

The Word Formation Process of Suffixes in “Leave Beautiful” Song Album by Astrid S.

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Abstract

Linguistics is the science that tries to understand the language from the perspective of its internal structure. The affix is one of parts of the linguistics study. The affix word is one of the vital things in a grammar. An affix serves to form meaning in a word. A suffix is an affix that is placed at the end of the word. This study aims to analyze the existence of the suffix in Astrid S.'s "Leave Beautiful" album. This album has 16 songs. In analyzing the suffix, the researchers uses Yule's (2020) theory. Qualitative descriptive method and content analysis as the instrument is used in this research to find the valid data. The result, researchers found 74 words that use suffix with six types of suffixes: *-s / -es, -ed, -fu, -ing, -ly* and *-ize*. The researchers also classified these suffixes into derivational and inflectional groups. The researchers found that there are 51 inflectional types and 23 derivational types.

Keywords: *suffixes, linguistic, words formation*

Introduction

Linguistic is the scientific study of human language that researches all the aspects of languages (Chomsky, 1986)). According to a linguist, Sapir (1921:2), speech is so familiar feature of daily life that we rarely pause to explain. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. He explains language as a pristinely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of intentional symbols. It is not about how the human speaks or how we learn about grammar. In linguistics, not just about grammatical or how someone speaks but all of the fields that appropriate to most of the sciences related to the phenomenon of complicated human languages.

According to Gleason (1955:2), Linguistics is the science that tries to understand the language from the perspective of its internal structure. The book “An Introduction to linguistics, write that the first English textbook based on structural linguistics was Paul Roberts’s Patterns of

English (1956). Wei & Wenyu (2014) wrote in their article that there are basic concepts about word-formation. It is a morpheme. The morpheme can be classified into free morpheme and bound morpheme. According to themselves, they can classify into roots and affixes.

Bruckner (2016) wrote in their article that Affixation is the application of affixes such as prefixes and suffixes to the roots or stems of different words in order to new words formation. Many Germanic affixes in the old English language were individual words English. As the example, the English suffix *-hood* and the corresponding German suffix *-heitare* cognate and go back to a lexeme *hād*, meaning “condition”, “rank”. Similarly, the adjectival suffix *-ly* (in English), respectively *-lich* (in German) comes from the old English word *lic*, which means “body”.

The linguistics structure has function time. The most effective way of mixing two forms is to place them one by one of each other. On the other words, as is usually done in word formation. There are compounding, derivational, affixes. Word formation is certainly unlimited to a pure combinative

process (Schwarzwald, 2019). The word-formation is a traditional form, and a useful one. In general, does not cover all the ways of forming things called words. The point of the use of word formation is if the rules for word formation are not identical in sentence formation (as in the Eskimo example), (Bauer & Laurie, 1983). Affixes consist of prefixes and suffixes. Todd (1987) said that prefixes are a prefix, such as un-, re-, and dis-. Meanwhile suffixes are word suffixes, such as *-s*, *-ed*, *-ment*, *-ion* followed by free morphemes.

The research conducted by Ayu Wulandari (2014), entitled "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Suffixes in Short Stories". In this study found several types of use of suffixes contained in several types of words. The research that has been done proves that the existence of a very vital suffix in a word in constructing sentences. Thus, the use of suffixes becomes one of the structures that cannot be avoided when composing a word so that it becomes a good sentence according to grammatical rules.

Besides that, according to Suwantica Kusumandari (2021) with her research entitled "Suffixes Use in English Textbook for Senior High School on Tenth Grade Student's: A Morphology Perspective" also underlines the importance of the role of suffixes. In his opinion, the suffix is not just a trivial additional particle. Then, in his research also found that the suffix is an important particle in a series of words so that the word can be understood by both the listener and the reader.

According to Nielsen's "Music 360 Report" showed that 64 percent of teens who play their music use *Youtube* more than any source and 56 percent use radio to enjoy the music. It can be assumed that teens like music. Through music, readers can learn various things. Usually, one album consists of a lot of music. A song from Astrid that is quite familiar and often heard by teenagers. Astrid S was born on 29 October 1996. She is a Norwegian singer and songwriter (Neil, 2019).

Astrid S' debut is a glossy collection of pop filled excitement and reliability (Eloise Bulmer, 2020). The first album from Astrid S is "*Leave It Beautiful*" this album consists of 16 songs. This research, we used the songs in one album to learn about suffixes. Through the album *Leave It Beautiful* by Astrid S, we can

identify word formations, affixes, especially suffixes. Therefore, the benefits of this research can help linguists or English learners who are learning about linguistics.

Literature review

Suffixes have strength to switch over the meaning or grammatical function of the word. The paper entitled "Morphological Suffixes in The Article of the Jakarta Post Online Newspaper" by Nurtiddini and Soraya (2019) get the outcome that suffixes are used in the article of Jakarta Post online newspaper entitled "British Company to Invest \$200m in West Java waste-to-fuel Plants" published on 4th March 2019 is inflectional suffixes, with the form of suffix *-s*. It indicates that the article was dominated noun than verb, adjectives or so on since the suffix *-s* indicates plural or possessive that surely attached to a noun. It also just received the grammatical function, not the meaning or its part of speech.

Research Methods

In this research, the qualitative method was used for collecting the data (Creswell, 2014). Data collecting technique is used reading and analyzing the lyric of all music in the album "*Leave It Beautiful*". In this research the linguistics landscape also used by the researchers to find the valid data and result. The concept of linguistics landscape has been used in some different manner. In the literature the concept has generally used in the quite general value for description and analysis of the language situation in a certain country. (e.g for Malta by Sciriha & Vasallo, 2001).

In analyzing, content analysis is used as a research instrument to look for suffixes and word class displacement. Content analysis is an analysis that aims to find out a meaning and structure of text or sample to be used in the context of research ((Drisko & Maschi, 2016).

Finding & Discussion

In this section, the researchers analyzed Astrid S.'s "Leave lonely" album, which contains 16 songs. The researchers use the theory from Yule (2020) to analysis the affixes. At the initial stage, the researchers looked for the song lyrics one by one which then analyzed the words that had the suffix. After adding words that

have a suffix, the researchers create a table to get the types of suffixes from those words. In this analysis, the researchers sorted out the same words and took only one word as a sample. There are 74 words that have been sorted and presented in the following table:

Table 1: The distribution of suffix

No	Word	Affixes					Derivat ional	Inflectio nal
		-s/-es	-ed	-ful	-ing	-ly		
1.	Avoiding				✓			✓
2.	Beautiful			✓			✓	
3.	Breaking				✓			✓
4.	Burned		✓					✓
5.	Calling				✓			✓
6.	Came		✓					✓
7.	Ceiling				✓		✓	
8.	Changing				✓			✓
9.	Choices	✓						✓
10.	Cleaning				✓			✓
11.	Complicated		✓				✓	
12.	Could		✓					✓
13.	Criticize						✓	✓
14.	Crossed		✓					✓
15.	Dancing				✓			✓
16.	Did		✓					✓
17.	Drank		✓					✓
18.	Dreaming				✓			✓
19.	Dumped		✓					✓
20.	Easily					✓	✓	
21.	Excuses	✓						✓
22.	Feeling				✓		✓	
23.	Fighting				✓			✓
24.	Following				✓		✓	
25.	Found		✓					✓
26.	Getting				✓			✓
27.	Gone		✓					✓
28.	Got		✓					✓
29.	Grateful			✓			✓	
30.	Had		✓					✓
31.	Holding				✓		✓	
32.	Hoped		✓					✓
33.	Hoping				✓			✓
34.	Hurting				✓			✓
35.	Invested		✓					✓

36. Kept		✓						✓
37. Learned		✓						✓
38. Lies	✓							✓
39. Liked		✓						✓
40. Living				✓			✓	
41. Lonely					✓		✓	
42. Lying				✓			✓	
43. Lyrics	✓							✓
44. Messing				✓				✓
45. Minded		✓					✓	
46. Mistakes	✓							✓
47. Obsessed		✓					✓	
48. Pretending				✓				✓
49. Pulled		✓						✓
50. Quickly					✓		✓	
51. Said		✓						✓
52. Saying				✓				✓
53. Shaking				✓			✓	
54. Should		✓						✓
55. Singing				✓				✓
56. Slammed		✓						✓
57. Slept		✓						✓
58. Smiling				✓			✓	
59. Solving				✓				✓
60. Songs	✓							✓
61. Spinning				✓			✓	
62. Started		✓						✓
63. Starting				✓				✓
64. Talked		✓						✓
65. Thought		✓					✓	
66. Took		✓						✓
67. Tried		✓						✓
68. Used		✓						✓
69. Wanted		✓						✓
70. Wearing				✓				✓
71. Weeks	✓							✓
72. Woke		✓						✓
73. Would		✓						✓
74. Years	✓							✓
TOTAL	8	33	2	27	3	1	23	51

Based on the analysis that has been done, the researchers found that the suffix is distributed into 74 words. There are 8 words that have the suffix *-s/es*, 33 words with the addition *-ed*. Furthermore, for suffix *-ful* the researchers found 2 words, while for the suffix *-ing* the researchers found 27 words. In addition, there are 3

words with the suffix *-ly* and 1 word with the suffix *-ize*. From the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the suffix *-s/-es* ranks first with 33 words.

Subsequently, after the researchers classified the words into suffix types, researchers group the words into columns according to the class change of the word.

In the analysis, the researchers found 51 types of lectures or words that did not change classes. While for derivational or words that change classes after being added with a suffix of 23 words. From this analysis, it can be concluded that the inflectional type occupies the first sequence with the highest number of 51 words.

Discussion

Word formation process

The process of word formation is the process of how or combining words that produce new words or cause a class shift of the word based on several rules (Ten Hacken & Thomas, 2013). These new words are words that are built by manipulating or combining existing words which then form new meanings or obstruct word class shifts (Harley, 2006). In other words, this process is a process of manipulating words in order to produce new words with different meanings or the words undergo a word class shift. In the linguistic landscape, the process of word formation is an inseparable part. The process of word formation is one part that can be studied in the field of linguistics. Suffix is one part of the word formation process.

Suffix is a word affix that is located behind the word. The addition of a suffix can change the specified word into a different word class from the original. Suffixes are divided into two types, namely Neutral and Non-Neutral Suffixes. Neutral suffixes, such as *-ness*, *-er*, *-ize*, and *-ment*, they stick or join in independent words. As the example, when the suffix *-er* is removed from its owner, the result is an independent word. Whereas the non-neutral suffixes, namely *-ity*, *ify*, *-ian*, *-ous*, *-ic*, or *-ive*, they are often attached to the bound morpheme (stem which is not a word in itself); therefore removing *-ify* changes the initial independent word construct. In fact, this study forms the basis of a complex word study (Laine, 1996).

Inflectional suffix

Inflectional suffix is a word that is affixed but does not change the class of the word. A change in word class is a form of changing words from a different initial class to a different class. The addition of the inflectional suffix does not result in this change. As the example, get '(v), then give the affix *-ed* and be got (v). In that study, researchers found 51 words of inflectional suffixes. These words get affixes in the form of the addition of *-s / es*, *-ed*, and *-ing*.

1. *-s/-es*

(n) Choice + s = choices (n)

(v) Lie + s = lies (v)

The addition of *-s / es* in this word does not change the class structure of the word.

2. *-ed*

(v) Take + ed = took (v)

(v) Start + ed = started (v)

The addition of *-ed* in this word does not change the class structure of the word.

3. *-ing*

(v) Hope + ing = hoping (v)

(v) Say + ing = saying (v)

The addition of *-ing* in this word does not change the class structure of the word.

Derivational suffix

Almost the same as the inflectional suffix, but this suffix has a fundamental difference. Class transfer is the fundamental difference between these two types of suffixes. Class changes that occur in a word due to the addition of an affix are the definition of a derivational suffix. Derivative suffix is complex processes of creating a new word from an existing stem or base word, changing its class or mass through the addition of a suffix (Wulandari, 2014). In this study, the researchers found several types of suffixes that can change the word pitch. Addition of suffixes *-ize*, *-ful*, *-ly* and *-ing* are suffixes that can change the class of the root word.

1. *-ize*

(n) Critic + ize = Criticize (v)
The addition of the affix *-ize* to the word “criticize” changes the class of words from nouns to verbs.

2. *-ful*

(n) Beauty + *-ful* = Beautiful (adj)
The addition of the affix *-ful* to the word “beautiful” changes the class of words from nouns to adjective.

3. *-ly*

(adj) Easy + *-ly* = Easily (adv)
The addition of the affix *-ly* to the word “easily” changes the class of words from adjective to adverb.

4. *-ing*

(v) Ceil + *-ing* = Ceiling (n)
The addition of the affix *-ing* to the word “ceiling” changes the class of words from verb to noun.

Conclusion

Suffix is one part of the word formation process. Suffix is a word affix that is located behind the word. The addition of a suffix can change the specified word into a different word class from the original. Suffixes are divided into two types, namely Neutral and Non-Neutral Suffixes. Neutral suffixes, such as *-ness*, *-er*, *-ize*, and *-ment*, they stick or join in independent words. Whereas the non-neutral Suffixes, namely *-ity*, *ify*, *-ian*, *-ous*, *-ic*, or *-ive*. The result, researchers found 74 words that use the suffix. with six types of suffixes; *-s* / *-es*, *-ed*, *-fu*, *-ing*, *-ly* and *-ize*. The researchers also classified these suffixes into derivational and inflectional groups. The researchers found that there are 51 inflectional types and 23 derivational types.

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