

**AN ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL
MORPHEMES IN DEEN SQUAD LYRICS**

THESIS

Submitted by

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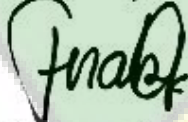
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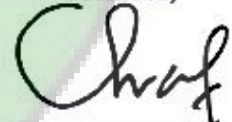
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An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Deen Squad lyrics

adalah benar-benar karya saya, kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya. Apabila kesalahan dan kekeliruan didalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggungjawab saya.

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Saya yang membuat surat pernyataan,



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ABSTRACT

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The primary thing to be learned in mastery a language is word. Word is dealing with morphology, because morphology influences spelling, reading comprehension, and vocabulary. In the way of understanding the meaning of vocabulary, language users need to learned morphology, especially derivational and inflectional morphemes. This research was designed to identify the derivational and inflectional morphemes that occur in Deen Squad lyrics. The objective of research is also aimed to describe the dominant type of derivational and inflectional in the songs. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data of this study is an album of Deen Squad lyrics which consist of five songs. The result of this study showed that there were 93 inflectional morphemes which were classified into 8 types and 17 derivational morphemes which were classified into 4 types. The most frequently occurred morpheme in the lyrics was inflectional progressive type, which occurred 37 times. After considering the data analysis, the process of derivational and inflectional affixes in lyrics of Deen Squad preferred to inflectional affixes than derivational affixes. Additionally, there were only four types of derivational affixes occurred in 17 processes.

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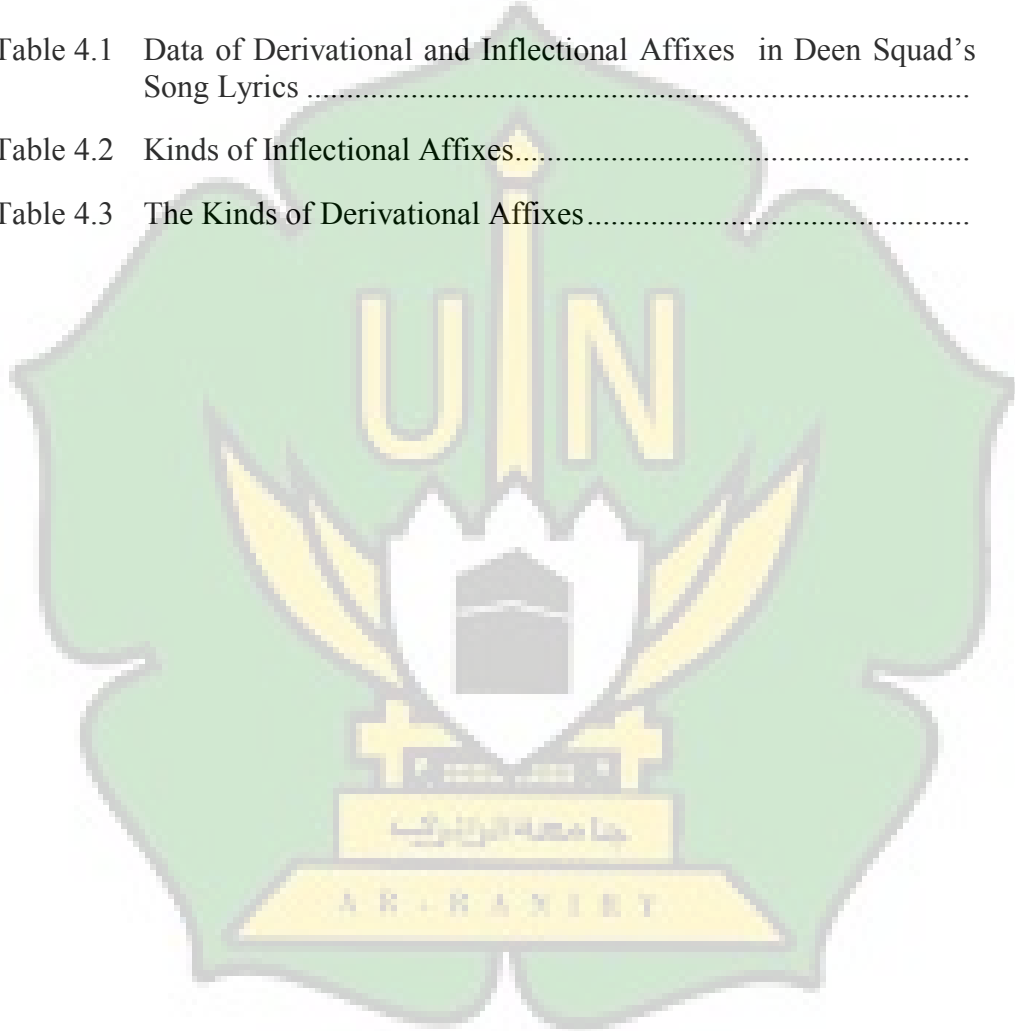
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents introduction of study which consists of background of study, previous studies, research question, research aim, significance of study, and research terminologies.

A. Background of Study

Language is an essential communication tool for human life. According to Harley (2001), language is a system of symbols through which people communicate. The important role of language for people is as a medium to express feelings, thoughts, needs, and requirements as an individual creature or society. Therefore, it is essentially that language must be mastered and its elements, such as vocabulary. Thornbury (2002) states that vocabulary is one of the most obvious components of language and one of the first things applied linguistic turned their attention to. The vocabulary is the collection of words: combinations of symbols, signs or letters that have evolved to identify things and ideas.

Thornbury (2002) argues that language comprehension and production will be hampered because of a lack of vocabulary. The vocabulary entries as written in the dictionary are called words, but morpheme is different from the word. Generally, most people more familiar with the term 'word' rather than

‘morpheme’. All languages have words, and words are probably the accessible units to the layman (Radford, 2009). Meanwhile, a morpheme is something as important as a word in study language, particularly morphology. Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies word structures, especially in terms of morphological. Yule (2010) states that Morphology is investigating “basic forms in language” since it puts morpheme as the emphasis of the investigation. Morphology studies about the details of the structure of a word, morpheme, allomorph, base, the process of inflection, and all of the coverage that exists in the derivation, blending and compounding (Yule, 2010).

Booij (2005) defines morpheme as the smallest unit of meaning in a language. Morphemes have two categories: free and bound morpheme. The morphemes which may constitute words by themselves are called free morphemes. Other morphemes which cannot stand alone as words are called bound morpheme, such as –er, -ly, and –s. Generally, bound morphemes are also known as affixes.

According to Crowley (2007), affixes are morphemes that are not free and always must be attached to a base morpheme. Affix is divided into prefix and suffix (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2011). Prefix occurs before other morphemes, such as un-, dis-, and in-, but suffix is following other morphemes, such as –ness, -ly, and -ion. When base is added by prefix or suffix, it will be a new word formation and also can create a new meaning. Affix is also categorized into derivation and inflection. In English, both prefixes and suffixes can be derivational, but only suffixes can be inflectional (Lieber, 2016). Derivational

affixes produces a new word class and a new meaning but inflectional affixes are not. When the readers are able to identify derivational affixes they will be able to develop their vocabulary significantly.

There are many ways to enrich vocabulary. For example, reading a book or novel, listening foreign song, watching movie and song lyric can also be a media to enrich vocabulary. This study analyzes the Deen Squad's song lyrics based on Deen Squad's album named Fajr. I use this kind of song because from this song we can increase our knowledge, culture and vocabulary to defined derivational and inflectional affixes. Moreover, The Deen Squad songs are used as a data source because these songs have a strong message promoting love, unity, spirituality, and values in the efforts to rouse appreciation of the contemporary Muslim identity in this era. In addition, in the way to learn the vocabulary, derivation, and inflection, the readers are also earning Islamic messages. Furthermore, many people are still confused when differentiating word class. This study is interesting and may benefit the learners, because it can enrich and widen the vocabulary of the learners by deriving words and also the learners may have good knowledge as to how differentiate the word class. When the students are able to identify derivational and inflectional affixes, they will be able to develop their vocabulary and know the word formation and find how the words built.

B. Previous Studies

There are some researchers who make it as learning purposes, such as analyzing the lyric of famous singer. Several studies are conducted to support this study. One of them was the research by Li (2017) entitled “A Distributed Morphology-based Study on Verb Derivation in Japanese”. This study uncovers Japanese verb derivation based upon the approach ‘distributed morphology’, conveying three ways of deriving a transitive (vt) or an intransitive verb (vi) in Japanese: derived from the same adjective stem; adding a morpheme that indicates vt or vi properties to a stem; and verbalising a loanword or a Japanese-originated lexicon.

The second research conducted by Zainuddin (2016) entitled “A Study on Derivational Affixes of Indonesian Noun-Formation in Newspaper Editorial: A Semantic Perspective”. This study investigated the types of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation in Indonesian newspaper editorial of *kompas*. This study used a descriptive qualitative method by using the theory of structural linguistics to interpret the grammatical meaning carried out in the process of derivational affixes of Indonesian noun-formation. The method of analysis data applied distributional method in terms of classifying lexical category of Indonesian derived nouns producing affixation.

The third research entitled “Inflectional Morphology in Arabic and English: A Constructive Study” by Shamsan and Attayib (2015). This paper investigates Arabic and English inflectional morphology with a view to identifying the similarities and differences between them. The differences between the two languages might be the main reason for making errors by Arab EFL learners.

Predicting the sources of such errors might help both teachers and learners to overcome these problems.

The fourth research entitled “A linguistic Analysis of Errors in Learners’ Compositons: The Case of Arba Minch University Students” by Tizazu (2014). This study reports the dominant linguistic errors that occur in the written productions of Arba Minch University (hereafter AMU) students. It examines the nature of the errors that AMU students commit in expressing their ideas in writing. A sample of paragraphs was collected for two years from students ranging from freshmen to graduating level. The sampled compositions were then coded, described, and explained using error analysis method. Both quantitative and qualitative analyses showed that almost all components of the English language (such as orthography, morphology, syntax, mechanics, and semantics) in learners’ compositions have been affected by the errors.

The theme of analysis in those studies above and this study is similar. It is concerned with morphological study. However, those studies are concerned to the error, and two language construction. Meanwhile, this study focuses on derivation and inflection processes in text. The data source of the previous studies is different from this study. They were analyzed newspaper and student’s paper as the data. However, this study analyses the song lyrics of Deen Squad.

C. Research Questions

Based on the background, identification, and the limitation above, the writer states the following problems.

1. How is the process of derivational and inflectional affixes formed in Deen Squad lyrics?
2. What are the most dominant derivational and inflectional affixes used in Deen Squad lyrics?

D. Research Aim

In the relation to above problem statements, the aims of the research are formulated as the following:

1. To investigate the process of derivational and inflectional affixes found in Deen Squad lyrics.
2. To find out the most dominant derivational and inflectional affixes used in Deen Squad lyrics.

E. Significance of The Study

The significance of this research is to elevate reader's knowledge about derivational and inflectional affixes. The result of this study is expected to be a tool for students to enhance their insight about morphology especially in derivational and inflectional affixes, and it can also be another source along with consideration for their further analysis on linguistic subject. Furthermore, hopefully the lecturers can implement this research finding as one of their authentic material for teaching linguistic subject.

F. Terminologies

This section provides some terms related to this study that should be defined in order to avoid misunderstanding.

1. Morpheme

Booij (2005) states that morpheme is the morphological building blocks of words and defined as the minimal linguistic units with a lexical or a grammatical meaning. Morphemes can be classified as free and bound morphemes. According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, (2011), bound morpheme is morpheme which cannot stand alone it is needed affixes and it is divided into two, derivation and inflection. The main focus of this study is bound morpheme; derivational and inflectional affixes.

2. Derivation

Kolanchery (2015) states that derivational affix is a bound morpheme that is added to a base to form a new word that differs in its part of speech classification. Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, (2011) classify derivation into two categories; changing and without changing grammatical classes. In this study, the focus is on both derivation categories; changing and without changing grammatical classes.

3. Inflection

Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011) define that inflection is a bound morpheme that has a strictly grammatical function in which it marks properties such as tense, number, person, and so forth. According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, (2011), modern English has eight bound inflectional affixes; *-s* for third-person singular, *-ed* for past tense, *-ing* for progressive, *-en* for past participle, *-s'* as possessive, *-s* for plural, *-er* for comparative, and *-est*

for superlative. This present study focuses on analyzing the eight bound inflectional affixes that attached in Deen Squad's lyrics.

4. *Deen Squad's song lyric*

Avdeeff (2014) explains that a song is a short piece of music, usually with words. It combines melody and vocals, although some composers have written instrumental pieces, or musical works without words, that mimic the quality of a singing voice. The words of a song are called lyrics. Lyrics can include a series of verses, the longer sections of a song that tell the story, and a refrain, a short phrase repeated at the end of every verse. Avdeeff (2014) states that there are ten different types of songs: classical, pop, rock, metal, country, hip-hop, ballad, dance, love, and gospel. This study analyze one of Duo-group Muslim singer from Canada, they are Deen Squad. Types of Deen Squad song is hip-hop.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses the statements of literature and some relevant studies related to this research. It includes several concerns: morphology, morpheme, affix, inflection, derivation, and Deen Squad.

A. Morphology

Morphology consists of two morphemes, morph + ology. The suffix – ology means a branch of knowledge, therefore, morphology is the branch of knowledge concerned with word formation. Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, (2011, p.33) “explain the study of the internal structure of words, and of the rules, by which words are formed, is morphology”. Morphology research aims to describe and explain the morphological patterns of human languages. According to Yule (2010), morphology is the study focusing more on forms in language rather than depending on identifying words. Morphology processes fulfill two primary purposes: to create new words in a language and to modify existing words.

One of the functions that Morphology does is word formation. Word formation deals with the creation of new words by various morphological mechanisms such as compounding, affixation, derivation, inflection, truncation, and segmental, tonal alternations, and so on (Booij, 2005). Therefore, in linguistics, morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or

to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structures, and how they are formed.

B. Morpheme

Haspelmath and Sims (2010) defines that morpheme is the smallest meaningful constituents of words that can be identified. Furthermore, the term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest, indivisible units of semantic content or grammatical function which word are created (Katamba & Stonham, 2006). Morpheme could not be decomposed into smaller units, which were the meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function, like singular or plural number in the noun.

In fact, a single word can carry a number of morphemes. For instance, the word *unlovable* consists of three morphemes, the word 'un' which makes the word to be negative form, "love" which means get strong feeling of deep affection, and 'able' which means the ability to do something. Furthermore, a morpheme can also be classified based on whether they are base or not. Plag (2003) states that a root is the primary form of a word which can either be free morphemes or bound morphemes; meanwhile a base is a word that does not have any words added either at the beginning or its ending and it can stand on its own and has meaning. For example, in the word *transports*, the word *trans* is a base and *port* is a root. When a base morpheme is combined with an affix, it forms a stem. Stem is a part of a word which inflectional affixes attach to, for example, in the word *un-lovable*, the word *lovable* is a stem (Plag, 2003). Other affixes can be added to a stem to form a more complex stem, for example, in the word

unlovable, the word *unlovable* is a complex stem. The following table provides other examples of morphemes.

Table 2.1

Example of Morphemes (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2011, p. 38)

	Boy
One morpheme	Desire Meditate
Two morphemes	Boy + ish Desire + able Meditate + ion
Three morphemes	Boy + ish + ness Desire + able + ity
Four Morphemes	gentle + man + li + ness un + desire + able + ity

1. *Types of Morpheme*

According to Lieber (2016), there are two types of morpheme; free morpheme and bound morpheme.

a. **Free Morpheme:**

A free morpheme is one morpheme that may stand alone in a language, without requiring any other morphemes (Lieber, 2016). For instance, cat, book, and happy can occur on its own as a word; those words do not have to be attached to another morpheme. A free morpheme is categorized into two: open class (content words) and closed class (function words). Open class denote concepts such as

objects, actions, attributes, and ideas that the readers can think about as children, build, beautiful, and seldom. However, closed class specifies grammatical relations and has little or no semantic content

b. Bound Morpheme

According to Lieber (2016), a bound morpheme is a morphological element that can only appear as a proper subpart of a word, such as -ish, -ness, -ly, and un-. Bound morphemes are never words by themselves but are always parts of words. These affixes are bound morphemes and they may attach at the beginning, the end, in the middle, or both at the beginning and end of a word. The set of morphemes that are on bound category are divided into two types: namely derivational and inflectional affixes. These two types of bound morphemes are going to be discussed in a different section.

2. Affixes

An affix is one or more than syllable or letter added at the beginning or at the end of a base word to change its meaning (Lieber, 2016). According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011), there are four types of affixes which are prefix, suffix, infix, and circumfix. Moreover, since English language normally deals with the main types; prefix and suffix (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010), thus, only these two are discussed here.

a. Prefix

Affixes that occur at the beginning of the words are called prefixes (Plag, 2003). For instance, *un*-believe, *dis*-like, *re*-act, *de*-activate, *ex*-

hale, and *en-close*. Those *un-*, *dis-*, *re-*, *de-*, *ex-*, and *en-* are all prefixes because they are placed before bases.

b. Suffix

Plag (2003) defines suffixes as bound morphemes placed after the base of a word, for instance, *kind-ly*, *play-er*, *jump-ed*, *argu-ment*, *punish-ment*, and *sad-ness*. Those *-ly*, *-er*, *-ed*, *-ment*, and *-ness* are suffixes because they are situated after bases.

Words can have more than one prefix or suffix (Lieber, 2016); the examples are *help-less-ness* and *over-re-act*. According to McCarthy (2006, p.84), “affixation is the process whereby an affix is attached to a base, which may be simple (as in *full*, the base to which *-ness* is attached to yield *fullness*), or complex (like *meditate*, the base to which *pre-* is attached to yield *premeditate*)”. Katamba (2006) state that affixes attached to a base may be inflectional affixes selected for syntactic reasons or derivational affixes which alter the meaning or grammatical category of the base. Furthermore, Lieber (2016, p.40) summarizes that affixation has five processes which fall into common semantic categories:

1. Personal Affixes: to create a noun referring to people by adding suffix *-er* or suffix *-ee*. E.g.: *teacher*, *employees*
2. Negative and Privative Affixes: to create the meaning “not” and express something that is not wished. E.g.: prefix *un-* (*unhappy*), *in-*(*inactive*) , *-less* (*hopeless*)

3. Prepositional and Relational Affixes: to convey the meaning of space or time. e.g.: over- (overflow) and out- (outhouse)
4. Quantitative Affixes: to show the amount of something to do. E.g. –ful (helpful, handful), re- (reread), multi- (multi-languages)
5. Evaluative Affixes: it is divided into two kinds: First is diminution (to create the smaller version of the base). The affixes are micro-, mini-, nano-, pico-, -ette, -let, -ling, and –y. The example is “booklet” which means that the book is small. Second is augmentation (to create the smaller and the bigger version of the base). The affixes are hyper-, mega-, uber-, ultra-, tera-. The example is “megastore” which means that the store is big.

C. Inflection

According to Kracht (2007), inflection is a morpheme that indicates some kind of grammatical relationship. For example, the –s morpheme attached to the word *likes* indicates the present tense for singular person. The key point about inflection is that applying it never gives a new word class, but only a different form of the same word (Hippisley & Stump, 2016). For instance, when adding certain affixes to the word *write*, producing forms like *writes*, *writing*, and *written*, those words do not get any new word class, but only grammatically distinct forms of the same words. Another example is the word *books*; it consists of a free morpheme *book* and a suffix –s. The bound morpheme –s does not change the syntactic category of the morpheme *book*. It only gives grammatical

meaning which shows that the word *books* is plural. However, the word class is still the same in which the noun *book* when added a suffix *-s* is still a noun.

Below are listed four characteristics of inflectional affixes:

- a. Do not change meaning or part of speech e.g. *big* and *bigger* are both adjective.
- b. Typically indicate syntactic or semantic relations between different words in a sentence e.g. the present tense morphemes *-s* in *waits* shows agreement with the subject of the verb (both are third person singular).
- c. Typically occur with all members of some large class of morphemes e.g. the plural morphemes *-s* occurs with most nouns.
- d. Typically occur at the margin of words e.g. the plural morphemes *-s* always come last in a word, as in *babysitters* or *rationalizations*

According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011, p.47), modern English has eight inflectional affixes to indicate the following:

1. *-s* third-person singular, e.g.: She wait-*s* at home.
2. *-ed* past tense, e.g.: She wait-*ed* at home.
3. *-ing* progressive, e.g.: She is eat-*ing* the donut.
4. *-en* past participle, e.g.: Mary has eat-*en* the donuts.
5. *-s* plural, e.g.: She ate the donut-*s*.
6. *'s* possessive, e.g.: Disa's hair is short.
7. *-er* comparative, e.g.: Disa has short-*er* hair than Karin.

8. -est superlative, e.g.: Disa has the short-est hair.

D. Derivation

A derivational affix is one that is added to a base to form a new word that differs in its part of speech classification (Kolanchery, 2015). When derivational affix is added to the base of a word, it can result into a change in the part of speech or grammatical category of that word. For instance, when the suffix *-ness* is added to the adjective 'happy', the adjective 'happy' become the noun 'happiness'. Bound morphemes like *-ify*, *-cation*, and *-arian* are called derivational affixes. When they are added to a base, a new word with a new meaning is derived. The form that results from the addition of derivational affixes is called a derived word. Moreover, when a base is added by derivational affixes, it changes meaning.

There are some processes of derivational affixes according to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2011, p. 45):

1. Noun to adjective.

e.g.: boy + ish = boyish

health + ful = healthful

alcohol + ic = alcoholic

2. Verb to noun.

e.g.: create + ion = creation

sing + er = singer

predict + ion = prediction

3. Adjective to adverb.

e.g.: exact + ly = exactly

4. Noun to verb.

e.g.: moral + ize = moralize

glory + ify = glorify

5. Adjective to noun.

e.g.: free + Dom = freedom

specific + ity = specificity

6. Verb to adjective.

e.g.: read + able = readable

create + ive = creative

7. Adjective to verb.

e.g.: ideal + ize = idealize

en + rich = enrich

Derivation can also occur without any change of form, such as ‘telephone’ (noun) and to ‘telephone’ (verb). This is known as *conversion* or *zero derivation*. Below are other examples of derivation without changing grammatical classes (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2011, p. 45):

1. Noun to Noun:
 - Friend + -ship = friendship,
 - human + -ity = humanity,
 - king + -dom = kingdom,
 - dis + advantage = disadvantage,
 - un + employment = unemployment
2. Verb to Verb:
 - Un + do = undo,

re + cover = recover,

dis- + believe = disbelieve,

auto + destruct = autodestruct

3. Adjective to Adjective: Pink + -ish= pinkish,

il- + legal = illegal,

in- + accurate = inaccurate,

un- + happy = unhappy

Katamba and Stonham (2006) argue that derivation affixes can be either prefixes or suffixes, whereas inflectional affixes are only suffixes. In distinguishing inflectional from derivational affixes, the table below will show the summary of the differences between inflectional and derivational affixes.

E. The Function of Derivational Affixes

The function of certain derivational affixes is to create new base forms (new stems) that other derivational or inflectional affixes can attach to (Kolanchery, 2015). There are the functions of derivational affixes that will be analyzed.

1. Noun formation

Noun formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into noun formation. Noun formations consist of:

a. Verb into Noun

For example: Government □ Govern (Verb) + (-ment) =
Government (noun)

b. Adjective into Noun

For example: *Opportune (Adjective) + (-ity) = Opportunity (Noun)*

2. Verb formation

Verb formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into verb formation. Verb formations consist of:

a. Adjective into Verb

For example: *Off (Adj) + (-er) = Offer (Verb)*

b. Noun into Verb

For example: *Courage (Noun) + (-ed) = Discouraged (verb)*

3. Adjective formation

Adjective formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into adjective formation.

Adjective formations consist of:

a. Verb into Adjective

For example: *Understand (Verb) + (-able) = Understandable (Adj)*

b. Adverb into Adjective

For example: *Ever (Adv) + (-y) = every (Adj)*

c. Noun into Adjective

Home (noun) + (-less + -ness) = Homelessness (Adj)

4. Adverb formation

Adverb formation is a kind of derivational process which is formed by the change of current part of speech into adverb formation. Adverb formations consist of:

a. Adjective into Adverb

For example: Probable (Adj) + (-ly) = Probably (Adv)

b. Noun into Adverb

For example: consideration (Noun) + (ly) = Considerably (Adverb)

c. Verb into Adverb

For example: (A-) + Round (verb) = Around (Adv)

Derivational affixes have a special characteristic. The following are the specific characteristic of derivational affixes. According to Lieber (2009), derivational affixes have any characteristics, just below:

- a. The words with which derivational suffixes combine are an arbitrary matter. To make a noun from the verb adorn we must add the suffix “-ment” and no other suffix will do, whereas the verb fail combines only with “-ure” to make a noun failure. Yet the employ may use the different suffixes “-ment”, “-er”, “-ee” to make three nouns with different meaning (employment, employer, employee).
- b. In many case, but not all, derivational suffixes changes the part of speech of the word to which it is added. The noun act becomes an adjective by addition of “-ive”, and to the adjective active we could add “-ate”, making it verb activate.

- c. Derivational suffixes usually do not close off a word, that is after a derivational suffix you can sometimes add another derivational suffix and next, if required. For example, to the word fertilizer.

Table 2.2

Differentiation of derivational and inflectional (adapted from Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2011)

INFLECTION	DERIVATION
Grammatical function	Lexical function
No word class change	May cause word class change
Small or no meaning change	Some meaning change
Often required by rules of grammar	Never required by rules of grammar
Follow derivational morphemes in a word	Precede inflectional morphemes in a word
Productive	Some productive, many nonproductive

According to Lieber (2009), inflectional affixes are productive; they apply freely to nearly every appropriate base (except irregular forms). Most nouns take an –s inflectional suffix to form a plural, but only some nouns take the derivational suffix –ize to form a verb; *idolize*, but not *picturize*.

F. Lyric

According to Avdeeff (2014), lyric is a set of words that make up a song. The meaning of lyric can be explicit or implicit. Oxford advance learner's dictionary (703) mentions that lyric is a word of a song and also expression of a writer feeling or composed for singing. Therefore, lyrics are words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses. Additionally, lyric is a short poem that expresses the personal thoughts and feelings of the person who wrote it.

G. Deen Squad

Deen Squad is a group of faith-based singers from Ottawa, Canada. The group member consists of two singers; they are Jae Deen and Karter Zaher. Zaher whose family is Lebanese background, and Deen a Ghanian-Canadian who converted to Islam at age 15, were both born and raised in Ottawa, the Canadian capital. They met in January 2015, in a class at Carleton University on India's Bollywood film industry. They had been making music separately, were aware of each other's work, and decided to collaborate. They first called themselves 'Salaat Squad' (prayer squad) and recorded rough remixes on their phones which would then post online. They have over 24.000 subscribers on YouTube channel.

Deen Squad combines the raw essence of the urban rap and hip hop genre with a strong message promoting love, unity, spirituality, and values in the efforts to rouse appreciation of the contemporary Muslim identity in this era. They changed the lyrics of famous hip hop songs that were full of harsh words and which led to sex and medicine into religious and meaningful lyrics, so they called

it 'Halal Remix', such as Justin Bieber, Marron 5, and so on. For example, Justin Bieber's song on the title 'Let me Loves You' is changed into 'Allah Loves You'. This duo group was formed because of their concern about the many communities that embrace Islam as terrorist religion and to eliminate 'Islam phobia' which is now prevalent in the society and western media. They have three albums up to this year; they are Purify your soul 2016, Melo Deen, Fajr 2017, and Live to give 2019. In this study, the research focus is on Fajr. It was released in 2017. This album consists of five songs created by Deen Squad members, they are cover girl, Allah loves you, on my deen, hit the prayer, and fajr. They got the popularity and being known by people all over the world from this album.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses some procedures of research methodology that was used to investigate the processes of derivational and inflectional in Deen Squad's song lyrics; those are research design, material of analysis, data collection technique, and data analysis techniques.

A. Research Design

According to Johnson and Christensen (2014), research design is the set of procedures and methods used in collecting and analyzing problem in a research. In the other words, research design is the way used to collect the data, analyze the data, and make a conclusion from the data which has been collected in order to give valid and reliable data. There are two common types of research design: quantitative and qualitative. Based on the research questions, the approach which was used in the study was a mixed method. The mixed method focused on collecting, analyzing, and mixing both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study or series of studies (Creswell, Plano, & Gutmann, 2003). The qualitative data was needed to answer the first research question about the morphological process on derivational and inflectional affixes formed in Deen Squad's Lyrics. Then, the quantitative data was needed to answer the second research question about the most dominant derivational and inflectional affixes used in Deen Squad Lyrics. To collect those quantitative and qualitative data, this study used

exploratory sequential design. This method is a two-phase design where the qualitative data was collected first, followed by the collection and analysis of quantitative data (Creswell, Plano, & Gutmann, 2003). Textual data were gained from Deen Squad's lyrics and the numeric data were gained from the accounting percentage of derivational and inflectional types

B. Material of Analysis

Data is one of the most important aspects of any research studies. Salkind (2013) states that data source is the data which are collected firsthand by the researcher for specific research. Data can be numbers, images, words, figures, facts or ideas. There are two data source in research: primary data or main data and secondary data. The main data of this study were taken from *www.lyric.az.com*. Deen Squad's lyrics consist of English and Arabic language around 2000 words in one album. The data in this study were the lyrics of Deen Squad album, named *Fajr*. It was released in March 6, 2017. This album contains Islamic songs with hip hop and rap genre; they talk about religion, culture, faith, sunnah, and a Muslim's duty for God, society, and environment. This album consists of five songs created by Deen Squad members. The title of songs in *Fajr* album are *cover girl*, *Allah loves you*, *on my deen*, *hit the prayer*, and *fajr*. The additional data was taken from several books, journals, and articles related to morphology in this case derivational and inflectional affixes.

C. Data Analysis Procedure

Salkind (2013) argues that data collection defines as the procedure of collecting, measuring, and analyzing accurate insights for research using

technique. As Johnson and Christensen (2004) mentions that there are several ways to collect the data, such as observation and documentation or document analysis. Document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents—both printed and electronic (computer-based and Internet-transmitted) material (Bowen, 2009). Document analysis involves skimming (superficial examination), reading (thorough examination), and interpretation. The data of this study is the Deen Squad's song lyrics about 2000 words in Fajr album. In the process of collecting data, I took some following steps:

1. Downloading the lyrics of Deen Squad songs in this case I used the lyrics from *www.lyric.az.com*.
2. Determining the words expressions which contains of inflectional and derivational affixes.
3. Listing all the derivational and inflectional affixes found in the lyrics.

D. The Analytical Technique

Data analysis is a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information (Salkind, 2013). The purpose of data analysis uses analytical and logical reasoning to gain information from the data. Moreover, the purpose of data analysis is to answer the research questions and to help determine the trends and relationship among the variables.

In analyzing the data, I took the following steps:

1. Identifying the data selected about which data indicating derivational and inflectional affixes.
2. Classifying each category of derivational and inflectional affixes to each type of them. This step was used to answer the first research question about the kinds of derivational and inflectional affixes found. As table follows:

Table 3.1
The Derivational and Inflectional Rubric

No	Word	Base	Inflectional/ Derivational Affixes		Derivation	Inflection	Morpheme
			Prefix	Suffix			
	The word which attach derivational or Inflectional Affixes		Prefix found in the words	Suffix found in the words			The number of morpheme in the words

3. Calculating the types of derivational and inflectional affixes found in the lyrics from the highest to lowest percentage.
4. Drawing the conclusion by completing the study about derivational and inflectional affixes in Deen Squad's lyrics.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND ANALYSIS

This chapter reports the result of the research analysis which contains two subsections, they are data and analysis. The data and analysis are presented to answer the statement of problem so that the research can be reached. In this chapter, data and analysis of the processes of derivational and inflectional affixes used in Deen Squad lyrics are presented.

A. DATA

1. The processes of derivational and inflectional in Deen Squad Lyrics

Based on the data, this study found that there were 110 affixes found in 5 of Deen Squad lyrics. The divisions of these kinds are derivation which change the grammatical classes or not and eight kinds of inflectional affixes. The data results were classified based on the song titles as shown in the table below:

Table 4.1
Data of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes in Deen Squad's Song Lyrics

Deen Squad's Song	Inflection	Derivation
Cover Girl	27	5
Allah Loves You	11	3
Fajr	18	4
Hit The Prayer	16	5
On My Deen	21	1
Total	93	17

The table above showed the result of inflectional and derivational affixes from 110 bases found in Deen Squad's lyrics. As shown in the table, the use of inflectional affixes was more dominant than derivational affixes. Additionally, there are 111 affixes found in the data out of 110 bases: 110 of suffixes and 1 of prefix. Those appearance suffixes were *-eous*, *-dom*, *-ual*, *-ness*, *-er*, and *-ion*. Meanwhile, the appearance prefix was *ex-*. There were 93 of inflectional affixes found in the lyrics of Deen Squad's. All kinds of inflections are found – *s* plural, *-s* third singular person, *'s* possessive, *-ing* progressive, *-ed* past tense, *-en* past participle, *-er* comparative, *-est* superlative.

2. The Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes

As shown in the table 4.1, there were 93 words in the lyric belonging to Inflectional Affixes from 8 types of it. The example formations of inflection and derivational analysis process are explained below:

a. Inflectional affixes

An inflection is a morpheme that indicates some kind of grammatical relationship. The eight types of inflectional affixes will be explained below.

1. Progressive

There were 37 words of progressive type found in Deen Squad's lyrics. The following is an example of progressive type found in the lyrics.

“Her heart is growing strong” – Cover Girl

The underlined word indicated the use of present continuous tense. It was occurred because there is suffix *-ing* attached to the base of the word. The base of the word here is *grow* then inflectional suffix *-ing* is attached to the end of the word to make the grammatically correct. However, the attachment of suffix *-ing* does not change the word class, the base *grow* is a verb and the inflectional *growing* is still a verb.

2. Third Person Singular

There were 9 words of third person singular type found in Deen Squad's lyrics. The following is an example of plural type found in the lyrics.

“She represents peace and she got her own voice”

The word *represents* indicates the use of third singular person by attaching *-s* to the end of the base word. There is singular person she. This form is used for the present tense rule. The verb base *represents* is *represent*. Then, suffix *-s* attached in order to make grammatically correct and not change the meaning.

3. Past Tense

There were 7 words of past tense type found in Deen Squad's lyrics. The following is an example of past tense type found in the lyrics.

“You struggled through a test on earth”

The words *struggled* indicates as past tense by attaching suffix *-ed* to the end of the verbs. The base of struggled is struggle.

4. Past Participles

There was one word of past participles type found in Deen Squad’s lyrics. The following is an example of past participles type found in the lyrics.

“Taken my position at the front row”

The inflectional affix *Taken* is indicate present perfect tense. The word *Taken* has suffix participle *-en*, then the attachment of suffix *-en* is occurred to give extra grammatically. Not all Verb roots can be attached by suffix *-en* to denote past participle, especially perfect tense. There are particular words, such as in the word “*given*”, “*written*”, “*eaten*” which indicate perfect tense.

5. Plural

There were 31 words of plural type found in Deen Squad’s lyrics. The following is an example of plural type found in the lyrics.

“For all my sisters around the world man”

The word *sisters* is inflectional affixes. They indicate the plural form by attaching suffix *-s* to the end of the nouns. The base of the inflection is only by removing the suffix *-s* of those inflectional plural forms.

6. Possessive

There were 5 words of possessive type found in Deen Squad's lyrics. The following is an example of possessive type found in the lyrics.

“Read about Muhammad's (S) life” – Allah Loves You

The word *Muhammad's* is indicated the use of inflectional possessive form by attaching suffix *-s* to the end of the noun to show the formation of inflection in possessive form.

7. Comparative Degree

There were 2 words of comparative type found in Deen Squad's lyrics. The following is an example of comparative type found in the lyrics.

“And she braver and a lot more”

The underlined word is attached by comparative form of inflectional affixes. The base word from the inflection *braver* is *brave*.

Then, the suffix *-er* is added and it changes the meaning of the base word.

8. Superlative Degree

There was 1 word of superlative type found in Deen Squad's lyrics. The following is an example of superlative type found in the lyrics.

“Allah, so I'm going through the biggest test the temptation of sleep”

The underlines word is attached by superlative form of inflectional affixes. The base word from the inflection *biggest* is *big*. Then, the suffix *-est* is added and it also changes the meaning of the base word.

b. Derivational Affixes

Derivational affix is an affix added in a word that may change the word class. Furthermore, as shown in the table above, there are 17 words in the lyric attached derivational Affixes process out of 4 processes from 8 of it. The processes of derivational affixes are explained below:

1. Noun to Adjective

There were 6 words of noun to adjective process found in Deen Squad's lyrics. The following is an example of noun to adjective process found in the lyrics.

“She's a righteous woman”

The suffix *-ous* is indicated for the Adjective Derivation, such as in the word *righteous* on the lyric above. This word is as adjective which derived from the word “*right* as Noun”. Therefore, the classification is as “*right*” + *-ous* becomes “*righteous*”. This process is directly agglutinated to the base word.

2. Verb to Noun

There were 9 words of verb to noun process found in Deen Squad's lyrics. The following is an example of verb to noun found in the lyrics.

“She be rockin' it, hater why you talkin' ish?”

The suffix *-er* in the word *hater* is indicated the process of derivational affixes in noun formation. It changes the verb hate, base word, to the noun hater.

3. Adjective to Noun

There were 1 word of adjective to noun process found in Deen Squad's lyrics. The following is an example of adjective to noun found in the lyrics.

“And that's her freedom”

The word *freedom* consists of two morphemes: *free* and *dom*. The base word of derivation *freedom* is *free*. This process is named noun formation in adjective to noun process. The suffix *-dom* is attached to the end of the adjective *free*, then become a noun *freedom*.

4. Verb to Verb

There was 1 word of verb to verb found in Deen Squad's lyrics. The following is an example of verb to verb found in the lyrics.

“She got class, she don't flirt, she don't exchange numbers”

The underlined word indicated the process of verb to verb in derivation. It occurred because there is prefix *ex-* attached to the base of the word. The base of the word *exchange* is *change* then prefix *ex-* is attached to the end of the word. However, the attachment of prefix *ex-* does not change the word class, the base *change* is a verb and the derivation *exchange* is still a verb.

As the objective of the research which is going to find out the derivational affixes and the bases of the words in the Deen Squad song lyrics, the examples above are showing how to find out the derivational affixes and the bases. It can be seen that the words in The Deen Squad song lyrics are analyzed by separating the derivational and inflectional affixes and the bases, so it was clearly obtained derivational and inflectional affixes and the bases of the words.

3. Dominant Types of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes of Deen Squad Album

The table below shows type of derivational affixes found in five song lyrics of Deen Squad's album.

Table 4.2
Kinds of Inflectional Affixes

Types of Inflectional Affixes	Frequency Total	Percentage (%)
Third person singular (-s)	9	9,67%
Past tense (-ed)	7	7,5%
Progressive (-ing)	37	39,78%
Past Participles (-en)	1	1,07%
Plural (-s)	31	33.3%
Possessive ('s)	5	5,37%
Comparative (-er)	2	2,15%
Superlative (-est)	1	1,07%
Total Data	93	100%

As shown in the table, the most dominant type of inflectional affixes found was *progressive*. It was found in 37 words or 39,78% out of the song lyrics total number. *Plural* form was the second most found in 31 words or 33,3% out of the total number of song lyrics. Furthermore, the third most found was *third person singular* in 9 words or 9,67% out of the total number of song lyrics. Then, *past tense* form was found in 7 words or 7,5% out of the total number of song lyrics. After that, *possessive* form was found in 5 words or 5,37% and followed by *comparative* form was found in 2 words or 2,15% out of the song lyrics total number. Lastly, the fewest found of inflectional affixes were *superlative* and *past participles* forms in 1 word or 1,07% out of the total data.

Progressive type appeared in all of Deen Squad's song; Cover Girl 9 times, Allah Loves You 4 times, Fajr 9 times, Hit the Prayer 6 times, and On My Deen 9 times. The use of progressive types was the highest out of either derivational or inflectional types found. To sum up, the use of progressive types showed that the Deen Squad's lyric were contain meaning or told the listeners about something that is currently happened in the world and probably are happening now in society.

Table 4.3
The Kinds of Derivational Affixes

Processes of Derivational Affixes	Frequency Total	Percentage (%)
Noun to Adjective	6	35,29%
Verb to Noun	9	52,9%
Adjective to Adverb	0	0%

Noun to Verb	0	0%
Adjective to Noun	1	5.88%
Verb to Adjective	0	0%
Adjective to Verb	0	0%
Verb to Verb	1	5,88%
Total Data	17	100%

The table showed that the most dominant derivational processes used in Deen Squad lyrics was *verb to noun*. It was found in 9 words or 52,9% out of the total number of the lyrics in songs. Moreover, *noun to adjective* process was the second most found in 6 words or 32,29% out of the song lyrics total number. The fewest process that found in the lyrics were *adjective to noun* and *verb to verb* process, each of them was found in 1 word or 5,88% out of the total data. However, the other processes such as *adjective to adverb*, *noun to verb*, *verb to adjective*, and *adjective to verb* were not found in Deen squad lyrics. Inflectional affixes were more used than derivational affixes.

The process of verb to noun appeared in 4 songs; once in Cover girl, twice in Fajr, Hit the Prayer 5 times, and once in On My Deen. The affixes of verb to noun process were -ion, -er, and -ing. The most used affix was -er and it was appears 5 times in the lyrics. To sum up, the process of *verb to noun* was the most used in the lyrics, it was because noun formation functions as subject and object in the sentences. Therefore, the processes of *verb to noun* are the most dominantly occurred in the lyrics.

Therefore, from table 4.2 and 4.3 showed that the most dominant type of derivational and inflectional affixes process in the lyrics was inflection. And the inflectional types were found in all five lyrics of Deen Squad. However, the most dominant type process was progressive type; 37 processes.

B. Analysis

This study aimed to describe and to know the process of derivational and inflectional affixes found in the lyrics and the most dominant process found in Deen Squad's lyrics. This study conducted document analysis to answer the first research question and the result was proven by observation of document analysis section. Furthermore, the result for the most dominant types found of derivational and inflectional affixes were written in table and count in percentage.

1. *The Process of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes*

The first aspect being discussed is about the process of derivational and inflectional affixes. From the data that have been analyzed, it showed that the processes of derivation and inflection were found in all lyrics of Deen Squad's song. The fewest song that used derivational and inflectional affixes was Allah loves you; 14 processes. Meanwhile, the song that used the most processes was Cover Girl; 32 processes. However, inflectional affixes were more common than derivational affixes.

The finding of this study has similarities as well as differences with other studies. This study is similar to Bram's (2020) study. Bram (2020) chose derivation as his study. However, his genre was short story of Rapunzel. The result of Bram's study is almost similar to this study. He also found that were

derivational processes occurred in the Rapunzel short story. However, Bram found 29 times in 14 different affixes, meanwhile this study found 17 times in 9 different affixes. Moreover, almost the whole Deen Squad's song lyrics were consisted of Inflectional affixes. Whereas, there are lots of affix types in derivation. However, I only found four of them and almost in the same affixes.

2. Dominant Types of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes

The second aspect is about the most dominant used of derivational and inflectional types in the lyrics. The findings of this study showed that the most dominant used of inflectional affixes was progressive type (*-ing*). Therefore, the analysis of Deen Squad's lyric was containing more inflection (progressive) than derivation. As the result, the finding of progressive type as the most dominant used in the lyrics shows that the Deen Squad's lyric were contain meaning or told the listeners about something that is happening and often happens in this world.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the result in the previous chapter, this chapter discusses the conclusion can be drawn after the research and data analysis are conducted. Moreover, some recommendations for future works related to the study that could be conducted by other future researchers are also provided in this chapter.

A. Conclusion

Based on the data and analysis in the fourth chapter, this study can be concluded as following:

1. *The process of derivational and inflectional in the Deen Squad song lyrics.*

There were 110 words attached of derivational and inflectional affixes: 93 inflections and 17 derivations. They classified into 8 processes of inflection and 4 processes of derivation. The inflectional data were: 9 data of *third person singular*, 7 of *past tense*, 37 of *progressive*, 1 of *past participle*, 31 of *plural*, 5 of *possessive*, 2 of *comparative*, and 1 of *superlative*. Meanwhile, the derivational data were: 6 of *noun to adjective*, 9 of *verb to noun*, 1 of *adjective to noun*, and 1 of *verb to verb*.

2. The number of derivational and inflectional affixes found in the Deen Squad lyrics.

This study found that, the most frequently types of inflectional affixes found was 27 in *progressive*. The fewest found of inflectional affixes were *superlative* and *past participles* in 1 form. Whereas the most frequently found of derivational affixes was *verb to noun* in 9 words. The unfound processes were *adjective to adverb*, *noun to verb*, *verb to adjective*, and *adjective to verb*.

B. Recommendation

This study offered several suggestions for further research conducted on the topic of derivational and inflectional affixes. I admitted that there were still many more should be improved and advanced. The suggestions were framed to students, teachers or lecturers, future researchers, and English department.

1. I suggested that the students should learn derivational affixes because from this affixes can change the part of speech and also create a new meaning that can improve their vocabulary.
2. I suggested the teachers or lecturers to apply the derivational affixes by separating the roots and the affixes clearly to the students in mastering vocabulary. This research can be used as their reference to teach vocabulary.
3. I suggested that the other researchers to develop this research with different data source and better technique. It is expected that the feature researchers will conduct research with the additional research questions

covering the term of derivational and inflectional process and discuss more aspects from the general to detail information. I also expected that the further researcher to add the function of derivation and inflection as an objective of their study.

4. English Department may use this paper as a reference about derivation, inflection, and affixes in linguistic study.



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APPENDIX A

SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY Nomor : B- 14761/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/10/2019

TENTANG PENYEMPURNAAN SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN NOMOR Un.08/DT/TL.00/5970/2015 TENTANG PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR- RANIRY

DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY

- Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi dan ujian munaqasyah mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, maka dipandang perlu meninjau kembali dan menyempurnakan keputusan Dekan Nomor: **B-11216/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/07/2019** tentang pengangkatan pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.
- b. bahwa saudara yang tersebut namanya dalam surat keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat sebagai pembimbing skripsi.
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Undang-undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, tentang Guru dan Dosen;
3. Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 74 Tahun 2012 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014, tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
6. Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 64 Tahun 2013; tentang Perubahan IAIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Menjadi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
7. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 12 Tahun 2014, tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
8. Peraturan Menteri Republik Indonesia No. 21 Tahun 2015, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry;
9. Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang, Pengangkatan, Pemindahan dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Departemen Agama Republik Indonesia;
10. Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 293/KMK.05/2011 tentang Penetapan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh pada Kementerian Agama sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang Menerapkan Pengelolaan Badan Layanan Umum;
11. Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 01 Tahun 2015, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
- Memperhatikan : Keputusan Seminar Proposal Skripsi Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Tanggal 24 Mei 2019
- MEMUTUSKAN**
- Menetapkan
PERTAMA : Mencabut Surat Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor: **B-11216/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/07/2019** tanggal 31 Juli 2019
- KEDUA : Menunjuk Saudara:
1. Dr. Mustafa AR, MA Sebagai Pembimbing Pertama
2. Fera Busfina Zalha, MA Sebagai Pembimbing Kedua
- Untuk membimbing Skripsi :
Nama : Riana Rizkia
NIM : 150203159
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Deen Squad Lyrics
- KETIGA : Pembiayaan honorarium pembimbing pertama dan kedua tersebut diatas dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh tahun 2019 dengan Nomor: 025.04.2.423925/2018 tanggal 5 Desember 2018;
- KEEMPAT : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sampai akhir semester Genap Tahun Akademik 2019/2020
- KELIMA : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan segala sesuatu akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini.

Ditetapkan di: Banda Aceh
Pada Tanggal: 10 Oktober 2019

An. Rektor
Dekan



Muslim Razali

APPENDIX B

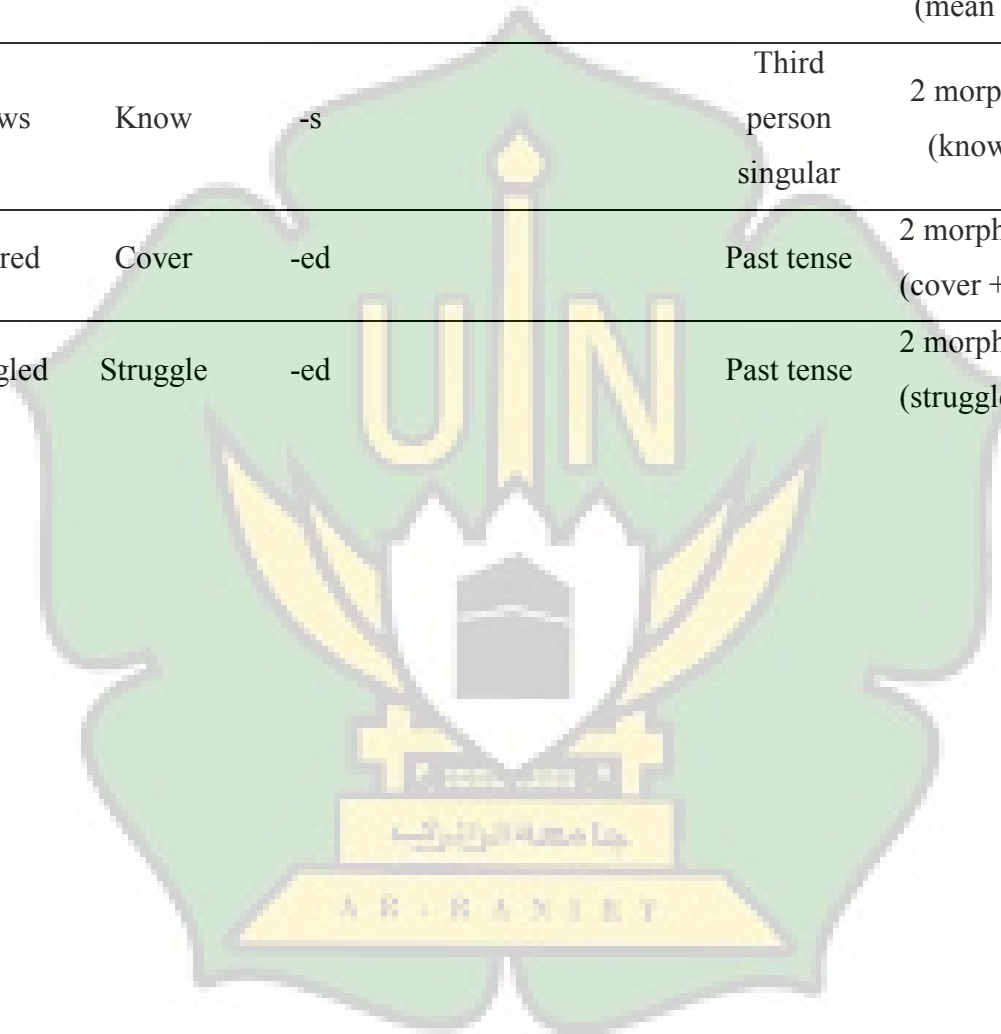
DATA OF DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL MORPHEMES

The Lyric of Cover Girl Song

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivation	Inflection	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
represents	Represent		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (represent + s)
Sisters	Sister		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (sister + s)
Righteous	Right		-eous	Noun to Adjective		2 morphemes (right + eous)
Braver	Brave		-er		Comparative	2 morphemes (Brave + er)
Hater	Hate		-er	Verb to Noun		2 morphemes (Hate + er)
Exchange	Change	ex-		Verb to verb		2 morphemes (ex + change)
Freedom	Free		-dom	Adjective to Noun		2 morphemes (Free + dom)
Means	Mean		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (mean + s)
Knows	Know		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (know + s)
Gives	Give		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (give + s)
Growing	Grow	-ing			Progressive	2 morphemes (grow + ing)

Modest	Mode	-est	Noun to adjective		2 morphemes (mode + est)
Rocking	Rock	-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (rock + ing)
Talking	Talk	-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (talk + ing)
Brothers	Brother	-s		Plural	2 morphemes (brother + s)
Rolling	Roll	-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (roll + ing)
Miles	Mile	-s		Plural	2 morphemes (mile + s)
Messing	Mess	-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (mess + ing)
Acting	Act	-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (act + ing)
Jews	Jew	-s		Plural	2 morphemes (jew + s)
Christians	Christian	-s		Plural	2 morphemes (Christian + s)
Limits	Limit	-s		Plural	2 morphemes (limit + s)
Olympics	Olympic	-s		Plural	2 morphemes (Olympic + s)
Prophet's	Prophet	's		Possessive	2 morphemes (prophet + 's)
Days	Day	-s		Plural	2 morphemes (day + s)
Wars	War	-s		Plural	2 morphemes (war + s)

Striving	Strive	-s	Progressive	2 morphemes (strive + ing)
Believing	Believe	-ing	Progressive	2 morphemes (believe + ing)
Meaning	Mean	-ing	Progressive	2 morphemes (mean + ing)
Knows	Know	-s	Third person singular	2 morphemes (know + s)
Covered	Cover	-ed	Past tense	2 morphemes (cover + ed)
Struggled	Struggle	-ed	Past tense	2 morphemes (struggle + ed)



The lyric of Allah loves You Song

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivation	Inflection	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Beautiful	Beauty		-ful	Noun to adjective		2 morphemes (beauty + ful)
Loves	Love		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (love + s)
Stones	Stone		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (stone + s)
Chasing	Chase		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (chase + ing)
Hoping	Hope		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (hope + ing)
Spiritual	Spirit		-ual	Noun to adjective		2 morphemes (spirit + ual)
Darkness	Dark		-ness	Adjective to noun		2 morphemes (dark + ness)
Brighter	Bright		-er		Comparative	2 morphemes (bright + er)
Bills	Bill		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (bill + s)
Getting	Get		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (get + ing)
Fighting	Fight		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (fight + ing)
Muhammad's	Muham mad		's		Possessive	2 morphemes (Muhammad + 's)

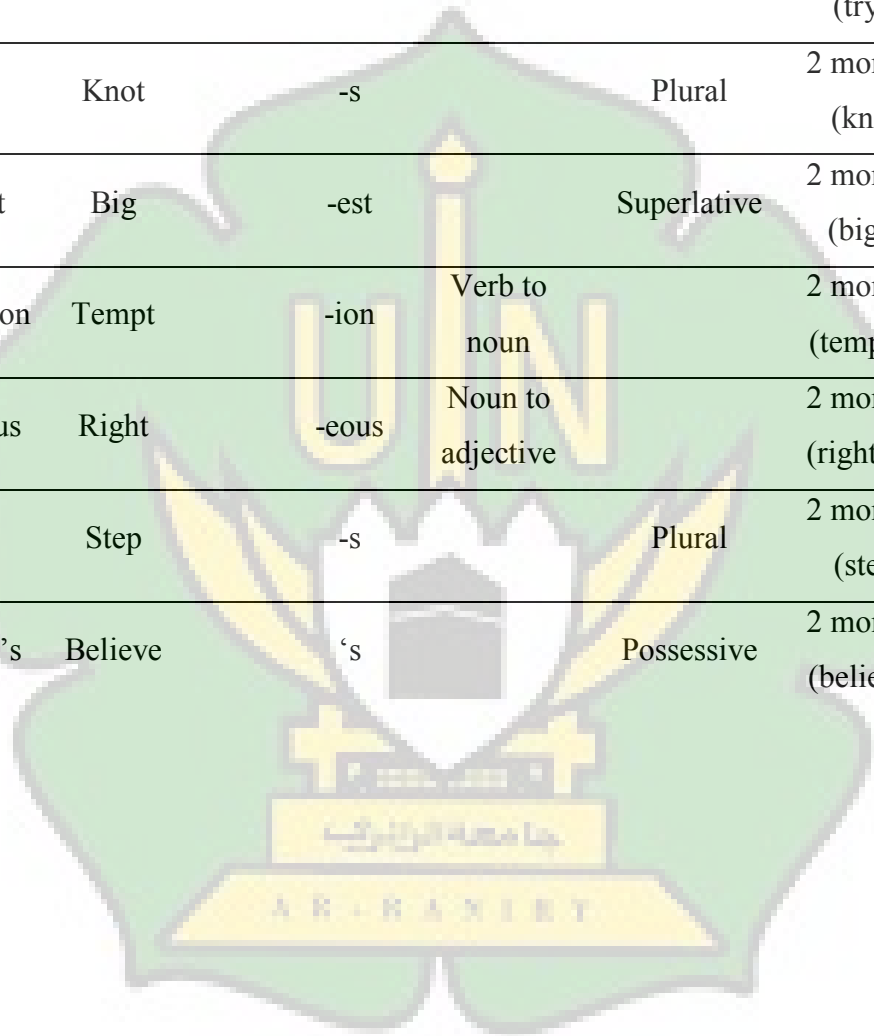
Stones	Stone	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (stone + s)
Smiled	Smile	-ed	Past tense	2 morphemes (smile + ed)



The Lyric of Fajr Song

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivation	Inflection	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Connected	Connect		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (connect + ed)
Taken	Take		-en		Past Participle	2 morphemes (take + en)
Position	Posit		-ion	Verb to noun		2 morphemes (posit + ion)
Praying	Pray		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (pray + ing)
Folks	Folk		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (folk + s)
Bowing	Bow		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (bow + ing)
Kneeling	Knee		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (knee + ing)
Trying	Try		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (try + ing)
Spiritual	Spirit		-ual	Noun to adjective		2 morphemes (spirit + ual)
Yawning	Yawn		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (Yawn + ing)
Whispers	Whisper		-s		Third person singular	2 morphemes (whisper + s)
Groaning	Groan		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (groan + ing)
Telling	Tell		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (tell + ing)

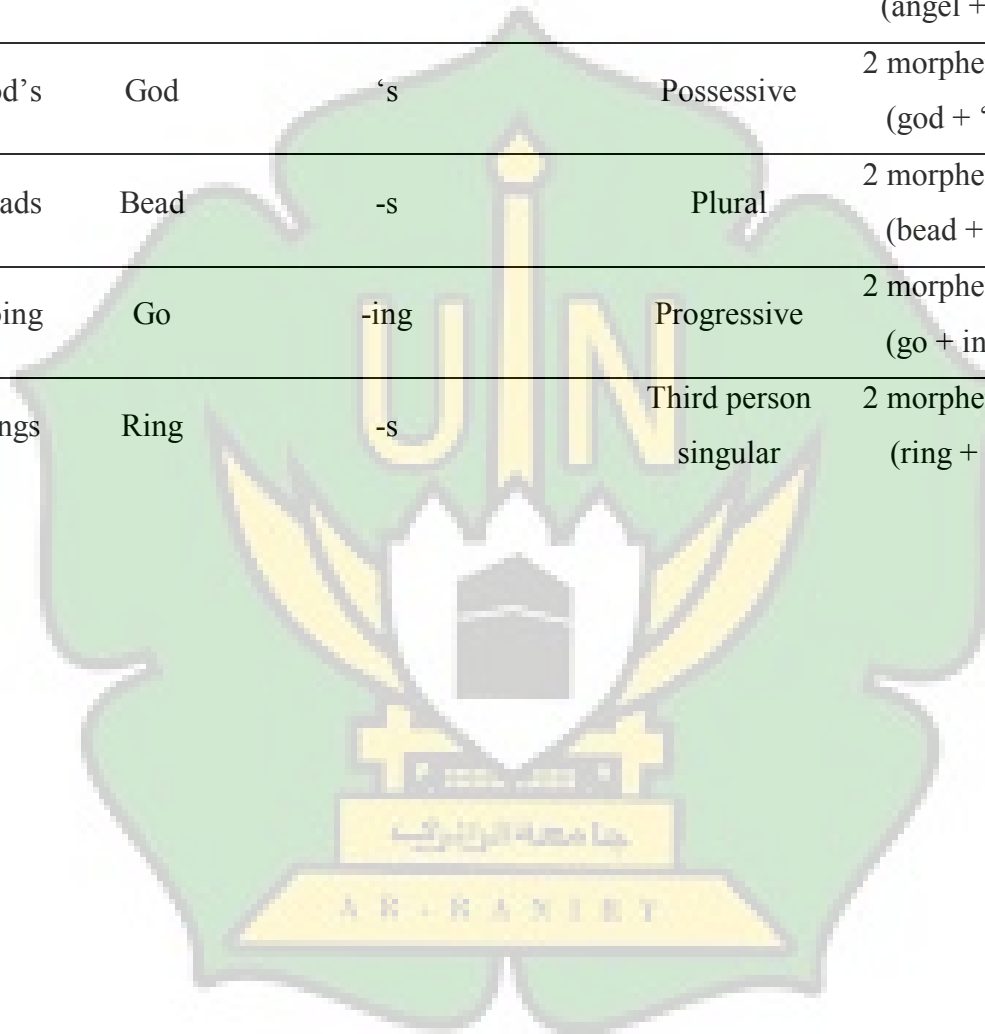
Sleeping	Sleep	-ing	Progressive	2 morphemes (sleep + ing)
Getting	Get	-ing	Progressive	2 morphemes (get + ing)
Tried	Try	-ed	Past tense	2 morphemes (try + ed)
Knots	Knot	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (knot + s)
Biggest	Big	-est	Superlative	2 morphemes (big + est)
Temptation	Tempt	-ion	Verb to noun	2 morphemes (tempt + ion)
Righteous	Right	-eous	Noun to adjective	2 morphemes (right + eous)
Steps	Step	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (step + s)
Believer's	Believe	's	Possessive	2 morphemes (believe + 's)



The Lyric of Hit The Prayer Song

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivation	Inflection	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Prayer	Pray		-er	Verb to noun		2 morphemes (pray + er)
Times	Time		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (time + s)
Bills	Bill		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (bill + s)
Sins	Sin		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (sin + s)
Prayed	Pray		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (Pray + ed)
Believer	Believe		-er	Verb to noun		2 morphemes (believe + er)
Sounding	sound		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (sound + ing)
Preacher	Preach		-er	Verb to noun		2 morphemes (preach + er)
Inspiring	Inspire		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (inspire + ing)
Leader	Lead		-er	Verb to noun		2 morphemes (lead + er)
Sending	Send		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (send + ing)
Salutations	Salute		-ion & -s	Verb to noun	Plural	3 morphemes (salute + ion + s)
Asking	Ask		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (ask + ing)

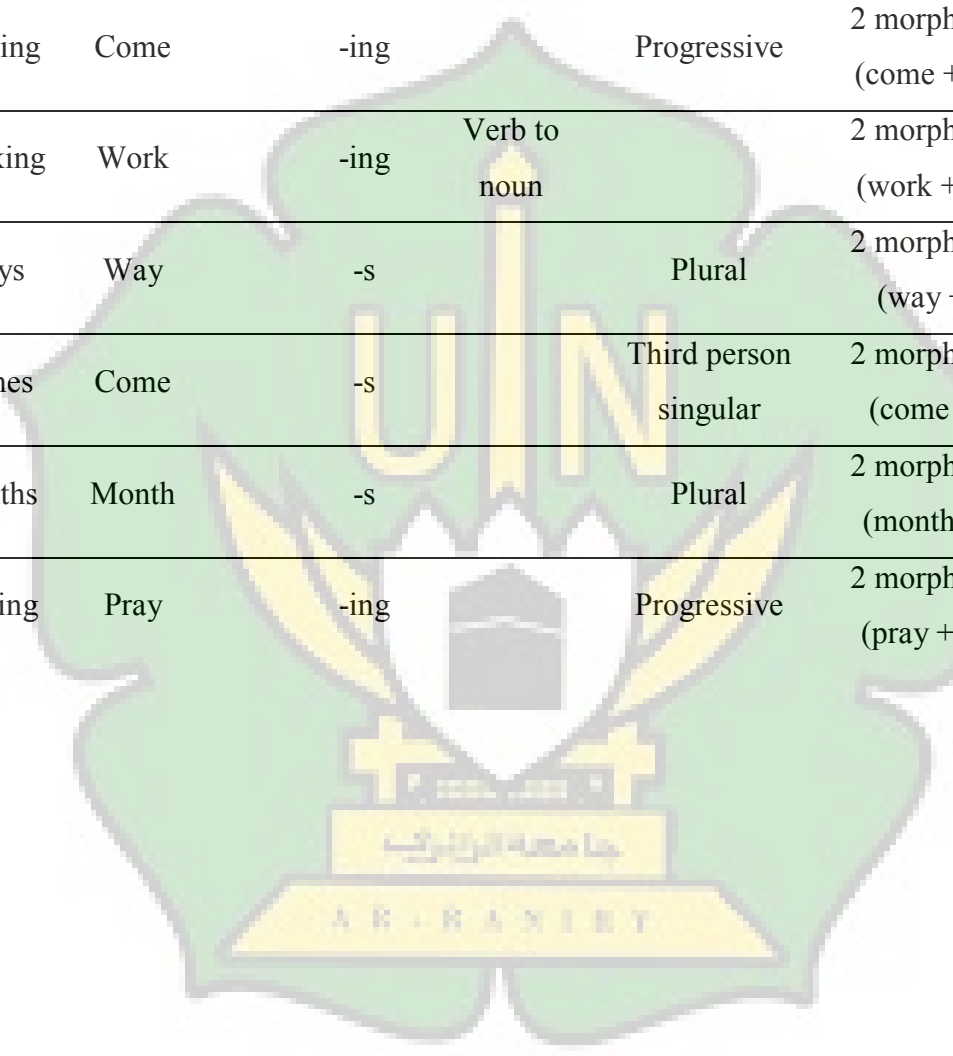
Critics	Critic	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (critic + s)
Doing	Do	-ing	Progressive	2 morphemes (do + ing)
Angels	Angel	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (angel + s)
God's	God	's	Possessive	2 morphemes (god + 's)
Beads	Bead	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (bead + s)
Going	Go	-ing	Progressive	2 morphemes (go + ing)
Rings	Ring	-s	Third person singular	2 morphemes (ring + s)



The Lyric of On My Deen Song

Word	Root	Affixes		Derivation	Inflection	Morpheme
		Prefix	Suffix			
Eyes	Eye		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (eye + s)
Tracks	Track		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (track + s)
Started	Start		-ed		Past tense	2 morphemes (start + ed)
Listening	Listen		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (listen + ing)
Dreaming	Dream		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (dream + ing)
Bombs	Bomb		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (bomb + s)
Screams	Scream		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (scream + s)
Brother's	Brother		's		Possessive	2 morphemes (brother + 's)
Angels	Angel		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (angel + s)
Wanting	Want		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (want + ing)
Spreading	Spread		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (spread + ing)
Making	Make		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes (make + ing)
Brothers	Brother		-s		Plural	2 morphemes (brother + s)
Paying	Pay		-ing		Progressive	2 morphemes

				(pay + ing)
Marrying	Marry	-ing	Progressive	2 morphemes (marry + ing)
Muslims	Muslim	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (muslim + s)
Coming	Come	-ing	Progressive	2 morphemes (come + ing)
Working	Work	-ing	Verb to noun	2 morphemes (work + ing)
Ways	Way	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (way + s)
Comes	Come	-s	Third person singular	2 morphemes (come + s)
Months	Month	-s	Plural	2 morphemes (month + s)
Praying	Pray	-ing	Progressive	2 morphemes (pray + ing)



APPENDIX C

DEEN SQUAD SONG LYRICS

Deen Squad - Cover Girl

Artist: Deen Squad

Album: Fajr

She's a righteous woman

And they don't like it

No, no...

Yeah

They try to conceal her

But deep down there

They fear her

My cover girl

Oh woah!

She's the true cover girl

DEEN SQUAD

For all my sisters around the world man

She be rockin' that. she be rockin' that, she be rockin that, she be, she be rockin
that

She be rockin' that. she be, she be rockin' that, she be rockin that Hijab
She be rockin' that. she be rockin' that, she be rockin that, she be, she be rockin
that

She be rockin' that. she be, she be rockin' that, she be rockin that Hijab

She be rockin' it, she be, she be rockin' it
She be rockin' it, hater why you talkin' ish?
She a modest girl, homie don't be mad cuz
(she be rockin' that hijab)

Its that cover girl trap, cover girl rap
Sister stand up, where my cover girls at?

Dear Islamophobes, let me put you on blast
You wanna kick the Muslims out, but you know we got class
This is for my sisters in the west
2017, she ain't tryna' be oppressed
She represents peace and she got her own voice
And She's not forced to wear it, cause she made her own choice
OHHH YEAH

She got her hair covered
That means you can't judge her
She got class, she don't flirt, she don't exchange numbers
And she a boss, she ain't rollin' with these lame brothers
And when she rockin' that hijab she remain humble

She be rockin' that. she be rockin' that, she be rockin that, she be, she be rockin
that

She be rockin' that. she be, she be rockin' that, she be rockin that Hijab
She be rockin' that. she be rockin' that, she be rockin that, she be, she be rockin
that

She be rockin' that. she be, she be rockin' that, she be rockin that Hijab

When she put it on
Her heart is growing strong
But that won't take nothing away from her
Yeah

So go and put the crown on
Ladies stand up when I sing this song
She be rockin' that, she be rockin' that, she be rockin' that Hijab

To all my sisters in the place, with style and faith
Allow me to say, you shine when you're miles away
They better say SALAMS if they cross your way
Or I'mma show 'em who's boss today (Hey, hey!)
Why you're messing with the righteous sisters?
Why you acting like the head-scarf
Wasn't worn by the Jews and Christians?
Cover girls got dreams with no limits
That's why Ibtihaj done made it in the Olympics
And she braver and alot more
Women in the prophet's days even fought wars
She striving, she keep believing

She rock that head-scarf like the Mother of Jesus
And that's her freedom. She knows her reason
She reppin' Islam and she gives it a meaning
AMEEN!
You struggled through a test on earth
Now your spot in Heaven is reserved

She be rockin' that. she be rockin' that, she be rockin that, she be, she be rockin
that

She be rockin' that. she be, she be rockin' that, she be rockin that Hijab
She be rockin' that. she be rockin' that, she be rockin that, she be, she be rockin
that

She be rockin' that. she be, she be rockin' that, she be rockin that Hijab

She's my cover girl
WOAAAH!
YEAH!



Deen Squad - Allah Loves You

Artist: Deen Squad

Album: Fajr

I always believed
There's a light in the struggle and its so, so, so beautiful
(So beautiful)

I'm chasing a dream
Hoping love can **awake** my soul and make me spiritual
(So Spiritual)

Say if there is darkness today
Tomorrow's brighter let's pray
You'll never be alone cause your Lord is around
Ya Arham Ar-Rahimeen
Keep me on Siraat Al-Mustaqeem
And don't you let go

Never give up, never give up
Allah Loves you, Allah Loves you
Never give up, never give up
Allah Loves you, Allah Loves you
So don't lose hope
He is close
He's in your heart
And your soul
So don't lose hope
He is close
He's in your heart
And your soul

Life is getting hard
You may have lost a job
And you got a lot of bills and you blame it on God
Fighting with your mom
Then you lose your calm
Then you're at a point when your faith is **almost** gone
Never lose hope
Know Allah Loves you
Remind yourself

There's a beauty in the struggle
Heard you got the word stress
Heard you wanna cure death
You gotta say Bismillah
You know it that's the first step
Read about Muhammad's (S) life
He used to suffer day and night
They even used to throw stones at him
Even then he still smiled
Know Allah's by your side
Day's are gonna be alright
Allah, Allah, Allah Loves you

Never give up, never give up
Allah Loves you, Allah Loves you
Never give up, never give up
Allah Loves you, Allah Loves you

So don't lose hope

He is close

He's in your heart

And your soul

So don't lose hope

He is close

He's in your heart

And your soul

Yeah, Oh!

AR-RANIBY

Deen Squad - Fajr

Artist: Deen Squad

Album: Fajr

the city was asleep when i was up though
the ego had to sink before the sun rose
I can feel the spirit in my blood flow
this is the only reason I am humble
walahi i feel connected as i come close
Taken my position at the front row
I'm praying for the ummah to become pure
I've been trying to do this for the young folks

I'm praying fajr way before 5
I gotta do it before sun rise
You Know I'm praying when I'm bowing and I'm kneeling
and I swear it's the best feeling that spiritual healing

it's 3am in the morning
the adzan goes on while I'm yawning
the shaytan whispers I feel him groaning
he is telling me its not important
he told me keep sleeping
just relax slow down it's the weekend
a'udhubilla min ash-shaytan

Woke up to defeat him
so now I'm getting ready
he tried to tie the knots on me
he wouldn't let me worship
Allah, so I'm going through the biggest test the temptation of sleep
I gotta fight my nafs
Take righteous steps
So I have to move the shaytan
Tryna win I won't allow him to
Every true believer's gotta battle through
And I woke up to show my gratitude
Ya Rab, thank you!

I'm praying fajr way before 5
I gotta do it before sun rise
You Know I'm praying when I'm bowing and I'm kneeling
and I swear it's the best feeling that spiritual healing

I'm waking up its fajr time
The adhan goes
The adhan goes

I'm praying fajr way before 5
I gotta do it before sun rise
You Know I'm praying when I'm bowing and I'm kneeling
and I swear it's the best feeling that spiritual healing



Deen Squad - Hit the Prayer

Artist: Deen Squad

Album: Fajr

La howa wa la kowata ila bilah
Allah u Akbar
Bismillah i rahman i rahim

Aaahh, hit that prayer
and i'm good
pray five times every day
stressed out got some bills to pay
then i make wudu and wash my sins away

once i hit the prayer
man i swear i feel good

once i hit the prayer
man i swear i feel good

once i hit the prayer
man i swear i feel good

once i hit the prayer
man i swear i feel good

i swear i feel good

Aahh i been through enough
i can't wait to be home
I've been bugging too much
I've been stressin the whole day
when I'm stressed out i go pray

will i miss out on it no way
and now that i prayed it's okay
it's okay...
ya raab.

bismillah live that life of a believer
pray my fajr, my dhuhur, asr,
maghrib and then my isha
i do it cause its wajib
and I'm sounding like a preacher

they say I'm inspiring the youth
okay well i guess ill be a leader

sending salutations to my squad tough
tryna hit the prayer
and tryna read quran
and they're asking for duas

mhmm no problem

critics stay silent i wont miss on my salah
no, oh god
hit the prayer and i'm good
pray five times every day
stressed out got some bills to pay
then i make wudu and wash my sins away

once i hit the prayer
man i swear i feel good

once i hit the prayer
man i swear i feel good

once i hit the prayer
man i swear i feel good

once i hit the prayer
man i swear i feel good

ooohhh
gotta give thanks
to the one on the throne
I've been doing this since i was born

i go where the angels go

i go where the angels go

i go where the angels go

and keep a smile on my face like always

god's gotta plan

so i ain't got hurry

and when i go to sleep

man i ain't got worries

beads on my neck

so im always doing dhikr

and there's only one god

so there ain't no shirk

cause KZ gotta be the man right now
deen squad really going lamb right now
got a plan right now

ohohoh

holy sound all over the globeeee

anywhere we go we keep the ahdan on so

you know when that alarm rings

you know what i do, i...

hit the prayer i feel good

hit the prayer i feel good

hit the prayer i feel good

i feel good

i feel good

i feel goood

i feel good

hit the prayer i feel good

hit the prayer i feel good

i feel good

i feel good

hit the prayer and i'm good
pray five times everyday
stressed out got some bills to pay
i make wadu
and wash my sins away

once i hit the prayer
man i swear i feel good
once i hit the prayer
man i swear i feel good


once i hit the prayer man i swear feel good
once i hit the prayer man i swear feel good
i swear feel good



Deen Squad - On My Deen

Artist: Deen Squad

Album: Fajr



all eyes on me
yeah, I'm on my deen
thobe so clean
yeah, I'm on my deen
ayo' kz
are you on your deen?
yeah, I'm on my deen
are you, jae deen?
are you on your deen?
yeah I'm on my deen

started out in beirut
listening the *syakur*
all it took was two tracks
to say that it was maktub (fate)
whoever sleeping on us must be dreaming about some bad news
call us imam mahdi cuz' we'll be coming back soon
like tada tata
i heard the bombs go
pada papa
i still hear the screams like "ahh"
but no matter what the pain
i say alhamdulillah
i coulda' been dead man
i coulda' been ash
it would've been blood
all over this smile, man
it should've been peace
ya allah, it should've been peace
but it won't kill a brother's soul
angels surround us
'cuz we be on another road
it's kz, make you say ameen
i'm muslim man
you can join my team

they're just wanting that i ask though
are you on your deen?

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yeah, i'm on my deen
ayo' kz
are you on your deen?
yeah, i'm on my deen
are you, jae deen?
are you on your deen?
yeah i'm on my deen

i be on my, i be on my, i be on my deen

yo
people say that they make dua' for me now
i can tell you that it's real love
spreading peace like a year
making deen music that feel good
paying hasanat, that's divine pay
there's brothers marrying, wish she could
join deen squad, 'cuz we turnt up
'cuz we muslims and we still hug
blessing is coming everyday
working hard in so many ways
pray 2 raka'ats out of gratitude
'cuz that comes first, don't get delayed
started up in canada
but now months later, we overseas
every mosque we step inside
we get recognized and they know its "we"
we stayed all true
if you don't support, shame on you
this track's so deen, it make the shaytaan run away like "brrrp"
like what chu' gonna do
yeah, standing long like taraweeh
i'm praying with my team
if you ask me yes. i think, i think, i think i'm on my deen

and no

all eyes on me
yeah, i'm on my deen
thobe so clean
yeah, i'm on my deen
ayo' kz
are you on your deen?
yeah, i'm on my deen
are you, jae deen?
are you on your deen?
yeah i'm on my deen

i be on my, i be on my, i be on my deen
(deen squad!)

