

DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES ON THE WEEKND'S SONGS IN AFTER HOURS ALBUM: A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY

Titi Wahyukti¹, Pudiyono², Dwi Heriyanto³, Atik Muhimatun A.⁴, Gilang Candra Irela⁵

Universitas Ma'arif Nahdlatul Ulama Kebumen

Abstrak

The purpose of this study was to identify the derivational affix process and to describe the type of derivation in the lyrics of The Weeknd's songs from the After Hours album. Based on the 14 songs contained in the album, the method used to conduct this research is a qualitative method. The data is taken from the album AFTER HOURS from The Weeknd. The theory used is the basis of affix derivation and other derivatives. Based on the results of the study, there were 15 lyrics containing affix derivation and found that there were 6 prefixes and 9 suffixes.

INTRODUCTIONS

Language is used by humans as a medium for communication and expression. Language is composed of words or groups of words that form a meaning. Language is used in various fields of life, for example in the political, social, cultural, and even in trade. Language is dynamic, therefore language will continue to change over time. Including English which is an international language. English certainly changes from time to time both formal and informal language. Language consists of morphemes, both bound morphemes and free morphemes. Kridalaksana (2009: 158) states that morpheme is the smallest language unit that has meaning. Language is composed of words that have form and meaning. Each different form then the meaning will be different. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies word formation, one of which is affixation. Affixation or affixation is the process of forming words by adding affixes to

basic forms, both single and complex basic forms. Affixation process is very easy to find in almost every magazine, newspaper, novel, script, or song lyrics. The lyrics come from a reflection of the feelings of the writer and singer (Salliyanti 2004: 2 in Imam 2012: 2). In the process of making lyrics, various things are needed in terms of beauty, such as sound, words, language style and so on. (Clark in Putrayasa, 2017: 113) Stating that inflection is a word formation process by adding affixes but not changing word classes. While derivatives are the opposite of inflections, namely the addition of affixes which usually result in changing word classes (Suparman in Putrayasa, 2017: 103 in Putrayasa, 2017: 103). The data source in this study is THE WEEKND's song from the album entitled AFTER HOURS. The AFTER HOURS album consists of songs entitled Alone Again, Too Late, Hardest to Love, Scared To Live, Snowchild, Escape from LA,

Heartless, Faith, Blinding Lights, In Your Eyes, Save Your Tears, Repeat After Me (Interlude), After Hours, Until I Bleed. According to VOI.id After Hours was named the top R&B album at the BILLBOARD MUSIC AWARD awards show, while the single Blinding Lights won for top radio song and top R&B song. The song Blinding Lights by singer The Weeknd is the longest-lasting song on the Billboard Hot 100. The track, released in 2019, stayed on the charts for 88 weeks beating the previous record held by Radioactive from Imagine Dragons. In addition, this song is also the only song that always ranks in the first 10 on the Billboard Hot 100. Since it was first released, Blinding Lights immediately sits at number one on Billboard, in early 2022 according to SPOTIFY The Weeknd is the musician with the most monthly listeners number 1 in

THEORETICAL BASIS

According to Hermanto (2015: 4), Morphology is a grammatical study of the inherent structure of language. So morphology is a study of the branch of linguistics to examine the formation of words or morphemes. Language consists of morphemes, both bound morphemes and free morphemes. According to Verhaar (1996:52) in (Lindayani, 2014: 553) morphemes can be distinguished into free morphemes (free morphemes) and bound morphemes (bound morphemes). Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone as a word and bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone because these morphemes must be attached to other morphemes. In addition to studying the internal structure of words, morphology also

the world with 86.5 million monthly listeners. This song is the opening act of the After Hours era – the title of the album which was released in the same year. This proves that The Weeknd is a successful R&B artist and has a song with a wide audience all over the world. The problems studied in this research are (1) What is the process of affix derivation on The Weeknd song on the AFTER HOURS album (2) what kind of derivation is found in the lyrics of the song on The Weeknd AFTER HOURS album? Thus, it can be concluded that (1) examine the process of derivative affixes in the lyrics of the song The Weeknd in the AFTER HOURS album, and (2) determine the type of derivation contained in the AFTER HOURS The Weeknd album.

studies word formation. Theories about the process of word formation in English have been put forward by many linguists. Bauer (1983) in his book English Word Formation states that the process of word formation in English can be known through the process of derivation, inflection, and inner compounding (Sundari, 2010:156). Affixation process can change an affix into a derivative or inflection. According to Fromkin et al, (2013) in (Nuryadi, 2012: 199) Derivation is the process of forming new lexemes through a process of affixation. This process may or may not result in a change in word class. According to (Fromkin et al., 2018: 78) in the book An Introduction to Language, when a derivation morpheme is added to a basic word, an additional meaning arises. There are some derivative affixes that

change the word class and there are also those that do not change the word class, in contrast to the inflective which does not change the word class at all. So derivation is a process in which a new word is created from the root word, usually by adding an affix. While inflection is the process of adding affixes that do not change the word class but change the function of the word. Therefore, the inflectional neither can nor can't be said. According to (Fromkin et al., 2018: 78) in the book *An Introduction to Language*, when a derivation morpheme is added to a basic word, an additional meaning arises. There are some derivative affixes that change the word class and there are also those that do not change the word class, in contrast to the inflective which does not change the word class at all. So derivation is a process in which a new word is created from the root word, usually by adding an affix. While inflection is the process of adding affixes that do not change the word class but change the function of the word. Therefore, the inflection does not result in the transfer of the word class resulting in the transfer of the word class

RESEARCH METHODS

The source of data in this study is the text of the lyrics of the song The Weekend. According to Sudaryanto (2015: 203), the listening or listening method can be compared to the observation or observation method. This method consists of basic techniques and advanced techniques. In the basic technique in the form of tapping techniques, the researcher taps the use of written language, namely the lyrics of the song The Weekend in the AFTER

HOURS album. Researchers conducted observations to find The Weeknd's songs in the AFTER HOURS album on the internet. After finding the songs, the researcher listened and read the lyrics. Furthermore, the researchers took the lyrics of the song through the SPOTIFY music streaming application. The tapping of the use of written language was carried out using the note-taking technique. The researcher recorded the lyrics that identified the derivative affix process. Furthermore, in the advanced technique in the form of a free-to-conversation listening technique, it means that the researcher is only an observer. The use of written language contained in the song The Weeknd in the AFTER HOURS album. Researchers used several steps to analyze the data, namely:

- 1) Find 14 songs from each of The Weeknd's songs that contain derivative affixes
- 2) Read all the lyrics of The Weeknd's 14 songs on the AFTER HOURS . album
- 3) Classifying data into derivative affix processes.

In conducting this research, the method of presenting Informal data is used to describe the process of derivative affixes and their types in song lyrics

DISCUSSION

Derivative affixes in The Weeknd album.

Based on the 14 albums studied, it was found that there are 3 types of prefixes, namely re-, mis-, and over- which do not change the word class but create new words.

DATA 1: *How Much To Light up My Start Again And **Rewire** All My Thoughts.*

DATA (1) Is a word that comes from the basic word *wire* with the addition of the prefix *re*. The prefix *re* in the word *rewire* forms a new word.

Data 2: *Won't you **remind** me what I am*

DATA (2) shows a derivative word, namely *remind*. This derivative word comes from the basic word *mind* with the addition of the prefix "re" in the form of the basic word *mind*. This derived word does not change the word class.

DATA 3: *Time we lost will never be **replace(d)***

DATA (3) shows the derivative word, namely *replace(d)*. This derivative word comes from the root word *place* and the prefix *re-*. The placement of the prefix *re-* on the root word *place* has a shift in meaning and created a new word.

DATA 4: ***Refuse(d)** To Be The One Who Turns Your Heart*

DATA (4) indicates a derivative word, namely *refuse(d)*. This derivative word comes from the base word *fuse* and the prefix *Re-* by placing the graphic *Re-* on the base word *Fuse* creates a new word.

DATA 5: *Not To **Mislead** Turn My Nightmare Into Big Dream*

DATA (5) indicates a word derived from the root *lead* with the addition of the prefix *Friv*, the prefix *mis-*. Form a new word, namely *mislead*. The prefix *mis-* in the word *mislead* create a new word

DATA 6: *So met the road in **Overdrive***

DATA (6) is a word that comes from the root word *Drive* with the addition of the prefix *over-* to form a new word, namely *overdrive*.

Suffix derivational on album The Weeknd AFTER HOURS.

based on research, found the suffix of 14 songs The Weeknd on the following AFTER HOURS album:

DATA 7: *I can't see **clearly** when you're gone*

DATA (7) Shows the word *clearly*. The word comes from the basic form *clear* with the suffix *-ly* ending. By placing the suffix *-ly* on the root word *clear*, it changes the word from an adjective to an adverb. Both have different meanings.

DATA 8: *You just wanted my **Affection***

DATA (8) Derived from the root word that comes from *affect* with the suffix *-ion* ending. By placing the suffix *finally*, it changes the verb into a noun.

DATA 9: *when the **darkness** comes*

DATA (9) Derived from the root word *dark* with the suffix *-ness*. By adding a suffix to the root word, both are nouns but the derivatives of the root have different meanings.

DATA 10: *Low life for life 'cause **Heartless***

DATA (10) Derived from the root word, namely *heart* with the addition of the suffix *-less*. By adding a suffix to the root word, it forms a new word, namely *Heartless*.

DATA 11: *Protection, we won't need*

DATA (11) Derived from the root word protect with the suffix -ion ending. By adding a suffix to the sentence, it changes the word class from verb to noun

DATA 12: *I was running away from facing Reality*

DATA (12) In that word the root word of Reality is real with the addition of the suffix -ity which changes the word class from adjective to noun.

DATA 13: *It was definitely a blessing, waking up beside you*

DATA (13) The root word of definitely is definite with the ending -ly. Both have the same meaning but there is a change in the word class from verb to adjective.

DATA 14: *Superstar neighbor in my business*

DATA (14) Is the basic word of busy with the addition of the suffix -ness. With the addition of a suffix, there is a change in word class from verb to noun

DATA 15: *So I keep on falling for her daily*

DATA (15) The root word for daily is day with the suffix -ly. Thus, the final addition of the suffix will change the word class from a noun to an adjective

1	Wire	Rewire	Re-	1
2	Mind	Remind	Re-	2
3	Place	Replac e	Re-	3
4	Fuse	Refuse	Re-	4
5	Lead	Mislead	Miss-	5
6	Drive	Overdri ve	Over-	6
7	Clear	Clearly	-ly	7
8	Affect	Affectio n	-ion	8
9	Dark	Darkne ss	-ness	9
10	Heart	Heartle ss	-less	10
11	Prote ct	Protecti on	-ion	11
12	Real	Reality	-ity	12
13	Defini te	Definitel y	-ly	13
14	Busy	Busines s	-ness	14
15	Day	Daily	-ly	15

The following are derivational affixes on the AFTER HOURS album:

- 1) How Much To Light up My Start Again And **Rewire** All My Thoughts.
- 2) Won't you **remind** me what I am
- 3) Time we lost will never be **replace(d)**
- 4) **Refuse(d)** To Be The One Who Turns Your Heart
- 5) Not To **Mislead** Turn My Nightmare Into Big Dream
- 6) So met the road in **Overdrive**
- 7) I can't see **clearly** when you're gone
- 8) You just wanted my **Affection**
- 9) when the **darkness** comes
- 10) Low life for life 'cause **Heartless**
- 11) **Protection**, we won't need
- 12) I was running away from facing **Reality**

TABEL 1

AFFIXES DERIVATIONAL ON AFTER HOURS ALBUM

No	The origin of the word	Derived Form	Affix derivati on	Data
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- 13) It was **definitely** a blessing, waking up beside you
- 14) Superstar neighbor in my **business**
- 15) So I keep on falling for her **daily**

Data (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) include (6) is the type of derivation of function or lexical. Because it doesn't change the word class however. Derivative words have different meanings. While in data number (7) until (15) included in type of transposition or due to changing word class.

CONCLUSIONS

From the explanation above, the form of derivative affixes can change Word class and some are not Change word class. So that we can Conclude the rule that the affix Does not change word class can be said A derivative affix with the word Its derivatives undergo a change in meaning. Meanwhile, in inflectional affixes no Experienced a change in word class. Meaning The root word and the root word Has been given an affix formed by Regular and predictable. Based on the research results, there are 15 lyrics containing derivative affixes. Of the 15 data, there are 6 types Prefixes and 9 suffixes. Thus, the use of suffixes in each more dominates on the AFTER HOURS The Weeknd album.

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