

ANALYSIS OF FREE AND BOUND MORPHEME IN LYRICS OF ED SHEERAN SONG PERFECT

Atigo Alam Chayo¹, Hanif Maulaniam Sholah.²

¹ Universitas Al Qolam Malang, Indonesia.

² Universitas Al Qolam Malang, Indonesia.

Email : atigoalamchayo21@alqolam.ac.id

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46773/muaddib.v7i3.1870>

Received: Juni 2025

Accepted: Juni 2025

Published: Juli 2025

Abstract :

Language can be a tool to communicate with each other in life, language can make individuals relate to each other. The objective of this research is to find out free morpheme and bound morpheme in the "Perfect" song from Ed Sheeran. In this study, the results are describes use a descriptive qualitative method. A single English song serves as a data source. Data are analyzed using data reduction, submission, and completion. This study aims to examine free morphemes and morpheme associated with the lyrics of Ed Sheeran's song "Perfect." In the results of this study, the overall results of free and bound morphemes were 159 data. With the amount of free morpheme data division found as much as 130 data (81.76%) and the amount of bound morpheme data as much as 29 data (18.24%). The results of this study can be an example and also a reference for students who want to know more about learning free and bound morphemes.

Keywords: free morphemes, bound morphemes, Perfect

Abstrak :

Bahasa dapat menjadi alat untuk berkomunikasi satu sama lain dalam kehidupan, bahasa dapat membuat individu berhubungan satu sama lain. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui morfem bebas dan morfem terikat dalam lagu "Perfect" dari Ed Sheeran. Dalam penelitian ini, hasil penelitian dideskripsikan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Satu lagu berbahasa Inggris berfungsi sebagai sumber data. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan reduksi data, pengajuan, dan penyelesaian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti morfem bebas dan morfem terikat pada lirik lagu Ed Sheeran yang berjudul "Perfect." Pada hasil penelitian ini, hasil keseluruhan morfem bebas dan terikat adalah 159 data. Dengan jumlah pembagian data morfem bebas yang ditemukan sebanyak 130 data (81,76%) dan jumlah data morfem terikat sebanyak 29 data (18,24%). Hasil penelitian ini dapat menjadi contoh dan juga referensi bagi mahasiswa yang ingin mengetahui lebih dalam mengenai pembelajaran morfem bebas dan terikat.

Kata kunci: morfem bebas, morfem terikat, Perfect

INTRODUCTION

In the language way of life, it is very important in the world to communicate. Individuals say expressions and suppositions with language as a conductor. Language can be a tool to communicate with each other in life, language can make individuals relate to each other. Language is the ability to communicate and understand what is spoken and conveyed. Language almost has its own phonetics. (Hay & Bauer, 2007) argues that etymology is the meaning of words, which is related to language and also the meaning of words related to phonetics. This means that etymology is information about the dialect and is

related to the dialect.

One of the phonetic disciplines that studies language and organization is morphology. (Marta & Cahyani, 2020) argues that morphology is the science of shape and order, however there are several scholars who define the term. (Stockwell et al., 2010) asserts that morphology is the study of the fundamental elements used in a dialect. In their book "What is Morphology?" Aronof and Fudeman explain the meaning of the term "morphology," which is often credited to German author, artist, and rationalist Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, who first used it in a natural context early in the nineteenth century. (Gobbi et al., 2007), morphology is concerned with the way words are put together, such as how words like "loathe" are composed of smaller, more important words like "dis" and "like." As is commonly seen in this definition by Bauer (Bauer, 2007), this branch of phonetics is concerned with word structure.

In addition to describing the general structure of words, morphology also considers the elements that give some words their meaning. Since morphemes are the subject of exact discussion inside the frame and meaning words, they cannot be separated from morphology. Morpheme is a brief section that emphasizes a linguistic work and its significance. The word's root is morpheme. (Baig, 2018), morphemes are the negligible etymological elements that have a linguistic meaning. They are the morphological building blocks of words. It suggests that the smallest element of etymology that deals with meaning is the morpheme. According to (Lieber, 2021), morphemes are crucial building blocks used to form words. Morphemes are the smallest units of meaning that structure words in a dialect or language, according to (Convey, 2012).

The smallest, indestructible unit in a word is called a morpheme. I cannot be broken down into smaller, more significant components, even yet it is a word building square (Ardiansyah, 2023). A morpheme can therefore be a word. Morphemes without cases, such as "eat," "write," "domestic," etc. Therefore, morpheme is the smallest, indestructible unit of syntactic or semantic material that makes up words. (Bauer, 2017), a morpheme cannot be broken down into smaller components that either signify a grammatical function, such as a particular or plural number within the item, or are significant on their own.

When discussing morphemes, some etymologists have divided them into two categories: bound morphemes and free morphemes. A free morpheme is one that can be used directly in speech without having to be connected to other morphemes (Hamawand, 2011). Meanwhile, free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone as a single word, according to (Yule, 2022). Free morphemes, (Theakston et al., 2014), are those that can function as words on their own. Therefore, it may be said that a free morpheme is an autonomous morpheme that can exist without the need for additional morphemes. The following are examples of free morphemes in the case: fine, boy, like, and studied. Morpheme is the smallest part of the word and has a meaning, according to the explanation provided.

Human beings use language as a tool to interact with one another (Siahaan & Saragih, 2021). Language enables us to interact with and relate to other people. Because of that articulation, dialect plays a significant role in people's lives. This

indicates that the dialect is valued by society for communication.

Since every word has a meaning, language is useless without words. It is possible to reduce a word to a few morphemes. The smallest significant unit in a linguistic work is a morpheme (Rahmi, 2014). According to Lieber, there are two types of morphemes: bound morphemes and free morphemes. One of them is a free morpheme that, in a dialect, can stand alone without the need for additional morphemes. For example, *pets*, *literature*, and *joy* can all occur in their own way. Bound morphemes are parts of words rather than words by themselves. These joins can occur at the start, middle, or end of a word because they are bound morphemes. Within the bound category, a set of morphemes is divided into two types: inflectional and induction.

To create a modern word that varies in its portion of discourse classification, a determination morpheme is included to the base. It is conceivable to alter the portion of discourse or linguistic category in which a word is talked on the off chance that inductions Its base contains a morpheme. In this case, the descriptive word "happy" becomes the noun "happiness" by the addition of the postfix "-ness." Inflectional may be a morpheme in distinguish, indicating a linguistic link (Kracht, 2007).

The author was motivated to research entitlements based on the explanation provided. "Morphological Analysis of Free and Bound Morpheme in Lyrics of Ed Sheeran Song Perfect".

Ed Sheeran is an English singer and songwriter who is known for his genre-defying style and lyrics depicting everyday life as well as his musical style that mixes various genres such as folk, rock, rhythm and blues (R&B), pop, and hip-hop. He is also known for his simplicity and reliability. Ed Sheeran has written many songs, both for himself and for other musicians. He wrote 7 songs for other musicians and 4 popular songs of his own creation.

The reason for talking about morphemes is connected to the importance of this study. Students who study morphemes can benefit from cross-curricular word study. Morphemes will assist them in understanding the meaning of new words, particularly in the scientific domain. Learning morphemes will enable students to start making meaning-based connections between words, which will aid in the orthographical mapping of words in the brain for improved comprehension and memory. Additionally, the study offers a perspective for future scholars who wish to expand the reach of this linguistic analysis. This study, which focuses on free and bound morphemes, is also connected to some earlier research. First, a study titled "An Analysis Morpheme in Smoking Article" was written by Ilham Rizki and Zakrimal in 2020. Second, a study named "Morphemes in Children's Song Lyrics by A.T. Mahmud" was written by Rini Agustina and Lizawati. The objective of both earlier studies is the same: to identify the free and confined morpheme. There are parallels between this study and earlier research. Nonetheless, the goal of this study is to identify the free and bound morphemes that are utilized in the lyrics of Ed Sheeran's song "Perfect." Thus, the study "Analysis of Free and Bound Morpheme in Lyrics of Ed Sheeran Song Perfect" is written by the researcher.

Previous study about morpheme has been discussed by several

researchers (Zahratun Nufus, Laksana Tri Prasetya, Nufus, Nur Ifadloh 2021; Irma Kusmiati Dewi, Rahayu Hermawan, Rosmah 2023; Ulfayanti, Ahmad Fauzi MZ, Putri Nuraura Alfiani, Harmilawat 2024; Peer-Reviewed E-Journal 9, no. 3 2024). However, the study about morpheme on song lyric entitle "Morphological Analysis of Free and Bound Morpheme in Lyrics of Ed Sheeran Song Perfect" has not been studied yet by any researchers. That is why, this study investigated bound morpheme on the song lyric entitle "Perfect" of Ed Sheraan.

Literature Review Concept of Linguistics

The academic field of linguistics models the structure of the human language, studies how language develops in human beings, and examines the difficulties involved in managing various types of applications.

Phonetics thinks about language. Linguistics deals with language which has an important role in its branches. The scholarly teach concerned with the relationship between dialect information and choices in hone is Phonetics (Bassetti, 2023).

At that point, connected linguistics can be viewed as the driving force, with linguistics following suit to address the practical issues raised by connected linguistics, attempting to do so and broadening its scope in the process. It suggests that connected linguistics is protected against the mocking remark that connected etymology might be a science of everything because dialects are found all over the world.

Morphology

The study of how words form and relate to one another in a common language is known as morphology in linguistics. It has been studying word structure. Morphology is the study of a word's internal structure and the laws that govern its creation (Twain, 2013). The purpose of morphology research is to illustrate and elucidate language's morphological patterns (Dewi & Hermawan, 2023)

Types of morphemes

There are two kinds of morphemes: bound morphemes and free morphemes (Bauer et al., 2015)

Free morphemes

According to (Sitinjak, 2023), free morphemes are those that can function alone in a dialect without the assistance of other morphemes. For example, the words "cat," "book," and "upbeat" can appear as a single word; they are not basically connected to another morpheme. Open course (from substance) and closed course (from work) are the two distinct forms of a free morpheme. Open course makes references to ideas like things, activities, attributes, and ideas that readers may imagine as kids, beautiful, and infrequently, In any event, the closed course has little to no semantic substance and shows syntactic linkages.

Bound Morphemes

According to (Lieber, 2021), a bound morpheme is a morpheme component that can appear as an appropriate child element of a word, such as ish, ness, -ly, and un. The linking morphemes are consistently parts of words rather than words themselves. It is possible to join these joins, which are connecting morphemes, to a word's beginning, ending, center, or both. Derivational and inflectional shapes are the two categories into which the

collection of related category morphemes is divided.

a. Morpheme Derivational

According to (Zaniar et al., 2024), there are a few derivational morpheme processes.

Noun to Adjective, such as "healthy"

Verb to noun, such as "prediction"

Adjective to adverb e.g.: exactly = exactly

noun to verb

e.g.: moral + ize = moralize

adjective to a noun, such as freedom.

adjective to verb, for example, readable = readable

verb to adjective, such as "enrich-enrich"

b. Inflectional Morphemes.

One of the important points about inflection, according to (Haspelmath, 2024), but rather a variant of the same term (Darmaji et al., 2022). According to (DEWI, 2024), there are eight inflectional affixes in modern English:

-s in the third person, such as: She waits at home.

-ed in the past tense, like in: She waited at home.

Progressive -ing, such as "She is eating the donut."

The past tense, such as "Mary has eaten the donuts."

The plural form of -s, such as "She ate the donut."

Possessive -s: Disa's hair is short, for example.

-er comparison, such as: Karin's hair is longer than Disa's.

The superlative -est, as in: Disa's hair is the shortest.

METHOD RESEARCH

The most significant sort of scientific research is qualitative. Qualitative research seeks to advance understanding of social phenomena (Hancock et al., 2021). In this study, the author employs a descriptive qualitative method to examine data containing free and bound morphemes from Ed Sheeran's "Perfect" lyrics. This collection is an important thing to determine the results of the research. The steps taken to obtain data in this study include: (1) To comprehend the words, listen to Ed Sheeran's song "Perfect" numerous times. (2) Analyzing lyrics to identify free and restricted morphemes. (3) Making marks on free morphemes and bound morphemes contained in song lyrics (4) Locating and compiling every phrase in the song's lyrics. This study was conducted using all the procedures mentioned above.

Following the collection of data, the author examined the constrained and free morphemes in the English lyrics of Ed Sheeran's song "Perfect." (NASRULLAH & Dewi, 2023) explains that organizing information in accordance with a pattern, category, and basic description unit is a necessary step in the data analysis process. The data processing steps in this study are as follows: (1) Determining free and bound morphemes from song lyrics, (2) Labeling free morphemes and bound morphemes, (3) classifying song lyrics according to two categories of bound morphemes or categorizing whether the words in the song lyrics belong to bound morphemes or free morphemes, (4) Tabulating free morphemes and bound morphemes, (5) Making conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this study, researchers found several free and bound morphemes in a song lyric entitled "Perfect" of Ed Sheeran.

Perfect Song by Ed Sherran
TABLE .1

No	Data	Free Morpheme	Bound Morpheme	Times
1.	Darling	-Dar	-ling	5
2.	Beautiful	-Beau dan -ti	-ful	2
3.	Someone	-Some	-one	1
4.	Waiting	-Wait	-ing	1
5.	Knowing	-Know	-ing	1
6.	You're	-You	-re	2
7.	Holding	-Hold	-ing	1
8.	Dancing'	-Dance	-ing	3
9.	Listening'	-Listen	-ing	3
10.	Favourite	-Favour	-ite	3
11.	Looked	-Look	-ed	1
12.	Whispered	-Whisper	-ed	1
13.	Stronger	-Strong	-er	1
14.	Anyone	-Any	-one	1
15.	Shares	-Share	-s	1
16.	Dreams	-Dream	-s	1
17.	I'll	-I	- ll	2
18.	Children	-Child	-ren	1
19.	We'll	-We	- ll	1
20.	We're	-We	-re	1
21.	Fighting	-Fight	-ing	1
22.	Odds	-Odd	-s	1
23.	Future	-Future	-e	1
24.	Looking'	-Look	-ing	1
25.	Looks	-Look	-s	1
26.	I'm	-I	-m	1
27.	Underneath	- Under	-Neath	1
28.	Against	-Again	-st	1
29.	Someday	-Some	-day	1
30.	Love	-Love		5
31.	For	-For		2
32.	Me	-Me		2
33.	Oh	-Oh		5
34.	Dar	-Dar		5
35.	Just	-Just		5
36.	Dive	-Dive		1

37.	In	-In		5
38.	And	-And		5
39.	Follow	-Follow		1
40.	My	-My		10
41.	Lead	-Lead		1
42.	Well	-Well		2
43.	Sweet	-Sweet		1
44.	Never	-Never		1
45.	Knew	-Knew		1
46.	You	-You		13
47.	Were	-Were		2
48.	The	-The		5
49.	Cause	-Cause		1
50.	We	-We		4
51.	When	-When		2
52.	Kids	-Kids		2
53.	But	-But		1
54.	So	-So		2
55.	Fell	-Fell		1
56.	Not	-Not		2
57.	What	-What		1
58.	It	-It		4
59.	Was	-Was		1
60.	Will	-Will		2
61.	Not	-Not		3
62.	Give	-Give		1
63.	Up	-Up		1
64.	This	-This		4
65.	Time	-Time		2
67.	Kiss	-Kiss		1
68.	Me	-Me		2
69.	Slow	-Slow		1
70.	Heart	-Heart		1
71.	Is	-Is		2
72.	All	-All		2
74.	And	-And		4
75.	Eyes	-Eyes		1
76.	Mine	-Mine		2
77.	Baby	-Baby		3
78.	Dark	-Dark		2
79.	Between	-Between		3
80.	Arms	-Arms		3
81.	Barefoot	-Barefoot		3
82.	Heard	-Heard		1
83.	On	-On		3

84.	Grass	-Grass		3
85.	While	-While		2
87.	To	-To		5
88.	Our	-Our		3
89.	Song	-Song		3
90.	Said	-Said		1
91.	Mess	-Mess		1
92.	I	-I		24
93.	Found	-Found		4
94.	Breath	-Breath		1
95.	Look	-Look		3
96.	Perfect	-Perfect		3
97.	Night	-Night		3
98.	Woman	-Woman		1
99.	Than	-Than		2
100.	She	-She		2
101.	Know	-Know		3
102.	That	-That		2
103.	Hope	-Hope		1
104.	A	-A		5
105.	Share	-Share		1
106.	Her	-Her		1
107.	Home	-Home		1
108.	Carry	-Carry		3
109.	More	-More		1
110.	Secrets	-Secrets		1
.111.	Are	-Are		1
112.	Still	-Still		1
113.	Be	-Be		3
114.	Alright	-Alright		1
115.	Hold	-Hold		1
116.	Hand	-Hand		1
117.	Girl	-Gril		2
118.	Man	-Man		1
119.	See	-See		1
120.	Saw	-Saw		1
121.	Dress	-Dress		1
122.	Deserve	-Deserve		2
123.	Have	-Have		2
124.	Faith	-Faith		1
125.	Person	-Person		1
126.	An	-An		1
127.	Angel	-Angel		1
128.	Met	-Met		1
129.	Though	-Though		1

130.	Own	-Own		1
	TOTAL	130	29	159

The study of Ed Sheeran's song lyrics "Perfect" yielded 159 data points, including both free and bound morphemes. A total of 130 free morphemes were successfully obtained, consisting of: Light, Dar, Beau dan -ti, Some, Wait, Know, You, Hold, Dance, Listen, Favour, Look, Whisper, Strong, Any, Share, Dream, I, Child, We, Fight ,We, Odd, Future, Under, Again, Some, Love, For, Me, Oh, Dar, In, Just, Dive, And, Follow, My, Lead, Well, Sweet, Never, Knew, Where, The, Cause, When, Kids, But, So, Fell, Not, What, It, Whas, Will, Give, Up, This, Time, Kiss, Slow, Heart, Is, All, Eyes, Mine, Baby, Dark, Between, Arms, Barefoot, Heard, On, Grass, While, To, Song, Our, Said, Mess, Found, Breath, Perfect, I, Night, Woman, Than, Then, She, Know, Hope, A, Share, Her, Home, Carry, Secrets, More, Are, Alright, Still, Be, Hold, Hand, Gril, Man, See, Saw, Dress, Deserve, Have, Person, An, Angel, Met, Though, Own. Based on this research, The author discovered several free and bound morphemes in the lyrics to Ed Sheeran's song "Perfect".

There are 29 bound morphemes that can be found in the lyrics of the song entitled "Perfect" which consists of the following: - Darling, Beautiful, Someone, Waiting, Knowing, You're, Holding, Dancing, Listening, Favourite, Looked, Whispered, Stronger, Anyone, Shares, Dreams, I'll, Children, We'll, We're, Fighting, Odds, Future, Looking, Looks, I'm, Underneath, Against, Someday.

The researchers used their data to define linguistics in accordance with (Matthews, 2014). The scientific study of language is called linguistics. In this instance, the science that studies language and language itself is called linguistics. In contrast, (Crystal, 2018) categorizes language types into six groups in his book *The Cambridge Encyclopaedia of Language*: morphology, phonetics, phonology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Furthermore, morphemes – small units with meaning and grammatical function – are the subject of morphology. (Lieber, 2021) Since morphemes are significant building blocks that are utilized to create words, they appear to be a component of the word itself.

The analysis *Analysis of Free and Bound Morpheme in Lyrics of Ed Sheeran Song Perfect* is the main goal of this study (Lieber, 2021) distinguishes between two categories of morphemes: bound morphemes and free morphemes. The final results of the study found 159 free morphemes and bound morphemes in the song lyrics entitled 'Perfect' by Ed Sheeran which need to be analysed and described based on free morphemes and bound morphemes. researchers have also identified the results of the study based on these statistics, the number of free morphemes is more than the number of bound morphemes in the song lyrics. This shows that the most used morphemes are free morphemes in the song lyrics.

CONCLUSION

The table above shows the total number and percentage of free and bound morphemes in the song lyrics entitled "Perfect" by Ed Sheeran with a total number of free morphemes of 130 or 81.76% while bound morphemes are 29 or 18.24%. Based on the statistics, the number of free morphemes exceeds the

number of constrained morphemes in the song lyrics. It shows that the most used morphemes are free morphemes in the song lyrics. So it can be said that free morphemes are more widely used in the lyrics of the song entitled "Perfect" by Ed Sheeran. The results of this study can be an example and also a reference for students who want to know more about learning free and bound morphemes.

According to the findings of this study, the total number and percentage of free and bound morphemes in the song lyrics entitled 'Perfect' by Ed Sheeran show a total number of free morphemes of 130 or 81.76% while bound morphemes are 29 or 18.24%. Based on these statistics, the number of free morphemes is more than the number of bound morphemes in the song lyrics. This shows that the most used morphemes are free morphemes in the song lyrics. The consequences of this distribution and its possible influence on the general organisation and meaning of the language used in the song need to be investigated further. The results of this study can also be an example and also a reference for students who want to know more about learning free and bound morphemes.

REFERENCES

- Ardiansyah, A. (2023). *An Analysis of Derivational Morpheme in Madeleine L'engle's Novel "Wrinkle in Time"*. IAIN Metro.
- Baig, A. J. (2018). *Morphological analysis: A Vocabulary teaching and learning tool*. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth.
- Bassetti, B. (2023). *Effects of orthography on second language phonology: Learning, awareness, perception and production*. Taylor & Francis.
- Bauer, L. (2007). *Linguistics Student's Handbook*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Bauer, L. (2017). *Compounds and compounding*. Cambridge university press.
- Bauer, L., Lieber, R., & Plag, I. (2015). *The Oxford reference guide to English morphology*. Oxford University Press.
- Convey, J. J. (2012). Perceptions of Catholic identity: Views of Catholic school administrators and teachers. *Catholic Education: A Journal of Inquiry and Practice*, 16(1), 187–214.
- Crystal, D. (2018). *The Cambridge encyclopedia of the English language*. Cambridge university press.
- Darmaji, D., Kurniawan, D. A., Astalini, A., & Rini, E. F. S. (2022). Science processing skill and critical thinking: reviewed based on the gender. *JPI (Jurnal Pendidikan Indonesia)*, 11(1), 133–141.
- Dewi, I. K., & Hermawan, R. (2023). Morphological Analysis of Free And Bound Morphemes in The Album English Song Lyric Maher Zain: FORGIVE ME. *Shibghoh: Prosiding Ilmu Kependidikan UNIDA Gontor*, 2.
- DEWI, N. I. P. W. K. (2024). *AN ANALYSIS OF INFLECTIONAL AND DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES FOUND IN "WHITE FANG NOVEL" BY JACK LONDON*. Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar.
- Gobbi, M., Rossaro, B., Vater, A., De Bernardi, F., Pelfini, M., & Brandmayr, P. (2007). Environmental features influencing Carabid beetle (Coleoptera) assemblages along a recently deglaciated area in the Alpine region. *Ecological Entomology*, 32(6), 682–689.
- Hamawand, Z. (2011). *Morphology in English*.

- Hancock, D. R., Algozzine, B., & Lim, J. H. (2021). *Doing case study research: A practical guide for beginning researchers*.
- Haspelmath, M. (2024). Inflection and derivation as traditional comparative concepts. *Linguistics*, 62(1), 43–77.
- Hay, J., & Bauer, L. (2007). Phoneme inventory size and population size. *Language*, 83(2), 388–400.
- Kracht, M. (2007). *Introduction to linguistics*. Los Angeles, LA: Hilgard Avenue, 2.
- Lieber, R. (2021). *Introducing morphology*. Cambridge University Press.
- Marta, F., & Cahyani, I. (2020). Phonological Language of Minangkabau in Kenagarian Koto Alam, Kecamatan Pangkalan Koto Baru Kabupaten, Lima Puluh Kota. *Twelfth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN 2019)*, 68–72.
- Matthews, P. H. (2014). *The concise Oxford dictionary of linguistics*. Oxford University Press, USA.
- NASRULLAH, A., & Dewi, F. A. I. (2023). AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN SONG LYRIC BY QUEEN: A NIGHT AT THE OPERA ALBUM AND IMPLICATION IN ENGLISH EDUCATION PERSPECTIVE. UIN Surakarta.
- Rahmi, Y. (2014). *An Error Analysis Of Students' Ability In Using Regular And Irregular Verbs*.
- Siahaan, P. R. A., & Saragih, E. (2021). Student Actions in the Learning Process of Indonesian Language Subjects and Their Implications for Improving Discussion Ability. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences*, 4(1), 1440–1448.
- Sitinjak, R. D. (2023). *An Analysis of Using Derivational Morphemes in Selected News on The Jakarta Post Newspaper*.
- Stockwell, J. D., Hrabik, T. R., Jensen, O. P., Yule, D. L., & Balge, M. (2010). Empirical evaluation of predator-driven diel vertical migration in Lake Superior. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*, 67(3), 473–485.
- Theakston, K., Gill, M., & Atkins, J. (2014). The ministerial foothills: Labour government junior ministers 1997–2010. *Parliamentary Affairs*, 67(3), 688–707.
- Twain, M. (2013). *Morphology: The words of language*. Cengage Learning, 33–75.
- Yule, G. (2022). *The study of language*. Cambridge university press.
- Zaniar, S., Authar, N., Aquariza, N. R., Rihlah, J., & Sucita, A. A. P. (2024). Comprehensive Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes for English Language Acquisition. *Jurnal Pendidikan Indonesia*, 5(8).