

Morpheme of Heartbreak in Taylor Swift's The Tortured Poets Department Album

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze morphemic changes through the process of derivation in the lyrics of songs on Taylor Swift's The Tortured Poets Department, as well as explain the emotional and artistic functions that arise from these changes. The focus of the research includes three songs, namely But Daddy I Love Him, Fortnight, and Guilty as Sin?. The method used is qualitative descriptive with a morphological approach to identify forms of derivation, as well as an analysis of emotional and aesthetic meaning based on the stylistic theory of Leech (1981) and the conceptual metaphor of Lakoff and Johnson (1980). The results show that the use of prefixes (un-, dis-, a-) and suffixes (-y, -ful, -ous, -ing, -al, -ly, -ity, -er, -ic, -less, -ify, -ry) Not only does it change the class of words, but it also enriches the emotional meaning and artistic imagery in the lyrics. Derivation is used as a poetic strategy to describe inner conflicts, emotional vulnerability, and the dynamics of personal relationships in musical works. Thus, derivation serves not only grammatically but also as a means of creative expression that connects the structure of language with emotional experience in popular music.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perubahan morfem melalui proses derivasi dalam lirik lagu pada album The Tortured Poets Department karya Taylor Swift, serta menjelaskan fungsi emosional dan artistik yang muncul dari perubahan tersebut. Fokus penelitian meliputi tiga lagu, yaitu But Daddy I Love Him, Fortnight, dan Guilty as Sin?. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan morfologi untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk derivasi, serta analisis makna emosional dan estetika berdasarkan teori stilistika Leech (1981) dan metafora konseptual Lakoff dan Johnson (1980). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan prefiks (un-, dis-, a-) dan sufiks (-y, -ful, -ous, -ing, -al, -ly, -ity, -er, -ic, -less, -ify, -ry) tidak hanya mengubah kelas kata, tetapi juga memperkaya makna emosional dan citraan artistik dalam lirik. Derivasi digunakan sebagai strategi puitis untuk menggambarkan konflik batin, kerentanan emosional, serta dinamika hubungan personal dalam karya musik. Dengan demikian, derivasi berfungsi tidak hanya secara gramatikal, tetapi juga sebagai sarana ekspresi kreatif yang menghubungkan struktur bahasa dengan pengalaman emosional dalam musik populer.



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1. Introduction

Language is a means of communication that cannot be separated from human life. Through language, a person can express ideas and ideas, both verbally and in writing. In the world of art, language plays an important role as

a means of expression, one of which is through song lyrics. Song lyrics function not only as an entertainment medium, but also as a forum for conveying the meaning, emotions, and personal experiences of the songwriter to his listeners. According to Leech (1981) in *The Study of Meaning*, emotive meaning is a meaning that reflects the speaker's feelings or attitudes towards something expressed. Emotional meaning in song lyrics can be through the use of metaphorical diction and language styles, so that lyrics can express emotions while causing emotional resonance in the listener (Aini, 2023). This meaning is subjective because it shows the emotional reaction of the speaker to what is being discussed. In addition, the study of meaning in song lyrics is also related to stylistics, which is a branch of linguistics that studies the style of language in literary works. Stylistics can look at how elements of language are used to create aesthetic and emotional effects. In line with Leech's view, the style of language in the lyrics of the song not only conveys a literal meaning, but also offers an emotional feel and artistic beauty that reinforces the atmosphere that the songwriter wanted to create. The use of language in song lyrics often utilizes conceptual metaphors. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphor is not just an aesthetic comparison, but a way for humans to understand abstract experiences through more concrete concepts. Thus, metaphors in song lyrics serve to clarify and strengthen the expression of the author's feelings through symbols and imagery of meaning. In song lyrics, emotional meaning can emerge through the choice of words, morphological structure, and language style that the songwriter uses to express certain feelings such as sadness, love, or loss. Therefore, the language in song lyrics has the power to evoke emotions and reinforce artistic messages through the right choice of words.

In linguistic studies, the science that studies the process of changing words is called morphology. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure in words as well as the process of forming and changing the shape of words. Through morphological analysis, it is possible to understand how words are formed, change shape, and adjust their meaning in certain contexts. Katamba (1993) explained that morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words as well as the process of word formation from morphemes. Fradana (2018) Morphology is a field of linguistic science that studies how words are arranged from morphemes and how language processes form the structure of words. Meanwhile, according to Afrida et al. (2023), morphology is a field of science that studies the way a word is formed and how changes in the shape of words can affect its meaning. The study of morphology does not only discuss the form of words, but also the relationship between form and meaning in the process of forming the word. According to Katamba, morphological analysis includes two main aspects, namely inflection and derivation. Inflection functions to adjust the shape of words without changing the class of words, while derivation functions to form new words that can change the lexical meaning and class of words. Thus, through morphological analysis, researchers can understand how the process of affixation creates new forms that have different meanings. A morpheme is the smallest unit in a language that has meaning; Morpheme can no longer be broken down into smaller parts without

losing their meaning. Through morphological studies, researchers can understand how words are formed, how their shape changes, and how these changes affect emotional meaning. Meanwhile, Aronoff and Fudeman (2022) explain that "Morphology is the branch of linguistic that studies word, their internal structure, and how they are former". In line with that, Gani & Arsyad (2019) stated that morphology is the science that studies words and the process of changing the shape of words. While the morphological process is the formation of words with the addition of affixes or affixes in a basic form. Thus, morphology not only examines the external structure of a word but also traces the meaning and function of each part of the word.

Morphological processes include Affixation, Reduplication, Inflection, Composition and Derivation. From these various processes, derivation is one of the most interesting processes because it can produce new words with meanings or classes of words that change from the root word. Katamba (1993) stated that derivation is the process of forming new words by adding affixes to basic forms that can change the class of words or their lexical meaning. Derivation is the process of forming new words through the addition of affixes that often change the grammatical categories and meanings of words (Lieber, R. (2021). Meanwhile, Bauer (1983) asserts that derivation plays an important role in enriching language vocabulary because it produces new forms that carry new meanings. According to Meyfiany et al. (2024), derivation is the process of adding affixes to the form of root words that form a new word with a change in word class or a shift in meaning. In literary and musical works, the process of derivation not only changes the form of words, but can also strengthen the emotional expression as well as the language style of the writer or songwriter. Thus, derivation is the process of forming a new word from a root word by adding an affix (suffix) that changes the lexical meaning or word class of the word. For example, the word happy (an adjective) can be changed to happiness (a noun word) through a derivation process. Derivation is an important element in morphological analysis because it shows how language systems produce new forms and meanings. This change not only changed the class of words but also enriched the expression of meaning, especially in literary texts and song lyrics.

In the context of musical works, especially in song lyrics, morpheme changes through the process of derivation are often used to express deep feelings and emotional conflicts. Taylor Swift, one of the singers and songwriters known for her poetic and personal lyrics, often uses her life experiences as a source of inspiration in her work, The Tortured Poets Department album is Taylor Swift's eleventh album released on April 19, 2024. The album became a symbol of self-reflection and new artistic achievement for swift after the huge success of *Midnights* and *The Eras Tour*. Through word choice and morphemic play, Taylor Swift manages to present strong nuances of sadness, loss, and self-reflection, thus making this album interesting to analyze from a morphological perspective. Every word that undergoes a shapeshift in its lyrics not only functions grammatically but also has an artistic role in building deep emotional meaning. Each song lyric has its own uniqueness to make interesting song lyrics, the songwriter puts them in the form of words.

Research on the morphological process of song lyrics has been carried out by, Nirwana (2024) found that 169 words experienced morphological processes in the lyrics of the song Sheila on 7. Kurniati's (2023) research on the song Tulus shows that 126 words undergo a morphological process, dominated by prefixes. Devita et al. (2020) found 20 derivative affixes in Ed Sheeran's songs, while Ibrahim and Rahayu (2020) identified that inflection morphemes dominated Maher Zain's One album. In contrast to the study, this study focuses on the process of derivation in the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song on the album *The Tortured Poets Department*, as well as examining how derivative morpheme changes shape the emotional and artistic nuances of the lyrics. Morphological studies of this album are still rarely carried out, so this research is expected to make a new contribution in the field of linguistics and analysis of modern literary works.

The difference between the previous research and the research conducted by the author lies in the selection of Taylor Swift's song from the Album *the tortured poet department*. This research specifically focuses on the process of derivation using the theory of katamba (1993) as the theoretical foundation. In addition to identifying morpheme shapes that undergo changes, this study also analyzes the function and meaning of morpheme changes in derivation in building the emotional and artistic nuances of song lyrics. The data source used is the lyrics of the album *The Tortured Poet's Department*, in the album there are 16 songs in total to facilitate the research process, the researcher chose several songs in the album, namely, *But Daddy I love Him*, *Fortnight*, *Guilty as sin?* The selection of the song was based on several considerations, such as the relevance of the form of derivation to morphological analysis, having a significant depth of emotional meaning. The problems discussed in this study are the morphological process of song lyrics that focus on derivative changes, how these types of changes are classified according to katamba theory (1993) and the function and meaning of morpheme changes in emotional and artistic contexts. Therefore, the main purpose of this study is to identify morphemes that undergo changes in the lyrics of the song, analyze the types of morphemes contained in the lyrics of the album songs, and explain the function of morpheme changes in building the meaning of emotional nuances. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, to analyze morpheme changes in song lyrics and how these morpheme changes affect the emotional nuances to be conveyed. Through this analysis, it is hoped that readers can understand how morpheme changes in song lyrics can affect the meaning and emotional nuances contained in it.

2. Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. According to Maleong (2017), the qualitative descriptive research method aims to understand and describe the morpheme changes contained in the lyrics of the album's songs. The source of this research data is in the form of lyrics to songs in *Taylor Swift's The Tortured Poets Department* album which will be released in 2024. According to Sugiono (2016), data collection is carried out through a documentation method by collecting song lyrics from official sources such as Taylor Swift's website and

digital music platforms. Data collection is a stage that is carried out in a planned and systematic manner to obtain the information needed in research, with the aim of answering the formulation of the problem or proving the hypothesis that has been formulated beforehand. The data collection technique was carried out by reading and selecting all the lyrics of the songs in the album, then identifying the words that were derived. Furthermore, the analysis is carried out in two main stages. First, morphological analysis as well as clarification based on morphological theory. Second, the analysis of function and meaning, namely identifying how the derivative words provide an emotional and artistic effect in the lyrics of the song. The results of the analysis are presented in the form of tables and interpretive paragraphs that explain the function of emotional and artistic meaning in each derivative word.

3. Results and Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis of three songs in Taylor Swift's *The Tortured Poets Department* album, it was found that several words underwent the process of derivation or formation of new words from the basic form through the addition of affixes. The derivation process involves a prefix, a suffix. The analysis was carried out based on the theory of Katamba (1993) which explained that derivation is a morphological process that changes the class of words or lexical meanings of their basic forms, thereby producing new words with different functions and meanings as well as artistic emotional functions and meanings in song lyric contests. A prefix is the process of adding morphemes in front of a root word, which serves to change the lexical meaning without always changing the class of the word. Meanwhile, suffixes are the process of adding morphemes at the end of a root word, which not only changes the meaning but also often changes the grammatical category of a word.

Tabel 1
Analysis Data of the Song But Dady I love Him

No	Derivative Word	Base Word	Afiks	Affix Type	Word Class Change
1	Unbuttoned	button	un-, -ed	prefiks + sufiks	verb → adj
2	Crazy	craze	-y	sufiks	noun → adj
3	Dutiful	duty	-ful	sufiks	noun → adj
4	Precocious	precocity	-ous	sufiks	noun → adj
5	Clothing	clothe	-ing	sufiks	verb → noun/adj
6	Judgmental	judgment	-al	sufiks	noun → adj
7	Sanctimoniously	sanctimonious	-ly	sufiks	adj → adv
8	Chemistry	chemic	-try	sufiks	adj → noun
9	Destiny	destine	-y	sufiks	verba → noun
10	Funny	fun	-y	sufiks	noun → adj
11	Perspective	perspect	-ive	sufiks	verb → noun/adj
12	Wedding	wed	-ing	sufiks	verb → noun/adj
13	Revelry	revel	-ry	sufiks	verb → noun

14	Disgrace	grace	dis-	prefiks	noun → noun
15	Undo	do	un-	prefiks	verb → verb

Classification of Morpheme Change Types According to Morphological Theory

Morpheme changes in data are carried out based on the theory of Katamba (1993) stating that derivation is the process of forming new words by adding derivative morphemes (prefixes or suffixes) that change the meaning or category of words. A prefix is the process of adding morphemes in front of a root word, which serves to change the lexical meaning without always changing the class of the word. Meanwhile, suffixes are the process of adding morphemes at the end of a root word, which not only changes the meaning but also often changes the grammatical category of a word.

The derivation process with the prefix un- The word unbuttoned has a button root word. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the prefix un- and the suffix -ed to the word button. The prefix un- gives the opposite meaning, while the suffix -ed turns the verb into an adjective. The word button means button or pressing, while unbuttoned means not buttoned or opened. Meanwhile the word undo has the root word do. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the prefix un- to the word do. The prefix un- gives the meaning of cancel, the category of fixed verb words. The word do means to do, while undo means to cancel or delete an action.

Furthermore, the Derivation Process with the suffix -y The word crazy has a craze root word. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the -y suffix to the word craze. The suffix -y turns the word craze which is a noun into an adjective. The word craze means insanity or fever of something, while crazy means crazy or unusual. The word destiny has the root word destine. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix -y to the word destine. The suffix -y turns the word destine, which is a verb, into a noun. The word destiny means determining fate, while destiny means destiny or fate. In addition, the word funny has a funny root word. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the -y suffix to the word fun. The suffix -y turns the word fun which is a noun into an adjective. The word fun means fun, while funny has the meaning of funny or entertaining.

Process of Derivation with the suffix -ful The word dutiful has a duty root word. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix -ful to the word duty. The suffix -ful turns the word duty which is a noun into an adjective. The word duty means obligation, while dutiful means obedient or full of obligation.

Then the process of Derivation with the suffix -ous The word precocious has the root word precocity. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix -ous to the word precocity. The suffix -ous turns the word precocity, which is a noun, into an adjective. The word precocity means early maturity, while precocious means more mature than age.

Process of Derivation with the suffix -ing The word clothing has the root word clothe. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix

-ing to the word clothe. The suffix -ing turns the word clothe which is a verb into a noun/adjective. The word clothe means wearing clothes, while clothing means clothes or clothing. The word wedding has a root word wed. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix -ing to the word wed. The suffix -ing turns the word wed which is a verb into a noun/adjective. The word wed means marriage, while wedding means marriage or wedding party.

Process of Derivation with the suffix -al The word judgmental has the root word judgment. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix -al to the word judgment. The suffix -al turns the word judgment, which is a noun, into an adjective. The word judgment means judgment, while judgmental means to judge or judge.

Furthermore, the process of Derivation with the suffix -ly The word sanctimoniously has a sanctimonious root word. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix -ly to the word sanctimonious. The suffix -ly turns the word sanctimonious which is an adjective into an adverb. The word sanctimonious means pretentious, while sanctimoniously means pretentious.

Process of Derivation with the Suffix -try The word chemistry has a chemical root word. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix -try to the word chemic. The suffix -try turns the word chemic which is an adjective into a noun. The word chemic means chemical, while chemistry means chemical science.

In addition, the process of Derivation with the suffix -ive The word perspective has the root word perspect. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix -ive to the word perspect. The suffix -ive changes the word perspect which is a verb to a noun/adjective. The word perspect means seeing or observing, while perspective means a point of view or way of view.

Process of Derivation with the suffix -ry The word revelry has the root word revel. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix -ry to the word revel. The suffix -ry turns the word revel which is a verb into a noun. The word revel means having fun or partying, while revelry means celebration or carefree party.

Process of Derivation with Prefix dis- The word disgrace has the root word grace. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the prefix dis- to the word grace. The prefix dis- gives the opposite meaning to the word grace, which is a noun. The word grace means honor, while disgrace means loss of honor or disgrace.

Emotional–Aesthetic Function and Meaning

The derivation process that Taylor Swift uses not only functions grammatically but also has an emotional and aesthetic function in creating the beauty and depth of the lyrics' meaning. According to Leech (1981), emotional meaning arises from the value of the feeling that a word causes to the reader or listener.

The word unbuttoned in the lyrics *"Now I'm running with my dress unbuttoned"* in the lyrics not only describes the physical condition of the dress being unbuttoned, but also serves as a symbol of emotional liberation. The

opening of the button becomes a metaphor for the release of boundaries or self-control, thus presenting an impression of vulnerability as well as personal freedom for the lyrical characters. In the word *crazy* in the lyrics *"I know he's crazy but he's the one I want"* which shows intense love but is considered illogical, while artistically, the word *"crazy"* serves to present an image of love that is full of risks but has a strong attraction, so that it reflects the dynamics of an intense and emotional relationship. Meanwhile, the word *dutiful* in the lyrics *"Dutiful daughter, all my plans were laid"* reflects the social pressure on the role of a girl who is devoted but loses personal freedom, Artistically, this word is to show the conflict between moral obligation and the desire of the heart. As for the word *precocious* in the lyrics *"Growing up precocious sometimes means not growing up at all"* Emotionally, this causes a sense of loss, psychological burden, and the inability to enjoy childhood. Artistically, the use of the word *"precocious"* confirms the paradox that maturity that comes too soon does not always result in maturity, so growing up means being trapped in developmental wounds.

Then, the word *clothing* in the lyrics *"I don't cater to all these vipers dressed in empath's clothing"* Emotionally, these lyrics express disappointment and distrust of people who pretend to be good for personal gain, while artistically reinforcing the social critique of the hypocrisy and performativity of empathy. Furthermore, the word *judgmental* in the lyrics *"God save the most judgmental creeps"* Emotionally, the use of this word expresses the lyricist's disgust and rejection of hypocritical social judgment. Artistically, it contains a satirical and sarcastic tone, which reinforces criticism of individuals or groups that display pseudo-morality and a sense of the most true self. The words *sanctimoniously* in the lyrics *"Sanctimoniously performing soliloquies I'll never see"* express an exasperation against false morality, Artistically, this adverbial form adds to the sarcasm and reinforces the song's social message. Meanwhile, the word *chemistry* in the lyrics *"And counteract the chemistry"* is used metaphorically to describe a natural attraction that cannot be explained by logic. Artistically, this use of scientific metaphor confirms that love is seen as a spontaneous internal reaction that is difficult to control.

The word *destiny* in the lyrics *"And undo the destiny"* is emotionally expressed, this phrase expresses the desire to regain control of one's own life, while artistically, the use of the metaphor of the cancellation of destiny reinforces the theme of identity rebellion and negotiation against imposed social roles. Furthermore, the word *funny* in the lyrics *"Scandal does funny things to pride"* Emotionally, the use of this word creates a cynical and bitter feel, as if describing the experience of losing self-esteem as something astonishing but at the same time painful. Artistically, *"funny"* reinforces the element of irony in the song, highlighting how public opinion can suddenly change a person's identity. Furthermore, the word *perspective* in the lyrics *"Time, doesn't it give some perspective"* Emotionally, this phrase reflects healing efforts and self-reflection, Artistically emphasizing the theme of emotional growth and changing perspective as a result of time travel. The word *wedding* in the lyrics *"No, you can't come to the wedding"* is emotional, the use of this word carries a firm but sad nuance, because marriage which is usually a moment of sharing happiness is actually

used as a boundary to close someone's access from personal life. Artistically, marriage is used as the final metaphor of closeness, confirming that the lyrical character has chosen a new way of life that no longer involves the person.

As for the word revelry in the lyrics "*He was chaos, he was revelry*" Emotionally, the use of this word gives rise to a nostalgic impression of a beautiful but painful love. Artistically, revelry is a poetic image that strengthens the theme of love as an uplifting and destructive experience. Meanwhile, the word disgrace in the lyrics "*It's mine alone to disgrace*" highlights the social shame attached to women, Artistically it satirizes oppressive moral standards and asserts that love is not something to be ashamed of. The word undo in the lyrics "*And undo the destiny*" is used metaphorically to describe the desire of the lyricist character to reverse or cancel the destiny that has occurred. Emotionally, the use of this word evokes a sense of regret and longing for the past that cannot be repeated, Artistically undo reinforces the theme of romantic tragedy in the song, showing the inner struggle between accepting fate or continuing to hope that something that has happened can still be corrected.

Tabel 2
Analysis Data of the Song Fortnight

No	Derivative Word	Base Word	Afiks	Affix Type	Word Class Change
1	functioning	function	-ing	Sufiks	Verb/Noun → Adj
2	alcoholic	alcohol	-ic	Sufiks	Noun → Adj/Noun
3	aesthetic	aesthete	-ic	Sufiks	Noun → Adj
4	endless	end	-less	Sufiks	Noun → Adj
5	sweater	sweat	-er	Sufiks	Verb/Noun

Classification of Morpheme Change Types According to Morphological Theory

The classification analysis of morpheme changes in data was carried out based on the theory of Katamba (1993) stating that derivation is the process of forming a new word by adding derivative morphemes (prefixes or suffixes) that change the meaning or category of words.

The Derivation Process with the suffix -ing Functioning is a derivative of the root word function. The derivation process occurs through the addition of *the suffix* -ing, which converts a root word that was originally a noun into a verb or adjective. The word function means a function or task, while functioning means functioning or running/ongoing.

The Derivation Process with the suffix -ic Alcoholic comes from the root word alcohol. The addition of the suffix -ic produces a new adjective that means something related to an alcoholic or an alcoholic. The root word alcohol is a noun that means liquor. The suffix -ic here is a derivative, as it morphologically changes the category of words from a noun to an adjective while adding a descriptive meaning. Meanwhile, the aesthetic of the root word aesthete, The process of derivation through the suffix -ic changes the noun into an adjective which means

aesthetic or related to beauty. This shows that derivative suffixes in morphology serve to form new words while changing the category of basic words.

The Derivation Process with the suffix -less Endless is a derivative word of end. The suffix -less gives meaning without thus converting the noun into an adjective. The root word end means end, while endless means endless or endless. This analysis demonstrates the function of derivative suffixes in forming adjectives from nouns while adding new semantic values.

Furthermore, the process of Derivation with the suffix -er Sweater comes from the root word sweat. The addition of the suffix -er turns the verb into a noun. The root word sweat means sweat or hard work, while the derivative word sweater refers to warm clothing that covers the upper body. This process shows the mechanism of suffix derivation in converting verbs into nouns while adding new specific meanings.

The Function and Meaning of Derivation in Emotional and Artistic Contexts

The word functioning in the lyrics "*I was a functioning alcoholic*" emotionally describes the effort to survive in the midst of mental destruction Although grammatically it is a verb form that indicates activity, artistically this phrase reinforces the theme of contrast that often appears in the song, namely the duality between what is seen and what is actually felt so that it presents an image of love and wound as something that is lived in secret. Meanwhile, the word alcoholic represents the inability to let go of the past, being a metaphor for addiction to memories and sadness in this case using metaphorical language to describe how love can be a form of emotional dependence, Artistically the use of the word alcoholic reinforces the irony between a seemingly stable identity and a broken internal state.

Furthermore, the word aesthetic in the lyrics "*Til nobody noticed my new aesthetic*" contains an emotional meaning in the form of an effort to cover wounds through beauty. Artistically, this word shows the irony between suffering and aesthetics, where beauty is born out of pain. A similar pattern also appears in the word endless in the lyrics "*Stuck in an endless february*" Emotionally, this word expresses a sense of despair and emptiness, while artistically, this metaphor reinforces the theme of being trapped in a psychological condition that does not improve. While the word sweater is used as a symbol of the intimacy of the past of simple objects that evoke nostalgia and loss, Artically, these details of clothing serve as concrete images that represent nostalgia and the complexity of feelings that are not directly expressed.

Tabel 3
Analysis Data of the Song Fortnight

No	Derivative Word	Base Word	Afiks	Affix Type	Word Class Change
1	guilty	guilt	-y	sufiks	Noun → Adj
2	fatal	fate	-al	sufiks	Noun → Adj
3	labored	labor	-ed	sufiks	Verb → Adj

4	giving	give	-ing	sufiks	Verb → Noun/Adj
5	crucify	crux	-ify	sufiks	Noun → Verb
6	propriety	proper	-ity	sufiks	Adj → Noun
7	stunningly	stunning	-ly	sufiks	Adj → Adv
8	religiously	religious	-ly	sufiks	Adj → Adv
9	haunted	haunt	-ed	sufiks	Verb → Adj
10	ablaze	blaze	a-	prefiks	Noun/Verb → Adj

Classification according to katamba theory 1993.

Analysis of morpheme change classification in the song "Guilty as Sin?" Referring to the morphological theory from Katamba (1993), explains that derivation is the process of forming a new word through the addition of affixes that can change the class of words or the meaning of the root word. The following is a description of the classification based on the theory.

Process of Derivation with the suffix -y The word guilty has the root word guilt. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix -y to the word guilt. The suffix -y turns the word guilt which is a noun into an adjective. The word guilt means guilt, while guilty means guilty.

Process of Derivation with the suffix -al The word fatal has the root word fate. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of *the suffix -al* to the word fate. The suffix -al changes the word while fatal has the meaning of killing fate which is a noun into an adjective. The word fate means fate, or consequent fate.

Meanwhile, the process of Derivation with the suffix -ed The word labored has the root word labor. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix -ed, which converts the word labor, which is a verb, into an adjective. The word labor means work or effort, while labored means to be worked hard or feel heavy. The word haunted has a root word haunt. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of *the suffix -ed*, which converts verbs into adjectives. The word haunt means haunted or often appears in a certain place, while haunted means haunted or haunted.

Process of Derivation with Suffix -ing The word giving has the root word give. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of *the suffix -ing*, which converts the verb into an adjective or verbal noun. The word give means giving, while giving means the act of giving.

Process Derivation with the suffix -fy The word crucify has a root word crux. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix -ify, which converts the noun into a verb. The word crux means the cross or the core of the problem, while crucify means crucifying or punishing cruelly.

Process of Derivation with the suffix -ity The word propriety has its own root word. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of *the suffix -ity*, which changes the adjective to a noun. The word proper means appropriate or proper, while propriety means conformity or propriety.

The process of Derivation with the suffix -ly The word stunningly has a stunningly root word. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix -ly, which changes the adjective to an adverb. The word stunning

means amazing, while stunningly means in an amazing way. The word religiously has a religious root word. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the suffix -ly which turns the adjective into an adverb. The word religious means religious or religious, while religiously means in a religious or diligent way.

Derivation Process with Prefix a- The word ablaze has the root word blaze. The derivative affix process occurs due to the addition of the prefix a-, which converts the verb/noun into an adjective. The word blaze means fire or the light is on, while ablaze means in a lit or burning state.

Emotional and Artistic Functions and Meanings

The word guilty in the line "*How can I be guilty as sin?*" depicts the inner dilemma between love and morality, Emotionally, this word represents guilt that arises not from breaking the law, but from betrayal of conscience, Artistically the use of religious diction emphasizes the conflict between personal feelings and social moral standards. The word fatal in the lyrics "*These fatal fantasies*" signifies the tragic consequences of forbidden love. Emotionally, the term reflects the tension between the desire to continue to feel closeness to something once beautiful, and the realization that it is actually hurting oneself. Artistically, the contrast between the word fatal and fantasies forms a powerful irony, confirming the ambivalence of love as something beautiful as it is at the same time destructive.

Meanwhile, the word labored in "*Giving way to labored breath*" contains the meaning of emotional and physical exhaustion. Heavy breathing becomes a metaphor for a love that is burdensome and difficult to express, Artistically the use of body imagery gives it expressive depth as it shows a psychological state without explicitly stating it. The word crucify in the line "*They're going to crucify me anyway*" carries strong religious symbolism. Swift positions herself as a figure crucified for the sin of love, combining spiritual suffering with the theme of forgiveness, artistically crucifying it into a central metaphor that connects faith, sin, and redemption. The word propriety in "*If long-suffering propriety*" symbolizes the moral and social limitations that suppress the freedom of love. Artistically, this diction reinforces Taylor Swift's critique of society's moral standards that are often oppressive, especially for women.

Similarly, the stunningly word in "*So stunningly I choose you and me*" brings painful admiration. "Amazing" beauty is precisely the cause of suffering, showing the ambiguity between pleasure and guilt. The word religiously is used to reinforce the theme of obsessive love that is lived with full devotion, such as sacred rituals. Emotionally, this word contains the meaning of total sacrifice; Artistically, he creates an ambiguity between holiness and sin, depicting a misguided yet confident love. Then the word haunted in the lyrics "They don't know how you've haunted me" describes past experiences that continue to haunt me. This choice of words presents a dark and reflective atmosphere, in line with the melancholy feel of the album, Artistically, this metaphor reinforces the album's emotional theme of love that leaves a long psychological and emotional footprint. The word ablaze in "*My bedsheets are ablaze*" is used as a metaphor to describe the emotional and physical intensity of feelings of longing and desire

in a relationship. Artistically the metaphor of fire reinforces the album's great theme: love that is beautiful but carries wounds and high emotional intensity.

4. Conclusion

Morpheme change is a process that occurs through the addition of prefixes and suffixes that not only change the class of words, but also expand the lexical meaning of the word. Analysis of the lyrics of *the songs But Daddy I Love Him, Fortnight, and Guilty as Sin?* It shows that the process of derivation plays an important role both grammatically and emotionally-aesthetically. The use of prefixes such as *un-* and *dis-* as well as suffixes such as *-y, -ful, -ous, -ing, -al, -ly, and -ity* not only form new categories of words, but also reinforce the emotional nuances and imagery in the lyrics. Words like *unbuttoned, crazy, dutiful, and precocious* express freedom, intense love, social pressure, and premature maturity, while words like *guilty, fatal, labored, and crucify* affirm moral conflict, guilt, and inner suffering. Overall, the derivation in Taylor Swift's lyrics not only serves as a language mechanism, but also as an artistic strategy to convey emotions, social criticism, and self-reflection. Thus, the process of derivation enriches the lyrical text and makes it a complex means of communication between language, human experience, and artistic expression. This research also confirms that the study of morphology has an important contribution in understanding the deep meaning implied in modern musical works.

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