

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Morphology is a subfield of linguistics that focuses on the study of word structure, specifically how words are built from smaller meaningful elements (Harsa, L 2021: 1.2). Morphemes are parts of a grammatical term that stand in for a choice among a range of alternatives, according to Leany (2021: 1.3) . According to Srijono (2001: 50), morphemes can be categorized as either free, bound, or zero morphemes. Additionally, morphemes can be further subdivided into root and affix morphemes. According to Leany (2021: 2.10), affixes are morphemes that are bound. Free morphemes, such as "boy," "desire," "gentle," and "man," can form words independently; no word has just an affix like -s, -ed, or -al.

A derivational is a component of a constrained morpheme superimposed on a free morpheme, as stated by Charles F. Meyer (2009) in Richa Tamara (2022:1). Both the beginning and the end of words can have derivative affixes. What this means is that affixes, like prefixes and suffixes, are the tiny pieces of a morpheme that require another morpheme to stand on their own, and derivational morphemes are no exception. The class and meaning of a word can be altered by adding a derivative affix. To convey grammatical meaning, words are formed by the process of inflectional affixation, which involves adding a suffix (Richa Tamara, 2022:2). Leany (2021: 3.6) notes Words undergo inflection when they need to convey a change in grammatical category, such as case, number, tense, mood, voice, aspect, or person.

Abeyweera G.H. (2020) states that affixation is a morphological process that results in new words with various meanings or altered versions of existing ones. Lieber (2009:88) Inflectional Affixes does not change word category and does not create new lexemes. For example, the suffix -ed in played signals that a verb is past tense.

Lenny (2021: 2.31) state that Derivational affixes created new lexeme but not always changes grammatical category. For example:

- Verb → Noun: (to) print → printer
- Verb → Adjective : print → printable

The process of creating new words by Derivational is as follow:

1. Altering the connotation of the root word to which they are affixed (e.g., clear vs unclear, both functioning as adjectives but with contrasting meanings).
2. Altering the word class of a base, like as adding -ly to the adjective clear and impossible to create the adverbs clearly and impossibly.

After considering the explanation provided, the researcher becomes curious to conduct a research titled "*Morphological Analysis on Affixes Found in Song Lyrics Composed by Taylor Swift.*"

Based on the background of this study above, the problem of this study are:

1. What were the types of morphological affixes found in the song lyrics in Taylor Swift's (Folklore) album?
2. What were the functions of inflectional and derivational affixes found in the song lyrics in Taylor Swift's (Folklore) album?

Related to the problem of the study above, the objective of the study are:

1. To identify the types morphological affixes found in the lyrics of this lyrics Taylor Swift's (Folklore) album.
2. To analyze the functions of inflectional and derivational affixes found in song lyrics Taylor Swift's (Folklore) album.

This research focuses on the types of morphological affixes found in the song lyrics in the album "Folklore" by Taylor Swift, as well as the function of the inflexional and derivational affixes in the song lyrics. This research aims to provide a deeper understanding of the use of affixes in song lyrics as a form of morphological study.

Through this research, the writer hoped:

1. The students will be helped to study morphology through Taylor Swift's Song lyrics.
2. This research provides an alternate way for teaching Morphology, which English teachers can find beneficial
3. This study's results can be helpful for future researchers in the field of morphology

Compare with nurjanah, K. A (2023) The research titled "Inflectional and Derivational Affixes on Song Lyrics in Justin Bieber's Justice Album" published in 2022 by eJurnal UNSA, focuses on the morphological analysis of inflectional and

derivational affixes in the song lyrics of Justin Bieber's "Justice" album. Using a qualitative descriptive method, this study aims to classify the types of affixes contained in the song lyrics and explain the word formation process that occurs through the use of these affixes. The research identifies 150 inflectional affixes, including -s/es (found 60 times) to indicate plural form, -ing (45 times) to indicate continuous form, and -ed (30 times) to indicate past tense. In addition, this study also found 75 derivational affixes, including -ness (20 times) which changes adjectives into nouns, -ly (30 times) which changes adjectives into adverbs, and -ful (25 times) which changes nouns into adjectives. The use of affixes in these song lyrics enriches the morphological structure of words and provides deeper and varied shades of meaning, making an important contribution to the understanding of morphological dynamics in English, particularly in popular song lyrics.

This paper is comparable to those others in that it too deals with morphology, namely the many kinds of affixes. Dissimilarities are discernible in the data sources and the research object. The writer's research interests are *"Morphological Analysis on Affixes Found in Song Lyrics Composed by Taylor Swift."*