

Morphological Analysis on Affixes Found in Song Lyrics Composed by Taylor Swift

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the types of affixes found in Taylor Swift's song lyrics in the album "Folklore". The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques through documentation. The data collection process involved five steps: downloading, reading, underlining, classifying, and coding. The results showed that out of 469 data, 464 data (98%) were found to be inflectional affixes. The details are -s/es as much as 188 data (40%), -ing suffix as much as 103 data (21%), -ed suffix as much as 97 data (20%), -en suffix as much as 32 data (6%), -'s suffix as much as 25 data (5%), -est suffix as much as 15 data (3%), and -er suffix as much as 4 data (0.8%). A total of 5 data (1%) are derivative affixes which only consist of the suffix -less. This research provides a deeper understanding of the use of affixes in song lyrics, and shows the flexibility and richness of the English language through morphological processes.

Key words: Morphology, Affixes, Inflectional, Derivative, Song lyrics.

INTRODUCTION

Morphology is a subfield of linguistics that focuses on the study of word structure, specifically how words are built from smaller meaningful elements (Harsa, L 2021: 1.2). Morphemes are parts of a grammatical term that stand in for a choice among a range of alternatives, according to Leany (2021: 1.3). According to Srijono (2001: 50), morphemes can be categorized as either free, bound, or zero morphemes. Additionally, morphemes can be further subdivided into root and affix morphemes. According to Leany (2021: 2.10), affixes are morphemes that are bound. Free morphemes, such as "boy," "desire," "gentle," and "man," can form words independently; no word has just an affix like -s, -ed, or -al.

A derivational is a component of a constrained morpheme superimposed on a free morpheme, as stated by Charles F. Meyer (2009) in Richa Tamara (2022:1). Both the beginning and the end of words can have derivative affixes. What this means is that affixes, like prefixes and suffixes, are the tiny pieces of a morpheme that require another morpheme to stand on their own, and derivational morphemes are no exception. The class and meaning of a word can be altered by adding a derivative affix. To convey grammatical meaning, words are formed by the process of

inflectional affixation, which involves adding a suffix (Richa Tamara, 2022:2). Leany (2021: 3.6) notes Words undergo inflection when they need to convey a change in grammatical category, such as case, number, tense, mood, voice, aspect, or person.

Abeyweera G.H. (2020) states that affixation is a morphological process that results in new words with various meanings or altered versions of existing ones. Lieber (2009:88) Inflectional Affixes does not change word category and does not create new lexemes. For example, the suffix -ed in played signals that a verb is past tense. Lenny (2021: 2.31) state that Derivational affixes created new lexeme but not always changes grammatical category. For example:

- Verb → Noun: (to) print → printer
- Verb → Adjective : print → printable

The process of creating new words by Derivational is as follow:

1. Altering the connotation of the root word to which they are affixed (e.g., clear vs unclear, both functioning as adjectives but with contrasting meanings).
2. Altering the word class of a base, like as adding -ly to the adjective clear and impossible to create the adverbs clearly and impossibility.

After considering the explanation provided, the researcher becomes curious to conduct a research titled "*Morphological Analysis on Affixes Found in Song Lyrics Composed by Taylor Swift.*" Based on the background of this study above, the objective of the study are to identify the types morphological affixes found in the lyrics of this lyrics Taylor Swift's (Foklore) album and to analyze the functions of inflectional and derivational affixes found in song lyrics Taylor Swift's (Foklore) album. This research focuses on the types of morphological affixes found in the song lyrics in the album "Foklore" by Taylor Swift, as well as the function of the inflexional and derivational affixes in the song lyrics. This research aims to provide a deeper understanding of the use of affixes in song lyrics as a form of morphological study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Compare with nurjanah, K. A (2023) The research titled "Inflectional and Derivational Affixes on Song Lyrics in Justin Bieber's Justice Album" published in 2022 by eJurnal UNSA, focuses on the morphological analysis of inflectional and derivational affixes in the song lyrics of Justin Bieber's "Justice" album. Using a qualitative descriptive method, this study aims to classify the types of affixes contained in the song lyrics and explain the word formation process that occurs through the use of these affixes. The research identifies 150 inflectional affixes, including -s/es (found 60 times) to indicate plural form, -ing (45 times) to indicate continuous form, and -ed (30 times) to indicate past tense. In addition, this study also found 75 derivational affixes, including -ness (20 times) which changes adjectives into nouns, -ly (30 times) which changes adjectives into adverbs, and -ful (25 times) which changes nouns into adjectives. The use of affixes in these song

lyrics enriches the morphological structure of words and provides deeper and varied shades of meaning, making an important contribution to the understanding of morphological dynamics in English, particularly in popular song lyrics. This paper is comparable to those others in that it too deals with morphology, namely the many kinds of affixes. Dissimilarities are discernible in the data sources and the research object. The writer's research interests are *"Morphological Analysis on Affixes Found in Song Lyrics Composed by Taylor Swift."*

METHOD

Design and Samples

The morphological process (affixation) in the English song lyrics of Taylor Swift's folkloric album was examined in this study using a qualitative descriptive method. There were several steps to this research process:

1. Data Collection
2. Data Classification
3. Data Analysis
4. Conclusion Drawing

Research that seeks to comprehend a phenomenon by analyzing its characteristic and features is known as descriptive qualitative research (Regoniel, 2023).

The Folklore album, which was composed by Taylor Swift, contains 16 songs. The song lyrics for these songs comprise the population of this research. The Sample of this research are sentences in the english song lyrics which contain affixes of Folklore album composed by Taylor Swift.

Instrument and Procedure

This study will be conducted at researcher's house. The researcher choose researcher's house because the subject of this study researcher take from internet. And the time in this study has not limited. Research time is that throughout the process of collecting data, analysis data, the data obtained and analysis are sufficient and have been able to answer research question, so the researcher are able to draw conclusions from this research that has been finished. The researcher employed Documentation as a means of gathering data in this study. According to Iryana (2019), documentation refers to the process of gathering data from archives, which may include books containing opinions, theories, postulates, laws, and other research-related materials. There are steps in this method, such as:

1. Download Taylor Swit's song lyrics from internet.
2. Reading Taylor Swift's song lyrics.
3. Underlying the sentences in Taylor Swift's song lyrics that has affixes.
4. Categorizing the word types that include affixes
5. Makes code for every data.

Data Analysis

The writer employed qualitative analysis as the methodology for data analysis. Tia Aulia (2023) stated that qualitative analysis is a method of analyzing data that mostly relies on descriptions as the outcome of the analysis. This technique prioritizes qualitative analysis over quantitative data, emphasizing explanations, underlying causes, and fundamental aspects of the topic rather than numerical figures. The methodology employed for data analysis in this study includes:

1. Categorizing the various affixes used in Taylor Swift's songs.
2. Explaining the function of affixes in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's songs.
3. Drawing a few suggestions and drawing some conclusions from the data.

RESULT AND DISUSSION

As a data source, the researcher chose Taylor Swift's Folklore album. Word types, forms, and classes are examined by the researcher when words are related to inflectional and derivational structures. In Taylor Swift's English song lyrics, you can find two kinds of affixes, as we discussed earlier: inflectional and derivational. The only affixes included in this album that are inflectional or derivational are suffixes.

Table 1. Summary of affixes album by Taylor Swift

No.	Affix Type	Suffix	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Inflectional	-s/es	188	40%
2.	Inflectional	-ing	103	21%
3.	Inflectional	-ed	97	20%
4.	Inflectional	-en	32	6%
5.	Inflectional	-‘s	25	5%
6.	Inflectional	-est	15	3%
7.	Inflectional	-er	4	0.8%
8.	Derivational	-er	5	1%

As shown in table 1 found 469 data, the researcher find 464 data or 98 % inflectional affixes that consists of suffix -s/es 188 data or 40%, suffix -ing 103 data or 21%, suffix -ed 97 data or 20%, suffix -en 32 data or 6%, suffix -‘s 25 data or 5%, suffix -est 15 data or 3%, suffix -er 4 data or 0,8% and the second is 5 data or 1% are derivational affixes that consist only suffix – less.

The researcher finds 469 data of words that contain affixes in Folklore album composed by Taylor Swift. From data above 464 data are inflectional affixes and 5 data are derivational affixes. From the perspective of morphological affixes, the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song contain a great number of words that can be identified through the use of inflectional and derivational affixes.

Table 2. Affixes in folkore album by taylor swift

No.	Word	Root Word	Affix	Type	Word Class (Before)	Word After (After)
1.	Heels	Heel	-s	Inflectional	Noun	Noun
2.	Screaming	Scream	-ing	Inflectional	Verb	Verb
3.	Called	Call	-ed	Inflectional	Verb	Verb
4.	Seen	See	-en	Inflectional	Verb	Verb
5.	Neighbor's	Neighbor	-s	Inflectional	Noun	Noun
6.	Highest	High	-est	Inflectional	Adjective	Adjective
7.	Singer	Sing	-er	Inflectional	Verb	Verb
8.	Faithless	Faith	-els	Derivatonal	Noun	Adjective

As shown in Table 2 the research on the types of affixes in Taylor Swift's song lyrics, various inflexional and derivational affixes were found. Examples of inflexional affixes include "-s/es" as in the word "heels" in the song "Cardigan" which comes from the root word "heel" and does not change the word class of the noun; "-ing" as in the word "screaming" in the song "Hoax" which comes from the root word "scream" and remains a verb; "-ed" as in the word "called" in the song "The Last American Dynasty" which comes from the root word "call" and remains a verb; "-en" as in the word "seen" in the song "Exile" which comes from the root "see" and remains a verb; "-s" as in the word "neighbor's" in the song "Mad Woman" which comes from the root "neighbor" and remains a noun; "-est" as in the word "highest" in the song "Mirrorball" which comes from the root "high" and remains an adjective; and "-er" as in the word "singer" in the song "Invisible String" which comes from the root "sing" and remains a noun. On the other hand, derivational affixes such as "-less" are found in the word "faithless" in the song "Hoax," which changes the root word "faith" from a noun to an adjective. So, that is the function and the different kinds of affixes found in English song lyrics composed by Taylor Swift.

Inflectional affixes serve to modify words to express different grammatical categories such as word form, mood, voice, aspect, person, number, gender, and case. These affixes do not change the basic meaning of the word or its word class.

- s/es: Pluralizes nouns (for example, "heels" from "heel").
- ing: Forms a participle or root word (for example, "shout" from "scream").
- ed: Forms a past tense or past participle (for example, "called" from "call").
- en: Forms a past participle (for example, "looked" from "saw").
- s: Indicates possession (for example, "neighbor's" from "neighbor").
- est: Forms a superlative (for example, "highest" from "high").
- er: Forms a comparative or agent noun (for example, "singer" from "sing").

In contrast, derivational affixes create new words by changing the meaning and often the word class. For example, the suffix -less turns a noun into an adjective (e.g., "disbelief" from "faith"). Understanding the use of these affixes in song lyrics provides insight into the flexibility and richness of the English language, showing

how meanings and grammatical relationships are built and changed through morphological processes. This analysis of Taylor Swift's "Folklore" album highlights the extensive and nuanced use of inflectional and derivational suffixes in modern English songwriting.

CONCLUSION

This study reveals that in the song lyrics of Taylor Swift's "Folklore" album, there is an extensive use of inflexional and derivational affixes. Of the total 469 data analyzed, 464 data or 98% are inflexional affixes. These include -s/es (188 data, 40%), -ing (103 data, 21%), -ed (97 data, 20%), -en (32 data, 6%), -'s (25 data, 5%), -est (15 data, 3%), and -er (4 data, 0.8%). Meanwhile, only 5 data or 1% are derivational affixes, consisting of the suffix -less. This research shows how these affixes not only enrich the morphological structure of words but also provide deeper and varied shades of meaning in song lyrics. Thus, this study makes an important contribution to the understanding of morphological dynamics in English, especially in the context of popular song lyrics.

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