

AN ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION IN ARIANA GRANDE SONGS FROM THE ALBUM "SWEETENER"

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Abstract

This study aimed to analysis Ariana Grande's song in the album positions to find word formation process that is used. This study used qualitative method. The design of this study was descriptive research. The result of word formation used in song lyrics showed that there is one word formation process of the borrowing type. In the second aspect, the word formation of the coinage process appears two data. In the third aspect, the word formation of the compounding process appears five data. In the fourth aspect, the word formation of the mixing process appears seven data. In the fifth aspect, the word formation of the clipping process appears three data. In the eighth aspect, the word formation of the inflection process appears five as in compounding and the last, the word formation of derivation appears six data.

Key words: word formation, ariana grande's song, song lyrics.

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is part of the tool for human's communication that is very important for human beings to express their thoughts and feelings, because without language human cannot communicate well with their speaker partners. This reason makes the language has a connection with everything that exists in human life (Pramayani, 2011). As we know, language is used as a medium to communicate between people. Language also has many roles in cooperation for various fields, such as field of music which requires activities to express orally and in writing. These are all real evidence that language has a tremendous influence and can enhance good relations between people, including music and song.

Today many people show their feelings through music. According to (Siswantoro, 2011: 23), one of the language of poetry that is often appreciated by art is lyrics of music songs. The art of music is often used by art activists to

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coordinate the tone and rhythm in conveying an idea. The language used in conveying their ideas is often as feelings and emotions that are expressed in the lyrics of the song so that the public can also enjoy it.

Everyone agrees that music is one of the arts which its presence is very close in the society (Pramayani, 2011: 1). According to Great Indonesia dictionary, music can be defined as (1) the art of arranging tones or sounds, sorting, cohesive, produce an arrangement of sounds that have perfect unity and balance (2) tones and sounds arranged in such a way in the form of rhythm, song, and alignment (especially with the use of tools). From these two statements above we can conclude that the meaning of music in a simple way is a feeling or experience of the soul that is conveyed with beautiful sounds and tones.

Ariana Grande is a singer and songwriter originally from the United States. Ariana Grande songs are stories that are accompanied by music or poetry in delivery. Ariana Grande has also appeared in various theaters and on television. Ariana Grande began her music career in 2011. In 2013 she released her first album entitled “Yours Truly” which success in top position the Billboard 200 in the United States. Her single, “The Way”, success in the top 10 of the Billboard Hot 100. Ariana Grande’s second album, My Everything in 2014 also succeed in first position in the United States and top 10 in 24 countries. Then, with the main single intituled “Problems” and a few other singles,

We know that a song lyrics is written in words. Words according to the Indonesian dictionary are formed through a morphological process. The morphological process is a process of word change. In other words, a morphological process is a process of merging between one morpheme with another morpheme so that it becomes a new word. The characteristics of a word that undergoes a morphological process is the change of form, meaning and change of word type. There are several ways of word formation through morphological processes, namely affixation, composition or compounding, reduplication or repetition, reverse derivation, abbreviations, supplements, and observations (Save, 2009: 47-50).

Some experts have defined several meanings such a theory expressed by (Yasin, 1988: 48), morphology is the formation of a word by connecting one morpheme with another morpheme. In addition, according to Muslich (2010: 32) mentions that the morphological process is a process of combining one morpheme with another morpheme to form a new word. Based on these two opinions, the author can conclude that the morphological process or word formation process is a process of changing the shape of the basic morpheme into a word or derived word. Most songs and lyrics have a hidden meaning or in other words the occurrence of morphological processes in each verse of a song such as meaning that is not conveyed directly or commonly called figurative language.

Figurative language is part of semantics and with semantics we know the true meaning of a song that we listen to, especially if the song contains figurative language. In this research, the author chose Ariana Grande’s album

as the subject of research because the song is famous in various countries, good to listen. and full of meaning. Ariana Grande's song lyrics have their own characteristics. Ariana Grande uses simple words in her lyrics but full of meaning. This fact shows that the lyrics of the song from Ariana Grande is an excellent choice of words so that it produces a beautiful, meaningful composition and the words chosen by Ariana Grande are not random. Of course, Ariana Grande chooses word formations that can produce beautiful compositions in order to represent her soul situation. That is the reason why the author is interested in analyzing the process of word formation of Ariana Grande's song lyrics with the research title "Analysis of Word Formation in Ariana Grande's Song from the Album "Sweetener".

A number of studies on word formations have been conducted. Several studies focused on word formation in advertisements (Wahyuni & Rosa, 2013; Sangsthita & Moehkardi, 2018), movies (Ratnanila, 2014; Sovia, Merina, & Theresia, 2018; Hafiza & Rosa, 2020; Maulana & Rosa, 2021), novels (Nanda, Rosa, & Ardi, 2012; Fatmawaty & Anggraini, 2019), and social media (Sari, 2018; Mutiah, Hidayat, & Alek, 2021). These previous studies allow the other research to be conducted in other several sources, one of which is a song lyric. This present study aims at finding out the types of word formation in Ariana Grande's Song from the Album "Sweetener".

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was a library research where the researcher found out the information through books related to linguistics, morphology, and the Oxford dictionary. In this study, the author used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the word formation process used in song lyrics of the Ariana Grande Album . This research was conducted with several stages such as collecting, classifying, analyzing data and drawing some conclusions. The authors also used a qualitative approach to find out the types of word formation with the most dominant appeared and used in the lyrics of the song.

Suryana (2010) stated that descriptive research focused on a systematic and accurate description based on facts about a particular object. Further Nugrahani (2014) explained that qualitative research was a type of research that did not use statistical or quantitative data to produce findings. In addition, Wibowo (2011) explained that qualitative descriptive method is a qualitative description of facts, data or material objects that are not in the form of a series of numbers but in the form of linguistic expressions or discourse through appropriate and systematic interpretation, this is in line with Otta's statement (2018) say that the descriptive qualitative method is a type of literature research.

From all the above definitions it could be said that the research on word formation analysis on Ariana Grande's song from the album "Sweetener" was very suitable to use qualitative research because it met one of the characteristics of qualitative research, which was collecting data through documentation. Simply put, documentation was one of the methods to collect qualitative data by analyzing documents. This study also did not use statistical models to

analyze the data. Researchers collected data from documents to obtain records related to the research itself.

Data and Data Sources

The data of this research was a song verse taken from the album *sweetener* by Ariana (2018). The data source was Ariana Grande's *sweet* album such as CD, Website, Search Engine google, twitter, fb and instagram artist. The author analyzed 10 songs from 15 songs from Ariana Grande's album "*Sweetener*" for several months, namely November 2020 to December 2020.

Research Instruments

In the process of data collection, researchers used 2 instruments, namely stationery and digital equipment. For the stationery, the researchers used several stationery such as paper and pen to find the words that undergoes the word formation process on the song created by Ariana Grande. In addition, digital equipment is used to download Ariana Grande song lyrics using several electronic devices.

The research material that would be analyzed by the researcher is the lyrics of the song created by Ariana Grande from the album "*Sweetener*" of the 15 songs found on Ariana Grande's album, the researchers selected only 10 songs at random. Therefore, the analysis material of this research was documentation. According to Siyoto and Sodik (2015), documentation instruments in a study using a temporary content analysis approach for research subjects can be in the form of books, magazines, documents, etc.

Data Collection Techniques

The data collection method that would be used in this research was observational research method. Observations considered as the most suitable data collection to use in this type of study, and also feel some deficiency and its used inconvenience for some types of research. The author used observational research methods by following several steps, namely:

1. Downloaded the required Ariana song lyrics from the internet.
2. Found the word order in the lyrics of Ariana's song
3. Counted how many words are formed
4. Categorized the word formation used and last
5. Analyzed the type of words

Data Analysis Methods

In this study, the authors used data analysis methods based on Miles and Huberman’s theory .

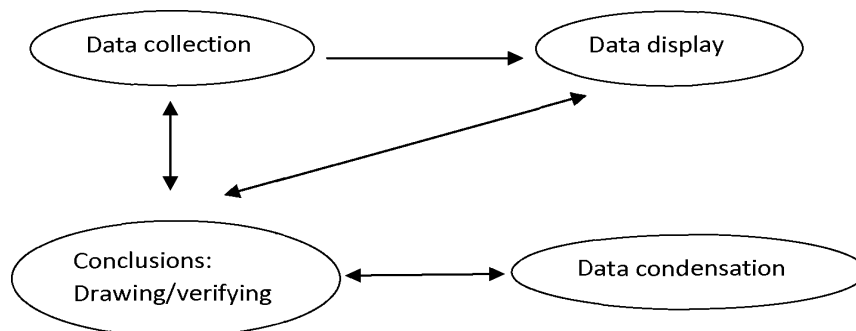


Figure1 : Data analysis components: Interactive Model

- A. Data collection is the first step of an analysis process. This step of analysis includes the process of selecting data or sentences from the lyrics of the song, with the main focus on the process of word formation. .
- B. Data Display. The data will be compiled, compressed and filtered .
- C. Attracting and make conclusions: The reason why it needs to reduce and display the data is to assist the author in conclusion. Drawing conclusions and verification are the fourth part of this analysis. This process is most likely to occur simultaneously.

Data Analysis Techniques

In this study, data analysis used an interactive analysis model developed by Milles, Huberman by following several steps of data analysis as follows:

1. Researcher read the lyrics of Ariana Grande’s song from the sweetener album
2. Underlined the types of word formation processes
3. Researchers identified each data that has been selected from the lyrics of Ariana Grande album “sweetene”
4. Researchers analyzed the data found from the lyrics of the song Ariana Grande from the album sweetene
5. Analyzed the types of word formation processes using Hatch and Brown theory.
6. Calculated or determine the data that most occur word formation process in the form of percentages based on theory (Bungin, 2005).
7. Drawn conclusions.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The discussions of word formation are described in paragraphs. Firstly, before describing in paragraph, each word formation process was included in a table contains the data obtained from each process.

Table 1. Tables of word formations

Borrowing	Coins	Compounding	Initials and Acronyms	Mixing	Clipping	Back exercises	Conversion	Inflection	Derivation
Babe	sheesh	Somehow		wanna	couse			deals	bitter
	horoscopes	everything		I'd	followin'			cards	hoping
		whatever		it'd	Mama			heights	sweetener
		without		I'm				sweetener	bitter
		everybody		How's				touches	
				whatever's					unknown
				don't					unfold

The steps of analyze are collecting the lyrics in Ariana Grande’s Songs, reading the lyrics in Ariana Grande’s Song, describing the meaning of each words and classifying the words in term of type.

Borrowing

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010) borrowing is the process of word formation by borrowing or taking vocabulary of other languages. Yule (2006) assumes borrowing is the process of taking over words from other languages. The writer found two borrowing words. Table below provides the samples of borrowing words.

Table 2. Borrowing

Borrowing	Meaning/ Synonym	Line
Babe	Swetheart	Line 63
Mama	Mather	Line 29

Based on the finding in table above, we could notice that words **Babe** means a young woman, especially one considered sexually attractive and

borrowing from Spanish and has meaning **baby**. The next sample is the **Mama** is an informal word for mother. Mama can also be spelled *momma* and *mamma*. Mama is informal, and it's often used by young children, much like the word *mommy*. Adults also sometimes use *mama* to refer to their mothers, especially when they have a close relationship.

Coins

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010), coinage is the word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other word formation processes. The writer found two words of coinage in this study. The list of words is provided in the following table.

Table 3. Coins

Coins	Meaning/ Synonym	Line
sheesh	disappointment, annoyance, or surprise	Line 8
horoscopes	zodiacal sign	Line 29

From the two examples in the table above, That word **sheesh** are used to express disappointment, annoyance, or surprise. Based on the second sample, The word **horoscopes**, It was recently added as a new zodiacal sign, making it the 13th. The word is now being used as an expletive, reflecting the deep existential upheaval experienced by many who have seem.

Compounding

Compounding refers to combining two or more words to create new word forms. Plag (2003) says that compound is built of two (or more) independent words. It has (at least in their original form) a meaning that involves those of their components. Compounding is other type of morphological process in language. Besides, according to Yule (2010) compounding is joining of two separate words to produce a single form. Then, Delahunty and Garvey (2010) say that compounding is the process of word formation by combining two words into a new form. In simpleword, compounding defined as combination of some lexical categories such as adjectives, nouns, verbs, or prepositions, in purpose of constructing a larger unit of word.

Table 4. Compounding

Compounding	Meaning/ Synonym	Line
Somehow	However	Line 14
everything	everything	Line 18
whatever	whatever	Line 47
without	without	Line 49
everybody	everyone	Line 50

Based on the table, first, the word **Somehow** is considered to have more than one morpheme. The first is ‘**some**, which is a free morpheme, and the second is **how** as a free morpheme as well. Second, the word **Everything** is considered to have more than one morpheme. The first is ‘**every**, which is a free morpheme, and the second is **thing** as a free morpheme as well. Third, the word **whatever** is considered to have more than one morpheme. The first is ‘**what**, which is a free morpheme, and the second is **ever** as a free morpheme as well.

Forth, the word **without** is considered to have more than one morpheme. The first is ‘**with**, which is a free morpheme, and the second is **out** as a free morpheme as well, and finally, the word **everybody** is considered to have more than one morpheme. The first is ‘**every**, which is a free morpheme, and the second is **body** as a free morpheme as well.

Mixing

There are many unique words often used, which is sometimes very confusing for ordinary people who don’t really know the words.

Table 5. Mixing

Mixing	Meaning/ Synonym	Line
wanna	Want to	Line 47
I’d	I would	Line 49
it’d	It would	Line 49
I’m	I am	Line 50
How’s	How is	Line 16
whatever’s	Whatever is	Line 47
don’t	Do not	Line 49

Based on the analysis of Data, thenwriter found that the word “**wanna**” consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are ‘**want** and ‘**to**’ that can be classified as free morphemes because it can stand alone as a word. The word formation that happens here is Mixing. The word “wanna” is created by mixing each part of the word. To combine it into a new word, they are omitted and changed the first part “want” to “wan” and the last part of the word “to”. So the word “wan” and “to” are combined to produce a single new term “wanna”.

Next sample, the word “**I’d**” consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are ‘**I** and ‘**would** that can be classified as free morphemes because it can stand alone as a word. The word formation that happens here is Mixing. The word “I,d” is created by mixing each part of the word. To combine it into a new word, they are omitted and changed the last part of the word ‘would, ‘d,. So the word “I” and “d” are combined to produce a single new term “I’d”.

The third sample showed that, the word “**it’d**” consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are ‘**it** and ‘**would** that can be classified as free morphemes because it can stand alone as a word. To combine it into a new word, they are omitted and changed the last part of the word ‘Would, and changed into ‘d”. So the word “it” and “d” are combined to produce a single new term

“it’d”.

The forth, , the word “**I’m**” consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are ‘**I** and ‘**Am**’ that can be classified as free morphemes because it can stand alone as a word. To combine it into a new word, they are omitted and changed the last part of the word ‘am, and changed into ‘m”. So the word “it” and “m” are combined to produce a single new term “I’m”.

In the other hand, the word “**how’s**” consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are ‘**how** and ‘**is**’ that can be classified as free morphemes because it can stand alone as a word. To combine it into a new word, they are omitted and changed the last part of the word ‘is, and changed into ‘s”. So the word “how” and “s” are combined to produce a single new term “how’s”.

The word “**whatever’s**” consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are ‘**whatever** and ‘**is**’ that can be classified as free morphemes because it can stand alone as a word. To combine it into a new word, they are omitted and changed the last part of the word ‘is, and changed into ‘s”. So the word “whatever” and “s” are combined to produce a single new term “whatever’s”.

Finally, The word “**don’t**” consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are ‘**do** and ‘**not**’ that can be classified as free morphemes because it can stand alone as a word. To combine it into a new word, they are omitted and changed the last part of the word ‘not, and changed into ‘n’t”. So the word “do” and “n’t” are combined to produce a single new term “don’t”.

Clipping

Clipping is one of word formation process which is formed by shortening the word. Clipping may occur in front or back part of a word. Besides, in clipping process, it may be replaced with certain new spelling. From the data, the writer found some formation word that used in clipping process. The word Cause, and followin’ are English word formation.

Table. 6 Clipping

Clipping	Meaning/ Synonym	Line
couse	Because	Line 48
followin’	Follow	Line 48

The word Cause is a English word formation, It is from word “because’.,and next example is the word Folowin was shortening from “folowing”, but this word just cutting from spelling „g”.

Inflection

Table. 7 Inflection

Inflection	Meaning/ Synonym	Line
deals	offer	Line 51
cards	cards	Line 51
heights	height	Line 15
touches	Touch	Line 14

There some words which is formed by inflection suffixes, some Inflection suffixes that used in the article: noun plural marker (-s), past tense (-ed), present tense (-s), progressive aspect (-ing), superlative adjective (-est).

Analysis of Data:

From the data, the suffix –s in the word deals, cards, hights and touches are indicating of plural marker. The suffix –s can be said as inflection because does not change the category and part of speech.

Derivation

Derivation is divided into two categories, which is Derivation with prefixes and Derivation with suffixes. There were some derivational found in the article.

Table. 8 Derivation

Derivation	Meaning/ Synonym	Line
bitter	Bit	Line 20
hoping	Hope	Line 50
unknown	Don't Know	Line 15
unfold	open out	Line 30

Based on the analysis of data it can be seen that the word bitter, hoping and sweetener are added by prefix before the base word to form the new word. It can be said that prefix changes the meaning. Meanwhile, from the words such as unknown and unfold are added by suffixes before the base word to form the new word. It can be said that suffixes changes the meaning.

D. Discussion

From the findings, it can be seen that all the types of word formation process occur in the song “sweeteners” by Ariana Grande with the variant of frequency. The result of this research is different from the previous researches Based on the research conducted by Verawati BR Sitio (2011) her research is entitled “The word formation process and domain analysis of slang in Anak Kos Dodol Kumat Lagi”. In the result of this research the writer conclude that there are nine kinds of word formation occur in the data, they are borrowing, blending, compounding, clipping, abbreviation, backformation, coinage, onomatopoeia and derivation. From those kinds of word formation, borrowing becomes the most one found in this novel. In addition, in this research, by the domain analysis, the writer found two kinds of domain; they are friendship and family domain. In

the analysis step, it also can be seen that three main factors namely participant, setting and topic take an important role of classifying the domain group

In addition, a study conducted by Christina Helen Wydiasari (2011) entitled "Word formation analysis on slangwords in the Indonesia Teenager's novel", used Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SLBC) technique by Arikunto in collecting the data and Agih method by Sudaryanto in analyzing the data. Based on the findings, there are 125 slang words that are used in Lupus novels, the edition of 2000 to 2003. She found that the process of borrowing is the most common process that is used. It takes 76% of total slang words or 95 from 125 slang words.

In this subchapter, the researcher would like to discuss the types of word formation processes are found in Ariana Grande's song "Sweeteners".

Borrowing

In this study, the researcher found that the word Babe is considered sexually attractive and borrowed from Spanish, and has a meaning baby. The next sample is the Mama is the standard word for a mother's nickname. Mama can be spelled, momma and mamma. Mama is standard and is often used by children, as the word mother. Adults also use the word mama to address their mother, especially if they have a close relationship.

Coin

In this study, the word sheesh is used to express disappointment, annoyance, or surprise. Based on the second sample, the word horoscopes were recently added as a new zodiacal sign, making it the 13th. The word is now being used as an expletive, reflecting the deep existential upheaval experienced by many who have to seem.

Compounding

In findings, Based on Table 4, first, the word Somehow is considered to have more than one morpheme. The first is 'some, which is a free morpheme, and the second is how as free morphine as well. Second, the word everything is considered to have more than one morpheme. The first is 'every, which is a free morpheme, and the second is a thing as free morphine as well. Third, the word whatever is considered to have more than one morpheme. The first is 'what, which is a free morpheme, and the second is ever as free morphine as well.

Forth, the word without is considered to have more than one morpheme. The first is 'with, which is a free morpheme, and the second is out as free morphine as well, and finally, the word everybody is considered to have more than one morpheme. The first is 'every, which is a free morpheme, and the second is the body as free morphine as well.

Mixing

In finding, the writer found that the word "wanna" consists of 2 separate forms to produce a single new term. They are 'want and 'to' that can be classified as free morphemes. The word-formation that happens here is Mixing. The word "want" is formed by mixing each part of the combined word into a new word, they are removed and the first part "want" to be "wan" and the last part to the word "ke". So the words "wan" and "ke" are combined to produce a new term "want".

Next sample, the word "I'd" consists of 2 separate forms to produce a single new term. They are 'I and 'would that can be classified as free morphemes because they can stand alone as a word. The word-formation that happens here is Mixing. The word "I'd" is created by mixing each part of the word. To combine it into a new word, they are

omitted and changed the last part of the word ‘would’ve, So the word “I” and “d” are combined to produce a single new term “I’d”.

The third sample showed that the word “it’d” consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are ‘it and ‘would that can be classified as free morphemes because it can stand alone as a word. To combine it into a new word, they are omitted and changed the last part of the word ‘Would, and changed into”. So the word “it” and “d” are combined to produce a single new term “it’d”.

The fourth, the word “I’m” consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are ‘I and ‘am’ that can be classified as free morphemes because they can stand alone as a word. To combine it into a new word, they are omitted and changed the last part of the word ‘am, and changed into”. So the word “it” and “m” are combined to produce a single new term “I’m”.

On the other hand, the word “how’s” consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are ‘how and ‘is’ that can be classified as free morphemes because they can stand alone as a word. To combine it into a new word, they are omitted and changed the last part of the word ‘is, and changed into”. So the word “how” and “s” are combined to produce a single new term “how’s”.

The word “whatever’s” consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are ‘whatever and ‘is’ that can be classified as free morphemes because they can stand alone as a word. To combine it into a new word, they are omitted and changed the last part of the word ‘is, and changed into ‘s”. So the word “whatever” and “s” are combined to produce a single new term “whatever’s”.

Finally, the word “don’t” consists of two separate forms to produce a single new term. They are ‘do and ‘not’ that can be classified as free morphemes because they can stand alone as a word. To combine it into a new word, they are omitted and changed the last part of the word ‘not, and changed into ‘don’t”. The word “do” and “don’t” are combined to produce a single new term “don’t”.

Clipping

In findings, the word cause is an English word-formation, it is from the word “because’, and the next example is the word Following was shortening from “following”, but this word was just cut from spelling „g”.

Inflection

In findings, From the data, the suffix –s in the word deals, cards, hights, and touches are indicating the plural marker. The suffix –s can be said as inflection because does not change the category and part of speech.

Derivation

Based on the analysis of data in Table 8 can be seen that the word bitter, hoping, and sweetener are added by prefix before the base word to form the new word. It can be said that prefix changes the meaning. Meanwhile, the words such as unknown and unfold are added by suffixes before the base word to form the new word. It can be said that suffixes change the meaning.

The Most Dominantly Found Word Formation in “Sweetener” by Ariana Grande

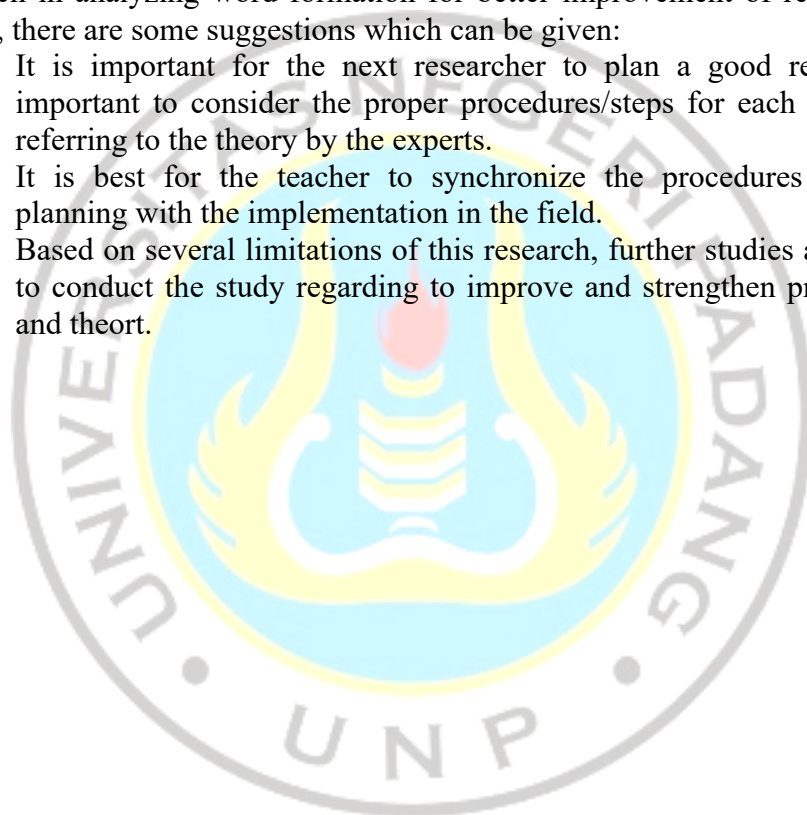
The results of the analysis of Ariana Grande's song from the album "Sweetener", show that the type of word formation "Mixing" is the highest number found in the lyrics. Initialization and acronyms of word formation, back exercises, and types of conversion, the author did not find the type of word-formation

E. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the analysis, result and finding in the previous chapters. The writer concluded that word formation that has been analyzed are categorized into several type, there are Borrowing, coinage, compounding, initialization and acronym, blending, Mixing, clipping, Back exercises, conversion, inflection and derivation in Arian Grand Song “Sweeteners”. Finally, after finishing the research, the writer knows much about word formation processes and hopefully can support to the next researcher.

To make this study more useful for those who are going to do the same research in analyzing word formation for better improvement of research in the future, there are some suggestions which can be given:

1. It is important for the next researcher to plan a good research. It is important to consider the proper procedures/steps for each technique by referring to the theory by the experts.
2. It is best for the teacher to synchronize the procedures on research planning with the implementation in the field.
3. Based on several limitations of this research, further studies are suggested to conduct the study regarding to improve and strengthen previous study and theor.



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