

# A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH MORPHEMES IN TERMS OF INFLECTIONAL AND DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES ENCOUNTERED IN AVENGED SEVENFOLD'S SONG LYRICS

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**Abstrak:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan tipe-tipe sufiks infleksional dan derivasional yang ditemukan di dalam lirik-lirik lagu Avenged Sevenfold; dan untuk menemukan tipe-tipe sufiks infleksional dan derivasional yang paling banyak muncul di dalam lirik-lirik lagu Avenged Sevenfold. Subjek penelitian ini adalah album keempat Avenged Sevenfold yang berjudul "Avenged Sevenfold 2007" yang mana terdiri dari 10 lirik lagu. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dalam dua metode, pertama metode kuantitatif dan kedua metode kualitatif. Data dari penelitian ini diperoleh dari lirik-lirik lagu Avenged Sevenfold melalui checklist on data sheet berdasarkan teori dari Fromkin (2003) yang menyatakan bahwa sufiks infleksional terbagi menjadi 8 tipe dan sufiks derivasional terbagi menjadi 9 tipe. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa semua tipe-tipe sufiks infleksional dan derivasional ditemukan dalam lirik-lirik lagu Avenged Sevenfold. Tipe-tipe sufiks infleksional yang paling banyak muncul di dalam album ini adalah tipe-tipe sufiks infleksional dalam indikator 'past participle' (sufiks kata kerja) yaitu sufiks: : (-en,-n,-ed,-d)<sub>pp</sub>; dan bentuk-bentuk suplesi sebagai tipe-tipe sufiks infleksional dalam infleksi yang berubah tak beraturan sebagai indikator 'past participle'. Tipe-tipe sufiks derivasional yang paling banyak muncul di dalam album ini adalah tipe-tipe sufiks derivasional dalam indikator 'kata benda menjadi kata kata sifat' (sufiks kata sifat) yaitu sufiks: : (-y, -al, -ous, -ish, -ive, -less and -ed)<sub>Adj</sub>.

**Kata kunci:** *Morfem Inggris, Sufiks Infleksional, Sufiks Derivasional.*

**Abstract:** This study is aimed to describe the types of inflectional and derivational suffixes found in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics; and to find out the most dominant types of inflectional and derivational suffixes appeared in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics. The subject of this research IS the fourth album of Avenged Sevenfold entitled "Avenged Sevenfold 2007" which consist of ten song lyrics. This research is carry out in both methods, firstly quantitative and secondly qualitative. The data were gathered from Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics by using checklist on data sheet based on Fromkin's theory (2003) which states that inflectional suffixes are divided into eight types and derivational suffixes are divided into nine types. The result of the research shows that all the types of inflectional and derivational suffixes) are found in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics on the album entitled "Avenged Sevenfold 2007". The most dominant types of inflectional suffixes appeared in this album are types of inflectional suffixes in 'past participle' indicators (verbal suffixes) namely suffixes: (-en,-n,-ed,-d)<sub>pp</sub>; and suppletive<sub>pp</sub> forms as types of inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection as 'past participle'. The most dominant types of derivational suffixes appeared in this album are types of derivational suffixes in 'noun to adjective' indicators (adjectival suffixes) namely suffixes: (-y, -al, -ous, -ish, -ive, -less and -ed)<sub>Adj</sub>.

**Keywords:** *English Morphemes, Inflectional Suffixes, Derivational Suffixes*

In a language, there is a set of rules which specifying correct ordering of words at sentence level which consist of word form and lexeme. It explains that the language should be structured by using various categories. So, it is important for the language users to recognize that there is a distinction between, notion 'word' in the sense of concrete and abstract which is used in a sentence. By knowledge of the language rules, the language users will know how to make a correct sentence. They will able to combine words to form sentences. Moreover, they will know meaning and form of a word in a sentence. So, it can be comprehended that the knowledge of language rules is very important for language users. Therefore, the language users should understand the knowledge of morpheme which is the smallest meaningful unit in a language (Booij, 2007).

In English, Morphemes can be classified into two terms. The first type is inflectional morphemes. They are used to complete the grammatical function of words and only can be suffixes. They are bound morphemes which can change word form without change its meaning and

class. The second one is derivational morphemes. They can be prefixes or suffixes. They are bound morphemes which can change form of word within change its meaning and/or class. Through learning English morphemes, the language users will get the knowledge on how the morphemes can change form of word within or without change its meaning and class (Fromkin, 2003).

The uniqueness of inflectional morphemes is that they are only available in the suffix of words. On the other hand, derivational morphemes can be available in all affixes whether the affixes are prefixes or suffixes. As a consequence, the researcher only analyzes English morphemes in terms of inflectional and derivational suffixes.

Now, there are many people in the world especially learners in Junior and Senior High School being fans of Avenged Sevenfold. They love listening and singing Avenged Sevenfold's songs. Many of them love to play Avenged Sevenfold's songs in a music competition or music event in the world.

There are three reasons why the researcher is particularly interested to analyze inflectional and derivational suffixes in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics. The first reason is because its popularity for which it has already got several awards and a lot of fans in the world. The second reason is because its songs which could inspire millions people of the world in this last decade. The third reason is because its song lyrics which can be used as media of English learning especially for learners in Junior and Senior High School namely English morphemes. So, the researcher chooses Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics as the source data in analyzing English morphemes in terms of inflectional and derivational suffixes.

The reason why the researcher decided to choose this research because he is a member of music band which is as a guitarist. Besides that, he is an English Department Student and also he is very much keen on English songs. Therefore, he is very much interested in doing this research.

In this research, the researcher compares the results with some previous studies. The first is "An Analysis of Derivational Suffixes in Novel *The Great Gatsby*" by Sarah Fitri Rabbani (2014). She found that the most dominant types of derivational suffixes appeared in the novel were as *adverbial suffixes*. The second is "A Morphological Analysis of Derivational Suffixes in Short Stories" by Ayu Wulandari (2014). She found that the most dominant types of derivational suffixes appeared in short stories were as *nominal suffixes*. The third is "A Morphological Study of Affixes Found in Campus English Magazine" by Qiyat Alfianto (2014). He found that the most dominant types of inflectional suffixes appeared in English magazine were as *verb indicators* namely suffixes: (-s/-es)<sub>3SG</sub> as 'third-singular person' indicators; and the most dominant types of derivational suffixes appeared in the magazine were as *nominal suffixes*.

Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher found that the most dominant types of derivational suffixes appeared in the song lyrics were as *adjectival suffixes* namely suffixes: (-y, -al, -ous, -ish, -ive, -less and -ed)<sub>Adj</sub> as 'noun to adjective' indicators; and the most dominant types of inflectional suffixes appeared in the song lyrics were as *verb indicators* namely suffixes: (-en, -n, -ed, -d)<sub>PP</sub> as 'past participle' indicators. It shows that the most dominant types of inflectional and derivational suffixes appeared in the song lyrics are different from the most dominant types of inflectional and derivational suffixes appeared in the novel, short stories, and magazine.

In addition, the most dominant types of inflectional suffixes appeared both in the song lyrics and the magazines are similar namely as 'verbal suffixes'. In fact, there are many verbs both in the song lyrics and the magazine which are inflected by inflectional suffixes whether the inflections are regular or irregular. It means that inflectional suffixes are commonly used both in the song lyrics and the magazine especially to inflect verbs.

There are two research questions in this study:

1. What types of inflectional and derivational suffixes are found in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics? W
2. What are the most dominant types of inflectional and derivational suffixes appeared in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics? W

The researcher hopes this research will give valuable contributions for some group of people such as, the students, the lecturers, and future researchers. Besides that, he hopes that the understanding of English morphemes namely suffixes (affixation) can supports his reading comprehensions and also can be used as context clues which can give some information about

word's meaning or word used in a text as well as can help him in analyzing words in the song lyrics.

### Method

The method carried out in this research is both, quantitative and qualitative. According to Brannen (2005) "quantitative method uses enumerative induction while qualitative method uses analytic induction." Quantitative method is primarily used in order to account and to find out the number of occurrences and the percentage of occurrences. Qualitative method is used here in order to describe, explain, and illustrate the occurrences in deep analysis and to find out the reasons why the occurrences happen, and what the contextual meaning and implicit meaning.

Sugiyono (2012) States that "Descriptive study is a study that is used in order to describe characteristics of a population or phenomenon being studied." The researcher chooses this method because the data are collected by answering "what types of inflectional and derivational suffixes are found in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics?" and "what are the most dominant types of inflectional and derivational suffixes appeared in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics?"

The subject of this research is the fourth album of Avenged Sevenfold entitled "Avenged Sevenfold 2007" which consists of ten song lyrics. They are: *A little Piece of Heaven, Lost, Critical Acclaim, Scream, Unbound (The Wild Ride), Gunslinger, Dear God, Almost Easy, Brompton Cocktail and Afterlife.*

The population of this research is the fourth album of Avenged Sevenfold. In this album, there are ten song lyrics. According to Arikunto (1998) a population is a set (or collection) of all elements possessing one or more attributes of interest. The researcher used that population as the whole subject of the research.

The research used total sampling technique to take the sample. As Arikunto (1998) states that if the number of population is less than 100, the researcher should take all of the members of population as the sample of research. In this research, the researcher will take all song lyrics on "Avenged Sevenfold 2007" album as the sample in this research.

The data of this research are the words which contain inflectional and derivational suffixes that are collected from Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics on album "Avenged Sevenfold 2007". The song lyrics are taken by the researcher himself from internet sites as the source of data.

In this research, the researcher will use a checklist on data sheet and song lyrics on Avenged Sevenfold 2007 album as the source of data in order to analyze English morphemes in terms of inflectional and derivational suffixes which are found in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics based on Fromkin's theory (2003).

In this research, the researcher will describe some procedures in carrying out this research that can be shown as follow: the first step is, downloading the songs from internet sites. Then, listening to the songs. Then, making the transcription of song lyrics. Then, reading the song lyrics. Then, underlying or marking the words which contain inflectional and derivational suffixes in the song lyrics. Then, identifying the words which contain inflectional and derivational suffixes in the song lyrics. Then, Re-writing the words which contain inflectional and derivational suffixes in the song lyrics. After that, coding the data. The next step is classifying the words which contain inflectional and derivational suffixes in the song lyrics into two group. And then, describing the functions of inflectional and derivational suffixes that already classified from the song lyrics. The last step is giving conclusion and suggestions.

### Results

#### Results of Types of Inflectional Suffixes found in Avenged Sevenfold's Song lyrics on album "Avenged Sevenfold 2007".

**Table 1. The Types and Occurrences of Inflectional Suffixes**

Types of Inflectional Suffixes		Number of Occurrences		Total Occurrences
Forms of Suffixes	Types of LS	Regular Inflection	Irregular Inflection	
-s/-es	-s/-es <sub>third-</sub>	36	1	37

	singular person			
<i>-ed/-d</i>	<i>-ed/-d</i> past tense	26	45	71
<i>-ing</i>	<i>-ing</i> progressive	83	-	83
<i>-en/-ed</i>	<i>-en/-ed</i> past participle	59	51	110
<i>-s/-es</i>	<i>-s/-es</i> plural	93	2	95
<i>- 's/-s'</i>	<i>- 's/-s'</i> possessive	3	-	3
<i>-er</i>	<i>-er</i> comparative	3	8	11
<i>-est</i>	<i>-est</i> Superlative	1	24	25
<b>Total of the whole Occurences</b>		304	131	435

(adapted: Fromkin, 2003)

The result showed that the total occurrences of inflectional suffixes were 435 suffixes with 304 regular inflections and 131 irregular inflections. The total types of inflectional suffixes found in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics on the album "Avenged Sevenfold 2007" were 22 types with 16 types of inflectional suffixes in regular inflection and 6 types of inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. The inflectional suffixes were divided into 8 types of suffixes. The most dominant types of inflectional suffixes appeared in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics on the album "Avenged Sevenfold 2007" were types of inflectional suffixes in 'past participle' indicators which occurred 110 times with 59 regular inflections and 51 irregular inflections. They consisted of 4 types of inflectional suffixes in regular inflection namely suffixes: (-en pp, -n pp, -ed pp, and -d pp) which were totally used 59 times; and 51 suppletive forms as types of inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. The second types were inflectional suffixes as 'plural' indicators which occurred 95 times with 93 regular inflections and 2 irregular inflections. They consisted of 2 types of inflectional suffixes in regular inflection namely suffixes (-s plural, and -es plural) which were totally used 93 times; and 2 suppletive forms as types of inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. The third types were inflectional suffixes as 'progressive' indicators which occurred 83 times with 83 regular inflections. They consisted of 1 type of inflectional suffix namely suffix (-ing progressive) which was used 71 times. They consisted of 2 types of inflectional suffixes in regular inflection namely suffixes (-ed pt, and -d pt) which were totally used 26 times; and 45 suppletive forms as types of inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. The fourth types were inflectional suffixes as 'past tense' indicators which occurred 71 times with 26 regular inflections and 45 irregular inflections. The fifth types were inflectional suffixes as 'third-singular person' indicators which occurred 37 times with 36 regular inflections and 1 irregular inflection. They consisted of 2 types of inflectional suffixes in regular inflection namely suffixes (-s third-singular person, and -es third-singular person) which were totally used 36 times; and 1 suppletive form as type of inflectional suffix in irregular inflection. The sixth types were inflectional suffixes as 'superlative' indicators which occurred 25 times with 1 regular inflection and 24 irregular inflections. They consisted of 1 type of inflectional suffix in regular inflection namely suffix (-est superlative) which was used once; and 24 suppletive forms as types of inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. The seventh types were inflectional suffixes as 'comparative' indicators which occurred 11 times with 3 regular inflections and 8 irregular inflections. They consisted of 1 type of inflectional suffix in regular inflection namely suffix (-er comparative) which was used 3 times; and 8 suppletive forms as types of inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. The last types were inflectional suffixes as 'possessive' indicators which occurred 3 times with 3 regular inflections. They consisted of 2 types of inflectional suffixes in regular inflection namely suffixes (-'s possessive, and -s' possessive) which were totally used 3 times.

**Results of Types of Derivational Suffixes found in Avenged Sevenfold's Song lyrics on album "Avenged Sevenfold 2007".**

**Table 2. The Types and Occurences of Derivational Suffixes**

Types of Derivational Suffixes			Total Occurences
Forms of Suffixes	Types of D.S	Functions of D.S	

<i>-ish, -ous, -ate, -ful, -ic, -al, -ed, -d, -y, -ive, -ize, -en</i>	<i>(-ish, -ous, -ate, -ful, -ic, -al, -ed, -d, -y, -ive, -ize, -en)<sub>Adj</sub></i>	Noun to Adj	29
<i>-able, -ive, -ory, -(n)y, -ing, -ed, -d, -en, -ful, -al, -less</i>	<i>(-able, -ive, -ory, -(n)y, -ing, -ed, -d, -en, -ful, -al, -less)<sub>Adj</sub></i>	Verb to Adj	18
<i>-ish, -ly, -al -ive, -less</i>	<i>(-ish, -ly, -al -ive, -less)<sub>Adj</sub></i>	Adj to Adj	5
<i>-ize, -ate, -ish, -n, -en, -fy, -d, -ing</i>	<i>(-ize, -ate, -ish, -n, -en, -fy, -d, -ing)<sub>Verb</sub></i>	Noun to Verb	6
<i>-ize, -ise, -ify, -en</i>	<i>(-ize, -ise, -ify, -en)<sub>Verb</sub></i>	Adj to Verb	1
<i>-ness, -ity, -ism, -ion, -th, -ie, -y, -cy, -ence</i>	<i>(-ness, -ity, -ism, -ion, -th, -ie, -y, -cy, -ence)<sub>Noun</sub></i>	Adj to Noun	15
<i>-al, -ance, -ence, -ation, -er, -ist, -ion, -dom, -ure, -ing, -red, -th, -or, -y</i>	<i>(-al, -ance, -ence, -ation, -er, -ist, -ion, -dom, -ure, -ing, -red, -th, -or, -y)<sub>Noun</sub></i>	Verb to Noun	27
<i>-ship, -ity, -ty, -y, -oid, -ster</i>	<i>(-ship, -ity, -ty, -y, -oid, -ster)<sub>Noun</sub></i>	Noun to Noun	13
<i>-ly</i>	<i>-ly<sub>Adv</sub></i>	Adj to Adv	14
<b>Total of the whole Occurrences</b>			128

(adapted: Fromkin, 2003)

The result showed that the total occurrences of derivational suffixes were 128 suffixes. The total types of derivational suffixes found in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics on the album "Avenged Sevenfold 2007" were 36 types. The derivational suffixes were divided into 9 types of suffixes. The most dominant types of derivational suffixes appeared in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics on the album "Avenged Sevenfold 2007" were types of derivational suffixes in 'noun to adjective' indicators which occurred 29 times. They consisted of 7 types of derivational suffixes namely suffixes: (-y<sub>Adj</sub>, -al<sub>Adj</sub>, -ous<sub>Adj</sub>, -ish<sub>Adj</sub>, -ive<sub>Adj</sub>, -less<sub>Adj</sub> and -ed<sub>Adj</sub>) which were totally used 29 times. The second types were derivational suffixes as 'verb to noun' indicators which occurred 27 times. They consisted of 10 types of derivational suffixes namely suffixes (-er<sub>Noun</sub>, -ion<sub>Noun</sub>, -ing<sub>Noun</sub>, -th<sub>Noun</sub>, -red<sub>Noun</sub>, -ion<sub>Noun</sub>, -ence<sub>Noun</sub>, -ation<sub>Noun</sub>, -ure<sub>Noun</sub>, and -ance<sub>Noun</sub>) which were totally used 27 times. The third types were derivational suffixes as 'verb to adjective' indicators which occurred 18 times. They consisted of 4 types of derivational suffixes namely suffixes (-ing<sub>Adj</sub>, -ed<sub>Adj</sub>, -en<sub>Adj</sub>, and -less<sub>Adj</sub>) which were totally used 18 times. The fourth types were derivational suffixes as 'adjective to noun' indicators which occurred 15 times. They consisted of 4 types of derivational suffixes namely suffixes (-ity<sub>Noun</sub>, -th<sub>Noun</sub>, -ness<sub>Noun</sub>, -cy<sub>Noun</sub>, and -ence<sub>Noun</sub>) which were totally used 15 times. The fifth types were derivational suffixes as 'adjective to adverb' indicators which occurred 14 times. They consisted of 1 type of derivational suffix namely suffix (-ly<sub>Adv</sub>) which was used 14 times. The sixth types were derivational suffixes as 'noun to noun' indicators which occurred 13 times. They consisted of 4 types of derivational suffixes namely suffixes (-ty<sub>Noun</sub>, -y<sub>Noun</sub>, -oid<sub>Noun</sub>, and -ity<sub>Noun</sub>) which were totally used 13 times. The seventh types were derivational suffixes as 'noun to verb' indicators which occurred 6 times. They consisted of 4 types of derivational suffixes namely suffixes (-ize<sub>verb</sub>, -ing<sub>verb</sub>, -ed<sub>verb</sub>) which were totally used 13 times. The eighth types were derivational suffixes as 'adjective to adjective' indicators which occurred 5 times. They consisted of 1 type of derivational suffix namely suffix (-ly<sub>Adj</sub>) which was used 5 times. The last type were derivational suffix as 'adjective to verb' indicator which occurred once. It consisted of 1 type of derivational suffix namely suffix (-ify<sub>verb</sub>) which was used once.

**Table 3. The Total Number of Occurrences**

No	Kinds of Suffixes	Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage (%)
1	Inflectional Suffixes	435	77%
2	Derivational Suffixes	128	23%
<b>Total</b>		563	100%

(adapted: Fromkin, 2003)

Based on the result, the researcher found that there are a lot of words in the song lyrics of Avenged Sevenfold on the album entitled “Avenged Sevenfold 2007” which contain of inflectional and derivational suffixes. There are 563 suffixes found in this album which form and inflect word such as: verb, noun, adjective, and adverb. The suffixes consist of 435 inflectional suffixes with 16 types of inflectional suffixes in regular inflection which are totally used 304 times and 6 types of inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection which are totally used 131 times; and 128 derivational suffixes with 36 types of derivational suffixes which are totally used 128 times. Here, the researcher discusses the types of inflectional and derivational suffixes found in Avenged Sevenfold’s song lyrics.

### 1. Types of Inflectional Suffixes

The types of inflectional suffixes found in Avenged Sevenfold’s song lyrics on the album entitled “Avenged Sevenfold 2007” are presented as the following:

#### a. Types of Suffix (-s<sub>3SG</sub> and -es<sub>3SG</sub>)

The result shows that there are 36 words in this album which are inflected and formed regularly by using suffixes -s/-es addition as ‘third-singular person’ indicators; and there is 1 word in this album which is inflected and formed irregularly without using suffixes (-s/-es)<sub>3SG</sub> addition as ‘third-singular person’ indicator.

For example:

take + -s = takes  
go + -es = goes  
have → = has

The words ‘takes’ and ‘goes’ above contains inflectional suffix (-s and -es)<sub>3SG</sub> that indicates ‘third-singular person’. It means that the subject of verbs: ‘takes’ and ‘goes’ are third person, are singular, and the verbs are in the present tense. These suffixes only indicate third-person singular present. They do not change the word meaning and class. The meaning and class of words ‘takes’ and ‘take’ or ‘goes’ and ‘go’ are similar, are not change.

The word ‘has’ above is suppletive form that also indicates ‘third-person singular present’. It means that the subject of verb ‘has’ is third person, is singular, and the verb is in the present tense. The reason why the word is formed without suffix addition is because it is in irregular verb. Consequently, The word changes irregularly into different version without changing the meanings. So, that is why this word can be categorized as inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. Additionally, the meaning of the word ‘has’ is not different from ‘have’. Both of them are still in form ‘verb’.

#### b. Types of suffix (-ed<sub>pt</sub> and -d<sub>pt</sub>) as ‘past tense’ indicator

The results shows that there are 26 words in this album which are inflected and formed regularly by using suffixes (-ed/-d)<sub>pt</sub> addition as ‘past tense’ indicators; and there are 45 words in this album which are inflected and formed irregularly without using suffixes (-ed/-d)<sub>pt</sub> addition as ‘past tense’ indicators.

For example:

cross + -ed = crossed  
ravage + -d = ravaged  
leave → = left

The words ‘crossed’ and ‘ravaged’ above contains inflectional suffix (-ed and -d)<sub>pt</sub> that indicates ‘past tense’. It means that the subject of verbs: ‘crossed’, ‘ravaged’ did those actions in past time. English grammar incorporates a rule about what is called ‘sequence of tenses’. Suffix -ed/-d are symbol which are representing action that are

done in past time. These suffixes only indicate tense, past tense. They do not change the word meaning and class. The meaning and class of words 'crossed' and 'cross' or 'ravaged' and 'ravage' are similar, are not change.

The word 'left' above is suppletive form that also indicates 'past tense'. It means that the subject of verb 'left' did that action in past time. The reason why the word is formed without suffix addition is because it is in irregular verb. Consequently, The word changes irregularly into different version without changing the meanings. So, that is why this word can be categorized as inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. Additionally, the meaning of the word 'left' is not different from 'leave'. Both of them are still in form 'verb'.

c. Type of suffix (-ing<sub>progressive</sub>) as 'progressive' indicator

The result shows that there are 83 words in this album which are inflected and formed regularly with suffixes (-ing<sub>progressive</sub>) addition which indicate 'tense' namely 'progressive'.

For example:

lose + -ing = losin

The word 'losing' above contains inflectional suffix (-ing<sub>progressive</sub>) that indicates 'progressive'. It means that the subject of verb 'losing' is doing an action 'losing', it is in ongoing process now. English grammar incorporates a rule about what is called 'sequence of tenses'. Suffix (-ing<sub>progressive</sub>) is a symbol which is representing an action ongoing process whether the time is in the past time, future time or right now. This suffix only indicates tense, progressive. It does not change the word meaning and class. The meaning and class of word 'losing' is similar to word 'lose'. Both of them are still in the form of "verb".

d. Types of suffix (-en, -n, -ed, and -d)<sub>pp</sub> as 'past participle' indicator

The result showed that there are 59 words in this album which are inflected and formed regularly by using suffixes (-en, -n, -ed, -d)<sub>pp</sub> addition as 'past participle' indicators; and there are 51 words in this album which are inflected and formed irregularly without using suffixes (-en, -n, -ed or -d)<sub>pp</sub> addition as 'past participle' indicators.

For example:

fall + -en = fallen

forgive + -n = forgiven

burn + -ed = burned

close + -d = closed

lose → = lost

The words 'fallen', 'forgiven', 'burned' and 'closed' above contains inflectional suffix (-en, -n, -ed and -d)<sub>pp</sub> that indicates 'past participle'. It means that these actions 'fallen', 'forgiven', 'burned' and 'closed' has done. These suffixes only indicate tense, past participle. They do not change the word meaning and class. The meaning and class of words 'fallen' and 'fall', 'grown' and 'grow', 'burn' and 'burned' or 'closed' and 'close' are similar, are not change. Both of them are still in the form of 'verb'.

The word 'lost' above is suppletive form that also indicates 'past participle'. It means that the action 'lost' has done. The reason why the word is formed without suffix addition is because it is in irregular verb. Consequently, The word changes irregularly into different version without changing the meanings. So, that is why this word can be categorized as inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. Additionally, the meaning of the word 'lost' is not different from 'lose'. Both of them are still in form 'verb'.

e. Types of suffix (-s<sub>plural</sub> and -es<sub>plural</sub>) as 'plural' indicator

The result shows that there are 93 words in this album which are inflected and formed regularly by using suffixes (-s and -es) addition as 'plural' indicators; and there are 2 words in this album which are inflected and formed irregularly without using suffixes -s and -es addition as 'plural' indicators.

For example:

sin + -s = sins

enemy + -es = enemies

man → = men

The words 'sins' and 'enemies' above contains inflectional suffix (-s and -es) that indicates 'plural'. It means that the number of those nouns 'sins' and 'enemies' are more than one or plural not singular. These suffixes only indicate number, plural. They do not change the meaning and class of word. The meaning and class of words 'sins' and 'sin' or 'enemies' and 'enemy' have similar meaning. Both of them are still in form of 'noun'.

The word 'men' above is suppletive form that also indicates 'plural'. It means that the number of the noun 'men' is more than one or plural not singular. The reason why the word is formed without suffix addition is because it is in irregular noun. Consequently, The word changes irregularly into different version without changing the meaning and class. So, that is why this word can be categorized as inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. Additionally, the meaning of the word 'men' is not different from 'man'. Both of them are still in form 'noun'.

f. Types of suffix (-s<sub>possessive</sub> and -s'<sub>possessive</sub>) as 'possessive' indicator

The result shows that there are 3 words in this album which are inflected and formed regularly with suffixes -'s and suffix -s' addition which indicate 'possession' or 'possessive'.

For example:

someone + -'s = someone's

other + -s' = others'

The words *someone's* and *others'* above contains inflectional suffix (-'s and -s') that indicates 'possessive'. It means that things belong to *someone* or *other*. These suffixes only indicate case, possessive.

g. Type of suffix (-er<sub>comparative</sub>) as 'comparative' indicator

The result shows that there are 3 words in this album which are inflected and formed regularly by using suffixes -er addition as 'comparative' indicators; and there are 8 words in this album which are inflected and formed irregularly without using suffixes -er addition as 'comparative' indicators.

For example:

hard + -er = harder

good → = better

The word 'harder' above contains an inflectional suffix (-er) that indicates degree, namely 'comparative'. This suffix only indicates 'degree' which inflects regular adjective into the comparative form without changing the word meaning and class. Both of 'harder' and 'hard' are similar in meaning and class. Both of them are 'adjective'.

The word 'better' above is suppletive form that also indicates 'comparative'. The reason why the word is formed without suffix addition is because it is in irregular adjective. Consequently, The word changes irregularly into different version without changing the word meaning and class. So, that is why this word can be categorized as inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. Additionally, the meaning of the word 'better' is not different from 'good'. Both of them are still in form 'adjective'.

h. Type of suffix (-est<sub>superlative</sub>) as 'superlative' indicator

The result shows that there is 1 word in this album which is inflected and formed regularly by using suffix (-est<sub>superlative</sub>) addition as 'superlative' indicator; and there are 24 words in this album which are inflected and formed irregularly without using suffixes (-est<sub>superlative</sub>) addition as 'superlative' indicators.

For example:

deep + -est = deepest

good → = best

The word 'deepest' above contains an inflectional suffix (-est) that indicates degree, namely 'superlative'. This suffix only indicates 'degree' which inflects regular adjective into the superlative form without changing the word meaning and class. Both of 'deepest' and 'deep' are similar in meaning and class. Both of them are 'adjective'.



The word 'best' above is suppletive form that also indicates 'superlative'. The reason why the word is formed without suffix addition is because it is in irregular adjective. Consequently, The word changes irregularly into different version without changing the word meaning and class. So, that is why this word can be categorized as inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection. Additionally, the meaning of the word 'best' is not different from 'good'. Both of them are still in form 'adjective'.

## 2. Types of Derivational Suffixes

The types of derivational suffixes found in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics on the album entitled "Avenged Sevenfold 2007" are presented as the following:

- a. Types of Suffix (-y, -al, -ous, -ish, -ive, -less and -ed)<sub>Adj</sub> as 'noun to adjective' indicator (adjectival suffixes)

The result shows that there are 29 words in this album which are derived and formed regularly by using derivational suffixes (-y, -al, -ous, -ish, -ive, -less, -ed) <sub>Adj</sub> addition as 'noun to adjective' indicators.

For example:

anger + -y = angry  
 person + -al = personal  
 pomp + -ous = pompous  
 self + -ish = selfish  
 instinct + -ive = instinctive  
 end + -less = endless  
 love + -ed = loved

The words 'angry', 'personal', 'pompous', 'selfish', 'instinctive', 'endless' and 'loved' above are adjectives which contain derivational suffix (-y, -al, -ous, -ish, -ive, -less and -ed) as 'noun to adjective' indicator. It explains that those words are derived from nouns 'anger', 'person', 'pomp', 'self', 'instinct', 'end' and 'love'. Both of them are different in meaning and class. These suffixes: (-y, -al, -ous, -ish, -ive, -less, -ed)<sub>Adj</sub> can change noun into adjective. They are called as derivational suffix of adjective (adjectival suffixes)

- b. Types of Suffix (-ing, -ed, -en, and -less)<sub>Adj</sub> as 'verb to adjective' indicator (adjectival suffixes)

The result shows that there are 18 words in this album which are derived and formed regularly by using derivational suffixes (-ing, -ed, -en, and -less) addition as 'verb to adjective' indicators.

For example:

fuck + -ing = fucking  
 damn + -ed = damned  
 break + -en = broken  
 count + -less = countless

The words 'fucking', 'damned', 'broken', and 'countless' above are adjectives which contain derivational suffix (-ing, -ed, -en, and -less) <sub>Adj</sub> as 'verb to adjective' indicator. It explains that those words are derived from verbs 'fuck', 'damn', 'break', and 'count'. Both of them are different in meaning and class. These suffixes: (-ing, -ed, -en, and -less) <sub>Adj</sub> can change verb into adjective. They are called as derivational suffix of adjective (adjectival suffixes).

- c. Type of Suffix (-ly)<sub>Adj</sub> as 'adjective to adjective' indicator (adjectival suffixes)

The result shows that there are 5 words in this album which are derived and formed regularly by using derivational suffixes -ly addition as 'adjective to adjective' indicators.

For example:

lone + -ly = lonely

The word 'lonely' above is adjective which contains derivational suffix (-ly)<sub>Adj</sub> as 'adjective to adjective' indicator. It explains that the word is derived from adjective 'lone'. Both of them are similar in class but different in meaning. This suffix add new meaning to the adjective.

- d. Types of Suffix (-ize, -ing, and -ed) as 'noun to verb' indicator (verbial suffixes)

The result shows that there are 6 words in this album which are derived and formed regularly by using derivational suffixes (-ize, -ing, and -ed)<sub>verb</sub> addition as ‘noun to verb’ indicators.

For example:

apology + -ize = apologize  
 pleasure + -ing = pleasuring  
 place + -ed = placed

The words ‘apologize’, ‘pleasuring’, and ‘placed’ above are verbs which contain derivational suffix (-ize, -ing, and -ed)<sub>verb</sub> as ‘noun to verb’ indicators. It explains that those words are derived from nouns ‘apology’, ‘pleasure’, and ‘place’. Both of them are different in meaning and class. These suffixes: (-ize, -ing, and -ed) can change noun into verb. They are called as derivational suffix of verb (verbial suffixes)

- e. Type of Suffix (-ify<sub>verb</sub>) as ‘adjective to verb’ indicator (verbial suffixes)

The result shows that there is 1 word in this album which is derived and formed regularly by using derivational suffix (-ify<sub>verb</sub>) addition as ‘adjective to verb’ indicator.

For example:

just + -ify = justif

The word ‘justify’ above is adjective which contains derivational suffix (-ify<sub>verb</sub>) as ‘adjective to verb’ indicator. It explains that the word is derived from adjective ‘just’. Both of them are different in meaning and class. This suffix can change adjective into verb. It is called as derivational suffix of verb (verbial suffixes).

- f. Type of Suffix (-ity, -th, -ness, -cy, and -ence)<sub>Noun</sub> as ‘adjective to noun’ indicator (nominal suffixes)

The result shows that there are 15 words in this album which are derived and formed regularly by using derivational suffixes (-ity, -th, -ness, -cy, and -ence) addition as ‘adjective to noun’ indicators.

For example:

possible + -ity = possibility  
 young + -th = youth  
 dark + -ness = darkness  
 clement + -cy = clemency  
 silent + -ence = silence

The words ‘possibility’, ‘youth’, ‘darkness’, ‘clemency’, and ‘silence’ above are nouns which contain derivational suffix (-ity, -th, -ness, -cy, and -ence)<sub>noun</sub> as ‘adjective to noun’ indicators. It explains that those words are derived from adjectives ‘possible’, ‘young’, ‘dark’, ‘clement’, and ‘silent’. Both of them are different in meaning and class. These suffixes: (-ity, -th, -ness, -cy, and -ence)<sub>noun</sub> can change adjective into noun. They are called as derivational suffix of noun (nominal suffixes)

- g. Types of Suffix (-er, -or, -ing, -th, -red, -ion, -ence, -ation, -ure, -ance)<sub>Noun</sub> as ‘verb to noun’ indicator (nominal suffixes)

The result shows that there are 27 words in this album which are derived and formed regularly by using derivational suffixes (-er, -or, -ing, -th, -red, -ion, -ence, -ation, -ure, -ance)<sub>noun</sub> addition as ‘verb to noun’ indicators.

For example:

make + -er = maker  
 err + -or = error  
 kill + -ing = killing  
 die + -th = death  
 hate + -red = hatred  
 reflect + -ion = reflection  
 exist + -ence = existence  
 found + -ation = foundation                      please + -ure = pleasurure  
 ignore + -ance = ignorance

The words ‘maker’, ‘error’, ‘killing’, ‘death’, ‘hatred’, ‘reflection’, ‘existence’, ‘foundation’, ‘pleasure’ and ‘ignorance’ above are nouns which contain derivational suffix (-er, -or, -ing, -th, -red, -ion, -ence, -ation, -ure, -ance)<sub>noun</sub> as ‘verb to noun’

indicators. It explains that those words are derived from verbs ‘make’, ‘err’, ‘kill’, ‘die’, ‘hate’, ‘reflect’, ‘exist’, ‘found’, ‘please’ and ‘ignore’. Both of them are different in meaning and class. These suffixes: (-er, -or, -ing, -th, -red, -ion, -ence, -ation, -ure, -ance)<sub>noun</sub> can change verb into noun. They are called as derivational of noun (nominal suffixes).

- h. Types of Suffix (-ty, -y, -oid, -ity)<sub>Noun</sub> as ‘noun to noun’ indicator

The result shows that there are 13 words in this album which are derived and formed regularly by using derivational suffixes (-ty, -y, -oid, -ity)<sub>noun</sub> addition as ‘noun to noun’ indicators.

For example:

five + -ty = fifty  
 babe+-y = baby  
 tabl(et)+-oid= tabloid  
 soci(us) + -ity= society

The words ‘fifty’, ‘baby’, ‘tabloid’, and ‘society’ above are nouns which contain derivational suffix (-ty, -y, -oid, -ity)<sub>noun</sub> as ‘noun to noun’ indicators. It explains that those words are derived from nouns ‘fifty’, ‘babe’, ‘tabl(et)’, and ‘soci(us)’. Both of them are similar in class but different in meaning. These suffixes: (-ty, -y, -oid, -ity)<sub>noun</sub> add new meaning to the noun.

- i. Type of Suffix (-ly<sub>Adv</sub>) as ‘adjective to adverb’ indicator (adverbial suffixes)

The result shows that there are 14 words in this album which are derived and formed regularly by using derivational suffixes (-ly<sub>Adv</sub>) addition as ‘adjective to adverb’ indicators.

For example:

real + -ly = really

The word ‘really’ above is adverb which contains derivational suffix (-ly<sub>Adv</sub>) as ‘adjective to adverb’ indicator. It explains that the word is derived from adjective ‘real’. Both of them are different in meaning and class. This suffix can change adjective into adverb. It is called as derivational of adverb (adverbial suffixes).

3. The Most Dominant Types of Inflectional Suffixes Appeared in Avenged Sevenfold’s Song Lyrics.

The result shows that the most dominant types of inflectional suffixes appeared in Avenged Sevenfold’s song lyrics on the album entitled “Avenged Sevenfold 2007” are types of inflectional suffixes in ‘past participle’ indicators which occur 122 times with 71 regular inflections and 51 irregular inflections. They consist of 5 types of inflectional suffixes in regular inflection namely suffixes: (-en<sub>PP</sub>, -n<sub>PP</sub>, -ed<sub>PP</sub>, and -d<sub>PP</sub>) which are totally used 71 times; and 51 suppletive<sub>PP</sub> forms as types of inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection.

4. The Most Dominant Types of Derivational Suffixes Appeared in Avenged Sevenfold’s Song Lyrics.

The result shows that the most dominant types of derivational suffixes appeared in Avenged Sevenfold’s song lyrics on the album entitled “Avenged Sevenfold 2007” are types of derivational suffixes in ‘noun to adjective’ indicators (adjectival suffixes) which occur 29 times. They consist of 7 types of derivational suffixes namely suffixes: (-y, -al, -ous, -ish, -ive, -less and -ed)<sub>Adj</sub> which are totally used 29 times.

## Conclusion

This research is concerned with the morphological analysis of inflectional and derivational suffixes used in Avenged Sevenfold’s song lyrics on the album entitled “Avenged Sevenfold 2007”. In line with the research objectives, to describe the types of inflectional and derivational suffixes found in Avenged Sevenfold’s song lyrics, and to find out the most dominant types of inflectional and derivational suffixes appeared in Avenged Sevenfold’s song lyrics, the research results can be concluded as follow. The first conclusion is all the types of inflectional and derivational suffixes based on Fromkin’s theory (2003) are found in Avenged Sevenfold’s song lyrics on the album entitled “Avenged Sevenfold 2007”. The second one is the most dominant

types of inflectional suffixes appeared in Avenged Sevenfold's song lyrics on the album entitled "Avenged Sevenfold 2007" are types of inflectional suffixes in 'past participle' indicators (verbal suffixes) namely suffixes: (-en<sub>pp</sub>, -n<sub>pp</sub>, -ed<sub>pp</sub>, and -d<sub>pp</sub>); and suppletive<sub>pp</sub> forms as types of inflectional suffixes in irregular inflection as 'past participle'. Meanwhile, the most dominant types of derivational suffixes appeared in this album are types of derivational suffixes in 'noun to adjective' indicators (adjectival suffixes) namely suffixes: (-y<sub>Adj</sub>, -al<sub>Adj</sub>, -ous<sub>Adj</sub>, -ish<sub>Adj</sub>, -ive<sub>Adj</sub>, -less<sub>Adj</sub> and -ed<sub>Adj</sub>).

### Suggestions

Judging from the description of the whole inflections and derivations previously discussed, the researcher suggests the learners are supposed to improve the understanding of affixation in English through analyzing inflectional and derivational suffixes. It will be also very useful for the learners to improve the way of enriching their vocabulary, their language skills such as: (reading comprehension, writing skills) and also their grammar/structure.

In addition, the researcher would like to suggest to the other researchers who are later interested to carry out the similar research in the same field to do deeper research and analyze more discourse elements which have not been discussed in this thesis.

Last but not least, the researcher hopes that this research can also give valuable contributions to English lecturers or teachers in designing a better syllabus of teaching English morphemes (affixation) and also useful for them in using the song lyrics as media of teaching vocabulary.

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