An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Song

Fitri Rayani Siregar\(^1\), Novita Sari Siregar\(^2\)

Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Padangsidimpuan\(^1,2\)
e-mail: \(^1,2\)fitrirayani@iain-padangsidimpuan.ac.id, novitasarisiregar369@gmail.com

Abstract

This research discusses about derivational affixes in song lyrics. The researcher analyzed five songs in Harris Jung’s Salam album. The five songs are: Salam Alaikum, Good Life, Rasool’ Allah, I Promise, and My Hero. The kind of the research was library research. The researcher analyzed the data by using four steps, they are understanding (reading), identifying, classifying, and describing. The results of the research are there were two kinds of derivational affixes in Harris Jung’s Salam album in the five selected songs, they were derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. The dominant of derivational affixes in Harris Jung’s Salam album in five selected songs were derivational suffixes with the total percentage 64% that are suffixes -ness (4), -y (1), -ful (1), -en (1), -ly (2) and then derivational prefixes with the total percentage 36% that are prefixes re- (2), un- (1), pro- (1), in- (1).

Keywords: Morphology; Song; Derivational Affixes; Prefixes; Suffixes.

Abstrak


Kata Kunci: Morphologi; Lagu; Turunan Kata; Awalan; Akhiran.

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\(^*\) Corresponding Author
INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role in daily communication, because it is a communication tool among people. People have long been interested in language, in such as its origin, nature, and uses, whether in persuasion, poetry, or prayer (Jackson and Ze’Amvela 2000). Language can be understood by speakers and listener, since it has origin, nature, and uses that are known by both of them.

Furthermore, the study of word is in the field of morphology. Morphology is the study of word and word formation (Lieber, 2009). The keys of new words were coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences. Morphology is also the study of systematic covariation in the form and meaning of words (Martin, 2002). Therefore, if study about morphology, certainly it learn about how the words of language are formed.

A word is smallest unit which is assigned to specific class of grammatical functions. According to Fidiyanti (2014), word is the basic unit of language. It means that language without word is nothing, because there is meaning in every word. Word is a letter or group of letters that has meaning (Aprianti and Ira, 2020). Meaning is the message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols in a context, because there is meaning in every word.

Root is a part of a word that can not be changed (Rugaiyah, 2018). When root of the word is added by prefix that appears in front of a root or suffix that appears in the end of a root, it will create a new formation and sometimes a new meaning. It is called as morpheme. Morpheme is the minimal meaningful units that are used to form words. It means that morpheme can stand alone (Hamka, 2014). The meaningful of elements in a word are morphemes. Adding a morpheme also can make new word of different meaning or changes the parts of speech from root, such as the root true as adjective and then become truly as adverb (George, 2010). It refers to derivational morphemes.

Derivational morphemes produce new word from existing word in two ways (Edward, 2003). Derivational affixes can change the word class of item if they are added and establish words as members of the several of word classes. The process to produce a new language form can be found in the derivation process (Marcel, 2012). It is a process by which affixes combine with roots to create new words, such as in words modernize and reader, ize and er are derivational suffixes (Plag, 2002). So, derivation is viewed as using existing words to make new words.
In the process of word formation, there are two functions of affixes that are derivational and inflectional functions (Handoko, 2019). Derivational function is to form a new word with the new meaning and also can change the part of speech or word class of root. While inflectional do not change the part of speech of the root and do not create a new word (Amosi and Raflis, 2019).

Derivational affixes change the category as well as the effect to the meaning (Misma, 2015). While, inflectional affixes never change the category part of speech or the meaning. So, that is why in this research, the researcher was interested to analyze derivational affixes because; derivational affixes are much less regular and much less predictable than inflectional affixes. So, derivational affixes have any characteristics, such as: change meaning or part of speech, typically indicate semantic relation with the morpheme, typically occur with only some members, and typically occur before inflectional suffixes. For the four characteristics, the general characteristic of derivational affixes are change meaning and change part of speech or word class of root.

Song is part of music that consists of many lyrics (Vinyets, 2013). The researcher was interested to analyze song lyrics as the object of the research because, it contains process of affixations which happen in some words (Meinawati, 2018). A song also often seen as suitable for morphology learning. The song can make the listeners are more interested in hearing it. In this case, the researcher analyzed songs of Harris Jung’s Salam album by using derivational theory. Harris Jung is familiar to children, teenager, and adults. His songs address all level of age, and also inspiring of Muslim from all backgrounds. Besides, his songs contain moral values based on Islamic teachings which deals with knowledge on the of God.

**METHOD**

In this research, the researcher used library research. Library research is a research that makes library materials as the data. In this research, the primary and secondary are the text or document. So, the researcher did a library research to expand theories and references to sustain the analysis.

Then, the instrument is a tool used by researcher when he or she uses a certain method to collect data in order to reach the objective research. In this research, the main instrument was the researcher herself.
Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>KINDS OF DERIVATION</th>
<th>SENTENCE</th>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Derivational Prefixes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Derivational Suffixes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kinds of Derivational Affixes:

1. **Derivational Prefixes**

Prefix is affixes which come before a root or base (Susilawati, 2018). Derivational prefixes commonly change the meaning of the root or base word. They still can be categorized according to their type, form, and meaning. It shown below, a) Negative, we already noted that there are a variety of negative prefixes including un-, -non, in-, a-, and dis; b) Attitude, attitude prefixes are the morphemes that convey being against, with, opposite, for, or on the side of whatever stem they are added to. Included are the prefixes anti-, co-, counter-, and pro; c) Size and degree, include arch-, hyper-, hypo-, maxi-, mini-, out-, over-, sub-, ultra-, and under-, d) Space and time, include ex-, fore-, inter-, post-, pre-, re-, sub-, and trans-; e) Number, number prefixes include bi-, di-, mono-, multi-, poly-, and tri-, as in biweekly, dichotomy, monolingual, multilingual, polyglot, and trilingual.

It means that there are many prefixes that change the meaning of the word. For example: like- became dislike, from addition prefix “dis” that have negative meaning. So, if the addition prefix in a word, it can be change the meaning the word itself. Also, below are listed prefix in English (Andrew, 2002): 1) A- “on”: alive, asleep, afoot; 2) A-, An- “not”: anesthetic, amoral, anarchy; 3) Ab- “away from”: abstraction, abnormality; 4) Ad- “to, toward”: advertisement, accord, associate.; 5) Ambi- “both”: ambidextrous, ambiguous; 6) Amphi- “both”: amphibious, amphitheatre; 7) Ana- “up, on, backward”: anachronistic, analysis, analogy; 8) Ante- “before”: anteroom, antecedent, 9) Anti- “against”: antiseptic, anticlimax, 10) Apo- “of, away from”: apology, apocryphal, 11) Be- “completely”: bedraggled, befuddled, 12) By- “near, extra”: bystander, by-product, 13) Cata- “down, against”: catalogue, catastrophe, 14) Circum- “around”: circumference, circumlocation; 15) Com- “together with”: co-pilot, cooperation; 16) Contra- “against”: controversial, contradict; 17) De- “down from away, and depriving”: depress, depose, and denatured, deform; 18) Dia- “through, across”:
An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Song

diametrically, diagonally; 19) Dis- “apart from, and negation”: dismiss, dissolve, and
diswon, displace; 20) Ec-, ex- “out of”: eccentric, exodus; 21) En- “in”: entomology, energy; 22) Epi-
“upon”: epidermis, epitaph; 23) Eu- “well”: euphony, eupheminism; 24) Ex- “out of”: ex-
governor, efficient; 25) For- “very”: forlorn, forbid; 26) Fore- “on front”: forearm, foreground; 27) Hyper-
“over, above”: hypersensitive, hyperbola; 28) Hypo- “under, beneath”: hypocrite, hypochondriac; 29) In-
“into, and not”: infect, immerse, and inexperienced, improper; 30) Inter-, intro “between”: interurban, interborough, intervension, introduction; 31) Meta- “after, along with, over”: metamorphosis, metatarsal; 32) Mis- “wrong”: mistranslated, misleading; 33) Miso-
“hatred of”: misanthropic, misogamy; 34) Non- “not”: nonessential, nonconformist; 34) Ob-
“against, toward”: opposition, obstruct; 35) Off- “from”: offspring, offset; 36) Out-
“surpassing, out”: outrun, outfield; 37) Over- “too much”: overactive, overheated; 38) Para-
“beside, beyond”: parallel, paragraph; 39) Per- “throughout, completely”: permeate, pernicious, perfervid; 40) Peri-
“around”: perimeter, period; 41) Poly- “many”: polygamy, polyglot; 42) Post- “after”: postseason, postscript; 43) Pre-
“before”: preambles, precede; 44) Pro-
“forward, in place of”: progressive, propulsion; 45) Pro- “before”: prologue, proboscis; 46) Re-
“back, and again”: revoke, reflexive, and reread, readjust; 47) Se- “aside”: secret, secession; 48) Sub-
“under”: submarine, suffer; 49) Super-, supra-
“over, above”: supernatural, supervision, supramolecular; 50) Syn- “with, together”: synthesis, symphony; 51) Trans-
“beyond, across”: trans-Atlantic, traverse, transit; 52) Un- “not”: uneducated, uncovered; 53) Under-
“below”: underpaid, underestimated; 54) Vice-
“in place of”: viceroy, vice-president; 55) With-
“against”: withstand, withdraw; 56) Up-
“to a higher state”: upgrade.

So, derivational prefixes commonly change the meaning of the root or base word.

2. Derivational Suffixes

A Suffix follows a root word (Kadek, 2016). Derivational suffixes is the adding of affixes in the end of case or root of word that can change the part of speech such as (slowly). It is from adjective to adverb. Then, suffixes that change the class of word, will explain below: a) Noun suffixes, after suffixes are added, many nouns remain as nouns but the meaning changes. Here are a few typical noun suffixes with words that exemplify them: -tion, -er, -or, -ism, ity, -ment, -ness, b) Verb suffixes, There is a much larger group of affixes that change verbs to nouns. Here are a few common verb suffixes with word that exemplify them: -ate, - iate, -en, -ify, -ise, -ize, c) Adjective suffixes, adjectives can be changed to nouns by a variety of suffixes. Here are most common suffix and words that exemplify them: -able, -ible, -al, -ed, -ful, -ic, -ical, -ish, -ive, -ative, -less, -ous, -eous, -ious, -y, d) Adverb suffixes, Adverb can be derived from adjectives using -ly
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(quickly, strangely), or they can be derived from nouns with -wise (length-wise). So, derivational suffixes that change the class of word of the base or root of word.

Also, below are listed suffixes in English (Andrew, 2002): 1) -able, -ible, -ble “implying capacity or fitness”: unmentionable, soluble; 2) -acious “tending to, abounding in”: tenacious, pugnacious; 3) -acy, -cy “state or quality”: inaccuracy, secrecy; 4) -age “act, state of”: postage, courage; 5) -al “belonging to, pertaining to”: international, annual; 6) -an, -ian “belonging to, pertaining to”: artisan, musician; 7) -ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency “state of, act of”: redundancy, conference; 8) -ant, -ent “one who acts”: claimant, agent; 9) -ar, -er, -or “one who acts”: oiler, bursar, 10) -ard “one who does something discreditable”: drunkard, wizard; 11) -ary “pertaining to, connected with”: primary, necessary; 12) -ate, -ite “used to form adjectives from certain verbs”: temperate, favourite; 13) -cle, -cule “used to form diminutives of noun”: spectacle, molecule; 14) -dom “state or condition”: freedom, kingdom; 15) -eer, -ier “one who acts”: auctioneer, cashier; 16) -en “made of, to make”: woolen, shorten; 17) -er “one who acts”: fighter, swimmer; 18) -ess, -trix “one who acts (feminine)”: laundress, executrix; 19) -ferous “bringing, producing, yielding”: odoriferous, auriferous; 20) -fic, -ific “making, causing”: terrific, specific; 21) -ful “full of, abounding in”: wonderful, spoonful; 22) -fy, -efy, -ify “to make form into”: terrify, magnify; 23) -hood “state of”: childhood, knighthood; 24) -ic, -ical “of, pertaining to, like”: heroic, comical; 25) -ice “act, quality, state”: cowardice, malice; 26) -ile, -il “pertaining to, suited for”: servile, civil; 27) -ine “pertaining to, like”: canine, masculine; 28) -ine, -ette “one who acts (feminine)”: heroine, farmerrette; 29) -ion “state, condition, act of”: depletion, rebellion; 30) -ish “of the nature of, somewhat”: greenish, Danish; 31) -ism “act of, doctrine or practice of”: Ameroicism, heroism; 32) -ist “one who acts”: dentist, violinist; 33) -ity, -ty “state, condition, degree”: sanity, inhumanity; 34) -ive “having the nature of, given or tendency to”: inactive, progressive; 35) -ize (-ise) “to make into, to practice”: sympathize, dramatize; 36) -le, -el “used to form diminutives, expressing an”; 37) instrument”: treadle, ladle; 38) -lent, -ulent “abounding in, having in a marked degree”: violent, turbulent; 39) -less “without, beyond the range of”: careless, hopeless; 40) -ly “like in manner, used to form adverbs”: desperately, womanly; 41) -ment “state or quality act of”: impediment, sediment; 42) -mony “abstrat condition”: testimony, alimony; 43) -ness “state or condition”: kindness, countenances; 44) -ory “of, pertaining to, place of, that which pertains to”: dormitory, compulsary; 45) -ose, -ous “state or quality”: bellicose, furious; 46) -ship “state or quality, art or skill”: scholarship, worship; 47) -some “like or same”: quarrelsome, tiresome; 48) -ster “one who acts”: youngster, teamster; 49) -try “art or profession of”: ministry, dentistry; 50) -tude “state or quality”: plenitude, dentistry.
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state or condition”: safety, scarcity; 52) -ure “act or process, result of”: tenure, picture; 53) -ward “in the direction of”: northward, backward; 54) -y “characterized by, somewhat like”: soapy, icy. That is why derivational that important for studying because to know process of forming of word. So, from studying morphology can know about it.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Derivational Affixes in Harris Jung’s Salam Album

The process of derivational affixes which are used in Harris Jung’s Salam album in the five selected songs, are: Salam Alaikum, Good Life, Rasool Allah, I Promise, and My Hero. In this section, there were two points of explanations. The first describe the derivational affixes that are found in Harris Jung’s Salam album. The second explains about the dominant of derivational affixes which are used in Harris Jung’s Salam album. To make easy in discussing the findings of the research, data are presented in the form of table below:

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Derivational Affixes</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Derivational Prefixes</td>
<td>Always be kind, always remind one another</td>
<td>re + Mind</td>
<td>Mengingatkan kembali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Derivational Suffixes</td>
<td>And all of my happiness, yeah Spread peace on the earth every day</td>
<td>Happy + ness Ever + y</td>
<td>Kebahagiaan Setiap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric Salam Alaikum which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 2 derivational suffixes.

1) Derivational Prefixes

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding prefix to root or base. Prefix is affixes which come before a root or base. Derivational prefixes commonly change the meaning of the root or base word. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:
Data 1

Always be kind, always \textit{remind} one another

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\node {Remind}
child {node {re-} edge from parent node[above left] {Prefix}}
child {node {Mind} edge from parent node[above right] {Root}};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

The prefix found in this word is \textit{re-}. This prefix is attached to the root \textit{remind}. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of \textit{re-} from word \textit{remind} is \textit{back}. So, the word \textit{remind} is includes in derivational prefixes.

2) Derivational Suffixes

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding suffixes to root or base. Derivational suffixes commonly change the word class of the root or part of speech. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

Data 2

And all of my \textit{happiness}, yeah

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\node {Happiness}
child {node {Happy} edge from parent node[above left] {Root}}
child {node {-ness} edge from parent node[above right] {Suffix}};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

The suffix found in this word is \textit{-ness}. This suffix is attached to the root \textit{round}. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word \textit{happy} as \textit{adjective}, if it is added the derivational suffix \textit{-ness} which becomes \textit{happiness} as \textit{noun}. So, the word \textit{happiness} is including in derivational suffixes.

Data 3

Spread peace on the earth \textit{every} day

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\node {Every}
child {node {Ever} edge from parent node[above left] {Root}}
child {node {-y} edge from parent node[above right] {Suffix}};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}
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The suffix found in this word is -y. This suffix is attached to the root ever. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word ever as adverb, if it is added the derivational suffix -y which becomes every as adjective. So, the word every is includes in derivational suffixes.

Table 3
Derivational Affixes in the Song Lyric Good Life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Kinds of Derivational Affixes</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Derivational Prefixes</td>
<td>With <em>unwritten</em> lines</td>
<td>un + Written</td>
<td>Tidak tertulis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Derivational Suffixes</td>
<td>It’s about being <em>thankful</em></td>
<td>Thank + ful</td>
<td>Bersyukur and trying to understand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric Good Life which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 1 derivational suffix.

Data 4
With *unwritten* lines

Unwritten

un-          Written
(Prefix)      (Root)

The prefix found in this word is un-. This prefix is attached to the root written. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning prefix un- from word unwritten is not. So, the word unwritten is includes in derivational prefixes.

Data 5
It’s about being *thankful* and trying to understand

Thankful

Thank          -ful
(Root)         (Suffix)
The suffix found in this word is *-ful*. This suffix is attached to the root *thank*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *thank* as *verb*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ful* which becomes *thankful* as *adjective*. So, the word *thankful* is includes in derivational suffixes.

**Table 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Kinds of Derivational Affixes</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Derivational Prefixes</td>
<td>To <em>proclaim</em> the word of God, O Muhamad!</td>
<td>pro + Claim</td>
<td>Menyampaikan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Derivational Suffixes</td>
<td>You <em>brighten</em> up my day</td>
<td>Bright + en</td>
<td>Mencerahkan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In the <em>brightness</em> of the sun</td>
<td>Bright + ness</td>
<td>Kecerahan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Or the <em>stillness</em> of the night</td>
<td>Still + ness</td>
<td>Keheningan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I <em>really</em> love you</td>
<td>Real + ly</td>
<td>Sangat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric *Rasool Allah* which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 4 derivational suffixes.

**Data 6**

To *proclaim* the word of God, O Muhamad!

```
  Proclaim
    pro-  Claim
      (Prefix)  (Root)
```

The prefix found in this word is *pro-*. This prefix is attached to the root *claim*. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of prefix *pro-* from word proclaim is *forward*. So, the word proclaim is includes in derivational prefixes.
Data 7

You **brighten** up my day

You brighten up my day

Brighten

Bright -en

(Root) (Suffix)

The suffix found in this word is -en. This suffix is attached to the root bright. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word bright as adjective, if it is added the derivational suffix -en which becomes brighthen as verb. So, the word brighten is includes in derivational suffixes.

Data 8

In the **brightness** of the sun

In the brightness of the sun

Brightness

Bright -ness

(Root) (Suffix)

The suffix found in this word is -ness. This suffix is attached to the root bright. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word bright as adjective, if it is added the derivational suffix -ness which becomes brightness as noun. So, the word brightness is including in derivational suffixes.

Data 9

Or the **stillness** of the night

Or the stillness of the night

Stillness

Still -ness

(Root) (Suffix)

The suffix found in this word is -ness. This suffix is attached to the root still. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word still as adverb, if it is added the derivational suffix -ness which becomes stillness as...
noun. So, the word stillness is includes in derivational suffixes.

Data 10
I really love you

The suffix found in this word is -ly. This suffix is attached to the root real. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word real as adjective, if it is added the derivational suffix -ly which becomes really as adverb. So, the word really is includes in derivational suffixes.

Table 5
Derivational Affixes in the Song Lyric I Promise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Kinds of Derivational Affixes</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Derivational Prefixes</td>
<td>The love you’ve</td>
<td>in + Side</td>
<td>Dalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>raised inside this family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Derivational Suffixes</td>
<td>And one day when</td>
<td>Final +</td>
<td>Akhirnya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the tables finally turn ly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric I Promise which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 1 derivational suffix.

Data 11
The love you’ve raised inside this family
The prefix found in this word is *in-* This prefix is attached to the root *side*. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of prefix *in-* from word *inside* is *into*. So, the word *inside* is including in derivational prefixes.

Data 12
And one day when the tables *finally* turn

```
Finally

Final -ly
(Root) (Suffix)
```

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *final*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *final* as *adjective*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ly* which becomes *finally* as *adverb*. So, the word *finally* is includes in derivational suffixes.

### Table 6
**Derivational Affixes in the Song Lyric My Hero**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Kinds of Derivational Affixes</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Derivational Prefixes</td>
<td>You were always un + selfish and sacrificed</td>
<td>Tidak egois</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Derivational Suffixes</td>
<td>Even when there was <em>darkness</em></td>
<td>Kegelapan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric My Hero which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 1 derivational suffix.
Data 13
You were always *unselfish* and sacrificed

```
Unselfish

un-            Selfish
(Prefix)        (Root)
```

The prefix found in this word is *un*- This prefix is attached to the root *side*. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of prefix *un-* from word inside is *not*. So, the word unselfish is includes in derivational prefixes.

Data 14
Even when there was *darkness*

```
Darkness

Dark          -ness
(Root)        (Suffix)
```

The suffix found in this word is *-ness*. This suffix is attached to the root *dark*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *dark* as adjective, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ness* which becomes *darkness* as noun. So, the word finally is includes in derivational suffixes.

2. **The Dominant Kinds of Derivational Affixes in Harris Jung’s *Salam* Album**

There are 14 sentences that used of derivational affixes in Harris Jung’s *Salam* album in the five selected songs. From that tables, it can be seen that derivational affixes are the dominant kinds of derivational affixes used in Harris song. The first, total number of derivational prefixes is 5 items (36%). The second, total number of derivational suffixes is 9 items (64%).

The researcher found kinds of derivational affixes in Harris Jung’s *Salam* album in the five selected songs as describe in the tables 7 as follows:

**Table 7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Kinds of Derivational Affixes</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Derivational Prefixes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Derivational Suffixes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7 is a summary of kinds derivational affixes in Harris Jung’s *Salam* album. The table also shows frequency and percentage of the derivational affixes. The frequency obtained from analysis carried out using codes based on the kinds of derivational affixes. Derivational prefixes with 5 items (36%) calculation from $\frac{5}{14}$ x100. Derivational suffixes 9 items (64%) from $\frac{9}{14}$ x100.

CONCLUSION

After the analysis has been done, the researcher concludes that in Harris Jung’s *Salam* album in five selected songs has 2 derivational affixes, they are derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. The dominant of derivational affixes in Harris Jung’s *Salam* album in five selected song is derivational suffixes with the total percentage 64% that are suffixes –ness (4), -y (1), -ful (1), -en (1), -ly (2) and then derivational prefixes with the total percentage 36% that are prefixes re- (2), un- (1), pro- (1), in- (1).

REFERENCES


