

**AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**AN ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES WORD IN MAHER ZAIN'S SONG LYRICS**



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**STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO  
1444 H/2022 M**

**AN ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES WORD IN MAHER ZAIN'S  
SONG LYRICS**

Presented as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements

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In English Education Department

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **AN ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES WORD IN MAHER ZAIN'S SONG LYRICS**

**By:**

**Yudistira Rahmanda Putra**

This research discusses about affixes in Maher Zain's song lyrics. This study aims to determine the type of affixes and the function of affixes in Maher Zain's song lyrics. Maher Zain's song lyrics contains many affixes, namely suffixes and prefixes and can be divided into inflectional affixes and derivational affixes according to their function.

The research was library research method. In data collection, the researcher used documentation techniques, and the steps were deciding the song, listening Maher Zain's song, reading the song lyrics, underlining the words in lyrics, selecting and collecting the data systematically in accordance with the kinds and the function of Affixes. The source of the data was five of Maher Zain's songs entitled 'Insya Allah', 'Thank You Allah', 'For the Rest of My Life', 'Open Your Eyes' and 'Awaken'.

The result of the analysis in 5 Maher Zain's song there are 84 kinds of affixes namely 81 suffix (96,4%) and 3 prefix (3,6%) from 5 Maher Zain's song lyrics. While the affixes are based on their function there are 84 namely 50 inflectional affixes (59,5%) and 34 derivational affixes (40,5%).

***Keywords: Affixes, Maher Zain, Library Research Method***

## **ABSTRAK**

### **ANALISIS KATA IMBUHAN DALAM LIRIK LAGU MAHER ZAIN**

**Oleh:**

**Yudistira Rahmanda Putra**

Penelitian ini membahas tentang imbuhan dalam lagu Maher Zain. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis imbuhan dan fungsi imbuhan dalam lirik lagu Maher Zain. Lagu Maher Zain banyak mengandung imbuhan yaitu akhiran dan awalan dan dapat dibedakan menjadi imbuhan infleksional dan imbuhan turunan menurut fungsinya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian perpustakaan. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan teknik dokumentasi, langkah-langkahnya adalah menentukan lagu, mendengarkan lagu Maher Zain, membaca lirik lagu, menggaris bawahi kata-kata dalam lirik, memilih dan mengumpulkan data secara sistematis sesuai dengan jenis dan fungsinya. dari imbuhan. Sumber datanya adalah lima lagu Maher Zain berjudul 'Insya Allah', 'Thank You Allah', 'For the Rest of My Life', 'Open Your Eyes' dan 'Awaken'.

Hasil analisis pada 5 lagu Maher Zain terdapat 84 jenis imbuhan yaitu 81 akhiran (96,4%) dan 3 awalan (3,6%). Sedangkan imbuhan berdasarkan fungsinya ada 84 yaitu 50 imbuhan infleksi (59,5%) dan 34 imbuhan turunan (40,5%).

*Kata kunci: Imbuhan, Maher Zain, Metode Penelitian Perpustakaan*



## STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

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Metro, December 9<sup>th</sup> 2022

The Writer



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Metro, 9 Desember 2022

Penulis



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## MOTTO

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اجْتَنِبُوا كَثِيرًا مِّنَ الظَّنِّ إِنَّ بَعْضَ الظَّنِّ إِثْمٌ وَلَا تَجَسَّسُوا وَلَا يَغْتَب بَّعْضُكُم بَعْضًا

*“Wahai orang-orang yang beriman! Jauhilah banyak dari prasangka, sesungguhnya sebagian prasangka itu dosa dan janganlah kamu mencari-cari kesalahan orang lain dan janganlah ada di antara kamu yang menggunjing sebagian yang lain”*

**(QS. Al-Hujurat Ayat 12)**

*“What matters is not how others see you, but how you see others”*

*(Yudistira Rahmanda Putra)*

## **DEDICATION PAGE**

With honor, gratitude and love, the researcher would like to dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved parents Mr. Indarjo Gunawan and Mrs. Suwarni who always give me support, spirit, prayers, motivation and inspiration.
2. My only beloved older brother Bayu Rahmanda Virgiawan.
3. My beloved sister in law Saputri.
4. My sponsor Drs. Kuryani, M.Pd
5. My lovely friends from class B TBI (JOBI) in academic years 2017, and from Indonesian Moslem Student Movement Rayon PBI, who always support me with their moral values and good advice.
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7. For Sukma Surya Saputra, Rahmat Agung Nugroho, Andi Rahmad Riadi, Fachrul Effendi, Yasril Mahendra, Muhammad Nur Halim, Cikal Hedi Nugraha, and Idris Satria thanks for our togetherness, hopefully our friendship will not end.
8. For all my friends at “Roti Bakar Lucky” who accompany, support and help me in completing my thesis.
9. My beloved Almamater.

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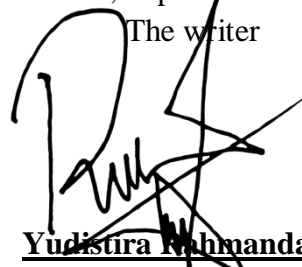
Alhamdulillah Rabbil ‘aalamiin, praise be to Allah SWT who has given me remarkable blessing and strength so that I could finish this a research proposal. The title of this undergraduate thesis is “AN ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES WORD IN MAHER ZAIN’S SONG LYRICS”. Realizing that this an undergraduate thesis would not be able accomplished without any helps and supports from many helpful individuals. In this lovely chance, the writer would like to sincerely acknowledgement the gratitude.

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The researcher hope that this thesis would be useful for the readers. However, the researcher realize that this thesis is far from being perfect. The researcher do apologizes for all mistakes she has made in writing.

Metro, September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2022

The writer



**Yudistira Rahmanda Putra**

**St. Number: 1701070152**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>COVER .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>TITLE .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>APPROVAL PAGE.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>NOTIFICATION LETTER.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>RATIFICATION .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>MOTTO .....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>DEDICATION PAGE.....</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>xiv</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLE .....</b>	<b>xvi</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURE .....</b>	<b>xvii</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>xviii</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Research Question .....	3
C. The Objectives and Benefits of the Research.....	4
1. The Objective of the Research.....	4
2. Benefits of the Research.....	4
D. Prior Research .....	4
<b>CHAPTER II THEORETICAL REVIEW .....</b>	<b>8</b>
A. Morphology .....	8
1. The Definition of Morphology .....	8
2. Definition of Morpheme .....	10
B. Affixation .....	12
1. Definition of Affixes .....	12
2. Kinds of Affixes.....	14
a. Prefix.....	14

b. Suffix .....	15
3. Gramatical Function of Affixes .....	18
a. Inflectional Affixes .....	18
b. Derivational Affixes .....	19
C. The Concept of Song Lyrics.....	21
1. The Definition of Song Lyrics .....	21
a. Definition of Song .....	21
b. The Benefit of Song.....	22
c. Definition of Lyrics .....	23
<b>CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD .....</b>	<b>25</b>
A. The Types and Characteristic of Research.....	25
B. Data Resources .....	26
1. Primary .....	26
2. Secondary .....	26
C. Data Collecting Technique.....	34
1. Observation.....	35
2. Documentation.....	35
D. Data Analysis Technique .....	36
1. Data Collection .....	36
2. Data Reduction.....	37
3. Data Display .....	37
4. Conclusion Drawing and Verification.....	37
<b>CHAPTER IV RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>39</b>
A. Findings.....	39
B. Discussion .....	47
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....</b>	<b>74</b>
A. Conclusion.....	74
B. Suggestion .....	75
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	
<b>APPENDICES</b>	

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table 1.</b> List of Verb Forming Suffixes .....	16
<b>Table 2.</b> List of Noun Forming Suffixes .....	16
<b>Table 3.</b> List of Adjective Forming Suffixes .....	17
<b>Table 4.</b> Example of Type Inflectional Suffixes .....	17
<b>Table 5.</b> Kinds of Affixes in “Insyah Allah” Songs Lyric of Maher Zain .....	40
<b>Table 6.</b> Kinds of Affixes in “Thank You Allah” Songs Lyric of Maher Zain .....	40
<b>Table 7.</b> Kinds of Affixes in “For the Rest of My Life” Songs Lyric of Maher Zain .....	42
<b>Table 8.</b> Kinds of Affixes in “Open Your Eyes” Songs Lyric of Maher Zain .....	43
<b>Table 9.</b> Kinds of Affixes in “Awaken” Songs Lyric of Maher Zain .....	44
<b>Table 10.</b> The Kinds of Affixes .....	47
<b>Table 11.</b> The Grammatical Function of Affixes .....	73



## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure 1.</b> Analysis Components of Miles and Huberman Model .....	38
<b>Figure 2.</b> The Most Dominant Kinds of Affixes.....	39
<b>Figure 3.</b> The Percentage of Affixes .....	46
<b>Figure 4.</b> The Most Dominant Gramatical Function of Affixes .....	48
<b>Figure 5.</b> The Percentage of Gramatical Function of Affixes .....	72

## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1. The Blue Print of Affixes .....	94
Appendix 2. The Lyrics of Maher Zain’s Song.....	95
Appendix 3. Observation Sheet .....	103

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of Study

Language is a unique human legacy that plays an important part in human life, such as in thinking, speaking, and dealing with others. Language is a means of social communication. People communicate with one another through language. There can be no general society without language, and language cannot exist without the general society. Language is the primary means of communication. In other situations, the individual may communicate through gestures, expressions, or physical contact; however, this is not the language in question. The primary goal of language, however, is to communicate. One of them is English, which is spoken in almost every country.<sup>1</sup>

The process of word production by affixation, reduplication, and composition is also covered by morphology. Affixation is a complex word-formation process that involves adding affixes to simple word forms. The process of affixation allows for the vocabulary to be changed. Affix often has functions to create new words from existing words or to form new words from existing words. Affix-derived terms can therefore be new words with new meanings.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Siti Yuni Nurjanah – et al., “Affixation of Derivational and Inflectional Process in Narrative Text Entitled the Ugly Duckling” Vol. 01. No. 03. May 2018.

<sup>2</sup>Dedi Rahman Nur and Ainul Kirom, “An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement speech By Steve Jobs”. *Script Journal* Vol. 1, No. 1. April 2016.

Morphology is both the oldest that one of the youngest grammar subdisciplines”. It means that Morphology is the element separated a piece before it becomes a word. Morphemes have two categories: free and bound morpheme. Free morphemes are morphemes that can be used to form words on their own. Bound morphemes are morphemes that can't stand on their own as words, such as -er, -ly, and -s. Generally, bound morphemes are also known as affixes. Derivational affixes, such as English -ness and pre-, or inflectional affixes, such as English plural -s and past tense -ed, are examples of inflectional affixes. By definition, they are bound morphemes.

Prefixes and suffixes can be used separately. As a result, affixation is the linguistic process through which speakers combine morphemes (suffixation) to produce new words. Any written language with grammatical structure can be analyzed using morphology. Composers generally use long, complicated sentences to describe and convey information about their songs' lyrics, as well as their emotional feelings.<sup>3</sup>

One form of language use is in the written language of song lyrics. Song lyrics are also built from this grammatical level, creators share experiences and other language components of written language as lyrics and spoken language as songs or sounds. This study uses song lyrics from Islamic songs to be analyzed. Like some Islamic songs from Maher Zain.

In line with the affix phenomenon, the researcher would conduct an analyzing Maher Zain's song. It is known that Maher Zain's song

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<sup>3</sup> Unpris Yastanti and Widya Warlina, "Affixes in Song Lyrics of Adele", *IJOLTL*. Vol. 3. No. 1. January 2018.

contains affixes that include varied suffixes and prefixes. Therefore, by listening to the song, people can get new vocabularies from the real implementation of affixation in the song. The songs contains positive messages for Indonesian students related to Religion, and life history. Besides, Maher Zain's song is very familiar to Indonesian students, because the students are more likely to listen to music than to read.

Therefore, this study focuses on the analysis of affixation used in the lyrics of Islamic songs, because the researcher wants to explain that we can learn English, especially the types of affixes and their grammatical functions using song lyrics. As a result, this research attempts to explain the many kinds, meanings, and functions of affixes. This research would only take a songs from Maher Zain such us: Insyallah, Thank You Allah, For The Rest Of My Life, Open Your Eyes, and Awaken. This study does not cover all morphological cases but this study provides appropriate limitations to the research problem. Because this study is about affixation, it is limited to words that have affixes like prefixes and suffixes attached to them.

## **B. Research questions**

Based on the background stated previously, the problems of this research are as follows:

1. What are kinds of affixes used in some of Maher Zain's song lyrics?
2. What are gramatical functions of affixes used in some of Maher Zain's song lyrics?

## **C. The Objective and Benefit of the Research**

### **1. The Objective of the Research**

- a. To identify the kinds of affixes used in some of Maher Zain's song.
- b. To analyze the grammatical functions of affixes used in some of Maher Zain's song.

### **2. Benefits of the Research**

#### a. For the Students

- 1) The students can deeply understand about Affixes
- 2) The students be able to apply affixes into their daily life
- 3) The students can improve their ability in English into song lyrics

#### b. For the teachers

Teachers can use this paper as a guide to enrich their understanding of affixes. Teachers can also apply songs as a medium for teaching their students because songs are an interesting medium for students to enjoy during the teaching and learning process.

#### c. For the researcher

The results of this study can increase knowledge about affixes and also the results can be used as a reference for further research.

## **D. Prior Research**

This research would be carried out while taking into account the findings of the previous three studies. The first study, Morphological

Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's The Story of Rapunzel, was undertaken by Efrika Siboro and Barli Bram. Some students, according to the writers, have issues with the language component. According to Napa, a component of language is vocabulary, and no language exists without words. The Researcher go on to say that there are three key areas to consider while learning vocabulary: lexical meaning, contextual hints, and structural analysis.<sup>4</sup>

Morphemes are important. A morpheme is the smallest shape of a word in linguistic terms, and it relates with the grammatical structure of the word. A morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning, as determined by the definition. The first are free morphemes, such as wipe, head, and bracelet, which can stand alone as words. The second category includes bound morphemes that cannot stand alone, such as -un, -ize, and -ation. Prefixes and suffixes make up bound morphemes. Based on the previous description, the researcher are analyzing how the affixes can be implemented, because affixation, which includes prefixation and suffixation, is a productive word construction process in English. The research of Efrika Siboro and Barli Bram and this research are similar in that they both focus on analyze affixes, but the target of the research is analysis affixes in Brothers Grimm's Rapunzel, whereas the object of my research is analysis affixes in Maher Zain's song.

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<sup>4</sup>Efrika Siboro and Barli Bram, "Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's the Story of Rapunzel". Vol. 4. No. 1. 2020.

Affixation of Derivational and Inflectional Process in Narrative Text Entitled the Ugly Duckling by Siti Yuni Nurjanah and others is the second earlier research. According to McCarthy, affixation is the process of attaching or joining a bound morpheme to a base before, after, or within it; it can be simple (as in "happy," the base to which *-ness* is attached to yield "happiness") or complex (as in "happy," the base to which *un-* is attached to yield "unhappiness"). Prefixes, and suffixes are the two kinds of affixes, however in English, there are no infixes.

Morphology includes the study of affixes. Morphology is a subdiscipline of linguistics that is not concerned with the production of words. The researchers assume that morphology is a linguistic field that studies the process of word formation based on the definition above. The researcher explains that an inflectional morpheme is a bound morpheme that modifies the meaning of a sentence without changing the word classes. It indicates that the words "kind" and "unkind" are interchangeable because they both belong to the same part of speech, adjectives, but their meanings differ. As a result, the findings indicated that fables can be used to learn how to employ affixes in writing. The research from Khusnul Khotimah and this research are comparable in that they both analyze affixes, however her object is a mobile guide edition: 54-59, whereas my object is Maher Zain's song.<sup>5</sup>

This research has similarities and differences with the third prior research. The similarity lies in the similarity of research topics. Both of these

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<sup>5</sup>Siti Yuni Nurjanah – et al., "Affixation of Derivational and Inflectional Process in Narrative Text Entitled the Ugly Duckling" Vol. 01. No. 03. May 2018.



studies discuss the use of affixes in oral documents. In comparison, the research method used in both studies is qualitative. The two studies' difference lies in the research objectives, research method, and primary source research. Because this study aims to examine the kinds and the gramatical function of affixes used in Maher Zain's song, while the third prior research aims to know how far the students in is using affixes. The research method is qualitative, while the research method of the third research is quantitative. In comparison, the research's primary source is Maher Zain's song lyrics, while the primary source of the third research is the students' English ability.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Ro'aini and Fithrah Auliya Ansar, —Prefix and Suffix Analysis in Relationl, English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris 12, no. 1 (2019): 49– 61.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL REVIEW

#### A. Morphology

##### 1. The Definition of Morphology

A subfield of linguistics called morphology focuses on how words are formed. According to Lieber Morphology, which he defines as "the study of word formation, including the methods by which new words are created in languages around the world and the ways in which word forms vary depending on how they are employed in sentences". Morphology is the study of how words are put together into their smallest possible meaningful parts, according to Bauer. According to the aforementioned definitions, it may be inferred that morphology examines a word's structure, formation, and relationships to other words.<sup>7</sup>

Technically speaking, morphology is the branch of grammar that deals with word structure and relationships between words and the morphemes that make them up.<sup>8</sup> Due to the fact that sentences would be meaningless without words, words are the primary building blocks of language. In linguistics, the study of morphology examines how word complexity and the effects of word form modifications on word groups and the meaning of words or sentences. The study of word morphology examines the internal organization of words. It is rather paradoxical

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<sup>7</sup>Fitri Sondakh – et.al., "An Analysis of Inflectional Affixes in Ariana Grande's Song Lyrics" Vol. 01. No. 02. February 2022.

<sup>8</sup>Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*, *Edinburgh Textbooks on the English Language* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002), 16.

because morphology is both the oldest and one of the newest parts of grammar. Since it was the first, it is the oldest that we are aware of. Most morphologists were linguists before they became morphologists. the earliest remaining grammatical source. Texts are organized according to the Sumerian word morphological forms.<sup>9</sup>

Rather than focusing on memorizing vocabulary, morphology is the study of language's shapes. The evolution of linguistic units and structures depends on morphology. It is morphology that allows language to take new words from existing words (derived morphology) or to change a grammatical aspect of a word according to its use in a particular context (inflectional morphology). Morphology consists of two morphemes, namely morph + ology. The prefix morph- meaning shape, form, the suffix -ology means a branch of science, therefore it can be concluded that morphology is a branch of science related to word formation. The goal of morphological research is to define and understand human language morphological characteristics.<sup>10</sup>

Another definition of morphology is the study of the origin and structure of words. A comprehensive theory of word structure is put forth by theoretical morphology. Its objective is to define the kinds of knowledge that speakers of a language require in order to produce and comprehend speech. We'll show that in order to use language, speakers

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<sup>9</sup>Martin Haspelmath, *Understanding Morphology* (Great Britain: Arnold, a member of the Hodder Headline Group, 2002). 1.

<sup>10</sup>M. Dini Handoko, *English Morphology* (Perpustakaan Nasional RI, 2019). 3.

need two types of morphological knowledge. They must be able to analyze existing words to begin with (for example, they must be able to determine that frogs has the word frog plus the plural suffix -s). Once we've figured out how the various pieces interact, we can typically derive the meaning of the whole word. We can observe that a term like nutcracker is made up of two words: the noun nut and the noun cracker. Furthermore, the last word, cracker, can be seen, is made up of the verb crack plus another significant part -er (essentially 'an tool used to do X,' but not a word in and of itself). As demonstrated here, this technique of merging words (and smaller meaningful parts) is used to create a variety of additional words.<sup>11</sup>

## 2. Definition of Morpheme

Morphology cannot be discussed without mentioning morpheme, which is the study of systematic conversation in the shape and meaning of words. A morpheme is a small component with grammatical meaning and function. A root word is called a morpheme. A morpheme, or morphological building block of words, is a basic grammatical-meaningful linguistic element. A morpheme is the smallest unit of linguistics that is concerned with grammatical meaning, to put it another way.<sup>12</sup>

The term morpheme, according to Katamba, refers to the smallest, indivisible pieces of semantic information or grammatical function that

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<sup>11</sup>Francis Katamba, *English Word* (London: Routledge 11 New Fetter Lane, 1994). 3.

<sup>12</sup>M. Dini Handoko, *English Morphology* (Perpustakaan Nasional RI, 2019). 9.

words are made up of.<sup>13</sup> According to Cartairs, a morpheme is the smallest element of a word or other linguistic unit that has semantic meaning.<sup>14</sup> Finegan, on the other hand, believes that morphemes are the parts of a word that have meaning.<sup>15</sup> Word and morpheme are two different notions; a morpheme can stand alone or not. A term is made up of one or more morphemes. For example the word *reconnected* has three morphemes: *re-*, as a bound morpheme: *connect*, as a free morpheme: and *-ed*, as a bound morpheme. A morpheme is called a free morpheme if it can stand alone (example: two, tour, open, rice, and the other), or bound morpheme if it is used.

The smallest word in linguistics with the most meaning is called a morpheme, or word element. Language's morpheme performs a number of functions in the construction of words and sentences. A morpheme is the smallest possible grammatical or semantic unit. There are two sub-categories of morphemes, namely free and bound morphemes. Free morphemes can stand by themselves in isolation, e.g. boy, cat, dog etc., while bound morphemes are always attached to free morphemes and never occur in isolation, e.g. -ness in madness.<sup>16</sup> With regard to their function, morphemes are classified into lexical and grammatical

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<sup>13</sup>Francis Katamba, *English Words* (London and New York: Routledge, 1994), 22.

<sup>14</sup>Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*, *Edinburgh Text books on the English Language* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002), 16.

<sup>15</sup>Edward Finegan, *Language: Its Structure and Use*, 5. ed., internat. studented (Boston, Mass.: Thomson Wadsworth, 2008), 41.

<sup>16</sup>Paramita Kusumawardhani, "Affixes Analysis in a "Hansel and Gretel" Story to English Young Learners: A Morphology Perspective". *Wanastra : Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*. Vol. 12. No. 1. Maret 2020.

morphemes. Lexical morphemes are morphemes like {cat} of cat and {un} of untrue which express optional lexical meanings, i.e. meanings which are expressed only when language users specifically want them to be expressed. Grammatical morphemes are morphemes like {s} of books and {ed} of I worked which express obligatory grammatical meanings, i.e. meanings which cannot be unexpressed. For example, in English nouns are always marked with regard to the grammatical category NUMBER (i.e. nouns are either in the singular or in the plural number) and verbs are always marked with regard to the grammatical category TENSE (i.e. they are either in the present or in the past tense).<sup>17</sup>

The smallest unit of a language that carries meaning or serves a grammatical purpose is referred to as a Morpheme. The atoms that make up words are called morphemes. It's hard to find submorphemic units that are significant or serve a grammatical purpose on their own. As a result, attempting to attach some discernible meaning to any part of these forms, given -less or un-, would be futile. Separating the component sounds /l-I-s/ and /-n/ is possible, but those sounds are meaningless on their own.<sup>18</sup>

## **B. Affixation**

### **1. Definition of Affixes**

Affixes are a general word for prefixes and suffixes. Because only root morphemes are free, affixes must be bound. The term affix refers to bound

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<sup>17</sup>Alexander Tokar, *Introduction to English Morphology* (Frankfurt: Internationaler Verlag der Wissenschaften, 2012 ). 25-26.

<sup>18</sup>Francis Katamba, *English Word* (London: Routledge 11 New Fetter Lane, 1994). 20.

morphemes that are appended to roots and stems, according to Booij. Affixes are bound morphemes, however they aren't all bound morphemes.<sup>19</sup>

Affixation, according to Haspelmath, affix is bound to a word or main part of a word, usually has abstract meaning, and cannot on its own. In other words, an affix can be defined as a bound morpheme that is combined with a word stem or stem to form a new word or alter its meaning.<sup>20</sup> Affixation, according to Harimurti, is the process of transforming a lexeme into a complex word. Affixation, according to O'Grady and Guzman, is the addition of affixes, which they define as the addition of affixes. The affixation process includes the orderly placement of the bound morpheme on the free morpheme.<sup>21</sup>

An affixes, according to Katamba, is a morpheme that only exists in conjunction with another morpheme or morphemes, such as a root, stem, or base.<sup>22</sup> Affixes are morphemes (bound morphemes) that only appear when they are attached to other morphemes like a root, stem, or base. Affixes are bound morphemes that can attach to the beginning, end, middle, or both ends of a word. One way to learn new words is to look at the different components of the word and their meanings. Adding an affix to the beginning or end of a Latin or Greek root or root word

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<sup>19</sup>Geert Booij, *The Grammar of Words*, (United States: Oxford University Press, 2007. 29.

<sup>20</sup> Paramita Kusumawardhani, "Affixes Analysis in a "Hansel and Gretel" Story to English Young Learners: A Morphology Perspective". *Wanastra : Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra*. Vol. 12. No. 1. Maret 2020.

<sup>21</sup>Susrina kalee – et.al." Error Analysis In The Use Of Affixation In Indonesian Language Paper Written By Thai Students". *Lingua Cultura*. Vol. 12. No. 3. August 2018.

<sup>22</sup>Francis Katamba, "*Morphology*", (New York: Martin's Press, 1993), 44.

produces a large number of new words. Prefixes are affixes that are placed at the start of roots or root words.<sup>23</sup>

## 2. Kinds of Affixes

Affixes are bound morphemes from another word or a different kind of the same word that bind to the stem of a word. The two kinds of affixes in English are prefixes and suffixes, which may be derivational or inflectional. Derivational affixes create new words.<sup>24</sup> Affixes are classified according to their position, with prefix and suffix being the most commonly used words. The remaining terms are unusual. Such as:

### a) Prefix

According to Lieber states that prefix is an affix added in the beginning of words. Prefix also to create a new word with a different meaning.<sup>25</sup> According to Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams “thus, un-, pre- (premeditate, and prejudge), and bi- (bipolar, bisexual) are prefix”. In other words prefixes occur before other morpheme.<sup>26</sup> Prefixes are the affixes that can be added to the beginning of a word. Some examples include abnormal, disagree, exchange, immaterial, and react. "A prefix is an affix placed before a root, stem, or base, such as re-, un-, or in-," Katamba and Stonham explained. This Un-believe, dis-

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<sup>23</sup>Mark Twain, *Morphology: The Words of Language*, Tokyo, 2006 page 12.

<sup>24</sup>Rochelle Lieber, *Introduction Morphology* (United States of America: Cambridge University Press, 2009), 76.

<sup>25</sup>Serly Natalia and Tita Ratna Wulandari, “Identifying Types of Affixes in English and Bahasa Indonesia”. *HOLISTICS JOURNAL*. Vol. 9. No. 17. June 2017

<sup>26</sup>Unpris Yastanti and Widya Warlina, “Affixes in Song Lyrics of Adele”, *IJOLTL*. Vol. 3. No. 1. January 2018.



like, re-act, de-activate, ex-hale, and en-close are some examples. These prefixes are un-, dis-, re-, de-, ex-, and en- because they come before bases, which are separated from the root by a hyphen: Re-act un-holy, Dis-believe non-smoking, in-sincere a-symmetry and Pre-view co-operate.<sup>27</sup>

b) Suffix

Suffix is a letter or group of letters added to the end of a base word to create a new, related term, according to Kurbegov.<sup>28</sup> Meanwhile, according to Richards and Schmidt, a suffix is a letter or sound, or a collection of letters or sounds, appended to the end of a word to alter its meaning or function.<sup>29</sup> For example: ideal-ize, hoori-fy, execut-ion, capital-ism, care-less, etc. Suffixes can be found in the following English words: cat-s man-ly, kill-er kind-ness, green-ish eat-ing, and laugh-ed king-dom.<sup>30</sup>

The researcher concludes that a suffix is a kind of affixes that can be added to the end of the word. Typically the suffixes change the meaning and the word class of the base words. The following are the descriptions of derivational suffix which change the part of speech:

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<sup>27</sup>M. Dini Handoko, *English Morphology* (Perpustakaan Nasional RI, 2019). 35.

<sup>28</sup>Eliane Kurbegov, *French Vocabulary Building with Suffixes and Prefixes* (United States: McGraw-Hill Education, 2015), 1.

<sup>29</sup>Jack C. Richards and Richard W. Schmidt, *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*, 0 ed. (Routledge, 2013), 572

<sup>30</sup>Sukma Nur Andini and Leni Pratiwi, "Analysis Of Derivational Affixes Of Fuadi's Five Towers Novel And Its Contribution For Grammar Meaning Discourse". Vol. 4. No. 1. February 2013.

### 1) Verb Forming suffix

The derivational suffixes that convert the words or morphemes to the verb are known as verb forming suffixes.

**Table 1. List of Verb Forming Suffixes**

No	Word	Part of speech	Roots	Part of speech	Suffix
1	Idealize	Verb	Ideal	Adjective	<i>-ize</i>
2	Unionize	Verb	Union	Noun	<i>-ize</i>
3	Memorize	Verb	Memory	Noun	<i>-ize</i>
4	Feminize	Verb	Feminine	Noun	<i>-ize</i>
5	Humidify	Verb	Humid	Adjective	<i>-ify</i>

### 2) Noun Forming Suffix

Derivational suffixes that convert words or morphemes to nouns are known as noun forming suffixes, and include the following:

**Table 2. List of Noun Forming Suffixes**

No	Word	Part of speech	Roots	Part of speech	Suffix
1	Treatment	Noun	Treat	Verb	<i>-ment</i>
2	Happiness	Noun	Happy	Adjective	<i>-ness</i>
3	Thickness	Noun	Thick	Adjective	<i>-ness</i>
4	Curiosity	Noun	curios	Adjective	<i>-ity</i>
5	Assistant	Noun	Assist	Verb	<i>-ant</i>

### 3) Adjectives Forming Suffix

Adjectives that form suffixes are derivational suffixes that transform words or morphemes into adjectives, such as:

**Table 3. List of Adjective Forming Suffixes**

No	Word	Part of speech	Roots	Part of speech	Suffix
1	Readable	Adjective	Read	Verb	<i>-able</i>
1	Changeable	Adjective	Change	Noun	<i>-able</i>
3	Cultural	Adjective	Culture	Noun	<i>-al</i>
4	Colonial	Adjective	Colony	Noun	<i>-al</i>
5	Legendary	Adjective	Legend	Noun	<i>-ary</i>

#### d) Adverb-Forming Suffix

Derivational suffixes that convert words or morphemes into adverbs are known as adverb producing suffixes. For example: drily, clearly, hotly, shortly, hardly, coldly, beautifully, quickly, and darkly.

The following are the descriptions of inflectional suffix. The little inflection that has consists of suffixes rather than prefixes. Contains a sample of common inflectional suffixes:

**Table 4: Example of Type Inflectional Suffixes**

No	Inflectional Suffixes	Example
1	-s third person singular present	She wait-s at home
2	-ed past tense	She wait-ed at home
3	-ing progressive	She is eat-ing the donut
4	-s plural	She ate the donut-s.

5	-‘s possessive	Dina’s hair is short
6	-er comparative	Dina has short-er hair than Karin
7	-est superlative	Dina has the short-est Hair

Affixes are divided into two classes based on the grammatical function they serve in the language: inflectional affixes and derivational affixes.<sup>31</sup>

### 3. Gramatical Function of Affixes

#### a) Inflectional Affixes

Yule defines an inflectional affix as a component of a bound morpheme that does not serve to provide new words to a language but is instead utilized to identify a word's grammatical function, such as whether it is singular or plural, past tense or not, comparative or possessive, etc. In English, inflectional affixes come in eight different categories.<sup>32</sup>

According to Hippiusley & Stump a change of class is never needed in inflectional morphology. It can be found in nouns, pronouns, and verbs. A morpheme that expresses a grammatical relationship is inflection. For example, the –s morpheme in the words loves and book be books shows singular person present tense. Inflectional affixes, on the other hand, are morphemes with only

<sup>31</sup>Damatius Wagiman Adisutrisno."ENGLISH Morphology". Edisi No. 33 - Maret 2013.

<sup>32</sup> Fitri Sondakh – et.al., "An Analysis of Inflectional Affixes in Ariana Grande’s Song Lyrics" Vol. 01. No. 02. February 2022.

grammatical purposes, such as referring to and giving extra- linguistic information about a word's real meaning (e.g., number, person, gender, case, etc.) and expressing syntactic connections between words (e.g. possession, comparison).

#### b) Derivational Affixes

Part of speech (the syntactic category) of the words to which they are attached in order to create (or derive) new words. In English, derivational morphemes may be prefixes or suffixes.<sup>33</sup>

Derivational affixes, in contrast to inflectional affixes, allow for modification of the word class or category, according to Payne & Sutarman. While the word class of inflectional affixes does not change when the class of derivational affixes alters, the meaning of words does. Derivational affixes are formed when a root is added by a morpheme that changes the class category but does not always change the class of the base word, whereas inflectional affixes merely affect the shape and meaning of the base word. When the suffix –ness is added to the adjective 'happy,' for example, the adjective becomes the noun 'happiness.' Derivational affixes are bound morphemes like –ify, –cation, and –arian. You get a new word with a new meaning when you mix them with a base. A derived word is one that has had derivational affixes added to it.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>33</sup>Argenis Zapata, *Types of Words and Word-Formation Processes in English* (Universidad de Los Andes, 2007), 2-3.

<sup>34</sup>Efrika siboro and Barli Bram, "Morphological Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Brothers Grimm's the Story of Rapunzel". *ENGLISH FRANCA*, Vol.4. No.1. 2020.

Derivation allows us to add new lexical items to the open noun, adjective, verb, and adverb word classes. These are the classes that contain the so-called content words, which are very unlikely to generate new words from pronouns, articles, or prepositions. As a result, these classes are considered closed. It's highly improbable that you'll come up one morning with the brilliant thought that English needs some new articles—the old boring the, a/an have been around for far too long—and create a dozen new ones as a public service.<sup>35</sup>

Derivational affixes are affixes that are connected to a word and change the meaning or part of speech of the word, such as un + happy = unhappy, dis + like = dislike, develop + ment = development, refuse + al = refusal. Derivational since the term 'derivation' is used for all aspects of word-structure involving affixation that is not inflectional.<sup>36</sup>

Affixes can be used to construct words within a word family. The main function is to change or modify the root word's meaning. The meaning of action, for example, can be changed by adding the prefix re- to create a new word family: react, reaction, reactive, and so on. Similarly, adding the suffix -le to the word hand changes its meaning to handle, which has a distinct meaning..<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>35</sup>Francis Katamba, *"Morphology"*, (New York: Martin's Press, 1993), 41.

<sup>36</sup>Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure*, *Edinburgh Textbooks on the English Language* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002), 44.

<sup>37</sup>M. Dini Handoko, *English Morphology* (Perpustakaan Nasional RI, 2019). 46.

## C. The Concept of Song Lyrics

### 1. The Definition of Song Lyrics

#### a. Definition of Song

Song is one of the most well-known forms of literature in the ears of those who listen. On the basic Jamalus, in Wilya and Maryani a reveals that songs can be described as art works in singing to musical instruments accompaniment.<sup>38</sup> Meanwhile on the basic Shen, in Mahin and Touran a song is a combination of music and lyrics processes many intrinsic merits, such as a kaleidoscope of culture, expressiveness, recitability, and therapeutic function, which render it an invaluable source for language teaching.<sup>39</sup> On the most fundamental level, Balitho et al., in Wisnu say that the song is meaningful repeated exposure to comprehensible input affects language acquisition.<sup>40</sup>

As a result of the above statement, the researcher concludes that song is a work of art in the form of a song that is a combination of music and lyrics which has many intrinsic benefits and a song can be expressive, convey love and emotions, tell memorable stories, make dreams come true, and remind us of the past, thus making it a source of language teaching priceless. The song can resonate in the hearts of

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<sup>38</sup> Wilya Setiawati and Maryani, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift" s Song lyrics," *Profesional Journal of English Education* 01, no. 03 (2018): 261

<sup>39</sup> Mahin Rezaei and Touran Ahour, "The Effect of Listening to English Songs on Iranian EFL Pre- Intermediate Learners " Listening Comprehension, *The Journal of Applied Linguistics* 8, no. 16 (2016): 161.

<sup>40</sup> Titis Wisnu Wijaya, —The Effectiveness of Songs for Teaching Speaking, *Journal of Foreign Language Teaching and Learning* 3, no. 2 (2018), 78.

the learners because the song has many themes and expressions.

b. The Benefit of Song

The selection of the material is crucial for students. Among the resources employed in the teaching-learning process, song has a great deal of value. Song should be used as a powerful educational tool and is crucial for young people's emotional and psychological development.<sup>41</sup>

Furthermore, songs convey valuable cultural information and deal with topics that are relevant to students. The lyrics focus on a theme that children are interested in, and they can be used to encourage further speaking, reading, drawing, and writing practices, as well as provide extra practice for students. Another benefit of using song according to Rumley, the French coordinator of the Kent project, argues that children enjoy songs and that it is important for language learners to feel motivated and the success they experience in participating in the activities contributes to the development of positive attitudes which they take with them to their secondary schools. Songs also offer an opportunity and a context for untedious repetition and reinforce listening and communicating since all the children must focus for the duration of the operation.

Likewise, Sariçoban and Metin in trying to argue examples of integrated sources and techniques clarify the use of songs as songs are

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<sup>41</sup> Titis Wisnu Wijaya, —The Effectiveness of Songs for Teaching Speaking,| Journal of Foreign Language Teaching and Learning 3, no. 2 (2018), 77.



one of the most enchanting and culturally rich resources that can easily be used in language classrooms. Songs provide a change from the monotony of the classroom. They are invaluable tools for students to improve their listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills. Songs can also be used to teach sentence patterns, vocabulary, grammar, rhythm, adjectives, and adverbs, among other things. Students who are normally stressed while speaking English in a classroom setting would find that learning English through songs offers a non-threatening environment.

c. Definition of Lyrics

Song lyric is a type of literary work that contains basic components of poetry. It is a written form of singing that expresses a person's personal emotions and thoughts. It's also a type of poetry that's usually short and features a melodic use of language. It's the word for a short poem that's usually separated into stanzas and expresses the poet's personal feelings or thoughts directly. Song lyric is a tool that may be used to express the song writer's ideas and feelings, and it is a vital role in the composition of a song.<sup>42</sup>

There are several definitions related to song and song lyrics stated by some experts. A song is a piece of cohesive music made up of a series of different instruments. In addition, beats give a song its

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<sup>42</sup>Hanna eka rosita – et.al, “An Analysis of The Symbol in Westlife’s Song Lyrics”, *Journal of Literature, Linguistics and Cultural Studies*, RAINBOW Vol. 8, No. 1. 2019.

own identity. Melody, Lyrics, Arrangements, and Notation are some of the aspects that make up a song. Competitions made up of lyrics and music with intent of the lyrics being song for the purpose of producing a proportionate feeling or emotion in relation to a particular meter and a song art composition in sequence, combination, and a temporal relationship.<sup>43</sup>

By using the media the song would be more fun and attract the attention of students and would make it easier for students to speak in English speaking skills. However, there are some factors that must be followed when using songs in order for the learning process to be successful. According to Collie and Slater, Song criteria generally include the cultural background of the song, the lyrics or tone used, and the characteristics of the song and the purpose of the song.<sup>44</sup>

Lyric in a song can be a tool to more understand about using affixes in English with using analyzes of the lyric are some song from Maher Zain.

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<sup>43</sup>Unpris Yastantiand and Widya Warlina, "Affixes in Song Lyrics of Adele", *IJOLTL*. Vol. 3. No. 1. January 2018.

<sup>44</sup>Rini Damaynati, dkk. *Bulir-Bulir Kajian Linguistik Terapan*. Yogyakarta: CV MARKUMI, 2020.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

To collect data, the analysis is based on library research. This research involves a collection of some textbooks, Journals, articles, virtual resources and internet access. The main resources of this research are several Maher Zain's song lyrics entitled: *Insya Allah, Thank You Allah, For the Rest of My Life, Open Your Eyes and Awaken*.

#### **A. The Types and Characteristic of Research**

The researcher used qualitative research to conduct this study since the observer collected data, analyzed it, and came to a conclusion. Qualitative research is a scientific way of gathering non-numerical data through observation.<sup>45</sup> Qualitative research is useful for describing and providing important information about the average group member and number. A qualitative research, is a way for studying and understanding the meaning that individuals or groups attach to a social or human situation.

The research process includes developing questions and processes, data collected from the participant's surroundings, data analysis that develops inductively from details to general themes, and the researcher's interpretations of the data.<sup>46</sup> In line with the explanation above, the researcher would doing

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<sup>45</sup>Earl Babbie, *The Basics of Social Research*, Sixth edition Ed (Belmont, Calif: Wadsworth Cengage, 2014). 303-304.

<sup>46</sup>John W Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Method Approaches*, Third Edition (California: Sage Publications, 2009).4.

analysis from a few songs of Maher Zain such as: Insya Allah, Thank You Allah, For the Rest of My Life, Open Your Eyes, and Awaken.

## **B. Data Resources**

In a study, data is an important part because with valid data, research would get clear results. In this study, there are two types of data sources, namely the primary and secondary sources. For data collection, it requires valid and accurate data from qualified sources.

1. *Primary sources* are original documents, relics, remains, or articles.

There is the directly emerging from events or eyewitness recordings. The term "primary sources" refers to information obtained by a researcher directly from an object. The researcher would obtain the information in this instance from a few Maher Zain song lyrics found on Google lyrics. This time, the researcher would take a few songs, such as: Insya Allah, Thank You Allah, For The Rest Of My Life, Open Your Eyes, and Awaken.

2. *Secondary sources* Between the event and the record-user is also the thought of a non-observer. It indicates that when information is obtained from sources other than the object itself. It is used by the researcher to supplement and complete her data. The secondary sources for this study can be gathered from publications including books, encyclopedia articles, Maher Zain's official YouTube channel, research reviews, and more.

The song lyrics from Maher Zain that researchers would analyze in this study are several songs from Maher Zain with entitled:

a. *Insha Allah*<sup>47</sup>

Every time  
 You feel like you cannot go on  
 You feel so lost and that you're so alone  
 All you see is night  
 And darkness all around  
 You feel so helpless you can't see which way to go  
 Don't despair  
 And never lose hope  
 'Cause Allah is always by your side

Insha Allah  
 Insha Allah  
 Insha Allah  
 You'll find your way

Insha Allah  
 Insha Allah  
 Insha Allah  
 You'll find your way

Every time  
 You commit one more mistake  
 You feel you can't repent and that it's way too late  
 You're so confused  
 Wrong decisions you have made

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<sup>47</sup> <https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/maherzain/inshaallah.html> On October 30 2022 at 08:27 p.m.

Haunt your mind and your heart is full shame  
But don't despair  
And never lose hope  
'Cause Allah is always by your side

Turn to Allah  
He's never far away  
Put your trust in Him  
Raise your hands and pray  
Ooh ya Allah  
Guide my steps, don't let me go astray  
You're the only one who can show me the way  
Show me the way

Insha Allah  
Insha Allah  
Insha Allah  
We'll find our way

b. Thank You Allah<sup>48</sup>

I was so far from you  
Yet to me you were always so close  
I wandered lost in the dark  
I closed my eyes toward the signs  
You put in my way  
I walked everyday  
Further and further away from you

---

<sup>48</sup> <https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/maherzain/thankyouallah.html> On October 30 2022 at 08:31 p.m.

Ooooo Allah, you brought me home

I thank you with every breath I take

الحمد لله الحمد لله

All praise's to Allah

All praise's to Allah

I never thought about

All the things you have given to me

I never thanked you once

I was too proud

To see the truth

And prostrate to you

Until I took the first step

And that's when you opened the doors for me

Now Allah, I realized what I was missing

By being far from you

Allah, I wanna thank you

I wanna thank you for all the things that you've done

You've done for me through all my years I've been lost

You guided me from all the ways that were wrong

And did you give me hope

O Allah, I wanna thank you

I wanna thank you for all the things that you've done

You've done for me through all my years I've been lost

You guided me from all the ways that were wrong

I wanna thank you for bringing me home

c. For the Rest of My Life<sup>49</sup>

I praise Allah for sending me you, my love  
You've found your home, it's here with me  
And I'm here with you  
Now let me let you know

You've opened my heart  
I was always thinking that love was wrong  
But everything was changed when you came along  
Oh  
And there's a couple of words I wanna say

For the rest of my life  
I'll be with you  
I'll stay by your side  
Honest and true  
'Til the end of my time  
I'll be loving you, loving you

For the rest of my life  
Through days and nights  
I'll thank Allah  
For opening my eyes  
Now and forever I—  
I'll be there for you

I know it deep in my heart

I feel so blessed when I think of you

---

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/maherzain/fortherestofmylife.html> On October 30 2022 at 08:35 p.m.



And I ask Allah to bless all we do  
You're my wife and my friend and my strength  
And I pray we're together in Jannah  
Finally now I've found myself, I feel so strong  
Yes, everything was changed when you came along  
Oh  
And there's a couple of words I wanna say

And now that you're here  
In front of me I strongly feel love  
I strongly feel love  
And I have no doubt  
And I sing it loud  
That I will love you eternally

d. Open Your Eyes<sup>50</sup>

Look around your self  
Can't you see this wonder  
Spread in front of you  
The clouds floating by  
The sky so clear and blue  
Planets in their orbits  
The moon and the sun  
Such perfect harmony

Let's start questioning ourselves  
Isn't this proof enough for us  
Or are we so blind to push it all aside  
No, we just have to

---

<sup>50</sup> <https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/maherzain/openyoureyes.html> On October 30 2022 at 08:41 p.m.

Open our eyes, our hearts and minds  
If we just look right, we'll see the signs  
We can't keep hiding from the truth  
And let it take us by surprise  
Allah protect us in the best way  
Allah guide us every single day  
Allah keep us close to You  
Until the end of time

Look inside your self  
Such perfect order  
Hiding in your cells  
Running in your veins  
What about anger, love, and pain?  
And all the things you're feeling  
Can you touch them with your hand?  
So are they really there?  
When a baby is born  
So helpless and weak  
And you're watching it growing  
Why deny what's in front of your eyes  
The biggest miracle of life  
We just have to

Allah You created everything  
We belong to You  
Ya Rabb we raise our hands  
Forever we thank You...  
Allhamdulillah (Praise be to Allah)

e. Awaken<sup>51</sup>

We were given so many prizes  
 We changed the desert into oasis  
 We built buildings of different lengths and sizes  
 And we felt so very satisfied  
 We bought and bought  
 We couldn't stop buying  
 We gave charity to the poor 'cause  
 We couldn't stand their crying  
 We thought we paid our dues  
 But in fact to ourselves we're just lying

Ooh I'm walking with my head lowered in shame from my place  
 I'm walking with my head lowered from my race  
 Yes it's easy to blame everything on the west  
 When in fact all focus should be on ourselves  
 I'm walking with my head lowered in shame from my place  
 I'm walking with my head lowered from my race  
 Yes it's easy to blame everything on the west  
 When in fact all focus should be on ourselves

We were told what to buy and we bought  
 We went to London, Paris and Costa Del Sol  
 We made sure we were seen in the most exclusive shops  
 Yes we felt so very satisfied!

We felt our money gave us infinite power  
 We forgot to teach our children about history and honor  
 We didn't have any time to lose

---

<sup>51</sup> <https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/maherzain/awaken.html> On October 30 2022 at 08:46 p.m.

When we were (were)  
So busy feeling so satisfied

We became individuals without a soul  
Despite the heat  
Our homes felt so empty and cold  
To fill the emptiness  
We bought and bought  
Maybe all the fancy cars  
And bling will make us feel satisfied

My dear brother and sister  
It's time to change inside  
Open your eyes  
Don't throw away what's right aside  
Before the day comes  
When there's nowhere to run and hide  
Now ask yourself 'cause Allah's watching you

Is He satisfied?  
Is Allah satisfied? [3x]

### **C. Data Collecting Technique**

The data collection technique used in this study is qualitative research. To get the desired and appropriate data, researchers must do some techniques to collect the data. Data collection techniques are an important step in research, as the purpose of a study is to obtain information. Collecting data can be done in any setting, any source, and all means. That is observation and

documentation. Information is participation in the observation and documentation for this research.

### 1. Observation

Observation is a data collection activity that involves observing and remembering the research object. The researcher used the stage of conducting observations to obtain qualifying data.

The procedure is as follows:

- a. The researcher downloaded the song of Maher Zain from the internet.
- b. The researcher searches the lyrics of the song of Maher Zain from the internet.
- c. The researcher looked affixes for the lyrics of the song of Maher Zain.
- d. The researcher gives sign in every word in the lyrics that use affixes.
- e. The researcher collected the data from the lyrics which followed the table and part of affixes.
- f. The researcher analysis the collected data.

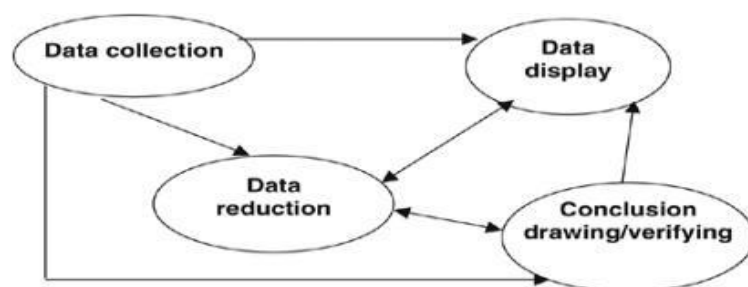
### 2. Documentation

It refers to the archival data that helps the researcher to collect the needed data. Documentation is a way that used a written source such as public documentation (such as: magazines, official report, newspaper) or private documentation (such as: journal, diaries, letters, email and blog). In this research, the researcher would use documentation as the technique of data collection by documenting the lyrics of the song of Maher Zain.

#### D. Data Analysis Technique

In a research study, the most important part is analyzing the data, because the results would be the conclusion of all the research that has been done. Qualitative research refers to essences of people, object, and situation. The process of data analysis consists of three activities or three stages: data reduction, presentation of data and drawing / verification of conclusions. Data analysis includes two aspects of library research, namely aspects of text analysis, and includes the development of descriptions and themes. The researcher would use the Miles and Huberman model to assess the data.<sup>52</sup> This diagram represents a section of the analytical model.

**Figure 1. Analysis Components of Miles and Huberman Model**



The following steps are carried out through Miles and Huberman model data analysis:

Steps in data analysis the following

##### 1. Data Collection

Evidence could help provide answers to research questions and hypotheses. To get these answers, the authors took steps to collect or collect data. By making observations, and documentation, researchers collect this

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<sup>52</sup> Michael Huberman M. and Miles, Data Management and Analysis Methods, In N. K. Denzin and Y.S Lincoln (Eds.): Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1994), 10-11.

data. The data obtained from these activities have then been processed according to the needs of the data reduction, display data and conclusion drawing and verification researchers.

## 2. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the selection, focus, and simplification and transformation process of data that appears in field notes or written transcripts. In data reduction, the researcher has reduced the data obtained by selecting certain things related with an analysis of affixes word in Maher Zain's song. The researcher would read and identify the data on lyrics in Maher Zain's song, among other things, in order to reduce data. The researcher detected all the words that had affixes and highlighted them with a color sign.

## 3. Data Display

The second major flow of analytical activity on qualitative data is data display. In the data display the researcher explain the data obtained by using table, pictures or graphs. These views have used to describe all data. The researcher would create a table based on the kinds of affixes in order to determine and classify affixes in each word, which include prefix and suffix related to part of affixes, and after creating the table, the researcher would describe the part of affixes found in the lyrics of Maher Zain's song.

## 4. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The third stream of analytical activity is the drawing and verification of conclusions. Starting with data collection, the qualitative analyst looks for

note regularities, explanations, and possible configurations, as well as causal processes and ideas. Based on the data collected by the researcher, both from observation data and documentation, the researcher has reached conclusions regarding the analysis of affixes words in Maher Zain's song in this step. The function would be identified at this step based on the kinds of affixes found in the lyrics of Maher Zain's song. The researcher then came up with a conclusion based on the research findings. The data obtained by the researcher in the documentation has used verification and supporting evidence related to the conclusions drawn by the researcher. Therefore, it can be concluded that data analysis has several functions in analysing research data in qualitative research which include; create meaningful data images, test the null hypothesis, get significant results, describe conclusions or make generalizations, and calculate parameters.



## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

For two of the research questions listed in chapter one, the researcher used a document containing Maher Zain's song lyrics as source data in this part. There are two sub-chapters of this part, the first is data findings and the second is analysis.

#### A. Findings

##### 1. The Most Dominant Kinds of Affixes

The goal of this study was to identify the kinds of affixes used in Maher Zain's song lyrics and in words made up of base words added by affixes that changed the root's part of speech. The data of this research was taken from Maher Zain's song title *–Insya Allah, Thank You Allah, For the Rest of My Life, Open Your Eyes and Awaken*". The following tables are going to show the words of lyrics Maher Zain, roots, kinds of affixes and note which is found in Maher Zain's song lyrics title *–Insya Allah, Thank You Allah, For the Rest of My Life, Open Your Eyes and Awaken*".

**Table 5. Kinds of Affixes in “Insya Allah” Song Lyrics of Maher Zain**

No	Word Found	Roots	Kinds Of Affixes		Note
			Suffix	Prefix	
1	Darkness	Dark	-ness		Dark (Adjective) + <i>ness</i> = Darkness (Noun)
2	Helpless	Help	-less		Help (Verb) + <i>less</i> = Helpless (Adjective)
3	Confused	Confuse	-ed		Confuse (Verb) + <i>ed</i> = Confused (Adjective)
4	Decisions	Decision	-s		Decision (Noun) + <i>s</i> =

					Decisions (Plural)
5	Hands	Hand	-s		Hand (Noun) + s = Hands (Plural)
6	Steps	Step	-s		Step (Noun) + s = Steps (Plural)

The table above shows that are 6 words attached with a suffix and not found word attached with a prefix in song lyrics Insyah Allah. The suffixes attached to the words are: *-ness* (1), *-less* (1), *-ed* (1), *-s* (3).

**Table 6. Kinds of Affixes in “Thank You Allah” Song Lyrics of Maher Zain**

No	Word Found	Roots	Kinds Of Affixes		Note
			Suffix	Prefix	
1	Wandered	Wander	<i>-ed</i>		Wander (Verb) + <i>ed</i> = Wandered (Verb)
2	Closed	Close	<i>-ed</i>		Close (Adjective) + <i>ed</i> = Closed (Adjective)
3	Eyes	Eye	<i>-es</i>		Eye (Noun) + <i>es</i> = Eyes (Plural)
4	Signs	Sign	<i>-s</i>		Sign (Noun) + <i>s</i> = Signs (Plural)
5	Walked	Walk	<i>-ed</i>		Walk (Verb) + <i>ed</i> = Walked (Verb)
6	Things	Thing	<i>-s</i>		Thing (Noun) + <i>s</i> = Things (Plural)
7	Given	Give	<i>-en</i>		Give (Verb) + <i>en</i> = Given (Verb)
8	Thanked	Thank	<i>-ed</i>		Thank (Verb) + <i>ed</i> = Thanked (Verb)
9	Opened	Open	<i>-ed</i>		Open (Adjective) + <i>ed</i> = Opened (Adjective)
10	Doors	Door	<i>-s</i>		Door (Noun) + <i>s</i> = Doors (Plural)
11	Realized	Real	<i>-ize + ed</i>		Real (Adjective) + <i>ize</i> = Realize (Verb) + <i>ed</i> = Realized (Verb)
12	Missing	Miss	<i>-ing</i>		Miss (Verb) + <i>ing</i> = Missing (Adjective)
13	Being	Be	<i>-ing</i>		Be (Verb) + <i>ing</i> = Being (Noun)

14	Years	Year	-s		Year (Noun) + s = Years (Plural)
15	Guided	Guide	-ed		Guide (Noun) + ed = Guided (Adjective)
16	Ways	Way	-s		Way (Noun) + s = Ways (Plural)
17	Bringing	Bring	-ing		Bring (Verb) + ing = Bringing (Verb)

The table above shows that are 17 words attached with a suffix and not found word attached with a prefix in song lyrics Thank You Allah. The suffixes attached to the words are: *-ed* (7), *-es* (1), *-s* (5), *-en* (1), *-ize* (1), *-ing* (3).

**Table 7. Kinds of Affixes in “For the Rest of My Life” Song Lyrics of Maher Zain**

No	Word Found	Roots	Kinds Of Affixes		Note
			Suffix	Prefix	
1	Sending	Send	-ing		Send (Verb) + ing = Sending (Noun)
2	Opened	Open	-ed		Open (Adjective) + ed = Opened (Adjective)
3	Thinking	Think	-ing		Think (Verb) + ing = Thinking (Noun)
4	Changed	Change	-ed		Change (Verb) + ed = Changed (Adjective)
5	Words	Word	-s		Word (Noun) + s = Words (Plural)
6	Loving	Love	-ing		Love (Noun) + ing = Loving (Adjective)
7	Days	Day	-s		Day (Noun) + s = Days (Plural)
8	Nights	Night	-s		Night (Noun) + s = Nights (Plural)
9	Opening	Open	-ing		Open (Adjective) + ing = Opening (Noun)
10	Eyes	Eye	-es		Eye (Noun) + es = Eyes (Plural)
11	Blessed	Bless	-ed		Bless (Verb) + ed = Blessed (Adjective)
12	Finally	Final	-ly		Final (Adjective) + ly =

					Finally (Adverb)
13	Strongly	Strong	-ly		Strong (Adjective) + <i>ly</i> = Strongly (Adverb)
14	Eternally	Eternal	-ly		Eternal (Adjective) + <i>ly</i> = Eternally (Adverb)

The table above shows that are 14 words attached with a suffix and not found word attached with a prefix in song lyrics For the Rest of My Life.

The suffixes attached to the words are: *-ing* (4), *-ed* (3), *-s* (3), *-es* (1), *-ly* (3).

**Table 8. Kinds of Affixes in “Open Your Eyes” Song Lyrics of Maher Zain**

No	Word Found	Roots	Kinds Of Affixes		Note
			Suffix	Prefix	
1	Clouds	Cloud	-s		Cloud (Noun) + <i>s</i> = Clouds (Plural)
2	Floating	Float	-ing		Float (Verb) + <i>ing</i> = Floating (Adjective)
3	Planets	Planet	-s		Planet (Noun) + <i>s</i> = Planets (Plural)
4	Orbits	Orbit	-s		Orbit (Noun) + <i>s</i> = Orbits (Plural)
5	Really	Real	-ly		Real (Adjective) + <i>ly</i> = Really (Adverb)
6	Questioning	Question	-ing		Question (Noun) + <i>ing</i> = Questioning (Noun)
7	Eyes	Eye	-es		Eye (Noun) + <i>es</i> = Eyes (Plural)
8	Hearts	Heart	-s		Heart (Noun) + <i>s</i> = Hearts (Plural)
9	Minds	Mind	-s		Mind (Noun) + <i>s</i> = Minds (Plural)
10	Signs	Sign	-s		Sign (Noun) + <i>s</i> = Signs (Plural)
11	Inside	Side		-in	Side (Noun) + <i>in</i> = Inside (Adjective)
12	Hiding	Hide	-ing		Hide (Verb) + <i>ing</i> = Hiding (Noun)
13	Cells	Cell	-s		Cell (Noun) + <i>s</i> = Nouns (Plural)
14	Running	Run	-ing		Run (Verb) + <i>ing</i> = Running (Noun)

15	Veins	Vein	-s		Vein (Noun) + s = Veins (Plural)
16	Things	Thing	-s		Thing (Noun) + s = Nouns (Plural)
17	Feeling	Feel	-ing		Feel (Verb) + ing = Feeling (Noun)
18	Helpless	Help	-less		Help (Verb) + less = Helpless (Adjective)
19	Watching	Watch	-ing		Watch (Verb) + ing = Watching (Verb)
20	Growing	Grow	-ing		Grow (Verb) + ing = Growing (Adjective)
21	Biggest	Big	-est		Big (Adjective) + est = Biggest (Adjective)
22	Created	Create	-ed		Create (Verb) + ed = Created (Verb)
23	Hands	Hand	-s		Hand (Noun) + s = Hands (Plural)

The table above shows that are 22 words attached with a suffix and 1 word attached with a prefix in song lyrics Open Your Eyes. The suffixes attached to the words are: -s (10), -ing (7), -ly (1), -es (1), -less (1), -est (1), -ed (1) and the prefix attached to the words is: -in (1).

**Table 9. Kinds of Affixes in “Awaken” Song Lyrics of Maher Zain**

No	Word Found	Roots	Kinds Of Affixes		Note
			Suffix	Prefix	
1	Given	Give	-en		Give (Verb) + en = Given (Adjective)
2	Prizes	Prize	-s		Prize (Noun) + s = Prizes (Plural)
3	Buildings	Build	-ing + -s		Build (Verb) + ing = Building (Noun) + s = Buildings (Plural)
4	Lengths	Length	-s		Length (Noun) + s = Lengths (Plural)
5	Sizes	Size	-s		Size (Noun) + s = Sizes (Plural)
6	Satisfied	Satisfy	-ed		Satisfy (Verb) + ed = Satisfied (Adjective)

7	Buying	Buy	<i>-ing</i>		Buy (Verb) + <i>ing</i> = Buying (Verb)
8	Crying	Cry	<i>-ing</i>		Cry(Verb) + <i>ing</i> = Crying (Adjective)
9	Dues	Due	<i>-es</i>		Due (Adjective) + <i>es</i> = Dues (Plural)
10	Lying	Lie	<i>-ing</i>		Lie (Verb) + <i>ing</i> = Lying (Verb)
11	Walking	Walk	<i>-ing</i>		Walk (Verb) + <i>ing</i> = Walking (Noun)
12	Lowered	Low	<i>-er + -ed</i>		Low (Adjective) + <i>er</i> = Lower (Verb) + <i>ed</i> = Lowered (Verb)
13	Shops	Shop	<i>-s</i>		Shop (Noun) + <i>s</i> = Shops (Plural)
14	Feeling	Feel	<i>-ing</i>		Feel (Verb) + <i>ing</i> = Feeling (Noun)
15	Individuals	Individual	<i>-s</i>		Individual (Noun) + <i>s</i> = Individuals (Plural)
16	Despite	Spite		<i>-de</i>	Spite (Noun) + <i>de</i> = Despite (Preposition)
17	Homes	Home	<i>-es</i>		Home (Noun) + <i>es</i> = Homes (Plural)
18	Emptiness	Empty	<i>-ness</i>		Empty (Noun) + <i>ness</i> = Emptiness (Noun)
19	Cars	Car	<i>-s</i>		Car (Noun) + <i>s</i> = Cars (Plural)
20	Inside	Side		<i>-in</i>	Side (Noun) + <i>in</i> =Inside (Preposition)
21	Watching	Watch	<i>-ing</i>		Watch (Verb) + <i>ing</i> = Watching (Verb)

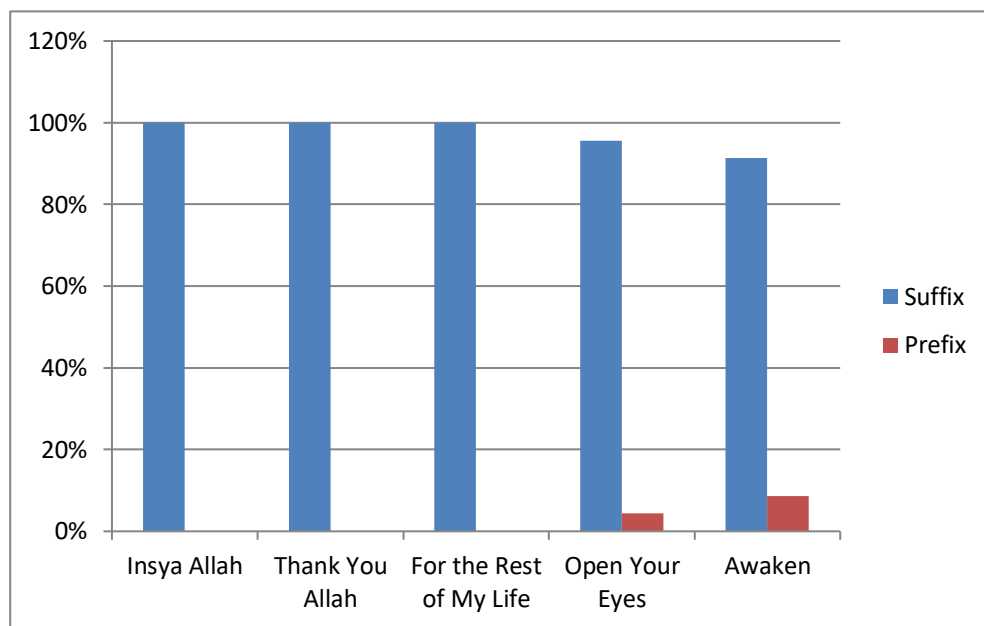
The table above shows that are 19 words attached with a suffix and 2 word attached with a prefix in song lyrics Awaken. The suffixes attached to the words are: *-en* (1), *-s* (7), *-ing* (7), *-ed* (2), *-es* (2), *-er* (1), *-ness* (1) and the prefix attached to the words is: *-de* (1), *-in* (1).

As the purpose of the research is finding the affixes which concluded the bases or roots of the words in Maher Zain's song lyrics, the table above is showing how to analyze the affixes and the roots. It shows that analyzing the

affixes in Maher Zain's song lyrics's by separating the affixes and the roots.

So it was clearly obtained affixes and the roots of words.

**Figure 3. The Precentage of Affixes**



From the table above, there are affixes that are found in Song Maher Zain's song lyrics that would be shown in table below:

f

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

n

Note:

P= Percentage

f= Frequency of a type

n= Number of total

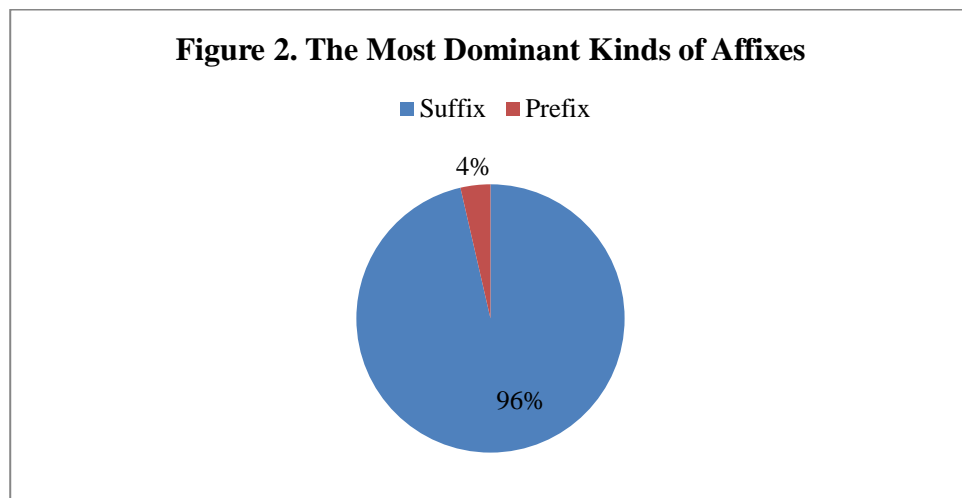
**Table 10. The Kinds of Affixes**

No	Song	Kinds of Affixes		Percentage (%)	
		Suffix	Prefix	Suffix	Prefix
1	Insyah Allah	6	0	100%	0%
2	Thank You Allah	18	0	100%	0%
3	For the Rest of My Life	14	0	100%	0%
4	Open Your Eyes	22	1	95,6%	4,4%
5	Awaken	21	2	91,3%	8,7%
Total		81	3	96,4%	3,6%

From the table above, it shows that there are 81 suffixes and 3 prefixes from Maher Zain's song lyrics. The first lyrics of Maher Zain's song is *Insyah Allah* there are 6 suffixes. The second lyrics of Maher Zain's song is *Thank You Allah* there are 18 suffixes. The third lyrics of Maher Zain's song is *For the Rest of My Life* there are 14 suffixes. The fourth lyrics of Maher Zain's song is *Open Your Eyes* there are 22 suffix and 1 prefix. The fifth lyrics of Maher Zain's song is *Awaken* there are 21 suffix and 2 prefix.

The following figure is to show the percentage of affixes found in Maher Zain's song lyrics titles *Insyah Allah*, *Thank You Allah*, *For the Rest of My Life*, *Open Your eyes*, and *Awaken*.





## B. Discussion

### 1. The Function of Affixes

The researcher analyzed the affixation process of suffixes and prefixes. Based on the analysis in tables 1 until 5 the researchers found the affixation process. There are 2 function of affixes namely inflectional affixes and derivational affixes. The explanation of the affix function is clearly described as follows:

- a. The function of affixes in the lyrics of Insya Allah

- 1) Darkness

The word **darkness** in lyrics —And **darkness** all aroundl.

The word **darkness** has a root **dark** that is an adjective. The word **dark+ness** is a noun in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ness* which can be classified as a signifies noun in the present tense. The suffix *-ness* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

## 2) Helpless

The word **helpless** in lyrics —You feel so **helpless** you can't see which way to go. The word **helpless** has a root **help** that is a verb. The word **help+less** is an adjective in that sentence. The suffix *-less* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

## 3) Confused

The word **confused** in lyrics —You're so **confused**. The word **confused** has a root **confuse** that is a verb. The word **confuse+ed** is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ed* which can be classified as a signifies adjective in past form. The suffix *-ed* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

## 4) Decisions

The word **decisions** in a lyric —Wrong **decisions** you have made. The word **decisions** has a root **decision** that is a noun. The word **decision+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

## 5) Hands

The word **hands** in a lyric —Raise your **hands** and pray. The word **hands** has a root **hand** that is a noun. The word **hand+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be

classified as a signifier plural.

#### 6) Steps

The word **steps** in a lyric —Guide my **steps**, don't let me go astray|. The word **steps** has a root **step** that is a noun. The word **step+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifier plural.

#### b. The function of affixes in the lyrics of Thank You Allah

##### 1) Wandered

The word **wandered** in lyrics —I **wandered** lost in the dark|. The word **wandered** has a root **wander** that is a verb. The word **wander+ed** is a verb in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ed* which can be classified as a signifier verb. The suffix *-ed* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

##### 2) Closed

The word **closed** in lyrics —I **closed** my eyes toward the sign|. The word **closed** has a root **close** that is an adjective. The word **close+ed** is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ed* which can be classified as a signifier adjective. The suffix *-ed* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

## 3) Eyes

The word **eyes** in a lyric —I closed my **eyes** toward the sign<sup>s</sup>l. The word **eyes** has a root **eye** that is a noun. The word **eye+es** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-es* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

## 4) Signs

The word **signs** in a lyric —I closed my eyes toward the **signs**l. The word **signs** has a root **sign** that is a noun. The word **sign+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

## 5) Walked

The word **walked** in lyrics —I **walked** everyday<sup>l</sup>. The word **walked** has a root **walk** that is a verb. The word **walk+ed** is a verb in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ed* which can be classified as a signifies verb. The suffix *-ed* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

## 6) Things

The word **things** in a lyric —All the **things** you have given to me<sup>l</sup>. The word **things** has a root **thing** that is a noun. The word **thing+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

## 7) Given

The word **given** in a lyric —All the things you have **given** to me. The word **given** has a root **give** which is a verb. The word **give+en** is a verb. It has the verbal suffix *-en* which can be classified as a suffix that signifies verb. The suffix *-en* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

## 8) Thanked

The word **thanked** in lyrics —I never **thanked** you once. The word **thanked** has a root **thank** that is a verb. The word **thank+ed** is a verb in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ed* which can be classified as a suffix that signifies verb. The suffix *-ed* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

## 9) Opened

The word **opened** in lyrics —And that's when you **opened** the doors for me. The word **opened** has a root **open** that is a verb. The word **open+ed** is a verb in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ed* which can be classified as a suffix that signifies verb. The suffix *-ed* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

## 10) Doors

The word **doors** in a lyric —And that's when you opened the **doors** for mel. The word **doors** has a root **door** that is a noun. The word **door+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

## 11) Realized

The word **realized** in lyrics —Now Allah, I **realized** what I was missing|. The word **realized** has a root **real** that is an adjective. The word **real+ize+ed** is a verb in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ize + -ed* which can be classified as a signifies verb. The suffix *-ize + -ed* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

## 12) Missing

The word **missing** in lyrics —Now Allah, I realized what I was **missing**|. The word **missing** has a root **miss** that is a verb. The word **miss+ing** is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies adjective. The suffix *-ing* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

## 13) Being

The word **being** in lyrics —By **being** far from you|. The word **being** has a root **be** that is a verb. The word **be+ing** is a noun

in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies noun. The suffix *-ing* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

#### 14) Years

The word **years** in a lyric —You've done for me through all my **years** I've been lost|. The word **years** has a root **year** that is a noun. The word **year+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

#### 15) Guided

The word **guided** in lyrics —You **guided** me from all the ways that were wrong|. The word **guided** has a root **guide** that is a noun. The word **guide+ed** is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ed* which can be classified as a signifies adjective. The suffix *-ed* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

#### 16) Ways

The word **ways** in a lyric —You guided me from all the **ways** that were wrong|. The word **ways** has a root **way** that is a noun. The word **way+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

## 17) Bringing

The word **bringing** in lyrics —I wanna thank you for **bringing** me home. The word **bringing** has a root **bring** that is a verb. The word **bring+ing** is a verb in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies verb. The suffix *-ing* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

## c. The function of affixes in the lyrics of For the Rest of My Life

## 1) Sending

The word **sending** in lyrics —I praise Allah for **sending** me you, my love. The word **sending** has a root **send** that is a verb. The word **send+ing** is a noun in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies noun. The suffix *-ing* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

## 2) Opened

The word **opened** in lyrics —You've **opened** my heart. The word **opened** has a root **open** that is an adjective. The word **open+ed** is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ed* which can be classified as a signifies adjective. The suffix *-ed* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.



### 3) Thinking

The word **thinking** in lyrics —I was always **thinking** that love was wrong. The word **thinking** has a root **think** that is a verb. The word **think+ing** is a noun in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies noun. The suffix *-ing* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

### 4) Changed

The word **changed** in lyrics —But everything was **changed** when you came along. The word **changed** has a root **change** that is a verb. The word **change+ed** is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ed* which can be classified as a signifies adjective. The suffix *-ed* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

### 5) Words

The word **words** in a lyric —And there's a couple of **words** I wanna say. The word **words** has a root **word** that is a noun. The word **word+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

### 6) Loving

The word **loving** in lyrics —I'll be **loving** you, **loving** you. The word **loving** has a root **love** that is a verb. The word **love+ing**

is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies adjective. The suffix *-ing* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

#### 7) Days

The word **days** in a lyric —Through **days** and nights|. The word **days** has a root **day** that is a noun. The word **day+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

#### 8) Nights

The word **nights** in a lyric —Through days and **nights**|. The word **nights** has a root **night** that is a noun. The word **day+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

#### 9) Opening

The word **opening** in lyrics —For **opening** my eyes|. The word **opening** has a root **open** that is an adjective. The word **open+ing** is a noun in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies noun. The suffix *-ing* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

## 10) Eyes

The word **eyes** in a lyric —For opening my **eyes**!. The word **eyes** has a root **eye** that is a noun. The word **eye+es** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-es* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

## 11) Blessed

The word **blessed** in lyrics —I feel so **blessed** when I think of you!. The word **blessed** has a root **ble** that is a verb. The word **ble+ed** is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ed* which can be classified as a signifies adjective. The suffix *-ed* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

## 12) Finally

The word **finally** in a lyric —**Finally** now I've found myself, I feel so strong!. The word **finally** has a root **final** that is an adjective. The word **final+ly** is an adverb. It has the verbal suffix *-ly* which can be classified as signifies adverb. The suffix *-ly* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

## 13) Strongly

The word **strongly** in a lyric —In front of me I **strongly** feel love. I **strongly** feel love!. The word **strongly** has a root **strong**

that is an adjective. The word **strong+ly** is an adverb. It has the verbal suffix *-ly* which can be classified as signifies adverb. The suffix *-ly* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

#### 14) Eternally

The word **eternally** in a lyric —That I will love you **eternally**l. The word **eternally** has a root **eternal** that is an adjective. The word **eternal+ly** is an adverb. It has the verbal suffix *-ly* which can be classified as signifies adverb. The suffix *-ly* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

#### d. The function of affixes in the lyrics of Open Your Eyes

##### 1) Clouds

The word **clouds** in a lyric —The **clouds** floating byl. The word **clouds** has a root **cloud** that is a noun. The word **cloud+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

##### 2) Floating

The word **floating** in lyrics —The clouds **floating** byl. The word **floating** has a root **float** that is a verb. The word **float+ing** is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies adjective. The suffix *-ing* is a

derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

### 3) Planets

The word **planets** in a lyric —**Planets** in their orbits|. The word **planets** has a root **planet** that is a noun. The word **planet+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

### 4) Orbits

The word **orbits** in a lyric —Planets in their **orbits**|. The word **orbits** has a root **orbit** that is a noun. The word **orbit+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

### 5) Questioning

The word **questioning** in lyrics —Let's start **questioning** ourselves|. The word **questioning** has a root **question** that is a noun. The word **question+ing** is a noun in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies noun. The suffix *-ing* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

### 6) Eyes

The word **eyes** in a lyric —Open our **eyes**, our hearts and minds|. The word **eyes** has a root **eye** that is a noun. The word

**eye+es** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-es* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

#### 7) Hearts

The word **hearts** in a lyric —Open our eyes, our **hearts** and minds|. The word **hearts** has a root **heart** that is a noun. The word **heart+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

#### 8) Minds

The word **minds** in a lyric —Open our eyes, our hearts and **minds**|. The word **minds** has a root **mind** that is a noun. The word **mind+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

#### 9) Signs

The word **signs** in a lyric —If we just look right, we'll see the **signs**|. The word **signs** has a root **sign** that is a noun. The word **sign+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

#### 10) Hiding

The word **hiding** in lyrics —We can't keep **hiding** from the truth|. The word **hiding** has a root **hide** that is a verb. The word **hide+ing** is a noun in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies noun. The suffix *-ing* is a

derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

#### 11) Inside

The word **inside** in lyrics —Look **inside** your self|. The word **inside** has a root **side** that is a noun. The word **in+side** is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal prefix *in-* which can be classified as a signifies adjective. The prefix *in-* is a derivational prefix that means can change the word class of the root.

#### 12) Cells

The word **cells** in a lyric —Hiding in your **cells**|. The word **cells** has a root **cell** that is a noun. The word **cell+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

#### 13) Running

The word **running** in lyrics —**Running** in your veins|. The word **running** has a root **run** that is a verb. The word **run+ing** is a noun in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies noun. The suffix *-ing* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

#### 14) Veins

The word **veins** in a lyric —Running in your **veins**|. The word **veins** has a root **vein** that is a noun. The word **vein+s** is plural

in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifier plural.

#### 15) Things

The word **things** in a lyric —And all the **things** you're feeling|. The word **things** has a root **thing** that is a noun. The word **thing+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifier plural.

#### 16) Feeling

The word **feeling** in lyrics —And all the things you're **feeling**|. The word **feeling** has a root **feel** that is a verb. The word **feel+ing** is a noun in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifier noun. The suffix *-ing* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

#### 17) Really

The word **really** in a lyric —So are they **really** there?|. The word **really** has a root **real** that is an adjective. The word **real+ly** is an adverb. It has the verbal suffix *-ly* which can be classified as signifier adverb. The suffix *-ly* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.



## 18) Helpless

The word **helpless** in lyrics —So **helpless** and weak|. The word **helpless** has a root **help** that is a verb. The word **help+less** is an adjective in that sentence. The suffix *-less* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

## 19) Watching

The word **watching** in lyrics —And you're **watching** it growing|. The word **watching** has a root **watch** that is a verb. The word **watch+ing** is a verb in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies verb. The suffix *-ing* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

## 20) Growing

The word **growing** in lyrics —And you're watching it **growing**|. The word **growing** has a root **grow** that is a verb. The word **grow+ing** is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies adjective. The suffix *-ing* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

## 21) Biggest

The word **biggest** in lyrics —The **biggest** miracle of life|. The word **biggest** has a root **big** that is an adjective. The word

**big+est** is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-est* which can be classified as a signifies adjective. The suffix *-ing* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

## 22) Created

The word **created** in lyrics —Allah You **created** everythingl.  
The word **created** has a root **create** that is a verb. The word **create+ed** is a verb in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ed* which can be classified as a signifies verb. The suffix *-ed* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

## 23) Hands

The word **hands** in a lyric —Ya Rabb we raise our **hands**l.  
The word **hands** has a root **hand** that is a noun. The word **hand+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

## e. The function of affixes in the lyrics of Awaken

### 1) Given

The word **given** in a lyric —We were **given** so many prizesl.  
The word **given** has a root **give** is a verb. The word **give+en** is a verb. It has the verbal suffix *-en* which can be classified as a

signifies verb. The suffix *-en* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

## 2) Prizes

The word **prizes** in a lyric —We were given so many **prizes**!. The word **prizes** has a root **prize** that is a noun. The word **prize+es** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-es* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

## 3) Changed

The word **changed** in lyrics —We **changed** the desert into oasis!. The word **changed** has a root **change** that is a verb. The word **change+ed** is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ed* which can be classified as a signifies adjective. The suffix *-ed* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

## 4) Buildings

The word **buildings** in lyrics —We built **buildings** of different lengths and sizes!. The word **buildings** has a root **build** that is a verb. The word **build+ing** is a noun in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies noun. The suffix *-ing* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root. The word **buildings** has a root **building** that

is a noun. The word **building+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

#### 5) Lengths

The word **lengths** in a lyric —We built buildings of different **lengths** and sizes|. The word **lengths** has a root **length** that is a noun. The word **length+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

#### 6) Sizes

The word **sizes** in a lyric —We built buildings of different lengths and **sizes**|. The word **sizes** has a root **size** that is a noun. The word **size+es** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-es* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

#### 7) Satisfied

The word **satisfied** in lyrics —And we felt so very **satisfied**|. The word **satisfied** has a root **satisfy** that is a verb. The word **satisfy+ed** is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ed* which can be classified as a signifies adjective. The suffix *-ed* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

#### 8) Buying

The word **buying** in lyrics —We couldn't stop **buying**|. The word **buying** has a root **buy** that is a verb. The word **buy+ing** is a

verb in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies adjective. The suffix *-ing* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

#### 9) Crying

The word **crying** in lyrics —We couldn't stand their **crying**l. The word **crying** has a root **cry** that is a verb. The word **cry+ing** is an adjective in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies adjective. The suffix *-ing* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

#### 10) Dues

The word **dues** in a lyric —We thought we paid our **dues**l. The word **dues** has a root **due** that is an adjective. The word **due+es** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-es* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

#### 11) Lying

The word **lying** in lyrics —But in fact to ourselves we're just **lying**l. The word **lying** has a root **lie** that is a verb. The word **lie+ing** is a verb in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies verb. The suffix *-ing* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

## 12) Walking

The word **walking** in lyrics —Ooh I'm **walking** with my head lowered in shame from my placell. The word **walking** has a root **walk** that is a verb. The word **walk+ing** is a noun in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies noun. The suffix *-ing* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

## 13) Lowered

The word **Lowered** in lyrics —I'm walking with my head **lowered** from my racell. The word **lowered** has a root **low** that is an adjective. The word **low+er+ed** is a verb in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-er + ed* which can be classified as a signifies verb. The suffix *-er + ed* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

## 14) Shops

The word **shops** in a lyric —We made sure we were seen in the most exclusive **shops**ll. The word **shops** has a root **shop** that is a noun. The word **shop+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

## 15) Feeling

The word **feeling** in lyrics —So busy **feeling** so satisfiedll. The word **feeling** has a root **feel** that is a verb. The word **feel+ing** is

a noun in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies noun. The suffix *-ing* is a derivational suffix that means can change the word class of the root.

#### 16) Individuals

The word **Individuals** in a lyric —We became **individuals** without a soull. The word **Individuals** has a root **Individual** that is a noun. The word **Individual+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

#### 17) Despite

The word **despite** in lyrics —**Despite** the heatl. The word **despite** has a root **spite** that is a noun. The word **de+spite** is a preposition in that sentence. It has the verbal prefix *de-* which can be classified as a signifies preposition. The prefix *de-* is a derivational prefix that means can change the word class of the root.

#### 18) Homes

The word **homes** in a lyric —Our **homes** felt so empty and coldl. The word **homes** has a root **home** that is a noun. The word **home+es** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-es* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

## 19) Emptiness

The word **emptiness** in lyrics —To fill the **emptiness**!. The word **emptiness** has a root **empty** that is a noun. The word **empty+ness** is a noun in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ness* which can be classified as a signifies noun in the present tense. The suffix *-ness* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

## 20) Cars

The word **cars** in a lyric —Maybe all the fancy **cars**!. The word **cars** has a root **car** that is a noun. The word **car+s** is plural in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-s* which can be classified as a signifies plural.

## 21) Inside

The word **inside** in lyrics —It's time to change **inside**!. The word **inside** has a root **side** that is a noun. The word **in+side** is a preposition in that sentence. It has the verbal prefix *in-* which can be classified as a signifies preposition. The prefix *in-* is a derivational prefix that means can change the word class of the root.

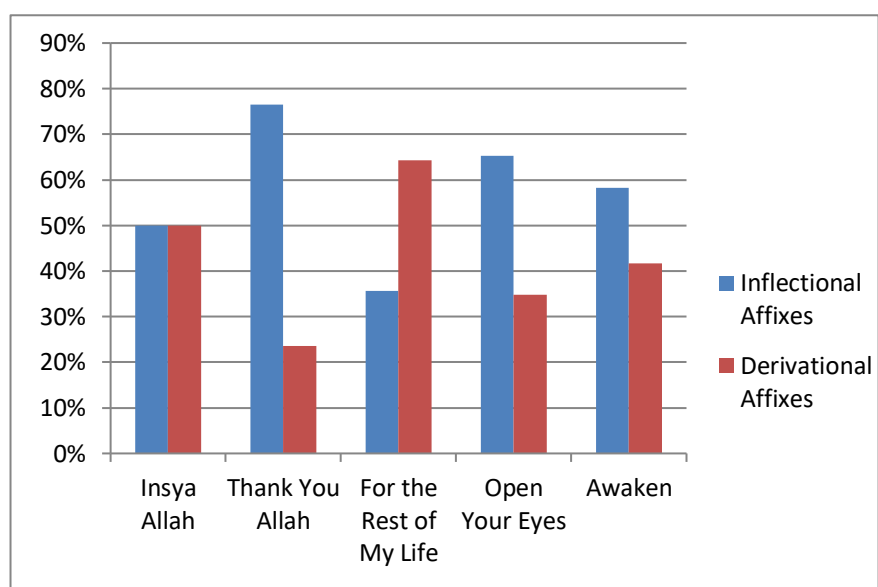
## 22) Watching

The word **watching** in lyrics —Now ask yourself 'cause Allah's **watching** you!. The word **watching** has a root **watch** that is



a verb. The word **watch+ing** is a verb in that sentence. It has the verbal suffix *-ing* which can be classified as a signifies verb. The suffix *-ing* is an inflectional suffix that means does not change the word class of the root.

**Figure 5. The Percentage of gramatical function of affixes**



f

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

n

Note:

P= Percentage

f= Frequency of a type

n= Number of total

**Table 11. The Grammatical Function of Affixes**

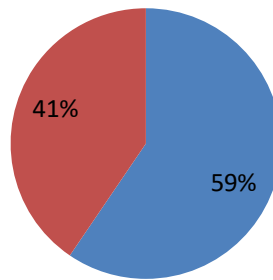
No	Song	Function of Affixes		Percentage (%)	
		Inflectional	Derivational	Inflectional	Derivational
1	Insyah Allah	3	3	50%	50%
2	Thank You Allah	13	4	76,5%	23,5%
3	For the Rest of My Life	5	9	35,7%	64,3%
4	Open Your Eyes	15	8	65,2%	34,8%
5	Awaken	14	10	58,3%	41,7%
Total		50	34	59,5%	40,5%

## 2. The Most Dominant Grammatical Function of Affixes

The following figure is to show the percentage grammatical function of affixes found in Maher Zain's song lyrics titles *Insyah Allah*, *Thank You Allah*, *For the Rest of My Life*, *Open Your eyes*, and *Awaken*.

**Figure 4. The Most Dominant Grammatical function of Affixes**

■ Inflectional Affixes ■ Derivational Affixes



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the conclusion of this research entitled An Analysis of Affixes Word in Maher Zain's song. The conclusion is concluded from the research result and discussion that had been analyzed by the researcher. The first is kind of affixes. There are 2 kinds of affixes namely Suffix and prefix.

The researcher found 84 affixes that exist in Maher Zain's song lyrics entitled Insyah Allah, Thank You Allah, For the Rest of My Life, Open Your Eyes, and Awaken. The first song is "Insyah Allah", the researcher found 100% suffix and 0% prefix for examples: *-ness* (1), *-less* (1), *-ed* (1), and *-s* (3). The second song is "Thank You Allah", the researcher found 100% suffix and 0% prefix for examples: *-ed* (7), *-es* (1), *-s* (5), *-en* (1), *-ize* (1), and *-ing* (3). The third song is "For the Rest of My Life", the researcher found 100% suffix and 0% prefix for examples: *-ing* (4), *-ed* (3), *-s* (3), *-es* (1), and *-ly* (3). The next song is "Open Your Eyes", the researcher found 95,6% suffix and 4,4% prefix for examples: *-s* (10), *-ing* (7), *-ly* (1), *-es* (1), *-less* (1), *-est* (1), *-ed* (1) and *in-* (1). The last song is "Awaken", the researcher found 91,3% suffix and 4,4% prefix for examples: *-en* (1), *-s* (7), *-ing* (7), *-ed* (2), *-es* (2), *-er* (1), *de-* (1) and *in-*

(1). So the researcher concluded that of the 5 Maher Zain songs a total of 96.4% suffix and 3.6% prefix were found.

The second is function of affixes. There are 2 function of affixes namely inflectional affixes and derivational affixes. The researcher found 84 affixes that exist in Maher Zain's song lyrics entitled *Insyah Allah, Thank You Allah, For the Rest of My Life, Open Your Eyes, and Awaken*. The first song is "Insyah Allah", the researcher found 50% inflectional affixes and 50% derivational affixes. The second song is "Thank You Allah", the researcher found 76,5% inflectional affixes and 23,5% derivational affixes. The third song is "For the Rest of My Life", the researcher found 35,7% inflectional affixes and 64,3% derivational affixes. The next song is "Open Your Eyes", the researcher found 65,2% inflectional affixes and 34,8% derivational affixes. The last song is "Awaken", the researcher found 58,3% inflectional affixes and 41,7% derivational affixes. So the researcher concluded that of the 5 Maher Zain songs a total of 59,5% inflectional affixes and 40,5% derivational affixes were found.

## **B. Suggestion**

From the conclusion above, the researcher recommends some suggestions. The following suggestion is as follows:

### **1. For the students**

The findings of this study can be used as a resource by students, particularly those in the English department, to learn more about affixes and to comprehend their type and purpose.

2. For the teacher

To help students comprehend affixes better, educators and teachers should provide students with relevant experiences and materials.

3. For the other researcher

The researcher expects that the findings of this study would be helpful to other academics who are interested in learning more about affixes and literary works, particularly in song lyrics.

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- <https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/maherzain/thankyouallah.html> On October 30 2022 at 08:31 p.m.
- <https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/maherzain/fortherestofmylife.html> On October 30 2022 at 08:35 p.m.

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# **APPENDICES**



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN  
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI METRO**

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SURAT KETERANGAN

Kepada Yth,  
Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris,  
Di Tempat,

Assalamualikum wr. wb.

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini menyatakan bahwa :

Nama : YUDISTIRA RAHMANDA PUTRA  
NPM : 1701070152  
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris  
Judul I : AN ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES WORD IN THE RED JUMPSUIT  
APPARATUS LYRICS

Berdasarkan judul skripsi atas nama mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, yang bersifat pustaka.  
Maka mahasiswa tersebut tidak melakukan pra-survey.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami buat, atas bantuan dan kerja samanya di ucapkan terima kasih.

Ketua Jurusan TBI

**Andianto, M.Pd**  
NIP.198711022015031004

Metro, 23 Mei 2022  
Dosen Pembimbing

**Drs. Kuryani, M.Pd**  
NIP.196202151995031001



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
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Nomor : B-4573/In.28.1/J/TL.00/10/2022  
Lampiran : -  
Perihal : **SURAT BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Kepada Yth.,  
Kuryani (Pembimbing 1)  
(Pembimbing 2)  
di-

Tempat  
*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Studi, mohon kiranya Bapak/Ibu bersedia untuk membimbing mahasiswa :

Nama : **YUDISTIRA RAHMANDA PUTRA**  
NPM : 1701070152  
Semester : 11 (Sebelas)  
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan  
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris  
Judul : AN ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES WORD IN MAHER ZAINS SONG

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Dosen Pembimbing membimbing mahasiswa sejak penyusunan proposal s/d penulisan skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
  - a. Dosen Pembimbing 1 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV setelah diperiksa oleh pembimbing 2;
  - b. Dosen Pembimbing 2 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV sebelum diperiksa oleh pembimbing 1;
2. Waktu menyelesaikan skripsi maksimal 2 (semester) semester sejak ditetapkan pembimbing skripsi dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;
3. Mahasiswa wajib menggunakan pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah edisi revisi yang telah ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;

Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu diucapkan terima kasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Metro, 20 Oktober 2022  
Ketua Jurusan,



**Andianto M. Pd**  
NIP 19871102 201503 1 004

**SURAT KETERANGAN IZIN RISET**  
**Nomor : P.83/In.28/U.1/OT. 1/12/2022**


Berdasarkan Surat Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan Nomor : B-4901/In.28/D.1/TL.01/11/2022 tanggal 18 November 2022 tentang Permohonan izin riset penelitian di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro, dengan ini memberikan izin kepada :

Nama : YUDISTIRA RAHMANDA PUTRA  
NPM : 1701070152  
Semester : 11 (Sebelas)  
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk mengadakan riset penelitian yang berjudul : "AN ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES WORD IN MAHER ZAINS SONG"  
di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro.

Demikian surat izin riset penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 07 Desember 2022  
Kepala Perpustakaan,



Dr. As'ad, S.Ag., S.Hum., MH.  
NIP. 197505052001121002



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Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro, menugaskan kepada saudara:

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 NPM : 1701070152  
 Semester : 11 (Sebelas)  
 Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

- Untuk :
1. Mengadakan observasi/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, guna mengumpulkan data (bahan-bahan) dalam rangka menyelesaikan penulisan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES WORD IN MAHER ZAINS SONG".
  2. Waktu yang diberikan mulai tanggal dikeluarkan Surat Tugas ini sampai dengan selesai.

Kepada Pejabat yang berwenang di daerah/instansi tersebut di atas dan masyarakat setempat mohon bantuannya untuk kelancaran mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, terima kasih.



Mengetahui,  
 Pejabat Setempat

Dikeluarkan di : Metro  
 Pada Tanggal : 18 November 2022

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan  
 Kelembagaan,



**Dra. Isti Fatonah MA**  
 NIP 19670531 199303 2 003



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UNIT PERPUSTAKAAN**

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**SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA  
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Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, Kepala Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Yudistira Rahmanda Putra  
NPM : 1701070152  
Fakultas / Jurusan : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/ Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Adalah anggota Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung Tahun Akademik 2020 / 2021 dengan nomor anggota 1701070152

Menurut data yang ada pada kami, nama tersebut di atas dinyatakan bebas dari segala administrasi di Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Metro, 13 Agustus 2021  
Kepala Perpustakaan

Dr. As'ad, S. Ag., S. Hum., M.H.  
NIP.19750505 200112 1 002



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Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini, Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro.

Nama : Yudistira Rahmanda Putra  
NPM : 1701070152  
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Telah menyelesaikan administrasi peminjaman buku pada Jurusan/Prodi Tadris Bahasa Inggris.

Demikian surat keterangan ini di buat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 9 Desember 2022  
Ketua Jurusan TBI



Yudistira, M.Pd  
NIP. 19871102 201503 1 004





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**KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL MAHASISWA  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN  
IAIN METRO**

Nama : Yudistira Rahmanda Putra  
NPM : 1701070152

Jurusan : TBI  
Semester : X

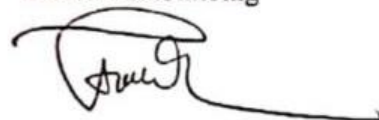
No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
1.	Kamis 23 September 2021		Revisi Chapter 1 - Jelaskan apa yang akan dianalisis? Beri tambahan dalam rumusan masalah. - Jelaskan lebih detail apa masalahnya pada background of study!	
2.	Jumat 4 Maret 2022		Revisi Chapter 1 - Mengganti kata analyze menjadi identify pada objective of the research - Mengganti kata affect menjadi reason pada objective of the research	
3.	Kamis 17 Maret 2022		ACC BAB 1	

Mengetahui  
Ketua Jurusan TBI



Andianto, M.Pd.  
NIP. 19871102 201503 1 004

Dosen Pembimbing



Drs. Kuryani, M.Pd.  
NIP. 19620215 199503 1 001



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
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**KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL MAHASISWA  
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IAIN METRO**

Nama : Yudistira Rahmanda Putra  
NPM : 1701070152

Jurusan : TBI  
Semester : X

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
4.	Rabu 6 April 2022		Chapter II - Apakah ada teori khusus penggunaan affixes dalam lirik? Jika ada tampilkan! (Tidak ada)	
5.	Selasa 26 April 2022		ACC BAB II	
6.	Rabu 11 Mei 2022		Chapter III - Tampilkan gambar/pola/ model teknik analisis dari ahli, kemudian uraikan!	
7.	Kamis 19 Mei 2022		ACC Seminar Proposal	

Mengetahui  
Ketua Jurusan TBI

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**Drs. Kuryani, M.Pd.**  
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**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
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**KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN  
IAIN METRO**

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NPM : 1701070152

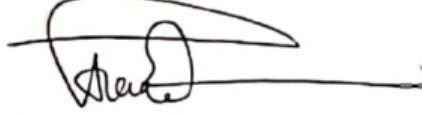
Jurusan : TBI  
Semester : XI

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
1.	Senin, 31 Oktober 2022	Drs. Kuryani, M.Pd	- Bimbingan APD	
2.	Jumat, 4 November 2022		- ACC APD	
3.	Kamis, 1 Desember 2022		- Bimbingan Skripsi BAB IV & V	
4.	Jumat, 2 Desember 2022		- ACC Munaqosyah	

Mengetahui  
Ketua Jurusan TBI

  
**Andianto, M.Pd.**  
NIP. 19871102 201503 1 004

Dosen Pembimbing I

  
**Drs. Kuryani, M.Pd.**  
NIP. 19620215 199503 1 001

# AN ANALYSIS OF AFFIXES WORD IN MAHER ZAIN'S SONG

*by* Yudistira Rahmanda Putra 1701070152

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**Submission date:** 09-Dec-2022 01:21PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1976125012

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**Word count:** 13968

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**Appendices**

1. The Blueprint of Affixes
2. The lyrics of Maher Zain's song
3. Observation Sheet

### 1. The Blueprint of Affixes

No	Theory	Indicators	Sub Indicators
1.	Affixes are bound morphemes that never occur on their own and they have semantic holes in their structure, so they must be joined to other morphemes to fill them. <sup>53</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Combination of derivational affixes or inflectional affixes and they may occur before, after, or inside a base.</li> <li>- Having a common way of creating a new word or new function</li> </ul>	The researcher would analyze the affixes that have a combination of derivational affixes or inflectional affixes and they may occur before, after, or inside that serve as a common way of creating a new word or new function in the lyrics of Maher Zain's song.
2.	Affixation is the process of affixing to a basic word, which becomes the basic word in the affixation process is the smallest form that cannot be segmented again. <sup>54</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Process of deriving a new word by adding an affix, namely a bound morpheme, to a root or base.</li> <li>- The basic word can result in changes in form, class of words, or changes in meaning in the basic words.</li> </ul>	The researcher would analyze the affixation that have the process of deriving a new word by adding an affix, namely a bound morpheme, to a root or base in the lyrics of Maher Zain's song.

<sup>53</sup> Zeki Hamawand, *Morphology in English* (New York: continuum international, 2011),10.

<sup>54</sup> Bram Denafri – et.al. "Affixation Process in Sundanese". *JOURNAL ARBITRER*. Vol. 6. No. 2. October 2019



## 2. The Lyrics of Maher Zain's Song.

### a. Insya Allah<sup>55</sup>

Every time  
You feel like you cannot go on  
You feel so lost and that you're so alone  
All you see is night  
And darkness all around  
You feel so helpless you can't see which way to go  
Don't despair  
And never lose hope  
'Cause Allah is always by your side

Insha Allah  
Insha Allah  
Insha Allah  
You'll find your way

Insha Allah  
Insha Allah  
Insha Allah  
You'll find your way

Every time  
You commit one more mistake  
You feel you can't repent and that it's way too late  
You're so confused  
Wrong decisions you have made  
Haunt your mind and your heart is full shame

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<sup>55</sup> <https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/maherzain/inshaallah.html> On October 30 2022 at 08:27 p.m.

But don't despair  
And never lose hope  
'Cause Allah is always by your side

Turn to Allah  
He's never far away  
Put your trust in Him  
Raise your hands and pray  
Ooh ya Allah  
Guide my steps, don't let me go astray  
You're the only one who can show me the way  
Show me the way

Insha Allah  
Insha Allah  
Insha Allah  
We'll find our way

b. Thank You Allah<sup>56</sup>

I was so far from you  
Yet to me you were always so close  
I wandered lost in the dark  
I closed my eyes toward the signs  
You put in my way  
I walked everyday  
Further and further away from you

Ooooo Allah, you brought me home  
I thank you with every breath I take

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<sup>56</sup> <https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/maherzain/thankyouallah.html> On October 30 2022 at 08:31 p.m.

الحمد لله الحمد لله

All praise's to Allah

All praise's to Allah

I never thought about

All the things you have given to me

I never thanked you once

I was too proud

To see the truth

And prostrate to you

Until I took the first step

And that's when you opened the doors for me

Now Allah, I realized what I was missing

By being far from you

Allah, I wanna thank you

I wanna thank you for all the things that you've done

You've done for me through all my years I've been lost

You guided me from all the ways that were wrong

And did you give me hope

O Allah, I wanna thank you

I wanna thank you for all the things that you've done

You've done for me through all my years I've been lost

You guided me from all the ways that were wrong

I wanna thank you for bringing me home

c. For the Rest of My Life<sup>57</sup>

I praise Allah for sending me you, my love  
You've found your home, it's here with me  
And I'm here with you  
Now let me let you know

You've opened my heart  
I was always thinking that love was wrong  
But everything was changed when you came along  
Oh  
And there's a couple of words I wanna say  
For the rest of my life  
I'll be with you  
I'll stay by your side  
Honest and true  
'Til the end of my time  
I'll be loving you, loving you

For the rest of my life  
Through days and nights  
I'll thank Allah  
For opening my eyes  
Now and forever I—  
I'll be there for you

I know it deep in my heart

I feel so blessed when I think of you  
And I ask Allah to bless all we do

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<sup>57</sup> <https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/maherzain/fortherestofmylife.html> On October 30 2022 at 08:35 p.m.

You're my wife and my friend and my strength  
 And I pray we're together in Jannah  
 Finally now I've found myself, I feel so strong  
 Yes, everything was changed when you came along  
 Oh  
 And there's a couple of words I wanna say

And now that you're here  
 In front of me I strongly feel love  
 I strongly feel love  
 And I have no doubt  
 And I sing it loud  
 That I will love you eternally

d. Open Your Eyes<sup>58</sup>

Look around your self  
 Can't you see this wonder  
 Spread in front of you  
 The clouds floating by  
 The sky so clear and blue  
 Planets in their orbits  
 The moon and the sun  
 Such perfect harmony

Let's start questioning ourselves  
 Isn't this proof enough for us  
 Or are we so blind to push it all aside  
 No, we just have to

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<sup>58</sup> <https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/maherzain/openyoureyes.html> On October 30 2022 at 08:41 p.m.

Open our eyes, our hearts and minds  
If we just look right, we'll see the signs  
We can't keep hiding from the truth  
And let it take us by surprise  
Allah protect us in the best way  
Allah guide us every single day  
Allah keep us close to You  
Until the end of time

Look inside your self  
Such perfect order  
Hiding in your cells  
Running in your veins  
What about anger, love, and pain?  
And all the things you're feeling  
Can you touch them with your hand?  
So are they really there?  
When a baby is born  
So helpless and weak  
And you're watching it growing  
Why deny what's in front of your eyes  
The biggest miracle of life  
We just have to

Allah You created everything  
We belong to You  
Ya Rabb we raise our hands  
Forever we thank You...  
Allhamdulillah (Praise be to Allah)

e. Awaken<sup>59</sup>

We were given so many prizes  
We changed the desert into oasis  
We built buildings of different lengths and sizes  
And we felt so very satisfied  
We bought and bought  
We couldn't stop buying  
We gave charity to the poor 'cause  
We couldn't stand their crying  
We thought we paid our dues  
But in fact to ourselves we're just lying

Ooh I'm walking with my head lowered in shame from my place  
I'm walking with my head lowered from my race  
Yes it's easy to blame everything on the west  
When in fact all focus should be on ourselves  
I'm walking with my head lowered in shame from my place  
I'm walking with my head lowered from my race  
Yes it's easy to blame everything on the west  
When in fact all focus should be on ourselves

We were told what to buy and we bought  
We went to London, Paris and Costa Del Sol  
We made sure we were seen in the most exclusive shops  
Yes we felt so very satisfied!

We felt our money gave us infinite power  
We forgot to teach our children about history and honor  
We didn't have any time to lose

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<sup>59</sup> <https://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/maherzain/awaken.html> On October 30 2022 at 08:46 p.m.

When we were (were)  
So busy feeling so satisfied

We became individuals without a soul  
Despite the heat  
Our homes felt so empty and cold  
To fill the emptiness  
We bought and bought  
Maybe all the fancy cars  
And bling will make us feel satisfied

My dear brother and sister  
It's time to change inside  
Open your eyes  
Don't throw away what's right aside  
Before the day comes  
When there's nowhere to run and hide  
Now ask yourself 'cause Allah's watching you

Is He satisfied?

Is Allah satisfied? [3x]



### 3. Observation Sheet

#### a. Insyah Allah

**Table 1. Kinds of Affixes in “Insyah Allah” Songs Lyric of Maher Zain**

No	Word Found	Roots	Kinds Of Affixes		Note
			Suffix	Prefix	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

#### b. Thank You Allah

**Table 2. Kinds of Affixes in “Thank You Allah” Songs Lyric of Maher Zain**

No	Word Found	Roots	Kinds Of Affixes		Note
			Suffix	Prefix	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

#### c. For the Rest of My Life

**Table 3. Kinds of Affixes in “For the Rest of My Life” Songs Lyric of Maher Zain**

No	Word Found	Roots	Kinds Of Affixes		Note
			Suffix	Prefix	
1					
2					

3					
4					
5					

## d. Open Your Eyes

**Table 4. Kinds of Affixes in “Open Your Eyes” Songs Lyric of Maher Zain**

No	Word Found	Roots	Kinds Of Affixes		Note
			Suffix	Prefix	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

## e. Awaken

**Table 5. Kinds of Affixes in “Awaken” Songs Lyric of Maher Zain**

No	Word Found	Roots	Kinds Of Affixes		Note
			Suffix	Prefix	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

## CURRICULUM VITAE



The name of the researcher is Yudistira Rahmanda Putra. He was born in Metro, Lampung on July 30, 1998. The second son of the couple from Mr. Indarjo Gunawan and Mrs. Suwarni. The writer has one older brother, named Bayu Rahmanda Virgiawan. Currently the writer lives in the village of Kibang, Kec. Metro Kibang Kab. Lampung Timur, Lampung. The writer has completed his study of the Elementary School in SDN 2 Kibang in 2011. Then he continued his study in Junior High School at SMPN 1 Kibang and graduated in 2014. Meanwhile, Senior High School was taken at SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Metro, and completed in 2017. Then in 2017 the writer continued his study at IAIN METRO by majoring in English Education Department.