

MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES IN THE LYRICS OF ADELE'S SONG DAYDREAMER AND DON'T YOU REMEMBER

Nurul Anam

(nurulanamsyam10@gmail.com)

Universitas Bakti Indonesia Banyuwangi

Jalan Kampus Bumi Cempokosari No.40, Dusun Cempokasari, Sarimulyo, Kec. Cluring

Abstract: Linguistics includes morphology. This branch investigates the structure of language and all aspects related to it. Many word structures in the song's lyrics produce new words and meanings, which is known as the morphological process. As a result, the researcher is curious about the derivational and inflectional processes in Adele's song lyrics Daydreamer and Don't You Remember. The researcher is committed to calling this study "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Adele's Song Lyrics of Daydreamer and Don't You Remember." (1) To describe and investigate the classification and how the morphological process in the lyrics of Adele's Daydreamer (2) To describe and investigate the classification and morphological process in Adele's daydreamer song lyrics. The researcher used Daydreamer and Don't You Remember lyrics from Adele's album 25. The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study to investigate the process of derivational and inflectional morphemes found in Adele's song lyrics Daydreamer and Don't You Remember. As part of the data analysis procedure, the first step is to carefully read the song lyrics and classify and describe the data that contains derivational and inflectional morphemes found in Adele's song lyrics Daydreamer and Don't You Remember. Finally, a conclusion is required. The study's findings are as follows: (1) The total number of derivational suffixes in daydreamer songs is three, including the -er suffix, and the number of inflectional suffixes is fourteen, including the -s and -ing suffixes. (2) There are three derivational suffixes in the lyric of don't you remember, including -ness and -ly. The suffixes -ing, -s, and -ed are included in the inflectional number of six. The researchers hope that this research be useful to other researchers interested in morphology. Moreover, morphology is an important branch of linguistic science that is interesting to study, especially when applied to literary works, such as songs, poetry, etc. **Keywords:** Morphology; song; derivational and inflectional morphemes; Daydreamer and Don't You Remember Adele

INTRODUCTION

As stated by Brown (Brown, 2000:5), language is a system of arbitrary conventionalized vocal, written, or gestural symbols that enable members of a given community to communicate intelligibly with one another. Aside from that, humans must understand and learn the structure of language so that they can use it as effectively as possible. Morphology is the study of the structure of language. The study of the internal structure of words, as well as the correspondence of systematic forms between words, is referred to as morphology (Booij, 2005:7).

Language is meaningless without words because every word has meaning. A word can be broken down into several morphemes, which are the smallest parts. Morphemes are classified into two types: Free morphemes are morphemes that can exist independently of other morphemes (Yule, 2006:60). Bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot function as words on their own (Yule, 2006:60). Bound morphemes are classified into two types: Derivational morphemes are bound morphemes that are used to create new words or words from different grammar categories (Yule, 2006:64). Inflectional morphemes are used to

demonstrate aspects of grammatical functions of words rather than to generate new words in a language (Yule, 2006:64).

The language written on song lyrics is one example of how language is used. (Cox, 2000:11) states that song captures what we hear, think, and feel by focusing on, recording, and harmonizing it with language and words. In Adele's song lyrics *Daydreamer* and *Don't You Remember*, many words contain derivational and inflectional morphemes in the morphology process, which form new meanings and functions. As a result, the researcher is interested in derivational and inflectional morpheme analysis. That is why the researcher is interested in derivational and inflectional morphemes as well as the morphology process as found in Adele's song lyrics *Daydreamer* and *Don't You Remember*.

In connection with this study, the researcher obtained some references from other researchers that are relevant to morphological analysis. There are three previous studies related to this research: the first (Indrayanti, 2011) on the title *A moral analysis on loanwords from French to English Cuisine terms used in RATATOUIELE movie*, the second (Khasanah, 2014) on the title *Analysis of the uses of English affixations in the news column of the Monday and Sunday Jakarta Post editions: Vol 31, No. 337 - 338, 13-14 April 2014*, and the third (Khasanah, 2014) on the title *The most recent (Putri, 2018) title analysis of derivational affixes of song lyrics on Justin Bieber's album*.

RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher employed a qualitative descriptive research design in this study. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative research is a method for investigating and comprehending the meaning of a person or group associated with a social or human problem. Descriptive research, on the other hand, refers to investigations that provide a description of a phenomenon as it occurs naturally, rather than studying the impact of the phenomenon or intervention (Tavakoli, 2012: 82). This type of research is used by researchers because the data used is English words (pure English words and English loanwords), not numbers, and is based on the reflective paradigm method, which is a method that aims to gain an understanding of reality through an inductive thinking process.

Because the researcher analyzed the song lyrics, the data collection technique used in this study was qualitative documentation. According to (Creswell, 2014: 294), qualitative documentation for variable data is being sought in the form of public documents such as newspapers, meeting minutes, official reports, and personal documents such as journals and books. The data collection technique is that the researcher takes the lyrics of the *daydreamer* song and which you don't remember Adele from the website and analyzes them into derivational and inflection morphemes as well as derivational and inflection morpheme processes contained in the lyrics of the *daydream* song and which you don't remember Adele. In this study, data was analyzed in four stages: identification, classification, tabulation, and presentation. In this study, data was analyzed in four stages: identification, classification, tabulation, description, and drawing conclusions.

FINDINGS

The researcher examined some of the words found in the lyrics. Not all words were examined; the researcher focused on derivational and inflectional morphemes. Adele's songs are *Daydreamer* and *Don't You Remember*. This study's findings are based on several facts found in these data. Include the analysis and results from the two formulated problems. The first problem is to classify derivational and inflectional morphemes in Adele's song lyrics *Daydreamer* and *Don't You Remember*. The second is the process of generating derivational and inflectional morphemes, as seen in Adele's song lyrics *Daydreamer* and *Don't You Remember*.

Finding 1

a. Derivational Morphemes found in the Song Lyrics of Daydreamer by Adele's

The researcher describes and investigates the derivational morpheme, which includes the derivational prefix and derivational suffix found in Adele's song lyrics Daydreamer. The researcher discovered derivational morphemes in Adele's Daydreamer lyrics. Table 1.1 displays the data.

NO	The Words	Free Morphemes	Bound Morphemes	Type Derivational Suffix
1.	Daydreamer	day	-er	Noun Suffix
2.	Lover	Love	-er	Noun Suffix
3.	Dropper	Drop	-er	Noun Suffix

Table 1.1 Derivational Morphemes Found in the Lyrics of Daydreamer by Adele.

The description from table 1.1 is as follows:

1. The phrase daydreamer. There are three morphemes: day (free morpheme), dream (free morpheme), and suffix -er (bound morpheme). The suffix -er alters the base. Day and dream as a base that is included in the verb and then added with the suffix -er to change the part of speech into a noun, thus classifying the word daydreamer as a derivational adjective forming suffix.
2. The word aficionado. Divided into 2 morphemes, there are: love (free morpheme), and suffix -er (bound morpheme). The suffix -er modifies the part base. Love is used as a base in the adjective, which is then combined with the suffix -er to change the part of speech into a noun, and thus the word daydreamer is classified as a derivational noun forming suffix.
3. The dropper of words. There are two morphemes: Dropp (free morpheme) and suffix -er (bound morpheme). The suffix -er alters the base. Dropp is a base that is included in the verb and then combined with the suffix -er to change the part of speech into a noun, resulting in the word daydreamer being classified as a derivational noun forming suffix.

b. Adele's Daydreamer Song Lyrics Contain Inflectional Morphemes.

The researcher describes and investigates the inflectional morpheme, which includes the inflectional prefix and inflectional suffix found in Adele's song lyrics Daydreamer. The researcher discovered inflectional morphemes in Adele's Daydreamer lyrics. Table 1.2 displays the data.

in table 1.2

NO	The Words	Free Morphemes	Bound Morphemes	Types Of Derivational Suffix
1.	Sitting	Sit	-ing	Verb – suffix
2.	Soaking	Soak	-ing	Verb – suffix
3.	Making	Make	-ing	Verb – suffix
4.	Feeling	Feel	-ing	Verb – suffix
5.	Looks	Look	-s	Verb – suffix
6.	Walks	Walk	-s	Verb – suffix
7.	Hands	Hand	-s	Noun – suffix
8.	Waiting	Wait	-ing	Verb – suffix
9.	Hours	Hour	-s	Noun – suffix
10.	Eyes	Eye	-s	Noun – suffix
11.	Lends	Lend	-s	Verb – suffix
12.	Stays	Stay	-s	Verb – suffix

13	Waits	Wait	-s	Verb – suffix
14	Sees	See	-s	Verb – suffix
15	Hoping	Hope	-ing	Verb – suffix

Table 1.2 Inflectional Morphemes Found in the Lyrics of Daydreamer by Adele.

The description from table 1.2 is as follows:

1. The phrase sitting. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: sit (free morpheme) and suffix -ing (bound morpheme). The suffix -ing is added to the base of sit to form this word. The suffix -ing modifies no aspect of the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb participle is then suffixed with -ing to keep the word from the part of speech verb participle.
2. Soaking is a word. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: soak (free morpheme) and suffix -ing (bound morpheme). The suffix -ing is added to the base of soak to form this word. The suffix -ing modifies no aspect of the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb participle is then suffixed with -ing to keep the word from the part of speech verb participle.
3. The wordsmithing. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: make (free morpheme) and suffix -ing (bound morpheme). The suffix -ing is added to the base of make to create this word. The suffix -ing modifies no aspect of the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb participle is then suffixed with -ing to keep the word from the part of speech verb participle.
4. The concept of feeling. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: feel (free morpheme) and suffix -ing (bound morpheme). The suffix -ing is added to the base of feel to form this word. The suffix -ing modifies no aspect of the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb participle is then suffixed with -ing to keep the word from the part of speech verb participle.
5. The word appears. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: look (free morpheme) and suffix -s (bound morpheme). The suffix -s is added to the base of look to form this word. The suffix -s has no effect on the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb is then combined with the suffix -s to form the word from the part of speech verb.
6. The word appears. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: look (free morpheme) and suffix -s (bound morpheme). The suffix -s is added to the base of look to form this word. The suffix -s has no effect on the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb participle is then suffixed with -s to retain the word from the part of speech verb participle.
7. The letter hands. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: hand (free morpheme) and suffix -s (bound morpheme). The suffix -s is added to the base of hand to form this word. The suffix -s has no effect on the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech noun is then combined with the suffix -s to form the word from the part of speech noun.
8. The word waiting. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: wait (free morpheme) and suffix -ing (bound morpheme). The suffix -ing is added to the base of wait to create this word. The suffix -ing modifies no aspect of the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb is then suffixed with -ing to retain the word from the part of speech verb.
9. The word hours. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: hour (free morpheme) and suffix -s (bound morpheme). The suffix -s is added to the base of hour to form this word. The suffix -s has no effect on the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech noun is then combined with the suffix -s to form the word from the part of speech noun.
10. The term eyes. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: eye (free morpheme) and suffix -s (bound morpheme). The suffix -s is added to the base of eye to form this

word. The suffix -s has no effect on the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech noun is then combined with the suffix -s to form the word from the part of speech noun.

11. The word lends itself. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: lend (free morpheme) and suffix -s (bound morpheme). The suffix -s is added to the base of lend to create this word. The suffix -s has no effect on the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb is then combined with the suffix -s to form the word from the part of speech verb.
12. The word stays. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: stay (free morpheme) and suffix -s (bound morpheme). The suffix -s is added to the base of stay to form this word. The suffix -s has no effect on the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb is then combined with the suffix -s to form the word from the part of speech verb.
13. The word waits. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: wait (free morpheme) and suffix -s (bound morpheme). The suffix -s is added to the base of wait to create this word. The suffix -s has no effect on the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb is then combined with the suffix -s to form the word from the part of speech verb.
14. The word sees. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: see (free morpheme) and suffix -s (bound morpheme). The suffix -s is added to the base of see to form this word. The suffix -s has no effect on the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb is then combined with the suffix -s to form the word from the part of speech verb.
15. The word hoping. This is part of the inflectional suffix. Divided into 2 morphemes, there are: hop (free morpheme), and suffix -ing (bound morpheme). The suffix -ing is added to the base of hop to form this word. The suffix -ing modifies no aspect of the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb is then combined with the suffix -ing to form the word from the part of speech verb.

Finding 2

a. Derivational Morphemes Found in the Song Lyric of Don't You Remember by Adele.

In this study, the researcher describes and investigates the derivational morphemes found in Adele's lyrics, including the derivational prefix and derivational suffix. Table 2.1 displays the data.

NO	The Words	Free Morphemes	Bound Morphemes	Types Of Derivational Suffix
1.	Bitterness	Bitter	-ness	Noun suffix
2.	Heaviness	Heavy	-ness	Noun suffix
3.	Completely	Complete	-ly	Verb suffix

Table 2.1 Derivational Morphemes Found in the Lyrics of Don't You Remember by Adele.

The description from table 2.1 is as follows:

1. Bitterness is a word. Bitter (as a free morpheme) and suffix -ness are the two morphemes (as bound morpheme). The suffix -ness modifies the section's base. Bitter as a base in an adjective is then combined with the suffix -ness to transform the part of speech into a noun.
2. Heaviness is a word. There are two morphemes: heavy (as a free morpheme) and suffix -ness (as bound morpheme). The suffix -ness modifies the section's base. Heavy as a base in an adjective is then combined with the suffix -ness to transform the part of speech into a noun.
3. The word completely. There are two morphemes: complete (as a free morpheme) and suffix -ly (as bound morpheme). The suffix -ly modifies the section's base. Complete as a base, which is included in an adjective, is then suffixed with -ly, transforming the part of speech into an adverb.

b. Inflectional Morphemes Found Lyric of Don't You Remember by Adele

The researcher describes and investigates the inflectional morpheme, which includes the inflectional prefix and inflectional suffix found in Adele's lyrics to Don't You Remember. Table 2.2 displays the data.

NO	The Words	Free Morphemes	Bound Morphemes	Types Of Inflectional Suffix
1.	Sins	Sin	-s	Noun – suffix
2.	Wandering	Wander	-ing	Verb – suffix
3.	Loved	Love	-ed	Verb – suffix
4.	Erased	Erase	-ed	Verb – suffix
5.	Hoped	Hope	-ed	Verb – suffix
6.	Missing	Miss	-ing	Verb – suffix

Table 2.2 Inflectional Morphemes Found in the Lyrics of Don't You Remember by Adele.

The description from table 2.2 is as follows:

1. The term sins. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: sin (free morpheme) and suffix -s (bound morpheme). The suffix -s is added to the base of sin to form this word. The suffix -s has no effect on the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech noun is then combined with the suffix -s to form the word from the part of speech noun.
2. The word wandering. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: wander (free morpheme) and suffix -ing (bound morpheme). The suffix -ing is added to the base of sit to form this word. The suffix -ing modifies no aspect of the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb is then combined with the suffix -ing to form the word from the part of speech verb.
3. The term loved. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: love (free morpheme) and suffix -ed (bound morpheme). The suffix -ed is added to the base of love to create this word. The suffix -ed modifies no aspect of the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb is then combined with the suffix -ed to form the word from the part of speech verb.
4. The word erased. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: erase (free morpheme) and suffix -ed (bound morpheme). The suffix -ed is added to the base of erase to form this word. The suffix -ed modifies no aspect of the basic speech. The suffix -ed remain the word belonging to the part of speech verb is then added to the base sit belonging to the part of speech verb.
5. hoped was the word. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: hope (free morpheme) and suffix -ed (bound morpheme). To form this word, the suffix -ed is added to the base of hope. The suffix -ed modifies no aspect of the basic speech. The suffix -ed remain the word belonging to the part of speech verb is then added to the base sit belonging to the part of speech verb.
6. The word missing. This is part of the inflectional suffix. There are two morphemes: miss (free morpheme) and suffix -ing (bound morpheme). The suffix -ing is added to the base of miss to create this word. The suffix -ing modifies no aspect of the basic speech. The base sit from the part of speech verb is then combined with the suffix -ing to form the word from the part of speech verb.

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion is analogous to the final chord in a song. The researcher reviews the key points of the dissertation and explains to the readers why the information is relevant, applicable, or related to the world as a whole in this conclusion. The researcher concludes the following analysis of derivational and inflectional morphemes in Adele's lyrics Daydreamer and Don't You Remember:

Conclusion 1

Adele's Daydreamer Lyrics Contain Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes

The researcher concluded that the majority of the derivational and inflectional morphemes in Daydreamer lyrics are derived from the plural-suffix form. The lyrics of Adele's Daydreamer contain 18 words classified as derivational and inflectional morphemes, which are as follows: The -er suffix is a derivative suffix, and the -ing and -s suffixes are inflectional suffixes.

The morphological explanation of the derivational process generates new words, alters word meanings, and alters word grammatical categories. In contrast, the inflectional process has no effect on the meaning or function of basic words. Derivational morphology denotes morphological aspects with syntactic implications. A noun, for example, can be derived from a verb, a verb from an adjective, an adjective from an adverb, and so on.

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Conclusion 2

Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Found in the Song Lyrics of Don't You Remember by Adele's.

The researchers concluded that the plural-suffix form is responsible for the majority of the derivational and inflectional morphemes used in Adele's lyrics in Don't You Remember. There are nine words in Adele's Daydreamer lyrics that are classified as derivational and inflectional morphemes: To begin, the derivative suffixes include the suffixes -ness and -ly.

Second, the inflectional suffixes are the -ing, -ed, and -s suffixes. The morphological explanation of the derivational process generates new words, alters their meaning, and alters their grammatical categories. The inflectional process, on the other hand, does not alter the meaning or function of basic words. Derivative morphology denotes morphological features with syntactic implications.

In contrast, the inflectional process has no effect on the meaning or function of basic words. Derivative morphology denotes morphological aspects with syntactic implications. A noun, for example, can be formed from a verb, a verb from an adjective, an adjective from an adverb, and an adverb from a noun.

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