CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Word formation occurs when we want to form new meaning, word class, and grammatical need. Meaning in this sense is to form new meaning from the previous one, like the word *characteristic* is created by adding the suffix *-istic* to the base *character*. The meaning of the word becomes the opposite of the meaning of the base word. The word means “having some character”.

Word class is to changing the part of speech, example the word *characteristic*. The suffix *-istic* change the part of the speech from a noun “character” to be an adjective “characteristic”. Then the grammatical is to indicate syntatic or semantic relations between different words in a sentences, like in *waits*. Morpheme *-s* shows agreement with the subject of the verb (both are third person singular).

In the process of word formation, there are two functions; derivational and inflectional functions. Derivational function is to form a new word with the new meaning and it also can change the part of speech (word class) of root. The derived word is often of a different word class from the root. Based on the statement above, derivational have any characteristic: a) in many case, but not all, derivational suffixes changes the part of speech of the word. The noun *act* becomes an adjective by addition of *-ive*, and to the adjective *active*
we could add -ate, making it verb activate. b) typically occur before inflectional suffixes, example in chillier. The derivational suffix -y comes before the inflectional -er. c) the words with which derivational suffixes combine are an arbitrary matter. To make a noun adornment from the verb adorn we must add the suffix -ment and no other suffix will do, whereas the verb fail combines only with -ure to make a noun failure (Rachmadie, 1990).

The second process is inflectional function. Inflectional functions do not change the part of speech of the root and do not create a new words. Inflectional function only have certain grammatical function. Based on the above, there are any characteristic; a) do not change meaning or part of speech, as in big and bigger are both adjective and the meaning becomes “more big”, b) typically occur at the margin of words, like the plural morphemes -s always come last in a word, as in babysitters. c) typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes, such as the plural morphemes -s occurs with most nouns (Rachmadie, 1990).

Word formation can be in some process, one of them is affixation. Affixation is the process of adding affixes to the morphemes. Morpheme is the smallest part that construct words. It is the common way of creating new words (Finegane, 2004: 46). There are basically three kinds of affixes; prefixes (added to the beginning of a word), suffixes (added to the end of a word), and infixes (inserted into a word).

Affixation is used to give the impression of beautiful words that conveyed by the author. And then, affixation to provide information from the
use of the word essentially became a new word which has a different meaning. Therefore, the reader can expand vocabulary through the addition of those words. There are three principle ways to extend vocabulary: forming new word, borrowing, and inventing new words.

Forming new words refers to the ways in which new words are created and become part of the language. Forming new words from the existing words by adding affixes. Affixes is a common way of creating new words in any language especially in English. English has added the attentive suffix -er to the prepositions up and down to create the nouns upper and downer to refer to phenomena that lift or dampen spirit. Commonly -er is added to a verb (V) to create a word with the sense “one who V's”: Singer “one who sings”; Writer “one who writes” and so on (Finegan, 2004: 46).

The second way to extend vocabulary is borrowing. Borrowing words is the taking over of words from other languages. It is a process where foreign words are gradually becoming part of the language. The English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages, including piano (Italian), sofa (Arabic), tattoo (Tahitian), yogurt (Turkish) and zebra (Bantu). Other languages, of course, borrow terms from English, as in the Japanese use of suupaa or suupaamaaketto “supermarket” and futtobooru “football” (Yule, 2006: 54).

In time, borrowed words undergo the same processes that affect other words. Nosh was borrowed as a verb that could not take an object (I feel like noshing) but has since taken on new use as a verb that can take an object
(Let’s nosh some hot dogs). The verb *nosh* with the suffix *-er* produces the noun *nosher* “one who noshes”, and *nosh* itself can be used as a noun meaning “a snack”. In Britain, *nosh* has been compounded into the noun *nosh-up*, meaning “a large or elaborate meal” (Finegan, 2004: 52).

The last to extend vocabulary is inventing. Inventing words refers to originate or create as a product of one’s own ingenuity, experimentation, or contrivance. Inventing words from scratch is not common. The advantages of using familiar elements in forming new words and the ease of borrowing from other languages makes inventing new words rare. Invention has contributed such words as *granola*, *zap*, and *quark* to the English word stock. Some names like *Pyrex*, *Kodak*, and *Xerox* are invented as trademarks for particular products or companies. But speakers and writers sometimes extend the use of brand names beyond the brands, so that “xerox” is sometimes used loosely to mean “photocopy”, though not necessarily using a machine made by Xerox (Finegan, 2004: 52).

Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words was coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences (Lieber, 2009). In the process of word formation, there are some interesting words in English which lead the researcher to conduct this researcher. For example, the rule of suffixes *-er* which means a person who does whatever the verb means. Some words need to be multiplied in their last letter and added with *-er* when there is only three letters within the word (one vocal letter between two
consonants), such as ‘sit’ becomes ‘sitter’ or ‘cut’ becomes ‘cutter’. In another condition, if there is a word which is ended in vocal /-e/, it only needs suffixes -r, such as ‘love’ becomes ‘lover’ or ‘lie’ becomes ‘lier’.

Related to word formation processes, word formation can denote either a process and it can be viewed in morpheme. Morphemes are the smallest units of meaning or grammatical function within a language. There are two categories: free and bound morphemes. Free morphemes can be stand alone a word. There are two sub categories: lexical and functional morphemes. Lexical morphemes is morphemes that carry the content or meaning of the messages, examples; type, act, yellow, follow, etc. Functional morphemes is morphemes that do not carry the content of a message, but rather help the grammar of the sentence function, examples; but, when, the, in, if, then, etc (Yudi, 2001).

The second categories is bound morphemes. Bound morphemes is morpheme cannot stand alone as a word. There are two sub categories: derivational and inflectional morphemes. Derivational morphemes is morphemes that transform words into different grammatical categories from the root word (a free morphemes). These morphemes transform words into different part of speech, such as -ful, -ness, -ly, -ment, -less, -y, -ish. Example: the word “care” is noun. If “care” added suffix -ful became careful is adjective. Inflectional morphemes is morphemes that indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word, such as changing a word into a plural or possessive form. Example; -s, -ing, -’s, -ed, -er, -en, -est.
Diagram of morpheme.

This study discusses the affixation process song of songs One Direction’s by using the theory of affixes by Ingo Plag. Plag (2003:72) says that there are two major problems in affixes discussion. First, it is not always easy to say whether something is a bound morpheme or a free morpheme, and second, it is not always obvious whether something should be regarded as a base or an affix.

A study on affixation has been conducted by some researchers but in different object. The first, Nurhasanah (2002) has conducted a study on affixation in Tenggerese dialect, the second, Mulyani (2004) has conducted an analysis of affixation in Harun Yahya’s Book Darwinism Refuted, and the third, Anggraeni (2006) studied affixation in the Lyrics of Glenn Fredly’s “Selamat Pagi Dunia” album. In line with the previous study, this study also discusses about affixation but in different object, it is the song of songs One Direction’s. Therefore, this study is not the repetition of the previous studies since this study has different object and it need to be conducted.

This research used the lyrics of One Direction’s as the object of study. The lyrics are simple to use, which makes the listener quickly memorized. The music used more rhythmic with quick melodic intonation but clearly
pronounced, not too difficult for new listeners who listen to this song and then the song contains the story of the journey to reach the affection and the lyrics of many found affixation. The song was released on the album and also published widely the internet, it has many listeners all over the world with different background of language.

This study is important because by knowing kinds of affix used in One Direction’s, it will help the readers to get the content of the song. To get the content of the songs the readers need to read the lyrics comprehensively by making meaning from the text at hand. Djiwandono (2002) says “the problem which is mostly faced by the readers of English text is unfamiliar word or difficult word and one of the way to solve this problem is by knowing the difficult word through affixes”. To know the meaning of the difficult words the readers need to know the process of affixation. By knowing the process of affixation the readers will be able to separate the affixes from the base or the stem. Each affix and the base word have their own meaning. By understanding their meaning, each affix and the base words, the meaning of the completely difficult word can be guessed. In addition, knowing the process of affixation helps the reader to guess the meaning of the word, which involves the affixes through the change of part of speech, and the meaning as the effect of attaching those affixes to the base.
1.2 Problems of the Study

In line with the background of the study described above, the writer tries to analyze affixation in One Direction’s songs. The problems of the study are formulated as follow:

1. What kinds of affixes are used in One Direction’s songs?
2. What is the process of affixation in One Direction’s songs?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study is focused to answer the question of the problems of the study. The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the kinds of affixes used in One Direction’s songs.
2. To find out the process of affixation in One Direction’s songs.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

To be well focused, the scope and limitation of the study need to be clarified. This study are focused on discussing the affixation, one of the processes of word formation in English language, used in where do broken heart go, ready to run, fool’s gold, they don’t know about us, I wish, olivia, illusion, diana, temporary fix, and I want by One Direction’s. This study includes the derivational affixes which are added to the base word to create new word with different meaning and part of speech.
1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of the study is expected to give contributions to the related study both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the result of the study is expected for broadening knowledge about English affixation process. Practically, the result of the study is expected to be additional reference for other researcher in conducting the similar research, to be additional material for a teacher in teaching morphology course and to help the reader of the song by One Direction’s songs, in order to get a good understanding of the content of lyrics.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding about the concepts of the research, the definition of the key terms need to be stated.

1. **Affixation** is the process of adding affixes to the base word to form the new word with different parts of speech and or different meaning. Base or root mean in this research is morpheme that serve as the basic for words.

2. **One Direction’s** is boy band from London. One Direction formed by competitions the X-factor 2010. He are an English-Irish pop boy band, composed of Niall Horan, Liam Payne, Harry Styles, Louis Tomlinson, and Zayn Malik.