AFFIXATION ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS IN 9 SANORA ALBUM: A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Language is formed from rules and patterns agreed upon by a social group. Morphology, a branch of linguistics, studies the basic units of language, focusing on word formation. Affixation plays a significant role in word formation, including in the Nias language, where affixes can be added at the beginning, end, or middle of words. This study aimed to analyze affixation in the song lyrics from the album 9 Sanora written in the Nias language. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, the study examined vocabulary in the song lyrics. Data analysis utilized the agih method and the Direct Element Division (BUL) technique.The findings identified 58 words with affixation, comprising: 1) 51 words with prefixes {e-}, {ni-}, {ma-}, {si-}, {i-}, {fa-}, {mo-}, and {te-}; 2) 5 words with suffixes {-gö}, {-si}, {-i}, {-tö}, and {-ta}; 3) 1 word with an infix {-ga}; and 4) 1 word with a confix {ma-i}. Prefixes dominated the data, while infixes and confixes were the least frequent, each occurring only once. This research contributes to understanding affixation in the Nias language and encourages further studies in similar contexts.

Keywords: affixation; Album 9 Sanora; song lyrics

INTRODUCTION

Language is a social interaction tool to achieve mutual agreement in a particular social group. According to Kridalaksana and Djoko Kentjono (in Chaer, 2014: 32), language is an arbitrary system of sound symbols that social groups use to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves. Language is formed from rules, patterns, and language rules that are agreed upon by a social group. Language is an arbitrary phonetic system that members of a social group use to cooperate, communicate, and identify. The primary function of language is communication between people. Indonesia has 700s of regional languages that the Indonesian people still speak. One of the regional languages in the Nias islands is the Nias language.

Nias (Li Niha) is the language of the people of the Nias islands. The origin of the Nias language has yet to be discovered. However, some say that the Nias language originated in the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam. This assumption is based on the alphabet of the Nias language, where there are no consonants at the end of sentences, as in the languages of these

three countries. Nias language is unique because all words or sentences always end with a vowel. Nias has six vowels: a, e, i, u, o, and dan. The vowel sounds are pronounced "e," as in words four, six, eight, and ten. In addition, the Nias language has several northern, central, and southern dialects. People speak the northern dialect north, east of Nias town and Gunungsitol. Some residents of West Nias speak the Central dialect, while South Nias and Batu Islands speak the Southern dialect.

Communicating situations through language requires mastery and knowledge, such as mastery of vocabulary, phrases, sentences, phrases, sounds, and others, conversely, in the container or body of language containing novels, short stories, plays, poems, songs, etc. These include the elements of language used. As a rule, there are ambiguities or oddities in their use. A systematic language system accepts the study and study of language in the form of interconnected limited units. Language users use various means of communication, such as print media, social media, poetry, songs, novels, and so on (Nugrahani, 2017).

Songs are language sounds spoken with music based on the high and low of a tone (Marlina, 2019). Songs become a medium for conveying messages to listeners accompanied by music. Song messages can be expressions of happiness, sadness, disappointment, emotions, and other feelings (Sulistyowati et al., 2019). Songs become a medium of communication to describe the social reality in society itself (Fadilah & Aji, 2019). The description of social reality is written in song lyrics and sung with melody and musical notation. Poets make song lyrics as attractive as possible by playing with words or language so that they have distinctiveness in their song lyrics (Abdillah et al., 2019). Poets write song lyrics to convey messages, ideas, and feelings about something seen and felt. Song lyrics are a language game; deviation of word meaning is also a language game in creating lyrics. In addition, the notation and melody harmonized with the lyrics are spoken to perfect the lyrics, making the listener interested in the poet's thoughts.

The choice of words in song lyrics is essential in getting listeners carried away by the song's atmosphere. The form of words spoken in song lyrics often must be corrected, making listeners not get the song's message. Another concept of a song is a form of music that contains a frame of melody and rhythm adjusted to harmony, tempo, and dynamics. From the above opinion, the song has different sounds and a melodic rhythm and is adjusted to harmony, tempo, and dynamics.

Hikayat Manaö created the 9 Sanora album, which is much in demand by the Nias community. The album tells a lot about the social life of Nias culture, romance, economics, and even politics. Every word in the lyrics of Hikayat Manaö's songs has connotations and denotations so that its lovers are mesmerized and carried away. The song Hikayat Manaö is often heard in the villages of the Nias islands, and it is not uncommon for people, youth, and children to sing it on guitar. The success of Hikayat Manaö is inseparable from the selection of every word written in the song lyrics, especially on the 9 Sanora album. Analysis of affixation in the form of song lyrics is rarely done, especially the affixation of song lyrics in the Nias language. Therefore, researchers are interested in researching the affixation of song lyrics in the 9 Sanora album.

Morphology is part of the study of microlinguistics, which studies morphemes and words and their combinations. Morphology is a science that studies the ins and outs of words in a language (Surono, 2017). According to Kridalaksana (2008), morphology is a branch of linguistics that studies word order or word formation. Furthermore, Ramlan (1987) states that the morphological process is a word formation process from the smallest unit, the base word. In the morphological process, the smallest form is a morpheme, and the largest is a word or morpheme. Morphemes are the smallest form of language that can no longer be divided into smaller parts; for example, if the word pecah is divided into pe and cash, those parts can no longer be called morphemes because they have no meaning, neither lexical nor grammatical meaning. Likewise, we cannot divide a field into smaller parts). So, morphemes are the smallest undivided language units and have grammatical and lexical meanings. The use of words in a language is an important thing to learn. Morphology studies matter relating to the form and formation of words. The change in word form results in a change in the word's meaning. Based on some of the above definitions, morphology is the science of words, namely the process of forming or changing words from the smallest unit or base word. Several basic components are used for word formation in the morphological process, including affixation, duplication, composition, and grammatical meaning.

Affixation is an element in word formation in linguistics. This process also involves several components, namely (1) the base or basic form, (2) affixation, and (3) the resulting grammatical meaning. However, this procedure does not apply to all languages. Some languages do not recognize the process of addition. An affix is divided into prefixes, infixes, suffixes, and simulfixes. With this in mind, we can see what morphology is and what it does, as well as how the morphemic process, which includes attachment, occurs in the study of morphology. One of the results of the affixation is the existence of grammatical meaning. Grammatical meaning is the meaning that arises

as a result of the grammatical process. For example, adding ber to the word on a bicycle gives rise to the grammatical meaning of riding a bike. New grammatical meaning appears when a grammatical process occurs, such as affixation, duplication, composition, or sentencing.

According to Richards, affixes are bound forms that can be added to words' beginning, end, and middle. The process of word affixation can change the grammatical meaning of words when added to other word forms. There are several types of affixes in the Central Nias dialect of the Nias language, including: 1) Prefixes, namely: {a-}, {e-}, {fa-}, {ma-}, {ni-}, {o-}, {sa-}, and {te-}. 2) Suffixes are: {-ö}, {-kö}, {-gö}, {- si}, {-ni}, {-i}, {-fö}, {-ta}, {-tö}, {-fi}, {-ma}, {-la}, {-a}, {-nö}, {-sa}, and {-wö}. 3) Infixes are: {-ga-}, and {-ra-}. 4) Confixes are: {a-/-ö}, {a-/-la}, {a-/-ta}, {a-/-wa}, {fa-/-gö}, {o-/-gö}, and {o-/-ö} (Nduru, 2022). Meanwhile, according to Ferbriani Laoli (2021), the affixation of Nias language: 1) Prefixes consist of {ma-}, {me-}, {mo-}, {la-}, {i-}, {te-}, {fa-}, {a-}, {o-}, {sa-}, and {da-}. 2) There is one infix in the Nias language, {-ga}. The suffixes consist of {-ö}, {-gö}, {-ni}, {-si}, {-ma}, {-i}, {-wa}, {-la}, {-sa}, and {-a}. Confixes consist of {a-ö}, {fa-ö}, {fa-gö}, {fa-ni}, {fa-si}, {a-la}, {o-ta}, {ol-ö}, {la-si}, {ma-i}, and {la-ni}. The research used the two theories of Nias language affixation above to analyze the affixation of song lyrics in the 9 Sanora album.

Several previous researchers have studied the analysis of the affixation of song lyrics, Fadhila (2020), with the research title Analysis of Affixation in Afgan's Decade Album. Fadhila revealed 112 words containing affixation in Afgan's song lyrics on the DEKADE album. Furthermore, Restiani & Sofyan (2019) title the article Affixation in Song Lyrics in Monochrome Album: A Morphological Study. This research reveals that there are 118 words containing affixation in the lyrics of Tulus songs on the Monochrome Album. In addition, Anggun et al. (2018), with the title of the article Morphological Analysis in Campursari Song Lyrics by Didi Kempot. Anggun said the words in Didi Kempot's campursari song lyrics experienced morphological word formation.

Based on the research above, this research has similarities with previous research, especially examining the process of morphological word formation. However, there is a difference with the current research, which is that this research examines the morphological process, especially the affixation of song lyrics in Album 9 Sanora in the Nias language. Based on the phenomena in this introduction, this research was conducted to identify the affixation of song lyrics in Sanora's 9 Album in the Nias language.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative description method. Researchers conduct qualitative research to understand the context of the situation and environment of natural phenomena according to the research. Each phenomenon is unique and different from the others because of its different contexts. The purpose of qualitative research is to understand the context of the situation by emphasizing a detailed and in-depth description of the portrait of the situation in the natural context (natural environment) of what happens in the field. Qualitative research is one of the approaches to making research oriented toward natural symptoms. Qualitative research is fundamental and naturalistic or naturalistic and cannot be done in a laboratory but in the field (Sudaryanto, 1993).

The data used in this study are sourced from the 9 Sanora album in the form of the MP3 album 9 Sanora. The 9 Sanora album has 12 songs, each of which is titled: Fino Belu, Amaedola, Banuagu, Böwö Manenu, Fa'aka'o Zatua, Fagai, Lagae Mbögi, Mame Asu, Na'uilaö, Sowana Dödögu, Kofe-kofe, and Elefu. The song lyrics in the album 9 Sanora are written in Nias. The form of data in this research is the text of 9 Sanora song lyrics that contain affixation.

The high method analyzes data to determine the part of the language used as an object. The Agih method is a data analysis method whose defining tool is the language element. In this research, the Agih method is used to analyze the words used in the lyrics of 9 songs of the Sanora album. This method also uses the direct element technique. The direct element technique is an information analytic

technique that divides a structure into parts or elements, and these parts or elements should be considered as parts or elements that directly form the relevant structure. The data analysis technique used is the direct element technique (BUL). Data analysis uses the paraphrase change technique.

In collecting data, researchers used several note-taking techniques, including:1. Reading and marking every song lyric with affixation.2. Recording words containing affixation.3. Classifying the form of affixes in the song lyrics. 4. Analyzing the function of affixation in song lyrics five and describing the conclusion from the analysis of song lyrics. The data analysis used in this research is informal. Then, analyzing the data in this study, researchers used the theory applied by (Sutopo, 2005).

DISCUSSION

Affixations are elements that can be paired with other base words or morphemes for word formation. Affixation is a linked form of bound morphemes that can be added at the beginning, end, or middle of a word. Affixes are the basis of vocabulary related to affixes in word formation. Attachments are always related to other forms and cannot stand alone. For example, the required form of take is an additional form, while the school form is not classified as an additional form because it is grammatically free. Affixation can result in a change of word form in the sense that it places the word in a separate category so that it has the position of a word or vice versa. Affixes can also change the meaning of words.

Nias language is one of the languages that experience affixation for word formation. The song lyrics on the 9 Sanora album have 12 songs written in the Nias regional language. The song lyrics on the album 9 Sanora are mostly written in the form of basic words. However, there are some words that are affixed. The data collected were previously classified according to the classification theory mentioned earlier, after which the data were analyzed based on the classification theory mentioned earlier. The Results and Discussion section explains the results and analysis of the research conducted by the researcher. The results and analysis of the research are presented one by one in accordance with the

order of the problem. Analysis of Sonora's Album 9, which has 12 songs each titled: Fino Belu, Amaedola, Banuagu, Böwö Manenu, Fa'aka'o Zatua, Fagai, Lagae Mbögi, Mame Asu, Na'uilaö, Sowana Dödögu, Kofe-life, and Elefu have been analyzed. Based on the results of data analysis in the song lyrics in the album 9 Sanora, there are 58 words that experience affixation. Word formation in the song lyrics of the 9 Sanora album can be in the form of affixations such as prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and confixes.

4.1 Prefixs

Prefixes are affixes that can be added to word prefixes. A prefix is an affix that is added to the beginning of a base word. Prefixes are affixes that are added to the front of the base. Prefixes are part of affixes. An affix is a bound grammatical unit in a word that is a non-word element and not a word principal, which has the ability to attach to other units to form new words or word principal.

Based on the results of data analysis in the song lyrics of Sonora's album 9, there are 51 words that experience the affixing of prefixes consisting of prefixes {e-}, {ni-}, {ma-}, {si-}, {i-}, {fa-}, {mo-}, and {te-}, with the following explanation.

4.1.1 Prefix {e-}

The prefix {e-} is added at the beginning of the basic free morpheme, and it does not change its form. Although there is no change in form, there is a change in grammatical meaning. This prefix has no allomorphs in its form. This addition does not undergo much change when attached to any root, stem, or base word in the Nias language. The results of the analysis of song lyrics in the album 9 Sanora show the number of words that experience the prefix {e-} is only one word.

1) *Iwa'ö tödögu he ha sawatö na ebua ndraonogu*
   'Hatiku berkata setidaknya menjadi harapan kalau besar anakku'
   'My heart says at least be hopeful when my child grows up.'

Data 1) has the root word *bua*, which means to come, and is a noun and is affixed with {e-}

at the prefix, forming a new word ebua, which means big. The word *ebua* is a derivative word and is classified as an adjective.

The prefix {e-} plays a role in forming adjectival words in the Nias language.

4.1.2 Prefix {ni-}

The prefix {ni-} is a prefix used as a passive marker of verbs in the middle dialect of the Nias language. No morphemic process occurs in the affixing of this bound morpheme to the base form. The prefix {ni-} does not change the base form of the word to which it is added. The prefix {ni-} is used in forming passive sentences in the Nias language.

The number of data experiencing the prefix {ni-} is two.

2) *Aoha noro **nilului** wahea*
   '*ringan beban jika **dibantu***'
   'light load if helped.'

3) *Mae **nihare** khögu gadulo mbisi*
   '*seperti **dihayang** samaku betis*'
   'like being hovered over by my calf'

Data 2) has the root word lului, which means help, and is a verb class then affixed with {ni-} at the word prefix, so it becomes the word nilului, which means helped and is still in verb form. The word nilului is used in passive sentences. Whereas data 3) has the root word hare, which means profit, and is classified as a verb, then the affix {ni-} is added to the prefix of the word, so that it becomes the word nihare, which means hovered and is classified as a verb. Prefix {ni-} has the function of forming verbs in the Nias language.

4.1.3 Prefix {ma-}

Prefix {ma-} in the Central dialect of the Nias language has various allomorphic forms produced due to the morphophonemic process between affixes and phonemes in the base form or free morphemes. The results of the analysis of song lyrics in 9 Sanora show the number of data experiencing the prefix {ma-} is eight words.

4) *……. dörö **ma'ewawa-wawa** dödögu*
   '*…….ternyata **gelisah** hatiku*'
   '.......apparently my heart is troubled'

5) ***Manoko** do'ia……..*
   '*Mengentuk tokek…..*'
   'Shaping the gecko.....'

6) *………. alai mböwö **manenu-nenu***
   '*………bahaya mahar yang menyair*'
   '.......... the danger of a slavish dowry'

7) *…….gumaö'e khöu, maöfoekhe **maöfatugu***
   '*……saya mau bilang ke kamu, kamu menghindar **mengunduk***
   '...... I wanted to tell you, you dodged the invitation.

8) *Asala faoha ba oi ha **manoho***
   '*Asalkan ikut dan semua berembung*'
   'As long as you come and everyone bubbles'

Data 4) has the root word ewawa which means agitated and is classified as an adjective, then the word ewawa is affixed with {ma-} to the prefix, so it becomes maewawa-wawa which means agitated and becomes a derivative word and is classified as a verb. Data 5) has the root word toko which means to knock and is classified as a verb, then {ma-} is added to the prefix, so it becomes manoko which means to shape and becomes a derivative word that is still classified as a verb. The word manoko undergoes a sound mutation from the 't' sound to the 'n' sound. Data 6) has the root word nenu-nenu which means fantasy and is classified as a noun, then the affix {ma-} is added to the prefix, so that it becomes the word manenu-nenu which means siring and is a derivative word and is classified as a verb. Data 7) has the root öfatugu which means bowed and is a verb. The word öfatugu is added with the affix {ma-}, so it becomes maöfatugu which means to bow and is still a verb. Data 8) has the root noho which means pond and is a noun. The word noho is added with the prefix {ma-}, so that it becomes manoho which means bubbling and is classified as a verb.

The prefix {ma-} plays a role in forming verbs in Nias language.

4.1.4 Prefiks {si-}

Jumlah kata yang mengalami prefix {si-} adalah berjumlah dua data.

9) …….böli mbako önamada sibihasa
   '……beli tembakau buat kakek.
   '...... buy tobacco for grandpa.

10)   Oi sifa'ohi ruru navfö
   'Semua pengikut arus teman'
   'All stream followers are friends'

Data 9) has the root word *bihasa,* which means old and is classified as an adjective, then the affix {si-} is added to the word prefix, so it becomes *sibihasa*, which means grandfather. The word sibihasa is a derivative word and is classified as a noun. Data 10) has the root word *fa'ohi,* which means follow, which is classified as a verb, then {si-} is added to the prefix of the word, so it becomes *sifa'ohi*, which means follower. The word sifa'ohi is a derivative word and is classified as a noun. The prefix {si-} has a role in forming nouns'in the Nias language.

4.1.4 Prefix {i-}

Prefix {i-} is a bound morpheme that can be added to free morphemes and does not change its form. Based on the analysis of song lyrics in the album 9 Sanora, there are words that experience the prefix {i-} with a total of three words.

11)   ***Ilege** ndrao, ufahedesi*
   '**Dilirik** saya, saya menyapa'
   'I glanced, I said hello'

12)   ……*sambua **ihalö** ba isaitagö*
   '……satu **diambil** dan digantungkan'
   '...... one is taken and hung'

Data 11) has the root word lege, which means squint and is a noun. The word lege is added with {i-} to the prefix, so it becomes ilege, which means to glance. The word ilege is derivative and is classified as a verb. Data 12) has the root halö, which means to take, and is a verb, then the affix {i-} is added to the prefix, so it becomes ihalö, which means to take. The word ihalö is derivative and is classified as a verb.

Prefix {i-} found in the song lyrics on the album 9 Sanora has a war as a verb builder in the Nias language. The verbs formed from the {i-} prefix create passive sentences in the Nias language.

4.1.5   Prefix {fa-}

Prefix {fa-} is usually used to form adjectives into nouns, nouns into nouns, nouns into verbs, and verbs into verbs. This bound morpheme also has several allomorphs resulting from its attachment to several phonemes at the beginning of words. The results of the analysis of song lyrics in 9 Sanora some words experience the prefix {fa-}, which amounts to twenty-one words.

1) *Haiya zalua ha **fa'oriri***
   'apa yang terjadi hanya **kesusahan**'
   'what happened was only trouble'

2) ***Fatome-tome** ira he….*
   Berpesta mereka he…..
   Party them up he.....

3) *Nalöna **fatema**, alai…..*
   'Kalau tidak **sejutu**, bahaya…..

4) …...***fato'ölö** dòni dödögu*
   '…….**kebiasaan** niat hatiku'
   '....... the habitual intention of my heart'

Data 13) has the root word oriri which means difficult and is an adjective. The word oriri is added with {fa-} to the prefix, so it becomes fa'oriri which means difficulty. The word fa'oriri is a derivative word and is classified as a noun. Data 14) has the root tome which means guest and is a noun. The word tome has {fa-} added to the prefix, making it fatome. The word fatome is a derivative word and is classified as a verb. The word fatome is repetitive and becomes fatome-tome which means to party. Data 15) has the root word tema which means to take and is a verb. The word theme has {fa-} added to the prefix, making it fatema which means to agree. The word fatema is a derivative word classified as a verb. Meanwhile, data 16) has the root word to'ölö which means to get used to and is an adjective. The word to'ölö has {fa-} added to the prefix, making it fato'ölö 'habit'. The word fato'ölö is a derived word and is classified as a noun.

The prefix {fa-} found in the song lyrics on the album 9 Sanora has a war as a verb and noun shaper in Nias language.

4.1.6 Prefix {mo-}

Prefix {mo-} attached to a free morpheme or base word does not change the word. based on the analysis of song lyrics in the album 9 Sanora there are words that experience the prefix {mo-} which amounted to six words.

17)   *Motanö e ndrao ba nasi……*
  '*Bertanah saya di laut…….*'
  'My land in the sea.......'

18)   *Monönö manö mböwö……*
  '**Bertambah** saja mahar……'
  'Just increase the dowry......'

19)   ….he ga'a asala **mosina'o**…..
  '…..wahai abang asalkan **beruntung**…'
  'Just increase the dowry......'

20)   *….. teu ani **mohalöwö** mi ama*
  '……hujan angi **bekerja** kalian ayah'
  '...... rain angi work you father'

Data 17) has the root word tanö, which means land and is a noun. The word tanö has {mo-} added to the prefix, making it motanö, which means land. The word motanö is derived and is classified as a verb. Data 18) has the root nönö, which means to add, and is a verb. The word nönö has {mo-} added to the prefix, making it monönö which means to increase. The word monönö is derived and is classified as a verb. Data 19) has the root word sina'o, which means luck and is a noun, and the affix {mo-} is added to the prefix, making it mosina'o, which means lucky. The word mosina'o is derivative and is classified as a verb. Data 20) has the root halöwö which means work and is a noun, then the affix {te-} is added to the prefix, making it mohalöwö which means work. The word mohalöwö is derived and is classified as a verb. The prefix {mo-} found in the song lyrics on the album 9 Sanora has a war as a verb builder in the Nias language.

4.1.7 Prefix {te-}

The {te-} prefix is a found bound morpheme used as a passive verb marker in the Central dialect of Nias language. It is attached to verbs and adjective base forms. However, in the southern dialect, this bound morpheme forms verbs, adjectives and nouns. The number of words experiencing the {te-} prefix is eight in total.

21)   *Sino **teturia** gofu heso so niha*
  'Yang sudah **terkenal** dimana ada setiap orang'
  'The famous one where everyone is'

22)   *….me **tebua** wa'omasiu khögu*
  '….ketika **berpaling** kasih sayangmu kepadaku'
  '....when turned away your affection for me'

23)   *Ba dödögu **tetutu**….*
  'Di hatiku **mengenah**…..'
  'In my heart I know.....'

24)   *Oi **tesuru-suru** zökha nihandro satabö*
  'Semua **terseret** babi hutan yang ditombak'
  'All dragged away by the speared wild boar'

Data 21) has the root word turia, which means news and is a noun. The word turia is added with {te-} to the prefix, so it becomes teturia, which means famous. The word teturia is derivative and is classified as an adjective. Data 22) has the root word bua, which means fruit and is a noun. The word bua has {te-} added to the prefix, making it tebua, which means to turn away. The word tebua is derivative and is classified as a verb. Data 23) has the root word tutu, which means mash and is a verb. The word tutu has {te-} added to the prefix, making it tetutu. The word tetutu is derivative and is still classified as a verb. Data 24) has the root word suru-suru, which is a tool used to take something from trees such as papaya and coconut and is a noun. The word suru-suru has {te-} added to the prefix, making it tesuru-suru which means dragged. The word tesuru-suru is derived and is classified as a verb. The prefix {te-} found in the song lyrics on the album 9 Sanora has a war as a verb builder in the Nias language.

4.2 Suffixes

Suffixes are affixes that can be paired with other words at the end of a word. Suffixes can change the meaning of words. If the base word is a verb, suffixes in Nias language produce verbs and nouns, and if the base word is a noun,

it will produce verbs in Nias language. If the base word is a word that expresses size or time, then the word produced is an adverb. Based on the results of data analysis, there are 5 words that experience suffixes in the song lyrics on the 9 Sanora album, including suffixes {-gö}, {-si}, {-i}, {-tö}, and{-ta}

4,2,1 Suffix {-gö}

Suffix {-gö} is a bound morpheme that can be attached to free morphemes or base words and does not cause changes in word form. Based on the analysis of song lyrics in Sanora's album 9, there is a word that has the suffix {-gö} with only one word.

25)　　*Gu **manifigö** zahuwa*
　　'Saya **bermimpi** buruk'
　　I Had Nightmare.

Data 25) has the base fanifi, which is a dream and a noun. The word fanifi is added with {-gö} at the end of the word, so it becomes manifigö, which means dreaming, and undergoes a sound mutation from the 'f' sound to the 'm' sound. The word manifigö is a derivative word and is classified as a verb.

4.2.2. Suffix {-si}.

The suffix {-si} is a bound morpheme that can be added to free morphemes and does not change the word form. Based on the analysis of song lyrics in Sanora's album 9, there is a word that has a suffix with only one word.

25)　　*….ilege ndrao, **ufahedesi***
　　'….diliriknya saya, saya **menyapa**

Data 25) has the base fanifi, a dream and a noun. The word fanifi is added with {-gö} at the end of the word, so it becomes manifigö, which means dreaming, and undergoes a sound mutation from the 'f' sound to the 'm' sound. The word manifigö is derivative and is classified as a verb.

4.2.3 Suffix {-si}.

The suffix {-si} is a bound morpheme that can be added to free morphemes and does not change the word form. Based on the analysis of song lyrics in Sanora's album 9, there is a word that has a suffix with only one word.

26)　　*….ilege ndrao, **ufahedesi***
　　'….diliriknya saya, saya **menyapa**

Data 26) has the root word fahede which means greeting and is a verb. The 'u' sound is a pronominal in the base word fahede. The word fahede is added with {-si} at the end of the word, so it becomes fahedesi which means greeting or saying hello. The word fahedesi is derived and is classified as a verb. The suffix {-si} found in the song lyrics on the album 9 Sanora has a war as a verb builder in the Nias language.

4.2.4 Suffix {-ni}

The {-ni} suffix is a bound morpheme that can be added to free morphemes and does not change the shape of the word. Based on the analysis of song lyrics in the album 9 Sanora, some words experience the suffix {-ni} with only one word.

27)　　*……**tönöni** mbu'usalimö….*
　　'…..**ingat** janjimu…..'

Data 27) has the root tönö, which means to remember and is a verb. The word tönö is added {-ni} to the phrase ending, so it becomes tönöni which means to remember. The word tönöni is derived and is still classified as a verb. The suffix {-ni} found in the song lyrics on the album 9 Sanora has a war as a verb builder in the Nias language.

4.2.5 Suffix {-i}

The suffix {-i} in the Central dialect of the Nias language attached to a free morpheme or base word causes a change in grammatical meaning. The number of words with the suffix {-i} is one.

1)　*….**ofulo'i** fefu nasu…*
　　'…..**kumpulkan** semua anjing…'

Data 28) has the root word ofulo which is round and is an adjective. The word ofulo is affixed with {-i} at the end of the word, so it becomes the word ofulo'i 'gather'. The word ofulo'i is derived and is classified as a verb. The suffix {-i} found in the song lyrics on the album 9 Sanora has a war as a verb builder in the Nias language.

4.2.6 Suffix {-tö}

In the Central dialect of the Nias language, the suffix {-tö} is one of the bound morphemes in the same group as the suffix {-fö}, which is used to form adjectives from the base form of verbs. However, in the Nias language, the suffix {-tö} is generally used to create new words, such as from verbs to nouns.

The number of words with the {-tö} suffix is one.

29) …….*Sawatö* na ebua ndraonogu
'……**Harapan** kalau besar anakku'

Data 29) has the root word sawa which means to go and is a verb. The word sawa has {-tö} added to the suffix, making it sawatö which means hope. The word sawatö is derived and is classified as a noun. The suffix {-tö} found in the song lyrics on the album 9 Sanora has a war as a noun-former in Nias language.

4.2.7 The suffix {-ta}

The suffix {-ta} in the Central dialect of the Nias language is one of the bound morphemes used as nouns and adverbs that come from their attachment to adjective and verb forms. Based on the data analysis of the song lyrics in Sanora's Album 9, some words experience the {-ta} suffix with a total of one word.

30) ……sitehanö ba famatugu *mböröta*
'……yang termenung dalam penundukkan **awalnya'**

Data 30) has the root börö, which means because and is a conjunction. The word börö is added with the suffix {-ta}, so it becomes böröta 'originally.' The word böröta mutates the 'm' sound in the prefix to mböröta. The word mböröta is derived and is classified as an adverbial. The suffix {-ta} found in the song lyrics on the album 9 Sanora has a war as an adverbial shaper in the Nias language.

4.3 Infix

Infixes are word affixes that can be added in the middle of a word. Infixes could be more effective in some languages. Nonetheless, the attachment method is still used, where affixes are added. Based on the analysis, the song lyrics in Sanora's 9 album only have 1 infix, which is {-ga}.

4.3.1 Infix {-ga}

The infix {-ga-} is placed in the middle of free morphemes in the Central dialect of the Nias language. It is used to enhance or enlarge the basic meaning of the word. This infix has four allomorphs derived from its attachment to the free morpheme. The infix {-ga} changes its form to {-gi} in words that begin with 'i', and the infix {-ga} does not change the grammatical form of the word. Based on the data analysis of the song lyrics in the album 9 Sanora, there are words that experience infixes with a total of one word.

31) …..He ha no *igide-ide*…
'…..meskipun hanya **kecil**…'

Data 31) has the root word ideas, which means 'small' and is an adjective. The word ideas is added with the infix {-gi}, so it becomes igide-ide which means small. The word igide-ide does not change the grammatical form of the base word, which is still classified as an adjective and is derivative. The infix {-ga} found in the song lyrics on the album 9 Sanora has a war as an adjective shaped in the Nias language.

4.4 Confixes

Confixes are affixes that can be added to the prefixes and suffixes of words. Based on the analysis, the song lyrics in the album 9 Sanora only have 1 confix, namely {ma-i}.

4.4.1 Confix {ma-i}

Confix {ma-i} is a bound morpheme that can be attached to a free morpheme to form a new word. Based on the data analysis in the song lyrics on the album 9 Sanora, there is a word that has the confix {ma-i} with a total of one word.

32) …….*mamolalai döla mbagi*
'……**bergaris** tulang leher'

Data 32) has the root word lala, which means road and is a noun. It then undergoes the prefix {mo-} to become molala, which means open and is a verb. The word molala is added

with {ma-i} in the prefix and suffix, so it becomes the word mamolalai, which means striped. The word mamolalai is derivative and is classified as a verb. The confix {ma-i} found in the song lyrics in the album 9 Sanora has a war as an adjective shaped in the Nias language.

The results of the analysis of the affixation of song lyrics in the 9 Sanora albums above show that: 1) 51 words with prefixes consisting of Prefixes {e-}, {ni-}, {ma-}, {si-}, {i-}, {fa-}, {mo-} and {te-}. 2) 5 words with endings consist of: Endings {-gö}, {-si}, {-i}, {-tö} and {-ta}. 3) 1 word with affixed suffix, namely the suffix {-ga}. 4) 1 word with an affix, which is {ma-i}. From the 58 data above, prefixes show high representation in the lyrics on Sanora's album 9. The lowest representation of lyrics in Album 9 is Sanora Infixes and Confixes, each with only 1 data. Based on the observation of the song lyrics in Sanora's album 9 written in Nias language, it shows that the song lyrics in Sanora's album 9 are mostly written in the form of basic words. However, the song lyrics in the 9 Sanora album have met the correct writing standards in the Nias language. This is evidenced by the process of word formation, namely the lyrics of the song 9 Sanora experiencing affixation. The affixation of song lyrics in 9 Sanora is based on several previous researchers' theories.

CONCLUSION

Based on observations of the song lyrics of Sanora's 9th album written in the Nias language, it was revealed that the lyrics of Sanora's 9th album were mostly written with simple words. However, the lyrics of the songs on Sanora's 9th album meet the standards of correct writing in the Nias language. This is shown by the linguistic process in which the words of the song 9 Sanora undergo the process of affixation. The analysis of the affixation of song lyrics in the 9th Sanora album above shows that 1) 51 words that experience prefixes, consisting of prefixes {e-}, {ni-}, {ma-}, {si-}, {i-}, {fa-}, {mo-}, and {te-}. 2) 5 words with suffixes consisting of: suffixes {-gö}, {- si}, {-i}, {-tö}, and {-ta}. 3) 1 word with infix, namely the infix {-ga}. 4) 1 word with a confix, namely the confix {ma-i}. From the 58 data found above, prefixes show a high presentation in the affixation of song lyrics in the album 9 Sanora. The lowest presentation in the affixation of song lyrics in the album 9 Sanora is infixes and confixes, each of which has only 1 data.

The research is expected to provide information to readers and as learning materials in schools, especially in the Nias archipelago, which studies and uses the Nias language. In addition, the researcher hopes that other researchers can do the same research in different studies.

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