



**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES
IN HARRIS JUNG'S *SALAM* ALBUM – AWAKENING RECORDS 2015 –
LONDON**

A THESIS

Submitted to the English Educational Department of State Institute for
Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan as a Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirement for Degree of Education (S.Pd) in English

Written by:

NOVITA SARI SIREGAR

Reg. Number: 17 203 00123

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTEMENT

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

2021



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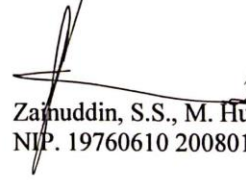


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Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on the thesis belongs to **Novita Sari Siregar**, entitled "**An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Harris Jung's Salam Album – Awakening Records 2015 – London**". We assumed that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the assignments and fulfill the requirements for graduate degree of Education (S.Pd) in English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidempuan.


Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined by the Thesis examiner team of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidempuan. Thank you.

Wassalam'alaikumwr.wb.

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2015 – LONDON

ABSTRACT

This research discusses about derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album. Word is the basic unit of language. Derivational affixes are producing new word from existing word. In this research, the researcher was interested to use song lyrics as the object of research because, it contains process of affixations which happen in some words. A song also, often seen as suitable for morphology learning. From many singers, Harris Jung is chosen because, his songs contain moral values based on Islamic teachings which deals with knowledge on the of God.

There are two formulations of the problems in this research, the first is what derivational affixes are formed in Harris Jung's *Salam* album. The second, what is the dominant of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album. The objectives of this research to find the derivational affixes and to find the dominant of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song.

The kind of the research is library research. The researcher has taken data from song lyrics of Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song, because in the five songs have many derivational affixes. The five selected songs are: Salam Alaikum, Good Life, Rasool' Allah, I Promise, and My Hero. The researcher analyzed the data by using four steps, they are understanding (reading), identifying, classifying, and describing.

The results of the research are there were two kinds of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song, they were derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. The dominant of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in five selected song is derivational suffixes with the total percentage 64% that are suffixes –ness (4), -y (1), -ful (1), -en (1), -ly (2) and then derivational prefixes with the total percentage 36% that are prefixes re- (2), un- (1), pro- (1), in- (1).

Key Words: *Derivational Affixes, Prefixes, and Suffixes.*

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang turunan kata dalam album *Salam* Harris Jung. Kata adalah unit dasar bahasa. Turunan kata menghasilkan kata baru dari kata dasarnya. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti tertarik menggunakan lirik lagu sebagai objek penelitian karena, lagu mengandung proses turunan kata yang terjadi dalam beberapa kata. Sebuah lagu juga terlihat cocok untuk pembelajaran morfologi. Dari banyak penyanyi, Harris Jung dipilih karena, lagunya mengandung nilai – nilai moral berdasarkan ajaran Islam sesuai dengan ajaran Allah.

Ada dua permasalahan dalam penelitian ini, pertama apa turunan kata dalam Harris Jung album *Salam*. Kedua, turunan kata apa yang dominan dalam Harris Jung album *Salam*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui turunan kata dan turunan kata yang dominan digunakan dalam album *Salam* Harris Jung dalam lima lagu terpilih.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian studi pustaka. Peneliti mengambil data dari lirik lagu album *Salam* Harris Jung dalam lima lagu terpilih, karena dalam lima lagu ini banyak terdapat turunan kata. Lima lagu yang dipilih adalah: *Salam Alaikum, Good Life, Rasool' Allah, I Promise, dan My Hero*. Peneliti menganalisis data dengan menggunakan empat langkah, yaitu memahami (membaca), menemukan, mengelompokkan, dan mendeskripsikan.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat dua macam turunan kata dalam Album *Salam* Harris Jung dalam lima lagu terpilih adalah turunan awalan dan turunan akhiran. Turunan kata yang dominan dalam album *Salam* Harris Jung dalam lima lagu terpilih adalah turunan akhiran dengan total 64% yaitu akhiran – ness (4), -y (1), -ful (1), -en (1), -ly (2) dan kemudian turunan awalan dengan total 36% yaitu awalan re- (2), un- (1), pro- (1), in- (1).

Kata Kunci: *Turunan Kata, Awalan, dan Akhiran.*

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I realize this thesis cannot be considered perfect without critiques and suggestions. Therefore, it is such a pleasure for me to get critiques and suggestions from the readers to make this thesis better.

Padangsidimpuan,
Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Language an important role in our daily communication, because it takes a part as a communication tool among people. People have long been interested in language, in such as its origin, its nature, and its uses, whether in persuasion, poetry, or prayer.¹ Language can be understood by speakers and listener, since it has certain patterns that are known by both of them.

Furthermore, the study of word is in the field of morphology. Morphology is the study of word and word formation.² The keys new words were coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences. Morphology also is the study of systematic covariation in the form and meaning of words.³ Therefore, if study about morphology, certainly it learn about how the words of language are formed.

A word is unit which is an assigned to specific class of gramattical functions. According to Fidiyanti, word is the basic unit of language.⁴ It means that language without word is nothing, because there is meaning in every word.

¹ Howard Jackson and Etienne Ze'Amvela, *Words, Meaning and Vocabulary an Introduction to Modern Lexicology* (London: New York, 2000), p. 1.

² R. Lieber, *Introducing Morphology* (America: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 8, elibrary.bsu.az.

³ Hasplemath Martin, *Understanding Morphology* (New York: University Press Inc, 2002), p. 19, elibrary.bsu.az.

⁴ Fidiyanti, *Introduction to English Linguistics* (Surabaya: UNISA Press, 2014),p. 33, digilib.unisby.ac.id.

Word is also a letter or group of letters that has meaning.⁵ Meaning is the message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols in a context, because there is meaning in every word.

Root is part of a word that can not be changed. When root of the word is added by prefix that is a part of word appears in front of a root, and suffix that is part of word appears in the end of a root, it will create a new formation and sometimes a new meaning. When learn about word, it means will found a term morpheme.

Morpheme is the minimal meaningful units that are used to form words. It means that morpheme can stand alone.⁶ The meaningful of elements in a word are morphemes. Adding a morpheme also can make new word of different meaning or changes the parts of speech from root, such as the root *true* as adjective and then become *truly* as adverb. It refers to derivational morphemes.

Derivational morphemes produce new word from existing word in two ways. Derivational affixes can change the word class of item they are added and establish words as members of the several of word classes. The process to produce a new language form can be found in the derivation process. It is a process by which affixes combine with roots to create new words, such as in

⁵ Fetri Reni Amosi Halawa, Raflis, "An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional English Morphemes," 1819, 132–44, <http://journal.ilmiahlangauge.co.id>.

⁶ Hamka, "Morphology and Analysis," *English Education : English Journal for Teaching and Learning* 2, no. 1 (2014): 1–18, <http://jurnal.iain-padangsidempuan.ac.id/index.php/EEJ/article/view/112/101>.

words *modernize* and *reader*, *ize* and *er* are derivational suffixes.⁷ So, derivation is viewed as using existing words to make new words.

In the process of word formation, there are two functions of affixes that are derivational and inflectional functions.⁸ Derivational function is to form a new word with the new meaning and it also can change the part of speech or word class of root. While inflectional do not change the part of speech of the root and do not create a new word.

Derivational affixes change the category as well as the effect to the meaning. While inflectional affixes never change the category or that inflectional is never change the part of speech or the meaning. So, that is why in this research the researcher interested to analyze derivational affixes because, derivational affixes are much less regular and much less predictable than inflectional affixes.

The researcher was interested to analyze song lyrics as the object of the research because, in song lyrics contain process affixations which happen in some words.⁹ Song also often seen as suitable for morphology learning. The song can make the listeners more interested in hearing it. So, here the researcher uses songs as the object of research.

In this research, the researcher analyzed songs of Harris Jung's *Salam* album by using derivational theory. From many singers, Harris Jung is chosen

⁷ Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English* (Cambridge University Press, 2002), p. 23.

⁸ M.Dini Handoko, *English Morphology* (Kota Metro: Lampung, 2019), p. 46.

⁹ Euis Meinawati, "Affixation in the Script Song Lyrik 'Hall of Me'" 1, no. May (2018): 89–100, <http://jurnal.unswagati.ac.id/index.php/RILL>.

because, he is wellknown as a westren young Muslim and his songs are popular all over the world, including in Indonesia and I like his songs. Comparing with other singers also, Harris Jung is a singer who is familiar to children, teenager, and adults. His songs adress all level of age, and also inspired of Muslim from all backgrounds. Besides, his songs contain moral values based on Islamic teachings which deals with knowledge on the of God.

The researcher focuses on derivational affixes to analysis in English affixes. The researcher analysis not only on the words forming that is found, but also analysis the dominant of derivational in English. Therefore, this research is related to what the words forming that is found and what the dominant of derivational in English by analysis derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album. So, the researcher takes **“An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* Album – Awakening Records 2015 – London”** as a title of the research.

B. Focus of the Problem

The research focus on derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album – awakening records 2015 – London. From the twelve songs, the researcher selected five songs to be analyzed, because in the five songs have many derivational affixes. The five selected songs are: *Salam Alaikum*, *Good Life*, *Rasool' Allah*, *I Promise*, and *My Hero*.

C. Formulation of the Problems

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher formulates the problem on the research as follow:

1. What are the derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song?
2. What is the dominant of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song?

D. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To describe what are the derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song.
2. To find what is the dominant of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song.

E. Significances of the Problem

The result of the study is expected to give contributions to the related study bith theoretically and practically.

1. Theoritically

The result of the study is expected for broadening knowledge about derivational affixes. This research in song theoretically can increase their vocabulary in English, especially in Harris Jung's *Salam* album.

2. Practically

a. Lecturer

This research can be useful for lecturer. The result will give one this matery can be used by lecturer to get succesfull learning about derivational affixes especially in song by Harris Jung.

b. Readers

For readers, this research can use their understanding of derivational affixes of song. The readers also can get information about Islamic song especially by Harris Jung.

c. Researcher

For researcher, this research will give more information of derivational affixes and it can be usefull who are interseted in doing further study about this research.

d. University Students

For university students, it helps students to deepen knowledge of derivational affixes. This research also will help students to know information about song by Harris Jung.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes produce new word from existing word in two ways.¹⁰ When they are added to a base, a new word with a new meaning is derived. Derivational affixes also can change the word class of item they are added to and establish words as members of the various word classes.¹¹

It can be concluded that change the part of speech of the root.

2. Harris Jung's Song

Song is part of music that consists of many lyrics. Song also is a poem or the message that delivered by the musician about what they are feeling which intending to be a song.¹² The name of Harris Jung's song is *Salam*, which was released in was September 2015. It includes 12 tracks. Track list are: Salam Alaikum, Good Life, Rasool'Allah, I Promise, The One, Worth It ft. Saif Adam, Love Who You Are, Eid Mubarak ft. Shujat Ali Khan, Let Me Breathe, Paradise ft. Jae Deen, My Hero, and You Are My Life, these track lists of the album was taken by Awakening official website.

G. Review of Related Findings

¹⁰ Edward Finegan, *Language Its Structure and Use, Fifth Edition* (United States: Thomson Wadsworth, 2003), p. 43.

¹¹ Howard Jackson and Etienne Ze'Amvela, *Words, Meaning and Vocabulary an Introduction to Modern Lexicology*, p. 7.

¹² Ira Nur Aprianti and Aseptiana Parmawati, "Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on the Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga ' A Star Is Born ' Album" 3, no. 3 (2020): 322–28, journal.ikipsiliwangi.ac.id.

In this research, the researcher will analyze of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album – awakening records 2015 - London. To make this research is original the researcher would like to present other researchers that having close relation with this research. Some researches on derivational affixes were conducted by some other researchers before.

The first, the research was done by Sri Romadhon Eko Yulianti conducted a research on derivational affixes in her thesis.¹³ Her research is about the analysis of derivational process of English nouns as found in some of the Jakarta post articles that published on January, 2nd 2012. Her research discussed about the process of English noun words that add by derivational affixes in the some of Jakarta Post articles. Her research used library research. However her research deadls only with derivation of English nouns.

The second, the research was done by Marcell Jaff Fornkwa conducted a research on derivational affixes in internastional journal.¹⁴ Her research focuses on a morphological analysis of noun-forming affixes that Francophone learners of English in Cameroon use in theor written English. Her research aimed at identfyng the use of these affixes when added to verbs, adjectives and nouns. Data for her analysis is collected from some forty scripts equitably selected from these schools using random sampling. Her data analyzed based on the

¹³ Sri Romadhon Eko Yuliyanti, "The Analysis of Derivational Process of English Nouns as Found in Some of the Jakarta Post Articles (Published on January, 2nd 2012)," <http://e-repository.perpus.iainsalatiga.ac.id>.

¹⁴ Marcel Jaff Fornkwa, "Aspects of Francophone Cameroon English Derivational Morphology: The Case of Noun-Formation," *International Journal of Linguistics* 4, no. 3 (2012): 688–707, <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijl.v4i3.2057>.

Principles and Parameters theory in Second Language Acquisition. However her study is limited only to the use of noun-forming derivational affixes.

The third, the research was done by Maharani Sri Aryati conducted a research on derivational affixes.¹⁵ Her research tries to find out the derivational affix and the roots from the words in *The Land of Five Towers* by A. Fuadi. Her research is in domain of qualitative research.

The fourth, the research was done by Zainuddin conducted a research on derivational affixes in international journal.¹⁶ His research aimed at investigating the types of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation in newspaper editorial of Kompas. His research used a qualitative method by using the theory of structural linguistics, but he only focuses on combination of old English affix form noun semantics.

The fifth, the research was done by Mislal Geubrina conducted a research on derivational process in newsweek's articles.¹⁷ He research aimed at investigating process derivational affixes of English noun in newsweek's articles. Her research made based on the library and other sources, but she only focuses of English noun process.

In this research the source of the data is song lyrics in Harris Jung *Salam* album. The aimed of the research are describing the derivational affixes that

¹⁵ Maharani Sri Aryati, "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in 'The Land Of Five Towers' Novel By Ahmad Fuadi Translated By Angie Kilbane," *Iiclltlc-2*, 2016, 117–22, <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/An-Analysis-of-Derivational-Affixes-in-The-Land-of-Aryati/53a91f86b68d2bfb2e8dc91fa53c374b16d4d4dd>.

¹⁶ Zainuddin, "A Study on Derivational Affixes of Indonesian Noun-Formation in Newspaper Editorial: A Semantic Perspective" 6, no. 3 (2016): 148–55, <https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v6n3p148>.

¹⁷ Mislal Geubrina, "An Analysis on Derivational Process of English Noun in Newsweek's Articles," <http://jurnal.unimed.ac.id>.

are found and find out the dominant of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album. From the explanation above, we can know the differences between this research.

H. Research Method

1. Kinds of Research Method

In this research, the researcher used library research. Library research is a research that makes library materials as the data. The reason of researcher used library research, because the data source of primary and secondary data all is a text or document. So, the researcher does library research to expand theories and references to sustain the analysis.

2. Source of the Data

In this research, the source of the data consists of primary and secondary data, which are:

a. Primary Data

Primary data is the data sources of the research from the original source, the collected from Harris Jung's *Salam* album awakening records 2015 – London, consist of five selected songs are *Salam Alaikum*, *Good Life*, *Rasool' Allah*, *I Promise*, and *My Hero*.¹⁸

b. Secondary Data

This research collected the data from some books that consist of:

- 1) The Study of Language (Fourth Edition) by George Yule, Cambridge University Press, 2010.

¹⁸ <https://www.azlyrics.com/h/harrisj.html>

2) Word, Meaning and Vocabulary an Introduction to Modern Lexicology by Howard Jackson and Etienne Ze Amvela, London and New York, 2000.

This research also collected the data from E-book, journal, article, and website.

3. Instrument

Instrument is a tool used by researcher when he or she uses a certain method to collect data in order to reach the objective research.¹⁹ In this research, the main instrument was the researcher herself. Statement from Bogdan and Biklen, that the human investigator was the primary instrument for gathering analyzing data.²⁰

Table 1
The Instrument to Collect the Data

NO	Kinds of Derivational Affixes	Sentence	Word	Meaning
1	Derivational Prefixes			
2	Derivational Suffixes			

4. Technique of Data Collection

The next step was to choose the method of data collection that was used. In this research the technique of data is document. The method of

¹⁹ Moehnilabib, *Dasar - Dasar Metodologi Penelitian* (Malang, 1997), p. 67.

²⁰ Bogdan and Biklen, *Qualitative Research in Education: An Introduction Theory and Methods* (Boston: MA: Allyn and Bacon, 1998).

collecting data was the way the researcher did for collecting the data in this research, such as: searching song lyric of Harris Jung's *Salam* album in website, then downloaded the lyric, next the researcher read all of the words, and the last the researcher analyze, identified, selected the data and found the words contain derivational affixes.

In this research the technique of data collection is document or text. The researcher has a role to collect and identify the data which contain derivational affixes. In this study, the researcher used several steps to collect the data,²¹ they are:

- a. The researcher searching song lyrics of Harris Jung's *Salam* album in website.
- b. The researcher downloaded the lyric of the songs from website, the researcher thought that AZ lyrics website was having complete lyrics.
- c. After got the song lyrics, the researcher read all of the words in the five song lyrics in Harris Jung's *Salam* album and then searched the words that contain derivational affixes.
- d. After read the lyrics the researcher analyze the lyrics and found the words that contain derivational affixes, the researcher identified and selected the data by highlighting bold word the data.

²¹ John W. Cresswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches Second Edition* (USA: Sage Publication, Inc, 2003), kspjournals.org/index.php/JSA/article/view/1313.

5. Technique of Data Analysis

After the data have been collected, then those data were analyzed, there are several steps that are used in analyze the data,²² they are:

- a. *Understanding*, the researcher read and identified the data on song lyrics in Harris Jung's *Salam* album.
- b. *Identfying*, the researcher found all the words that contain in derivational affixes and then highlighted it.
- c. *Classifying*, the researcher made table based on the types of affixes in order to determine and classify affixes in each of word which include derivational prefix and derivational suffix, related to derivational affixes.
- d. *Describing*, after making table, the researcher described the derivational affixes and determined the dominant based on the categories of affixes from derivational affixes that existed in the Harris Jung's *Salam* album.

I. Outlines of the Research

²² John W. Cresswell.

The outline of the research include in five chapters, there are:

Chapter I, discusses about introduction, it consist of: Background of the Problem, Focus of the Problem, Formulation of the Problem, Objectives of the Research, Significances of the research, Definition of Key Terms, Review and Related Findings, Research Method, and Outlines of the Research.

Chapter II, Review of Derivational Affixes, it consist of: Definition of Derivational Affixes and Kinds of Derivational Affixes.

Chapter III, Review of Harris Jung's Song, it consist of: Definition of Song, *Salam* Album (Salam Alaikum, Good Life, Rasool' Allah, I Promise, and My Hero), and Biography of Harris Jung.

Chapter IV, discusses about Research Findings and Discussion, it consist of Research Findings and Discussion,

Chapter V, they consist of Conclusion, and Suggestion of the research by the researcher.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES

A. Derivational Affixes

1. Definition of Derivational Affixes

In linguistic, derivation is formation of a new word from another word of root. Linguistic is scientific study about language.²³ Derivational affixes are producing new word from existing word in two ways. They can change the meaning of the words, such as from the word *true* became *untrue* and they can change the part of speech or category, such as *play* as verb became *replay* as noun.

According to Plag derivational affixes have any characteristics,²⁴ they are:

- a. Change meaning or part of speech e.g –ment from nouns, such as judgment and from verbs such as judge.
- b. Typically indicate semantic relation with the morpheme e.g. the word –full in painfull has no particular connection with any other morpheme beyond the word painfull.
- c. Typically occur with only some members of e.g. the suffix –hood occurs with just a few nouns, such as brother, knight, and neighbor, but not with most other example: friend, daughter, candle, and etc.
- d. Typically occur before inflectional suffixes e.g in chilier, the derivational suffix –y comes before the inflectional –er.

So, derivational affixes have any characteristics, such as: change meaning or part of speech, typically indicate semantic relation with the morpheme, typically occur with only some members, and typically occur

²³ Euis Meinawati, "Affixation in the Script Song Lyrik 'Hall of Me'" 1, no. May (2018): 89–100, <http://jurnal.unswagati.ac.id/index.php/RILL>.

²⁴ Plag, *Word - Formation in English* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002), p. 20.

before inflectional suffixes. For the four characteristics, the general characteristics of derivational affixes are change meaning and change part of speech or word class of root.

2. Kinds of Derivational Affixes

Derivational affixes are formed from other words by means of affixation. Commonly English content words consist of nouns, verbs, adjective, and adverbs with original base words or sometimes a new word which following by one or more affixes. They study of affixes belongs to morphology.

According to McCarthy, Affixation is the process for a bound morpheme that is it is attached or joined before, after or within to a base, it means simple structure (as in word *happy*, the base to which *-ness* is attached to yield *happiness*), or complex structure (as in word *happy*, the base to which *un-* is attached to yield, *unhappiness*).²⁵

The affixes are classified into prefix, suffix, and infix, but in general, there is no infix in English. Depending on whether affix is attached to the beginning (prefixes) or the end (suffixes) of the words.²⁶

So, kinds of derivational affixes are:

a. Derivational Prefixes

²⁵ Aprianti and Parmawati, "Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on the Son Lyrics of Lady Gaga ' A Star Is Born ' Album."

²⁶ Lieber, *Introducing Morphology* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 20.

Derivational prefixes are not usually changes the words class of the stems or the base words, but it is added to make a new word with the same word class and different meaning such as: un-, pro-, and dis-, etc. Although derivational affixes in English are not especially regular, they still can be categorized based to their type, form, and meaning. The prefix un- meaning *not* extremely widespread, for example: *unhappy, unsure, unreliable, and undiscovered*.

Looking more closely at the preceding group of words, it can see that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the words, it can see that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of the word e.g. un- and mis-, these are called prefixes.²⁷ They still can be categorized according to their type, form, and meaning. It shown below:

- a) Negative, we already noted that there are a variety of negative prefixes including *un-, -non, in-, a-, and dis*.
- b) Attitude, attitude prefixes are the morphemes that convey being against, with, opposite, for, or on the side of whatever stem they are added to. Included are the prefixes *anti-, co-, counter-, and pro-*.
- c) Size and degree, include *arch-, hyper-, hypo-, maxi-, mini-, out-, over-, sub-, ultra-, and under-*.
- d) Space and time, include *ex-, fore-, inter-, post-, pre-, re-, sub-, and trans-*.
- e) Number, number prefixes include *bi-, di-, mono-, multi-, poly-, and tri-, as in biweekly, dichotomy, monolingual, multilingual, polyglot, and trilingual*.²⁸

²⁷ George Yule, *The Study of Language (Fourth Edition)* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p. 59.

²⁸ Evelyn Hatch and Cheryl Brown, *Vocabulary, Semantics, and Language Education* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995), p. 271.

It means that there are many prefixes that change the meaning of the word. For example: like- became dislike, from addition prefix “dis” that have negative meaning. So, if the addition prefix in a word, it can be change the meaning the word itself.

Also, below are listed prefix in English:

- 1) A- “on ”: *alive, asleep, afoot.*
- 2) A-, An- “not ”: *anesthetic, amoral, anarchy.*
- 3) Ab- “away from”: *abstraction, abnormality.*
- 4) Ad- “to, toward”: *advertisement, accord, associate.*
- 5) Ambi- “both”: *ambidextrous, ambiguous.*
- 6) Amphi- “both”: *amphibious, amphitheatre.*
- 7) Ana- “up, on, backward”: *anachronistic, analysis, analogy.*
- 8) Ante- “before”: *anteroom, antecedent.*
- 9) Anti- “against”: *antiseptic, anticlimax.*
- 10) Apo- “of, away from”: *apology, apocryphal.*
- 11) Be- “completely”: *bedraggled, befuddled.*
- 12) By- “near, extra”: *bystander, by-product.*
- 13) Cata- “down, against”: *catalogue, catastrophe.*
- 14) Circum- “around”: *circumference, circumlocution.*
- 15) Com- “together with”: *co-pilot, cooperation.*
- 16) Contra- “against”: *controversial, contradict.*
- 17) De- “down from away, and depriving”: *depress, depose, and denatured, deform.*
- 18) Dia- “through, across”: *diametrically, diagonally.*
- 19) Dis- “apart from, and negation”: *dismiss, dissolve, and diswon, displace.*
- 20) Ec-, ex- “out of”: *eccentric, exodus.*
- 21) En- “in”: *entomology, energy.*
- 22) Epi- “upon”: *epidermis, epitaph.*
- 23) Eu- “well”: *euphony, euphemism.*
- 24) Ex- “out of”: *ex-governor, efficient.*
- 25) For- “very”: *forlorn, forbid.*
- 26) Fore- “on front”: *forearm, foreground.*
- 27) Hyper- “over, above”: *hypersensitive, hyperbola.*
- 28) Hypo- “under, beneath”: *hypocrite, hypochondriac.*
- 29) In- “into, and not”: *infect, immerse, and inexperienced, improper.*
- 30) Inter-, intro “between”: *interurban, innerborough, intervention, introduction.*

- 31) *Meta-* “after, along with, over”: *metamorphosis, metatarsal.*
- 32) *Mis-* “wrong”: *mistranslated, misleading.*
- 33) *Miso-* “hatred of”: *misanthropic, misogamy.*
- 34) *Non-* “not”: *nonessential, nonconformist.*
- 35) *Ob-* “against, toward”: *opposition, obsturct.*
- 36) *Off-* “from”: *offspring, offset.*
- 37) *Out-* “surpassing, out”: *outrun, outfield.*
- 38) *Over-* “too much”: *overactive, overheated.*
- 39) *Para-* “beside, beyond”: *parallel, paragraph.*
- 40) *Per-* “throughout, completely”: *permeate, pernicious, perfervid.*
- 41) *Peri-* “around”: *perimeter, period.*
- 42) *Poly-* “many”: *polygamy, polyglot.*
- 43) *Post-* “after”: *postseason, postscript.*
- 44) *Pre-* “before”: *preamble, precede.*
- 45) *Pro-* “forward, in place of”: *progressive, propulsion.*
- 46) *Pro-* “before”: *prologue, proboscis.*
- 47) *Re-* “back, and again”: *revoke, reflexive, and reread, readjust.*
- 48) *Se-* “aside”: *secret, secession.*
- 49) *Sub-* “under”: *submarine, suffer.*
- 50) *Super-, supra-* “over, above”: *supernatural, supervision, supramoleculer.*
- 51) *Syn-* “with, together”: *synthesis, symphony.*
- 52) *Trans-* “beyond, across”: *trans-Atlantic, traverse, transit.*
- 53) *Un-* “not”: *unedocated, uncovered.*
- 54) *Under-* “below”: *underpaid, underestimated.*
- 55) *Vice-* “in place of”: *vicerooy, vice-president.*
- 56) *With-* “against”: *withstand, withdraw.*
- 57) *Up-* “to a higher state”: *upgrade.*²⁹

Class-changing derivational affixes, once added to a stem, form a dervative which is automatically marked by that affix as noun, verb, adjective or adverb.

b. Derivational Suffixes

A Suffix follows a root word.³⁰ Suffixes are the adding of the bound morphemes to the end of a base. Derivational suffixes is the adding of affixes in the end of case or root of word that can be change

²⁹ Robert Sibarani, *An Introduction to Morphology* (Einburgh University Press, 2002), p. 121–124.

³⁰ Kadek Nandito, “Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes” 2, no. 1 (2016): 22–29.

the meaning and part of speech such as (*slow- slowly*). It is from adjective to adverb. Then, suffixes that change the class of word will explain below:

- a) Noun suffixes, after suffixes are added, many nouns remain as nouns but the meaning changes. Here are a few typical noun suffixes with words that exemplify them: *-tion, -er, -or, -ism, -ity, -ment, -ness*.
- b) Verb suffixes, There is a much larger group of affixes that change verbs to nouns. Here are a few common verb suffixes with word that exemplify them: *-ate, -iate, -en, -ify, -fy, -ise, -ize*.
- c) Adjective suffixes, adjectives can be changed to nouns by a variety of suffixes. Here are most common suffix and words that exemplify them: *-able, -ible, -al, -ed, -ful, -ic, -ical, -ish, -ive, -ative, -less, -ous, -eous, -ious, -y*.
- d) Adverb suffixes, Adverb can be derived from adjectives using *-ly* (*quickly, strangely*), or they can be derived from nouns with *-wise* (*length-wise*).³¹

So, there are many suffixes that change the class of word and the meaning of the base or root of word. For example, the word *write+er* become *writer*. The word *write* is a verb, with addition suffix *-er* that change the class of word become a noun.

Also, below are listed suffixes in English:

- 1) *-able, -ible, -ble* “implying capacity or fitness”: *unmentionable, soluble*.
- 2) *-acious* “tending to, abounding in”: *tenacious, pugnacious*.
- 3) *-acy, -cy* “state or quality”: *inaaccuracy, secrecy*.
- 4) *-age* “act, state of”: *postage, courage*.
- 5) *-al* “belonging to, pertaining to”: *international, annual*.
- 6) *-an, -ian* “belonging to, pertaining to”: *artisan, musician*.
- 7) *-ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency* “state of, act of”: *redundancy, conference*.
- 8) *-ant, -ent* “one who acts”: *claimant, agent*.
- 9) *-ar, -er, -or* “one who acts”: *oiler, bursar*.
- 10) *-ard* “one who does something discreditable”: *drunkard, wizard*.
- 11) *-ary* “pertaining to, connected with”: *primary, necessary*.
- 12) *-ate, -ite* “used to from adjectives from certain verbs”:

³¹ Evelyn Hatch and Cheryl Brown, *Vocabulary, Semantics, and Language Education*, p. 275.

- temperate, favourite.*
- 13) *-cle, -cule* “used to form diminutives of noun”: *spectacle, molecule.*
 - 14) *-dom* “state or condition”: *freedom, kingdom.*
 - 15) *-eer, -ier* “one who acts”: *auctioneer, cashier.*
 - 16) *-en* “made of, to make”: *woolen, shorten.*
 - 17) *-er* “one who acts”: *fighter, swimmer.*
 - 18) *-ess, -trix* “one who acts (feminine)”: *laundress, executrix.*
 - 19) *-ferous* “bringing, producing, yielding”: *odoriferous, auriferous.*
 - 20) *-fic, -ific* “making, causing”: *terrific, specific.*
 - 21) *-ful* “full of, abounding in”: *wonderful, spoonful.*
 - 22) *-fy, -efy, -ify* “to make form into”: *terrify, magnify.*
 - 23) *-hood* “state of”: *childhood, knighthood.*
 - 24) *-ic, -ical* “of, pertaining to, like”: *heroic, comical.*
 - 25) *-ice* “act, quality, state”: *cowardice, malice.*
 - 26) *-ile, -il* “pertaining to, suited for”: *servile, civil.*
 - 27) *-ine* “pertaining to, like”: *canine, masculine.*
 - 28) *-ine, -ette* “one who acts (feminine)”: *heroine, farmerrette.*
 - 29) *-ion* “state, condition, act of”: *depletion, rebellion.*
 - 30) *-ish* “of the nature of, somewhat”: *greenish, danish.*
 - 31) *-ism* “act of, doctrine or practice of”: *Amerocanism, heroism.*
 - 32) *-ist* “one who acts”: *dentist, violinist.*
 - 33) *-ity, -ty* “state, condition, degree”: *sanity, inhumanity.*
 - 34) *-ive* “having the nature of, given or tending to”: *inactive, progressive.*
 - 35) *-ize (-ise)* “to make into, to practice”: *sympathize, dramatize.*
 - 36) *-le, -el* “used to form diminutives, expressing an instrument”: *treadle, ladle.*
 - 37) *-lent, -ulent* “abounding in, having in a marked degree”: *violent, turbulent.*
 - 38) *-less* “without, beyond the range of”: *careless, hopeless.*
 - 39) *-ly* “like in manner, used to form adverbs”: *desperately, womanly.*
 - 40) *-ment* “state or quality act of”: *impediment, sediment.*
 - 41) *-mony* “abstract condition”: *testimony, alimony.*
 - 42) *-ness* “state or condition”: *kidness, counteousness.*
 - 43) *-ory* “of, pertaining to, place of, that which pertains to”: *dormitory, compulsory.*
 - 44) *-ose, -ous* “state or quality”: *bellicose, furious.*
 - 45) *-ship* “state or quality, art or skill”: *scholarship, worship.*
 - 46) *-some* “like or same”: *quarrelsome, tiresome.*
 - 47) *-ster* “one who acts”: *youngster, teamster.*
 - 48) *-try* “art or profession of”: *ministry, dentistry.*

- 49) *-tude* “state or quality”: *plenitude, dentistry*.
- 50) *-ty* “state or condition”: *safety, scarcity*.
- 51) *-ure* “act or process, result of”: *tenure, picture*.
- 52) *-ward* “in the direction of”: *northward, backward*.
- 53) *-y* “characterized by, somewhat like”: *soapy, icy*.³²

That is why derivational that important for studying because to know process of forming of word. So, from studying morphology can know about it.

³² Robert Sibarani, *An Introduction Morphology* (Einburgh University Press, 2002), p. 128–131.

CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF HARRIS JUNG'S SONG

A. Song

1. Definition of Song

Song is part of music that consist of many lyrics and melody sometime the contents of the song is a poem or the message that delivered by the musician about what they are feeling which intending to be a song.³³ Song works in the form of poetry which is sung by a singer. Song also is a poem or the message that delivered by the musician about what they are feeling which intending to be a song.

A song contains various problems experienced by humans. It can be problems that occur within himself, family, or environment. In addition, songs are also written and sung to describe a person's feelings. Then, it is made to persuade and to give advices to the reader and listener. In short, song is one of the literary works created to convey a message by the author or singer to a person, an institution, or a general public.

2. *Salam* Album

Salam (Arabic) for *peace* is Harris Jung's debut album, which was released in September 2015. It includes 12 tracks. Track List: Salam Alaikum, Good Life, Rasool'Allah, I Promise, The One, Worth It ft. Saif Adam, Love Who You Are, Eid Mubarak ft. Shujat Ali Khan, Let Me

³³ Aprianti and Parmawati, "Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on the Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga ' A Star Is Born ' Album."

Breathe, Paradise ft. Jae Deen, My Hero, and You Are My Life, these track lists of the album was taken by Awakening official website, especially in <http://www.awakening.org/harrisj>.

Salam Album won Platinum Award, because it has sold a combined 1 million albums in Indonesia. The first single "Salam Alaikum" reached number 24 on the Billboard Hot iTunes chart and reached more than three million views on YouTube. These achievements were cited by the researcher from <http://www.awakening.org/harrisj>.

Five selected songs in this research, consist of Salam Alaikum, Good Life, Rasool' Allah, I Promise, and My Hero, are:³⁴

a. Salam Alaikum

You can try and turn off the sun
I'm still going to shine away, yeah
And tell everyone
We're having some fun today
We can go wherever you want to
And do whatever you like
Let's just have a real good time
Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!

I just want to spread love and peace
And all of my happiness, yeah
To everyone that I meet
Cause I'm feeling spectacular
I love it when we love one another
Give thanks everyday
For this life, living with a smile on our face

³⁴ <https://www.azlyrics.com/h/harrisj.html>..., accessed on Monday, November 5th 2020.

Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!

Spread peace on the earth
Cherish the love that is around us
Spread peace on the earth
Treasure the love, let it surround us
Always be kind, always remind one another
Peace on the earth everyday

Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
Assalamu Alaikum

Assalamu Alaikum, hey!
Assalamu Alaikum, hey!
Assalamu Alaikum
Wa Alaikum Assalam

Assalamu Alaikum, hey!
Assalamu Alaikum, hey!
Assalamu Alaikum
Assalami Alaikum, yeah!

Spread peace on the earth
Cherish the love that is around us
Spread peace on the earth everyday

b. Good Life

Good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life

I want to wake up in the morning with the sun
Wear a smile, go out and have some fun
Going to ytake away the worries on my mind, oh
Put them to one side
Cause everyday is like a brand new story
With unwritten lines
And no matter the weather
It's going, going to be alright

I know my life ain't perfect
But I don't have to worry
Cause I've got all that I need

Right here in my, in my life
I know my life ain't perfect
But I like the way it's going
Cause I've got all that I need
Right here in my, in my life

Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life
I leave it all in your hands, oh
Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life

Hey, listen!
There are things in life that money just can't buy
Happines and love don't have a price
All good people that surround me everyday, oh
I just appreciate

I love living in a brand new story
With unwritten lines
And no matter the weather
It's going, going to be alright

I know my life aint't perfect
But I don't have to worry
Cause I've got all that I need
Right here in my, in my life

I know my life ain't perfect
But I like the way it's going
Cause I've got all that I need
Right here in my, in my life

Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life
I leave it all in yout hands, oh
Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life
It's about being thankful and trying to understand
That the more I learn I want to leave it all in your hands
Cause I know you'll always take good of care of me
You've given me a good life, a good life each day

Good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life
Yes I want to thank you O Allah!

Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life
I leave it all in your hands

I know my life ain't perfect
But I don't have to worry
Cause I've got all that I need
Right here in my, in my life
I know my life ain't perfect
But I like the way it's going
Cause I've got all that I need
Right here in my, in my life

Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life
I leave it all in your hands, oh
Thank you for the food life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life
I leave it all in your hands, oh
Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life

c. Rasool' Allah

Oh, you came into this life
Brought up as an orphan child
Through a time of deep despair, O Muhammad!
Your days at work began
As a fair and honest man
You showed just how much you cared

And one night in that cave
When the Archangel came
And your life in this world
Would never be the same

Rasool' Allah habib Allah
Your light is always showing me the way
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
I'm longing for the day I see your face

You brighten up my day
And in my heart you'll stay
With every breath I take
I'll never leave your way
Eyes that could light up any soul

You became the chosen one
To proclaim the word of God, O Muhamad!
In the brightness of the sun
Or the stillness of the night
You would never ever stop

Being kind, giving hope
And serenity and love
To a divided world
That didn't have enough

Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
Your light is always showing me the way
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
I'm longing for the day I see your face

You brighten up my day
And in my heart you'll stay
With every breath I take
I'll never leave you way

Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
Peace be upon you
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
I really love you
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
Peace be upon you
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah

Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
Your light is always showing me the way
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
I'm longing for the day I see your face
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
Your light is always showing me the way
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
I'm longing for the day I see your face
You brighten up my day
And in my heart you'll stay
With every breath I take
O Muhammad I will never leave your way

d. I Promise

I promise anytime you call me
It don't matter where I am
I'll always be there, like you've been there
If you need me closer, I'll be right over
I swear, I swear

Every time that I need you by my side
Every time I lose my way in life
You're my circle of life, compass and guide
There behind me
And one day when the tables finally turn
And it's you first, hold you close
Like you taught me
Know that I'll be there for you, for you

I promise anytime you call me
It don't matter where I am
I'll always be there, like you've been there
If you need me closer, I'll be right over
I swear, I swear
I promise anytime you call me
It don't matter where I am
I'll always care for you, go anywhere for you
If you need me closer, I'll be right over
I swear, ooh

There are days when I just don't want to talk
And your feelings hit a wall
But that won't change
The love you've raised inside this family
Everything that I do is to make you proud
I just want to say it, and always will be
Know that I'll be there for you, for you

I promise anytime you call me
It don't matter where I am
I'll always be there, like you've been there
If you need me closer, I'll be right over
I swear, I swear
I promise anytime you call me
It don't matter where I am
I'll always care for you, go anywhere for you
If you need me closer, I'll be right over
I swear

Having someone to go to
Having someone to love
Having both is a blessing
That was sent from above
Oh I know that wherever I'll go
You'll be forever in my heart

I promise anytime you call me
It don't matter where I am
I'll always be there, like you've been there
If you need me closer, I'll be right over
I swear, I swear
I promise anytime you call me
It don't matter where I am
I'll always care for you, go anywhere for you
If you need me closer, I'll be right over
I swear, ooh

e. My Hero

You were always unselfish and sacrificed
Everything you risked to change life
Even when there was darkness
You broke the shackles and brought light
You called everyone to believe in Allah
O Muhammad! You are my

You are my hero, you are my hero
You are my hero, always my hero

It's the way that you smiled with serenity
And how you forgave all your enemies
I will always hold your love
And all your teachings in my heart
You called everyone to believe in Allah
O Muhammad! You are my

You are my hero, you are my hero
You are my hero, you are my hero
You are my hero, always my hero
You are my hero, always my hero

You are my hero and I'll keep you safe in

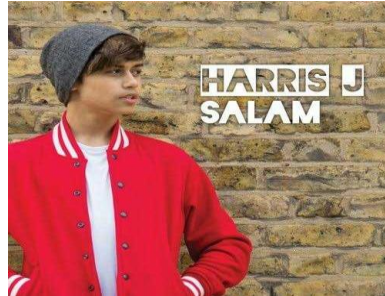
my heart
You are my hero till the end and from the
very start
You are my hero and you'll always be the
best part
Of every single day, I will follow you

You are my hero and I'll keep you safe in
my heart
You are my hero till the end and from the
very start
You are my hero and you'll always be the
best part
Of every single day, I will follow you

Hero, you are my hero
Hero, you are my hero
You are my, you are my hero, you are my
hero
You are my hero, always my hero
You are my hero, you are my hero
You are my hero, always my hero

You are my hero
You are my here, always my hero

B. Biography of Harris Jung



Harris Jung was born in Chelsea in the heart of London. He is a young British Muslim artist with Indian and Irish heritage signed to Awakening Records. At an early age, Harris's natural talent for singing was evident. By the age of five, he began singing and performing in public, at school recitals and multi-faith gatherings. His mastery of classical Arabic recitation with tones and vocal techniques of Irish folk music create a distinctly rich blend of artistic talent.

The eldest in the family, Harris was always aware of himself as a Muslim. He went to Gatton School, a Muslim voluntary-aided primary school in South London where he learnt to recite and memorize the Al-Quran. Harris has many interests, just like any other Briton his age. Harris is passionate about football. At the age of 12, Harris earned himself a place in the exclusive Elite Training Club at the Chelsea Academy, receiving expert coaching over several years at the training grounds of the Chelsea FC Premier League Side.

Having entered the social media powered Awakening Talent Contest in 2013 in which multi platinum winning song writer and artist Maher Zain was a judge. Harris Jung went on to win the competition and signed an exclusive

record deal with Awakening Records. British - Muslim recording artist who won the Awakening Talent Contest in 2013, leading him to sign a record deal with Awakening Records. Through Awakening, he released his first official music video for the song *Salam Alaikum* as part of his debut album Salam.

In July 2015, Harris Jung graduated from the world renowned BRIT School of Performing Arts in London (alumni include Adele, Amy Winehouse and others). Harris Jung has performed in charity tours in the UK and at the Mandela tribute concert in South Africa. World Music Trends have identified Harris as “an artist who will take the global Islamic music scene by storm”. His debut album is due to be released in late August 2015.³⁵

Harris Jung considers himself a proud Muslim and a true Brit and is now looking forward to taking his new blend of faith-inspired music to the world. His debut album is has just been released and we love the message behind all his songs. Sometimes we just need to listen to songs with good messages you know and if it is this catchy then auto play all day every day.³⁶ It will feel enjoy in our daily life with music.

³⁵ Retrieved from about Harris Jung <http://awakening.org/harrisj/> on Monday, January 04, 2021

³⁶ Retrieved from <http://zilzarlife.com/could-harris-j-be-the-muslimjustin-bieber-or-the-younger-maher-zain/> on Monday, January 04, 2021

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher answers the problems that exist in the previous chapter. This chapter describes the result and the data analysis. The researcher describes the derivational affixes found in Harris Jung's song.

A. Research Findings

1. Derivational Affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* Album

The process of derivational affixes which are used in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song, are: Salam Alaikum, Good Life, Rasool Allah, I Promise, and My Hero. In this section, there are two points of explanations. The first describe the derivational affixes that are found in Harris Jung's *Salam* album. The second explains about the dominant of derivational affixes which are used in Harris Jung's *Salam* album. To make easy in discussing the findings of the research, data are presented in the form of table below

Table 2
Derivational Affixes in the Song Lyric Salam Alaikum

N	Kinds of Derivational Affixes	Sentence	Word	Meaning
1	Derivational Prefixes	ways be kind, always remind one another	re + Mind	Mengingatkan kembali
2	Derivational Suffixes	d all of my happiness , yeah	Happy + ness	Kebahagiaaan
		read peace on the earth every day	Ever + y	Setiap

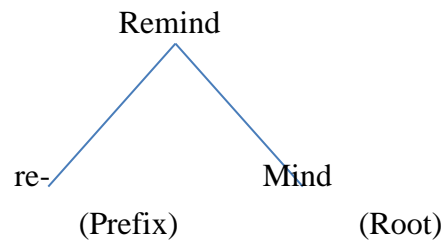
Table 2 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric *Salam Alaikum* which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 2 derivational suffixes.

1) Derivational Prefixes

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding prefix to root or base. Prefix is affixes which come before a root or base. Derivational prefixes commonly change the meaning of the root or base word. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

Data 1

Always be kind, always **remind** one another



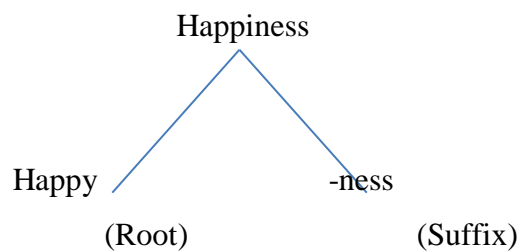
The prefix found in this word is *re-*. This prefix is attached to the root *remind*. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of *re-* from word remind is *back*. So, the word remind includes in derivational prefixes.

2) Derivational Suffixes

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding suffixes to root or base. Derivational suffixes commonly change the word class of the root or part of speech. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

Data 2

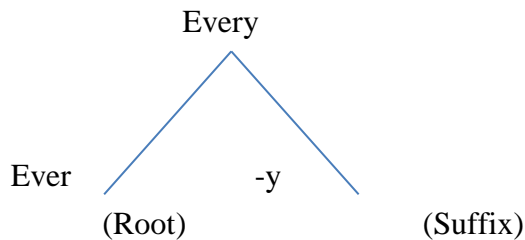
And all of my **happiness**, yeah



The suffix found in this word is *-ness*. This suffix is attached to the root *round*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *happy* as *adjective*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ness* which becomes *happiness* as *noun*. So, the word *happiness* is includes in derivational suffixes.

Data 3

Spread peace on the earth **every** day



The suffix found in this word is *-y*. This suffix is attached to the root *ever*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *ever* as *adverb*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-y* which becomes *every* as *adjective*. So, the word *every* is includes in derivational suffixes.

Table 3
Derivational Affixes in the Song Lyric Good Life

NO	Kinds of Derivational Affixes	Sentence	Word	Meaning
1	Derivational Prefixes	With <i>unwritten</i> lines	un + Written	Tidak tertulis
2	Derivational Suffixes	It's about being <i>thankful</i> and trying to understand	Thank + ful	Bersyukur

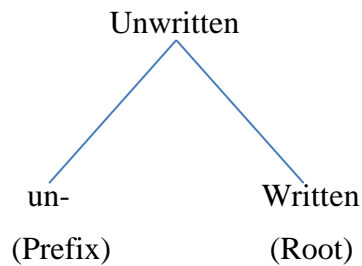
Table 3 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric *Good Life* which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 1 derivational suffix.

1) Derivational Prefixes

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding prefix to root or base. Prefix is affixes which come before a root or base. Derivational prefixes commonly change the meaning of the root or base word. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

Data 4

With *unwritten* lines



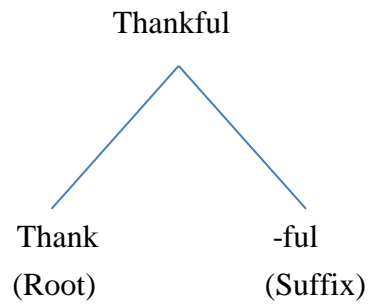
The prefix found in this word is *un-*. This prefix is attached to the root *written*. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning prefix *un-* from word *unwritten* is *not*. So, the word *unwritten* is included in derivational prefixes.

2) Derivational Suffixes

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding suffixes to root or base. Derivational suffixes commonly change the word class of the root or part of speech. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

Data 5

It's about being **thankful** and trying to understand



The suffix found in this word is *-ful*. This suffix is attached to the root *thank*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *thank* as *verb*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ful* which becomes *thankful* as *adjective*. So, the word *thankful* is includes in derivational suffixes.

Table 4
Derivational Affixes in the Song Lyric Rasool Allah

NO	Kinds of Derivational Affixes	Sentence	Word	Meaning
1	Derivational Prefixes	<i>proclaim</i> the word of God, O Muhamad!	pro + Claim	Menyampaikan
2	Derivational Suffixes	u <i>brighten</i> up my day	Bright + en	Mencerahkan
		the <i>brightness</i> of the sun	Bright + ness	Kecerahan
		the <i>stillness</i> of the night	Still + ness	Keheningan
		<i>really</i> love you	Real + ly	Sangat

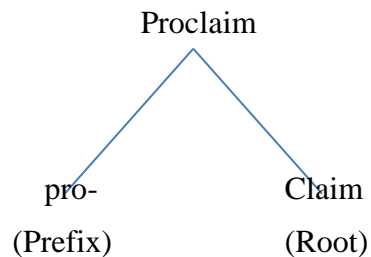
Table 4 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric *Rasool Allah* which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 4 derivational suffixes.

1) Derivational Prefixes

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding prefix to root or base. Prefix is affixes which come before a root or base. Derivational prefixes commonly change the meaning of the root or base word. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

Data 6

To **proclaim** the word of God, O Muhamad!



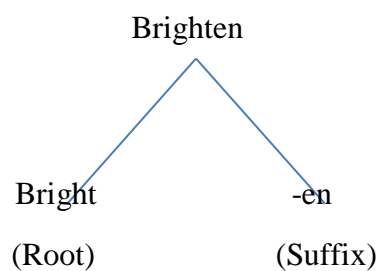
The prefix found in this word is *pro-*. This prefix is attached to the root *claim*. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of prefix *pro-* from word proclaim is *forward*. So, the word proclaim includes in derivational prefixes.

2) Derivational Suffixes

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding suffixes to root or base. Derivational suffixes commonly change the word class of the root or part of speech. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

Data 7

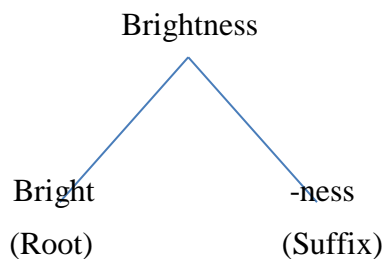
You **brighten** up my day



The suffix found in this word is *-en*. This suffix is attached to the root *bright*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *bright* as *adjective*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-en* which becomes *brighthen* as *verb*. So, the word *brighten* is includes in derivational suffixes.

Data 8

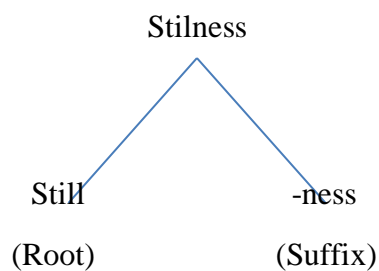
In the **brightness** of the sun



The suffix found in this word is *-ness*. This suffix is attached to the root *bright*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *bright* as *adjective*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ness* which becomes *brightness* as *noun*. So, the word *brightness* is includes in derivational suffixes.

Data 9

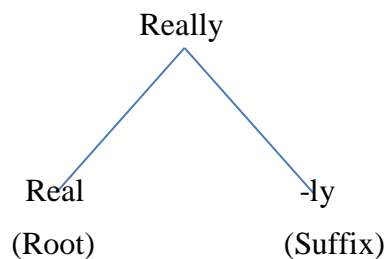
Or the **stillness** of the night



The suffix found in this word is *-ness*. This suffix is attached to the root *still*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *still* as *adverb*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ness* which becomes *stiness* as *noun*. So, the word *stiness* is includes in derivational suffixes.

Data 10

I **really** love you



The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *real*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *real* as *adjective*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ly* which becomes *really* as *adverb*. So, the word *really* is includes in derivational suffixes.

Table 5
Derivational Affixes in the Song Lyric I Promise

NO	Kinds of Derivational Affixes	Sentence	Word	Meaning
1	Derivational Prefixes	I love you've raised inside this family	in + Side	Dalam
2	Derivational Suffixes	And one day when the tables finally turn	Final + ly	Akhirnya

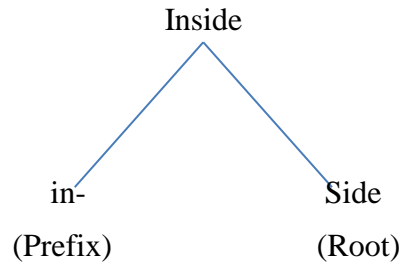
Table 5 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric *I Promise* which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 1 derivational suffix.

1) Derivational Prefixes

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding prefix to root or base. Prefix is affixes which come before a root or base. Derivational prefixes commonly change the meaning of the root or base word. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

Data 11

The love you've raised **inside** this family



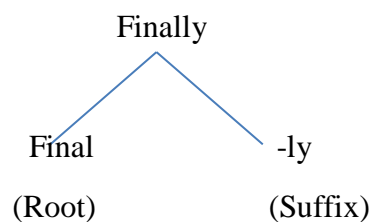
The prefix found in this word is *in-*. This prefix is attached to the root *side*. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of prefix *in-* from word *inside* is *into*. So, the word *inside* includes in derivational prefixes.

2) Derivational Suffixes

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding suffixes to root or base. Derivational suffixes commonly change the word class of the root or part of speech. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

Data 12

And one day when the tables **finally** turn



The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *final*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *final* as *adjective*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ly* which becomes *finally* as *adverb*. So, the word finally is includes in derivational suffixes.

Table 6
Derivational Affixes in the Song Lyric My Hero

No	Kinds of Derivational Affixes	Sentence	Word	Meaning
1	Derivational Prefixes	You were always unselfish and sacrificed	un + Selfish	Tidak egois
2	Derivational Suffixes	Even when there was darkness	Dark + ness	Kegelapan

Table 6 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric *My Hero* which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 1 derivational suffix.

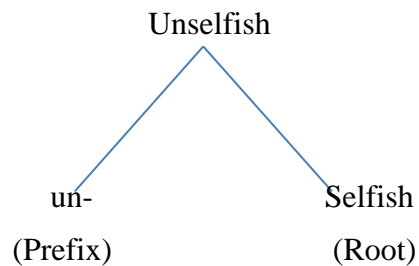
1) Derivational Prefixes

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding prefix to root or base. Prefix is affixes which come before a root or base. Derivational prefixes commonly change the meaning

of the root or base word. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

Data 13

You were always **unselfish** and sacrificed



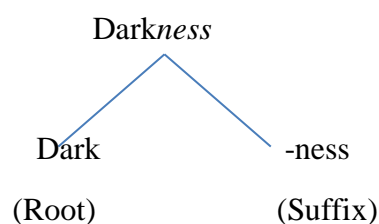
The prefix found in this word is *un-*. This prefix is attached to the root *side*. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of prefix *un-* from word inside is *not*. So, the word unselfish is includes in derivational prefixes.

2) Derivational Suffixes

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding suffixes to root or base. Derivational suffixes commonly change the word class of the root or part of speech. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

Data 14

Even when there was **darkness**



The suffix found in this word is *-ness*. This suffix is attached to the root *dark*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *dark* as *adjective*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ness* which becomes *darkness* as *noun*. So, the word finally is includes in derivational suffixes.

The Dominant Kinds of Derivational Affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* Album

There are 14 sentences that used of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song. From that tables can see that derivational affixes are the dominant kinds of derivational affixes used in Harris song. The first, total number of derivational prefixes is 5 items (36%). The second, total number of derivational suffixes is 9 items (64%).

The researcher found the kinds of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song. To make easy to know the dominant kinds of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album, the summary of kinds derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album are presented in the form of table below:

Table 7
Summary of Kinds Derivational Affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* Album

No	Kinds of Derivational Affixes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Derivational Prefixes	5	36%
2	Derivational Suffixes	9	64%
	Total	14	100%

The table 7 above, it can be seen that summary of kinds derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album. The table also shows frequency and percentage of the derivational affixes. The frequency obtained from analysis based on the kinds of derivational affixes. Derivational prefixes with 5 items (36%) calculation from $\frac{5}{14} \times 100$. Derivational suffixes 9 items (64%) from $\frac{9}{14} \times 100$.

B. Discussion

After collecting the data, the researcher needs to discuss the findings in order to clarify the answer of the problems that existed in previous chapter. The first problem is what are the derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song. In this research, the researcher focuses in five selected song in Harris Jung's *Salam* album, are: Salam Alaikum, Good Life, Rasool Allah, I Promise, and My Hero.

There are two kinds of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song. They are: derivational prefixes are re- (2), un- (1), pro- (1), in- (1) and derivational suffixes -ness (4), -y (1), -ful (1), -en (1), -ly (2). The second problem what are the dominant of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song. In Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song, the roots from the words that has been classified based on the part of speech are: 5 (adjective), 4 (noun), 3 (verb), and 2 (adverb).

The research supported by Maharani Sri Aryanti.³⁷ The dominant of analyzing data were gained the derivational affixes that found in The Land of Five Towers Novel by A. Fuadi are en- (11), in- (5), un- (11), a- (2), non- (3), re- (2), im- (2) as prefixes, while the suffixes are -ly (229), -able (18), -er (52), -al (53), -ous (28), -ate (2), -cy (3), -y (34), -ee (1), -

³⁷ Maharani Sri Aryanti, "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in 'The Land Of Five Towers' Novel By Ahmad Fuadi Translated By Angie Kilbane." *Iiclltlc-2*, 2016, 117–22, <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/An-Analysis-of-Derivational-Affixes-in-The-Land-of-Aryanti/53a91f86b68d2bfb2e8dc91fa53c374b16d4d4dd>.

tion (73), -ion (14), -ize (6), -ship (3), -ment (26), -ism (3), -ist (1), -en (9), -ful (27), -age (2), -tic (16), -ish (2), -ary (8), -cent (2), -ive (13), -ance (7), -less (5), -ence (9), -ity (22), -ant (2), -or (11), -ness (19), -ure (3), -fy (3). So, the dominant derivational affixes in *The Land of Five Towers* Novel by A. Fuadi is derivational suffixes.

The second research by Mislá Geubrina.³⁸ She found that 69 derivational suffixes of English noun, and the dominant derivational process of English noun found in *Newsweek's* Articles is suffix -tion with the percentage 17,39 % of all derivational process of English noun which had been found in *Newsweek's* Articles. And followed by suffix -er or -or with 14,49 % and suffix -ity with 13,04 %.

The last by Ainul Kirom.³⁹ She found there are 78 all out words in the content of Commencement discourse which joined derivational affixes. The study discovered 69 (89%) suffixes and 9 (11%) prefixes. The dominant derivational affixes in the content of Commencement Speech by Steve Jobs is derivational suffixes.

³⁸ Mislá Geubrina, "An Analysis on Derivational Process of English Noun in *Newsweek's* Articles." *Iiclltlc-2*, 2016, 117–22, <http://jurnal.unimed.ac.id>.

³⁹ Ainul Kirom, "An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement Speech By Steve Jobs" 1, no. 1 (2016): 25–35, <http://jurnal.fkip-uwgm.ac.id/index.php/Script>.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After the analysis has been done, the researcher concludes that in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in five selected song has 2 derivational affixes, they are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. It can shows as follow:

1. The derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected song are:
 - a. Derivational prefixes.
 - b. Derivational suffixes.
2. The dominant of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in five selected song is derivational suffixes with the total percantage 64% that are suffixes -ness (4), -y (1), -ful (1), -en (1), -ly (2) and then derivational prefixes with the total percantage 36% that are prefixes re- (2), un- (1), pro- (1), in- (1).

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the writer would like to present the some suggestions for the teacher, students of English Department and for further researcher as follows:

1. For lecturer should be more creative to make the teaching and learning process interesting by music as media. Especially in morphology lesson that discuss about derivational affixes, because with media, the students easily know the derivational affixes.
2. For the students of English Department, the researcher hopes that students can helps students to deepen knowledge of derivational affixes. This research also will help students to know information about song by Harris Jung.
3. For the further researcher, this research will give more information of derivational affixes and it can be usefull who are interseted in doing further study about this research. The researcher hopes that this study can give the benefits to another researcher.

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APPENDIX 1

a. Salam Alaikum

You can try and turn off the sun
I'm still going to shine away, yeah
And tell everyone
We're having some fun today
We can go wherever you want to
And do whatever you like
Let's just have a real good time
Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!

I just want to spread love and peace
And all of my happiness, yeah
To everyone that I meet
Cause I'm feeling spectacular
I love it when we love one another
Give thanks everyday
For this life, living with a smile on our face

Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!

Spread peace on the earth
Cherish the love that is around us
Spread peace on the earth
Treasure the love, let it surround us
Always be kind, always remind one another
Peace on the earth everyday

Assalamu Alaikum, Alaikum yeah!
Assalamu Alaikum

Assalamu Alaikum, hey!
Assalamu Alaikum, hey!
Assalamu Alaikum
Wa Alaikum Assalam

Assalamu Alaikum, hey!
Assalamu Alaikum, hey!

Assalamu Alaikum
Assalami Alaikum, yeah!
Spread peace on the earth
Cherish the love that is around us
Spread peace on the earth every day

b. Good Life

Good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life

I want to wake up in the morning with the sun
Wear a smile, go out and have some fun
Going to take away the worries on my mind, oh
Put them to one side
Cause everyday is like a brand new story
With unwritten lines
And no matter the weather
It's going, going to be alright

I know my life ain't perfect
But I don't have to worry
Cause I've got all that I need
Right here in my, in my life
I know my life ain't perfect
But I like the way it's going
Cause I've got all that I need
Right here in my, in my life

Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life
I leave it all in your hands, oh
Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life

Hey, listen!
There are things in life that money just can't buy
Happiness and love don't have a price
All good people that surround me everyday, oh
I just appreciate

I love living in a brand new story
With unwritten lines
And no matter the weather
It's going, going to be alright

I know my life ain't perfect
But I don't have to worry
Cause I've got all that I need
Right here in my, in my life

I know my life ain't perfect
But I like the way it's going
Cause I've got all that I need
Right here in my, in my life

Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life
I leave it all in your hands, oh
Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life
It's about being **thankful** and trying to understand
That the more I learn I want to leave it all in your hands
Cause I know you'll always take good care of me
You've given me a good life, a good life each day

Good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life
Yes I want to thank you O Allah!
Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life
I leave it all in your hands

I know my life ain't perfect
But I don't have to worry
Cause I've got all that I need
Right here in my, in my life
I know my life ain't perfect
But I like the way it's going
Cause I've got all that I need
Right here in my, in my life

Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life
I leave it all in your hands, oh
Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life
I leave it all in your hands, oh
Thank you for the good life, good life
Allah I want to thank you for the good life

c. Rasool' Allah

Oh, you came into this life
Brought up as an orphan child
Through a time of deep despair, O Muhammad!
Your days at work began
As a fair and honest man
You showed just how much you cared

And one night in that cave
When the Archangel came
And your life in this world
Would never be the same

Rasool' Allah habib Allah
Your light is always showing me the way
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
I'm longing for the day I see your face

You **brighten** up my day
And in my heart you'll stay
With every breath I take
I'll never leave your way

Eyes that could light up any soul
You became the chosen one
To **proclaim** the word of God, O Muhamad!
In the **brightness** of the sun
Or the **stillness** of the night
You would never ever stop

Being kind, giving hope
And serenity and love
To a divided world
That didn't have enough

Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
Your light is always showing me the way
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
I'm longing for the day I see your face

You brighten up my day
And in my heart you'll stay
With every breath I take
I'll never leave you way

Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
Peace be upon you
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
I **really** love you
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
Peace be upon you
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah

Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
Your light is always showing me the way
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
I'm longing for the day I see your face
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
Your light is always showing me the way
Rasool' Allah habib' Allah
I'm longing for the day I see your face
You brighten up my day
And in my heart you'll stay
With every breath I take
O Muhammad I will never leave your way

d. I Promise

I promise anytime you call me
It don't matter where I am
I'll always be there, like you've been there
If you need me closer, I'll be right over
I swear, I swear

Every time that I need you by my side
Every time I lose my way in life
You're my circle of life, compass and guide
There behind me
And one day when the tables **finally** turn
And it's you first, hold you close
Like you taught me
Know that I'll be there for you, for you

I promise anytime you call me
It don't matter where I am
I'll always be there, like you've been there
If you need me closer, I'll be right over
I swear, I swear
I promise anytime you call me
It don't matter where I am
I'll always care for you, go anywhere for you

If you need me closer, I'll be right over
I swear, ooh

There are days when I just don't want to talk
And your feelings hit a wall
But that won't change
The love you've raised **inside** this family
Everything that I do is to make you proud
I just want to say it, and always will be
Know that I'll be there for you, for you

I promise anytime you call me
It don't matter where I am
I'll always be there, like you've been there
If you need me closer, I'll be right over
I swear, I swear
I promise anytime you call me
It don't matter where I am
I'll always care for you, go anywhere for you
If you need me closer, I'll be right over
I swear
Having someone to go to
Having someone to love
Having both is a blessing
That was sent from above
Oh I know that wherever I'll go
You'll be forever in my heart

I promise anytime you call me
It don't matter where I am
I'll always be there, like you've been there
If you need me closer, I'll be right over
I swear, I swear
I promise anytime you call me
It don't matter where I am
I'll always care for you, go anywhere for you
If you need me closer, I'll be right over
I swear, ooh

e. **My Hero**

You were always unselfish and sacrificed
Everything you risked to change life
Even when there was darkness
You broke the shackles and brought light
You called everyone to believe in Allah
O Muhammad! You are my

You are my hero, you are my hero
You are my hero, always my hero

It's the way that you smiled with serenity
And how you forgave all your enemies
I will always hold your love
And all your teachings in my heart
You called everyone to believe in Allah
O Muhammad! You are my

You are my hero, you are my hero
You are my hero, you are my hero
You are my hero, always my hero
You are my hero, always my hero

You are my hero and I'll keep you safe in
my heart
You are my hero till the end and from the
very start
You are my hero and you'll always be the
best part
Of every single day, I will follow you

You are my hero and I'll keep you safe in
my heart
You are my hero till the end and from the
very start
You are my hero and you'll always be the
best part
Of every single day, I will follow you

Hero, you are my hero
Hero, you are my hero
You are my, you are my hero, you are my
hero
You are my hero, always my hero



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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, sehubungan dengan hasil sidang bersama tim pengkaji judul skripsi Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI) Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Maka dengan ini kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu agar dapat menjadi pembimbing skripsi dan melakukan penyempurnaan judul bilamana perlu untuk mahasiswa dibawah ini dengan data sebagai berikut:

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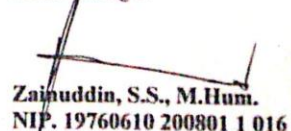

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