

**EXPLORING LYRICAL COMPLEXITY THROUGH WORD
FORMATION PROCESSES IN ARIANA GRANDE'S ALBUM
*POSITIONS***

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
in English Letters



By

ANDREA FAUSTINE SIDJAYA

Student Number: 204214099

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
UNIVERSITAS SANATA DHARMA
YOGYAKARTA
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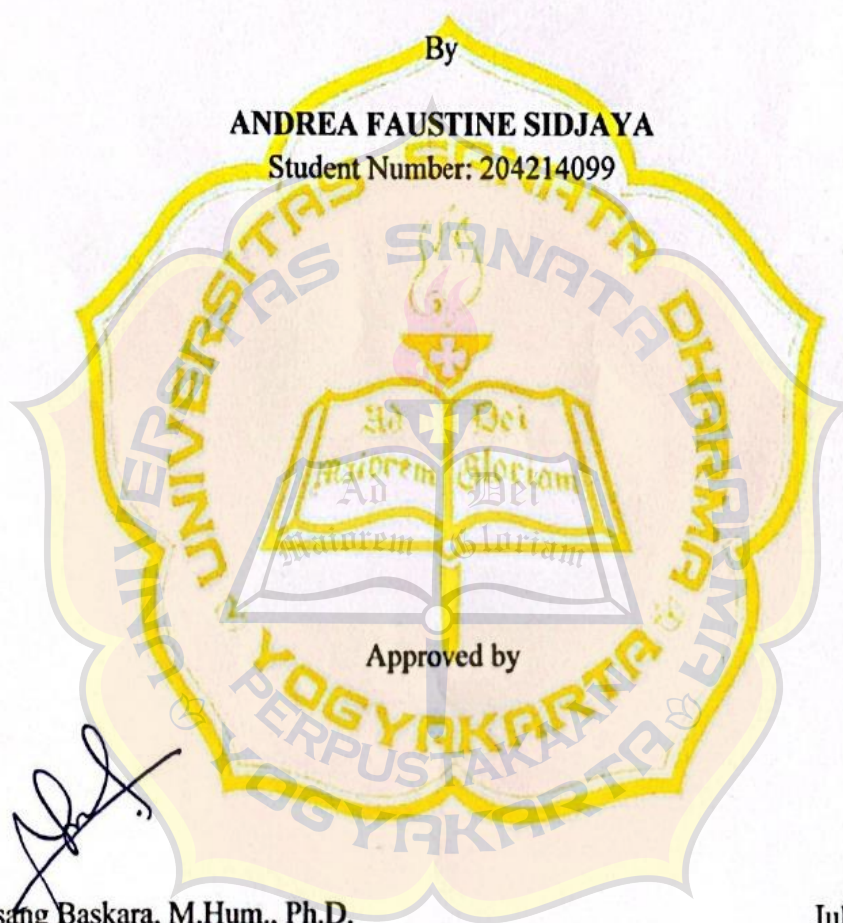
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*POSITIONS***

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**The starting point
of all achievement is
desire.**

(Napolean Hill)



*For
My Beloved Parents
and
For All Those Who
Have Always Supported Me*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, I would like to thank God for the blessings and health provided throughout this journey, allowing me to finish my thesis. I would also like to express my deepest gratitude to Mr. Risang Baskara, my advisor, for his patience, guidance, and support he provided me throughout my studies. I truly appreciate the time and effort he dedicated to assisting me in completing this research. I am also profoundly grateful to my co-advisor, Simon Arsa Manggala, S.S., M.Hum. His expertise and invaluable feedback have been crucial in developing my thesis. I sincerely appreciate the effort he has put into this.

I am grateful to my family for their support and encouragement. Their belief in me motivated me to persevere through challenging times. I am thankful for their important role in the development of this thesis. Special thanks are also due to my friends Nava, Titis, and Alea, who faithfully accompanied me in my struggle to complete this thesis and remained constant fountains of support. I also thank my friend Sylvi, who has been my friend since childhood, for her unwavering encouragement and support.

I am also thankful for my partner's support. He has always been there for me and has contributed much of his time to support me. Rama, thank you for always listening to all my thoughts and being patient. I truly appreciate everything you do and the love you give so selflessly. Last but not least, for myself. I want to thank myself for constantly pushing forward and not giving up, even when times were rough.

Andrea Faustine Sidjaya

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ABSTRACT

SIDJAYA, A, F. (2024). **Exploring Lyrical Complexity Through Word Formation Processes in Ariana Grande's Album *Positions***. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

This research explores the word formation processes through morphological analysis in Ariana Grande's album *Positions* in order to discover its contribution to lyrical complexity, which reveals the transformation of language in a musical context. This research explores the lyrics of the album, focusing on several types of word formation processes such as derivation, coinage, acronym, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, and conversion. The introduction explains the importance of analyzing word formation in song lyrics, which then becomes the background to explore the word formation process's contribution to lyrical complexity.

This research has two objectives. The first is to find out and analyze instances of word formation processes in the song lyrics. The second is to assess how these word formation processes contribute to lyrical complexity. This research utilizes Yule's and Lieber's theory as a lens to guide this analysis. Yule's and Lieber's theories assist the researcher in analyzing word formation processes and analyzing the impact of word formation processes in lyrical complexity using morphological analysis. In this study, the structured methodology involves categorizing and analyzing the word formation processes in detailed tables.

This analysis gives an understanding of how word formation creates lyrical complexity. The results show that 88 words undergo the word formation process in the album. Five types of word formation processes were found, and three types were not found. There are 45 data for derivation, 2 data for acronyms, 27 data for compounding, 13 data for clipping, and 1 data for conversion. The second analysis shows that not all types of word formation contribute to lyrical complexity. The types of word formation that contribute to lyrical complexity are derivation, compounding, and conversion. Acronyms and clipping are the types of word formation processes that do not create complexity, which means they contribute to lyrical simplicity.

In conclusion, the analysis shows that the song lyrics on the "Positions" album utilize diverse word formation processes, suggesting linguistic creativity in Grande's songwriting. The utilization of word formation processes in Grande's song lyrics shows that it contributes to the lyrical complexity that enriches the word structure of her lyrics. This research provides a deeper understanding of word formation in song lyrics, revealing insights into the specific types of word formation that increase the word structure to Ariana Grande's lyrics on the *Positions* album, which is probably one of the reasons Ariana's songs are popular and appealing for many people.

Keywords: Word Formation, Positions, Ariana Grande, Complexity, Simplicity

ABSTRAK

SIDJAYA, A, F. (2024). **Exploring Lyrical Complexity Through Word Formation Processes in Ariana Grande's Album *Positions***. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi proses pembentukan kata melalui analisis morfologi dalam album *Positions* milik Ariana Grande untuk menemukan kontribusinya terhadap kompleksitas lirik, yang mengungkapkan transformasi bahasa dalam konteks musik. Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi lirik dari album tersebut, dengan fokus pada beberapa jenis proses pembentukan kata seperti derivasi, coinage, akronim, penggabungan, pencampuran, pemenggalan, pembentukan kembali, dan konversi. Pendahuluan menjelaskan pentingnya menganalisis pembentukan kata dalam lirik lagu, yang kemudian menjadi latar belakang untuk mengeksplorasi kontribusi proses pembentukan kata terhadap kompleksitas lirik.

Penelitian ini memiliki dua tujuan. Yang pertama adalah untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis contoh-contoh proses pembentukan kata dalam lirik lagu. Yang kedua adalah untuk menganalisis bagaimana proses pembentukan kata ini berkontribusi terhadap kompleksitas lirik. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Yule dan Lieber sebagai lensa untuk memandu analisis ini. Teori Yule dan Lieber membantu peneliti dalam menganalisis proses pembentukan kata dan menganalisis dampak dari proses pembentukan kata dalam kompleksitas lirik dengan menggunakan analisis morfologi. Dalam penelitian ini, metodologi terstruktur melibatkan kategorisasi dan analisis proses pembentukan kata dalam tabel yang terperinci.

Analisis ini meningkatkan pemahaman tentang bagaimana pembentukan kata menciptakan kompleksitas lirik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 88 kata mengalami proses pembentukan kata dalam album tersebut. Lima jenis proses pembentukan kata ditemukan, dan tiga jenis tidak ditemukan. Terdapat 45 data untuk derivasi, 2 data untuk akronim, 27 data untuk pemajemukan, 13 data untuk pemenggalan, dan 1 data untuk konversi. Hasil analisis kedua menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua jenis pembentukan kata berkontribusi terhadap kompleksitas lirik. Jenis pembentukan kata yang berkontribusi terhadap kompleksitas lirik adalah derivasi, pemajemukan, dan konversi. Akronim dan pemenggalan berkontribusi pada kesederhanaan lirik.

Kesimpulannya, analisis menunjukkan bahwa lirik lagu dalam album "Positions" menggunakan proses pembentukan kata yang beragam, yang menunjukkan kreativitas linguistik dalam penulisan lagu Grande. Penggunaan proses pembentukan kata dalam lirik lagu Grande menunjukkan bahwa hal tersebut berkontribusi pada kompleksitas lirik yang memperkaya struktur kata dalam lirik lagunya. Penelitian ini memberikan pemahaman yang lebih dalam tentang pembentukan kata dalam lirik lagu, mengungkapkan wawasan tentang jenis-jenis pembentukan kata tertentu yang meningkatkan struktur kata pada lirik lagu Ariana Grande dalam album *Positions*, yang mungkin menjadi salah satu alasan lagu-lagu Ariana menarik bagi banyak orang.

Keywords: Pembentukan Kata, Positions, Ariana Grande, Kompleksitas, Kesederhanaan.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

As communicative beings, humans use many words every day. According to Fromkin (2011:33), “Words are an important part of linguistic knowledge and constitute a component of our mental grammar.” Words consist of one or more morphemes, which are the smallest grammatical units in a language. People typically only concentrate on using words without considering where and how they were created. That is why it is crucial to realize that words can be developed. English has made significant progress in discovering or creating new words, and the process of forming new words will continue to develop. Word formation is important to discuss and learn because it can develop and increase vocabulary widely.

According to Haspelmath and Sims (2010, p. 2), morphology is the study of word structure, including the ways new words are coined. Word forms change based on how they are employed in sentences. Word formation is a phenomenon where new words are composed of existing ones using a variety of word formation types or techniques. According to Yule (2020, p. 60-65), there are a multitude of word formation methods, including derivation, borrowing, coinage, acronyms, compounding, blending, conversion, and clipping. These processes are fundamental in the evolution of languages.

The study of how songwriters use word formation processes in their lyrics provides insight into the diverse use of language expression today, also revealing the ways they use that process to enrich the structure of the lyrics. Additionally, each type of word formation process found in the lyrics may contribute to the lyrical complexity in different

ways. It can show the structural intricacy through processes that create new words that change their meaning or people's interpretation, or a word formation with a complex structure with more than one morpheme can be considered to increase the lyrical structure that adds complexity. In contrast, simpler words often feature a limited use of complex morphological processes with no affixation, contributing to simplicity. Through the examination of word formation processes, the researcher can unveil how the songwriters skillfully use these word formations to create the lyrics.

This study will focus on examining word formation processes that can be found in the songs in the album *Positions* by Ariana Grande. Grande's song is popular and has sold over 85 million records worldwide. This song is trendy and has a significant influence. One of them is because the words in the lyrics are in accordance with the latest trends and hype and have diverse vocabulary, including informal words and some slang words that are commonly used by English people when they interact with others in daily language. That is why her song is interesting to be analyzed. In a Mashable article, Thompson stated, "Grande's music is interesting because of its ability to include, empower and entertain fans of all ages." (Thompson, 2017).

Song lyrics, in particular, are rich in language. According to an article on Medium, "Song lyrics are distinguished by their linguistic richness, as artists intricately weave words together to construct narratives that resonate with millions of listeners" (Creative Freedom, 2023). Through the lens of word formation processes, this album provides a study that encompasses linguistics and music. This analysis highlights the creative techniques of famous artists, emphasizing the importance of understanding language, which shows how linguistic creativity can enhance lyrical complexity.

Ariana Grande's album "Position" gives an insight into the creative word formation process and the evolving language of pop music. Seojin Jeong, on Medium, stated that “Ariana's song has touching lyrics that are able to associate with everyone, which makes her one of the most beloved and influential pop artists of all time” (Jeong, 2022). Examining the different word formation techniques in "Positions" can give people a glimpse into Ariana Grande's creative process. By exploring how these techniques influence the complexity and simplicity of her lyrics, the researcher can better understand the linguistic structure in the song lyrics, which is the creative expression that the writers use.

The researcher analyzed the way words were created in the album to recognize and classify the methods of forming these words and look for their meaning in the context of morphology, which includes understanding how affixes or morphemes combine to form new words that convey specific meanings. In addition, researchers want to reveal the impact of this word choice by exploring how word formation adds to the complexity of song lyrics. This comprehensive approach not only enriches linguistic studies but also provides valuable insight into the creative strategies used by one of today's most popular artists.

The word formation processes in Ariana Grande's 'Positions' album will serve as the primary data for analysis, which will be followed by the findings. The purpose of this research is not only to uncover the word formation processes but also to explore how these processes contribute to the complexity of the lyrics. In the world of songwriting, word formation processes significantly influence the language used. Through these processes, the researcher sees the emergence of various vocabularies that can create complex lyrics.

B. Problem Formulation

Two research problems can be formulated in this study based on the study's background. They are as follows:

1. What types of word formation processes are most frequently employed in the song lyrics of Ariana Grande's album "Positions"?
2. How do word formation processes in the song lyrics of Ariana Grande's album "Positions" contribute to lyrical complexity?

C. Objectives of the Study

In this study, the researcher wants to achieve two objectives based on the research questions provided above. The first is to find out and analyze instances of word formation processes in the song lyrics of the album "Positions." The second is to assess how these word formation processes contribute to lyrical complexity.

D. Definition of Term

The term "**morphology**" originates from Greek, combining "morph-" meaning 'shape' or 'form,' with "-logy," referring to 'the study of something.' (Handoko, 2019, p.3). Morphology is the study of the word internal construction. The degree to which words can be broken down into morphemes, or word components, varies significantly between languages. The smallest units of words with meaning that cannot be further divided are called **morphemes**. Free and bound are the two main categories. Free morphemes can stand alone as words, such as the word "design." In contrast, bound morphemes cannot stand alone and must be attached to other morphemes, such as the prefix "re-" in "redesign." Yule (2020, p. 67). Yule (2020, p. 67) stated that morpheme is the minimal

unit of grammatical function; for example, the word “reopened” consists of three morphemes. The free morpheme is the word “open.” The bound morpheme is the prefix “re-,” meaning “again,” and the suffix “-ed,” indicating past tense. A morpheme contains one or more **syllables**. A syllable is a unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound. For example, the morpheme "bed" consists of one syllable, while the morpheme "unhappy" consists of three syllables.

Word formation deals with how sounds come together to make meaningful parts of words, like prefixes, suffixes, and root words, as in "re-mind-er" (Brinton & Brinton, 2010, p.12). In general, the word formation process is a way of constructing new words from existing words based on several linguistic rules. According to Yule (2020, p. 60-65), there are many word formation methods, including derivation, borrowing, coinage, acronyms, compounding, blending, conversion, clipping, and backformation. These processes enable speakers to express new concepts and nuances.

Lyrical Complexity refers to the intricate use of language within song lyrics. According to the Britannica Dictionary, "Complexity is the quality or state of not being simple" (Britannica Dictionary, 2024). In the context of this research that uses a morphological analysis, lyrical complexity can be analyzed by the structural intricacy through the affixes or the morphemes used to consider the lyrical complexity; if it contains more than one morpheme, it is considered to increase the complexity of the lyrical structure. These word formation processes also create new words that change their meaning and people's interpretation, adding complexity to the lyrics. For example, it shows the structural intricacy through derivational processes such as “unhappiness” from the root word “happy.” “Happy” refers to a state of being pleased, content, or joyful. Adding the prefix "un-" and the suffix "-ness" changes its meaning. “Unhappiness”

describes a feeling of not being happy. This word formation process contributes significantly to the lyrical complexity because the affixes change the word's meaning, and it has more than one morpheme that increases the lyrical structure and richer vocabulary. In a Popanalysis article, Isaac Piraino stated that “greater lyrical complexity indicates a richer and more varied use of vocabulary” (Piraino, 2023).

Lyrical Simplicity pertains to the straightforward and uncomplicated nature of song lyrics. The Cambridge Dictionary defines simplicity as "the fact that something is plain and easy to understand" (Cambridge Dictionary, 2024). Lyrical simplicity simply means that the word is not complex or does not contribute to lyrical complexity, which often features a limited use of complex morphological processes with no affixation. Lyrics characterized by simplicity often feature simple word structures and usually have only one morpheme. Such simplicity can enhance clarity and accessibility, making the message easily understandable to a broad audience. According to an article published in the journal PLOS ONE, the authors note that "simpler lyrics are easier to understand and remember" (Varnum et al., 2021).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher provides related studies and related theories to help the researcher answer the above-mentioned research questions. The foundation of this research is a thorough exploration of relevant studies and theoretical frameworks. The selected theories aim to unravel the word formation processes and their contribution to lyrical complexity in Ariana Grande's album Positions.

A. Review of Related Studies

The researcher reviews several studies in order to obtain a better understanding. There are three related studies that the researcher wants to review. The first study was written in 2022 by Yola Alghasani and Rusdi Noor Rosa, the second study was written in 2020 by Nurul Anam, and the third study was written in 2023 by Fitria Aprilia, Neisya, and Fitri Sonia.

The first study by Yola Alghasani and Rusdi Noor Rosa (2022) is entitled "An Analysis of Word Formation in Ariana Grande Song Lyrics from The Album "Sweetener." This study intended to identify the word formation mechanism that is employed in a song by Ariana Grande from the album Sweetener. This study employed a qualitative methodology and a descriptive research design. The writer concluded that word formation that has been analyzed is categorized into several types there are borrowing, coinage, compounding, initialization, acronym, blending, mixing, clipping, back-formation, conversion, inflection, and derivation in Ariana Grande's Song "Sweeteners."

This previous research is relevant to the present study because both examine word formation processes in song lyrics and employ a qualitative approach. However, the present study uses different albums and goes further by applying this analysis to assess the impact of these processes on lyrical complexity and simplicity. This additional analysis provides a more comprehensive understanding of Ariana Grande's songwriting structure based on morphological analysis, thus contributing new insights.

"Morphological Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Lyrics of the Songs Daydreamer and Don't You Remember by Adele" is the second previous study by Nurul Anam (2020). This previous study wants to examine the derivational and inflectional processes in the lyrics of the two songs, Daydreamer and Don't You Remember, by Adele. The scholar wants to explicate and analyze the categorization and morphological procedure employed in Adele's song "Daydreamer." The researcher took advantage of Adele's album 25 Daydreamer and Don't You Remember lyrics. The process of derivational and inflectional morphemes discovered in Adele's song lyrics, Daydreamer and Don't You Remember, was examined in this study using the descriptive qualitative approach. To identify and explain the data that contains derivational and inflectional morphemes discovered in Adele's song lyrics, the first thing the researcher does is read the song lyrics, then classify and describe the data in the songs Daydreamer and Don't You Remember.

The previous study is relevant to the present research because it also involves morphological analysis in song lyrics, although it has a different focus. The previous studies focused on identifying derivational and inflectional morphemes in the songs without emphasizing lyrical complexity and simplicity as primary objectives. In contrast, this present research expands by analyzing the broader contribution of word formation

processes to the lyrical complexity or simplicity in Ariana's songs. This study explores how word formation processes contribute to Ariana's song's lyrical structure, providing a comprehensive analysis. This expanded analysis contributes to the broader field of linguistics by showing how morphological analysis creates the lyrical complexity employed in popular songs.

The third study by Fitria Aprilia, Neisya, and Fitri Sonia (2023) is entitled "Word Formation Process in Adele's "30" Song Album: A Comprehensive Morphological Analysis." This study aims to comprehensively examine the morphological process of word production in Adele's album '30.' The process of creating new words based on morphemes or previous words is the main focus of word formation. The researcher applied a descriptive qualitative method since the data were in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. The 12 tracks from Adele's album "30" served as the research's source of data. According to the investigation, Adele's song album "30" contained 6 of the 14 different types of word formation processes.

The present research focus aligns with the previous research, which also focused on morphological analysis. Both studies share a common objective of examining word-formation analysis within specific albums. The present research comprehensively examines the word formation analysis, and then the analysis expands by discovering lyrical complexity and simplicity created by the word-formation processes. This additional analysis provides a more comprehensive understanding of Ariana Grande's songwriting structure based on morphological analysis, thus contributing new insights.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. Morphology

Morphology is a branch of linguistics. Lieber (2010, p.2) stated that “morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences.” Morphological analysis is the study of the word structure in language. According to Payne (2006, p. 336), morphological analysis is the study of the shapes of words or, more specifically, how words are structured out of smaller meaningful pieces to express variation in meaning.

It can be concluded that morphology studies the patterns of formation of words by the combination of words into minimal distinctive units of meaning called morphemes. The degree to which words can be broken down into morphemes, or word components, varies significantly between languages. The smallest units of words with meaning that cannot be further divided are called morphemes. Free and bound are the two main categories. Bound morphemes can only occur with another morpheme, but free morphemes can stand by themselves. Yule (2020, p. 67) stated that morpheme is the minimal unit of grammatical function; for example, the word “reopened” consists of three morphemes. Another unit of morpheme is the prefix “re-,” meaning “again,” and another unit of morpheme is the suffix “-ed,” indicating past tense.

2. Word Formation

In general, the word formation process is a way of constructing new words from existing words based on several linguistic rules. Word formation deals with how words combine to make meaningful parts of words, like prefixes, suffixes, and root words, as in

"re-mind-er" (Brinton & Brinton, 2010, p.12). There are a multitude of word formation methods, according to Yule (2020, p. 60-65); they include derivation, borrowing, coinage, acronyms, compounding, blending, conversion, clipping, and backformation.

a) Derivation

The derivational process is a method that combines two words together to create a new one that carries its own meaning (Brinton & Brinton, 2010, p. 95). Derivational processes are how new words are produced from existing words by adding processes such as prefixes, suffixes, and other affixes. These processes can alter the base word's grammatical category or meaning. According to Yule (2020, p. 65), "It is accomplished by means of a large number of small "bits" of the English language that are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries." Understanding this process is important for analyzing how word formation increases the expressiveness and creativity in song lyrics.

b) Borrowing

English is one of the languages that most people adopt from other countries. This often occurs when a language does not have a specific term for a concept or object, and its speakers adopt a word from another language to deal with it. According to Yule (2020, p. 60), borrowing is taking words from another language, and throughout history, English has adopted a large number of words from other languages. This process of borrowing enriches the English vocabulary, making it more diverse and adaptable. For example, "safety" is borrowed from the Old French *sauvete*, which means "safety, safeguard."

c) Coinage

Coinage is a form of the word used to represent the original word. In this case, usually, those who use the coinage method prefer to mention the brand name rather than mention the goods. It is “typical sources are trade names for commercial products that become general terms (usually without capital letters) for any version of that product.” (Yule, 2020, p. 64). These coined terms can become recognized to represent any version of the product they originally referred to. For example, "Google" was originally coined as the name of the search engine or name of the company, but it has now become a verb meaning "to search the internet."

d) Acronyms

According to Yule (2020, p. 64), “Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.” These first letters are typically chosen from the initial letters of each word in a phrase to form a new term. Acronyms are frequently used as an easy way to refer to long phrases or titles, making them easier to remember and use than the full phrases they represent. They are especially prevalent in fields such as technology, government, and education, where complex terms are common. Acronyms not only simplify communication but also help in creating a sense of shared understanding among members of specific groups. For example, the word “POV” is an acronym for “point of view.”

e) Compounding

Compounding is combining two separate words to produce one single form (Yule, 2020, p. 61). It creates a new word by connecting two morphemes that are usually free morphemes. For instance, combining the free morpheme green, an adjective, with the free morpheme house, a noun, results in the new word greenhouse. This newly

formed word captures the meaning of a structure designed for the cultivation of plants, usually constructed with transparent material such as glass or plastic to facilitate the growth of plants in a controlled environment.

f) Blending

Blending is a procedure that involves combining two different forms to create a single new phrase. However, “Blending typically takes only the beginning of one word and joins it to the end of the other word” (Yule, 2020, p. 64). For example, the word “brunch” blends the words “breakfast” and “lunch.” The resulting blend is a new word that represents a combination of the original meanings. Blending is commonly used to create informal or colloquial expressions, especially in response to new concepts, trends, or cultural phenomena.

g) Conversion

According to Yule (2020, p. 63), “a change in the function of a word, as, for example, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction), is generally known as conversion.” Conversion refers to the process by which a word from one grammatical category (such as a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb) switches to another without any visible changes in form. Conversion, also known as functional shift, is a change in the syntactic function of a word without adding any affixes or changing its underlying structure. For example, the noun "butter" can be changed into the verb "to butter," as in "to butter the bread." In this case, the word "butter" is still in its form but changes its function from a noun (a substance) to a verb (an action). This process shows the flexibility of language and how words can adapt to different contexts and uses. It uses existing words in new ways rather than creating new words.

h) Clipping

The technique of deleting one or more syllables to create a new word is known as clipping. The original meaning of the word is retained in its shorter form, which frequently gains usage in everyday speech. This is the process of reducing a word with more than one syllable (facsimile) to a shorter form (fax), usually used in everyday speech (Yule, 2020, p. 62). Although this process usually comes from informal speech, its ease of use and effectiveness in communicating allow it to quickly become a part of ordinary speech. For instance, "phone" and "advertisement" are frequently reduced to "ad" and "telephone" to "phone." Longer words are simplified through clipping, making them quicker and simpler to utilize in speech and improving linguistic efficiency.

i) Backformation

Backformation is the process of forming a new word by removing an existing word's affix. According to Yule (2020, p. 62), "Backformation, typically a word of one type (usually a noun), is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb)." This frequently produces words that appear to be roots but actually come from longer forms. The word "edit" was derived from the noun "editor," just as the verb "babysit" was developed from the noun "babysitter."

C. Theoretical Framework

This research problem formulation will apply the theories above. The first research question is to collect and analyze instances of word formation processes in the song lyrics of the album "Positions." The second one is to assess how these word formation processes contribute to lyrical complexity and simplicity. To solve the first question, the researcher

will use the types of word formation process based on Yule's theory to collect the data the researcher needs. The researcher will identify and classify the different types of word formation processes in the lyrics. According to Yule (2020, p. 60-65), there are a multitude of word formation methods, including derivation, borrowing, coinage, acronyms, compounding, blending, conversion, clipping, and backformation. Yule's theory of word formation processes assists the researcher in understanding and analyzing the types in the lyrics, including meaning shifts in the word context. This word formation analysis answers the first research question by detailing the specific types of word formation processes. After analyzing the identification of word formation processes, the researcher can continue to identify which types of processes contribute to lyrical complexity.

To solve the second question, the researcher does a lyrical analysis to consider the types of word formation that can create complexity in the lyrics. This analysis will use morphological analysis based on Lieber's theory of morphology to determine their impact on lyrical complexity, which is morphemes that form new words or alter word forms. Words with a complex structure can add depth to their meaning shift, contributing to complexity. In contrast, simpler words formed through basic morphological processes enhance clarity and accessibility in lyrics, contributing to simplicity. By analyzing these word formation types, the researcher will find out how the word formation processes can add complexity to the song lyrics. This approach will also provide insights into how the deliberate use of these word formation types influences the listener's experience of the song. Through this comprehensive analysis, the researcher will solve the second research question.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

The primary object of this investigation is the word formation processes analysis in the lyrics of Ariana Grande's album "Positions." The study will particularly focus on instances where word formation processes are employed within these lyrics. Positions is Ariana's sixth studio album, which was released on October 30, 2020, by Republic Records. Ariana Grande's sixth studio album, "Positions," released on October 30, 2020, represents a significant milestone in her musical career. This album delves into themes of love and relationships. The song received positive reviews from music critics and debuted at number one on the Billboard Hot 200 chart, becoming Grande's fifth number-one single in the United States. This commercial triumph further solidified.

The 'Positions' album consists of a total of 14 songs: "Shut Up" was written by Michael "Mikey" Foster, Tayla Parx, TBHits, Mr. Franks, Peter Lee Johnson, Travis Sayles, and Ariana Grande, "34+35" was written by Xavi, Victoria Monét, TBHits, Tayla Parx, Mr. Franks, Scott Nicholson, Peter Lee Johnson, Stanaj and Ariana Grande, "Motive" was written by Victoria Monét, TBHits, Mr. Franks, Nija, Joseph L'Étranger, Murda Beatz, Doja Cat and Ariana Grande, "Just Like Magic" was written by Shea Taylor, TBHits, Mr. Franks, Priscilla Renea and Ariana Grande, "Off the Table" was written by Travis Sayles, Shintaro Yasuda, Mr. Franks, TBHits, Ariana Grande and The Weeknd, "Six Thirty" was written by TBHits, Mr. Franks, Shea Taylor, Priscilla Renea, Nami and Ariana Grande, "Safety Net" featuring Ty Dolla \$ign and was written by Killah B, Sylus, Leon Thomas III, Khristopher Riddick-Tynes, TBHits, Ty Dolla \$ign and

Ariana Grande, "My Hair" was written by Scootie, Ariana Grande, Victoria Monét, Tayla Parx, TBHits, Scott Storch & Tone Jones, "Nasty" was written by Victoria Monét, Travis Sayles, TBHits, Leon Thomas III, Khristopher Riddick-Tynes, Nami and Ariana Grande, "West Side" was written by Xavi, TBHits, Ammar Junedi, Victoria Monét, and Ariana Grande, "Love Language" was written by Travis Sayles, Tommy Parker, Victoria Monét, TBHits, Tayla Parx, Kam Parker & Ariana Grande, "Positions" was written by Killah B, JustAcoustic, Angelina Barrett, London on da Track, TBHits, Mr. Franks, Nija and Ariana Grande, "Obvious" was written by Mr. Franks, Peter Lee Johnson, Travis Sayles, Ryan Tedder, Nija, TBHits, YNG Josh and Ariana Grande, and "POV" were written by Mr. Franks, TBHits, Tayla Parx, Oliver Frid, and Ariana Grande.

Furthermore, this study will use morphological analysis to determine the impact of word formation processes on lyrical complexity at the word level. By analyzing these word formation types, the researcher will discover how the word formation processes can add complexity to the song lyrics. This approach will also provide insights into how the deliberate use of these word formation types influences the listener's song experience.

B. Approach of the Study

Morphological analysis is the approach used in this study. It involves analyzing the ways in which words are constructed. Lieber (2010, p. 2) stated, "Morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the world's languages, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences." This study will focus on various word formation processes from Yule's (2020, p. 60-65) theory, including derivation, borrowing, coinage, acronyms, compounding, blending, conversion, clipping, and backformation, as they appear in the lyrics of Ariana Grande's

album "Positions." This qualitative analysis helps uncover word formation's contribution to lyrical complexity. Taylor, Bodgan, and DeVault (2016, p.7) state, "Qualitative methodology refers in the broadest sense to research that produces descriptive data, people's written or spoken words and observable behavior." Integrating qualitative insights aims to unveil a nuanced understanding of how these word formation processes contribute to the lyrical complexity in "Positions."

C. Method of the Study

1. Data Collection:

The data used by the researcher are song lyrics from Ariana Grande's Album *Positions*. The researcher used the lyrics from the website genius.com. The researcher chose the website because the website shows the lyrics accurately and completely. The researcher carefully read the lyrics to identify instances of word formation types within each song. By reading and hearing the song multiple times, the researcher can find the word formation processes in each song. Once identified, the researcher did preliminary data coding. An initial coding of the lyrics is conducted to categorize instances of word formation processes. For example, code 3.4.2 means third song, fourth type of word formation, and second data. The lyrics will be identified and annotated, including the type of word formation process, the specific words involved, and their meaning.

2. Data analysis:

After the data are collected from the album "Position," the researcher will analyze each type of word formation. There are several steps to analyze the data. First, the researcher classifies each type of word formation process in Grande's album and carefully

distinguishes different types of word formation processes using Yule's theory. In the next step, the analyzed data will be described in table form to make it easier for readers to see each word formation process in each song. Coding is also conducted to categorize instances of word formation processes to provide a structured way to label and organize the data. The researcher also analyzes each type of word formation process to find the meaning shift or the word's meaning. Then, after that, the researcher can continue to the next step to find out the contribution of each process to the lyrical complexity.

The examination of the songs is guided by Yule (2020, p. 61-65), which outlines a multitude of word formation methods, including derivation, coinage, acronyms, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, and conversion. The researcher excludes borrowing in the analysis to avoid redundancy in this analysis. Including borrowing to see the word formation contribution in lyrical complexity could lead to redundancy, as borrowed words might already be analyzed under other types like derivation. This analysis uses morphological analysis, which considers the impact of lyrical complexity based on the morphemes used and their meaning shift, which will be analyzed in the derivational process. Additionally, analyzing borrowing would require incorporating semantic theories to fully understand the influence of borrowing, which is beyond the scope of this morphological analysis-focused study.

Morphological analysis based on Lieber's and Yule's theory will be applied to analyze the contribution of word formation processes to lyrical complexity and simplicity. Higher word formation process results also may indicate a broader vocabulary. For example, types of word formation that frequently use affixes or have more than one morpheme are likely to exhibit a richer and more intricate lyrical structure, which can create complexity. This analysis shows which types of word formation create complexity

and which create simplicity. The aim is to determine whether the use of word formation processes tends to create complexity or simplicity in the lyrics. Using word formations that create complexity or simplicity may make the lyrics more engaging for listeners. This comprehensive approach ensures that the theoretical perspectives directly inform the interpretation of the data, providing a strong framework for analyzing the lyrical complexity in Ariana Grande's album "Positions."



CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this section, the focus changes to a deep analysis of Ariana Grande's 'Positions' album. This chapter has two main objectives: The first is to outline the data collection, and the next is to analyze its distribution within the album's lyrical complexity and simplicity. The researcher conducts a deep analysis of each of the 14 songs in the album. The examination of the songs is guided by Yule (2020, p. 61-65), which outlines a multitude of word formation methods, including derivation, coinage, acronyms, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, and conversion. The researcher excludes borrowing in the analysis to avoid redundancy in this analysis. Focus on derivation, coinage, acronyms, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, and conversion.

A. Word Formation Analysis

From the 14 songs entitled *Shut Up*, *34+35*, *Motive*, *Just Like Magic*, *Off the Table*, *Six Thirty*, *Safety Net*, *My Hair*, *Nasty*, *West Side*, *Love Language*, *Positions*, *Obvious*, and *POV*, the researcher found 89 data in total. There are five types of word formation processes found in the album, and three types are not. There are 45 data for derivation, 0 data for coinage, 2 data for acronym, 28 data for compounding, 0 data for blending, 13 data for clipping, 0 data for backformation, and 1 data for conversion. The researcher organizes the data by categorizing it into tables below.

Occurrence of Word Formation

| No. | Word Formation Types | Total Data |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1. | Derivation | 45 |
| 2. | Coinage | 0 |
| 3. | Acronym | 2 |
| 4. | Compounding | 27 |
| 5. | Blending | 0 |
| 6. | Clipping | 13 |
| 7. | Backformation | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | 1 |
| Total | | 88 |

1. Shut Up

“Shut Up” is one of the tracks from Ariana Grande's album "Positions" that uses some types of word formation processes. This analysis delves into the specific types of word formation utilized in the song. The researcher found several word formation types in this song. The data is categorized using the table below:

Table 1. Word Formation Analysis of Shut-Up

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|-------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Derivation | 1.1.1 | Differently | Different + -ly (suffix) | 1 |
| 2. | Coinage | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3. | Acronym | - | - | - | 0 |
| 4. | Compounding | 1.4.1 | Yourself | Your + Self | 1 |
| 5. | Blending | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Clipping | 1.6.1 | Cause | Because → ‘cause | 1 |
| 7. | Backformation | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | - | - | - | 0 |

From the table above, four types of word formation processes are found, and there are four data in total. The lyrics of the “Shut Up” song were transcribed from verified sources and subsequently analyzed to identify and categorize the word-formation processes. The word formation processes that are used in the lyrics are derivation, compounding, clipping, and conversion.

The lyrics use derived words like “differently.” Differently is an adverb that is formed from the adjective “different” with the addition of the suffix “-ly.” “Different” is an adjective that means not the same as something else. "Differently" is an adverb used to describe how something is done or experienced in a way that is not the same as before. Moreover, compounding is evident in the word “yourself.” “Your” refers to the person being addressed or something belonging to the person or people being spoken to, while "self" is a person's essential being that distinguishes them from others. Then, the compound word "yourself" indicates that the action or state is directed at or involves the individual personally. This word is used when the subject and the object of the sentence are the same person or people. The song lyrics also include clipping in the lyrics; the example is “cause,” which is a clipped form of "because." It is an informal and colloquial way to express the reason behind something.

The word formation analysis of the "Shut Up" lyrics shows a deliberate various-word formation process, contributing to the song's richness. Derived words like "differently" and compounded forms like "yourself" serve layers of meaning shift. The inclusion of clipped words such as "cause" adds simplicity and informality, enhancing the accessibility of the lyrics. By analyzing this word formation, the researcher can analyze its contribution to the lyrical complexity of the lyrics.

2. 34+35

"34+35," featured on Ariana Grande's album "Positions," exhibits rich linguistic creativity through various word formation processes. This analysis delves into the specific types of word formation utilized in the song. The researcher found several word formation processes in this song. The data is categorized by its types using the table below:

Table 2. Word Formation Analysis of 34+35

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|------------|----------------------|-------|
| 1. | Derivation | 2.1.1 | healthy | Health + -y (suffix) | 4 |
| | | 2.1.2 | Inside | (Prefix) In- + side | |
| | | 2.1.3 | Tonight | (Prefix) To- + night | |
| | | 2.1.4 | Squeaky | Squeak + -y (suffix) | |
| 2. | Coinage | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3. | Acronym | - | - | - | 0 |
| 4. | Compounding | 2.4.1 | Daylight | Day + light | 4 |
| | | 2.4.2 | Earthquake | Earth + quake | |
| | | 2.4.3 | Sunrise | Sun + rise | |
| | | 2.4.4 | Midnight | Mid + night | |
| 5. | Blending | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6. | Clipping | 2.6.1 | Til | Until → 'til | 2 |
| | | 2.6.2 | Cause | Because → 'cause | |
| 7. | Backformation | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | - | - | - | 0 |

From the table above, there are three types of word formation processes, and ten data are found. The lyrics of the "34+35" song were transcribed from verified sources and subsequently analyzed to identify and categorize the word-formation processes. The word formation processes found in the lyrics are derivation, compounding, and clipping. Derivation and compounding emerge as the dominant word formation process in the song lyrics.

The song's lyrics contain derivation words, such as "healthy," which formed from the noun "health" and the suffix "-y." "Health" is a noun that refers to the state of being free from illness or injury. For example, "eating vegetables is important for maintaining good health. Meanwhile, the word "healthy" is an adjective that describes a person, animal, or thing as being in a good state of health. For example, "I have been eating healthy."

Compounding is found in words like "earthquake," where two words, "earth" and "quake," combine and produce "earthquake." "Earth" is a planet where humans live, and "quake" is a trembling or shaking movement. The compound word combines to produce the word "earthquake," which means a vibration induced in the earth's crust. Additionally, clipping is found in words like "cause," a clipped form of "because," used to express the reason behind something. It clipped the syllable "be."

The analysis of "34+35" shows various word formation techniques, enriching the song's lyrical structure. Derived terms such as "healthy" and "squeaky" increase the lyrical structure. Furthermore, clipped words like "til" and "cause" enhance the simplicity and accessibility of the lyrics, reflecting everyday language use.

3. Motives

"Motive" is another track from Ariana Grande's album "Positions" that exhibits a rich linguistic creativity through various word formation processes. This analysis explores the specific types of word formation employed in the song. The researcher found several word formation processes in this song. The data is categorized by its types using the table below:

Table 3. Word Formation Analysis of Motive

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|--------------|--|-------|
| 1. | Derivation | 3.1.1 | Subliminally | (Prefix) sub- + limen + -al (suffix) + -ly (suffix) | 2 |
| | | 3.1.2 | Tonight | (Prefix) to- + night | |
| 2. | Coinage | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3. | Acronym | - | - | - | 0 |
| 4. | Compounding | 3.4.1 | Bullshit | Bull + shit | 3 |
| | | 3.4.2 | Sugarcoat | Sugar + coat | |
| | | 3.4.3 | Everything | Every +thing | |
| 5. | Blending | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6. | Clipping | 3.6.1 | 'Cause | Because → 'cause | 1 |
| 7. | Backformation | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | 3.8.1 | curve | "Might have to curve you" noun → verb | 1 |

The table above shows four types of word formation processes, and seven data are found. The lyrics of the "Motive" song were transcribed from credible sources and subsequently analyzed to identify and categorize the word-formation processes. The word formation processes found in the lyrics are derivation, compounding, clipping, and conversion. Compounding emerges as the dominant word formation process in the song lyrics.

The derivation is found in the song, as seen in words like "subliminally." The word "subliminally" is derived from the root "limen," meaning "threshold," with the prefix "sub-" meaning "below" and the suffix "-al" forming "subliminal," which means "below the threshold." The suffix "-ly" is added to "subliminal" to create "subliminally," which is an adverb that describes an action or effect that occurs in a manner that is below the threshold of conscious perception. Moreover, compound words like "bullshit," combines the word "bull" and "shit." "bull" refers to male bovine, and "shit" has various meanings depending on the context, which is generally used to depict something worthless and is a

rude term for excrement. For example, shit can be used to express strong emotions such as anger, frustration, or surprise. "Bullshit" is a slang term used to describe something false, exaggerated, or nonsensical. It can refer to lies or empty talk meant to deceive or mislead others. It is often used to express disbelief or frustration with something that is perceived as dishonest or absurd. Furthermore, the use of clipping is evident in the word "cause," clipped from "because." It is used to express the reason behind something. It clipped the syllable "be."

Conversion is also exemplified in the word "curve" in the lyrics "might have to curve you," where it undergoes a change from a noun to a verb. In its noun form, "curve" refers to a smoothly bending line or surface that deviates from being straight. For example, "The road ahead has a sharp curve." Curve in mathematics is a noun that refers to a continuous and smooth line or path that is not straight. It can describe various shapes or forms, such as parabolas, circles, sine waves, and other geometric figures that deviate from straight lines. Meanwhile, in the lyrics, the term "curve" changes its function and is used as a verb, meaning to intentionally avoid or reject someone's advances, requests, or invitations.

4. Just Like Magic

"Just Like Magic" is one of the tracks from Ariana Grande's album "Positions" that exhibits a rich linguistic creativity through various word formation processes. This analysis delves into the specific types of word formation utilized in the song. The researcher found several word formation types in this song. The data is categorized by its types using the table below:

Table 4. Word Formation Analysis of Just Like Magic

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Derivation | 4.1.1 | Meditation | Meditate + -ion (suffix) | 8 |
| | | 4.1.2 | Vacation | Vacate + -ion (suffix) | |
| | | 4.1.3 | Magnetic | Magnet + -ic (suffix) | |
| | | 4.1.4 | Attractive | Attract + -ive (suffix) | |
| | | 4.1.5 | Disconnect | (prefix) Dis- + connect | |
| | | 4.1.6 | Conscience | (prefix) Con- + science | |
| | | 4.1.7 | Redesign | (prefix) Re- + design | |
| | | 4.1.8 | Aesthetic | Aesthete + ic (suffix) | |
| 2. | Coinage | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3. | Acronym | - | - | - | 0 |
| 4. | Compounding | 4.4.1 | Everything | Every (adj) + thing (n) | 1 |
| 5. | Blending | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Clipping | 4.6.1 | 'Cause | Because → 'cause | 1 |
| 7. | Backformation | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | - | - | - | 0 |

From the table above, there are three types of word formation processes, and ten data are found. The lyrics of the "Just Like Magic" song were transcribed from verified sources and analyzed to identify the word-formation processes. The word formation processes found in the lyrics are derivation, compounding, and clipping. Derivation emerges as the dominant word formation process in the song lyrics.

Derivation is dominantly found throughout the song, such as "meditation," "vacation," "magnetic," etc. Each of these words is formed by adding prefixes or suffixes to base words, creating new terms that convey specific meanings. For example, "meditation" is a noun that is derived from the verb "meditate" by adding the suffix "-ion." "Meditate" is

the action of contemplation or reflection while “meditation” is the practice or state of focused contemplation or reflection.

Compounding is also found in the word "everything," combining the adjective "every" with the noun "thing." Every indicates each individual or all members of a group. Thing refers to an object, item, or entity. These two words are combined to create the word “everything,” which refers to all objects, items, or entities without exception. The last one is clipping, which is found in the word "cause," a shortened form of "because," commonly used in informal language to express reasons behind something.

The linguistic analysis of "Just Like Magic" highlights the deliberate use of various word formation processes to enrich the song's lyrics. Derived terms, compounded expressions, and clipped forms contribute to the song's lyrical structure. Furthermore, clipped words enhance the simplicity and accessibility of the lyrics.

5. Off the Table

"Off the Table," included in Ariana Grande's album "Positions," exhibits a rich linguistic creativity through various word formation processes. This analysis explores the specific types of word formation employed in the song and the researcher identifying various processes. The data is organized and classified by its type in the table below:

Table 5. Word Formation Analysis of Off the Table

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|------------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Derivation | 5.1.1 | Harder | Hard + -er (suffix) | 6 |
| | | 5.1.2 | Colder | Cold + -er (suffix) | |
| | | 5.1.3 | Replace | (Prefix) re- + place | |
| | | 5.1.4 | Completely | Complete + -ly (suffix) | |
| | | 5.1.5 | Already | (Prefix) al- + ready | |
| | | 5.1.6 | Thankfully | Thank + -ful (suffix) + -ly (suffix) | |
| 2. | Coinage | - | - | - | 0 |

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|----------|------------------|-------|
| 3. | Acronym | - | - | - | 0 |
| 4. | Compounding | 5.4.1 | Somebody | Some + body | 4 |
| | | 5.4.2 | Someone | Some + one | |
| | | 5.4.3 | Whenever | When + ever | |
| | | 5.4.4 | Anymore | Any + more | |
| 5. | Blending | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6. | Clipping | 5.6.1 | Cause | Because → 'cause | 1 |
| 7. | Backformation | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | - | - | - | 0 |

From the table above, there are three types of word formation processes, and 11 data are found. The lyrics in "Off the Table" were transcribed from reliable sources, and the word formation processes were then classified and identified. The lyrics contain derivation, compounding, clipping, and conversion. The song lyrics mostly use derivation and compounding.

The lyrics of the song contain several instances of derivation, such as the terms "harder," "colder," etc. These are creating new words that change the meanings. For instance, "harder" is created by adding the suffix "-er" to the word "hard." Hard means that something is challenging to do or understand, while harder is more challenging and requires more effort. Compounding is also found in the song, as seen in words like "whenever," "anymore," etc. "When" refers to the time at which something happens, and "ever" means at any time. "Whenever" means a sense of flexibility or uncertainty in timing.

Moreover, this song uses clipping. The clipped form "cause" from "because" gives a concise expression by removing a syllable that simplifies the lyrical structure. The word formation used in "Off the Table" can provide a contribution to the song's lyrical complexity and simplicity.

6. Six Thirty

In Ariana Grande's album "Positions," the song "Six Thirty" also shows intricate linguistic creativity, showing a variety of word formation techniques. This analysis explores the specific ways words are formed in the song, with the researcher identifying and categorizing different processes. The resulting data is organized and presented in a table, highlighting the various types of word formation utilized. Here is the table:

Table 6. Word Formation Analysis of Six Thirty

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Derivation | 6.1.1 | Possessive | Possess + -ive (suffix) | 4 |
| | | 6.1.2 | Impatient | (Prefix) im- + patient | |
| | | 6.1.4 | release | (Prefix) re- + lease | |
| | | 6.1.5 | Directly | Direct + -ly (suffix) | |
| 2. | Coinage | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3. | Acronym | - | - | - | 0 |
| 4. | Compounding | 6.4.1 | Bullshit | Bull + shit | 2 |
| | | 6.4.2 | Sunset | Sun + set | |
| 5. | Blending | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6. | Clipping | 6.6.1 | 'til | Until → 'til | 1 |
| 7. | Backformation | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | - | - | - | 0 |

From the table above, there are three types of word formation processes, and 8 data are found. The lyrics of the "Six Thirty" song were transcribed from credible sources and analyzed to identify the word-formation processes. There are derivation, compounding, and clipping.

The derivation is the dominant word formation process in the song. Derivation appears with words like "impatient". For example, "impatient" is formed by adding the prefix "im-" to "patient." The "patient" itself has two meanings depending on how it is used; it can mean accepting or tolerating delays and problems without becoming annoyed,

and it can also describe a person who is receiving or registered to receive medical treatment. Meanwhile, “impatient” conveys a sense of restlessness, showing a lack of patience.

Compounding is found in words like "bullshit" and "sunset," where two nouns are combined to create new terms. "Bullshit" is a term that comes from combining the word bull and shit. Bullshit is used to denote nonsense or falsehoods, often used colloquially to express disbelief or frustration. Meanwhile, “sunset” is a term that comes from combining the words "sun" and “set” and refers to the daily phenomenon of the sun descending below the horizon. Furthermore, the song features clipping processes. "til" is a clipped form of "until," which removes syllables to make it shorter.

The analysis of the "Six Thirty" song shows various word formation processes, contributing to the song's lyrical structure. Through derivation, compounding, and clipping, Ariana Grande makes the lyrics interesting to the listeners. The word formation used in "Six Thirty" lyrics can contribute to the song's lyrical complexity and simplicity.

7. Safety Net

The song "Safety Net" is another track from Ariana Grande's album "Positions,” showing some word formation techniques. This analysis explores the specific ways words are formed in the song, with the researcher identifying and categorizing different processes. The resulting data is organized and presented in a table, highlighting the various types of word formation utilized in the table below:

Table 7. Word Formation Analysis of Safety Net

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------|-------|
| 1. | Derivation | 7.1.1 | Safety | Safe + -ty (suffix) | 1 |
| 2. | Coinage | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3. | Acronym | - | - | - | 0 |

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|-----------|------------------|-------|
| 4. | Compounding | 7.4.1 | Something | Some + thing | 2 |
| | | 7.4.2 | Fallout | Fall + out | |
| 5. | Blending | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6. | Clipping | 7.6.1 | Cause | Because → 'cause | 1 |
| 7. | Backformation | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | - | - | - | 0 |

The table above shows that there are three types of word formation processes and four data in total. "Safety Net" songs were transcribed from credible sources and analyzed to identify the word-formation processes. The word formation processes found in the lyrics are derivation, compounding, and clipping. Derivation appears as the dominant word formation process in the song.

Derivation stands out as a dominant word formation process in "Safety Net." The derivation present in the song, as seen in the word "safety" from the adjective "safe," turns into the noun "safety" by adding the suffix "-ty." Safety refers to the state of being safe, secure, or protected from harm, danger, or risk. The song also uses compounding, which is evident in words like "something" and "fallout," where two words are combined to create new terms. "Something" refers to an unspecified thing, while "fallout" shows the adverse effects or consequences that result from a particular action or event.

Clipping is utilized in the word "cause," a shortened form of "because." This clipped form reflects informal speech patterns and may contribute to the song's lyrical simplicity. Overall, the word formation processes employed in "Safety Net" contribute to the song's lyrical structure and may create complexity or simplicity.

8. My Hair

"My Hair," featured on Ariana Grande's album "Positions," shows creativity through various word formation processes. This analysis explores the specific types of

word formation utilized in the song. The researcher found several word formation processes in this song. The data is categorized using the table below:

Table 8. Word Formation Analysis of My Hair

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------|-------|
| 1. | Derivation | 8.1.1 | Softly | Soft + -ly (Suffix) | 2 |
| | | 8.1.2 | Tonight | (Prefix) To- + night | |
| 2. | Coinage | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3. | Acronym | - | - | - | 0 |
| 4. | Compounding | 8.4.1 | Overdue | Over + due | 2 |
| | | 8.4.2 | Sometimes | Some + times | |
| 5. | Blending | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6. | Clipping | 8.6.1 | Cause | Because → 'cause | 1 |
| 7. | Backformation | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | - | - | - | 0 |

The table above shows three types of word formation processes and five data in total. "My Hair" was transcribed from credible sources and analyzed to identify the word-formation processes. The word formation processes found in the lyrics are derivation, compounding, and clipping. Derivation and compounding appear as the dominant word formation processes in the song.

The lyrics contain two instances of derivation, such as the words "softly" and "tonight." The adjective "soft" becomes an adverb "softly" by appending the suffix "-ly." "Soft" is an adjective that describes something that is not hard or rough to the touch. Meanwhile, "softly" indicates that something is done lightly or with a gentle touch. It describes the way an action is conducted.

The lyrics also use compounding, with words like "overdue" and "sometimes" combining two separate words to create new terms. "Overdue" is created by combining the words "over" and "due." "Over" has different meanings depending on how it is used;

it can indicate movement or position above something, more than a specific amount, or the ending of an event or period. Meanwhile, “due” refers to the expected at a certain time. Then, “overdue” refers to something that is past its due date or late. Clipping is utilized in the word "cause," a shortened form of "because," which removes syllables to make it shorter, showing an informal language. The use of word formation processes in "My Hair" shows Ariana Grande's lyrical creativity. Ariana's lyrical structure may create lyrical complexity or simplicity through derivation, compounding, and clipping.

9. Nasty

The song “Nasty” from Ariana Grande's album “Positions” displays creative language through word-formation processes. This analysis looks closely at specific types of word formation processes. The researcher found two different processes of word formation in this song and organized them in the table below:

Table 9. Word Formation Analysis of Nasty

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|--------------|---------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Derivation | 9.1.1 | Lately | Late + -ly (suffix) | 6 |
| | | 9.1.2 | Tonight | (Prefix) To- + night | |
| | | 9.1.3 | Vacation | Vacate + -ion (suffix) | |
| | | 9.1.4 | Homies | Home + -ies (suffix) | |
| | | 9.1.5 | Conversation | Converse + -tion (suffix) | |
| | | 9.1.6 | Inside | (Prefix) In- +side | |
| 2. | Coinage | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3. | Acronym | 9.3.1 | AM | Ante Meridiem | 1 |
| 4. | Compounding | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5. | Blending | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6. | Clipping | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7. | Backformation | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | - | - | - | 0 |

The table above shows that there are two types of word formation processes and seven data in total. "Nasty" was transcribed from credible sources and analyzed to identify the word-formation processes. The word formation processes found in the lyrics are derivation and acronyms. Derivation appears as the dominant word formation process in the song.

The derivation is found in words like "lately," which changes the word "late" by adding the suffix "-ly." "Late" is an adjective that means occurring or arriving after the expected time, but "lately" is an adverb that means recently or in the recent past. In this song's lyrics, the acronym "AM" is from the Latin phrase "Ante Meridiem." "Ante Meridiem" is a Latin term that means "before midday" or "before noon." It refers to the period from midnight to midday, typically from 12:00 AM (midnight) to 11:59 AM. This acronym makes the word structure more concise and easier to understand quickly, which conveys specific meanings without taking up much space in the lyrics.

The use of word formation processes in "nasty" shows Ariana's linguistic creativity. Through derivation and acronym usage, she makes interesting lyrics that contribute to both the complexity and simplicity of her lyrics.

10. West Side

The song "West Side" is another track from Ariana Grande's album "Positions." This explores the specific ways words are formed in the song. The resulting data is organized and presented in the table below:

Table 10. Word Formation Analysis of West Side

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. | Derivation | 10.1.1 | Favorite | Favor + -ite (suffix) | 1 |
| 2. | Coinage | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3. | Acronym | - | - | - | 0 |

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 4. | Compounding | - | - | - | 0 |
| 5. | Blending | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6. | Clipping | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7. | Backformation | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | - | - | - | 0 |

The table above shows that there is one type of word formation process and one total of data. The "West Side" song is transcribed from credible sources and analyzed to identify the word-formation processes. The word formation process found in the lyrics is derivation.

The derivation is seen in the word "favorite," this process adds a suffix to the word "favor" by adding "-ite." "Favor" means positive regard, help, or kindness that can be done to someone or something. Meanwhile, the "favorite" term means something that is preferred or held in high regard. The addition of the suffix "-ite" changes its meaning to an object or person that is particularly liked or esteemed, thereby contributing to the lyrical structure. This process may contribute to the lyrical complexity.

11. Love Language

The song "Love Language" from Ariana Grande's album "Positions" displays a lot of creative language use through different ways words are formed. This analysis looks closely at specific types of word formation processes. The researcher found various processes of word formation in this song and organized them into categories in the table below:

Table 11. Word Formation Analysis of Love Language

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|---------|----------------------|-------|
| | | 11.1.1 | Unlearn | Un- + learn (suffix) | |

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Derivation | 11.1.2 | Translation | Translate + ion (suffix) | 4 |
| | | 11.1.3 | Medication | Madicate + ion (suffix) | |
| | | 11.1.4 | Inside | (Prefix) In- + side | |
| 2. | Coinage | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3. | Acronym | - | - | - | 0 |
| 4. | Compounding | 11.4.1 | Makeshift | Make + shift | 2 |
| | | 11.4.2 | Girlfriend | Girl + friend | |
| 5. | Blending | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6. | Clipping | 11.6.1 | 'cause | Because → 'cause | 2 |
| | | 11.6.2 | 'less | Unless → 'less | |
| 7. | Backformation | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | - | - | - | 0 |

The table above shows that there are three types of word formation processes and 8 data in total. "Love Language" songs were transcribed from credible sources and analyzed to identify the word-formation processes. The word formation processes found in the lyrics are derivation, compounding, and clipping. The song's primary method of word formation is derivation.

The examples of derivation found in the song lyrics are "translation" and "medication." By appending suffixes like "-ion" to root words "translate" and "medicate", these words are changed from verb to noun, giving rise to new words with distinct meanings. "Translate" is a verb that means to render text or speech from one language into another, and "translation" is a noun that refers to the process or result of translating words. Moreover, Compounding is another process found in the song, which can be seen in words like "makeshift" and "girlfriend." These compound words combine two words to create a single term with a distinct meaning. "Girlfriend" combines the words "girl" and "friend." A girl refers to a female child or young woman; a friend is someone you know and trust. Meanwhile, a girlfriend refers to a female romantic partner.

"Cause" and "less" are formed through clipping, which removes syllables to make them shorter, simplifying the lyrical structure. The word formation processes employed in "Love Language" demonstrate Ariana Grande's creative use of language to create a compelling lyrical structure. Derivation, compounding, and clipping may create complexity and simplicity in the song.

12. Positions

"Positions" is the song in Ariana Grande's album "Positions" that also uses various word formation processes. This analysis explores the specific types of word formation employed in the song and the researcher identifying various processes. The data is organized and classified in the table below:

Table 12. Word Formation Analysis of Positions

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|----------|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. | Derivation | 12.1.1 | Position | Posit + -ion (suffix) | 2 |
| | | 12.1.2 | Infinite | (Prefix) In- + finite | |
| 2. | Coinage | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3. | Acronym | - | - | - | 0 |
| 4. | Compounding | 12.4.1 | Bedroom | Bed + room | 1 |
| 5. | Blending | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6. | Clipping | 12.6.1 | Cause | Because → 'cause | 1 |
| 7. | Backformation | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | - | - | - | 0 |

The table above shows that there are three types of word formation processes and four data in total. "My Hair" songs were transcribed from credible sources and analyzed to identify the word-formation processes. The word formation processes in the lyrics are derivation, compounding, and clipping. Derivation appears as the dominant word formation process in the song.

Derivation stands out as the dominant process. It is present in the lyrics, as seen in words like "position" and "infinite." These words are formed by adding suffixes like "-ion" and "-ite." "Posit" means to put forward as a basis of argument, to suggest or assume as a fact or principle. Meanwhile, "position" refers to a place or location, a particular point of view or attitude, a job or role, or the way something is arranged or located. Compounding also appears in the lyrics, such as the word "bedroom." This compound word combines the words "bed" and "room." A bed is a stuff for sleeping or resting, typically consisting of a frame and a mattress, and a room is a part of a building enclosed by walls, floor, and ceiling, used for a particular purpose. This word is combined to produce the term "bedroom," which is a specific type of room in a house or other place to live, used mainly for sleeping. Clipping, represented by the word "cause," clipped from "because," which removes syllables to make it shorter. Clipped from "because," this word shows an informal language choice. These various techniques in the "Positions" song can be used to analyze its contribution to lyrical complexity and simplicity.

13. Obvious

In Ariana Grande's album "Positions," the song "Obvious" also shows some word formation techniques. This analysis explores the specific ways words are formed in the song, with the researcher identifying and categorizing different processes. The resulting data is organized and presented in a table, highlighting the various types of word formation utilized. Here is the table:

Table 13. Word Formation Analysis of Obvious

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|---------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Derivation | 13.1.1 | Impress | (prefix) Im- + press | 2 |

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------|-------|
| | | 13.1.2 | Loyalty | Loyal + -ty (suffix) | |
| 2. | Coinage | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3. | Acronym | - | - | - | 0 |
| 4. | Compounding | 13.4.1 | Afternoon | After + noon | 3 |
| | | 13.4.2 | Treadmill | Tread + mill | |
| | | 13.4.3 | Suitcase | Suit + case | |
| 5. | Blending | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6. | Clipping | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7. | Backformation | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | - | - | - | 0 |

From the table above, there are two types of word formation processes, and five data are found. The lyrics of the "Obvious" song were transcribed from verified sources and analyzed to identify the word-formation processes. The word formation processes found in the lyrics are derivation and compounding. Compounding is the dominant word formation process in the song lyrics.

The derivation is seen in the words like "impress" and "loyalty." The word "loyalty" comes by the process of adding the suffix "-ty," which transforms the adjective "loyal" into a noun. Loyal is used to describe a person who is faithful to a person, organization, or cause. For example: "She is a loyal friend." Meanwhile, in the lyrics, the phrase "Ain't no price on my loyalty" is a noun that refers to the quality or state of being loyal. It shows that her loyalty is something invaluable and cannot be bought or sold. Compounding is also found in the lyrics, which enriches the song's language. Compounding can be seen in terms like "afternoon," it is formed by combining "after" and "noon." "After" refers to the time following a particular event or moment, while "noon" signifies the middle of the day, usually around 12 o'clock. When combined, "afternoon" refers to the period of time between noon and evening.

The word formation examination of "Obvious" demonstrates a deliberate utilization of various word formation processes. These techniques enrich the song's lyrical structure, which may create lyrical complexity.

14. POV

"POV" is the last track from Ariana Grande's album "Positions," which shows linguistic creativity in various word formation processes. This analysis explores the specific ways words are formed in the song, with the researcher identifying and categorizing different processes. The resulting data is organized and presented in the table below:

Table 14. Word Formation Analysis of POV

| No. | Types of Word Formation | Coding | Words | Processes | Total |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| 1. | Derivation | 14.1.1 | Grateful | Grate (adj) + -ful (Suffix) | 4 |
| | | 14.1.2 | Subside | (Prefix) Sub- + side (v) | |
| | | 14.1.3 | Impatient | (Prefix) Im- + patient (adj) | |
| | | 14.1.4 | Safely | Safe (adj) + -ly (suffix) | |
| 2. | Coinage | - | - | - | 0 |
| 3. | Acronym | 14.3.1 | POV | Point Of View | 1 |
| 4. | Compounding | 14.4.1 | Superpower | Super + power | 4 |
| | | 14.4.2 | Outside | Out + side | |
| | | 14.4.3 | Nobody | No + body | |
| | | 14.4.4 | Myself | My + self | |
| 5. | Blending | - | - | - | 0 |
| 6. | Clipping | 14.6.1 | 'cause | Because → 'cause | 1 |
| 7. | Backformation | - | - | - | 0 |
| 8. | Conversion | - | - | - | 0 |

The table above shows four types of word formation processes, and ten data are found. The lyrics of the "POV" song were transcribed from verified sources and analyzed

to identify the word-formation processes. The word formation processes found in the lyrics are derivation, acronyms, compounding, and clipping. Compounding is the dominant word formation process in the song lyrics.

Derivation can be found in words like "grateful." The word "grateful" comes from the adjective "grate" with the addition of the suffix "-ful." The base word "grate" itself carries the meaning of feeling or showing appreciation for kindness or benefits received. While "grateful" is about expressing a feeling of completion or fullness.

According to the lyrics, the word "superpower" is a compounding technique. The two compound words from that noun are "super" and "power." "Super" means something extraordinary, while "strength" is the ability or condition where the body uses muscles to maximize energy to carry out a physical activity. "Superpower" is the result of the two words, which means exceptional ability. Additionally, the clipping technique in the lyrics shows an informal language. The elimination of the word "because" to "cause" removes syllables to create a more concise form that simplifies the lyrical structure.

The various types of word formation processes, such as derivation, compounding, clipping, and acronyms in the track "POV," can be used to analyze its contribution to lyrical complexity and simplicity.

B. Word formation's contribution to lyrical complexity and simplicity

This second part will explore the contribution of word formation processes to lyrical complexity and simplicity. The word formation analysis above will help analyze the contribution of word formation to lyrical complexity and simplicity in the "Positions" album using morphological analysis. This research aims to determine which types of word formation processes create complex lyrical structures.

The theory by Yule (2020, pp. 61-65), which includes derivation, coinage, acronyms, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, and conversion, was applied to examine all the tracks from the album *Positions* in the earlier section. Comprehending the formation of language in contemporary pop music will provide an explanation of how language is represented nowadays.

The first or most used word-formation process is the derivational process, which has 45 instances in total. These processes widen the vocabulary as well as enhance the lyrical structure. The 27 examples of compounding were discovered in the album. 13 examples of clipping were identified, simplifying the lyrics and making the word structure more concise. 2 acronyms were found in the album, which makes the word structure more concise and easier to understand quickly. Last, 1 conversion was identified in the album, which changed the function of a word.

1. Word Formation Processes and Lyrical Complexity

a) Derivation

The derivation is described as adding prefixes or suffixes to the original word to produce new terms. Here, the researcher analyses two examples of derivation from the “Just Like Magic” song. The first example is the word “redesign.” The word “design” has meaning to create or construct something according to plan. Here, the word “design” is changed into “redesign” by adding the prefix “re-,” which indicates doing something again or changing something to improve. This derivation shows the intricate nature of word formation by demonstrating how morphemes combine to create new words with different meanings. The word “redesign” consists of two morphemes. The first one is the prefix “re-,” and the second is the root “design” or the base form. This process of adding

a prefix to a root word, which creates a new word with a different meaning, shows its contribution to the morphological complexity of the word.

Next is the word “attractive”; the verb "attract" in the song "Just Like Magic" uses the suffix "-ive" to create the new term "attractive." The verb "attract" originally meant to draw someone in or seduce them. When the suffix "-ive" is added, the verb becomes an adjective. The term "attractive" can refer to charm or allure as well as agreeable or appealing, particularly in a physical sense. Adding the suffix "-ive" can increase the complexity of the word structure because it consists of more than one morpheme and also changes a word's meaning. This process highlights the intricate nature of word formation by demonstrating how morphemes combine to create new words with different functions. The addition of the suffix "-ive" to the verb "attract" exemplifies how derivation can enhance the structural complexity and morphological intricacy of the lyrics.

b) Compounding

Combining two or more words to create a new term is called compounding. The examples can be found in words like “sunset” and “bullshit” from Arina Grande’s song titled “six thirty” of the “Position” album. The compound word bullshit merging the word “bull,” which refers to male bovine, and “shit,” is generally used to depict something nonsensical or worthless and is a rude term for excrement. When these two terms are combined to form the term "bullshit," it denotes something absurd, fabricated, or exaggerated, which shows the speaker’s insult and disappointment in this direct and dull language. The compounding words of "bullshit" involve combining two free morphemes to form a single word, which increases the word structure in the lyrics. The inclusion of compound words like "bullshit" adds to the lyrical complexity. The formation of a new

word through compounding involves a higher level of morphological construction compared to simple words.

On the one hand, the word “sunset” combines the word “sun,” which serves as our solar system’s star that brings out warmth and light, while “set” means to put something in a particular position, produce times or rules, control adjustments, as well as arranging something to be used. When the compound words "sunset" are combined, they refer to the point in the evening when the sun sets. The word "sunset" is composed of two free morphemes, which increases the word structure in the lyrics. A higher morpheme count adds to the complexity as it involves combining different morphemes, which also form new meanings.

c) Conversion

Conversion, also known as the shift of function, refers to a transformation in a word’s function without changing its form. In the “Motive” song, conversion is exemplified in the word "curve" in the lyric "might have to curve you," where it undergoes a change from a noun to a verb. In its noun form, "curve" refers to a smoothly bending line or surface that deviates from being straight. For example, "the road ahead has a sharp curve." Also, a curve in mathematics is a noun that refers to a continuous and smooth line or path that is not straight. It can describe various shapes or forms, such as parabolas, circles, sine waves, and other geometric figures that deviate from straight lines. Meanwhile, in the lyrics, the term "curve" changes its function and is used as a verb, meaning to intentionally avoid or reject someone's advances, requests, or invitations.

The shift from a noun to a social action increases the effort to understand for listeners who are unfamiliar with this, which adds complexity. This conversion impacts the lyrical interpretation and the listener's ease of understanding because it relies on the

listener's ability to discern its intended use. This multi-function word increases the complexity of the lyrics as it showcases the function of the word without adding additional morphemes, highlighting the creative use of language in the song lyrics. The analysis shows that the conversion of "curve" adds complexity to the lyrics. Conversion in the song lyrics is considered to contribute to complexity, which impacts the lyrical interpretation and the listener's ease of understanding because this requires the listener's comprehension ability to understand the intended meaning.

2. Word Formation Processes and Lyrical Simplicity

a) Clipping

Clipping simplifies longer words by removing one or more syllables, making them more casual and easier to use. An example is the word "cause," which is a clipped form of "because." This informal version is common in speech and writing, including song lyrics. Clipping is usually used to adjust the flow of the lyrics so that the song is easier to sing and enjoyable to listen to. With the use of clipped forms like "cause," Grande's lyrics become more accessible and easier. This choice simplifies the language while still giving a clear message.

"Because" itself is already a single morpheme. It is a single unit of meaning that has individual meanings in modern English. Then, the process of clipping "because" to "cause" would indeed reduce the syllable, maintaining its meaning while simplifying its form. This simpler form contributes to lyrical simplicity by conveying the same message with fewer syllables. This analysis shows that this process preserves meaning while making the lyrics more concise, easier to pronounce, and more accessible to the listener.

b) Acronym

An acronym is an abbreviation where this abbreviation takes the first letter of each word or phrase with the aim of making pronunciation easier and more efficient. Acronyms have helped communication become faster, and complicated words have turned into short, easier-to-pronounce words. Take a look at the example of the acronym "AM" in the "Nasty" song. "AM" is the abbreviation for "Ante Meridiem," which is a Latin term that means "before midday" or "before noon." It refers to the period from midnight to midday, typically from 12:00 AM (midnight) to 11:59 AM. This acronym makes the word structure more concise and easier to understand quickly, which conveys specific meanings without taking up much space in the lyrics. This abbreviation reduces the expression from a multi-syllabic word to just two letters, "A" and "M," which are easy to pronounce and remember. "AM" is also considered a single morpheme because it cannot be broken down into smaller units that have meaning. This analysis shows that the acronym "AM" contributes to lyrical simplicity.

Another song created by Ariana Grande has the title "POV," which stands for "point of view," which means giving a picture from one's own or other people's point of view depending on how they see or consider it. In the context of the song, "POV" has the meaning of seeing oneself from the point of view of a loved one. The acronym "POV" is easier for people to remember and pronounce. This abbreviation simplifies the language by condensing multiple words into a single, easily recognizable unit. The acronym method makes complex or longer phrases into easier and simpler forms, simplifying the lyrical structure. "POV" also consists of one morpheme because it cannot be broken down into smaller meaningful parts. This analysis shows that the acronym "POV" contributes to lyrical simplicity.

In conclusion, the word formation processes in Ariana Grande's album *Positions* contribute to lyrical complexity and simplicity. Word formation methods such as derivation, compounding, and conversion create new words that can change their meaning, adding structural intricacy to the lyrics. These processes involve more than one morpheme, which increases the complexity of the lyrical structure. Meanwhile, the use of acronyms and clippings contributes to lyrical simplicity because these processes have shortened longer words or a single word into more concise or shortened forms, which only have one single morpheme that is shortened, making the lyrical structure simpler.

As seen in the occurrence of the word formation table, the researcher concludes that there are 73 data in total that create complexity (derivation, compounding, and conversion) and 15 data of simple word formation (acronyms and clippings). Based on the frequency and types of word formation processes identified, it can be concluded that the word formation methods used in the lyrics of Ariana Grande's album "*Positions*" contribute to lyrical complexity, enhancing the lyrical structure. The creative use of language through different word formation processes is probably one of the reasons why Ariana Grande's songs are popular and appealing.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This research aims to analyze the word formation in the album "Positions" and see how it contributes to lyrical complexity. Each song in the album is analyzed and categorized for each process. The researcher found many processes throughout the categorization, including derivation, compounding, acronym, clipping, and conversion.

In the album "Positions," the derivation process has as much as 45 data. This derivation process is carried out by creating new words by adding suffixes or prefixes. Then, there was a compounding process, which found 27 data, and a clipping process of 13 data. This album also has 2 data acronyms and 1 data conversion. Other processes such as back-formation, blending, and coinage are not found in Ariana Grande's "Positions" album. Through research and the data that has been found, the researcher can analyze the lyrical complexity that is created by the word formation processes in the lyrics of each song on the album "Positions."

Through research and the data that has been found, the researcher can analyze the complexity of the word formation used by Ariana Grande in the lyrics of each song on the album "Positions." This research shows that the derivation, compounding, and conversion processes can change a word's meaning, adding structural intricacy to the lyrics and making them complex. This derivation process highlights the intricate nature of word formation by demonstrating how morphemes combine to create new words with different functions. The derivation and compounding process always has more than morphemes that can increase the lyrical structure, which is considered to create a lyrical complexity. Conversion in the song lyrics is also considered to create complexity because

conversion changes the word's function without changing its form. This conversion impacts the lyrical interpretation and the listener's ease of understanding because it relies on the listener's ability to discern its intended meaning, as seen in the analysis.

Acronyms and clippings simplified the lyrics by shortening longer phrases and words. Clippings are considered to have a role in making the language simpler. Clipping simplifies longer words by removing one or more syllables, making them more casual and easier to use. It simplifies the language while still giving a clear message. Additionally, acronyms take the first letter of each word or phrase with the aim of making pronunciation easier and more efficient. This abbreviation simplifies the language by condensing multiple words into a single, easily recognizable unit. The acronym method makes complex or longer phrases into easier and simpler forms, simplifying the lyrical structure and proving that acronyms contribute to lyrical simplicity.

As seen in the occurrence of the word formation table, the researcher can conclude that there are 74 data in total that create complexity (derivation, compounding, and conversion) and 15 data of simple word formation (acronyms and clippings). Based on the frequency and types of word formation processes identified, it can be concluded that the word formation methods used in the lyrics of Ariana Grande's album "Positions" contribute more to lyrical complexity than simplicity, enhancing the lyrical structure. The creative use of language through different word formation processes is probably one of the reasons why Ariana Grande's songs are popular and appealing.

In conclusion, the hypothesis that various word formation methods would affect lyrical complexity has been met after conducting this research. This research has provided a new understanding of modern songwriting. This research aligns with the previous studies that explored specific types of word formation while expanding the analysis by

focusing on how these word formation processes contribute to the lyrical complexity, which provides new insight into understanding the lyrical creativity in Ariana Grande's album Positions.



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