



An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Song

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Abstract This research discusses about derivational affixes in song lyrics. The researcher analyzed five songs in Harris Jung's *Salam* album. The five songs are: *Salam Alaikum*, *Good Life*, *Rasool' Allah*, *I Promise*, and *My Hero*. The kind of the research was library research. The researcher analyzed the data by using four steps, they are understanding (reading), identifying, classifying, and describing. The results of the research are there were two kinds of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in the five selected songs, they were derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. The dominant of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in five selected songs were derivational suffixes with the total percentage 64% that are suffixes -ness (4), -y (1), -ful (1), -en (1), -ly (2) and then derivational prefixes with the total percentage 36% that are prefixes re- (2), un- (1), pro- (1), in- (1).
Keywords: Morphology; Song; Derivational Affixes; Prefixes; Suffixes.

Abstrak Penelitian ini membahas tentang turunan kata dalam lirik lagu. Peneliti menganalisis lima lagu dalam album *Salam* Harris Jung. Lima lagu tersebut adalah: *Salam Alaikum*, *Good Life*, *Rasool' Allah*, *I Promise*, dan *My Hero*. Jenis penelitian ini adalah studi pustaka. Peneliti menganalisis data dengan menggunakan empat langkah, yaitu memahami (membaca), menemukan, mengelompokkan, dan mendeskripsikan. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat dua macam turunan kata pada Album *Salam* Harris Jung pada lima lagu terpilih adalah turunan awalan dan turunan akhiran. Turunan kata yang dominan pada album *Salam* Harris Jung pada lima lagu terpilih yaitu turunan akhiran dengan total 64% yaitu akhiran -ness (4), -y (1), -ful (1), -en (1), -ly (2) dan kemudian turunan awalan dengan total 36% yaitu awalan re- (2), un- (1), pro- (1), in- (1).
Kata Kunci: Morphologi; Lagu; Turunan Kata; Awalan; Akhiran.

INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role in daily communication, because it is a communication tool among people. People have long been interested in language, in such as its origin, nature, and uses, whether in persuasion, poetry, or prayer (Jackson and Ze'Amvela 2000). Language can be understood by speakers and listener, since it has origin, nature, and uses that are known by both of them.

Furthermore, the study of word is in the field of morphology. Morphology is the study of word and word formation (Lieber, 2009). The keys of new words were coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences. Morphology is also the study of systematic covariation in the form and meaning of words (Martin, 2002). Therefore, if study about morphology, certainly it learn about how the words of language are formed.

A word is smallest unit which is assigned to specific class of grammatical functions. According to Fidiyanti (2014), word is the basic unit of language. It means that language without word is nothing, because there is meaning in every word. Word is a letter or group of letters that has meaning (Aprianti and Ira, 2020). Meaning is the message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols in a context, because there is meaning in every word.

Root is a part of a word that can not be changed (Rugaiyah, 2018). When root of the word is added by prefix that appears in front of a root or suffix that appears in the end of a root, it will create a new formation and sometimes a new meaning. It is called as morpheme. Morpheme is the minimal meaningful units that are used to form words. It means that morpheme can stand alone (Hamka, 2014). The meaningful of elements in a word are morphemes. Adding a morpheme also can make new word of different meaning or changes the parts of speech from root, such as the root *true* as adjective and then become *truly* as adverb (George, 2010). It refers to derivational morphemes.

Derivational morphemes produce new word from existing word in two ways (Edward, 2003). Derivational affixes can change the word class of item if they are added and establish words as members of the several of word classes. The process to produce a new language form can be found in the derivation process (Marcel, 2012). It is a process by which affixes combine with roots to create new words, such as in words *modernize* and *reader*, *ize* and *er* are derivational suffixes (Plag, 2002). So, derivation is viewed as using existing words to make new words.

In the process of word formation, there are two functions of affixes that are derivational and inflectional functions (Handoko, 2019). Derivational function is to form a new word with the new meaning and also can change the part of speech or word class of root. While inflectional do not change the part of speech of the root and do not create a new word (Amosi and Raflis, 2019).

Derivational affixes change the category as well as the effect to the meaning (Misla, 2015). While, inflectional affixes never change the category part of speech or the meaning. So, that is why in this research, the researcher was interested to analyze derivational affixes because; derivational affixes are much less regular and much less predictable than inflectional affixes. So, derivational affixes have any characteristics, such as: change meaning or part of speech, typically indicate semantic relation with the morpheme, typically occur with only some members, and typically occur before inflectional suffixes. For the four characteristics, the general characteristic of derivational affixes are change meaning and change part of speech or word class of root.

Song is part of music that consists of many lyrics (Vinyets, 2013). The researcher was interested to analyze song lyrics as the object of the research because, it contains process of affixations which happen in some words (Meinawati, 2018). A song also often seen as suitable for morphology learning. The song can make the listeners are more interested in hearing it. In this case, the researcher analyzed songs of Harris Jung's *Salam* album by using derivational theory. Harris Jung is familiar to children, teenager, and adults. His songs address all level of age, and also inspiring of Muslim from all backgrounds. Besides, his songs contain moral values based on Islamic teachings which deals with knowledge on the of God.

METHOD

In this research, the researcher used library research. Library research is a research that makes library materials as the data. In this research, the primary and secondary are the text or document. So, the researcher did a library research to expand theories and references to sustain the analysis.

Then, the instrument is a tool used by researcher when he or she uses a certain method to collect data in order to reach the objective research. In this research, the main instrument was the researcher herself.

Table 1

The Instrument to Collect the Data

NO	KINDS OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES	SENTENCE	WORD	MEANING
1	Derivational Prefixes			
2	Derivational Suffixes			

Kinds of Derivational Affixes:

1. Derivational Prefixes

Prefix is affixes which come before a root or base (Susilawati, 2018). Derivational prefixes commonly change the meaning of the root or base word. They still can be categorized according to their type, form, and meaning, It shown below, a) Negative, we already noted that there are a variety of negative prefixes including *un-*, *-non*, *in-*, *a-*, and *dis*; b) Attitude, attitude prefixes are the morphemes that convey being against, with, opposite, for, or on the side of whatever stem they are added to. Included are the prefixes *anti-*, *co-*, *counter-*, and *pro*; c) Size and degree, include *arch-*, *hyper-*, *hypo-*, *maxi-*, *mini-*, *out-*, *over-*, *sub-*, *ultra-*, and *under-*, d) Space and time, include *ex-*, *fore-*, *inter-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *re-*, *sub-*, and *trans-*; e) Number, number prefixes include *bi-*, *di-*, *mono-*, *multi-*, *poly-*, and *tri-*, as in biweekly, dichotomy, monolingual, multilingual, polyglot, and trilingual.

It means that there are many prefixes that change the meaning of the word. For example: like- became dislike, from addition prefix "dis" that have negative meaning. So, if the addition prefix in a word, it can be change the meaning the word itself. Also, below are listed prefix in English (Andrew, 2002): 1) A- "on": *alive, asleep, afoot*; 2) A-, An- "not": *anesthetic, amoral, anarchy*; 3) Ab- "away from": *abstraction, abnormality*; 4) Ad- "to, toward": *advertisement, accord, associate.*; 5) Ambi- "both": *ambidextrous, ambiguous*; 6) Amphi- "both": *amphibious, amphitheatre*; 7) Ana- "up, on, backward": *anachronistic, analysis, analogy*; 8) Ante- "before": *anteroom, antecedent*, 9) Anti- "against": *antiseptic, anticlimax*, 10) Apo- "of, away from": *apology, apocryphal*, 11) Be- "completely": *bedraggled, befuddled*, 12) By- "near, extra": *bystander, by-product*, 13) Cata- "down, against": *catalogue, catastrophe*, 14) Circum- "around": *circumference, circumlocution*; 15) Com- "together with": *co-pilot, cooperation*; 16) Contra- "against": *controversial, contradict*; 17) De- "down from away, and depriving": *depress, depose, and denatured, deform*; 18) Dia- "through, across":

diametrically, diagonally; 19) Dis- “apart from, and negation”: *dismiss, dissolve, and diswon, displace*; 20) Ec-, ex- “out of”: *eccentric, exodus*; 21) En- “in”: *entomolgy, energy*; 22) Epi- “upon”: *epidermis, epitaph*; 23) Eu- “well”: *euphony, euphemism*; 24) Ex- “out of”: *ex-governor, efficient*; 25) For- “very”: *forlorn, forbid*; 26) Fore- “on front”: *forearm, foreground*; 27) Hyper- “over, above”: *hypersensitive, hyperbola*; 28) Hypo- “under, beneath”: *hypocrite, hypochondriac*; 29) In- “into, and not”: *infect, immerse, and inexperienced, improper*; 30) Inter-, intro “between”: *interurban, innerborough, intervoetion, introduction*; 31) Meta- “after, along with, over”: *metamorphosis, metatarsal*; 32) Mis- “wrong”: *mistranslated, misleading*; 33) Miso- “hatred of”: *misanthropic, misogamy*; 34) Non- “not”: *nonessential, nonconformist*; 34) Ob- “against, toward”: *opposition, obstruct*; 35) Off- “from”: *offspring, offset*; 36) Out- “surpassing, out”: *outrun, outfield*; 37) Over- “too much”: *overactive, overheated*; 38) Para- “beside, beyond”: *parallel, paragraph*; 39) Per- “throughout, completely”: *permeate, pernicious, perferoid*; 40) Peri- “around”: *perimeter, period*; 41) Poly- “many”: *polygamy, polyglot*; 42) Post- “after”: *postseason, postscript*; 43) Pre- “before”: *preamble, precede*; 44) Pro- “forward, in place of”: *progressive, propulsion*; 45) Pro- “before”: *prologue, proboscis*; 46) Re- “back, and again”: *revoke, reflexive, and reread, readjust*; 47) Se- “aside”: *secret, secession*; 48) Sub- “under”: *submarine, suffer*; 49) Super-, supra- “over, above”: *supernatural, supervision, supramolecular*; 50) Syn- “with, together”: *synthesis, symphony*; 51) Trans- “beyond, across”: *trans-Atlantic, traverse, transit*; 52) Un- “not”: *unedocated, uncovered*; 53) Under- “below”: *underpaid, underestimated*; 54) Vice- “in place of”: *viceroi, vice-president*; 55) With- “against”: *withstand, withdraw*; 56) Up- “to a higher state”: *upgrade*.

So, derivational prefixes commonly change the meaning of the root or base word.

2. Derivational Suffixes

A Suffix follows a root word (Kadek, 2016). Derivational suffixes is the adding of affixes in the end of case or root of word that can change the part of speech such as (*slow-slowly*). It is from adjective to adverb. Then, suffixes that change the class of word, will explain below: a) Noun suffixes, after suffixes are added, many nouns remain as nouns but the meaning changes. Here are a few typical noun suffixes with words that exemplify them: *-tion, -er, -or, -ism, ity, -ment, -ness*, b) Verb suffixes, There is a much larger group of affixes that change verbs to nouns. Here are a few common verb suffixes with word that exemplify them: *-ate, -iate, -en, -ify, -fy, -ise, -ize*, c) Adjective suffixes, adjectives can be changed to nouns by a variety of suffixes. Here are most common suffix and words that exemplify them: *-able, -ible, -al, -ed, -ful, -ic, -ical, -ish, -ive, -ative, -less, -ous, -eous, -ious, -y*, d) Adverb suffixes, Adverb can be derived from adjectives using *-ly*

(*quickly, strangely*), or they can be derived from nouns with *-wise* (*length-wise*). So, derivational suffixes that change the class of word of the base or root of word.

Also, below are listed suffixes in English (Andrew, 2002): 1) *-able, -ible, -ble* "implying capacity or fitness": *unmentionable, soluble*; 2) *-acious* "tending to, abounding in": *tenacious, pugnacious*; 3) *-acy, -cy* "state or quality": *inaaccuracy, secrecy*; 4) *-age* "act, state of": *postage, courage*; 5) *-al* "belonging to, pertaining to": *international, annual*; 6) *-an, -ian* "belonging to, pertaining to": *artisan, musician*; 7) *-ance, -ancy, -ence, -ency* "state of, act of": *redundancy, conference*; 8) *-ant, -ent* "one who acts": *claimant, agent*; 9) *-ar, -er, -or* "one who acts": *oiler, bursar*; 10) *-ard* "one who does something discreditable": *drunkard, wizard*; 11) *-ary* "pertaining to, connected with": *primary, necessary*; 12) *-ate, -ite* "used to form adjectives from certain verbs": *temperate, favourite*; 13) *-cle, -cule* "used to form diminutives of noun": *spectacle, molecule*; 14) *-dom* "state or condition": *freedom, kingdom*; 15) *-eer, -ier* "one who acts": *auctioneer, cashier*; 16) *-en* "made of, to make": *woolen, shorten*; 17) *-er* "one who acts": *fighter, swimmer*; 18) *-ess, -trix* "one who acts (feminine)": *laundress, executrix*; 19) *-ferous* "bringing, producing, yielding": *odoriferous, auriferous*; 20) *-fic, -ific* "making, causing": *terrific, specific*; 21) *-ful* "full of, abounding in": *wonderful, spoonful*; 22) *-fy, -efy, -ify* "to make form into": *terrify, magnify*; 23) *-hood* "state of": *childhood, knighthood*; 24) *-ic, -ical* "of, pertaining to, like": *heroic, comical*; 25) *-ice* "act, quality, state": *cowardice, malice*; 26) *-ile, -il* "pertaining to, suited for": *servile, civil*; 27) *-ine* "pertaining to, like": *canine, masculine*; 28) *-ine, -ette* "one who acts (feminine)": *heroine, farmerette*; 29) *-ion* "state, condition, act of": *depletion, rebellion*; 30) *-ish* "of the nature of, somewhat": *greenish, Danish*; 31) *-ism* "act of, doctrine or practice of": *Americanism, heroism*; 32) *-ist* "one who acts": *dentist, violinist*; 33) *-ity, -ty* "state, condition, degree": *sanity, inhumanity*; 34) *-ive* "having the nature of, given or tending to": *inactive, progressive*; 35) *-ize (-ise)* "to make into, to practice": *sympathize, dramatize*; 36) *-le, -el* "used to form diminutives, expressing an instrument": *treadle, ladle*; 37) *-lent, -ulent* "abounding in, having in a marked degree": *violent, turbulent*; 38) *-less* "without, beyond the range of": *careless, hopeless*; 39) *-ly* "like in manner, used to form adverbs": *desperately, womanly*; 40) *-ment* "state or quality act of": *impediment, sediment*; 41) *-mony* "abstarct condition": *testimony, alimony*; 42) *-ness* "state or condition": *kidness, counteousness*; 43) *-ory* "of, pertaining to, place of, that which pertains to": *dormitory, compulsory*; 44) *-ose, -ous* "state or quality": *bellicose, furious*; 45) *-ship* "state or quality, art or skill": *scholarship, worship*; 46) *-some* "like or same": *quarrelsome, tiresome*; 47) *-ster* "one who acts": *youngster, teamster*; 48) *-try* "art or profession of": *ministry, dentistry*; 49) *-tude* "state or quality": *plenitude, dentistry*; 50) *-ty*

“state or condition”: *safety, scarcity*; 52) *-ure* “act or process, result of”: *tenure, picture*; 53) *-ward* “in the direction of”: *northward, backward*; 54) *-y* “characterized by, somewhat like”: *soapy, icy*. That is why derivational that important for studying because to know process of forming of word. So, from studying morphology can know about it.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Derivational Affixes in Harris Jung’s Salam Album

The process of derivational affixes which are used in Harris Jung’s *Salam* album in the five selected songs, are: *Salam Alaikum, Good Life, Rasool Allah, I Promise, and My Hero*. In this section, there were two points of explanations. The first describe the derivational affixes that are found in Harris Jung’s *Salam* album. The second explains about the dominant of derivational affixes which are used in Harris Jung’s *Salam* album. To make easy in discussing the findings of the research, data are presented in the form of table below:

Table 2

Derivational Affixes in the Song Lyric Salam Alaikum				
NO	Kinds of	Sentence	Word	Meaning
	Derivational Affixes			
1	Derivational Prefixes	Always be kind, always <i>remind</i> one another	re + Mind	Mengingatkan kembali
2	Derivational Suffixes	And all of my <i>happiness</i> , yeah Spread peace on the earth <i>every</i> day	Happy + ness Ever + y	Kebahagiaan Setiap

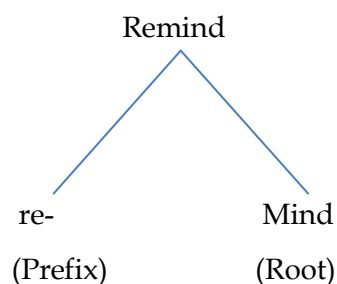
Table 2 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric *Salam Alaikum* which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 2 derivational suffixes.

1) Derivational Prefixes

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding prefix to root or base. Prefix is affixes which come before a root or base. Derivational prefixes commonly change the meaning of the root or base word. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

Data 1

Always be kind, always **remind** one another



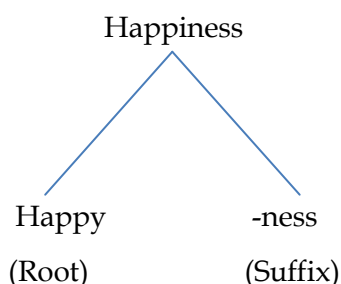
The prefix found in this word is *re-*. This prefix is attached to the root *remind*. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of *re-* from word remind is *back*. So, the word remind is includes in derivational prefixes.

2) Derivational Suffixes

Derivation as the most common word formation process builds new words by adding suffixes to root or base. Derivational suffixes commonly change the word class of the root or part of speech. To make clear the definition, the researcher presents some examples of data to be discussed as follow:

Data 2

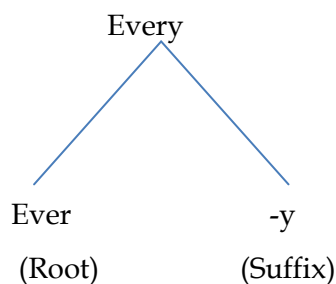
And all of my **happiness**, yeah



The suffix found in this word is *-ness*. This suffix is attached to the root *round*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *happy* as *adjective*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ness* which becomes *happiness* as *noun*. So, the word happiness is including in derivational suffixes.

Data 3

Spread peace on the earth **every** day



The suffix found in this word is *-y*. This suffix is attached to the root *ever*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *ever* as *adverb*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-y* which becomes *every* as *adjective*. So, the word *every* is includes in derivational suffixes.

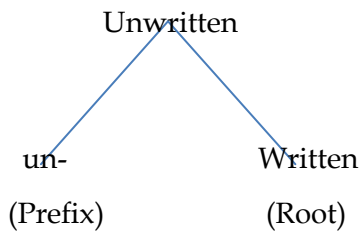
Table 3
Derivational Affixes in the Song Lyric Good Life

NO	Kinds of Derivational Affixes	Sentence	Word	Meaning
1	Derivational Prefixes	With <i>unwritten</i> lines	un + Written	Tidak tertulis
2	Derivational Suffixes	It's about being <i>thankful</i> and trying to understand	Thank + ful	Bersyukur

Table 3 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric *Good Life* which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 1 derivational suffix.

Data 4

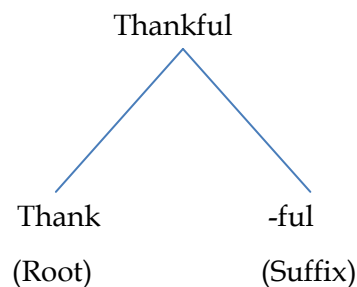
With *unwritten* lines



The prefix found in this word is *un-*. This prefix is attached to the root *written*. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning prefix *un-* from word *unwritten* is *not*. So, the word *unwritten* is includes in derivational prefixes.

Data 5

It's about being *thankful* and trying to understand



The suffix found in this word is *-ful*. This suffix is attached to the root *thank*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *thank* as *verb*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ful* which becomes *thankful* as *adjective*. So, the word *thankful* is includes in derivational suffixes.

Table 4

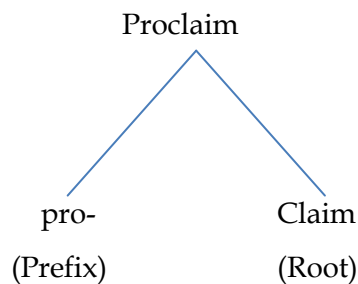
Derivational Affixes in the Song Lyric Rasool Allah

NO	Kinds of Derivational Affixes	Sentence	Word	Meaning
1	Derivational Prefixes	To <i>proclaim</i> the word of God, O Muhamad!	pro + Claim	Menyampaikan
2	Derivational Suffixes	You <i>brighten</i> up my day	Bright + en	Mencerahkan
		In the <i>brightness</i> of the sun	Bright + ness	Kecerahan
		Or the <i>stillness</i> of the night	Still + ness	Keheningan
		I <i>really</i> love you	Real + ly	Sangat

Table 4 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric *Rasool Allah* which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 4 derivational suffixes.

Data 6

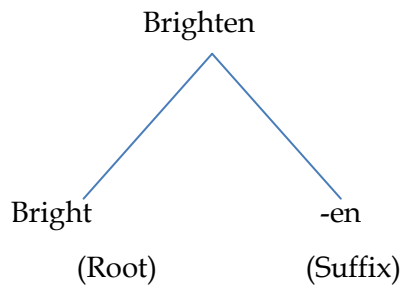
To *proclaim* the word of God, O Muhamad!



The prefix found in this word is *pro-*. This prefix is attached to the root *claim*. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of prefix *pro-* from word *proclaim* is *forward*. So, the word *proclaim* is includes in derivational prefixes.

Data 7

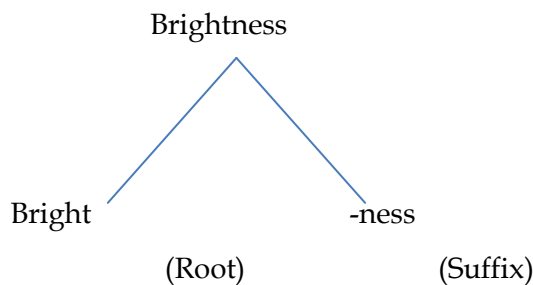
You **brighten** up my day



The suffix found in this word is *-en*. This suffix is attached to the root *bright*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *bright* as *adjective*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-en* which becomes *brighthen* as *verb*. So, the word *brighten* is includes in derivational suffixes.

Data 8

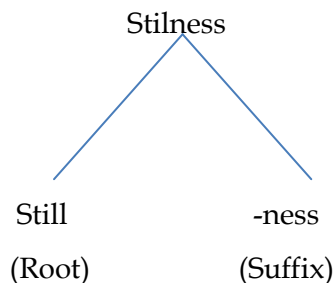
In the **brightness** of the sun



The suffix found in this word is *-ness*. This suffix is attached to the root *bright*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *bright* as *adjective*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ness* which becomes *brightness* as *noun*. So, the word *brightness* is including in derivational suffixes.

Data 9

Or the **stillness** of the night

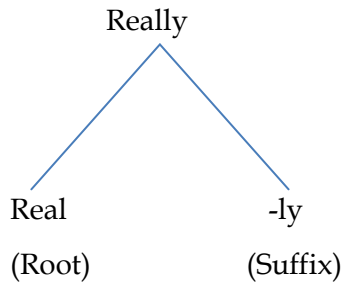


The suffix found in this word is *-ness*. This suffix is attached to the root *still*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *still* as *adverb*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ness* which becomes *stilness* as

noun. So, the word stillness is includes in derivational suffixes.

Data 10

I **really** love you



The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *real*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *real* as *adjective*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ly* which becomes *really* as *adverb*. So, the word really is includes in derivational suffixes.

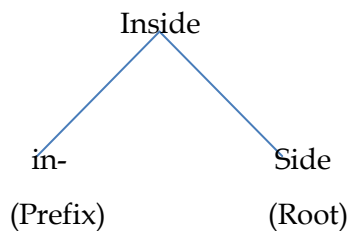
Table 5
Derivational Affixes in the Song Lyric I Promise

NO	Kinds of Derivational Affixes	Sentence	Word	Meaning
1	Derivational Prefixes	The love you've raised inside this family	in + Side	Dalam
2	Derivational Suffixes	And one day when the tables finally turn	Final + ly	Akhirnya

Table 5 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric *I Promise* which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 1 derivational suffix.

Data 11

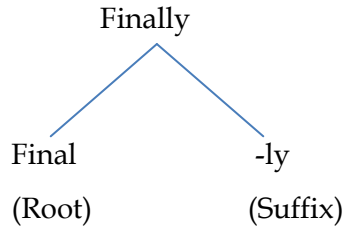
The love you've raised **inside** this family



The prefix found in this word is *in-*. This prefix is attached to the root *side*. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of prefix *in-* from word *inside* is *into*. So, the word *inside* is including in derivational prefixes.

Data 12

And one day when the tables **finally** turn



The suffix found in this word is *-ly*. This suffix is attached to the root *final*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *final* as *adjective*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ly* which becomes *finally* as *adverb*. So, the word *finally* is includes in derivational suffixes.

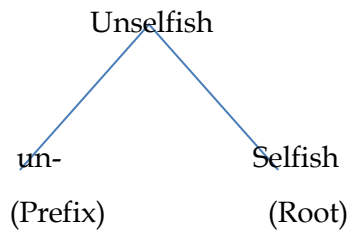
Table 6
Derivational Affixes in the Song Lyric My Hero

NO	Kinds of Derivational Affixes	Sentence	Word	Meaning
1	Derivational Prefixes	You were always unselfish and sacrificed	un + Selfish	Tidak egois
2	Derivational Suffixes	Even when there was darkness	Dark + ness	Kegelapan

Table 6 shows about derivational affixes from the song lyric My Hero which are classified based on kinds of derivational affixes that are derivational prefix and derivational suffix. The total of derivational prefix that found in this song is 1 derivational prefix. The total of derivational suffix that found in this song is 1 derivational suffix.

Data 13

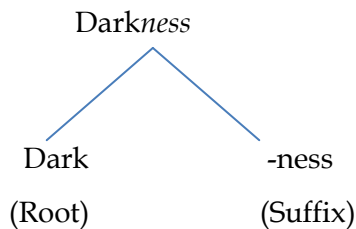
You were always **unselfish** and sacrificed



The prefix found in this word is *un-*. This prefix is attached to the root *side*. This process changes the meaning of the root. Here, the meaning of prefix *un-* from word inside is *not*. So, the word *unselfish* is includes in derivational prefixes.

Data 14

Even when there was **darkness**



The suffix found in this word is *-ness*. This suffix is attached to the root *dark*. This process changes the class of word or part of the speech of the root. Here, the class of word *dark* as *adjective*, if it is added the derivational suffix *-ness* which becomes *darkness* as *noun*. So, the word finally is includes in derivational suffixes.

2. The Dominant Kinds of Derivational Affixes in Harris Jung’s Salam Album

There are 14 sentences that used of derivational affixes in Harris Jung’s *Salam* album in the five selected songs. From that tables, it can be seen that derivational affixes are the dominant kinds of derivational affixes used in Harris song. The first, total number of derivational prefixes is 5 items (36%). The second, total number of derivational suffixes is 9 items (64%).

The researcher found kinds of derivational affixes in Harris Jung’s *Salam* album in the five selected songs as describe in the tables 7 as follows:

Table 7

Summary of Kinds Derivational Affixes in Harris Jung’s Salam Album

No	Kinds of Derivational Affixes	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Derivational Prefixes	5	36%
2	Derivational Suffixes	9	64%
	Total	14	100%

Table 7 is a summary of kinds derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album. The table also shows frequency and percentage of the derivational affixes. The frequency obtained from analysis carried out using codes based on the kinds of derivational affixes. Derivational prefixes with 5 items (36%) calculation from $\frac{5}{14} \times 100$. Derivational suffixes 9 items (64%) from $\frac{9}{14} \times 100$.

CONCLUSION

After the analysis has been done, the researcher concludes that in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in five selected songs has 2 derivational affixes, they are derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. The dominant of derivational affixes in Harris Jung's *Salam* album in five selected song is derivational suffixes with the total percentage 64% that are suffixes -ness (4), -y (1), -ful (1), -en (1), -ly (2) and then derivational prefixes with the total percentage 36% that are prefixes re- (2), un- (1), pro- (1), in- (1).

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