

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Affixation is the process of adding affixes to the bases to create new words. The original word is the base, and the bound morpheme that is added to it is the affix. These affixes can alter the meaning, type, and function of words, resulting in new words with functions distinct from the source word. (Mena, Vera Veti & Saputri 2018) Emphasizing the statement above, we can know that in a word, a meaning must be arranged to create good harmony.

When people improve their English by getting new words, there is a usual misunderstanding in a conversation because of affixation. For example, there is a difference between 'teach' and 'teacher', 'educate' and 'education'. Teach and educate is a verb and the 'performer is Teacher which is a noun and education is also a noun. Prefixes and suffixes are found in many languages, albeit how these morphemes were being used varies. In one language, a morpheme that is a prefix may be a suffix inside another and vice versa. (Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams 2013, bk. 40). There is an example of how crucial understanding meaning in affixation into the English learning method

All of the processes making the new word by free morpheme or adding bound morpheme is called Morphological Process. With or without change the word class. A 'morpheme-based conception of morphological analysis, thus, leads organically to certain research questions, while excluding others. In particular, it leads to efforts to identify small meaningful pieces (morphemes) as well as the rules (morphotactic, phonological, morphophonemic, etc.) that determine the licit combinations of these entities evident in surface wordforms. (Blevins, Ackerman, and Malouf 2018). For example, the claim is base, if we add pro as an affix, the new word is Proclaim. The word class from a claim and proclaims a verb. Affixation is the process of attaching something to a name. In affixation, suffixes and prefixes are either bound morpheme. Infix is also used in several languages. Prefix, suffix, and infix are the most frequent affixation terms.

Prefix stands before other morphemes, such as –dis, -in, -un but suffix subsequent other morphemes, such as –ion, -ly, -ness. When the base is added by prefix and suffix, it will be a new word and also create a new meaning. Certain derivational affixes already have a role of generating additional base forms (new stems) towards which alternative derivational or inflectional affixes can attach. (Ririn Arifah 2014).

Derivational and inflectional morphemes can be distinguishable by several criteria. To commence with, derivational affixes alter the category and/or meaning of the form to which they are appended. Inflectional affixes, but from the other, do not transform the grammatical category of the base words with which they join, nor do they create new words. Second, derivational morphemes can occur after or outside derivation, and whose arrangement is closer to the root than inflectional morphemes', however, inflectional morphemes can occur after or outside derivation. Third, derivation's output is occasionally circumscribed; special derivational morphemes can only be used with specific words in category-changing. However, inflection is essentially productive, suggesting that specific inflectional suffixes can be combined with words belonging to the same category. Fourth, the derivation is not syntactically essential; it has

no consequence on the composition of sentences. Inflection, on the other hand, is syntactically meaningful. The fifth point is that the derivation is not limited to suffixation. In English, on the other hand, inflection is always a suffix, and there is no inflectional prefix. The last point, derivation, is typically conceptually confusing. The meaning of the words added by suffixes may be understood from their roots, although inflection is rarely semantically obscure. (Yusuf 2017) Based on the results of the understanding of Ririn Arifah and Yusuf, it can be concluded that the function of certain The purpose of derivative affixes is to produce new fundamental forms to which derivative affixes or other inflectional affixes can be added. Fourth, the derivation is not syntactically significant; it has no consequence on the composition of the argument. Derivational and inflectional morphemes are determined by a multiplicity of variables. The entirety of derivational affixes has an impression on the category and/or connotation of the form. Inflectional affixes, on the other hand, do not transform the grammatical categories of the linked basic definition or anticipate potential. A derivational morpheme is closer to the root than an inflectional morpheme, however, a verb conjugation morpheme would come after or outside of the derivation. Certain inflectional suffixes can be used to connect words that belong to the same category. In English, on the other hand, inflection is always a suffix, and there is no inflectional prefix.

On the foundation of the study's backdrop, the writing writer's interested in researching "An Analysis Of Affixation Found In Lathi Song At Second Grade Smp Brigjend Katamso Medan"

1.2 Problem of the study

The writer would want to write the research question based on the study's background:

1. What types of affixation are found in Lathi's lyric songs?
2. What is the meaning of derivational and inflectional found in Lathi's song?

1.3 Aims of Study

1. To identify the types of affixation found in Lathi lyric
2. To analyze and describe derivational and inflectional processes found in Lathi lyric

1.4 The Scope Of The Research

The scope of the study is restricted to analyzing students' ability in identifying morphological process fixation in Lathi songs, such as derivational and inflectional.

1.5 The Significance of Study

This discovery was predicted to be contributive including both theoretical and practical

a. Theoretical

This study is expected to give contributions and can provide useful information about affixation found in Lathi songs that appear among students.

b. Practical

This study is useful for students to develop their interest in language. the writer hopes that the readers can understand affixation in Lathi's songs. This study gives the students experience in learning English by song and can help the students in morphology class to analyze the kind of affixation. For the lecturers, they will be able to know what errors their students make and to find out how well the student's ability in making Words combining derivational and inflectional meanings.

There are many ways to improve English skills. For example, Reading a novel or book, using flashcards, watching English videos, and listening to an English song. After performing training on a theme media use of songs improvements English vocabulary. Mastering English is not as easy as taking things for granted. Learners have to go through many steps and parts of learning. (Fachrozi et al. 2021) Especially to get new words and know the process to create new meaning. Learning Media plays an important role in the teaching and learning process that builds conditions that enable learners to acquire knowledge, skills, or attitudes. Graphic, photographic, or electronic instruments for acquiring, processing, and organizing visual and linguistic information are referred to as media. Teaching techniques and learning media are two extremely significant parts of the teaching and learning process, and these two aspects are connected. The sort of acceptable learning media will be influenced by the teaching technique chosen, yet there are still several additional factors to consider when selecting media. Including learning objectives, types of tasks, and the response expected by students including their characteristics. The main function of learning media is as a teaching aid that also influences the climate, conditions, and learning environment that are arranged and created by the teacher. (Sari & Ayu 2021)

By understanding and analyzing the song lyrics can help the learners understand the affixation process found in the song. The song lyric is the way someone expresses their experience in the past. Morphology, especially prefixes, and suffixes, is perhaps the most important of all. As a response, the writer will mostly focus on this area of research. (González et al. 2006). In the statement, it was found that the importance of suffixes and prefixes when learning English, therefore the use of song-based media will hone students' thinking power, especially honing good English skills.

This study analyzes Lathi lyrics, song lyrics that have many meanings and meanings that can make students more excited with stunning editing of the video clip of Lathi's song and a concept that is far from being awesome, Lathi's song is packaged more and more interestingly so that the audience is amazed. Many new vocabulary words might be randomized by students so that it encourages a high and unique sense of curiosity in the lyrics of the Lathi song by Weird Genius which has a blend of national culture which adds uniqueness to the songs made by Indonesian children

The writer used this song because it can increase knowledge, culture, and vocabulary to define derivational and inflectional affixes. Moreover, Lathi is a word from Javanese that defined is as 'tongue'. The lyric of this song also mixes between English and Java language. Weird Genius is happy to support Lathi, who represents the best of Indonesian culture.