

**INFLECTIONAL AND DERIVATIONAL
ANALYSIS ON AFFIXES IN
JUSTIN BIEBER’S ALBUM “PURPOSE”**

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to analyze inflectional and derivational affixes found in Justin Bieber’s album “Purpose”. The source of data is Justin Bieber’s album “Purpose”. In this thesis, the writer applies Morphology theory from Mc Charthy in 2002. This study is descriptive qualitative which implements SBLC (*Simak Bebas Libat Cakap*) to collect the data. The technique of data analysis is *Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung*. The writer takes several steps to analyze the data which are: downloading the song lyrics, reading the song lyrics one by one carefully, listing the words that would be analyzed by her into the rule of word structure and tree diagrams, drawing all of inflection and derivation, identifying the elements which found in inflection and derivation (prefix, root, and suffix), describing the analysis in each identification, and drawing a conclusion from her analysis. The analyzed inflectional forms by using rule and derivational forms are used tree diagram and rule. This study shows that there are 170 words which consist of 121 inflectional forms, 45

derivational forms, and 4 inflectional and derivational forms. From 121 inflectional forms, they contain 82 verb forms, 20 Noun forms, 9 Adjective forms, 7 Auxiliaries and 3 Pronouns. From 45 derivational forms, they consist of 12 Adjective forms, 27 Noun forms, 2 Verb forms, and 4 Adverb forms. From 4 inflectional and derivational forms, they comprise 3 Nouns derived from Verbs and 1 Noun derived from Noun.

Keywords: Inflection, Derivation, Affixes, Justin Bieber’s Album “Purpose”

A. Introduction

Aronoff and Fudamen (1976: 2) state that Morphology is branch of linguistics which refers to the mental system involved in word formation and how they are formed. Furthermore, Lieber (2009: 2) says, “Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they’re used in sentences.” Based on these two definitions of Morphology, it is concluded that Morphology is the branch of linguistics talking about word (morpheme, affixes) and their formation or structure.

Words are crucial for us as human being. We communicate and deliver our messages, feelings, ideas, thoughts, and opinion with words. Furthermore, we need to learn deeply about Morphology (inflectional and derivational affixes) through song lyrics in Justin Bieber’s album.

Song or music is one of way human being expresses their messages, feelings, ideas, thoughts, and opinions. David A. Weinstein in Mihalcea (1987: 19) states, “Some musical works are expressed solely in terms of notation (e.g., a symphonic score) while

others are expressed in terms of words integrally associated with notation (e.g., an opera or popular song)". We will find a lot of word in songs. Therefore, it can be said that the songs are a form of manifestation of language.

According to Akmajian et al (2001: 18), affix is a part of bound morphemes. It is a group of letters or sounds, added to the beginning or end of word. Inflectional and Derivational affixes are part of Morphology. The writer would like to implement word structure through inflectional and derivational affixes. Through inflectional and derivational affixes we break the word into its elements root and suffix. From it the readers find how the words built it. The readers not only get knowledge about word formation, but also they can improve their vocabulary mastery.

Justin Bieber is the singer from Canada. He is popular and multitalented. Justin Bieber gets a lot of awards and achievements, such as: Best Male, Biggest Fans, Best Look, Best Canadian Act, Best North American Act in MTV Europe Music Awards (2015). "Purpose" is the fourth studio album by Canadian singer and songwriter Justin Bieber. The album is included into a platinum album. According to Smith in Iannucci (2010: 6), the platinum album is the album sold more than one million units. The album debuted at number one on the US *Billboard* 200, selling 522,000 copies in its first week of release, giving Bieber the largest first-week sales of his career and his sixth number-one album in the United States. This album also gets many awards such as pop album of the year (Juno Award 2016), International song of the year "Love Yourself" (NRJ Award 2016), favorite song "What Do You Mean?" (People's Choice Awards 2016).

In the song lyrics of this album “Purpose”, there are many affixes. Every song has affixes. Furthermore, it invites the writer to analyze this album. Based on these reasons, the writer takes the title The Analysis of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes in Justin Bieber’s Album “Purpose”.

B. Literature Review

This literature review covers the theories about Inflection, Derivation, and multiple affixations.

1. Inflection

According to McCarthy and Andrew Carstairs (1992: 17-75), inflection refers to word formation that does not change category and does not create new lexemes, but rather changes the form of lexemes so that they fit into different grammatical contexts. As we will see in detail below, grammatical meaning can include information about number (singular *vs.* plural), person (first, second, third) tense (past, present, future), and other distinctions as well (Lieber, 2009: 88). For examples, *performs* and *performed* are inflected from *perform*. *Performs* and *performed* which contain suffixes *-s* and *-ed* are dependent on the grammatical context.

a. Forms of Nouns

One of the forms of inflection is noun. Most countable nouns in English have two word forms: a singular and a plural. Inflectionally, for any noun lexeme X, there are just two grammatical words, singular of X and plural of X.

1) Regular Nouns

Regular nouns are nouns that have certain regular form regular regularly from the singular to plural. We just

adding suffix *s*, it is not listed in dictionary because these words are grammatical. For example: performances, pianist, books, pencils, bags, apples, oranges, these words consisting of a root and the suffix *s*.

2) Irregular Nouns

Irregular nouns are nouns (countable noun) that have change form of irregularly, we cannot add certain suffix. They have different form from the singular to plural for examples: Tooth → teeth, child → children, man → men, etc. Nevertheless, not all words change to make it plural. There are some words which have same form between singular and plural for examples: fish, sheep, deer, etc. It is called *zero plural noun*. Those nouns are unchanged in the plural (sometimes called 'zero-plural' nouns, if they are analyzed as carrying a 'zero suffix').

b. Forms of Pronouns and Determiners

John loves Mary and Mary loves John.

The above sentence can be expressed in inflection on the words corresponding to Mary and John. In English, the same technique is used for one small closed class of lexemes, namely personal pronouns:

He loves her.

She loves him.

Determiners are crucial on nouns. The, a, an, this, these, that, and those will use on nouns. For examples:

This pianist will perform in Grammy Award tomorrow.

These pianists will perform in Grammy Award tomorrow.

c. Forms of Verbs

In English, a verb lexeme has at most five distinct forms, as illustrated here with *Give*:

- 1) Third person singular present tense: *gives*
Mary *gives* a lecture every year.
- 2) Past tense: *gave*
Mary *gave* a lecture last week.
- 3) Progressive participle: *giving*
Mary is *giving* a lecture today.
- 4) Perfect or passive participle: *given*
Mary has *given* a lecture today.
The lecture is always *given* by Mary.
- 5) Basic form (used everywhere else): *give*
Mary may *give* a lecture.
Mary wants to *give* a lecture.
Mary and John *give* a lecture every year.

d. Form of Adjectives

In English there are three adjective forms: positive, comparative and superlative. Positive form is the first (basic) form of adjective. The comparative form is to compare between two things. It signs with add *-er* (for one syllable) and *more* (for more than one syllables) at the beginning of the positive adjective. All these exhibit a regular pattern of suffixation with *-er* and *-est*, except for *better* and *best*, which are superlative. For example:

Grass is *green*.

The grass is *greener* now than in winter.

The grass is *greenest* in early summer.

2. Derivation

Derivation are morphemes that create (or derive) new words, usually by either changing the meaning and/or the part of speech (i.e., the syntactic category), or both, of the words they are attached to (Godby et al., 1982). In English, derivational morphemes can be either prefixes or suffixes.

a. Adverbs Derived from Adjectives

In English grammar adverb is ended by *ly*. It would be an unusual word class, all of its members being derived. In fact, simple or mono morphemic adverbs, though few in number, include some very common words (often, seldom, never, soon), and some other adverbs are morphologically complex without containing *ly* (nowhere, everywhere, today, yesterday). Also, there are common adverbs that are formed without additional *ly* in end of the word. For examples:

Hard → They worked *hard*.

Fast → the car was driven *fast*.

The following words are the examples of adverb derived from adjectives: slowly, strongly, clearly, etc.

b. Nouns Derived from Nouns

In English not all derivational processes change word class. The words below are nouns with meanings such as small X, female X, inhabitant of X, state of being an X and devotee of or expert on X. Here are some examples though by no means a complete list, either of the affixes or of their possible meanings:

1) Small X: -let, -ette, -ie

Droplet, booklet, cigarette, doggie

2) Female X: -ess, -ine

- Waitress, princess, heroine
- 3) Inhabitant of X: -er, -(i)an
Londoner, New Yorker, Texan, Glaswegian
 - 4) State of being an X': -ship, -hood
Kingship, ladyship, motherhood, priesthood
 - 5) Devotee of or expert on X: -ist, -ian
Contortionist, Marxist, logician, historian
- c. Nouns Derived from Adjective

Here are some suffixes used to derive nouns from adjectives:

- 1) -ity, e.g. purity, equality, ferocity, sensitivity
- 2) -ness, e.g. goodness, tallness, fierceness, sensitiveness
- 3) -ism, e.g. radicalism, conservatism

All these three suffixes mean basically 'property of being X', where X is the base adjective. Of the three, -ness is the most widely applicable, and the great majority of nouns formed with it are not lexical items.

d. Nouns Derived from Verbs

Even more numerous are suffixes for deriving nouns from verbs. Here are just a few:

- 1) -ance, -ence, e.g. performance, ignorance, reference, convergence
- 2) -ment, e.g. announcement, commitment, development, engagement
- 3) -ing, e.g. painting, singing, building, ignoring
- 4) -ion, e.g. denunciation, commission, organization, confusion
- 5) -al, e.g. refusal, arrival, referral, committal

- 6) -er, e.g. painter, singer, organizer, grinder
e. Adjectives Derived from Adjectives

Adjectives derived from adjectives we can see from these affixes such as suffix *ish*, it means that “somewhat X” as in greenish, smallish and remotish. Prefix *un*, that mean “not” for example: unhappy, unsure, unreliable etc. And also other prefix such as *ir*, *im* and *il* for examples: intangible, illegal, and impossible.

- f. Adjectives Derived from Verbs

Further suffixes that commonly form adjectives from verbs, with their basic meanings, are:

- 1) -able ‘able to be Xed’: breakable, readable, reliable, watchable
- 2) -ent, -ant ‘tending to X’: repellent, expectant, conversant
- 3) -ive ‘tending to X’: repulsive, explosive, speculative

- g. Adjective Derived from Nouns

Suffixes that form adjectives from nouns are more numerous. Here they are some examples:

- 1) -ful, e.g. joyful, hopeful, helpful, meaningful
- 2) -less, e.g. joyless, hopeless, helpless, meaningless
- 3) -al, e.g. original, normal, personal, national
- 4) -ish, e.g. boyish, loutish, waspish, selfish

- h. Verbs Derived from Verbs

The following affixes are the examples:

- 1) re-, e.g. repaint, re-enter
- 2) un-, e.g. untie, untangle

3) de-, e.g. decompose, desensitize

4) dis-, e.g. disentangle, disbelieve

i. Verbs Derived from Nouns

Some affixes for deriving verbs from nouns are:

1) de-, e.g. debug, deforest, delouse

2) -ise, e.g. organise, patronise, terrorise

3) -(i)fy, e.g. beautify, gentrify, petrify

j. Verbs Derived from Adjectives

Some affixes for deriving verbs from adjectives are:

1) -ise, e.g. organise, nationalise, tenderize

2) -ify, e.g. intensify, purify

3) -en, e.g. shorten, whiten, weaken

3. Multiple Affixations

Multiple affixations are derived from words which contain more than one affix. They have not only one affix, for examples: *unhelpfulness, helplessness, impossibilities etc.*

C. Method of Investigation

The writer applies qualitative descriptive research to analyze inflectional and derivational affixes in Justin Bieber's album "Purpose". The research focuses on description and interpretation and might lead to develop the new concept or theory.

The source of data of this study includes secondary data. Secondary data is information that has been collected for the research and the information has some relevance and utility for your research. Secondary data tends to be readily available and inexpensive to obtain. Here the writer doesn't conduct survey, interview, and involved to create the data. She uses the data that are available.

The source of this study is Justin Bieber's album "Purpose". It is the fourth studio album by

Canadian singer and songwriter Justin Bieber. The album is included a platinum, sold more than one million units. It was released on November 13, 2015, by Def Jam Recordings and School Boy Records. It serves as the follow-up to Bieber's third studio album *Believe* (2012). It consists of 13 songs which are: Mark My Word, I'll Show You, What Do You Mean, Sorry, The Feeling, Company, Pressure, No Sense, Life is Worth Living, Children, Where Are U Now, Purpose and Love Yourself. The data are taken from: <http://idnnetwork.com/daftar-lagu-terbaru-justin-bieber-2015/> accessed on Monday, November 21st 2016 at 11.am.

The writer implements *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (SBLC) technique, to collect the data. The writer is only as an observer she is not involved in the language being studied. As the technique to analyze the data the writer uses *Teknik Bagi UnsurLangsung*. This technique is the way used at the beginning of the analytical work. That way divides the lingual unit of data into several parts or elements and the elements are seen as a direct part of forming the lingual unit. The following steps are used in analyzing the data:

1. Listing the words containing affixes
2. Drawing in three diagrams
3. Describing the analysis in each identification
4. Drawing conclusion from the analysis as interpretation the findings

D. Findings and Discussion

The writer analyzes inflectional and derivational affixes found in Justin Bieber's album "Purpose". The writer gives different treatment to both of them. Derivational affixes are analyzed through both three diagram and rule, while

inflectional affixes are not analyzed through tree diagram, but only analyzed through structure rule.

After the writer lists the words in the album of Justin Bieber, she finds 170 words which consist of 121 inflectional forms, 45 derivational forms and 4 inflectional and derivational forms. Firstly, the writer presents the findings of inflection analysis. There are 121 inflectional forms, which consist of 82 verb forms, 20 noun forms, 9 Adjective forms, 3 Pronouns and 7 Auxiliaries are drawn as follows:

1. Words
Word (N) + s → words (N)
2. Falling
Fall (V) + ing → falling (V)
3. Feels
Feel (V) + s → feels (V)
4. Faster
Fast (A) + er → faster (A)
5. Us
We (P) → us (P)
6. Were
Are (V) → were (V)

Inflectional affixes have several forms. They are Verb form, Noun form, Adjective form, pronoun form and, auxiliary.

1. Verb Form

Verb form of inflectional affixes deals with four distinct forms. They are third person singular present tense, past tense, perfect or passive participle, and progressive participle. There are 82 verb forms.

2. Noun Form

Noun forms consist of regular and irregular Nouns. There are 20 Nouns: there are 19 regular Nouns and 1 irregular Noun (e.g. words, things, mistakes, times, chances, lips, nights,

lights, days, emotions, angels, dollars, children (irregular noun), knees, steps, hands, lessons, friends, cards, and clubs).

3. Adjective Form

There are two levels of forms Adjectives. It consists of 7 comparative levels and 2 superlative levels. To change into comparative and superlative we have to add suffix –er and -est after the root, except for word best (e.g. better, faster, deeper, brighter, harder, biggest (superlative level), best (superlative level) and inner).

4. Pronoun form

There are three forms pronoun: us, me and them.

5. Auxiliary

The last form of inflection is auxiliary. Based on the analysis there are 7 forms: been, could, were, more, would, was, and should.

Next, the writer presents the findings of analysis on derivational affixes. Based on the analysis there are 45 words that form Inflectional affixes. They consist of 12 Adjective forms, 27 Noun forms, 3 Verb forms and 5 Adverb forms.

Derivational affixes are not different from inflectional affixes. It deals with part of speech. They are Noun, Adjective, Verb and Adverb. There are 45 derivational affixes.

1. Adjective Form

In this form, there are 12 derivational affixes. They consist of Adjective derived from Adjective, Adjective derived from Verb and Adjective derived from Noun.

- a. Adjective derived from Adjective (e.g. indecisive, lonely, and incomplete)

- b. Adjective derived from Verb (e.g. protective, amazing, different, and crucify)
- c. Adjective derived from Noun (e.g. notorious, beautiful, delusional, conscience and delirious)

2. Noun Form

In this form, there are 27 derivational affixes. They consist of Noun derived from Noun, Noun Derived from Verb, and Noun derived from Adjective.

- a. Noun Derived from Noun (e.g. lightning, nonsense, conversation, and visionary)
- b. Noun derived from Verb (e.g. pressure, life, referee, forgiveness, gravity, feeling, complication, elevation, lover, ignition, direction, relationship, reflection, inspiration, different, choice, attention, gift and understanding)
- c. Noun Derived from Adjective (e.g. honesty, truth, perception and goodness)

3. Verb Form

Verb form consists of only two types: the first type is Verb derived from Verb *rekindle* and Verb derived from Noun *jugged*.

4. Adverb Form

The last form is Adverb form. Suffix *-ly* signs that is Adverb. There are two types which are Adverb derived from Noun: *finally* and Adverb derived from Adjective: *literally*, *apparently* and *necessarily*.

The last, the writer presents the findings of analysis on inflection and derivation forms. According to the analysis there are 4 forms, all of it Noun forms. It consists of 3 Noun derived from Verb,

and 1 Noun derived from Noun. There are 4 words that have inflectional and derivational affixes:

1. Noun derived from Verb

There are three words that have Noun derived from Verb (e.g. apologies, obligations, and decisions).

2. Noun derived from Noun

There is only one word that has Noun derived from the Noun which is Masseuses.

E. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the next step is portraying the conclusions of inflectional and derivational affixes analysis on Justin Bieber's album "Purpose". Based on the previous part, the writer has several conclusions. They are:

1. Inflectional affixes analyzed through rule and derivational affixes analyzed by using tree diagram and rule.
2. In the Justin Bieber's album "Purpose" the writer finds 170 words to analyze, which consist of 121 inflectional affixes, 45 derivational affixes and 4 inflectional and derivational affixes.
3. 121 inflectional affixes consist of 82 Verb forms, 20 Noun forms, 9 Adjective forms, 7 Auxiliaries, and 3 Pronouns.
4. 45 derivational affixes consist of 12 Adjective forms, 27 Noun forms, 2 Verb form, and 4 Adverb forms.
5. Based on the findings there are 4 words that have inflectional and derivational affixes. All of it Noun forms, it consisted of 3 Noun derived from Verb and 1 Noun derived from Noun.

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