

Classification of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in Song Lyric of *Ariana Grande's Album Thank U, Next*

Euis Meinawati¹, Tisha Amanda Putri², Danang Dwi Harmoko³, Herlin Widasiwi Setianingrum⁴, Sufi Alawiyah⁵

Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika Jakarta¹⁻⁵, Indonesia

Correspondence: Euis Meinawati, Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika Jakarta; Indonesia. email: eum@bsi.ac.id

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Abstract

Morphology is the study of word and sub-discipline of linguistics that study of word, structure and form which has component such as morpheme, base, prefix and suffix. This process can reduce ambiguity during the process of correcting the words in sentences. This study investigated about the classification of derivational and inflectional morphemes in the song lyrics of Ariana Grande's album *Thank U, Next*. This study used qualitative method. Process of collecting data used to identify lyric that has derivational and inflectional morpheme. The result of this research is to indicate that the words recorded in song lyrics can be further analyzed about the process of forming words by words and the meaning of the word in it have different meaning from the literal meaning.

Keywords: Morphology, affixations, derivational, inflectional.

1. Introduction

Language is needed by all human beings who live in this world, without language we cannot communicate well with people around us. Language leads us to get to know more about the meaning of language itself. As time goes by communication has finally reached the culmination of its use in conveying messages using language. Research on language by a group of people as users of the language was compiled systematically to continue usage the language until now. There is a relation in language between word and meaning because every word in the language has a meaning. Language is also concerned with linguistics because language is a formal object of linguistics. Linguistics is a study of language that is the study of structure of word-formation. Word formation has a significant meaning in language. A sub-discipline of linguistics that studies words, structure, forms, and classes of words is called morphology.

Morphology is the mental system involved in word formation or branches of linguistics that related in words, internal structure, and how the word is formed (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). It

means that morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies structure and word-formation. Meanwhile, morphology is the study of how words are constructed from units of meaning. It studies the way in which shape changes reflect different meanings (Hamawand, 2011). Words reflect the sentence and are formed by combining the word. The sentence itself can be separated into the minimum unit and meaningful part. Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in the language system. Morpheme is the form of unit from the most basic linguistics of the grammatical function (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2013). A morpheme can be represented by one single word, such as the morpheme *a-* meaning 'Without' as in *alive* and *alight* or by a single syllable, such as *boy* and *ish* in *boy + ish*. Every word in every language consists of one or more morphemes. Morphemes that cannot stand alone are called bound morphemes. Bound morphemes must be attached to free morphemes. Bound morphemes are also called affixes and bound morphemes can be classified into prefix, infix, and suffix. English only has two kinds of bound morphemes named prefixes and suffixes. There are no infixes in English. Prefix placed in the beginning of root word and modify the word also change the meaning itself. Meaning such as *re-*, *un-*, *dis-*, *re-*, *un-*. A suffix is an affix placed after the root word (or stem or base) likely, *-er*, *-or*, *-ist*, *-s*, *-ing* and *-ed*. For example: *kind-ly*, *wait-er*, *book-s*, *walk-ed*.

In morpheme, there are derivational and inflectional morphemes. Derivational usually changes the word class from basic lexemes (Haspelmath & Sims, 2013). Derivation change the word class and to produce a new word. Derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme that changes the word class. It can be found in each text or narration like a song (Meinawati, Chodidjah, Alawiyah, & Putri, 2020). The bound morpheme likely is called derivational morpheme. Derivational morpheme is the morpheme which produces a new lexeme from a base while Inflectional morpheme does not change the root class. Derivational and inflectional morphemes can give so many grammatical information about the meaning of words which they are attached to. Inflection is grammatical processes that produce alternative forms of the same lexeme. Unlike the fields that produce different words, the inflection area produces various forms of the same lexeme (Hamawand, 2011). Inflection is a modification of the form of words through the addition of the root word and grammatical functions. For example, the word "friends" contained in the lyric of the song for example, the word "dreams" contained in the lyrics of the song *Thank u, next* by Ariana Grande has a meaning that does not change the word class. It is because the word is included into Inflectional Morphemes that does not change the category. Additional *-s* only describe as a plural form before the word "friend", if it is not coupled suffix *-s* the friend means singular. Friend is a noun.

There are many derivational and inflectional morphemes that have been discussed in previous researches. The form of affixation in song lyrics and the main focus of the research is to find out how the affixation process contained in the script song lyrics titled "*Hall of Fame*" (Meinawati & Alawiyah, 2018). Aprianti & Parmawati (2020) concerned with the morphological of linguistics analysis of inflectional and derivational used in Lady Gaga's album song lyrics entitled "A Stars is Born". Another song has the pattern of derivational and inflectional. The writer found the use of suffixes and prefixes which has their own functions in the sentence

(Yastanti & Warlina, 2018). The same analysis is derivational and inflectional morphemes of one direction's Up All Night Album (Agustinah, 2013). It is not only in song lyric, derivational or inflectional pattern is done in newspaper (Maulidina, Indriyani, & Mardewi, 2019). The story has the same pattern of morphology (Kusumawardhani, 2020)

The previous research, most of them are investigated about derivation affixes. The different of this research with the previous researchers is because most of the studies are most about derivational affixes, but the writer is to focus not only about derivational affixes but also inflectional affixes that is investigate in English affixes and process the word forming and structure of words or known as word formation in the song lyrics itself.

This title is chosen from Ariana Grande album *Thank U, Next* as the object of research, because the writer found many words that contain affixes and the writer interested in analyzing. It makes easy for writer to find research data and there are many unique words, so the writer thinks that the words can add to the reader's knowledge and additional vocabulary. Therefore, this research aims to describe the actual derivational and inflectional morpheme in the song lyrics of Ariana Grande.

2. Method

This paper uses a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research used to analyze the phenomenon happened (Ary, 2010). qualitative research are steps that are used to collect data by researcher usually use interview, observation, questionnaire, test and documentation. The writer collects some data from lyric songs in Ariana Grande's Album *Thank u Next*. *Thank U, Next* album consist of 12 songs and sung all by Ariana Grande. But the writer chose 2 songs of the total songs in the album because from 2 songs the writer found various derivational and inflectional morpheme. The research was to search for some information from books and the internet to help in analyzing the process. The analysis of this research starts from reading and understanding the theory of the formation of English words from journal articles and theoretical books. The next step is to read the lyrics contained in Ariana Grande's Album to determine the article to be analyzed. Next, identify and classify words that contain inflection and derivation, break them down into small units to find out the process in words, and also check new meanings using a dictionary. After the relevant data is obtained, inventory them into the observation table to conclude which word formations are the most widely used in the lyrics that have been analyzed from Ariana Grande's Album.

3. Results and Discussion

The object data of this research is about song lyric of *Ariana Grande's album Thank U, Next*. This album is the fifth studio album by American singer Ariana Grande released on February 8, 2019, by Republic Record. *Thank U, Next* album consist of 12 songs and sung all by Ariana Grande. But the writer chose 2 songs of the total songs in the album because from 2 songs the writer found various derivational and inflectional morpheme there. The title of the songs is *In my head*, and *7 rings*.

3.1 Derivational morphemes in song lyrics of Ariana Grande's album

A. The song entitled 'In my head'

Datum 1

Line 2 *You're in love with a version of a person*

The word *version* line 2 contains two morpheme, base word *verse* and bond morpheme suffix (-ion). The word *verse* as (noun) and -ion as suffix, the word *version* is also (noun). In this case even it does not change the syntactical category but still be categorize as derivational morphemes.

Datum 2

Line 16 *My imagination's too creative*

The word *imagination* in line 16 consist of three morphemes, base word *image* (noun) added by 2 bound morpheme -ina and -ion as suffix which change the syntactical category. From the base word *image* (noun) added by suffix -ina and it is become *imagine* (verb).

Datum 3

Line 19 *Without a halo, wingless angel*

The word *wingless* line 19 indicated as derivational affixes. The word *wingless* comes from the base word *wing* (noun), and it is added by suffix -less. The word *wing* + -less indicated as *adjective*, it changes the syntactical category from the base.

Datum 4

Line 16 *My imagination's too creative*

In line 16 found derivational suffix with in word *creative*, and by added suffix -ive come from the base word *create* (verb) The word *create* + -ive is classified into derivational word and changed the syntactical category from *verb* to *adjective*.

Datum 5

Line 36 *I saw your potential without seeing credentials*

The word *potential* in line 36 contain suffix. The word *potential* come from the base word *potency* (noun), and it is added by suffix -al and formed a new word become *potential* (adjective) by changing the ending word from *y* to *i*.

B. The song entitled '7 Rings'

Datum 1

Line 14 *Bought matching diamonds for sick of my bitches*

The word *matching* in line 14 contains suffix -ing. Based on Oxford dictionary the word *matching* indicated as adjective. The word *matching* come from the base word *match* (verb) + suffix -ing. In this case the word *matching* as adjective change the word class a d indicated as derivational morpheme.

Datum 2

Line 15 *I'd rather spoil all my friends with my riches*

In line 15 the word *riches* contain suffix *-es*. The word *riches* come from the base word *rich* (adjective). The word *rich* + *-es* become noun. It is indicated as derivational morpheme because change the syntactical category from the base word from adjective to noun.

Datum 3

Line 9 *My wrist, stop watchin', my neck is flossy*

In line 9 shows the word contains suffix; *flossy*. The word *flossy* constructs by two morphemes; free morpheme *floss* (noun) attached by bound morpheme *-y* (nominal suffix) and become adjective and change the syntactical category and the meaning.

Datum 4

Line 20 *Happiness is the same price as red bottoms*

The changing of the word in line 20 *happiness* belong to derivational affixes, which derived from the base word *happy* (adjective) + suffix *-ness* to form a new word *happiness* (noun). From here that the stem *happy* has altered the orthographic to the base by changing the last sound from *y* to *i* (*happiness*).

Datum 5

Line 31 *Black card is my business card*

The changing of word in line 31 *business* belong to derivational affixes, which derived from the base word *busy* (adjective) + noun suffix *-ness*. We can see that the stem *busy* has altered the orthographic to the base by changing the last sound *y* to *i* (*business*). The word *business* is also change the syntactical category of the base and meaning.

Datum 6

Line 16 *Think retail therapy my new addiction*

The word *addiction* in line 16 consist of two morphemes; base word *addict* (noun) and bound morpheme suffix *-ion* to form new word *addiction* (noun). This not changes the syntactical category, but in this case it still indicated as derivational affixes.

3.2 Inflectional Morphemes in Song Lyrics of Ariana Grande's Album

A. The Song Entitled 'In my head'

Datum 1

Line 8 *I'm two blocks away, I'm coming over*

The word *coming* in data line 8 come from the case word *come* (verb), and it is added y suffix *-ing*. The word *come* + *-ing* is indicated as present participle, which not change the syntactical category from the base word before or after the affixation.

Datum 2

Line 11 *I got a habit of seeing what isn't there*

The word *seeing* in line 11 come from the base word *see* (verb) and added by suffix *-ing*. The word *see* + *-ing* as present participle which not change the syntactical category from the base word before or after the affixation.

Datum 3

Line 20 Falling, falling

The word *falling* in line 20 contains suffix. *Falling* come from the base word *fall* (verb) and added by suffix *-ing* as progressive maker and indicated as inflectional affixes.

Datum 4

Line 28 Your Gucci tennis shoes running from your issues

The word *running* in line 27 indicated as inflectional affixes. The word *running* come from the base word *run* (verb), and it is added by suffix *-ing* as present participle.

Datum 5

Line 33 I know you are able, willing and able

The word *willing* come from the base word *will* (verb), it added by suffix *-ing* as present participle or progressive maker which not change the syntactical category from the base word before or after the affixation.

Datum 6

Line 34 Wanted to grow, but, boy, you wasn't budding

The word *budding* based on Oxford dictionary as adjective. The word *bud* can be as a *noun* or *verb*. In this case the word *bud* is a (verb), and it is added by suffix *-ing* as present participle and indicated as inflectional affixes.

Datum 7

Line 8 I'm two blocks away, I'm coming over

The word *blocks* in line 8 come from base word *block* (noun), and it is added by suffix *(-s)*. The word *block + -s* is indicates as plural noun ending and indicated as inflectional affixes.

Datum 8

Line 13 Tangled up in your sheets

The word *sheets* contain suffix and come from the base word *sheet* (noun), and it is added by *-s*. The word *sheet + -s* indicated as plural noun ending indicated as inflectional affixes which means more than one sheets.

Datum 9

Line 28 Your Gucci tennis shoes running from your issues

The word *shoes* in line 28 contain suffix *-s* come from the base word *shoe* (noun), by added suffix *-s* indicated as plural noun ending indicated as inflectional affixes.

Datum 10

Line 28 Your Gucci tennis shoes running from your issues

The word *issues* in line 28 contain suffix *-es*. Based on Oxford dictionary the base word *issue* can be as a *noun* or a *verb* depend on the context itself. In this case the word *issues* as a *noun* by added suffix *-es* as plural noun ending.

Datum 11

Line 3 That you're created in your head

The word *created* in datum line 3 is indicated as inflectional affixes since the base word is *create* (verb) added by suffix *-ed* as past tense marker indicated as inflectional affixes.

Datum 12

Line 9 Painted a picture

The word *paint* in line 9 indicated as inflectional morpheme it is because the base *paint* (verb) added by suffix *(-ed)* as past tense maker.

Datum 13

Line 13 Tangled up in your sheets

The word *tangled* in line 13 is indicated as inflectional affixes. In this sentence the word *tangled* as a verb, and it is added by suffix *-ed*. The word *tangle* + *-ed* and indicated as past tense marker.

Datum 14

Line 15 I said you only wanted half of me

The word *wanted* in line 15 based on Oxford dictionary as *adjective*, come from the base *want* (verb) added by suffix *(-ed)*. But in this case the word *went* + *-ed* indicated as past tense marker and indicated as inflectional affixes.

Datum 15

Line 23 Needed something to believe in, oh

The word *needed* in line 23 indicated as inflectional affixes, the base word *need* as a verb added by suffix *-ed* as past tense marker and does not change the syntactical category from the base.

Datum 16

Line 27 Yeah, look at you, boy, I invented you

The base word of *invented* come from the word *invent* (verb), and added by suffix *-ed*. The word *invent* + *-ed* indicated as past tense marker and indicated as inflectional affixes.

B. The song entitled '7 Rings'

Datum 1

Line 2 Girls with tattoos who like getting' in trouble

The word *getting* come from the base word *get* (verb), and it is added by suffix *-ing*. The word *get* + *ing* as present participle and does not change the syntactical category from the base.

Datum 2

Line 9 My wrist, stop watchin', my neck is flossy

The word *watching* in line 9 contain suffix and indicated as inflectional affix. The word *watching* come from the base word *watch* (verb), and it is added by suffix *-ing* as present participle.

Datum 3

Line 10 *Make big deposits, my gloss is poppin'*

The word *popping* in line 10 contain suffix *-ing* and indicated as inflectional affixes. The word *popping* come from the base word *pop* (verb), by addid suffix *-ing* as present participle.

Datum 4

Line 13 *Wearing a ring, but ain't gon' be no "Mrs".*

The word *wearing* come from the base word *wear* (verb), and it is added by suffix *-ing*. In this case the word *wearing* as present participle and indicated as inflectional morpheme.

Data 5

Line 21 *My slime is beamin', my skin is gleamin'*

In data line 21 there are words *beaming* and *gleaming* that indicated as inflectional affixes. The word *beaming* and *gleaming* are contain suffix *-ing* and come from the base word *beam* (verb) and *gleam* (verb), and by added suffix *-ing* as present participle.

Datum 5

Line 29 *Yeah, my receipts, be lookin' like phone numbers*

The word *looking* in line 29 indicated as inflectional affixes which contain suffix after the base word. The word *looking* come from the base word *look* (verb) and by added suffix *-ing* as progressive maker. Because *looking* refers to the word *be*.

Datum 6

Line 32 *The way it be settin' the tone for me*

The word *setting* in line 32 contains suffix. The word *setting* come from the base word *set* (verb), and it is added by suffix *-ing* as present participle. Because the word *setting* refers to the word *be*.

Datum 7

Line 1 *Yeah, Breakfast at Tiffany's and bottles of bubbles*

The words *bottles* and *bubbles* in data 31 line 1 both of them are contain suffix *-s*. The word *bottles* in line 1 contains suffix which come from the base word *bottle* (noun), by added suffix *-s* as plural noun ending and indicated as inflectional affixes. The word *bubbles* in line 1 indicated as inflectional affixes. The word *bubbles* come from the base word *bubble* (noun) as plural noun ending.

Datum 8

Line 2 *Girls with tattoos who like getting' in trouble*

The word *girls* indicated as inflectional affixes. The word *girls* come from the base word *girl* (noun), by adding suffix *-s* as plural noun ending. *Girls* refers to more than one girl. The

word *tattoos* in line 2 indicates as inflectional affixes which came from the base word *tattoo* (noun) and it is added by suffix -s as plural noun ending and they still noun before or after affixation.

Datum 9

Line 3 *Lashes and diamonds, ATM machines*

The word *diamonds* indicated as inflectional affixes and contains suffix -s. The word *diamonds* come from the base word *diamond* (noun), by added suffix -s as plural noun ending. The word *machines* contain suffix -s which come from the base word *machine* (noun), and it is added by suffix -s as plural noun ending and indicated as inflectional affixes.

Datum 9

Line 4 *Buy myself all of my favorite things (yeah)*

The word *things* contain suffix -s and indicated as inflectional affixes. The word *things* come from the base word *thing* (noun), and it is added by suffix -s as plural noun ending.

Datum 10

Line 7 *Rather be tied up with cuffs and no strings*

The word *cuffs* in line 7 indicated as inflectional affixes and contain suffix -s after the base word. The word *cuff* can be indicated as a verb and a noun depend on the sentence itself. In this case the word *cuff* as a noun, and it is added by suffix -s as plural noun ending. The word *strings* in line 7 contain suffix which come from the base word *string* (noun), and it is added by suffix -s as plural noun ending, does not change the syntactical category they are still noun.

Datum 11

Line 8 *Write my own checks like I write what I sing, yeah (yeah)*

The word *checks* in line 8 contain suffix and indicated as inflectional affixes, which not change the syntactical category from the base. In this case, the word *check* as noun, and it is added by suffix -s as plural noun ending.

Datum 12

Line 10 *Make big deposits, my gloss is poppin'*

In line 10 shows the word *deposits* contains suffix -s and as inflectional affixes; *deposits*, which come from the base word *deposit* (noun), and by added suffix -s as plural noun ending.

Datum 13

Line 11 *You like my hear? Gee, thanks, just bought it*

In line 11 shows the word contain suffix; *thanks*. It is indicated as inflectional affixes which come from the base word *thank* (noun), and it is added by suffix -s as plural noun ending.

Datum 14

Line 15 *I'd rather spoil all my friends with my riches*

In line 15 we can find the word *friends* contain suffix and indicated as inflectional affixes. The word *friends* come from the base word *friend* (noun), and it is added by suffix -s as plural noun ending.

Datum 15

Line 17 *Whoever said money can't solve your problems*

The word *problems* in line 17 contains suffix which come from the base word *problem* (noun), and it is added by suffix -s as plural noun ending and indicated as inflectional affixes.

Datum 16

Line 29 *Yeah, my receipts, be lookin' like phone numbers*

The word *receipts* in line 29 contains suffix -s which come from the base word *receipt* (noun), and it is added by suffix -s as plural noun ending. The word *numbers* is contains suffix -s and belong to inflectional affixes which come from the base word *number* (noun), and it is added by suffix -s as plural noun ending.

Datum 17

Line 34 *When you see them racks, they stacked up like my ass, yeah*

In line 34 there is the word *racks* contains suffix -s. The word *racks* can be as verb or noun, but in this case the word *racks* indicated as a (noun), as plural noun ending.

Datum 18

Line 20 *Happiness is the same price as red bottoms*

The word *bottoms* in line 20 contains suffix and indicated as inflectional affixes. The word *bottoms* come from the base word *bottom* (noun), and it is added by suffix -s as plural noun ending.

Datum 19

Line 3 *Lashes and diamonds, ATM machines*

The word *lashes* in line 3 contain suffix -es, the word *lash* as a noun and added by suffix -es as plural noun ending. It is indicated as inflectional affixes which does not change the syntactical category from the base.

Datum 20

Line 14 *Bought matching diamonds for sick of my bitches*

The word *bitches* in line 14 indicated as inflectional affixed and contain suffix -es. In this case the word *bitch* indicated as a (noun), and it is added by suffix -es as plural noun ending.

Datum 21

Line 34 *When you see them racks, they stacked up like my ass, yeah*

The word *stacked* in line 34 contains suffix -ed and indicated as inflectional affixes which come from free morpheme *stack* (verb), and it is added by suffix -s as past tense marker.

Datum 22

Line 7 *Rather be tied up with cuffs and no strings*

The word *tied* in line 7 contain suffix and indicated as inflectional affixes. The word *tied* come from the base word *tie* (verb), and it is added by suffix *-d* indicated as past tense marker.

4. Discussion

Based on the data analysis, there are 5 words on the song lyrics in my head' that indicated as derivational morpheme. They are the words *version*, *imagination*, *wingless*, *creative*, *potential*. In the song lyrics '7 rings' that indicated 6 words as derivational morpheme. They are the words *matching*, *riches*, *flossy*, *happiness*, *business*, *addiction*. There are 16 words on the song lyrics 'in my head' that indicated as inflectional morpheme. They are the words *coming*, *seeing*, *falling*, *running*, *willing*, *budding*, *blocks*, *sheets*, *shoes*, *issues*, *created*, *painted*, *tangled*, *wanted*, *needed*, *invented* and there are 30 words on the song lyrics in my head' that indicated as inflectional morpheme. They are the words *getting*, *watching*, *wearing*, *popping*, *beaming*, *gleaming*, *looking*, *setting*, *bottles*, *bubbles*, *girls*, *tattoos*, *diamonds*, *machines*, *things*, *cuffs*, *strings*, *checks*, *deposits*, *thanks*, *friends*, *problems*, *receipts*, *numbers*, *racks*, *bottoms*, *lashes*, *bitches*, *stacked*, *tied*.

In linguistics, derivation changes the word class and also changes the meaning of the word itself by adding prefix or suffix. For example, *eauty* is noun by adding *ful* at the end of the word *beautiful* the word class is changed from noun to adjective. The word-formation usually fields which produce different words but the inflectional area produces various forms of the same lexeme. It means that inflectional morpheme does not change the class of words and still have the same meaning. For example *how*, *shows*, *showed*, *showing* although they have different lexeme but they have the same meaning. In which by adding suffix *-s* as a grammatical function of plurality, by adding suffix *-ed* it is as a grammatical function of past tense and by adding *-ing* it as a grammatical function of progressive. English has so many inflectional endings such as plural in *cats*, possessive in *cat's*, comparative in *longer*, superlative in *longest*, present in *talk*, past in *talked*, past participle in *sung*, present participle in *singing* and adverb in *quickly*. Inflection is not used to build a new word in the language, but to shows aspects of the grammatical function of a word. Inflection morpheme is used to indicate whether a word is plural or singular, whether it is past or present, and whether it is a comparative or possessive form (Yule, 2016).

The process of understanding morphological theories such as derivational and inflectional theories is still difficult for students. It causes about the ambiguity of meaning (Yastanti & Setiawati, 2018). This difficulties is because word formation and meaning changes will occur when the word has been formed. So, media that can help understand the concept of derivational and inflectional can use songs, online texts, newspapers or student essays (Kusumawardhani, 2018). Many studies have been conducted in studying derivational and inflectional. Tariq et al. (2020) found some basic function of derivational and inflectional English morphemes and their negative meaning, including as noun, as adjective, as verb, as adverb, plural mark, comparative, and superlative, present perfect form, past form, present participle and past participle.

In learning English words, it is very important to know the smallest unit that plays a role in determining a new word or meaning, called 'morpheme'. There are two types of morphemes that form new words and new meanings: derived morphemes and inflected morphemes. There are several criteria that differentiate between derivational and inflected morphemes. First, derived affixes largely change the category and/or meaning of the form to which they are applied. Second, the derived morpheme can occur inside derivation and the position of the derivation morpheme is closer to the root than the inflected morpheme, but the inflected morpheme can occur after or outside the derivation. Third, the decline is often limited in productivity; It derived morphemes can be combined with only certain words in a category change. However, inflection is fully productive, certain inflected suffixes can be combined with words of the same category. Fourth, derivation is not syntactically relevant; it's irrelevant for sentence building. In contrast, inflections are syntactically relevant. Fifth, derivation is not limited to suffixation. In contrast, inflection is always suffixional and there are no inflection prefixes in English. Finally, derivations are often semantically opaque. In contrast, inflections rarely appear semantically vague - the meaning of the words attached by the suffix can be deduced from the root (Yusuf, 2017).

5. Conclusions

This research generates theory-based learning in a qualitative study. It is inferred that the integrating of strategies in second language teaching and learning enables the learning process to become more complex, productive, and collaborative in terms of input of mechanical information. The use of learning strategies helps learners to be critically coordinated their academic work in a more organized, cohesive, and prepared way to get more output of the study time. Besides, learning strategies socialization that is given by the instructor may have a beneficial impact on the learners. The advantages of appropriate learning approaches would be the forum for learners to gain a deeper understanding such as an opportunity to be educated as potential teachers adequately and intelligently. The researchers concluded for further studies instead of describing the learning strategies classification and investigate learners' learning strategies appropriately. Besides, the effective measurements and answering of SILL must be implemented in EFL learning by considering several factors; students' feelings, learning atmosphere, and teachers' guidance. Finally, teachers must stimulate each learner to implement their appropriate learning strategies simultaneously, explicitly, and regularly inside or outside the classroom.

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