



Derivational Affixes Used in Selected Song Lyrics of Westlife

Windy Pricillia Agatha¹, I G B Wahyu Nugraha Putra², I Komang Sulatra³

English Study Program Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati University Denpasar,
Jl. Kamboja No. 11 A Denpasar – Bali 80233¹

English Study Program Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati University Denpasar,
Jl. Kamboja No. 11 A Denpasar – Bali 80233²

English Study Program Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati University Denpasar, Jl.
Kamboja No. 11 A Denpasar – Bali 80233³

Correspondence Email: pricilliaagatha@gmail.com

Abstract

This research discusses about derivational affixes in selected song lyrics of Westlife. Descriptive qualitative methods were used to identify the kind of derivational affixes found in the data source. This research used the theory by Katamba (1994) about kinds of affixes and theory from Booij (2007) about the structure of complex words. This research found 78 data of derivational affixes in selected song lyrics of Westlife. They were categorized into prefix and suffix. Prefix category found from the data source are prefix *im-* and *mis-*. Meanwhile, suffixes found are *-ly*, *-ize*, *-ship*, *-ish*, *-ion*, *-ness*, *-less*, *-ful*, *-ous*, *-ence*, *-ing*, and *-en*. All affixes found are classified into derivational prefix are *im-*, and *mis-* and derivational suffixes are *-ly*, *-ize*, *-ship*, *-ish*, *-ion*, *-ness*, *-less*, *-ful*, *-ous*, *-ence*, *-ing*, and *-en*. This indicates the used of suffixes more than prefixes in Westlife selected song's lyrics. Those affixes give explanation about forming new word and new meaning in Westlife selected song's lyrics.

Keywords: *affixes, prefix, suffix, derivational*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang afiks derivasional dalam lirik lagu terpilih Westlife. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis imbuhan derivasional yang ditemukan dalam sumber data. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Katamba (1994) tentang macam-macam afiks dan teori dari Booij (2007) tentang struktur kata kompleks. Penelitian ini menemukan 78 data afiks derivasi dalam lirik lagu Westlife terpilih. Mereka dikategorikan menjadi awalan dan akhiran. Kategori awalan yang ditemukan dari sumber data adalah awalan *im-* dan *mis-*. Sedangkan sufiks yang ditemukan adalah *-ly*, *-ize*, *-ship*, *-ish*, *-ion*, *-ness*, *-less*, *-ful*, *-ous*, *-ence*, *-ing*, dan *-en*. Semua afiks yang ditemukan diklasifikasikan ke dalam prefiks derivasional adalah *im-*, dan sufiks *mis-* dan turunannya adalah *-ly*, *-ize*, *-ship*, *-ish*, *-ion*, *-ness*, *-less*, *-ful*, *-ous*, *-ence*, *-ing*, dan *-en*. Hal ini menunjukkan penggunaan sufiks lebih banyak daripada awalan dalam lirik lagu pilihan Westlife. Afiks-afiks tersebut memberikan penjelasan tentang pembentukan kata baru dan makna baru dalam lirik lagu pilihan Westlife.

Kata kunci: *afiks, awalan, akhiran, derivasional*

Introduction

Language is a tool that humans use to communicate and connect each other. It means that language is a way for humans to express themselves or deliver messages. Language is required to understand what the goals will be and to convey ideas and information both verbally or in written. Words are the main components of language, and without words, no sentence can be formed. Morphology is the study of how the complications of word forms and the impact of changes in word form on word groups and meaning. Affix is one of the addition processes in the morphological process. According to Katamba (1994: 44) affix is a morpheme that appears only when it is connected to another morpheme or morphemes, such as a root, stem, or base. By definition, affixes are bound morphemes. Affixes consist of three part. These parts are prefix, infix, and suffix. Affix is also categorized into derivational and inflectional, both prefixes and suffixes can be derivational but only suffixes can be inflectional. Derivational affixes produce new word formation and meaning, whereas inflectional affixes do not. Learning affixes can develop vocabulary because from just one word it can gain many words with different part of speech. There are several methods to expand vocabulary. For example, watching movie, listening foreign song and song lyric can be media to enrich vocabulary.

This study analysed kinds of derivational affixes found in Westlife selected song lyrics. Those songs are That's Where You Find Love, All or Nothing, No No, Flying Without Wings, If I Let You Go, Before It's Too Late, Maybe Tomorrow, Color My World, I Don't Wanna Fight, Change The World, What I Want is What I Got, Can't Lose What You Never Have, Fragile Heart, What Do They Know, Obvious, Total Eclipse of the Heart, Love Can Build a Bridge, Difference in Me, Moon River and The Way You Look Tonight. Sometimes the readers may have some difficulties to get the meaning or function of word because containing affixes. Affixes are necessary to be learnt, because easier to identify the meaning of words. The writer chose Westlife selected song lyrics as a data source because the song lyric contains many affixes, such as prefixes and suffixes. This can help English learner understand about meaning of each words affixes. Besides that, the songs are very famous and won many awards from musical industry.

The significance of the study is to the development of a large body of knowledge, specifically the linguistic study of affixes. Especially, the derivational process which results in the formation of a new word and a new meaning. The study is expected to help English learners understand affixes in the theory of morphology for other researchers, and it is expected to be useful for finding references or previous studies on affixes in morphology study. The method and the data is analysed based on the theory Katamba (1994) and support by the theory Booij (2007). The technique that used in this study is documentation and observation. In this study the data collection processed in some steps, such as searching the song lyrics, reading and taking note the song lyrics that contain affixes, classifying the types of the words which contain affixes in song lyrics of Westlife.

Some of previous studies about affixes word have been reviewed. The first article by Zainuddin (2016) entitled "A Study on Derivational Affixes of Indonesian Noun-Formation in Newspaper Editorial: A Semantic Perspective". The problems of this study were finding out the various types of derivational affixes used in Indonesian

noun formation in *kompas* newspaper editorials. The researcher used theory from Aronoff and Fudeman (2005) developed a theory referring to patterns of derivation and structure. The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study to interpret the theory of learning carried out in the process of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation. The difference from this study is the data source and theory: the previous study used a newspaper editorials and this study used song lyric.

The second article entitled *Identifying Types of Affixes in English and Bahasa Indonesia* by Natalia (2017). The aims of this study are to determine the various types of affixes used in English and bahasa Indonesia. Lieber's (2009) theory and Alwi was chosen by the researcher to analyze different types of English affixes. The researcher also discussed different types of bahasa Indonesia affixes. The research found that English has six types of affixes, as referred to Lieber's. The difference was in the topic. The researcher attempts to describe and identify the various types of affixes used in English and bahasa Indonesia. Furthermore, the research aims to identify similarities and differences between English and bahasa Indonesia affixes. The data source was taken from the academic text but for this study data source was taken from song lyrics. Therefore, this study becomes the unique ones that differentiate to the previous studies.

The last thesis by Cahaya (2018) entitled “Morphological Analysis of Affixes Used in BBC News”. The study has two problems of the study such as to explain the types of derivational used in the BBC news article and to identify the most dominant type of derivational used in the BBC news article. The theory used is proposed by Carstairs (2002: 25) combined with the theory of affixes proposed by Procter (1980: 15). The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. The data for this research came from a BBC news article published in 2017 on the morphological analysis of affixes used in BBC news and the study sample consisted of eight news articles from the BBC news article. Their data source was taken from BBC news but in this study the data source was taken from song lyrics. Theory is different from this study. It is shown that her study is clearly different from this study. The reason in choosing the derivational affixes to be analyzed is because this study can help the readers to understand more about derivational affixes and can increase the knowledge about derivational affixes. They can develop their vocabulary because from just one word it can gain many words with different part of speech.

Method

The data source of this study was taken from Westlife selected song lyrics from WestlifeVEVO on YouTube which consist of many affixes expressed in Westlife song lyrics. There were 20 selected songs in Westlife. The researcher chooses the data from the Westlife selected song lyrics because this song has many affixes found in the lyrics. The writer wants to analyze the song lyrics deeper to be able to know the kinds of affixes and the structures of complex words in the song lyrics of Westlife. Besides that, the reason why the writer chooses this data to be analyzed is because the band very famous and their song very popular that has won many awards

In this research the data was analyzed by qualitative method. Qualitative method is a kind of research which uses description in analyzing data. The first problem about kinds of affixes in Westlife selected song lyrics based on the theory proposed by Katamba (1994). The second problem will be analyzed the structure of complex words used in selected song lyrics of Westlife based on the theory proposed by Booij (2007). Tree diagram model was used in analysing the process of derivational affixes that found in the data source. The used of tree diagram model was also support from theory proposed by Booij (2007).

In collecting the data, this study used documentation and observation method. The writer took these the following step:

1. Searching the song's lyrics in WestlifeVEVO on YouTube
2. Reading the lyrics carefully while listening to the song
3. Taking note in the song lyrics of Westlife that contain affixes.
4. Classifying the types of the words contain affixes in Westlife song.

To describe the result of this research it used formal and informal method. The formal method is use to make a list the kinds of affixes and showing the percentage of the data. The informal method is a method that presented descriptively. This method provides a detail explanation based on the results of the research.

Result and Discussion

This study showed derivational affixes found in Westlife selected song's lyrics such as derivational prefix and derivational suffix. This finding based on the theory proposed by Katamba (1994) about kinds of affixes and support by theory proposed by Booij (2007) about the structure of complex words. The result can be presented in the following table.

Table 1. Kind of Affixes found in Westlife selected song lyrics.

No	Kind of Affixes	Affixes		Total	Total Data	Percentage
		Prefix	Suffix			
1	Derivational Prefix	im-		1	2	2,56%
		mis-		1		
2	Derivational Suffix		-ly	7	76	97,44%
			-ize	5		
			-ship	2		
			-ish	3		
			-ion	6		
			-ness	4		

		-less	4		
		-ful	1		
		-ous	1		
		-ence	2		
		-en	1		
		-ing	40		
Total Data				78	100%

Based on the table above, the total data found of derivational affixes were 78 data. Only 2 data or (2,56%) of derivational prefixes were found such as 1 data of prefix *im-* and 1 data of prefix *mis-*. In contrast with derivational suffixes which is found 76 data or (97,44%) of derivational suffixes were found such as 7 data of suffix *-ly*, 5 data of suffix *-ize*, 2 data of suffix *-ship*, 3 data of suffix *-ish*, 6 data of suffix *-ion*, 4 data of suffix *-ness*, 4 data of suffix *-less*, 1 data of suffix *-ful*, 1 data of suffix *-ous*, 1 data of suffix *-ence*, 1 data of suffix *-en* and 40 data of suffix *-ing*. This indicates suffixes more dominant used than prefixes.

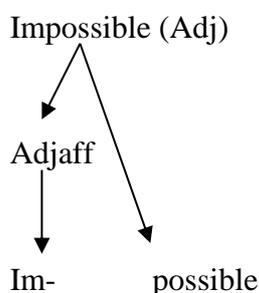
Discussion

Based on the finding above, this discussion analysed the kinds of derivational affixes that were found in the data using tree diagram based on theory Booij (2007). In elaborating the kinds and derivational process of the data, descriptive qualitative method. The method was used in other to explain the data that analysed using tree diagram. The process can be seen below:

Derivational Prefix

Data1

“So, *impossible* as they may seem” (S4 L19)

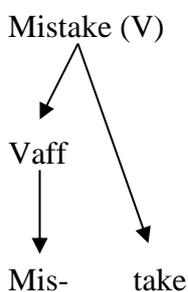


On data above, there is word *Impossible*. To form this word, the prefix *im-* is added to the base *possible*. The attachment of prefix *im-* to the root *possible* doesn't

change the word category, however it changed the meaning of the root. According to Online Etymology Dictionary the meaning of the word *possible* is "that can be done". Meanwhile, the meaning of word *impossible* is "not possible". Based on the morphological process, it can be concluded that prefix *im-* is a kind of derivational prefixes because its existence changed the meaning of the root although it doesn't change the word category.

Data 2

"I don't wanna make that *mistake*" (S6 L4)

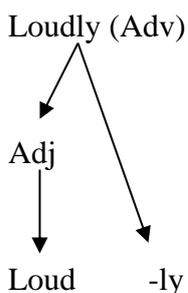


The word *mistake* on the data above contains prefix *mis-*. It is added to the base *take*. The attachment of prefix *mis-* to the root *take* doesn't change the word category of the root. Meanwhile, the meaning of the root is changing. The meaning of the word *take* is "take in error or choose erroneously". Meanwhile, the meaning the word *mistake* is "to misunderstand, misinterpret, take in a wrong sense" (Online Etymology Dictionary). The morphological process of the word *mistake* can be explained that prefix *mis-* is classified as derivational prefixes since changing the meaning of the root even it doesn't change the word category.

Derivational Suffix

Data 3

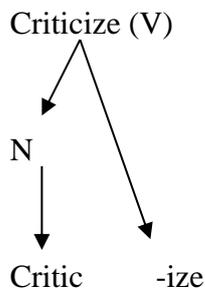
"I would whisper love so *loudly*" (S17 L13)



From the data above, the word *loudly* is the word which had an affix. The suffix *-ly* is added to the base *loud* the attachments of suffix *-ly* to the root *loud* changed the word category and the meaning of the root. According to Online Etymology Dictionary, the word *loud* means “making or emitting noise”. Meanwhile, the meaning the word *loudly* is “loudly, noisily”. It can be concluded that suffix *-ly* is a kind of derivational suffixes because its existence changed the word class and meaning of the root in terms of its morphological process.

Data 4

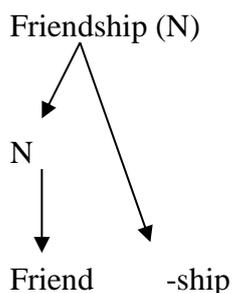
“Is how to *criticize*” (S14 L28)



On data above, there is word *criticize*. To form this word, the suffix *-ize* is added to the base *critic*. The attachment of suffix *-ize* to the root *critic* change the word category and it changed the meaning of the root. According to Online Etymology Dictionary the meaning of the word *critic* is "a judge, a censor, an estimator". Meanwhile, the meaning of word *criticize* is "to discuss critically". Based on the morphological process, it can be concluded that suffix *-ize* is a kind of derivational suffixes because its existence changed the meaning of the root and change the word category.

Data 5

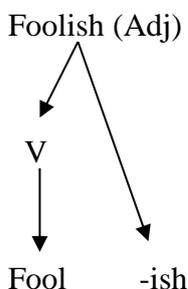
“You find it in the deepest *friendship*” (S4 L14)



The word *friendship* on the data above contains suffix -ship. It is added to the base *friend*. The attachment of suffix-ship to the root *friend* doesn't change the word category of the root. Meanwhile, the meaning of the root is changing. The meaning of the word *friend* is "one attached to another by feelings of personal regard and preference". Meanwhile, the meaning the word *friendship* is "friendship, mutual liking and regard" (Online Etymology Dictionary). The morphological process of the word *friendship* can be explained that suffix-ship is classified as derivational suffixes since changing the meaning of the root even it doesn't change the word category.

Data 6

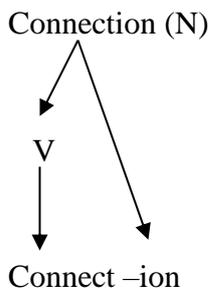
"It touches my *foolish* heart" (S20 L12)



From the data above, the word *foolish* is the word which had an affix. The suffix *-ish* is added to the base *fool*. The attachments of suffix *-ish* to the root *fool* changed the word category and the meaning of the root. According to Online Etymology Dictionary, the word *fool* means "insane person; idiot". Meanwhile, the meaning the word *foolish* is "silly, stupid, or ignorant person". It can be concluded that suffix *-ish* is a kind of derivational suffixes because its existence changed the word class and meaning of the root in terms of its morphological process.

Data 7

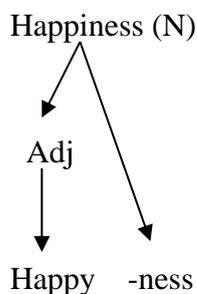
"Looking for a deep *connection*" (S8 L3)



On data above, there is word *connection*. To form this word, the suffix *-ion* is added to the base *connect*. The attachment of suffix *-ion* to the root *connect* change the word category and it changed the meaning of the root. According to Online Etymology Dictionary the meaning of the word *connect* is “join together”. Meanwhile, the meaning of word *connection* is “state or fact of being connected”. Based on the morphological process, it can be concluded that suffix *-ion* is a kind of derivational suffixes because its existence changed the meaning of the root and change the word category.

Data 8

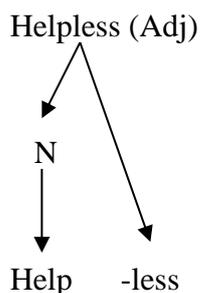
“Hello *happiness*” (S18 L7)



The word *happiness* on the data above contains suffix *-ness*. It is added to the base *happy*. The attachment of suffix *-ness* to the root *happy* change the word category and the meaning of the root is changing. The meaning of the word *happy* is “lucky, favored by fortune, being in advantageous circumstances, prosperous”. Meanwhile, the meaning the word *happiness* is “pleasant and contented mental state” (Online Etymology Dictionary). The morphological process of the word *happiness* can be explained that suffix *-ness* is classified as derivational suffix since changing the meaning of the root and change the word category.

Data 9

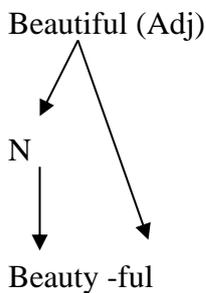
“Now and then I get a little bit *helpless*” (S16 L29)



From the data above, the word *helpless* is the word which had an affix. The suffix *-less* is added to the base *help*. The attachments of suffix *-less* to the root *help* changed the word category and the meaning of the root. According to Online Etymology Dictionary, the word *help* means “to help, support, do good to; cure, amend”. Meanwhile, the meaning the word *helpless* is “unable to give help, affording no help”. It can be concluded that suffix *-less* is a kind of derivational suffixes because its existence changed the word class and meaning of the root in terms of its morphological process.

Data 10

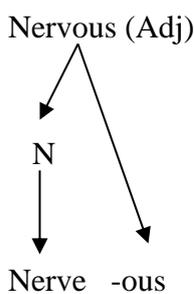
“Baby you're so *beautiful*” (S12 L1)



On data above, there is word *beautiful*. To form this word, the suffix *-ful* is added to the base *beauty*. The attachment of suffix *-ful* to the root *beauty* change the word category and it changed the meaning of the root. According to Online Etymology Dictionary the meaning of the word *beauty* is “beauty, seductiveness, beautiful person”. Meanwhile, the meaning of word *beautiful* is “pleasing to the eye (or ear) or mind or soul”. Based on the morphological process, it can be concluded that suffix *-ful* is a kind of derivational suffixes because its existence changed the meaning of the root and change the word category.

Data 11

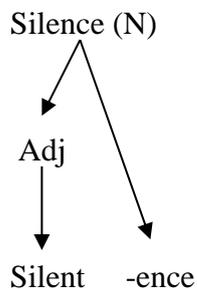
“every now and then I get a little bit *nervous*” (S16 L3)



The word *nervous* on the data above contains suffix *-ous*. It is added to the base *nerve*. The attachment of suffix *-ous* to the root *nerve* change the word category and the meaning of the root is changing. The meaning of the word *nerve* is “sinew, and tendon”. Meanwhile, the meaning the word *nervous* is “containing nerves; affecting the sinews” (Online Etymology Dictionary). The morphological process of the word *nervous* can be explained that suffix *-ous* is classified as derivational suffix since changing the meaning of the root and change the word category.

Data 12

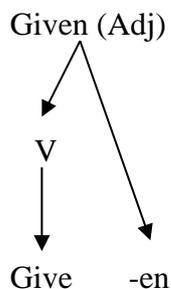
“There's something in the *silence*” (S18 L1)



From the data above, the word *silence* is the word which had an affix. The suffix *-ence* is added to the base *silent*. The attachments of suffix *-ence* to the root *silent* changed the word category and the meaning of the root. According to Online Etymology Dictionary, the word *silent* means “still, calm, quiet”. Meanwhile, the meaning the word *silence* is “muteness, state of being silent”. It can be concluded that suffix *-ence* is a kind of derivational suffixes because its existence changed the word class and meaning of the root in terms of its morphological process.

Data 13

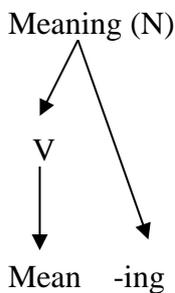
“In any *given* time or place” (S4 L27)



On data above, there is word *given*. To form this word, the suffix *-en* is added to the base *give*. The attachment of suffix *-en* to the root *give* change the word category and it changed the meaning of the root. According to Online Etymology Dictionary the meaning of the word *give* is “to give, bestow, deliver to another”. Meanwhile, the meaning of word *given* is “that which is given or offered freely”. Based on the morphological process, it can be concluded that suffix *-en* is a kind of derivational suffixes because its existence changed the meaning of the root and change the word category.

Data 14

“Living life without a *meaning*” (S8 L16)



The word *meaning* on the data above contains suffix *-ing*. It is added to the base *mean*. The attachment of suffix *-ing* to the root *mean* change the word category and the meaning of the root is changing. The meaning of the word *mean* is “intend, have in mind”. Meanwhile, the meaning the word *meaning* is “sense, that which is intended to be expressed” (Online Etymology Dictionary). The morphological process of the word *meaning* can be explained that suffix *-ing* is classified as derivational suffixes since changing the meaning of the root and change the word category.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that 2 kinds of derivational affixes found in Westlife selected song’s lyrics. They are derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. 2 data of derivational prefixes were found namely prefixes *im-* and *mis-*. 76 data of derivational suffixes were found namely suffixes *-ly*, *-ize*, *-ship*, *-ish*, *-ion*, *-ness*, *-less*, *-ful*, *-ous*, *-ence*, *-en* and *-ing*. Derivational suffixes were dominant found in Westlife selected song’s lyrics. This indicates the used of suffixes more than prefixes in Westlife selected song’s lyrics. Those kinds of derivational affixes give explanation and description about forming new word and new meaning in Westlife selected song’s lyrics

Suggestion

Based on the result of this study, there are some suggestions for the reader and the future researcher that deals with affixes. The writer hopes this study will be useful for the readers as references for their study that dealing with derivational affixes, can help the reader and future researcher to understand more about affixes and can gain the knowledge about affixes.

Reference

- Booij, G. E. 2007. *The Grammar of Words: An Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press,.
- Cahaya. 2018. Morphological Analysis of Affixes Used in BBC News. English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
- Haspelmath, Martin. 2002. *Understanding Morphology*. New York: Oxford University Press Inc.
- Katamba, Francis. 1994. *Modern Linguistics: Morphology*. London: The Macmillan Press Ltd.
- Katamba, F. 1993. *Morphology*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd
- Katamba, Francis. 2005. *English Words*. New York: Taylor & Francis e-Library.
- Kashima, Y. 2021. Language and language use. In R. Biswas-Diener & E. Diener (Eds), *Noba textbook series: Psychology*. Champaign, IL: DEF publishers. Retrieved from <http://noba.to/gq62cpam>
- Lieber, R. 2019. *Introducing Morphology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Online Etymology Dictionary. Retrieved from Online Etymology Dictionary.
- WestlifeVEVO on YouTube. The song lyrics of Westlife. From <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCqljQ3DHw8sTiPw5WLArNuA>
- Zainuddin. 2016. A Study on Derivational Affixes of Indonesian Noun-Formation in Newspaper Editorial: A Semantic Perspective. Canadian Center of Science and Education.