Inflectional and Derivational Affixes on Song Lyrics in Justin Bieber's *Justice* Album

Khoirunisa Ayu Nurjanah[1], Akhmad Haqiqi Ma'mun[2]
[1]Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA.
khoirunisaayu24@gmail.com
[2]Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA.
akhmadhaqiqi@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

In the field of linguistics, morphology is known which includes morphemes which are the smallest components of language, namely bound morphemes and free morphemes. In this study, bound morphemes including inflectional and derivational affixes are used. Thus, this study aimed to investigate the process of word formation and classify the types of inflectional and derivational affixes in song lyrics on Justice Justin Bieber's album. This research used descriptive qualitative. The sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling. Using the data analysis method, the researchers collected data through the *Spotify* application that contains inflectional and derivational affixes in each song's lyrics. The findings in this study showed that there are 88 words in the data table on song lyrics of Justin Bieber's Justice Album. Thus, the data contains 60 words in inflectional, 22 words in derivational (suffixes) and 6 words in derivational (prefixes) affixes used. Researchers can show readers, teachers and other researchers that learning a language is not enough just by listening to songs.

Keywords: Inflectional, derivational, affixes, song lyrics.

1. INTRODUCTION

Word is one of the lingual units in a language. Language is a way of learning interaction that can be heard, spoken, and written between individuals trying to understand or convey ideas and information. Sarakahm(2023) defines a language as a finite system of components and constraints that allow people to compose sentences to complete certain communication tasks. However, readers who want to learn a language will go through song lyrics and vocabulary will be an easy way to understand what's in a song and see how the words contained can be formed. Meanwhile, language itself can be studied utilizing a field of study called linguistics. Based on Palupi, et al. (2021), believed that linguistics is used to refer to the scientific study of language or to the science of language. In other words, people will be aware that linguistics and language are intertwined and demanding to distinguish from one another because they are components of language.

Linguistics includes morphology, syntax, phonetics, phonology, semantics, and pragmatics as well as other patterns based on Harahap(2022). Additionally, linguistics is a field of the study of morphology. The linguistic branch of morphology that deals with words, internal structure, and word formation is the mental process involved in word formation. Additionally, as a set of classifications and guidelines for word creation and interpretation that are applied in varied ways and appear in linguistics as a better pattern, based on Gilakjani (2017). In other words, morphology refers to this study which provides short language words made of units of form and meaning, which can assist people in learning language.

Combining words creates new words that express the statement. The statement can be broken down

into its bare minimum and essential units. The smallest linguistic units, known as morphemes, are divided into two categories: free and bound morphemes, as reported by Tariq et.al (2020). The term "free morpheme" refers to a morpheme that can be used as a word on its own in a phrase and function freely, as opposed to a "bound morpheme," which cannot stand alone. However, this research will focus on related bound morphemes to people for learning word forming. Bound morphemes involve both inflectional and derivational morphemes. Wulandari, D.T., & Sayekti (2022) state that bound morphemes helps people constitute vocabulary in learning the process of word formation.

Nuril, et al (2017) defined derivational morphemes are those that create a new lexeme from a base, whereas inflectional morphemes do not modify the root class. Grammatical information on the meanings of the words attached to inflectional morphemes and their derivations can be found in Greatness based on Hamka (2014). The linguistic process of inflexion creates a variety of the same word. Inflexion fields generate many variations of the same word, as opposed to fields that generate separate words. Based on Siboro & Bram (2020), a combination of root words and grammatical functions leads to the infection of word formations. Additionally, morphemes that are attached to a root connect all affixes, demonstrating that all affixes are morphemes that combine base words to form new word meanings and new classes.

According to Purwanti (2020), affixes can be put at the beginning, middle, end, or both the beginning and end of words. For instance, the meaning of the term "diamonds" in Justin Bieber's song "Anyone" from the Justice album does not alter the word's classification. Thus, the world is an Inflectional Morpheme that doesn't change its classification. When the suffix -s is added, the word "diamond" is only described as plural; if it is not, the word is only stated as singular. Diamond is a noun. Therefore, people will be learning words that have been formed from basic words with the addition of morpheme. The morpheme appears as an affix (addition), prefix, or suffix (prefix, or suffix). A term that has this morpheme affixed to it is then referred to as a derivational affix. Furthermore, another example of "forget" is a verb. If it is altered with the derivational "- ful," it produces the adjective "forgetful".

Many inflectional and derivational affixes have been discussed in previous studies. The form of affixation is in song lyrics and the main focus of the research is to find out how the affixation process is contained in the text of the song lyrics entitled "Hall of Fame" (Meinawati & Alawiyah, 2018). The other songs have their patterns of derivation and inflexion found in previous studies. The author finds the use of endings and prefixes that have their respective functions in the words that are formed Dermawansyah, et.al (2022). The same analysis is the affixes of Adele's song lyrics on her last album (Yastanti & Warlina, 2018). The writer finds inflectional affixes on word class rules. Not only in song lyrics, derivation or inflexion patterns are also carried out in the Tempo.co newspaper (Fitria, 2020).

Most of the previous research examined inflectional affixes. The difference between this study and previous researchers is that most of the research only focuses on inflectional affixes, but researchers will analyze and investigate words related to inflectional and derivational affixes by determining the relationship between the two in English in the field of linguistics. Even so, the researchers try to highlight how interesting it is that song lyrics have a relationship between root words and affixes with terms that develop in each type of inflexion and derivation affixes. In this study, researchers interested in using song lyrics to be explored as a potential statement will be examined. Almusharraf, (2018), songs can also be used as a useful resource for learning English quickly through listening skills and are also suitable for knowing the word-forming vocabulary created by the linguistic field of affixes and inflectional derivatives. According to Faisal, (2023), a song is an art form composed of a collection of words in the form of lyrics accompanied by instruments and music, following the definitions found in literary works.

According to researchers inflectional is a word formation process in which affixes(only suffixes) are added to the basic form of words to express grammatical meanings. Inflectional affixes do not change the cognitive meaning and are only capable of changing word forms. There are no inflectional prefixes in English at the moment. For instance, don't alter the meaning of a sentence's component; for instance, smart and smarter are both adjectives. The term "derivational" refers to words that are created from fundamental words that have affixes, which can be either prefixes or suffixes. In contrast to the base term, the new word that results might not be pertinent. Recent words gain new meanings and are frequently utilized as speech constituents thanks to derivation suffixes. For example, in the word realize with the base word real (adjective) with the final suffix -ize then change the word class to (verb).

Song is a part of literature which is a way of communication. Lyrics are the words of a song which can include a series of verses, a longer part of the song that tells the story, and the chorus, a short phrase that is repeated at the end of each verse (Purnomo et al., 2022). Song refers to a piece of music that has words, especially popular songs heard on the radio or other platforms. Songs can have a simple structure of one or two verses or a more complex structure with many verses and refrains. Songs usually have a meter or beat. Whether we sing or say the lyrics, we can feel a pattern or pulse in the way the words move the song. Language in song lyrics is synonymous with beautiful and poetic language because, in addition to expressing feelings or ideas by the songwriter, song lyrics are also intended to provide an entertaining effect.

The researchers investigate the use of inflectional and derivational affixes in linguistics for readers who want to learn them as well as improvements or additions to prior research by identified. Therefore, affixes in song lyrics can become statements in exploring the formation of words that have roots in addition to affixes. The researchers also focus on the world of education as a reference which aims to apply learning English through songs by listening to and learning the process of forming the vocabulary formed in the song. Researchers investigate the development of new word classes and the discovery of new terms from basic words in linguistics. This study tries to find out how the words in songs are created and what types of word classes are used in English inflectional and derivative affixes by examining the affixes in the lyrics of Justice Justin Bieber's album song.

2. METHODOLOGY

The method used to solve the research questions is described in this section. In this study method, the researchers use a qualitative descriptive method to examine the data to examine the presence of affixes and inflectional derivatives in the lyrics of Justin Bieber's album Justice. According to Agatha, et al. (2022), the qualitative method is a form of research that defines the data used to analyze a pattern or structure. As a result, the researchers use word structures that are suited for inflectional and derivational affixes in the lyrics of Justin Bieber's latest album to apply the data in words. Descriptive qualitative study that collects data in the form of words, movies, or images rather than statistics or figures (Jimmi and Sulaeman, 2022). Therefore, the researcher used this method to analyze the data because it included more words, phrases, and sentences from Justice Justin Bieber's album.

2.1. Research Design

The most essential thing in research is the availability of research design to get knowledge about the research. This study uses song lyrics from Justin Bieber's *Justice* album as the data source. The research data analysed the words in Justin Bieber's song on the album *Justice* that consist of inflectional and derivational affixes through the *Spotify* application. The researchers be able to identify and investigate the wide variety of inflected and derivation affixes conveyed in Justin Bieber's song lyrics. There are 25 songs on this album and these are all songs from *Justin Bieber's*

Justice album: *2 Much, Deserve You, As I Am, Off My Face, Holy, Unstable, Die For You, Wait, Someone, Ghost, Peaches, Loves You Differently, Loved by You, Lonely, MLK Interlude,* along with songs that have never been released are: *There She Go, Lifetime, Wish You Will, I can't be Myself, Know no Better, Name, Red Eye, Hailey, Angels Speak*, and so on. However, the researcher only examined 10 songs including; *2 Much, Deserve You, Anyone, Somebody, Ghost, Hold On, Love You Different, Lifetime, Lonely*, which with consideration. The researchers use purposive sampling, and the researchers determine the special characteristics according to the research objectives and what the researchers will analyze or refer to on words containing affixes and inflected derivations that are classified in the selected tracklist.
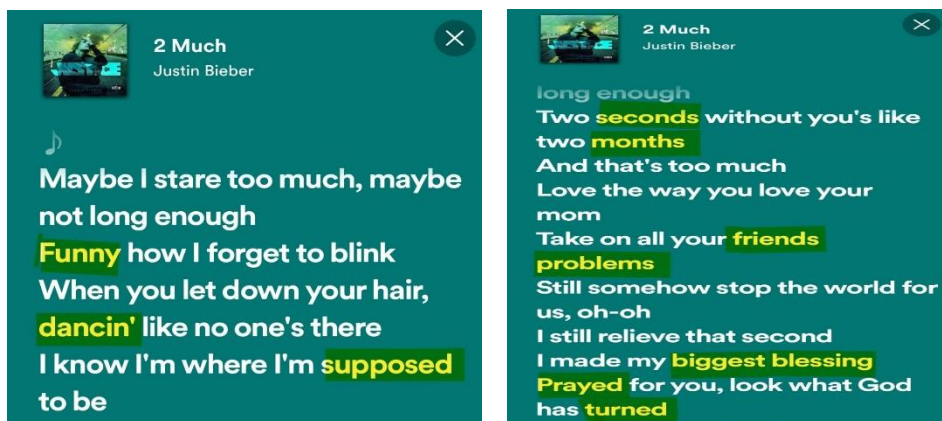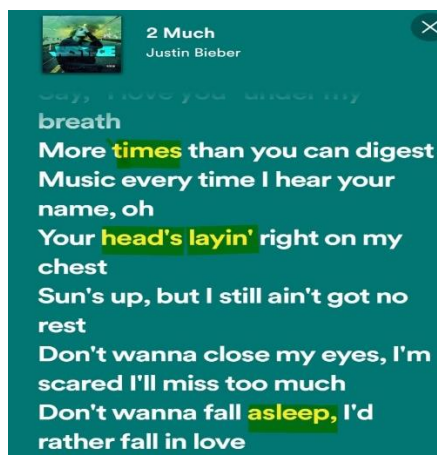
2.2. Instrument

Instruments are tools that researchers use to collect data to achieve their research objectives (Plag, et al. (2017). Words and phrases are used as instruments to consolidate entities in linguistics as a linguistic study of word forms. The main instruments in this research are the words of the researchers as statements. This means that the researcher himself is the instrument for this research. This method is used as an instrument because researchers assume that people are the main source of analytical data collection. The role of the researcher is to collect, identify, and investigate words with inflectional affixes and derivations.

2.3. Data Collection Technique

This study used a table analysis to collect and obtain data. Several steps were taken by the researchers in this study. There are several steps, first, researchers seek instead for lists of song lyrics in Justin Bieber's album Justice and make a playlist on Spotify application by link https://open.spotify.com/playlist/1wcH5OAcAvGkonoK4pgoUq?si=NAzHxnp8RAmsvqeYWXmLh A&utm_source=copy-link. Second, researchers listened to songs while read song lyrics from the Justin Bieber's Justice Album song playlist on the Spotify application that has been made. After collecting the song lyrics on *Spotify*, the researcher read while recording all of the words from Justin Bieber's *Justice* album songs and instead recognized the words that contained inflectional and derivation affixes. Finally, after recognizing the words with inflectional affixes and derivations, the researchers selected the data by screenshotting and marking the song lyrics on *Spotify*.

Screenshot picture 1. In the example of selected data with the title of song lyrics "2 Much", the researchers used yellow highlighting to analyze inflectional and derivational affixes

2.4. Data Analysis Technique

This research used descriptive qualitative data analysis. The steps in analyzing the data were as follows, First, the researcher listens to Justin Bieber's Justice album thereby reading and recognising the song lyrics data. Second, the researcher detects and highlights the words provided in inflectional and derivation affixes. Third, the researchers classified the words in the table and then made a list to identify and classify affixes for each word, which includes prefixes, suffixes, and infixes related to inflectional and derivational affixes. After creating the table, the researcher looked into inflectional affixes and derivations discovered in Justin Bieber's Justice album, which had grammar rules and word class changes. Then, the researcher selects words on the morpheme classification of inflectional and derivational affixes through Justin Bieber's album Justice.

Table 1
Analysis of the Use of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes in
"2 Much" Song Lyrics

No	Word	Root	Inflectional	Derivational		Classification
				Prefix	Suffix	
1.	Funny (adj)	Fun (n)			-y	Derivational Suffix
2.	Dancing (n)	Dance(verb)			-ing	Derivational Suffix
3.	Supposed (adj)	Suppose(verb)			-ed	Derivational Suffix
4.	Laying (Pre. Participle)	Lay(verb)	-ing			Inflectional
5.	Head's (possessive)	Head (n)	-'s			Inflectional
6.	Scared (adj)	Scare (verb)			-ed	Derivational Suffix
7.	Friends (plural noun)	Friend (n)	-s			Inflectional
8.	Problems (plural noun)	Problem (n)	-s			Inflectional
9.	Biggest (adj)	Big (adj)			-est	Derivational Suffix

No	Word	Root	Inflectional	Derivational		Classification
10.	Turned (Verb 2)	Turn (verb)	-ed			Inflectional
11.	Times (plural noun)	Time (n)	-s			Inflectional
12.	Asleep (adj)	Sleep (verb)		a-		Derivational Prefix
13.	Blessing (n)	Bless (verb)			-ing	Derivational suffix
14.	Prayed (Verb 2)	Pray (verb)	-ed			Inflectional

    Based on the table above, the researchers concluded that there are fourteen affixes in the lyrics of the song "2 Much" consisting of seven inflected affixes and seven derived affixes. The words contained in the song lyrics are inflectional by using word classes belonging to -s, -s, -ed and -ing in affixes. Then only found 1 derivation of prefixes and derivations of suffixes, mostly -y, -ed, -est, and -ing which experienced word class changes from their base words. All of these data findings describe changes in part of speech from basic words to the same class of words, inflectional affixes and changes to different word classes in derivational affixes, as shown in the table above.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Results

    The results of this study that found on the data, the researchers explained the process of inflectional and derivational affixes and clarificated word classes from inflectional and derivational affixes which are widely used in song lyrics on Justin Bieber's Justice album. In this section, there are two points of explanation, First, the inflectional and derivativational affixes are found and second, describes the class of words that contain inflected and derivation affixes used in the song lyrics on Justin Bieber's album Justice. To facilitate the discussion of research results, the data is presented in the table below:

Table 2
Analysis of the use of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes in
"Deserve You" Song Lyric

No	Word	Root	Inflectional	Derivational		Classification
				Prefix	**Suffix**	
1.	Thoughts (n)	Think(V)			-s	Derivational Suffix
2.	Slipped (adj)	Slip(verb)			-ed	Derivational Suffix
3.	Hands (Plural Noun)	Hand(n)	-s			Inflectional
4.	Giving (adj)	Give(verb)			-ing	Derivational Suffix
5.	Asleep (adj)	Sleep(n)		a-		Derivational Prefix
6.	Things (Plural noun)	Thing(n)	-s			Inflectional
7.	Showed (V2)	Show(verb)	-ed			Inflectional
8.	Alive (adj)	Live(verb)		a-		Derivational Prefix

    Based on the table above, the researchers concluded that there are eight affixes found in the lyrics of the song "Deserve You" consisting of three inflectional affixes, three derived affixes and two derived prefixes. The words contained in the song lyrics are inflectional by using word classes belonging to -s and -ed in affixes. Then, the words found are -s, -ed, and -ing in the derivation of the endings that change the base word class into a new word class and the derivation of prefix 2 -a changes the word

class. The data findings are described by word class changes from basic words to the same word class, inflectional affixes and different word class changes in derivation affixes, as shown in the table above.

Table 3

Analysis of the Use of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes in

"Unstable" Song Lyrics

No	Word	Root	Inflectional	Derivational		Classification
				Prefix	Suffix	
1.	Overthink (Verb)	Think (Verb)		over-		Derivational Prefix
2.	Abandoned (V2)	Abandon(verb)	-ed			Inflectional
3.	Tried (V2)	Try (verb)	-ed			Inflectional
4.	Showed (V2)	Show (verb)	-ed			Inflectional
5.	Adored (V2)	Adore (verb)	-ed			Inflectional
6.	Loved (V2)	Love (verb)	-ed			Inflectional
7.	Pieces (plural noun)	Piece(n)	-s			Inflectional
8.	Unstable (adj)	Stable(adj)		u-		Derivational Prefix
9.	Judged (V2)	Judge (verb)	-ed			Inflectional
10.	Memories (Plural noun)	Memory(n)	-es			Inflectional
11.	Listening (pre. participle)	Listen (verb)	-ing			Inflectional
12.	Watching (pre. participle)	Watch (verb)	-ing			Inflectional

Based on the table above, the researchers concluded that there are twelve affixes in the lyrics of the song "Unstable" consisting of ten inflected affixes, and two derivational prefixes. The words contained in the song lyrics are inflectional by using word classes belonging to the affixes -s, -ing and -ed. Then found the -un and -over words in the prefix derivation which changed the base word class into a new word class. The data findings are described by changes in word class from basic words to the same word class, inflective affixes and different word class changes in derivation affixes, as shown in the table above.

Table 4

Analysis of the Use of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes in

"Anyone" Song Lyrics

No	Word	Root	Inflectional	Derivational		Classification
				Prefix	Suffix	
1.	Diamonds (Plural Noun)	Diamond (N)	-s			Inflectional
2.	Looking (Pre. Participle)	Look (Verb)	-ing			Inflectional
3.	Things (Plural Noun)	Try (verb)	-s			Inflectional

Based on the table above, the researchers concluded that there are three affixes in the lyrics of "Anyone" which only consist of inflected affixes. The words contained in the song lyrics are inflectional by using word classes belonging to the affixes -s and -ing. The findings of the data are described as inflectional with affixes that have different grammatical functions but do not change the word class because they always follow derived affixes.

Table 5
Analysis of the Use of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes in
"Somebody" Song Lyrics

| No | Word | Root | Inflectional | Derivational | | Classification |
				Prefix	Suffix	
1.	Things (Plural Noun)	Thing (N)	-s			Inflectional
2.	Needed (Past Tense)	Need (Verb)	-ed			Inflectional
3.	Believed (Past Tense)	Believe (Verb)	-ed			Inflectional
4.	Needs (3rd person singular)	Need (Verb)	-s			Inflectional
5.	Remind (Verb)	Mind (N)		re-		Derivational Prefix
6.	Looking (Pre. Participle)	Look (Verb)	-ing			Inflectional
7.	Spanning (Noun)	Spin (Verb)			-ing	Derivational Suffix
8.	Grateful (Adj)	Grate (Verb)			-ful	Derivational Suffix
9.	Being (Pre. Participle)	Be (Verb)	-ing			Inflectional
10.	Letting (Noun)	Let (Verb)			-ing	Derivational Suffix

Based on the table above, the researchers concluded that there are ten affixes in the lyrics of "Somebody" consisting of six inflectional affixes, one derivational prefix and three derivational suffixes. The words contained in the song lyrics are inflectional by using word classes belonging to the affixes -s, -ing and -ed. Then found the word -re in the derivational prefix which changes the base word class to a new word class. Then, found affixes -ing, and -ful in derivational suffixes. The data findings are described by changes in word class from basic words to the same word class, namely inflectional affixes and changes in different word classes in derivational suffixes, as shown in the table above which correspond to the phrases found by the researchers in the song lyric.

Table 6
Analysis of the Use of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes in
"Ghost" Song Lyrics

| No | Word | Root | Inflectional | Derivational | | Classification |
				Prefix	Suffix	
1.	Thinks (3rd person singular)	Think (Verb)	-s			Inflectional
2.	Nights (Plural Noun)	Night (Noun)	-s			Inflectional
3.	Crossed (Past Tense)	Cross (Verb)	-ed			Inflectional
4.	Borrowed (Past Participle)	Borrow (Verb)	-ed			Inflectional

Based on the table above, the researchers concluded that there are affixes in the lyrics of "Ghost" which only consist of four inflectional affixes. The findings of the data with -s and -ed affixes which are described are inflectional affixes with changes in the part of speech in words but no change in word class from basic word to word class after adding affixes. The data as shown in the table above

corresponds to the phrases found by the researchers in the song lyrics.

Table 7
Analysis of the Use of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes in
"Hold On" Song Lyrics

| No | Word | Root | Inflectional | Derivational | | Classification |
				Prefix	Suffix	
1.	Painting (Noun)	Paint (Verb)			-ing	Derivational Suffix
2.	Stars (Present Singular)	Star (Verb)	-s			Inflectional
3.	Feeling (Noun)	Feel (Verb)			-ing	Derivational Suffix
4.	Mistakes (Plural Noun)	Mistake (Noun)	-s			Inflectional
5.	Connection (Noun)	Connect (Verb)			-ion	Derivational Suffix
6.	Feels (3rd person singular)	Feel (Verb)	-s			Inflectional
7.	Loses (3rd person singular)	Lose (Verb)	-s			Inflectional

Based on the table above, the researchers concluded that there are affixes in the lyrics of the song "Hold On" which only consist of seven affixes. The findings of the data described four data inflectional affixes with the affix -s by changing the part of speech in the word but there is no change in the word class from the base word to the word class after adding the affixes. Then the findings of three derivational suffix data with -ion and -ing affixes are described by changing the part of speech in the word and experiencing a change in the function of the word class in the basic word to become a word class after the addition of the affixes. The data as shown in the table above corresponds to the phrases found by the researchers in the song lyrics.

Table 8
Analysis of the Use of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes in
"Love You Different" Song Lyrics

| No | Word | Root | Inflectional | Derivational | | Classification |
				Prefix	Suffix	
1.	Used (Past tense)	Use (Verb)	-ed			Inflectional
2.	Making (Noun)	Make (Verb)			-ing	Derivational Suffix
3.	Looking (Pre. Participle)	Look (Verb)	-ing			Inflectional
4.	Covers (3rd person singular)	Cover (Verb)	-s			Inflectional
5.	Promises (Plural Noun)	Promise (Noun)	-s			Inflectional
6.	Burning (Present Participle)	Burn (Verb)	-ing			Inflectional
7.	Bumps (Plural Noun)	Bump (Noun)	-s			Inflectional
8.	Rubbers (Plural Noun)	Rub (Verb)			-er + -s	Derivational Suffix
9.	Lips (Plural Noun)	Lip (Noun)	-s			Inflectional

Based on the table and song list, the writer can conclude that there are affixes in the lyrics of the

song "Love You Different" which only consist of nine affixes. The findings of the data described seven data inflectional affixes with -s, -ed, and -ing affixes by changing the part of speech in the word but there was no change in word class from basic word to word class after adding affixes. Then, the data are found of two derivational suffixes with -ing affix and there was a change in the base word *"rub"* added to the -er affix which changed the word class from verb to noun to *"rubber"* and the word undergoes a second change by adding the -s affix which changed to *"rubbers"* which described as a derivational suffix in the part of speech in the word and changed the function of the word class in the base word to a word class after the addition of affixes. The data as shown in the table above corresponds to the phrases found by the researchers in the song lyrics.

Table 9
Analysis of the Use of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes in
"Lifetime" Song Lyrics

| No | Word | Root | Inflectional | Derivational | | Classification |
				Prefix	Suffix	
1.	Falling (Present Participle)	Fall (Verb)	-ing			Inflectional
2.	Names (Plural Noun)	Name (Noun)	-s			Inflectional
3.	Darkest (Superlative Adj)	Dark (Adj)	-est			Inflectional
4.	Parts (Plural Noun)	Part (Noun)	-s			Inflectional
5.	Blessings (Plural Noun)	Bless (Verb)			-ing + -s	Derivational Suffix
6.	Lessons (Plural Noun)	Lesson (Noun)	-s			Inflectional
7.	Learned (Past tense)	Learn (Verb)	-ed			Inflectional
8.	Others (Plural Noun)	Other (Noun)	-s			Inflectional

Based on the table and song list, the writer can conclude that there are affixes in the lyrics of the song "Lifetime" which only consist of eight affixes. The findings of seven data inflectional affixes with -s, -ed, and -ing affixes are described by changing the part of speech in the word but there is no change in word class from basic word to word class after adding affixes. Therefore, the finding found of the affix -est in the change of the base word with the class of adjective to the superlative adjective in the word *"darkest"*. Then the finding of the data are found of derivational suffixes by changing the affixes twice with the prefix changed the affix -ing to the root word *"bless"* to *"blessing"* which did not change the class of words that became inflectional affixes, but the word underwent a second change by changing the part of speech becomes *"blessings"* by adding the -s affix and changing the word class from the present participle to plural noun which is described as a derivational suffix by changing the part of speech in the word and changed of the function of the word class on the base word to the word class after the addition of affixes. The data as shown in the table above corresponds to the phrases found by the researchers in the song lyrics.

Table 10
Analysis of the Use of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes in
"Lonely" Song Lyrics

| No | Word | Root | Inflectional | Derivational | | Classification |
				Prefix	Suffix	
1.	Knows (3rd person singular)	Know (Verb)	-s			Inflectional

No	Word	Root	Inflectional	Derivational		Classification
2.	Feels (3rd person singular)	Feel (Verb)	-s			Inflectional
3.	Looking (Noun)	Look (Verb)			-ing	Derivational Suffix
4.	Steady (Adjective)	Stead (Noun)			-y	Derivational Suffix
5.	Seeing (Noun)	See (Verb)			-ing	Derivational Suffix
6.	Lives (3rd person singular)	Live (Verb)	-s			Inflectional
7.	Changed (Past tense)	Change (Verb)	-ed			Inflectional
8.	Older (Comparative Adj)	Old (Adj)	-er			Inflectional
9.	Killing (Present Participle)	Kill (Verb)	-ing			Inflectional
10.	Listening (Present Participle)	Listen (Verb)	-ing			Inflectional
11.	Lonely (Adjective)	Lone (Adj)			-ly	Derivational Suffix
12.	Criticized (Past tense)	Criticize (Verb)	-ed			Inflectional
13.	Things (Plural Noun)	Thing (Noun)	-s			Inflectional

Based on the table and song list, the writer can conclude that there are affixes in the lyrics of the song "Lonely" which only consist of thirteen affixes. The findings of nine inflectional affixes with affixes -s, -ed, -ing and -er were described by changing the part of speech in the word but there was no change in word class from basic word to word class after adding affixes. Therefore, the findings found affixes -y, -ly, and -ing in the four derivational suffix data with changes in the part of speech of words and changes in word class from basic words that experience additional affixes. The data shown in the table above corresponds to the phrases found by the researchers in the song lyrics.

3.2. Discussions

This part provides discussions relevant to the research problems. As indicated by the quantitative analyses in the previous section, the research results showed that English with a vocabulary component through song lyrics can strengthen education and learning of language in applied linguistics in the form of affixes to inflectional and derivational affixes found in the lyrics of Justin Bieber's album Justice song. The data in the findings table above shows that there are two types of affixes used in the song lyrics on Justin Bieber's Destination album. The types of affixes are inflectional and derivational suffixes and prefixes. Also, there are no extravagant additions to the lyrics of the songs on Justin Bieber's Justice album.

According to Ummi Masitoh (2021), in the inflectional process, only changes were made to the suffix endings in the lyrics of the songs on Justin Bieber's Destination album. The affix ending in the inflectional only changes the part of speech in the base word to a word change with the addition of affixes but does not change the word class. Inflectional affixes are found at the end of basic words with the types of endings that are often found are -s, -ed, -ing and other types of endings such as -est, and -er which are superlative and comparative degrees which are found in inflectional affixes. In the derivational process, affixes can change at the prefix and suffix. The prefix is placed in front of the root

or word base with the types of derivational suffixes found re-, a-, over-, un-, and the suffix is added at the end of the root or word base. The types of suffixes found are -y, -ion, -ful, -er, -ly, -ed, -s, -ing.

In the derivational suffixes found, they can be divided into three based on the function of the new words they form. The first is the formation of nouns. This happens when other parts of speech, such as verbs and adjectives, turn into nouns because the -ion and -y suffixes are added. The second is the adjective-forming ending. This occurs when other parts of speech such as verbs and nouns turn into adjectives. Adjective-forming endings including -ful in the data table above have been found. The third is an adverb that forms the ending –ly. Adverb-forming endings occur when other parts of speech such as verbs, adjectives, and nouns turn into adverbs. This research showed that the function of these suffixes will help readers of Justin Bieber's song lyrics to know the meaning of the words added to these suffixes. Whereas, prefixes usually do not change the word class of the root word or basic word, but are added to create new words with the same word class and different meanings. The types of prefixes found were re-, un-, a-, and over- in the words found in Justin Bieber's song lyrics.

The tables of data collection above show that the most commonly used affixes are suffixes, especially the -s and -ed suffixes which are used to derive verbs. The conclusion that can be drawn from these data is that the -s and -ed suffixes are the most productive verbal suffixes that change the word class of the base word with the presence of the suffix. It can be said that the -s and -ed endings make a lot of contributions to deriving English verbs as learning in the field of education through the application of linguistics related to affixes. Based on the research findings, inflectional and derivational affixes provide a clear explanation of the sentence status of the song lyrics in Justice Justin Bieber's album. The use of inflectional and derivative affixes in the song lyrics on Justin Bieber's album is intended because the songwriters want to make the song interesting and pleasant to hear. Sometimes writers play with words by adding affixes to basic words that can become new words. Therefore, a new word can appear in the use of the song. This research regarding word affixes in the lyrics of the song makes the process of word formation in the field of linguistics in English.

4. CONCLUSION(S)

The findings showed that this study has data of 88 words in 10 songs on Justice Justin Bieber's album. Concluding the data that has been described in the data description table it shows that in the songs found 60 words contain inflexions, 22 derivative words (suffix) and 6 words of derivation (prefix) indicate that inflective and derivation affixes are used in Justice Justin Bieber's album. There are several types of affixes used. They are inflectional affixes and derivational affixes (suffixes and prefixes). There are no infixes used on the Justin Bieber Justice Album song. The most commonly used inflectional types are -s, -ed, -ing, -est, -er. This affix only changes the speech part in writing and pronunciation but does not change the word class. However, the types of derived prefixes found are over-, un-, a-, and re-. The types of derived suffixes found are -y, -ion, -ful, -er, -ly, -ed, -s, -ing. Derivational Affixes can be used to reduce nouns, adverbs, and adjectives from other words that have a part of speech such as verbs and adjectives. They make an important contribution in changing new words from root words.

Researchers can show that learning a language is not only from listening to songs but also from knowing the formation of English words. Word formation can be used as material for studying English in related components such as vocabulary and educating about applied linguistics. The basis or root that attaches the affix comes from the process of language in linguistics. These affixes can form new words with different parts of speech and meaning. This will enrich language resources for English learners. At the end of this study, the researcher would like to provide some suggestions that are expected to be useful for teachers in the fields of linguistics and education, and also useful for future researchers as

well as readers and music lovers as language learners. To develop this research, it is suggested that future researchers should focus on the process of inflexion and derivation of affixes in linguistics and their application in education. Future researchers can compare the processes of affixes and inflectional derivations between English and/or other languages. Researchers suggest developing this research by using objects and data sources as well as research methods that are different from other techniques. The researchers also suggest that the students learn of inflectional and derivational affixes through the song Justin Bieber's Justice Album and or in other English songs because the research showed that affixes can change parts of speech and also create new meanings that can add to their vocabulary.

REFERENCES

Agatha, W. P., Wahyunugrahaputra, I. G. B., & Sulatra, I. K. (2022). *Derivational Affixes Used in Selected Song Lyrics of Westlife*. *2*(3).

Almusharraf, N. (2018). English as a foreign language learner autonomy in vocabulary development. *Journal of Research in Innovative Teaching & Learning*, *11*(2), 159–177. https://doi.org/10.1108/jrit-09-2018-0022

Arta, R., Saragih, Y., Ambarita, E., & Sitinjak, V. N. (2022). *Inflectional Affixes in Olivia Rodrigo's Song Lyrics in Sour Album*. *7*(1), 20–31.

English, S., Journal, L., & Putri, N. N. (2023). *English Songs in Vocabulary Learning: Higher-Education Students ' Perceived Views*. *6*(1), 46–61.

Fitria, T. N. (2020). An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo. Co. *Rainbow: Journal of Literature, Linguistics and Cultural Studies*, *9*(2), 146–155. https://doi.org/10.15294/rainbow.v9i2.40348

Gilakjani, A. P. (2017). A Review of the Literature on the Integration of Technology into the Learning and Teaching of English Language Skills. *International Journal of English Linguistics*, *7*(5), 95. https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v7n5p95

Hamka. (2014). *Morphology and Analysis English Education*. *02*(01), 1–18. e-journal.perpustakaaniainpsp.net. accessed on November 10, 2020, retrieved at 3.38 pm.

Harahap, T. A. R. (2022). Derivational Affixes in Youtube Video Vsauce. *Teaching English and Language Learning English Journal (TELLE)*, *1*(3). https://doi.org/10.36085/telle.v1i3.2970

Journal, J., & Volume, E. E. (2022). *1* *2 1,2*. *3*(2), 97–116.

M, S. N., G.K, A. B., Safitri, M., Firdaus, R., Evansam, R. G., & Siswanto, A. (2017). Morpheme Analysis of English Language. *Balitar Islamic University Journal*, *2*(1), 37–47. http://ejournal.unisbablitar.ac.id/index.php/josar/article/view/796/658.

Meinawati, E., & Alawiyah, S. (2018). Affixation in the Script Song Lyric "Hall of Fame." *Research and Innovation in Language Learning*, *1*(2), 89. https://doi.org/10.33603/rill.v1i2.1108

Muhammad Dermawansyah, Muhammad Darwis, & Asriani Abbas. (2022). Affixes Forming Inflectional and Derivational Verbs in Kulisusu Language. *International Journal of Social Science*, *1*(6), 859–868. https://doi.org/10.53625/ijss.v1i6.1905

Palupi K2, F., Latif D, S., & Dwi Antika, R. (2021). The Investigation of Affixes in Premis Journal of English Study Program At Muhammadiyah University of Metro. *LIED: Linguistic, Literature and English Education*, *1*(1), 51–58. https://doi.org/10.55526/lied.v1i1.147

Plag, I., Homann, J., & Kunter, G. (2017). Homophony and morphology: The acoustics of word-final S in English. *Journal of Linguistics*, *53*(1), 181–216. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022226715000183

Purnomo, B., Widarwati, N. T., & Hidayah, A. (2022). Tourist Attractions in Campursari Lyrics: Analysis of Figurative Language and of Meaning. *Script Journal: Journal of Linguistics and English Teaching*, 7(1), 75–91.https://doi.org/http//dx.doi.org/10.24903/sj.v7i1.935

Purwanti, Y. (2020). An Analysis on the Use of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in English Song Lyrics on Maher Zain's "Forgive Me" Album. *Channing: Journal of English Language Education and Literature*, *5*(2), 57–62. https://doi.org/10.30599/channing.v5i2.758

Sarakham, M., & Sarakahm, M. (2023). *Journal of English Language and Linguistics (JEL) 61. 2431.*

Siboro, E., & Bram, B. (2020). Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's The Story of Rapunzel. *ENGLISH FRANCA : Academic Journal of English Language and Education*, *4*(1), 71. https://doi.org/10.29240/ef.v4i1.1475

Tariq, T. R., Rana, M. A., Sultan, B., Asif, M., Rafique, N., & Aleem, S. (2020). An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes. *International Journal of Linguistics*, *12*(1), 83. https://doi.org/10.5296/ijl.v12i1.16084

Umi Masitoh, L. A. (2021). An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes on "Percy Jackson the Sea Monster" Novel By Rick Riordan. *English Journal of Indragiri (EJI): Studies in Education, Literature, and Linguistics*, *4*(1), 1–23.

Wulandari, D.T., & Sayekti, I. C. (2022). Jurnal basic. *Jurnal Basicedu*, *6*(4), 5877–5889. https://doi.org/10.31004/basicedu.v5i4.1230

Yastanti, U., & Warlina, W. (2018). Affixes in Song Lyrics of Adele. *IJOLTL: Indonesian Journal of Language Teaching and Linguistics*, *3*(1), 65–88. https://doi.org/10.30957/ijoltl.v3i1.405