CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion. The writer will serve the finding of the research of derivational affixes and the bases or root of word in One Direction's songs. The objective of this research is to know the derivational affixes in lyrics of One Direction's songs. And the words itself consist of root or base added by derivational affix that has been changed the part of speech or meaning.

The data are classified based on the research problems. They are:1) kinds of affixes are used in One Direction songs, 2) the process of affixation.

4.1 Research Findings

The findings of this research are based on some facts found in the data. They cover kinds of affixes which are used in the One Direction's songs, kinds of affixes which are mostly used in the lyric of One Direction's songs, and the process of affixation.

This section is divided into two points. The first point presents the data of the word which involve affixes and the description of the affixation process. The second is the presentation of the number of the affixes used to find which affixes are the mostly used in the lyric of One Direction's songs.

4.1.1 Kinds of Affixes and Process of Affixation

"Counted all my mistakes and there's only one" (S1 L1)

There are two words which involve affixes are found in lyrics above. They are *counted* and *mistakes*. The process of affixation is as follows:

1. Counted

The suffix *-ed* is added to the base *count*. The suffix *-ed* denotes the meaning of having the base. The meaning of the word is 'having count'. This affixation process forms a verb from a noun.

2. Mistakes

The derivational affix which attached to form this word is the prefix *mis*-. This affixation process does not change the part of the speech but change the meaning. The part of the speech of the derived word is still the same as the part of the speech of the base, it is a verb. The meaning of the derived word is the opposite of the base. The meaning of this word becomes 'inaccurate in something'.

"Now I'm searching every lonely place" (S1 L9)

There are the word *searching* and *lonely* which are involving affixes. The processes of affixation are:

1. Searching

The suffix *-ing* is added to the base *search*. The suffix *-ing* denotes a result. This affixation process change the part of speech of the word *search* as a noun becomes a verb. The word means 'the process of search'.

2. Lonely

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the base *lone* which is an adjective. The part of speech of the word does not change. It is still an adjective but the meaning of the word changes. The meaning of the word becomes 'doing in lone way'.

"Every corner calling out your name" (S1 L10)

There are two words which contains affix. They are *corner* and *calling*. The affixation processes are as follows:

1. Corner

The suffix *-er* is added to the base *corn*. The suffix *-er* denotes the meaning of performer of the base. The meaning of the word is 'who cornered'. This affixation process change the part of speech of the word *corn* as a noun becomes a verb.

2. Calling

The suffix *-ing* is added to the base *call*. The suffix *-ing* denotes a result. This affixation process change the part of speech of the word *call* as a noun becomes a verb.

"Then there's me inside a sinking boat running out of time" (S2

L2)

There are three words which contains affix. They are *inside*, *sinking*, and *running*. The affixation processes are as follows:

1. Inside

This word is derived by adding the prefix *in-* to the base *side*. This affixation process does not change the part of the speech of the base but change the meaning of the base. It is a noun. The meaning of the derived word is 'not side'.

2. Sinking

The suffix *-ing* is added to the noun *sink*. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base word from a noun to be a verb.

3. Running

In the word *running*, there is one kind of suffix is found. The suffix is *ing*. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base word (*run*) from a noun to be a verb.

"And every time I turn **around** it's only **gaining** speed" (S2 L6) There are two words which are identified to have affixes. Those two words are *around* and *gaining*. The process of affixation:

1. Around

The suffix *a*- is added to the base *round*. This affixation process change the part of speech of the base from a noun to be an adverb. The meaning of the word is 'not round'.

2. Gaining

In the word *gaining*, there is one kind of suffix is found. The suffix is *ing*. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base word (*gain*) from a noun to be a verb.

"There's a moment when you finally realize" (S2 L7)

The words which involve affixes are *finally* and *realize*. The affixation processes are:

1. Finally

The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the base *final* which is an adjective. This suffix changes the part of speech of the base from an adjective to an adverb. The meaning of the word becomes 'doing in final way'.

2. Realize

The suffix *-ize* is added to the base *real*. This affixation process changes the part of speech of the base from an adjective becomes a verb. The derived word shows a process of the mainly verb. The meaning of the word becomes 'make real'.

"Wherever you are is the place I belong" (S2 L15)

The word which is identified to have affix is *belong*. The word *belong* is formed by adding the prefix *be*- to the base *long*. This affixation process change the part of the speech of the base from an adjective to be a verb.

"Unless of course I stay on course and keep you next to me" (S2

L21)

The words which contain affix is *unless*. The prefix *un*- is added to the base *less*. This affixation change the part of speech of the base from an adjective becomes a variant. The meaning of this word is the opposite of the base. The meaning is 'remove of less'.

"There will always be the kind that **criticize**" (S2 L22)

The word which is identified to have affix is *criticize*. To form this word, the suffix *-ance* is added to the base *critic*. The suffix *-ize* changes the part of the speech of the base. The part of the speech of the base changes from a noun becomes a verb. The derived word shows a process of the mainly verb. The meaning of the word becomes 'more critic'.

"You're the **shining distraction** that makes me fly" (S3 L2)

The words which contain affix in the lyric above are *shining* and *distraction*. The processes of the affixation are as follow:

1. Shining

In the word *shining*, there is one kind of suffix is found. The suffix is *ing*. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base word (*shin*) from a noun to be a verb.

2. Distraction

The base of this word is *tract* (noun). The affixes which are added to the base are the prefix *dis*- and the suffix *-ion*. There are two process of affixation. The first is adding the prefix *dis*- to the base *tract*. The derived word is *distract*. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base word from a noun to be a verb. The meaning of this word is the opposite of the base. The meaning becomes 'not tract'. The second process is adding the suffix *-ion* to the base *distract*. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base from a verb to be a noun. The meaning of this word is 'process of congregating'.

"Cause this love is only getting stronger" (S4 L4)

The word which is identified to have affix is stronger. This word is created by adding the suffix *-er* to the base *strong*. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base from an adjective to an adverb. The word denotes the meaning of 'the performer of strong'.

"They don't know I've waited all my life" (S4 L12)

The word which involve affix is *waited*. This word is created by adding the suffix *-ed* to the base *wait*. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base from a noun to a verb. The meaning of the word is 'having wait'.

"Just one touch and I was a **believer**" (S4 L16)

The word which involve affix is *believer*. This word is created by adding the suffix *-er* to the base *believe*. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base from a verb to a noun. The word denotes the meaning of 'the performer of believing'.

"Every day it gets a little sweeter" (S4 L17)

The word which involve affix is *sweeter*. This word the suffix *-er* is added to the base *sweet*. After the process of affixation, the part of speech changes from an adjective becomes a adverb. The meaning of the word is 'more sweet'.

"They can say **anything** they want" (S4 L31)

The word which is identified to have affix is *anything*. The suffix - *thing* is added to the base *any*. This suffix change the part of the speech of the base from an adjective to be a noun.

"And I'm in **riddles**" (S5 L4)

The word which involve affix is *riddles*. The suffix *-le* is added to the base *rid*. This suffix does not change the part of the speech of the base word. The part of the speech is still a verb. The suffix *-le* denotes the meaning too much. The meaning of the word is 'too much riddling'.

"The words get **trapped**" (S5 L11)

The word *trapped* is created by adding the suffix *-ed* to the base trap. The suffix *-ed* change the part of the speech of the base from a noun to be a verb. The meaning of the word becomes the opposite of the meaning of the base word. The word means 'having trap'.

"I hear the beat of my heart **getting louder**" (S5 L12)

The words which involve affix are *getting* and *louder*. The affixation processes are as follows:

1. Getting

This word is derived by adding the suffix *-ing* to the base *get*. This suffix does not change the part of the speech of the base word. The part of the speech is still a verb. The suffix *-ing* denotes the process of the base verb.

2. Louder

This word is formed by adding the suffix *-er* to the base *loud*. This affixation process changes the part of the speech of the base from an adjective to be an adverb. The meaning of the word is 'who gives loud sound'.

"But I see you with him slow dancing" (S5 L14)

This word is derived by adding the suffix *-ing* to the base *dance*. The part of the speech of the base changes from a noun to be a verb. The suffix *- ing* denotes the process of the base verb. The meaning of the word is 'the performer of dance'

"Whenever I'm near you" (S5 L17)

The word which is identified to have affix is *whenever*. The suffix - *ever* is attached to the base *when*. The part of the speech of the base changes from a question word to be a adverb.

"That I've always been dying to tell you" (S5 L25)

The word which is identified to have affix is *dying*. The word *dying* is formed by adding the suffix *-ing* to the base *dye*. The suffix *-ing* changes the part of the speech of the base word from an adjective to be a verb and it shows the meaning of process. The meaning of the word is 'the perform of dye'.

"I'm breaking" (S5 L30)

The word which is identified to have affix is *breaking*. The suffix *-ing* is added to form this word. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the

base from a noun to be a verb. The suffix *-ing* in this word denotes process. The meaning of the derived word is 'the process of break'.

"Tearing me apart" (S5 L38)

There are two words which are identified to have affix. They are *tearing* and *apart*. The affixation processes are as follows:

1. Tearing

The process of affixation to derive this word is by adding the suffix *-ing* to the base *tear*. This affixation process changes the part of the speech from a noun to be a verb. The suffix *-ing* denotes the meaning of result.

2. Apart

This word is derived by adding the prefix a- to the base *part*. This affixation process change the part of the speech from a noun to be an adverb. The prefix a- the meaning "referred to by the nominal base". The meaning of the word is "not communication".

"She's lying in bed with my t-shirt on" (S6 L4)

In the word *lying*, there is one kind of suffix is found. The suffix is *ing*. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base word (*lye*) from a noun to be a verb. The suffix *-ing* denotes the meaning of result. The meaning changes from 'to make something' become 'not honest'

"Just **thinking** how I went about it wrong" (S6 L5)

The process of affixation to derive this word is by adding the suffix *ing* to the base *think*. This affixation process changes the part of the speech from a verb to be a noun. The suffix *-ing* denotes the meaning of result. "Cause I got the **feeling** you're **walking** out" (S6 L17)

There are the word *feeling* and *walking* which are involving affixes. The processes of affixation are:

1. Feeling

This word is derived by adding the suffix *-ing* to the base *feel*. The part of the speech of the base changes from a verb to be a noun. The suffix *-* ing denotes the process of the base verb.

2. Walking

This word is derived by adding the suffix *-ing* to the base *walk*. The part of the speech of the base changes from a noun to be a verb. The suffix *- ing* denotes the process of the base noun.

"And time is **irrelevant** when I've not been seeing you" (S6 L18) The prefix *ir*- is added to the base *relevant*. Actually, *ir*- is varian of *in*- changes by assimilation before /r/. This affixation process does not change the part of the speech. The part of the speech is still an adjective. The prefix *ir*- denotes the meaning "not". The meaning of the word is "not relevant".

"The consequences are falling now" (S6 L19)

There are two words which involve affixes are found in lyrics above. They are *consequences and falling*. The process of affixation is as follows:

1. Consequences

Adding the suffix *-ce* and *-s* (the variant of *-ic*). The discussion is focused on *-ce*. The word which is identified to have affix is *consequences*.

Actually, *-ce* is varian of *-ance*. To form this word, the suffix *-ce* is added to the base *consequent*. The suffix *-ce* changes the part of the speech of the base from an adjective to be a noun. The meaning of the word is 'the reason of something'.

2. Falling

The suffix *-ing* is added to form this word. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base from a noun to be a verb. The suffix *-ing* in this word denotes process. The meaning of the derived word is the process of fall.

"I've been **idolizing** the light in your eyes, Olivia" (S6 L27)

The base of this word is *idol* (noun). The affixes which are added to the base are the suffix *-ize* and the suffix *-ing*. There are two process of affixation. The first is adding the suffix *-ize* to the base *idol*. The derived word is *idolize*. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base from a noun to be a verb. The meaning of this word is the opposite of the base. It means 'act of idol'. The second process is adding the suffix *-ing* to the base *idolize*. This suffix not changes the part of the speech. It is a verb. The meaning of the derived word is 'the process of idolize'.

"You live in my **imagination**" (S6 L32)

This word is derived by adding the suffix *-ation* (the allomorph of the suffix *-ion*) to the base *imagine*. In this affixation process the final vowel *e* is omitted. This suffix changes the part of the speech and the meaning of the base. The part of the speech of the derived word is a noun. The part of the

speech of the base word is a verb. The meaning of the derived word is the 'result of imagine'.

"All belong to your **creation**" (S6 L34)

The suffix *-ion* is added to the base *create*. This suffix changes the part of the speech from a verb to be a noun. The suffix *-ion* denotes the result of the base word. Because of the affixation process, the part of the speech of the word becomes a noun. The meaning of the word is 'to make innovation'.

"And the dangerous tricks" (S7 L4)

The suffix *-ous* is added to the base *danger*. This affixation process changes the part of the speech from a noun to be an adjective. The meaning of the word is 'possessing danger'.

"Into breaks with smoke and mirrors disappearing" (S7 L7)

The base of this word is *appear* (verb). The affixes which are added to the base are the prefix *dis-* and the suffix *-ing*. There are two process of affixation. The first is adding the prefix *dis-* to the base *appear*. The derived word is *disappear*. It is a verb. The meaning of this word is the opposite of the base. It means does not appear. The second process is adding the suffix *ing* to the base *disappear*. This suffix not changes the part of the speech of the base. The meaning of this word is 'doing in disappearing way'.

"Won't be a **mistake**" (S7 L12)

The derivational affix which attached to form this word is the prefix *mis*-. This affixation process change the part of the speech from a verb to be

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a noun. The meaning of the derived word is the opposite of the base. The meaning of this word is 'wrongly of something'.

"I'm not trying to mislead you" (S7 L28)

The prefix *mis*- is added to the base *lead*. This affixation process does not change the part of speech but it change the meaning of the base. The part of the speech does not change, it still a verb. While the meaning changes become the opposite of the base. The meaning is 'astray of something'.

"You really got me lifted off my feet" (S7 L36)

The suffix *-ed* is added to the base *lift*. This process changes the part of the speech of the base from a noun to be a verb. The meaning of the derived word is 'having lift'.

"But there's no trapped doors" (S7 L41)

The suffix *-ed* is added to the noun *trap*. This suffix changes the part of the speech and the meaning of the base. The part of the speech of the derived word is a verb. The part of the speech of the base word is a noun. The meaning of the derived word is 'having trap'.

"I never would **mistrea**t ya" (S8 L4)

The prefix *mis*- is added to the base *treat*. This affixation process does not change the part of speech but it change the meaning of the base. The part of the speech does not change, it still a verb. While the meaning changes become the opposite of the base. The meaning is 'astray of something'.

"Let me be the one to light a fire **inside** those eyes" (S8 L7)

The prefix *in*- is added to the base *side*. This affixation process does not change the part of speech but it change the meaning of the base. The part of the speech does not change, it still a noun. While the meaning changes become the opposite of the base. The meaning is "not side".

"You've been **lonely**, you don't even know me" (S8 L8)

This word is formed by adding the suffix *-ly* to the base *lone*. The affixation process not changes the part of the speech of the base is an adjective.

"But I can feel you **crying**" (S8 L10)

The suffix *-ing* is added to the verb *cry*. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base word from a noun to be a verb. The meaning of the word is 'the performer of cry'.

"I don't think you even realize baby you'd be saving mine"

(S8 L12)

To derive the word *realize* above, the suffix *-ize* is added to the base *real*. This affixation process change the part of the speech of the base from an adjective becomes a verb. There is the changing of the meaning of the word. The meaning of the derived word becomes the opposite of the base. The meaning of the word is 'more real'.

"How could someone **mislead** you at all?" (S8 L15)

The word mislead is created by adding the prefix *mis*- to the base *lead*. The prefix *mis*- change the part of the speech of the base from a noun to be a verb. The meaning of the word becomes the opposite of the meaning of the base word. The meaning is 'astray of something'.

"You caught my attention, you were looking at me first" (S9 L4)

There are two words which involve affixes are found in lyrics above. They are *attention and looking*. The process of affixation is as follows:

1. Attention

The affixation process to form this word is by adding the suffix *-tion* (the allomorph of the suffix *-ion*) *to* the base *attend*. In this affixation process sound /d/ is assimilated with /t/ and becomes /n/. This affixation process changes the part of speech of the base from a verb to be a noun. The meaning changes from 'to come' becomes 'interest'.

2. Looking

The word looking is formed by adding the suffix *-ing* to the base *look*. The suffix *-ing* changes the part of the speech of the base word from a noun to be a verb and it shows the meaning of process. The meaning of the words is 'to see'.

"We can rool in the **darkness**" (S9 L39)

The word which is identified to have affix is *darkness*. To form this word, the suffix *-ness* is added to the base *dark*. The suffix *-ness* changes the part of the speech of the base. The part of the speech of the base changes from an adjective to be a noun. The meaning becomes 'to make dark'.

"And if you're feeling the weakness" (S9 L41)

There are two words which involve affixes are found in lyrics above. They are *feeling and weakness*. The process of affixation is as follows:

1. Feeling

This word is derived by adding the suffix *-ing* to the base *feel*. The part of the speech of the base changes from a verb to be a noun. The suffix *- ing* denotes the process of the base verb.

2. Weakness

The word which is identified to have affix is *weak*. To form this word, the suffix *-ness* is added to the base *weak*. The suffix *-ness* changes the part of the speech of the base. The part of the speech of the base changes from an adjective to be a noun. The meaning becomes 'possessing weak'.

"If I looked inside your brain" (S10 L3)

Two words which contain affixes are found in the lyric above. They are *Looked and inside*. The affixation processes of those words are as follows:

1. Looked

This word is formed by adding the suffix *-ed* to the base *look*. This affixation process changes the part of the speech of the base from a noun to be a verb. The meaning of the word is 'having look'.

2. Inside

The prefix *in*- is added to the base *side*. This affixation process does not change the part of speech but it change the meaning of the base. The part of speech is still a noun and the meaning becomes 'not side'.

"Stuff that's **driving** me **insane**" (S10 L6)

Two words which contain affixes are found in the lyric above. They are *driving and insane*. The affixation processes of those words are as follows:

1. Driving

This word is derived by adding the suffix *-ing* to the base *drive*. The part of the speech of the base changes from a verb to be an adjective. The suffix *-ing* denotes the process of the base verb. The meaning changes from 'the performer of something' becomes 'strong'.

2. Insane

The word insane is created by adding the prefix *in*- to the base *sane*. The prefix *in*- does not change the part of the speech of the base word but it changes the meaning of the word. It is still an adjective. The meaning of the word becomes the opposite of the meaning of the base word. The word means 'not sane'.

"You could be **preoccupied**" (S10 L7)

The prefix *pre*- is added to the base *occupied* to form the word preoccupied. This affixation process change the part of the speech of the base. The part of the speech of the base changes from a verb to be an adjective. The meaning of the word becomes the opposite of the meaning of the base word. The word means 'to make obsession'.

"But you want accessories" (S10 L21)

There is two process of affixation is done to form the word *accessories*. The first process is added to form this word is the suffix *-or* (the orthographic variant of *-er*). *-or* is used because the base word ends with sound /s/. This suffix changes the part of the speech of the base word from a verb to be a noun. The meaning of the word is 'utilize of access'. The second process is adding the suffix *-y* to the base *accessor*. This process of affixation does not change of the part of speech of the base word but it changes the meaning of the word. It is a noun. The meaning of the word becomes the opposite of the meaning of the base word. The meaning of the word is 'additional of things'

"To be **loved by you**" (S10 L32)

The word which is identified to have affix is *loved*. To form this word, the suffix *-ed* is added to the base *love*. The suffix *-ed* changes the part of the speech of the base. The part of the speech of the base changes from a noun to be a verb. The meaning of the word is 'the performer of love' or 'to be in love'.

4.2 Discussion

To make easy in discussing the findings of the research, data are presented in the form of table below:

No.		Kinds of Affix	Example	Number
1.	Suffix	-ing (verb – verb)	Getting	21
		-ing (verb – noun)	Thinking	
		-ing (noun – verb)	Searching	-
		-ing (adj – verb)	Dying	-
		-ing (verb – adj)	Driving	-
		-ed (noun – verb)	Waited	7
		-ed (verb – noun)	Counted	-
		-ly (adj – adj)	Lonely	3
	_	-ly (adj – adverb)	Finally	-
		-er (verb – noun)	Believer	5
		-er (noun – verb)	Corner	-
		-er (adj – adverb)	Stronger	-
		-ize (adj – verb)	Realize	4
		-ize (n <mark>oun</mark> – verb)	Criticize	
		-ion (verb – noun)	Distraction	2
		-thing (adj <mark>– n</mark> oun)	Anything	1
		-le (v <mark>erb – ver</mark> b)	Riddles	1
		-ever (Qw – adverb)	Whenever	1
		-ce (adj – noun)	Consequences	1
		-ation (verb – noun)	Imagination	1
		-ous (noun – adj)	Dangerous	1
		-tion (verb – noun)	Attention	1
		-ness (adj – noun)	Darkness	2
		-or (verb – noun)	Accessor	1
		-y (noun – noun)	accessory	1
2.	Prefix	Mis- (noun – verb)	Mislead	5
		Mis- (verb – noun)	Mistake	1
		Mis- (verb – verb)	Mistreat	1
		In- (noun – noun)	Inside	4

		In- (adj – adj)	Insane	
		A- (noun – adverb)	Around	2
		Be- (adj – verb)	Belong	1
		Un- (adj – variant)	Unless	1
		Dis- (noun – verb)	Distract	2
		Dis- (verb – verb)	Disappear	
		Ir- (adj – adj)	Irrelevant	1
		Pre- (verb – adj)	Preoocupied	1
3.	Infix	-	-	0

The data in the table shows that there are two kinds of affix which are used in the lyrics of One Direction's song. Those kinds of affix are suffix and prefix. There is no infix is used in the lyrics of One Direction's song. Kinds of suffix which are used: *-ing, -ion, -er, -ly, -ce, -ize, -ness, -le, -ever, -ed, -or, -ation, -thing, -ous, and -tion.*

Suffixes that are found can be divided into four based on what kind of new words they form, they are: (1) noun forming suffix that includes *-ion*, *er*, *-ce*, *-ing*, *-or*, *and -ness* (2) adjective forming suffix that involves *-ing*, *ed*, and *-ous* (3) verb forming suffix that includes *-ize*, *-ation*, (4) adverb forming suffix *-ly*. Knowing kinds and functions of those suffix will help the reader of the lyrics of One Direction's song to know the meaning of words to which those suffixes are added. While, kinds of prefix which are used, they are: *dis-*, *a-*, *un-*, *ir-*, *in-*, *re-*, *pre-*, *mis-*, and *be-*.

The affixation process is by adding those kinds of affix to the base. Suffix is added to the back part of the base, while prefix is added to the front part of the base. There are also some words which are created by adding suffix and prefix together, such as *distraction, consequences* and *disappearing*. The process sometimes changes the phonological aspect of the word. For example, the word *irrelevant* is formed by adding *in*- to the base *relevant*. This process changes *in*- to be *ir*- by assimilation. Assimilation occurs when two sound segments are in sequence and some aspects of one segment is taken or copied by the other.

The table above that the most common used of affixes is suffix, especially, the suffix *-ing* which is used to derive a noun word. There are 21 words which contain suffix *-ing*. The conclusion that can be made from the data is that suffix *-ing* is the most productive nominal suffix. There are many other kinds of nominal suffix such as: *-al*, *-ance* (with its variants *-ence/-ancy/-ency*), *-ant*, *-ce/-cy*, *-ee*, *-eer*, *-er* (and its orthographic variant *-or*), *-* (*e*)*ry*, etc., but the mostly used is suffix *-ing*. It can be said that suffix *-ing* give many contributions in deriving English noun words.