

AFFIXATION IN THE SCRIPT SONG LYRIC “HALL OF FAME”

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ABSTRACT

The objective of research is to know affixation in *The Script* song lyric. The main purpose of this research is to know how affixation process happens in *The Script* song lyric “Hall of Fame”. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The data used the text script of lyric. The result of this analysis shows that affixation process divided in two types depends on affixes itself.

Keywords : *Affixation, Lyric Song, Hall of Fame*

Sari

Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui bentuk afiksasi (pengimbuhan) dalam lirik lagu. Fokus utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana proses pengimbuhan yang terdapat pada naskah atau lirik lagu berjudul "Hall of Fame". Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data menggunakan naskah teks lirik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proses pengimbuhan yang terdapat pada lirik lagu “Hall of Fame” terbagi menjadi dua jenis yang tergantung pada afiks itu sendiri.

Kata kunci: *Lirik Lagu, Hall of Fame, Pengimbuhan*

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Introduction

Linguistic is scientific study about language. It means that linguistic is science of language which describes about many languages. Linguistic is a central study of language which has a kind of pattern like phonology, morphology, semantic and syntax. Before the writer discuss about linguistic, the writer have know about linguistic itself and other science which has related with linguistic. Furthermore linguistic is a science.

The linguists collect the facts of language, the facts that can be empirically verified”. It means linguistic is kind of study learns more specific about language especially in English.

In linguistic, Morphology is the study of the form words, and the ways in which words of the same language. Formal differences among words serve variety of purposes, from the creation of new lexical items to the indication of grammatical structure. Learning morphology means learn about language instruction and language grammar. In some languages, the use of morphology to pack complex meaning into single words is much more elaborate than in English.

Morphology is major subfields of linguistic which studied about words formation and how they are formed. Words formation includes morphemes, roots, affixes, part of speech or another element which give influence to word formation. Morphology not only learns about linguistic element but also learn the way how they are formed. Mark and Fudeman (2011, p.1) argues “In linguistic morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure and how they are formed”. It means, morphology is branch of linguistic which related with the words and how are they formed. Hamawand (2011, p.2) argues “Morphology is the study how words are built of form-meaning units” “morphology is essential subfields of linguistics”. It means, morphology is subfields of linguistic which studied how words are built.

Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of language. As a part of language morpheme has many function to build a word or sentence. Morpheme divided two parts, they are free morpheme and bound morpheme. In fact, every people non-linguist does not know that they use and learn morpheme when they was at school or university. However people do not realize that they were learned about morpheme before. Robert and Minkova (2009, p.71) argues “All morphemes which are not roots are affixes. Affixes carry little of the core meaning of a word. Mainly affixes have the effect of slightly modifying the meaning of the base- a base is a root or a root plus an affixes, or more than one root with or without affixes- to which more affixes can be attached”. It

means affixes can change the meaning of words, even a little modifying meaning from the base root meaning.

When people learn about morpheme absolutely they was also learned about affix. An affix has strength relation with morpheme. Because actually affix is a morpheme, bound morpheme additionally. Generally affixes joined with another morpheme to create new word. Base on their position affix divided into three parts, they are; prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. Prefix occurs in the left or begin of word and suffixes in the right or end of word. Meanwhile infixes occurs in the middle of word, but in English has no infixes. Infixes only found in Tagalog, Greek, and another language. Mainly, affixes have the effect of slightly modifying the meaning of the base word.

Affixation is morphological process whereby a bound morpheme or affix is attached to morphological base word. In other word affixation is process of adding morpheme or affix to create a different form of the words. Base on their position it divided into two primary of affixation, they are prefixation to add a prefix and suffixation to add a suffix. Brinton (2000, p.78) argues “Affixes maybe to types, derivational or inflectional, which have very different characteristics. A derivational affix in English is either a prefix or a suffix”. Furthermore, He added “An inflectional affix in English is always a suffix; there may be only one per word”. It means affixes divided into two types, derivational and inflectional affixes. Derivational affixes divided into prefix and suffixes. In English, inflectional affixes always contain at the end of word or as a suffix. Johnston and Schembri (2007, p.127) says “affixation is a process that forms new words by combining bound affixes and free morphemes”. It means is process to combine free morpheme and bound morpheme to create new word form. Hamawand (2011, p.10) says “affixation is the morphological process of deriving a new word by adding an affix, namely a bound morpheme, to a root or base”. It means affixation is morphological process that supposed to change a root or base word into new form.

The writer chooses affixation as the theme of this thesis because the writer realizes that affixation is the important element of linguistic which interest to be analyzed. Almost in every books, newspaper, magazine, script, movie and songs lyric the writer found

affixation. The writer uses songs lyric as object of research to analyze the affixation. The writer chooses The Script song lyrics as the object because it is the writer's favorite musicians. Besides that, in The Script song lyrics contain many affixations which happen in some words. Based on background of study about analysis of affixation in The Script song lyrics, the purposes of research is to know what are the affixation form processes in The Script song lyrics "Hall of Fame"?

Research Methodology

The writer used descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive research is conclusive in nature, as opposed to exploratory. It gathers quantifiable information for data analysis. Qualitative research is a method of inquiry employed in many different academic disciplines. The method of research is content analysis.

The writer also used songs lyric to find and analyze affixation which happened in The Script song lyrics. Separated affixes from the base word make easier to find out the affixes function. Validity technique of data i.e 1) the writer read The Script song lyrics to analyze affixation which found in the song lyrics. 2) After reading and finding affixation in the song lyrics, the writer analyzed more specifically through separate the free morpheme with the affixes to determine and classify the affixes function. 3) The writer continued to analysis affixation error which happened in The Script song lyrics. 4) The writer checked and analyzed the effect caused affixation. 5) The writer confirmed the data with the experts who are competent according to the object study in research.

Result and Discussion

In this part the writer discusses about affixation form process, the influence of affixation into structure sentence and also changed of meaning context that caused by affixation in *The Script* song lyrics. In this discussion the writer would like to explain about affixation form process in *The Script* song lyrics. A changed process happens when a root words joined by bound morpheme (affix) and creates new word. The purpose of affixation is to create new word with another meaning or another part of speech which appropriate with sentence necessary. Affixation is adding affixes into root word to form

another word. Affixes are short elements that usually do not exist as words in their own right but are tacked on to a root word in order to form another.

A linguistic expert Minkova argues about affixes in his book “English word: history and structure” that affixes have two quite functions. First is to participate in the formation of new words. The affixes which do this are called derivational affixes. The other type of affix, which does not participate in word-formation at all, is called inflectional”. It means base on the function affix divided into two group, they are derivational and inflectional affix. Affixation happens influenced by two kinds of affixes, they are inflectional affixes. In this thesis, the writer analyzes affixation in *The Script* song lyrics. The writer used song lyrics as object for this thesis, it is “Hall of fame”

In the first line of *hall of fame* song lyric has sentence which has affixation word, that is:

Data 1: line 1 *hall of fame*
“**Yeah, you can be the greatest**”.

In this sentence the word “greatest” is the word which had affixation. The word “greatest” formed from the root word “great” as the free morpheme and affix “-est” as the bound morpheme. Affixation process in the word “greatest” is called inflection. Because affixation happens in this word do not change lexical category of word. The word “great” as the base word of “greatest” is adjective word and it still adjective after changed into “greatest”. It provides that that the word “greatest” has inflection which caused by inflectional suffix “-est”. When inflectional suffix “-est” in this sentence has function as superlative word.

In third line of *hall of fame* song lyric also has sentence which has affixation word, that is:

Data 2: line 3 *hall of fame*
“**You can be the kingkong banging on your chest.**”

In this sentence the word “banging” is the word which had affixation. The word “banging” formed by stem or root word “bang” and bound morpheme or affix “-ing”.

Affixation in the word “banging” not caused lexical category changed. It still verb before or after affixation. So kind of affixation which happens in the word “banging” is inflection. Function of inflection in this sentence as present participle.

In another sentence contains same affixation word like before “banging”. It found in line 6 *hall of fame* songs lyric:

Data 3: line 6 *hall of fame*

“You can talk to god, go banging on his door”.

In this sentence has same condition like before. When “bang” as free morpheme or stem word combine with “-ing” as bound morpheme or affix. However in this case affix “-ing” has different meaning.

In the next line in *hall of fame* song lyric contains a sentence with another kind of affixation, it is:

Data 4: line 10 *hall of fame*

“You can break the rocks”.

In this sentence affixation word happens in the word “rocks”. The free morpheme “rock” combine to bound morpheme “-s” to form “rocks”. However the affixation in this case not change the lexical category. It still noun word before or after affixation. So it is inflection which happens in this case. The function of affixation in this sentence only to change a meaning of word especially in the word “rocks”. Inflection suffix “-s” in the word “rocks” functioned to show plural noun. It means not only one “rock” but also two or more “rock”.

In the next line, another sentence which has affixation word found in line 13 *hall of fame* song lyrics, it is:

Data 5: line 13 *hall of fame*

“Standing in the hall of fame”.

In this sentence happens in the word “standing”. Free morpheme “stand” as verb word combine with suffix “-ing” to form another word “standing”. However it hard finds function of affixation word in this sentence except to change the meaning of word. Because in this line it not a complete sentence. This sentence does not have noun word. However if the writer analyze this sentence base on the meaning from previous or next line, the writer assume that the function of affixation word of “standing” in this sentence is as present continuous verb. It because the missing noun word only not mentioned in this sentence. If the noun word already exists in this sentence, it will easier to the writer to decide function of affixation word “standing” as present continuous verb.

In the next *line hall of fame* song lyric also has affixation word like in line 15 that has a sentence:

Data 6: line 15 *hall of fame*
“cause you burn with the brightest flame”.

In this sentence affixation happens in the word “brightest”. The word “brightest” formed from root word or free morpheme “bright” as adjective word and suffix “-est”. Because affixation processed by suffix “-est” do not change lexical category of word, it still adjective word as “bright” or “brightest”. It means that is inflection suffix “-est”, when inflection suffix “-est” functioned as superlative word which compare characteristic a noun word with another noun word in same condition. It refers to “bright” as characteristic of noun word “flame”.

In the next line *hall of fame* song lyric has another affixation word like a sentence in line 17, that is:

Data 7: line 17 *hall of fame*)
“And you’ll be on the walls of hall of fame”.

In this sentence affixation happens in the word “walls”. Affixation happens when suffix “-s” attach on stem word “wall” to show amount of noun word are plural or more than

one. However the meaning of “walls” in this sentence only as connotation word, the writer of this song to refers something different.

In the next *line hall of fame* song lyric also has affixation word like in line 15 that has a sentence:

Data 8: line 23 *hall of fame*)

Breaking all the records they thought never could be broke”.

In this sentence contains two different affixation words, they are “breaking” and “records”. The word “breaking” formed from free morpheme “break” and bound morpheme “-ing”. Meanwhile the word “records” formed from stem word “record” and suffix “-s”.

In the next line *hall of fame* song lyric has many affixation words which almost same function. It found in line 37:

Data 9: line 37 *hall of fame*

“Be students, be teachers, be politicians, be preachers”.

In this sentence have same function as plural noun which happened by inflection suffix “-s”. However in some words actually happens more than one affixation. For example in the word “teachers”, in this word has two kind of affixation. First is affixation by suffix “-er”. Second is affixation by suffix “-s”. In the first affixation process the free morpheme “teach” combine with bound morpheme “er” to form “teacher”. In this case happened derivation processed by derivational suffix “-er”. It called derivation because affixation process in this case changed lexical category “teach” as verb word into “teacher” as noun word. Furthermore after first derivation process, another affixation happens again in this case. After formed “teacher”, it combines again with another suffix. The word teacher join to inflectional suffix “-s” to show that noun word is plural. The same condition also happens in the word “preachers” in the same line.

In the same line has another case of affixation, it happens in the word “politicians”. It has condition that almost same like another word in this sentence but in this case affixation not happens to change verb word into noun word. First affixation process is derivation by suffix “-ian” that change adjective word “politic” into noun word “politician”. After that inflection also happens when inflectional suffix “-s” attached into the word “politicians” to show that is a plural noun. The changed meaning that happens obviously seen when verb word turned into noun word. Like in the word “teacher”, based on oxford dictionary “teach” means an action give knowledge to somebody. After derivation the meaning “teacher” turns into somebody who gives knowledge to another. So base on the example before, the function of derivation suffix “-er” is to change the meaning of word from an action to people who do this action.

In the next sentence on line 38 *hall of fame* song lyric also contains affixation word which almost same like in line 37, that is:

Data 10: line 38 *hall of fame*

“Be believers, be leaders, be astronauts, be champions, be truth seekers”.

In this sentence have five affixation words; “believers”, “leaders”, “champions”, and “seekers”. They are has one similar condition each other. They are have inflection by inflectional suffix “-s” which functioned to show plural noun words. Except similar function of affixation in this line as plural noun word marker, they are also having different condition. For example in the word “astronauts” only has inflection process. In other hand another affixation word in this line have derivation process to change lexical category of word like in the word “seekers”. In this case affixation happens twice, first derivation by derivational suffix “-er” that change verb word “see” into noun word “seeker”. Second inflection by inflectional suffix “-s” that show plural noun like the writer mentioned above.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the discussion above the writer concludes that affixation happens in two different condition depends on kinds of affix which combine with the free morpheme. First is inflection which happens when inflectional affix join with free morpheme.

Generally inflection only causes changed meaning but do not change lexical category. Like in the word “lions” when inflectional affix only give additional meaning without change lexical category. Second is derivation which happens when derivational affix join with free morpheme. However different like inflection, derivation not only causes changed meaning but also changed lexical category. As an example the word “leader” has derivation process when derivational affix “-er” change lexical category “lead” from verb into noun and automatically change the meaning of word itself. In addition in this thesis analysis amount of inflection more than derivation. After analyzing affixation in this paper, the writer awares that many problem did not discussed yet because this paper only focuses on analyzing the affixation. If there is another researcher who like discuss affixation, the writer suggests to analyze about affixes more specific. It because many part of affixes did not discussed yet by the writer. To make easier, the writer suggest the next researcher to get many references related to affixation. Because more reference will make them get understanding about affixation better. Sometimes differences theory about affixation that found will make next researcher to get understanding about affixation in different other side. For the reader, the writer hopes this paper can useful to everyone who read this paper. They could increase vocabulary to help them analyzing free morpheme or root word and kind of affixes to easier them analyzed function of affixation itself. The reader also can make this thesis as a reference.

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Biography

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