has its own meaning. There are two kinds of morpheme; free morpheme and bound morpheme (Lieber, 2009: 33). Some morphemes can stand alone, as words: wipe, head, and bracelet are called free morpheme (Lieber, 2009: 33). Then morphemes that cannot stand alone are called bound morphemes. Bound morphemes come with different forms such as prefixes and suffixes; bound morphemes are morphemes that appear before and after the root word. Examples of bound morphemes are prefixes such as re-, dis-, im-, and suffixes such as -ion, -ous, -ly. Bound morpheme is never referred to as a word but part of a word. Depending on how bound morphemes modify a root word, it can be grouped into inflectional affixes and derivational affixes.

Inflectional affixes do not change the main class of words attached to noun plural-(e)s, past verbs -(e)d, verbal-ing, but rather as provisions for subcategories, such as past tense or plural which matched with other words in the sentence (Allerton, 2016: 214). While derivational affixes (Kolanchery, 2015: 163), are affixes that are bound to the base so as to form new words that are different from the classification part of the speech. Derivational affixes are affixes that are attached to the base word and change the meaning and word class of the base word to which they are attached. Thus, derivational affixes can be considered lexical because they affect the base word according to its grammatical and lexical class, resulting in a larger basic change.

Lieber (2009: 33), states that derivation is the process of a 'base word' formed to create a new lexeme where the base word is the core of the word so that it can be converted into a new word by adding affixes. These derived words may provide different grammatical functions or simply form new words without changing their speech parts (Fromkin, et al, 2013: 45).

Derivational affixes are formed from basic words by means of affixation. Affixation is the most common morphological way of changing roots by adding something to them (Fasold and Linton, 2014: 74). Derivational affixes can be classified into three types namely, derivational suffixes, prefixes, and infixes (Plag, 2018: 86). Prefixes are affixes that are added to the beginning of words. When prefixes attached to bases or roots, they can create new words with new meanings. While, suffixes are affixes that are added to the end of words. There are four suffix terms, namely noun suffix, adjective suffix, verb suffix, and adverb suffix. Usually the affixes changes the meaning and word class of the base word to which it is attached. However, this study only focused on suffixes and prefixes because there are no infixes in English.

Song lyrics is the object of this study. Song is a part of music which consists of melody, rhythm, and also lyrics. Lyrics are every word in a song and music (Hornby, 2015: 906). From the lyrics of the song can be found the implied meaning in it. Therefore, lyrics are the words that make up a song which usually consists of a stanza and a chorus. Songs are also often considered suitable for vocabulary learning (Tegge, 2015: 191). Because in a song there are lyrics that can be used to introduce new words.

RESEARCH METHOD

The writer used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data that indicated derivational affixes on song lyrics in Ed Sheeran's Equals album under the research objectives. Qualitative research is the process of investigating and understanding with a methodological approach to explore the social or human issue (Creswell and Poth, 2018: 418). The source of data in this research was Equals album by Ed Sheeran. This album consists of 14 songs, namely Tides, Shivers, First Times, Bad Habits, Overpass Graffiti, The Joker and The Queen, Leave Your Life, Collide, 2step, Stop the Rain, Love in Slow Motion, Visiting Hours, Sandman, Be Right Now. The data was taken from words related to Derivational Affixes in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics.

In data analysis, the writer uses the Analysis Interactive model from Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014: 14), which divides the analysis activities into: data collection, data condensation, data display, and conclusions drawing or data verification.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

The writer tries to explain the research of Derivational Affixes in Ed Sheeran's Song Lyrics in Equals Album. So, it only focus on explanations about the types of derivational affixes that are found in song lyrics in Ed Sheeran's Equals album.

| No | Types of Derivational Affixes | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Derivational Prefixes | 3 | 6.25 |
| 2 | Derivational Suffixes | 45 | 93.75 |
| Total | | 48 | 100% |

Derivational Prefixes

Prefixes are affixes that appear before the base word. In Ed Sheeran's song lyrics, there is 1 derivational prefix namely, prefix a-.

Prefix a-

My bad habits lead to late nights endin' alone (in the song Bad Habits, line 7)

The word alone is kind of derivational prefix a-. The word alone comes from the base word lone as an adjective which means without any other people or things. After adding the prefix a-, it will produce a new word alone as an adverb and has the meaning of without any other people. This Prefix changes the part of speech of the base word but have a similar meaning.

Derivational Suffixes

Suffixes are affixes which come after a root or base. Derivational suffixes commonly change the meaning and the word class of the root or base word to which it is attached. In Ed Sheeran's song

lyrics, there are 14 derivational suffixes namely, suffix -ce, -er, -ing, -ation -ion, -ure, -ize, -ite, -ent, -ful, -al, -ed, -y, and -ly.

Suffix -ce

I lost the confidence in who I was (in the song Tides, line 16)

The word confidence is comes from the base confident and suffix -ce. The base word confident as an adjective has the meaning of feeling sure about your own ability to do things and be successful. To form this word, the suffix -ce is added to the word confident. After adding the suffix -ce, it will produce the new word confidence as a noun and have a new meaning of belief in others, yourself. It changes the lexical category of the original word as an adjective into a noun and the meaning.

Suffix -er

Conversations with a stranger I barely know (in the song Bad Habits, line 8)

The word stranger in the phrase above comes from the base strange as an adjective that has the meaning of unusual or surprising, especially in a way that is difficult to understand. To form this word, the suffix -er is added to the word strange. After adding the suffix -er, it will produce a new word stranger as a noun and have a new meaning a person that you do not know. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base word into a noun and changes the meaning as well.

Suffix -ing

Mm, you got me feeling like (in the song Shivers, line 30)

The word feeling in the phrase above is kind of derivational suffix -ing. The word feeling comes from the base word feel as a verb that has meaning to experience a particular feeling or emotion. To form this word, the suffix -ing is added to the word feel. After adding the suffix -ing, it will produce a new word feeling as a noun and have a new meaning something that you feel through the mind or the senses. The suffix -ing changes the part of the speech of the base word into a noun and changes the meaning as well.

Suffix -ation

Lose the conversation for the message (in the song 2step, line 15)

The word conversation in the phrase above is kind of derivational suffix -ation. The word conversation comes from the base word converse and suffix -ation. The base converse as a noun has meaning to have a conversation with somebody. Then, the suffix -ation is added to the word converse and produce a new word conversation as a noun and have a new meaning an informal talk involving a small group of people or only two. The lexical category of the original word as a verb changed into a noun. The meaning also changed.

Suffix -ion

This is a cause for celebration (in the song Overpass graffiti, line 4)

The kind of derivational suffix -ion found from the phrase above is the word celebration. The word celebration comes from the base word celebrate as a verb that has meaning to show that a day or

an event is important by doing something special on it. To form this word, the suffix -ion is added to the word celebrate. After adding the suffix -ion, it will produce a new word celebration as a noun and have a new meaning a special event that people organize to celebrate something.

Suffix -ure

I'm scared of turnin' out a failure (in the song Visiting Hours, line 14)

The word failure is kind of derivational suffix -ure. The word failure comes from the base word fail. The base fail as a verb has meaning not be successful in achieving something. Then, the suffix -ure is added to the word fail. After adding the suffix -ure, it will produce a new word failure as a noun and have a new meaning of lack of success in doing or achieving something.

Suffix -ize

I sometimes fantasize I disappear without a trace (in the song Tides, line 22)

The word fantasize comes from the base word fantasy and suffix -ize. The base fantasy as a noun has the meaning of a pleasant situation that you imagine but that is unlikely to happen. When the suffix -ize is added to the word fantasy, it will produce a new word fantasize as a verb and have a new meaning to imagine that you are doing something that you would like to do, or that something that you would like to happen is happening, even though this is very unlikely. The suffix -ize changes the part of the speech of the base word into a verb and changes the meaning as well.

Suffix -ite

I'll still drink your favorite wine (in the song Visiting Hours, line 6)

The word favorite is kind of derivational suffix -ite. The word favorite comes from the base word favor as a verb that has the meaning to prefer one system, plan, way of doing something, etc. to another. To form this word, the suffix -ite is added to the word favor. After adding the suffix -ite, it will produce a new word favorite as a noun and have a new meaning of a person or a thing that you like more than the others of the same type. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base word into a noun and changes the meaning as well.

Suffix -ent

I thought it'd feel different playing Wembley (in the song First Times, line 1)

The word different is kind of derivational suffix -ent which found in the phrase I thought it'd feel “different” playing Wembley. The word different comes from the base word differ as a verb which has the meaning to be different from somebody/something. Then, the suffix -ent is added to the word differ. So, it will produce a new word different as an adjective and have a new meaning not the same as somebody/something. The suffix -ent changes the part of the speech of the base word into an adjective and changes the meaning as well.

Suffix -ful

Tonight, had something wonderful (in the song Bad Habits, line 6)

The word wonderful comes from the base word wonder as a noun and suffix -ful. The base wonder has meant a feeling of surprise and pleasure that you have when you see or experience something beautiful, unusual or unexpected. After adding the suffix -ful to the base word, it will produce a new word wonderful as an adjective and have a new meaning of very good, pleasant or enjoyable. The lexical category of the original word as a verb changed into an adjective. The meaning also changed.

Suffix -al

Late-night calls, signal is in and out again (in the song Tides, line 10)

The word signal in the phrase above is kind of derivational suffix -al. The word signal comes from the base word sign as a noun that has the meaning of an event, action, or fact that shows that something exists, is happening, or may happen in the future. When, the suffix -al is added to the word sign, it will produce a new word signal as an adjective and have a new meaning of important and noticeable. The suffix -al changes the part of the speech of the base word into an adjective and changes the meaning as well.

Suffix -ed

I feel embarrassed 'bout the things (in the song Tides, line 7)

The word embarrassed comes from the base word embarrass as a verb that has the meaning to make somebody feel shy. To form this word, the suffix -ed is added to the word embarrass. After adding the suffix -ed, it will produce a new word embarrassed as an adjective and have a new meaning of shy, uncomfortable or ashamed, especially in a social situation.

Suffix -y

It probably won't (in the song Bad Habits, line 9)

The word probably in the phrase it “probably” won’t is kind of derivational suffix -y. The word probable comes from the base word probable as an adjective that has meaning likely to happen, to exist or to be true. To form this word, the suffix -y is added to the word probable. After adding the suffix -y, it will produce a new word probably as an adverb and have a new meaning of used to say that something is likely to happen or to be true.

Suffix -ly

I love will know exactly who you are (in the song Visiting Hours, line 22)

The kind of derivational suffix -ly found from the phrase above is the word exactly. The word exactly comes from the base word exact as an adjective that has the meaning of correct in every detail. To form this word, the suffix -ly is added to the word exact. After adding the suffix -ly, it will produce a new word exactly as an adverb and have a new meaning used to emphasize that something is correct in every way or in every detail.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of this study indicate that there are two derivational affixes used in Ed Sheeran's *Equals* album. They are, suffixes and prefixes. No infixes are used. The use of infixes was not found because there was no use of infixes in English. The types of prefixes used are prefix a-. While the types of suffixes used are suffix -ce, -er, -ing, -ation, -ion, -ure, -ize, -ite, -ent, -ful, -al, -ed, -y, and -ly. Bases or roots that attached to affixes can produce new words with various parts of speech and meanings.

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