

DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY ON CALUM SCOTT'S SONG FROM *BRIDGES* ALBUM

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Received 2024-08-08; Revised 2024-10-12; Accepted 2024-11-18

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui morfem derivasional dalam Lagu Calum Scott dari Album Bridge. Derivasi merupakan salah satu bagian dalam linguistik. Linguistik adalah studi ilmiah tentang bahasa. Derivasi berkaitan dengan imbuhan seperti prefiks, infiks, dan sufiks, sedangkan infleksional berkaitan dengan bentuk jamak, posesif, progresif, pat waktu, komparatif, dan superlatif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui morfem derivasional dalam Lagu Calum Scott dari Album Bridge. Ada berapa awalan dan akhiran yang ditemukan pada lagu-lagu dan apa saja awalan dan akhiran tersebut. Lagu-lagu dalam album tersebut digunakan sebagai data penelitian. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada beberapa morfem turunan yang ditemukan dalam album Bridges. Dari tujuh lagu terdapat empat awalan yaitu re-, pre-, sur-, dan a-, serta beberapa akhiran seperti -ent, -ion, -full, -ing, -ed, -ness, -less, -ly, -ment, -ian, -er, -y, -a.

Kata kunci : *Linguistics, Morphology, Morfem Derivasi, Lagu Calum Scott*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the derivational morphemes in Calum Scott's Song from the Bridge Album. Derivation is one part of linguistics. Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Derivation is related to affixes such as prefixes, infixes, and suffixes, while inflection is related to plurals, possessives, progressives, time points, comparatives, and superlatives. This study aims to determine the derivational morphemes in Calum Scott's Song from the Bridge Album. How many prefixes and suffixes are found in the songs and what are the prefixes and suffixes. The songs in the album were used as research data. This study used a qualitative method. The results showed that there were several derivational morphemes found in the Bridges album. Of the seven songs, there were four prefixes, namely re-, pre-, sur-, and a-, and several suffixes such as -ent, -ion, -full, -ing, -ed, -ness, -less, -ly, -ment, -ian, -er, -y, -a.

Keywords: *Linguistics, Morphology, Derivational Morphemes, Calum Scott's Songs*

INTRODUCTION

Language has very important part in life. Language is also used to communicate with other. It involves analyzing language form, language meaning, and language in context. Linguist usually analyzes human language by observing between sound and meaning. Linguistics deals with some factors in life such as political, cultural, historical and political

factors that influence language. Factors that influence language through which linguistics an language-based context can be determined.

Language also occurs in communication. The way we talk can happen through song. Song can “speak” through the lyrics. The lyrics itself can give deep meaning to the song. Lyrics are written as a form of interaction between the writer and the listeners. Most of the times, they carry a message (whatever that might be) with the purpose of motivating the listeners, at least, to think about it. Such a purpose and form of interaction are embedded in the cultural context of these people, according to their musical preferences, time, etc, (Firdaus, 2013). Through song the words in song can be learnt about prefix, infix, and suffix.

Morphology is the mental system involved in word formation or branches of linguistics that related in words, internal structure, and how the word is formed. Morphology studies about structure and word-formation, meanwhile, morphology is the study of how words are constructed from units of meaning, (Meinawati, Putri, Harmoko, Setianingrum, & Alawiyah, 2020). In morphology, it means morphology is how to study of language itself, such as studying formation of words and also variations in combination of words in language, (Astuti, Nufus, Ifadloh, & Prasetya, 2021). It occurs in words and the words can occur in song. That is called morpheme. Song can be used to express emotion or ideas. In song the words can be change the meaning depends on the prefix, infix, or suffix attach to the words. By knowing the changing the meaning of the songs can be known by the listeners. Inflectional morpheme gives grammatical meaning more precisely and in detail and are important to understanding to grasp English grammar.

Definition of Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between meaning and form within words and between words. Morphology is as the scientific study of the form and structure of words in a language. (Sukmahyadi, 2018) explained that morphology is the study of the structure of the formation of words. “Morphology as the study of word structure is intimately related to both language description and linguistic theory”. (Audring, Jenny., and Masini, 2019) said that it means morphology is strongly connected to language description and linguistic theory as well as word structure.

According to (Astuti et al., 2021) explained that morphology is the study of word formation, encompassing the processes by which new words are created in different languages

and how word forms can vary depending on their usage in sentences. So, it can be concluded that morphology case studies focus on word formation, which includes the formation of new words and their usage within sentences. (Rugaiyah, 2018), Morphology refers to the investigation of word forms and their combinations to generate words. It means that morphology discusses the formation of a word and the influence of changes in word forms on their category and meaning. From the definition above, it can be concluded that morphology is a linguistic field that focuses on studying the process of word formation in a language.

In morphology, there is morpheme. It can be classified into two, free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme which can stand alone. There are parts in free morpheme, they are lexical and functional. Lexical morphemes means carries the content of the messages being conveyed, they are noun, verb, adjective, adverb such as, girl, mother, bag, pencil, sit, sleep, happy, blue, happily, carefully, etc., meanwhile functional morpheme carries meaning, such as conjunction, articles, preposition, pronoun, interjection, demonstrative, example: and, but, an, the, on, in front of, him, her, wow, yucks, these, those, (Kusumawardhani & Sihombing, 2024). Bound morpheme is also affixes that can be classified into prefix, infix and suffix. (Dewa, Kurnia Martini, & Martini, 2016) said that bound morphemes must be attached to free morphemes. Bound morphemes are classified into two, such as derivational and inflectional.

Derivational morpheme creates a new word by adding affixes. It can also combine with a root word to make new meaning, example the word “friend” adds with “ship” become “friendship”, the meaning becomes companionship, fellowship. Examples:

Sun	+ light	= sunlight
Rain	+ coat	= raincoat
Thunder	+ storm	= thunderstorm
Parking	+ space	= parking space
Scare	+ crow	= scarecrow

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Definition of Morpheme

In the study of Morphology, the morpheme is considered to be the smallest unit of language that carries meaning. For example, the term “unbreakable” comprises three morphemes, namely “un-”, “break”, and “-able”. The prefix morpheme “un-” signifies negation or non-, the base morpheme “break” denotes the act of destroying, and the suffix morpheme “-able” indicates the ability or capability to do something.

As explained above, there are several experts who provide definitions of morpheme. First of all, based on (Sukmahyadi, 2018) said that a morpheme is recognized as the smallest identifiable unit that carries meaning. Morpheme based on (Kusumawardhani, 2021), morpheme as the smallest unit that has meaning but it cannot be subdivided. It means morpheme is the smallest unit of language form that has meaning. Because it is the smallest form of a grammatical unit, morpheme cannot be further divided into units of language with smaller meanings. According to (Natalia & Wulandari, 2017), a morpheme can be defined as a meaningful unit used to construct words. This statement implies that a morpheme represents the smallest unit that encapsulates the meaning of a word. In English, there are two categories of morphemes: free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme can stand alone as a complete word and free morphemes have two types: lexical and function morphemes. Meanwhile, bound morpheme must attach to another word to form meaning. It means a bound

morpheme is a type of morpheme that cannot stand alone as an independent word and must be combined with a free morpheme to create a meaningful word. Bound morphemes can be prefix and suffix. In addition, there are two types of bound morphemes, namely derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme.

It can be concluded that a morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language. It serves as the foundational element of language, shaping words and sentences. Every word in a language is composed of one or more morphemes, which can be either a base word or a combination of an affix and a base word.

Definition of Derivational Morpheme

Derivational morpheme is utilized to create new words, which may or may not lead to a change in the syntactic category. For example, when the derivational morpheme -ness is added, the adjective “good” transforms into the noun “goodness”. Based on (Nurfaizah, S., & Tanggoro, 2018), Derivation can be defined as a linguistic concept that refers to the formation of new words by adding affixes to a root word or base form. Affixes that can be added include prefix and suffix.

Fromkin in (Maulidina, Indriyani, & Mardewi, 2019), A derivational morpheme is the addition of a new word and it will add a new meaning. It means derivational is the process by which an old word (base word or root) is attached with affixes to form a new word. Kolanchery in (Anikah, Susilawati, & Winarto, 2023), A derivational morpheme is a morpheme added to a basic word which can be a prefix or a suffix to form a new word. For example, the word “impolite” means boorish or rude and the morpheme “polite” is the base word or root word that means respectful or courteous. When it is added by the prefix “im-”, the meaning changes to new word because “im-” is an affix that means no or not.

Based on the definitions provided by several experts, it can be concluded that a derivational morpheme is a linguistic element used to form new words or derived words by modifying the meaning or grammatical function of a base word. This modification can involve the addition of prefixes or suffixes to the base word, resulting in the creation of a different word with altered characteristics.

Definition of Song

(Faiza & Mayekti, 2022) said that a song is a short piece of music in which the song contains the lyrics. Song lyrics refer to the words or text that makes up a song. These lyrics are typically written by a songwriter or lyricist and are meant to be sung or performed by a vocalist or musicians. Song lyrics can tell a story, convey emotions, express ideas or opinions, or simply serve as a poetic accompaniment to the music. (Muhammad, Hidayat, & Alek, 2021), "A song is a piece of music for accompanied or unaccompanied voice or the act of singing, a song can be signed by one or more persons". It means that the lyrics of a song are written by a songwriter or lyricist and are meant to be sung or performed by a singer or musician.

(Muhammad et al., 2021) said that a song is a work of musical art consisting of melodies and lyrics arranged harmoniously and songs are usually composed by talented singers or songwriters. And also, songs are created because someone expresses feelings, ideas or messages through songs that are addressed to listeners through the lyrics and melodies that are conveyed.

From statement above, it can be concluded that songs are usually composed by a talented singer or songwriter. and songs are created to express feelings, including happiness, sadness, love, or disappointment in the lyrics and melodies that are delivered and can help convey the message you want to convey more emotionally.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a descriptive qualitative method. The goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics (Nassaji, 2015). This research is more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened. The technique of collecting data from this research is through literature study which is used as a way to collect data related to the derivational morpheme song lyrics. Furthermore, the data obtained were then analyzed with a qualitative approach. Qualitative approach is done by describing, involving data collection, data analysis, and drawing conclusions based on the collected evidence. The data were collected by following a series of steps to collect data, beginning with the search for the lyrics of each song in Calum Scott's in the album *Bridges*. The album consists of 14 songs, but there were only 7 songs that exhibited derivational morphemes. After reading and identifying the inflectional morphemes in the lyrics, then analyzing the

words associated with these morphemes. Furthermore, there were explained the functions of word formation based on derivational morphemes in the lyrics of the songs from Calum Scott's album, *Bridges*

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were 7 songs analyzed to find derivational morphemes of Calum Scott's songs in the album *Bridges*, such as: Flaws, You Are The Reason, Boys in the Street, If You Ever Change Your Mind, Goodbye, Again, Biblical and Rise. In the album, there are several changes in word class when the base word is combined with affixes, namely prefix and suffix. Additionally, there are changes in the meaning of words through derivational morphemes. The results can be seen as follows:

1. The song titled "Flaws"

No	Lyric lines	Prefix	Suffix	Base word	Derivational morpheme
1.	1		- ent	differ	different
2.	3		-le	sing	Single
3.	8		-ion	Perfect	Perfection
4.	9		-ion	Reflect	Reflection
5.	12		-ful	Beauty	Beautiful
6.	13	Re-		Member	Remember
7.	14		-less	Worth	Worthless
8.	16		-ing	Amaze	Amazing
9.	16	Sur-		Face	Surface
10.	28		-ly	Real	Really

2. The song titled "You Are The Reason"

No	Lyric lines	Prefix	Suffix	Base word	Derivational morpheme
1.	1		-ing	Beat	Beating

2.	8		-less	Hope	Hopeless
3.	9		-ian	Mount	Mountain
4.	15		-ing	Shake	Shaking
5.	17		-ing	Bleed	Bleeding
6.	20		-ed	Defeat	Defeated
7.	22		-ing	Keep	Keeping

3. The song titled “If You Ever Change Your Mind”

No	Lyric line	Prefix	Suffix	Base word	Derivational morpheme
1.	4	Re-		Cord	Record
2.	5		-ing	Save	Saving
3.	6		-ed	Scare	Scared
4.	6		-ing	Crave	Craving
5.	17	Re-		Lapse	Relapse
6.	24		-ness	Forgive	Forgiveness
7.	26		-ment	Pave	Pavement

4. The song titled “Rise”

No	Lyric lines	Prefix	Suffix	Base word	Derivational morpheme
1.	4		-ing	Stand	Standing
2.	6		-ing	Wonder	Wondering
3.	10		-y	Read	Ready
4.	12		-ing	Thump	Thumping
5.	15		-ian	Mount	Mountain
6.	16		-ion	Quest	Question

5. The song entitled “Boys In The Street”

No	Lyric lines	Prefix	Suffix	Base word	Derivational morpheme
1.	10		-ing	Embarrass	Embarrassing
2.	10		-ry	Count	Country
3.	12		-ly	Lone	Lonely
4.	14	Re-		Pay	Repay
5.	18		-er	Warm	Warmer
6.	25		-ing	Die	Dying
7.	26		-ly	Final	Finally
8.	26		-ing	Lie	Lying
9.	29		-ing	Know	Knowing
10.	30		-ly	On	Only

6. The song titled “Goodbye, Again”

No	Lyric lines	Prefix	Suffix	Base word	Derivational morpheme
1.	3		-er	Love	Lover
2.	5		-ly	Lone	Lonely
3.	5		-ing	Try	Trying
4.	7		-ing	Hold	Holding
5.	12	Pre-		Tend	Pretend
6.	18		-ly	Real	Really
7.	23		-ly	Guilt	Guilty
8.	24		-ing	Kill	Killing

7. The song titled “Biblical”

No	Lyric lines	Prefix	Suffix	Base word	Derivational morpheme
1.	3		-ity	Grave	Gravity
2.	3	a-		Round	Around
3.	4		-st	Again	Against
4.	18		-ical	Bible	Biblical

After finding and grouped the songs in the album, it can be classified the meaning of a derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme that modifies the meaning or word class (part of speech) of the base word, thereby creating new words. Derivational morphemes typically take the form of affixes, including prefix and suffix. Derivational (affixation) Affixation refers to the process of adding affixes, such as prefix and suffix, to base words to create new words with altered meanings or different word categories. The examples of prefix affixes (pre, un, re and dis) examples of suffix affixes (ful, ness, ment and er). Meanwhile, inflectional is the process of changing the form of words related to tenses, numbers, possessions, or comparisons in language. In song lyrics, you can look for words that experience inflectional changes such as plural forms, third singular forms, comparative forms, or verbs at various times. For instance (reasons, hits, women and taught).

Here are some examples of derivational adding affixes, namely prefix and suffix found in the Calum Scott’s album:

a. Forms of prefixes

No	Forms of prefixes	Derivational morphemes
1.	Anti- + Noun	Noun: anti-abortion, anti-racist
2.	De- + verb	Verb: deactivate, demystify
3.	Un- + adjective	Adjective: unhappy, unfair

4.	Dis- + verb	Verb: disappear, disobey
5.	Re- + verb	Verb: rethink, rewrite
6.	Mis- + verb	Verb: misunderstand, misplace
7.	In- + adjective	Incomplete, incompetent
8.	Non- + noun	Noun: nonfiction, non-existent
9.	Un- + verb	Verb: unlock, unclog
10.	Pre- + verb	Verb: Pre-order, pre-arrange

b. Form of suffixes

No	Forms of suffixes	Derivational morphemes
1.	-er + verb	Noun: teacher, driver
2.	-ing + verb	Noun: walking, shooting
3.	-ed + verb	Adjective: worried, excited
4.	-ly + adjective	Adverb: quickly, happily
5.	-ness + adjective	Noun: politeness, sadness
6.	-able + verb	Adjective: reachable, fixable
7.	-ive + verb	Adjective: active, passive
8.	-less + noun	Adjective: endless, powerless
9.	-ful + noun	Adjective: joyful, colourful
10.	-ment + verb	Noun: development, improvement
11.	-ion + verb	Noun: celebration, reflection

CONCLUSION

Derivational is type of free morphemes. A derivational morpheme can be referred to as an addition to words, whether they are prefix or suffix, that create new words and change the word class. On the other hand, inflectional morpheme can be considered as an addition to words that do not alter the basic meaning of the base word, but rather follow the rules of grammar and word usage. In this research, the result has identified morphemes in the lyrics of Calum Scott's songs in the album "Bridges".

Based on the research, from 7 songs there are 4 prefix, such as re-, pre-, sur-, and a-, and some suffixes, such as -ent, -ion, -full, -ing, -ed, -ness, -less, -ly, -ment, -ian, -er, -y, -a. It means the meaning of the song has changed based on the prefixes and suffixes attached to the words.

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