

**MORPHEME TYPES ANALYSIS OF STEMS, AND  
BASES TO FIND THE ROOTS IN THE TWO  
SONGS BY MARIAH CAREY  
MORPHOLOGICALLY**

**A Paper**

**Submitted to the School of Foreign Language – JIA as a Partial Fulfillment  
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**ANALISIS JENIS MORFEM PANGKAL, DAN DASAR UNTUK  
MENEMUKAN AKAR KATA DALAM DUA LAGU  
MARIAH CAREY SECARA MORFOLOGI**

**FICKA OKTAVIANI**

**ABSTRAK**

*Penelitian ini berjudul Analisis Jenis Morfem Pangkal, dan dasar untuk Menemukan Akar kata dalam Dua Lagu Mariah Carey Secara Morfologi. Penelitian ini mengemukakan Akar Kata Yang Bisa diperkecil dan Akar Kata yang tidak dapat diperkecil lagi dalam Bahasa Inggris. Lagu digunakan sebagai sumber data karena data akar kata lebih banyak muncul di lagu, analisis ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Penelitian ini melalui langkah – langkah sebagai berikut: (1) persiapan pengumpulan data, (2) proses pengumpulan data, (3) pemilahan data, (4) analisis data, (5) pengambilan kesimpulan data. Dari data table, tertulis bahwa akar derivasi yang paling mendominasi dalam lagu-lagu seperti yang terlihat dalam tabel. Dari keseluruhan data dari lagu-lagu terpilih di temukan 28 jenis afiks. Diantara 2 lagu yang memiliki 15 infleksional afiks dan 13 derifasional afiks. Selanjutnya penelitian ini diharapkan dapat digunakan sebagai tambahan referensi dalam kajian morfologi lainnya.*

*Key words : Morfem, Afiks, Lagu*

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**ABSTRACT**

This research is aimed to know how to classify the kind of morpheme in the paper which entitled “*Morpheme Types Analysis of Stems and Bases to Find The Roots in The Two Songs by Mariah Carey.*” This paper presents the Segmental Roots and Unsegmentable Roots in English. The *Songs* are used as the data because the roots exist mostly on it, and analyzed using qualitative methods. The steps of this research include: (1) planning, (2) collecting data, (3) sorting data, (4) analyzing data, and (5) concluding data. From the table result the writer concludes that derivational roots mostly dominated in these songs as seen in the table. From the entire of the songs have chosen found 28 affixes kinds. Among two songs which have 15 inflectional and 13 derivational affixes. For further this research is expected to be used as an additional reference for others.

Key words: *Morphemes, Affixes, Songs*

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## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO :**

*Never give up on something you really want. It's difficult to wait, but more difficult to regret*

### **DEDICATION :**

This paper is proudly dedicated to :

My beloved Mom ( Eva Sadrilla)

My beloved Aunty ( Elvi Indriani)

For their love, pray and support

My lovely family

For their advises and solution

My beloved best friends (Nur Azizah)

For her support



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During this research, the writer uncounted a lot of hardship and difficulties both finding the data and arranging it into an accepted scientific paper. Therefore, the writer would like to take this opportunity to express her thankfulness to all the following people who have advised and supported data and information to finish this paper, especially to :

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Finally, the writer hopes this paper will be useful especially for her generally for everyone who reads it.

Bekasi, 30<sup>th</sup> July 2016

F.O

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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **A. The Background of the Research**

Linguistics is the science of language or the field of the study, where the subject of the study is the language. It is a scientific knowledge which can be applied to all languages in the world. It does not belong to a certain language only. Linguistics consists of several aspects which include Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics and also some other sciences which are related to linguistics such as Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, and Comparative linguistics.

Language is generally described as a system of sounds used to link sound using words and sentences to meaning. Language can be described as a symbolic system in which sounds and meanings are assigned to each other, allowing humans to communicate what we are thinking and how we are feeling. In other words, there is an arbitrary aspect of language with meanings assigned to words and sounds. As native speakers of a language, we know that words are arbitrarily given meaning to express ideas. As a system, the language consists of components - components which are regularly arranged according to certain patterns.

Humans are social creatures who cannot stand alone to fill their needs both physical and spiritual needs. Humans need to interact with each other.

Language is the media of communication between one individual from another person. Communication can be created with any language, and language can also be created due to the support and the desire of every individual to communicate.

In part of linguistic that is called Morphology, the study of form has been used to describe the type of investigation that analyzes all those basic “element” used in a language. Morphology is branch of linguistic concern with the relation between meaning and form. All languages, both spoken and signed have word forms. Morphology has been regarded as an essentially synchronic discipline focusing on the study of word-structure at one stage in the life of a language rather than on the evolution of words, how words are built up from smaller parts.

The main form which studied in morphology is morpheme. There are two types of morphemes: Free morpheme, and Bound morpheme. Free morpheme is then further divided into two categories: Lexical and Functional morpheme. Bound morpheme is also further divided into two categories: Derivational and inflectional morpheme. In inflectional morpheme have three categories they are: roots, affixes, stems and bases.

Morphemes are the smallest pieces that can no longer be divided into even smaller meaningful bits (Burning, 1992:38). Two distinct morphemes in *girls*: *girl* + *s* can be identified, but it cannot be the same with *women*, where the two morphemes ‘woman’ and plural are, as it were, fused together. An orthographic word may therefore contain more than one formal element of

meaning, but the boundaries of such elements are not always clearly marked on the surface.

Morphologists describe the constituent parts of words, what they mean, and how they may (and may not) be combined in the world's languages. The pairing of meaning with a form applies to whole words, like *sleep*, as well as to parts of words like the 'past' meaning associated with the ending *-ed* as in *frimped*.

According to Crystal (1997: 248), morpheme is the minimal distinctive unit of grammar, and the central concern of morphology. Its original motivation was as an alternative to notion of the word, which had proved to be difficult to work with in comparing language. Words, moreover, could be quite complex in structure. And there was a need for a single concept to interrelate such notions as root, prefix, compound, etc. the morpheme, accordingly, was seen primarily as the smallest functioning unit in the composition of words.

From Fromkin and Rodman (1998: 97), part of one's linguistic competence includes knowledge of the language's morphology – the morphemes, words, their pronunciation, their meaning, and how they are combine according to the morphological rules of the language. A word consists of one or more morphemes. Lexical content morphemes that cannot be analyzed into smaller parts are called root morpheme. When a root morpheme is combined with affix morphemes it forms a stem. Other affixes can be added to stem to form a more complex stem. The stem is that part of a



word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes. A base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added. Bases are called stems only in the context of inflectional morphology.

The knowledge of morphemes can be applied among the learners to increase our vocabulary, detect the change of word classes, know the word origins and enhances our mind to think creatively. In learning morphemes is to understand the nature of words such as how the word is formed and structured. Moreover, by knowing the types of morpheme in English language, it will make easier to identify any new word which is a result of derivation. For example in order to understand the word “crucifixion” the teacher needs to find the base of the morpheme which is “crucify” By adding “ion” the meaning change from “to kill someone by fastening them to across” to “the act of killing someone by fastening them to across and leaving them to die.”

Besides language there is also a communication tool for people to deliver something. It is music. Music has always been the language of intense emotion. People sometimes have something that can't be delivered by talking with mouth. They may be shy or just can't talk. But, they can express their feeling by music. They can create a song with beautiful lyric, or just listen to music. We can learn language with listening music. It is the interesting way to learn vocabulary. We can know and find a new vocabulary through the song that we heard. We can learn grammar from the lyric and find out the grammar which attached in its words. Music has always been the language of intense

emotion. They can create a song with beautiful lyric, or just listen to music. Music can represent someone's feeling. Through music and songs people can learn something while they relax their feeling.

Listening to the music is one of the most popular forms of entertainment. There are so many kinds of music that can suit tastes of different people. Whether they are happy or sad, there will always be music that we listen to. We are surrounded by various kinds of music since we were born and music has become an integral part of our life. Through music and song people can learn something while relax their feeling.

The writer takes two songs of Mariah Carey, there are *Fly Like A Bird* and *Don't You Remember* as the object of the research because the songs is Mariah Carey's 25 Biggest Billboard Hits (Trust, 2014). Mariah Carey's 25 Biggest Billboard Hits is based on actual performance on the weekly Billboard Hot 100 Chart. The ranking is based on an inverse point system, with weeks at No. 1 having the greatest value and weeks at No. 100 proportionately less.

So far, in the song of Mariah Carey found the suffix *-ing*. The word *struggling* (*Fly Like A Bird*: L 3).

#### 1. With no more hurt and **struggling**

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by inflectional suffix – *ing*. This word is created from: *Struggle* + *ing*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the

vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : STRUGGLE. In the word forms the word: *Struggle* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To struggle, struggle, struggled, struggling. Other lexeme representation of the word: *Struggle* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *Struggle* refers to the Verb.

This verb *Struggle* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Struggle* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Struggling*, this word has word-building elements: *Struggle* + *ing*, means this word is added by an suffix – *ing*, so this word is called derivational morpheme because the word has been changed from Verb *Struggle* to Noun *Struggling* (Gerund). The writer knows that the word *Struggling* is Noun (Gerund) is from the conjunction “and” which is used in the sentence above, means the grammatical word before and after conjunction “and” is the same, so the word before the word “and” is *no more hurt*, means this is truly Noun.

The word *Struggling* consists in *Struggle* + *ing* is the derivational morpheme means the word *Struggle* is the Base due to it is ended by derivational suffix – *ing*, and so far the word *Struggle* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

From the above background explanations, therefore, the writer is interested and wants to improve the knowledge of the types of morphemes, especially bases, roots, and stems to an analysis are taken from a song by Mariah Carey

which titles “*Morpheme Types Analysis of Stems and Bases to find the Roots in the Two songs By Mariah Carey Morphologically*”.

## **B. The Scope of the Problem**

In analyzing data, the writer limits and focuses on observation to the internal-structure of words and word-building elements that contain affixes which can be known whether they are bases or stems and automatically to find its roots. The writer uses two songs by Mariah Carey to find the data objects.

## **C. The Questions of the Research**

Based on the scope problems above, the questions of the study are:

1. What types of morphemes which exist in the two songs by Mariah Carey?
2. What kind of affixes which attach to Stems and Bases in those songs?
3. What types of morpheme which exist in those songs the most?

## **D. The Objective of the Research**

These are the objective derived from problem of the study:

1. To know the morpheme types in the two songs by Mariah Carey
2. To find the affix kinds which attach to stems and bases in those songs.
3. To find out the morpheme types which exist in those songs the most.

## **E. The significance of the Research**

### 1. For the writer

According to this research, the writer hopes to know and understand deeply about morphology, especially types of morpheme and morphological conditioned, also the writer can differ clearly about bases, stems and roots which are the parts of morpheme. In this research, the writer used songs from Mariah Carey as an object to study more deeply about morphology.

### 2. For the reader

From this research, the writer hopes the reader able to know and understand about the types of morpheme and able to differ between bases, stems, and roots as the part of morpheme.

## **F. The Systematic of the Paper**

The systematic of the paper means to present the paper in well edited composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I give about the background of the study, the scope of problem, the question of research, the objective of the research, the significance of the research, and the systematic of the paper.

Chapter II it consists of some theories taken from many reference to support the research such as the definition of analysis, morphology, morpheme, the kinds of morphemes, affix, base, root, stem and the elements of songs.

Chapter III explains about subject of the research, method of the research, instrument of the research, technique of data analysis and procedure of the research

Chapter IV presents data description, table of analysis, data analysis data interpretation, and discussion.

Chapter V the writer gives the summary from all chapters and some suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

#### A. Morphology

The study of language is called linguistics. Language is used not only to communicate with others but also influence, persuade, motivate or even provoke others. Morphology is one of linguistic field. According to Katamba, “Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words” (1993:2). According to Aronoff and Fudemen (2011: 2) “Morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed”. In the other opinion Fasold and Linton (2006: 59) stated that “the branch of linguistics that is concerned with the relation between meaning and form, within words and between words, is known as morphology”. Based on Booij, (2007: 23) “morphology can be used in two ways: it refers to a sub discipline of linguistics, but it may also be used to refer to that part grammar of language that contains the rules for inflection and word-formation, that is the word grammar”.

Morphology literally means ‘the study of form’- in particular, the forms of words. Although “form” in this context usually refers to the spoken sound or phonological form that is associated with a particular meaning, it doesn’t necessarily have to signed languages also have word forms. Instead of the

articulators of the vocal tract, signed languages make use the shape and movement of the hands. All languages, whether spoken or signed, have words forms.

Morphologists describe the constituent parts of words, what they mean. And how they may (and may not) be combined in the world's languages. Morphology applies within words, as in the addition of a plural ending to *cat* /kæt/ to change its form to *cats* /kæts/ and its meaning to 'more than one cat. It also applies across words, as when we alter the form of one word so that some of it matches, or agree with, some feature of another word.

From the definition above, the writers assume that morphology is one of linguistic field that study the word formation process.

## **B. Morpheme**

Yule (2010:67) stated, "Morphemes is minimal units of meaning or grammatical function, unit of grammatical function include forms used to indicate past tense or plural." According to Carstairs (2002: 18), "Morpheme is the area of grammar concerned with the structure of words on these smaller parts of words." Morphemes that can stand on their own are called free morpheme. Two characteristics of morphemes, in the light of how the notion has been introduced to allow the meaning of some complex words to be predicable, morphemes must, be identifiable from one word to another, and contribute in some way to the meaning of the whole word.



Whereas Aronoff and Fudeman (2011: 2) stated “morphemes often defined as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function”. This definition is not meant to include all morphemes, but it is the usual one and a good starting point. A morpheme may consist of word, such as hand, or a meaningful piece of a word such as *-ed* of *looked*, that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful words.

Fromkin (2003: 41) defined that, “Morpheme is the linguistic term for the most elemental unit of grammatical form.” A morpheme the minimal linguistic unit is thus an arbitrary union of a sound and a meaning (or grammatical function) that cannot be further analyzed. It is often called a linguistic sign, not to be confused with sign of sign language. This way be too simple definition, but it will serve our purposes for now. Every word in every language is composed of one or more morphemes.

According to Katamba (1993: 20) “the term of morpheme is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of semantic content or grammatical function which words are made of.”

From theories above, it can be concluded that morphemes is the linguistic term, unit of grammatical function concerned with the structure of words.

## 1. Internal structures of Word

### a. Word

Based on Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2010: 36), “Words are an important part of linguistic knowledge and constitute a component of our mental grammars, but one can learn thousands of words in a language and still not know the language”.

Words are notoriously difficult entities to define, both in universal and in language specific terms. If we already understand how they are combined into larger units or divided into smaller ones, so we will briefly discuss several other criteria that have been proposed for identifying them.

Words tend to resist interruption; we cannot freely insert pieces into words as we do into sentences. For example, we cannot separate the root of a word from its inflectional ending by inserting another word, as in *sock-blue-s* for *blue socks*. Sentences, in contrast, can be interrupted. We can insert adverbials between subjects and predicates: *Edi quickly erased his fingerprints*. By definition, we can also insert the traditional interjections: *We will, I believe, have rain later today*.

In English, though by no means in all languages, the order of elements in words is quite fixed. English inflections, for example, are suffixes and are added after any derivational morphemes in a word. At higher levels in the language, different orders of elements can differ in meaning: compare *Edi kissed his mom* with *Edi kissed John*. But we do not

contrast words with prefixed inflections with words with suffixed inflections. English does not contrast, for example, *piece* + *s* with *s* + *piece*.

In English, too, it is specific individual words that select for certain inflections. Thus the word *child* is pluralized by adding *-ren*, *ox* by adding *-en*. So if a form takes the *-en* plural, it must be a word.

So words are units composed of one or more morphemes; they are also the units of which phrases are composed.

#### **b. Lexeme**

A lexeme is the smallest or minimal unit of lexicon in a language that bears some “meaning”. A lexeme has a morphological form, semantic content (or meaning) and a syntactic category. According to Aronoff and Fudeman (2011: 43), “A lexeme is a word with a specific sounds and specific meaning”.

One lexeme can take up more than one inflection to form a set of many words known as inflected variants. For example, the lexeme “Play” can take up many forms like *play*, *playing*, *plays*, and *played*. All of these word forms have the same basic meaning (which is denoted by an action) and, hence, will be categorized under the same lexeme. The word *playing* is the participle form of the verb that is used to denote the same action in continuous aspect. Likewise, the word *played* is used to denote the past form of the action, the word *play* when the subject of the verb is present first and second person or third person plural, the

word *plays* when the subject of the verb is present third person singular in English (subject-verb agreement).

Lexeme is not equivalent to a word or morpheme in a language. Sometimes, one lexeme can be formed of more than one word and morpheme also. For example, the lexemes like *take off* and *put up with* consist of two and three words respectively. The meaning of these lexemes can be determined by taking the constituents together, and not from the individual words taken separately.

Lexemes are the headwords that you find listed separately in a dictionary, under which all the inflected variants are included.

### c. **Word-form**

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies pattern of word formation and internal organization, and attempts to formulate the rules of construction of word to know the knowledge of the speakers of those languages. Word formation is creation of a new word, sometimes it changes the words meaning. Based on Booij (2007: 18) states that, “The concrete words *walk*, *walks*, *walked*, and *walking* can be qualified as word forms of the lexeme *walk*.”

The term *word-formation* suggests that the fundamental unit of this linguistic sub discipline is the word. *Formation* implies that we are dealing with rules that “form” (create, generate, derive) words.

It is a branch of science of the language, which studies the patterns on which a language forms new lexical items (new unities, new words). It's a process of forming words by combining root and affix morphemes.

#### **d. Grammatical Words**

The term grammatical word or morph syntactic word is virtually synonymous with word but is generally used to refer specifically to different forms of a single word that occur depending on the syntactic context (Aronoff, 37: 2011).

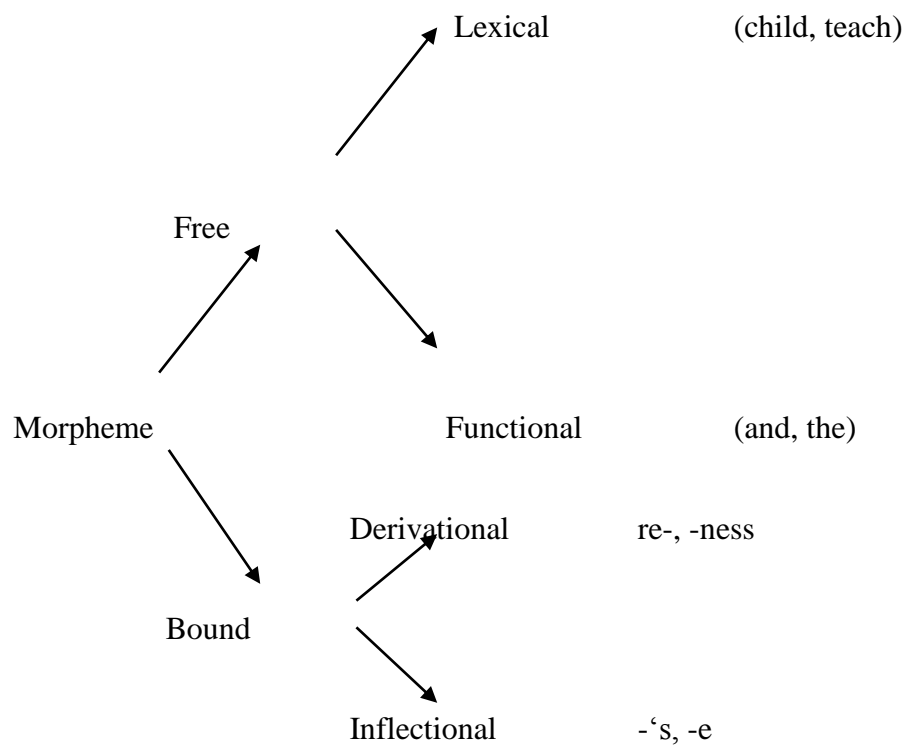
Grammatical words are the word that in terms of syntactic function contrasts with the lexical word and is an element in the structural system of a language. It serves to link lexical words. In English: conjunctions, determiners, interjections, particles, and pronouns are grammatical words. They occur frequently and have their own semantic systems, as which such particles as *up* and *down*, which relate to position, direction, space, and time. In principle, such words are a closed set to which new items are seldom added. As lubricants, grammatical words are like affixes: the *out* in *throw out* is like the prefix *e-* in *eject*; the *before* in *before the war* means the same as *pre-* in *pre-war*. They can also function like affixes, as in *he-man* and *yes-man*.

## **2. Kind of Morphemes**

According to Yule (2010: 68), "We can make a broad distinction between two types of morphemes." Our morphological knowledge has two components: knowledge of the individual morphemes and knowledge of the

rules that combine them. One of the things we know about particular morphemes is whether they can stand alone or whether they must be attached to a base morpheme.

A useful way to remember all these different types of morphemes are in the following chart.



*Figure 2.1 Types of morpheme (George Yule, 2010: 70)*

### **a. Free morphemes**

One kind of morpheme is free morpheme. According to Katamba (1993: 41) “Free morpheme is roots which are capable of standing independently”.

For example:

Man -book - tea - sweet - cook

Bet - very - aardvark - pain - walk

Morphemes that can stand by themselves as single word, for example open and tour. Free morphemes can be generally considered as the set of separate English word forms. Free morphemes fall into two category. The first category is that set of ordinary nouns, adjectives, and verbs which we think of as the words which carry the content of message we convey.

Based on Yule (2010: 68) “free morphemes are the morphemes that can stand by themselves as single word”, for example, *open* and *tour*. The free morphemes can generally be identified as the set of separate English word forms such as basic nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc. When they are used with bound morphemes attached. The basic word forms are technically known as stems.

We should note that this type of description is a partial simplification of the morphological facts of English. There are a number of English words in which the element treated as the stem is not, in fact, a free morpheme. In words such as *receive*, *reduce* and *repeat*, we can identify the bound morpheme *re-* at the beginning, but the elements *-ceive*, *-duce* and *-peat* are not separate word forms and hence cannot be free morphemes. These types of forms are sometimes described as “bound stems” to keep them distinct from “free stems” such as *dress* and *care*.

What we have described as free morphemes fall into two categories. The first category is that set of ordinary nouns, adjectives and verbs that we think of as the words that carry the “content” of the messages we convey. These free morphemes are called lexical morphemes and some examples are: *girl, man, house, tiger, sad, long, yellow, sincere, open, look, follow, and break*. We can add new lexical morphemes to the language rather easily, so they are treated as an “open” class of words. Other types of free morphemes are called functional morphemes. Examples are *and, but, when, because, on, near, above, in, the, that, it, them*. This set consists largely of the functional words in the language such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles and pronouns. Because we almost never add new functional morphemes to the language they are described as a “closed” class of words.

These free morphemes are called lexical morphemes and some examples are: *sad, man, boy, long, tiger, house, yellow, open, look, follow, and sincere*. The other groups of free morphemes are called Functional morphemes. Examples are: *that, it, the, above, and, but, when, on, near, in*. these set consists largely of the functional words in the language such as conjunction, preposition, articles, and pronouns.

#### **b. Bound morphemes**

“Many roots are incapable of occurring in isolation called bound morphemes”.(Katamba, 1993: 42).Bound morphemes which are those forms cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another



form, exemplified as, -re-, -ist, -ed, -s. when they are used with bound morphemes attached, the basic word forms are technically known as stems.

For example:

### **Undressed**

Un- dress -ed

Prefix stem suffix

(bound) (free) (bound)

Morpheme like -ish, -ness, -ly, dis-, trans-, and -un never word by themselves but are always parts of words. These affixes are bound morphemes (Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, 2011: 77). We know whether each affix precedes or follows other morphemes. Thus, un-, pre-, (premeditate, prejudice), and bi- (bipolar, bisexual) are prefixes.

Another point to be made with regard to affixes is their position relative to the root to which their attached. Attached before the root are called prefixes and attached after root are called suffixes. The set of affixes which fall into the bound category can also be decided into two types. Two types of bound morphemes are Derivational morphemes and Inflectional morphemes.

#### 1.) Derivational morphemes

According to Katamba (1993: 51), "inflectional morphemes do not change referential or cognitive meaning". The main importance of inflections lies at the level of sentences structure and sentence meaning, rather than at the level of word structure and word meaning.

Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011: 48) stated that bound morphemes, like *-ify* and *-cation* are called derivation morphemes. When they are added to a base, a new word with a new meaning is derived. The addition of *-ify* to *pure* *-purify-* means “to make pure,” and the addition of *- cation* *- purification-* means “the process of making pure”.

The first set of bound morphemes contains what are called derivational morphemes. Derivational morphemes have clear semantic content. In this sense they are like contents word, except that they are not words. As we have seen, when a derivational morpheme is added to a base, it adds meaning. The derived word may also be of a different grammatical class than the original word, as shown by suffixes such as *-able* and *-ly*. When a verb is suffixed with *-able*, the result is an adjective, as in *desire* + *able*. When the suffix *-en* is added to an adjective, a verb is derived, as in *dark* + *en*. One way form a noun from an adjective, as in *sweet* + *ie*.

## 2.) Inflectional Morphemes

The second set of bound morphemes contains what are called inflectional morphemes. Finegan (2008: 43) stated, “These inflectional morphemes change the form of a word but not its lexical category or its central meaning.” Unlike derivational morphemes, they never change the grammatical category of the stems to which they are attached. Inflectional morphemes are used to show if a plural

or singular if it is past tense or not, and if it is a comparative or possessive form. Examples of inflectional morphemes are:

Jhon's two *brothers* are really different.

One *likes* to have fun and is always laughing

The other *liked* to read as a child and has always take things seriously.

One is the *loudest* person in the house and the other is *quieter* than a mouse.

In the first sentence, both inflections (-'s, -s) are attached to nouns, one marking possessive and other marking plural. Note that -'s here is a possessive inflection and different from the -'s used as an abbreviation for is or has (e.g. she's singing, it's happened again). There are four inflections attached to verbs: -s (3<sup>rd</sup> person singular), -ing (present participle), -ed (past tense) and -en (past participle). There are two inflections attached adjectives: -er (comparative) and -est (superlative). In English, all the inflectional morphemes are suffixes.

Whereas to Hudson (2000: 63) "the bound of grammatical morphemes are known as inflectional suffixes". Inflectional affixes have three general characteristics: they don't change the part of speech, are very productive, and are last in their words. All the English inflectional affixes, of which there are typically said to be eight, are suffixes. Here is the whole list as often recognized: the usual

pronunciation is given first, in phonemic form, followed by the usual spelling:

- a. /z/ -s, the plural suffix of nouns, as in *pigs* and *cows*.
- b. /z/ -'s, the possessive suffix, ordinarily nouns, as in Jackson's and *New York's* but in fact suffixable to whatever word ends the possessor phrase, as in *the person we visited's house* and *the person I thought of's picture*.
- c. /z/ -s, the present tense 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular suffix of verbs, as in *walks* and *runs*.
- d. /d/ -ed, the past tense suffix of verbs, as in *arrived* and *waited*.
- e. /ɪŋ/-ing, the present participle suffix of verb, as in *walking* and *running*.
- f. /ər/-er, the comparative suffix of adjectives, as in *quicker* and *earlier* (This -er should not be equated with the -er which forms 'agent' of verbs, such as *finder* and *doer*, the latter is derivational suffix.)
- g. /əst/-est, the superlative suffix of adjectives, as in *quickest* and *earliest*.
- h. /n/ -n, the past participle suffix of some verbs, as in *broken* and *eaten*

Here is the list properties of inflection and derivation based on Haspelmath and Sims (2010: 90):

No	Inflection	Derivation
(i)	relevant to the syntax	not relevant to the syntax
(ii)	Obligatory	Optional
(iii)	not replaceable by simple word	replaceable by simple word
(iv)	some concept as base	new concept
(v)	relatively abstract meaning	relatively concrete meaning
(vi)	semantically regular	possibly semantically irregular
(vii)	less relevant to base meaning	very relevant to base meaning
(viii)	unlimited applicability	limited applicability
(ix)	expression at word periphery	expression close to the base
(x)	less base allomorphy	more base allomorphy
(xi)	cumulative expression possible	no cumulative expression
(xii)	not iterable	Iterable

These are also differences between inflectional and derivational according to Aronoff and Fudeman (2011: 170), they are:

- a. Inflection does not change the core lexical meaning or the lexical category of the word to which it applies. Derivation does the former and may do the latter.
- b. Inflection is the realization of morph syntactic features, i.e. those that are relevant to the syntax, such as case and number. Derivation is not.
- c. Inflectional morphology is more productive than derivational morphology.
- d. Derivational morphology tends to occur closer to the root or stem than inflectional morphology.
- e. Derived lexemes are more likely to be stored in the lexicon than inflected forms.

### **3. Type of Morphemes**

Words have internal structure which is created by word-building elements.

The elements include roots, affixes, stems, and bases. (Katamba, 1994: 41)

#### **a. Roots**

A Root is the simplest form attainable by analysis of a word into its component parts. Such a form contains the main idea of the word in a very general sense, and is common also to other words either in the same language or in kindred languages (Quiles, 2007: 111).

A root is the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it. It is a part that is always present, possibly with some modification, in the various manifestations of lexeme. Roots which are capable of standing independently are called free morphemes, example: man, book, tea, sweet, cook. The free morphemes in example above are examples of lexical morphemes.

#### **b. Stems**

The body of a word, to which the terminations are attached, is called the Stem. The Stem contains the idea of the word without relations; but, except in the first part of a compound (Quiles, 2007: 111).

The stem is that part of a word that is in existence before any inflectional affixes (those affixes whose presence is required by the syntax such as markers of singular and plural number in nouns, tense in verb) have been added. In the word *workers* the same inflectional –s suffix comes after a slightly more complex stem consisting of the root *work* plus the suffix –er which is used to form nouns from verb. Here *work* is the root, but *worker* is the stem to which –s is attached.

#### **c. Bases**

The Base is that part of a word which is unchanged in inflection (Quiles, 2007: 112). A base is any unit whatever to which affixes of any kind can be added. The affixes attached to a base may be inflectional affixes selected for syntactic reasons or derivational affixes which alter the

meaning or grammatical category of the base. In other words, all roots are bases, Base of inflectional morphology.

#### **d. Affix**

An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base (Katamba, 1993: 44). Obviously, by definition affixes are bound morphemes. According to Haspelmath and Sims (2000:18), “Short morphemes with an abstract meaning are called affixes”. No word may contain only an affix standing on its own, like *-s* or *-ed* or *-al* or even a number of affixes strung together like *-al-s*. The affixes attached to a base may be inflectional affixes selected for syntactic reasons or derivational affixes which alter the meaning or grammatical category of the base. Fasold and Linton (2006: 67) also stated, “An affix is a grammatical morpheme which (by definition) must be bound to a root or to another affix”

There are three kinds of affixes. Different kinds of affixes are differentiated depending on their position within the word. Those will be considered in turn.

##### **1.) Prefix**

The important part of study derivational morpheme is about prefix. According to Fasold and Linton (2006: 67), prefix is an affix which attach to the left, or front, of a base. Attached before the root are called prefixes and attached after roots are called suffixes. The



example of prefix are *re*-print, *un*-like, *dis*-connect, *pre*-wedding, *un*-happy, etc.

## 2.) Suffixes

According to Crystal (1997: 371), “suffix is a term used in morphology referring to an affix which is added following a root or stem”. The process of suffixation or suffixing is common in English, both for the derivational formation of new lexical items (e.g. *-ize*, *-tion*) and for expressing grammatical relationship (inflectional endings such as *-s*, *-d*, *-ing*). Whereas to Katamba (1993: 44), “A suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) like *-ly*, *-er*, *-ist*, *-s*, *-ing*, *-ed*”. In other opinion based on Fasold and Linton (2006: 67), “suffixes are affixes which attached to the right, or end, of the base”.

kind-ly, wait-er, book-s, and walk-ed

quick-ly, play-er, mat-s , and jump-ed

## 3.) Infixes

Based on Katamba (1993: 44), “An infix is an affix inserted into the root itself”. Infixes are very common in Semitic languages like Arabic and Hebrew but infixes rare in English. The root *-cub-* meaning ‘lie in’ on or upon’ occurs without [m] before the [b] in some words containing that same root in some other words like *incumbent*, *succumb*, and *decumbent*. These infix a frozen historical relic from Latin. According to Brinton (2000: 78), “infixes are which inserted in the middle of words”. In modern English infixes are used only for

humorous purposes, as in *im-bloody-possible* or *abso blooming –lutely*. Historically, the *-n-* in *stand* is a “nasal infix” indicating present tense; note that it does not occur in the past tense *stood*. While it might initially be tempting to analyze the vowel alternation indicating plural (as in *man, men*) or past tense (as in *sing, sang*) in Modern English as a kind of infix, note that vowels actually replace the existing vowels; hence, this exemplifies the morphological process of replacement.

### C. Song

Everybody likes listen a song. By listening just to s song, we can relax and enjoy the day. According to Salcedo (1990: 14) song historically made the work easier. It may also make language learning easier.

Also he said that, Salcedo (1990: 18) said that the song may be used culturally to tell a story and to point out aspects of the target culture. In addition, songs mirror the normal daily activities of the society.

Based on Salcedo (1990: 32) the explanation above it can be concluded that the song is “Wonderful World” that mentions several subjects (history, geography, algebra, etc.) in the lyrics. Written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created, are called lyrics.

According to, Hamlen (2012: 1) songs that contain lyrics and chords a single source document yields a lyric book for singers, a chord book for musicians, and overhead or digital projector slides for corporate singing.

Moreover, Hamlen (2012: 2) songs package allows worship coordinators to maintain a constantly evolving repertoire of music to which they can add and remove songs over time. Songs can also be quickly selected and arranged for specific events or services through the use of scripture indexes, automatic transposition, and handout and slide set creation features.

Based on the explanation above it can be concluded that song is make language learning easier and the most effective memory aids available to us. And also make the life more colorful.

The main reason songs cannot be marked only in one class is because of difference existing in the type of music, lyric, and its purpose. These are the classifications of songs:

1. **Love Songs** are slowly songs whose lyric concentrate on the feelings of love and relationships. These songs are largely played in marriages. There are sad love songs whose lyric relate to breakups, too.
2. **Classical Songs** are the name suggests, classical songs are those in which traditional music has a main role.
3. **Pop Songs** are those which have contemporary lyrics and an upbeat rhythm, basically for the youth culture. The composition of pop songs concentrates more on music technology and recording instead of live performances. Rhythm and effects are two important elements in pop.
4. **Rock Songs** are most popular among teenagers and youngsters. They consist of clear pieces of lead guitar, drums, and keyboards as some of

main instruments. When the instruments are played in sync, they sound energetic along with the vocals.

5. **Metal Songs** are a bit more hard – sounding than rock songs. These songs have high pitches and streaming vocals, heavy guitar leads, and solid drum work. In a majority of metal songs, power chords and riffs are used. They may consist of random lyrics, as the primary focus is on the music.
6. **Country Songs** are suitable for easy listening. They mainly consist of clean lyrics with music pieces using classical guitars and other traditional instruments. Occasionally, solos of instruments like the banjo, mandolin, fiddle, and harmonica can also be heard in these songs.
7. **Hip Hop Songs** are the singers recites lyrics in an off – beat manner but with the continuity of the rhythm. These songs primarily include rhythmic beats and synth, with a focus on the way the lyrics are sung. Hip hop songs have become popular not only in the USA, but all over the world. The most popular stars in hip hop music are Eminem, Nelly, Akon, Flo, Rida, Jay – Z, 50 Cent, and Kanye West.
8. **Ballads** are songs which include a narration of a story in a musical way. These are basically slow songs, but may contain heavy components as well. Generally, ballads have an emotional touch to them, owing to the lyric content. This is why they are a great hit during live shows. Ballads can be composed by artists from any genre of music. Power ballads are those which combine heavy music with emotional lyrics.

9. **Gospel Songs** is contain lyrics taken Bible verses or are just written out of Christian belief. Usually, the lyrics are made out of a personal experience with God. These songs are sung in churches all around the globe. Gospel songs may be any music genre such as country, rock, rap, or metal. World-renowned artists to compose gospel songs are Don Moen, Petra, Sonicflood, Michael W.Smith, and Hillsong.
10. Those songs are just some types of the songs. The kind of song will be analyzed in this chapter is pop rock song. Where the pop rock is going to be analyzed is from Mariah Carey, the famous singer from New York who popular with pop rock song such as *Fly Like A Bird*, *long Ago*, and *My All*.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH**

#### **A. The Setting of the Research**

The research has been accomplished for four months; the writer has researched and got various kinds of books as references needed for the paper from JIA's library and also some from other University's libraries. Besides, the references from e-books were also used in accomplishing the paper. The research takes four months, started from March to June 2016 in Bekasi. During the term, the writer committed every necessary thing related to the process of writing. The activities consist of collecting references, accumulating data, and analyzing data.

#### **B. The Subject of The Research**

In this research the object will be analyzed is the song lyric of Mariah Carey entitled *Fly Like A Bird*, *long Ago*, and *And You Don't Remember*. The writer chose these songs as the data source of this research because the lyrics loaded by type of morphemes especially bases, roots, and stems. Besides that, Mariah Carey is known as one of the best pop singer in America. She is the best-selling female singer of the '90s. After the writer done the research in these songs, the writer found some types of morphemes that equivalent in English. Besides, the songs contain many data that are relevant with the problem being discussed and analyzed in this research. In a study the subject

of the research is studies that English has a fair amount of types of morphemes especially bases, roots, and stems and it is something very central on the research.

### **C. Method of the Research**

The method in this writer used descriptive analysis with qualitative approach. The writer collects the data from what was heard in the songs and was seen in the lyric's songs. This research refers to the qualitative research because there are analyses, description and evaluation the result of research. In this case, analyses refer to how identifying a subject to be correlated with the theory, then description is about how to describe analyses into a paper (in writing context) and the last topic (evaluation) refers to the result of this research , whether it is fit with the theory or not.

Strauss and Corbin (1998: 8) stated that the qualitative research is type of research that produces findings not arrived by statistical procedures or other means of qualification. What the researcher does with this method is to develop concept and to collect facts without testing any hypothesis.

In qualitative researchers analyze their data by reading it several times and conducting an analysis each time (Creswell, 2008: 245). Each time the research read the database, they develop a deeper understanding about the information supplied by the participants. Initial preparation of the data for analysis requires organizing the vast amount of information, transferring it from spoken or written words to a typed file and making decisions about whether to analyze the data by hand or by computer. In qualitative analysis,



researchers organize data into file folders or computer files or onto index cards. Therefore, the writer chooses both of those procedures. The writer uses a qualitative computer program to facilitate the process of storing, analyzing, and sorting the data. She also uses hand-analyze by reading the data, marking it by hand involving color coding, and dividing it into parts (Creswell, 2008: 246).

#### **D. Instrument of the Research**

The writer is the one of the most important in this research. It means that the writer actively searches for every supporting material needed in this research, so the writer is the instrument herself.

The supporting instrument used by the written are the text of two songs reference book and dictionaries. The benefits of more than one dictionary are to compare the meaning of the word and to minimize the meaning errors.

#### **E. Technique of the Data Analysis**

The descriptive analysis techniques are used by the writer in this study. These techniques are suitable to be used in literary study because it gives a clear comprehension for the reader. Description analysis is a technique in describing something.

First, the writer analyzed the data using some theories and references from books and eBooks which are related to this research in chapter by making a table.

Second, analyzing the data which are obtained from the object, then classifying into types of morpheme. Looking for the bases, roots, and stems in every word on lyric that formed into two kinds. After the bases, roots, and stems are found in the lyric, these are ready to be analyzed, and the writer begins to make the formation of morpheme types.

Third, explain the types of morpheme are be classified into four kinds as Katamba (41: 1993) roots, affixes, stems, and bases are a wide range of word-building elements used to create that structure.

The next step was calculating and classifying the types of morpheme. And the last the writer will interpreting and certainly make inference of the research as a result and suggestions to the writer herself, readers and college.

## **F. Procedure of the Research**

Here are the details of procedures of study:

### **1. Preparation**

The several basic things that research works during the writer are to identify the problem, select the fix title, formulate and limit the statement of the research and consider what advantage later. Then books research correlated to what the writer analyzes and also what the method of the research that she uses that finish to prove and strengthen the analysis. Accordingly, she always consultation with the first and the second counselor related to the process of writing routinely.

## 2. Implementation

To obtain the research well, implementation present of the processing analyzing types of morpheme can be found in the lyric, to classify the roots, stems, and bases in these lyric. Find out the meaning using those dictionaries. After that, the writer category the word in these lyric which are inflectional and derivational. In the last the writer arranging the result to make report the result.

## 3. Finishing

### a. Composing the analyzed data

Before reporting the result to be finished, the writer needs to compose the data analysis, and after giving mark, gathering the classification of types of morphemes especially Roots, Bases, and Stems. The writer makes the table to show the good result.

### b. Discussing with the counselors

Discussing with the first and second counselor has been done every time whether the writer found the difficult and did not understand about the procedure and material in this research.

### c. Revising the result

During the analysis, the important role for the writer is consultation about everything with the first and the second counselor. The counselors give some corrections and criticize any mistakes in this paper in hope to minimize some errors and make the writing better.

d. Concluding the result.

The final phase to make the readers understand the main focus easily is by arranging the conclusions from all chapters. She guides and explains all the terms of the material.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCHES FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### A. The Data Description

The problem of the research will be ensured in this chapter. This chapter presents the analysis of research finding and discussion. The data are taken from the four songs by Mariah Carey. Those four songs which are going to be analyzed are: 1. *Fly Like A Bird*, and 2. *And You Don't Remember*. The data are taken from <http://www.azlyrics.com/m/mariahcarey.html>.

Finding data in those four song lyrics by Mariah Carey are analyzed according to some steps. In the beginning step, choosing the morphemes which have affixes based on the data provided. Second step, describing those data based on the findings of the morphemes which have affixes. Last step, analyzing the data found by explaining and whether those morphemes are inflectional or derivational ones to enable that they are stems or bases. Those data are presented below.

#### B. Data Analysis

In the data of the research, they are analyzed from the lyric which contain affixes whether those morphemes are called stems, bases, and enable that can traced its roots to make the interpretation of the data analysis easily.

##### 1. *Fly Like A Bird* (Mariah Carey)

Somehow I know that (L. 1)

There's a place up above

With no more Hurth and **struggling**  
 Free of all **atrocities** and **suffering** (L. 4)  
 Because I feel the **unconditional** love  
 From one who **cares** enough for me  
 To erase all my **burdens**  
 And let me be free to (L. 8)  
     Fly like a bird  
     Take to the sky  
 I need you now Lord  
 Carry me high (L.12)  
 Don't let the world break me tonight  
 I need the strength of you by my side  
 Sometimes this life can be so cold  
 I pray you'll come and carry me home (L.16)  
 Can we **recover**?  
     Will the world ever be?  
     A place of peace and harmony  
     With no war and with no **brutality** (L. 20)  
     If we **loved** each other  
     We would find victory  
     But in this harsh **reality**  
     Sometimes I'm so despondent (L. 24)  
     That I feel the need to  
 Keep your head to the sky  
 With God's love you'll survive  
     Sometimes this life can be so cold (L.28)  
     I pray You'll come and carry me home  
     Carry me **higher, higher, higher**  
     Carry me **higher, higher, higher**

Carry me home

**Higher** Jesus

Carry me **higher** Lord (L.34)

### **Datum 1**

With no more truth and strugg~~ling~~ (L. 3).

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by inflectional suffix *-ing*. This word is created from: *Struggle* + *ing*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : STRUGGLE. In the word forms the word: *Struggle* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To struggle, struggle, struggled, struggling. Other lexeme representation of the word: *Struggle* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *Struggle* refers to the Verb.

This verb *Struggle* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Struggle* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Struggling*, this word has word-building elements: *Struggle+ing*, means this word is added by an suffix *-ing*, so this word Is called derivational morpheme because the word has been changed from Verb *Struggle* to Noun *Struggling* (Gerund). The writer knows that the word *Struggling* is Noun (Gerund) is from the conjunction "and" which is used in the sentence above, means the

grammatical word before and after conjunction “and” is the same, so the word before the word “and” is *no more hurt*, means this is truly Noun.

The word *Struggling* consists in *Struggle* + *ing* is the derivational morpheme means the word *Struggle* is the Base due to it is ended by derivational suffix – *ing*, and so far the word *Struggle* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

## **Datum 2**

Free of all atrocities and suffering (L. 4)

### **a. Atrocities**

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by plural inflectional suffix –*ies*. This word is created from: *Atrocity* + *ies*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : ATROCITY. In the word forms the word: *Atrocity* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To atrocity, atrocities. *Atrocity* refers to the Noun

This noun *Atrocity* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Atrocity* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Atrocity*, this word has word-building elements: *Atrocity* + *ies*, means this word is added by an suffix – *ies*, so this word is called inflectional



morpheme because the word has not been changed. The word is plural number in noun.

The word *Atrocity* consists in *Atrocity +ies* is the inflectional morpheme means the word *Atrocity* is the Base due to it is ended by inflectional suffix – *ies*, and so far the word *Struggle* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

**b. *Suffering***

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by suffix –*ing*. This word is created from: *Suffer + ing*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : SUFFER. In the word forms the word: *Suffer* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To suffer, suffered, suffering. Other lexeme representation of the word: *suffer* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *suffer* refers to the Verb.

This verb *suffer* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *suffer* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *suffering*, this word has word-building elements: *suffer +ing*, means this word is added by an suffix – *ing*, so this word is called derivational morpheme because the word has been changed from Verb *suffer* to Noun *suffering* (Gerund). The writer knows that the word *suffering* is Noun

(Gerund) is from the conjunction “and” which is used in the sentence above, means the grammatical word before and after conjunction “and” is the same, so the word before the word “and” is *Free of all atrocities*, means this is truly Noun.

The word *suffering* consists in *Suffer* + *ing* is the derivational morpheme means the word *Suffer* is the Base due to it is ended by derivational suffix – *ing*, and so far the word *Suffer* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

### **Datum 3**

Because I feel the *unconditional* love (L.5)

There is a word in the above sentence which modified by derivational prefix *un-* and suffix *-al*. This word is created from: *un* + *condition* + *al*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : *CONDITION*. In the word forms the word: *Condition* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To condition, conditional, unconditional, unconditionally. Other lexeme representation of the word: *Condition* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *Condition* refers to the Noun.

The word *Unconditional* consists in *Un* + *Condition* + *al* is the derivational morpheme means the word *Condition* is the Base due to it is modified by derivational prefix *Un-* and derivational suffix – *al*, and so far

the word *Condition* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

#### **Datum 4**

From one who *cares* enough for me (L. 6)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by inflectional suffix *-s*. This word is created from: *Care* + *S*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : *Care*. In the word forms the word: *Care* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To Care, Cares, Caring, and Cared. Other lexeme representation of the word: *Care* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *Care* refers to the Verb.

This verb *care* has the word structure which can not be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *care* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Cares*, this word has word-building elements: *Care* + *S*, means this word is added by a plural inflectional suffix *-S*. This word is called stem, and so far the word *Care* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

#### **Datum 5**

To erase all my *burdens* (L. 7)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by inflectional suffix *-s*. This word is created from: *Burden* + *s*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word

senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : *Burden*. In the word forms the word: *Burden* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: *Burden*, *Burdens*, *Burdened*, and *Burdening*. Other lexeme representation of the word: *Burden* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *Care* refers to the Noun.

This verb *Burden* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Burden* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Burdens*, this word has word-building elements: *Burden* + *S*, means this word is added by a plural inflectional suffix *-S*. This word is called stem, and so far the word *Burden* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

### **Datum 6**

Can we *recover*? (L. 17)

There is a word in the above sentence which added by derivational prefix *re-*. This word is created from: *Re* + *Cover*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : *Cover*. In the word forms the word: *Cover* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: *To cover*, *recover*, *recovered*. Other lexeme representation of the word: *cover* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *cover* refers to the Verb.

This verb *cover* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *cover* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *recover*, this word has word-building elements: *re + cover*, means this word is added by a prefix *re-*, the meaning of *re-* in this word is again.

The word *recover* consists in *re + cover* is the derivational morpheme means the word *recover* is the Base due to it is ended by derivational prefix *re-*, and so far the word *cover* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

### **Datum 7**

With no war and with no **brutality**. ( L. 20)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by suffix *-ity*. This word is created from: *brutal + ity*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : BRUTAL. In the word forms the word: *Brutal* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To brutal, brutality, and brutalities.

This adjective *Brutal* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Brutal* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Brutality*, this word has word-building elements: *Brutal + ity*, means this word is added by an suffix *- ity*, so this word Is called derivational m`orpheme

because the word has been changed from Adjective *Brutal* to Noun *Brutality*. The writer knows that the word *Brutality* is Noun is from the conjunction “and” which is used in the sentence above, means the grammatical word before and after conjunction “and” is the same, so the word before the word “and” is *With no war*, means this is truly Noun.

The word *Brutality* consists in *Brutal* + *ity* is the derivational morpheme means the word *Brutal* is the Base due to it is ended by derivational suffix – *ity*, and so far the word *Brutal* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

### **Datum 8**

If we **loved** each other (L. 21)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by suffix **-ed**. This word is created from: *Love* + *d*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : *Love*. In the word forms the word: *Love* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To love, loved, and unloved. Other lexeme representation of the word: *Love* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *Love* refers to the Verb.

This verb *Love* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Love* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Loved*, this word has word-

building elements: *Love +d*, means this word is added by a suffix *-ed*, the used of *loved* in this sentence as past tense.

The word *loved* consists in *love + d* is the inflectional morpheme means the word *love* is the Base due to it is ended by inflectional suffix *-ed*, and so far the word *love* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

### **Datum 9**

But in this harsh **reality** (L. 23)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by suffix *-ity*. This word is created from: *real + ity*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : REAL. In the word forms the word: Real can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To real, reality, and realities.

This adjective Real has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word Real is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: Reality, this word has word-building elements: *real + ity*, means this word is added by an suffix *-ity*, so this word Is called derivational morpheme because the word has been changed from Adjective Real to Noun Reality.

The word Reality consists in *real + ity* is the derivational morpheme means the word Real is the Base due to it is ended by derivational suffix *-*

ity, and so far the word Real cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

### **Datum 10**

Carry me *higher*, *higher*, *higher* (L.30)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by Derivational suffix *-er*. This word is created from: *High* + *er*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : HIGHER. In the word forms the word: *Higher* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To High, higher, and. highest.

This noun *Higher* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Higher* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Higher*, this word has word-building elements: *High* + *er*, means this word is added by a suffix *-er*, so this word is called inflectional morpheme because the word has not been changed.

The word *Higher* consists in *High* + *er* is the inflectional morpheme means the word *High* is the Base due to it is ended by inflectional suffix *-er*, and so far the word *High* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too



**Table 4.B.1****Affix Kinds of Song 1**

No.	Morpheme types	Morpheme Kinds	Affix kinds	Total
1.	Root	Derivation	1. Segmentable Base : 1 2. Unsegmentable Base : 10	11
2.	Base	Derivation	1. Prefix: 1 2. Suffix: 5	6
3.	Stem	Inflection	1. Suffix: 4	4
			Total	21

**2. And You Don't Remember** (Mariah Carey)**Shattered dreams**

Cut through my mind

**tragically** our love has **died****Memories** confine my head (**L. 4**)**bitterly** I face the end**Trustingly**

I gave my soul to you

I let you inside (**L. 8**)

**Believing** your lies

And you don't remember

Every time you told me

You were mine forever (**L. 12**)

For eternity

And you don't remember

How you **used** to hold me

How we'd melt together (**L. 16**)

How you **needed** me

How we **used** to be in love

**Stranded** here

In **nothingness** (**L. 20**)

With only **tears**

And **loneliness**

**Foolishly**

I gave my soul to you (**L. 24**)

I let you inside

**Believing** your lies

**Helplessly**

I fell so deep (**L. 28**)

I was so naive

To let you in

Why did I let you in

To my heart (**L. 32**)

**Datum 1**

Shattered dreams (L. 1)

**a. Shattered**

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by suffix *-ed*. This word is created from: *Shatter* + *ed*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : SHATTER. In the word forms the word: *Shatter* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To shatter, shattered, and shattering.

This verb *Shatter* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Shatter* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Shatter*, this word has word-building elements: *Shatter* + *ed*, means this word is added by an suffix *-ed*, so this word is called inflectional morpheme because the word has not been changed. This word means 'past tens3 verb' or verb 2 from *shatter*

The word *Shattered* consists in *Shatter* + *ed* is the inflectional morpheme means the word *Shatter* is the Base due to it is ended by inflectional suffix *-ed*, and so far the word *Shatter* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

**b. Dreams**

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by inflectional suffix *-s*. This word is created from: *Dream* + *s*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : *Dream*. In the word forms the word: *Dream* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To dream, dreams, dreaming, and dreamed.

This noun *Dream* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Dream* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Dreams*, this word has word-building elements: *Dream* + *s*, means this word is added by an inflectional suffix *-s*. This word is called stem, and so far the word *Dream* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

**Datum 2:**

**Tragically** our love has died (L. 3)

**a. Tragically**

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by suffix *-ly*. This word is created from: *Tragic* + *ally*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word,

means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : TRAGIC. In the word forms the word: *Tragic* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To tragic, tragical, and tragically.

This verb *Tragic* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word Shatter is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: Shatter, this word has word-building elements: *Tragic* + *ally*, means this word is added by a suffix – *ly*, so this word is called derivational morpheme because the word has been changed from Adjective *Tragic* to adverb *tragically*.

The word *tragically* consists in *Tragic* + *ally* is the derivational morpheme means the word *Tragic* is the Base due to it is ended by derivational suffix –*ly*, and so far the word *Tragic* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, to

#### **b. Died**

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by inflectional suffix –*ed*. This word is created from: *Die* + *d*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : DIE. In the word forms the word: *Die* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To die , died, dying, and dies.

This verb *Die* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Die* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Die*, this word has word-building elements: *Die* + *ed*, means this word is added by an inflectional suffix *-ed*. This word means 'past tense verb' or verb 2 from *Die*.

The word *Died* consists in *Die* + *ed* is the inflectional morpheme means the word *Die* is the Base due to it is ended by inflectional suffix *-ed*, and so far the word *Tragic* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too

### **Datum 3:**

*Memories* confine my head (L. 4)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by plural inflectional suffix *-ies*. This word is created from: *Memory* + *ies*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : *Memory*. In the word forms the word: *Atrocity* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: *To memory* and *memories*.

This noun *Memory* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Memory* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Memory*, this

word has word-building elements: *Memory + ies*, means this word is added by an suffix – *ies*, so this word is called inflectional morpheme because the word has not been changed. The word is plural number in noun.

The word *Memories* consists in *Memory + ies* is the inflectional morpheme means the word *Memory* is the Base due to it is ended by inflectional suffix – *ies*, and so far the word *Memory* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

**Datum 4:**

*Bitterly* I face the end (L. 6)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by suffix –*ly*. This word is created from: *bitter + ly*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : *bitter*. In the word forms the word: *bitter* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: *bitterer*, *bitterest*, *bittered*, *bittering*, and *bitters*. Other lexeme representation of the word: *bitter* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *bitter* refers to the Adjective.

This verb *bitter* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *bitter* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *bitterly*, this word has word-building elements: *bitter + ly*, so this word is called derivational morpheme

because the word has been changed from Adjective *bitter* to adverb *bitterly*.

This word is called stem, and so far the word *bitter* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

### **Datum 5 :**

Trustingly (L. 7)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by suffix *-ing* and *-ly*. This word is created from: *Trust + ing + ly*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : *Trust*. In the word forms the word: *bitter* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: *trusting, trusted, and trusts*. Other lexeme representation of the word: *Trust* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *Trust* refers to the Noun.

This Noun *Trust* has the word structure which can be segmented into the smaller ones, so the word *bitter* is a bound morpheme. In the above sample written: *Trust*, this word has word-building elements: *Trust + ing + ly*, so this word is called derivational morpheme because the word has been changed from Adjective *Trust* to adverb *trustingly*.

The word *trust* is called root, but *trusting* is called stem to which *-ly* is attached.



**Datum 6:**

Believing your *lies*. (L. 9)

**a. Believing**

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by suffix *-ing*. This word is created from: *Believe* + *ing*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : BELIEVE. In the word forms the word: *Believe* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To believing, believed, and believes. Other lexeme representation of the word: *Believe* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *Believe* refers to the Verb.

This verb *Believe* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Believe* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Believing*, this word has word-building elements: *Believe* + *ing*, means this word is added by an suffix *-ing*, so this word Is called inflectional morpheme because the word has not been changed. In this word its suffix kind is inflection, and it's marks 'progressive aspect' of word.

The word *Believing* consists in *Believe* + *ing* is the inflectional morpheme means the word *Believe* is the Base due to it is ended by inflectional suffix *-ing*, and so far the word md *Believe* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

**b. lies**

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by suffix *-s*. This word is created from: *lie* + *s*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : *lie*. In the word forms the word: *lie* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To lie, lying, and lies.

This noun *lie* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *lie* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *lies*, this word have word-building elements: *lie* + *s*, means this word is added by an suffix *-s*, so this word is called inflectional morpheme because the word has not been changed. The word is plural number in noun.

The word *lies* consists in *lie* + *s* is the inflectional morpheme means the word *lie* is the Base due to it is ended by inflectional suffix *-s*, and so far the word *lie* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

**Datum 7:**

How you **used** to hold me (L. 15)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by inflectional suffix *-ed*. This word is created from: *Use* + *d*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word

senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : *USE*. In the word forms the word: *Use* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To use, used, and using.

This verb *Use* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Use* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Use*, this word has word-building elements: *Use + d*, means this word is added by an inflectional suffix *-ed*. This word means 'past tense verb' or verb 2 from *Use*.

The word *Used* consists in *Use + d* is the inflectional morpheme means the word *Use* is the Base due to it is ended by inflectional suffix *-ed*, and so far the word *Used* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too

#### **Datum 8:**

How you **needed** me (L. 17)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by inflectional suffix *-ed*. This word is created from: *Need + d*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : *NEED*. In the word forms the word: *Need* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To need and needed

This verb *Need* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Need* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Need*, this word has word-building elements: *Need + ed*, means this word is added by an inflectional suffix *-ed*. This word means 'past tense verb' or verb 2 from *Need*.

The word *Needed* consists in *Need + ed* is the inflectional morpheme means the word *Need* is the Base due to it is ended by inflectional suffix *-ed*, and so far the word *Tragic* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too

**Datum 9:**

*Stranded* here (L. 19)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by inflectional suffix *-ed*. This word is created from: *Strand+ ed*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : **STRAND**. In the word forms the word: *Strand* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To strand, stranded, and stranding

This verb *Strand* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Strand* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Stranded*, this word has word-building + *ed*, means this word is added by an inflectional suffix *-ed*. This word means 'past tense verb' or verb 2 from *Strand*.

The word *Stranded* consists in *Strand* + *ed* is the inflectional morpheme means the word *Strand* is the Base due to it is ended by inflectional suffix *-ed*, and so far the word *Tragic* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

**Datum 10 :**

In *nothingness* (L. 20)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by suffix *-ness*. This word is created from: *nothing*+ *ness*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : NOTHING. In the word forms the word: *nothing* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To nothing, nothings, and nothingness. Other lexeme representation of the word: *nothing* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *nothing* refers to the Noun.

This Noun *nothing* has the word structure which can not be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *nothing* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *nothingness*, this word has word-building elements: *nothing* + *ness*, means this word is added by an suffix *-ness*, so this word Is called inflectional morpheme because the word has not been changed.

The word *nothingness* consists in *nothing* + *ness* is the inflectional morpheme means the word *nothing* is the Base due to it is ended by

derivational suffix – *ness*, and so far the word *nothing* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

**Datum 11 :**

With only tears (L. 21)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by inflectional suffix –*s*. This word is created from: *Tear* + *s*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : *Tear*. In the word forms the word: *Tear* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To tear, tears, and tearing.

This noun *Tear* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Tear* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Tears*, this word has word-building elements: *Tear* + *s*, means this word is added by an inflectional suffix –*s*. This word is called stem, and so far the word *Tear* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root, too.

**Datum 12 :**

And loneliness (L. 22)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by suffix –*ly* and –*ness*. This word is created from: *lone* + *ly* + *ness*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the

word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the dictionary, that is : *LONE*. In the word forms the word: *lone* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To lone, lonely, and loneliness. Other lexeme representation of the word: *lone* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *lone* refers to the Adjective.

This Adjective *lone* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *lone* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *loneliness*, this word has word-building elements: *lone + ly + ness* means this word is added by two suffix, they are *-ly* and *-ness*, so this word is called derivational morpheme because the word has been changed from Adjective *lone* to Noun *loneliness*.

The word *loneliness* consists in *lone + ly + ness* is the derivational morpheme means the word *lonely* is the stem. But *loneliness* is bases, so far the word *lone* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root.

### **Datum 13 :**

*Foolishly* (L. 23)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by suffix *-ish* and *ly*. This word is created from: *Fool+ ish + ly*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the , that is : *FOOL*. In the word forms the word: *Fool* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To

fooled, fools, and fooling. Other lexeme representation of the word: *Fool* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *Fool* refers to the Noun.

This Noun *Fool* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Fool* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Foolishly*, this word has word-building elements: *Fool*+ *ish* + *ly*, means this word is added by an suffix *-ish* and *ly*, so this word is called derivational morpheme because the word has been changed from Noun *Fool* to Adverb *Foolishly*.

The word *Foolishly* consists in *Fool*+ *ish* + *ly* is the derivational morpheme means the word *Foolish* is the Stem. But *foolishly* is the stem and so far the word *Fool* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root.

#### **Datum 14 :**

*Helplessly* (L. 27)

There is a word in the above sentence which ended by suffix *-less* and *ly*. This word is created from: *Help*+ *less* + *ly*. The difficulties of clarifying the nature of the word which is caused by a variety of word senses and different realizations, the writer first seeks the lexeme of the word, means the vocabulary items that are listed in the , that is : HELP. In the word forms the word: *Help* can be spelled and pronounced differently, like: To help, fools, and fooling. Other lexeme representation of the word: *Help* is the term of the grammatical word, the word: *Help* refers to the Noun.



This Noun *Help* has the word structure which cannot be segmented into the smaller ones till it doesn't change its meaning, so the word *Help* is a free morpheme. In the above sample written: *Helplessly*, this word has word-building elements: *help+ less + ly*, means this word is added by an suffix *-less* and *ly*, so this word is called derivational morpheme because the word has been changed from Noun *help* to Adverb *Helplessly*.

The word *helplessly* consists in *help+ less + ly* is the derivational morpheme means the word *helplessly* is the Stem. But *Helpless* is the stem and so far the word *Help* cannot be segmented anymore, so it is called the Root.

**Table 4.B.2**

**Affix Kinds of Song 2**

No.	Morpheme types	Morpheme Kinds	Affix kinds	Total
1.	Root	Derivation	1. Segmentable Base : 4 2. Unsegmentable le Base : 13	17
2.	Base	Derivation	1. Prefix: 0 2. Suffix: 2	2
3.	Stem	Inflection	1. Suffix: 11	11
			Total	30

### C. The Data Interpretation

According to the data analyses which have been analyzed in the two songs by Mariah Carey found 28 affixes that contain 15 inflectional affixes and 13 derivational affixes included 2 prefixes, no infix, and 26 suffixes. The morpheme types which have been found are 28 roots, 8 bases, and 15 stems.

**The Combination Table 4.B.1&2**

No.	Morpheme Types	Morpheme Kinds	Song I	Song II	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	Root	Derivation	11	17	28	55%
2.	Base	Derivation	6	2	8	16%
3.	Stem	Inflection	4	11	15	29%
Total					51	100%

### D. Discussion

After classifying the affix of inflectional and derivational from two songs by Mariah Carey, it needs to discuss about the data found. From the data on the table above, it shows that in the *Fly Like A Bird* which included 11 derivation roots, 6 derivation base, and 4 inflection stem contains 21 words, and in the song *And You Don't Remember* included 17 derivation root, 2 derivation base, and 11 inflection stem contains 30 words. The most derivation root happens in *And You Don't Remember* 17 words, and the most

derivation base happens in *Fly Like A Bird* 6 words, and the last most inflection stem happens in *And You Don't Remember* 11 words.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the kinds and types of morphemes that happen in those two songs are derivation root with 55%. In order to when the lyric are sung, the listener can analyze the affix resulted whether they are derivative or inflective forms.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

It has been concluded that there are some morpheme types in the three songs lyrics by Mariah Carey. All of the morphemes types which found in those songs lyrics are mostly have stems of inflectional suffix morpheme. It can be seen that the classification of the morphemes types which are found: Stems found about 15, bases found about 8, and roots found 28 Types. Then, from the analyzes can be taken the implicit conclusion, there are:

1. Morphemes type poses special term like started by root, base and the stem.

The root cannot be segmented anymore, then the base which can be segmented, if the base cannot be segmented, root cannot be segmented any more in the morpheme types, base can be segmented, if the base can be segmented so the base is the root. And the stem is the morphemes which have the inflectional suffix. Derivational suffix is a stem.

2. Morpheme types are roots, stems, and bases. Roots are types of morpheme which cannot irreducible core of a word. Root is original word of form without any affixes. All roots are stems, but not all bases able to getting roots and stems.
3. In two songs of Mariah Carey, the writer found some data are 28 roots, 8 bases, and 15 stems.

## B. Suggestion

After analysing and giving conclusion of analysis types of morphemes in two songs by Mariah Carey with the title of song *Fly Like A Bird* and *And You Don't Remember*. In this last chapter the writer would like to suggest the readers related to this thesis. The suggestion that the writer made are as follows:

1. For the readers. It is suggested that the learner of English language should do something that can improve the English skill frequently. It can be reading, listening, speaking and writing something that certainly in English. It really works when we would like to write in English. So, we can write English easily.
2. For English learners that morphology seems to be uninteresting and complicated subject. That is something normal for morphology tends to appear as a new knowledge for some students, but there is an exception for those who had already studied about the word formation whether from English or from another field. However, for common students who are in their first time to recognize this subject, they probably find some barrier to understand. This field of linguistic was unusual and not easy to be understood. Gradually during the class, the writer slowly could catch what the main focus of knowledge which was taught by lecture or clever student in this class.

