

# Morphology Analysis Derivation and Inflectional in Katy Perry Album "Prism"

Muhammad Dipo Hasbi<sup>1</sup>, Ahmad Nur Huda<sup>2</sup>, Otto Siregar<sup>3</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, Jl. Kramat Raya No.98, Jakarta Pusat and 10450, Indonesia

<sup>b</sup> Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, Jl. Kramat Raya No.98, Jakarta Pusat and 10450, Indonesia

<sup>1</sup> dipohasbi10@gmail.com\*; <sup>2</sup> dadanurhuda120@gmail.com; <sup>3</sup> otto.ovs@bsi.ac.id

## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history:

Received: 30/11/2024

Revised: 29/12/2024

Accepted: 31/12/2024

### Keywords:

language

Linguistic

Morphology

Derivation

Inflectional

## ABSTRACT

This research looks at the morphological elements of Katy Perry's Prism album lyrics, focusing on derivational and inflectional morphemes. Morphology is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the role of morphemes in language and examines the structure, meaning, and creation of words. With 33 occurrences, the most common derivational suffix, according to the data, is -ing. -ly (8 instances), un- (4), -y (3), and -er (2) come after it. Less frequent suffixes, such -ary, -ity, and others, only occur once each. The most frequent prefix is un-, which appears six times, while in-(2) and uni-(1) are less frequent. The most frequent inflectional morphemes are plural forms and past participles, which occur 18 times each, showing how important they are in showing multiplicity and completed actions. Comparative degrees appear 6 times, and the past tense is used 7 times, further indicating the richness of grammatical forms that the album expresses. The results reveal the linguistic diversity of PRISM's song lyrics, which deliver the messages of relationships, self-determination, and living in the present through a harmony of derivational and inflectional processes. This research contributes to our understanding of how morphological elements enhance the literary works and promote vocabulary acquisition through song lyrics.

## I. Introduction

According to [1] language is a tool that humans use to communicate and connect with other humans. Language is how humans express themselves or convey messages. Language is required to understand what the goals will be and to transfer thoughts and information, whether verbally or in writing. Language itself is capable of being learned and studied by a branch of study known as linguistics. August Schleicher introduced the expression into linguistics in 1859. According to [1] linguistics and language are inextricably linked, as they are both components of language. Linguistics is the study of language patterns, which include morphology, syntax, phonetics, phonology, semantics, and pragmatics.

Morphology is a study of meaning in a word. According to [2] Morphology often emphasizes dictionaries over comprehending the mental lexicon and word formation. According to [3] as cited in [4] Morphology is an element of language which consists of comprehending words. Morphology is the study of how new words are formed in existing languages. This linguistic branch also studied the words structures, and parts of words such as roots words, stem, derivational and inflectional, according to [5] Derivational and inflectional suffixes are the two categories of suffixes. There are two further groups into which derivational suffixes fall. They are both class-changing and class-maintaining derivational suffixes.

Morphemes is the smallest meaning of words that cannot be divided again. According to [6] There are two categories of morphemes: free and bound morphemes. A free morpheme is one that may stand on its own in a language and does not require additional morphemes. Bound morphemes are those that cannot stand alone as a word and must be connected to a free morpheme. A bound morpheme could be found at the beginning, end, middle, or both of a word. The example of free morphemes for instance, cat, walk, happy, jump...etc. Therefore, in bound morphemes there are has derivation and inflection.

Derivational morphemes is a linguistic element that can be added to a base word to form a new one, which often changes its meaning or part of speech. According to [6] derivational morpheme can cause that word's grammatical category or part of speech to change. Examples include "teach" to "teacher" (changing the noun class) and "happy" to "unhappy" (negative meaning).

According to [6] the process of adding an affix to a base word that alters its form in accordance with grammatical rules without altering the term's meaning or class is known as inflection. Inflectional morphemes change a word's tense, case, or number without changing its core meaning; derivational morphemes are different. Class-preserving morphemes enhance meaning without changing class.

Affixes is the structure of derivation that examining the root or the base of the word that changing the meaning with adding affixes features. According to [7] in cited [8] Affixes were classified into three types: prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Prefixes are the base word which adding the other word into the new with a different meaning, prefixes also can create the opposite meaning, manner, express place also relations of time. Base on (Prefixes - Grammar - Cambridge Dictionary) the common prefixes used in a word are anti-, auto-, de-, dis-,down-, extra-, hyper-,il-, im-, in-, ir-,Inter-, mega-, mid-, mis-, non-, ever- out-,post-,pre-, pro-, re-, semi-,sub-,super-,tele-, trans-,ultra-, un-,under-,and up-,. Suffixes is a form/word formation by adding other word into new word that change meaning base on Suffix for instance common suffixes features are -less, -ly, ate, -en, -er, -ify, -ize, -able, -al, -ant, -ary, -ate, -ed, -en, -ful, -ic, -ile, -ing, -ish, -istic, -ive, -ily, -place, -ward. Infix Infixes, like prefixes and suffixes, are classified as affixes ("sounds or letters attached to or inserted within a word to produce a derivative word or an inflectional form"). Infixes are uncommon in English, however they can be found in the plural versions of some nouns. Cupful, spoonful, and passerby, for example, can be pluralized as cupsful, spoonsful, and passersby, respectively, by adding the letter "s". Another example is the addition of a (typically unappealing) intensifier to a word, such as "fan-freakin'-tastic." These whole-word insertions are occasionally known as infixes, but the phenomenon is more conventionally recognized as tmesis.

According to [9] The study of the relationship between morphology (word construction) and syntax (phrase and sentence structure) is known as morphosyntax. It looks at how a language's word structure (morphology) affects the way phrases and sentences are put together (syntax). This area of linguistics is essential because it reveals the fundamental ideas guiding the construction of human language by assisting us in comprehending how words and phrases are put together to create sentences in various languages.

According to [10] Inflectional morphemes alter words to convey different grammatical characteristics, whereas derivative morphemes generate new words and alter grammatical categories.

To enhance and enrich vocabulary, language users must study morphology, particularly derivation and inflection. The derivation and inflection may be found not just in everyday discourse, but also in literary works like as poetry, song lyrics, novels, and movies. However, the focus of this study is on the analysis of song lyrics.

Song lyrics are examples of literary works that have significance. Song lyrics include words and phrases that reveal the author's ideas and emotions. Many individuals in this world like listening to songs. Listening to songs is an excellent technique to learn the English language since songs are readily recalled and vocabulary can be taught quickly. A song is a type of music that consists of several lyrics and a melody presented by the musician about what they are feeling and intends to be sung by Katy Perry.

Katy Perry is an American singer, songwriter and television personality. Katy perry is one of the best-selling music artist, over 143 million copies were sold worldwide. Vogue and Rolling Stone have called her the "Queen of Camp" because of her influence on pop music and her campy manner. Katy Perry released the PRISM album on October 18 2013. In this research, researcher choose PRISM as an object because the lyrics is more "mature" and personal. PRISM focuses on the themes of living in the present, relationships, and self-empowerment. PRISM album debuted atop the US Billboard 200 with 286.000 copies sold. The album also charted at number one in Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. Prism was Perry's fastest-selling album, the second best-selling album in Australia in 2013, and the second highest-selling album published by a woman in the United States in 2013.

## II. Method

Qualitative descriptive technique used to describe the study methodology used in the examination of Katy Perry's album "Prism" in terms of morphology, derivation, and inflectional forms. This approach makes it possible to analyze the song lyrics in great detail, paying particular attention to the morphological structures that are used. The process of gathering data includes selecting particular songs from the album that have an extensive range of morphological characteristics. To find and classify morphological phenomena like derivational and inflectional morphemes, the researcher methodically examines these lyrics.

The researchers interact with the lyrics through various interpretations and contextual interpretation, providing as the main tool for data gathering and analysis. This procedure involves recording results in a systematic way. The way researchers do the analysis, researcher find the song from "PRISM" album to analyze then researcher examines the lyrics sources from the internet, then researchers analyze the lyrics by collecting derivational and inflectional in each of the song from the "PRISM" album by Katy Perry. Then researchers calculate all the founding derivational and inflectional from all the song.

## III. Results and Discussion

Researchers discovered a range of linguistic characteristics in Katy Perry's "Prism" album lyrics, including derivational and inflectional morphemes. Derivation morphemes, like as prefixes and suffixes, have been seen in phrases like "floating like a butterfly," where the prefix "like" modifies the noun "butterfly" to create a metaphorical expression. Inflectional morphemes, which reflect grammatical function, are found in sentences like "keep my heart beating like a drum," where the verb form remains the same "beating" but has an extra meaning inside the sentence structure. These morphological components significantly contribute to the poetic and metaphorical language employed throughout the album, enhancing its expressive and emotional qualities. These morphemes provide the songs depth and complexity by conveying intricate meanings that deliver.

Table 1. Derivational Morpheme Table

NO	DERIVAT ION WORD	AFIXES				BASE WORD	MEANING
		PREFIX	MEANING	SUFFIX	MEANING		
1	Quietly (Adv)			-ly	Without making any sound	Quite (Adv)	Emphasize degree or something interesting
2	Politely (Adv)			-ly	In a polite way	Polite (Adj)	Behaving correctly and understanding other people feeling
3	Breaking (N)			-ing	The act of destroy	Break (V)	Stop working by being damage
4	Brushing (Adj)			-ing	Describing the action	Brush (N)	An object with plastic that has a piece of stiff hair
5	Fighter (N)			-er	Person who battle other	Fight (V)	Usage of physical force
6	Dancing (N)			-ing	Activity moving the body to	Dance (V)	Moving the body to music

melody					
7	Floating (Adj)	-ing	Not fixed in one position	Float (V)	Stayed on the ground
8	Stinging (Adj)	-ing	An act caused by animal	Sting (V)	Sudden pain caused by bee, wasp or other insect
9	Tropical (Adj)	-al	Relate with tropic areas	Tropic (N)	Imaginary line in equator
10	Closer (N)	-er	To approaching something	Close (V)	Condition not being open
11	Clearly (Adv)	-ly	Something easy to understand	Clear (Adj)	Able to understood
12	Rewarding (Adj)	-ing	Action that gives satisfaction	Reward (N)	Something to given or exchange
13	Beginning (N)	-ing	The start of something	Begin (V)	Start to happen or exist
14	Magical (Adj)	-al	Something that absurd	Magic (N)	Special powers
15	Beating (N)	-ing	A defeated situation	Beat (V)	To defeat something or someone
16	Legendary (Adj)	-ary	Famous and admired	Legend (N)	A very old story
17	Infinity (N)	-ity	Time or space that has no ends	Infinite (Adj)	Without limits
18	Blushing (Adj)	-ing	Natural reaction with the part of body	Blush (V)	Body reaction changing face to pink
19	Looking (Adv)	-ing	Having the state of appearance	Look (V)	The act of eye contact
20	Feeling (N)	-ing	The fact of sense something physical	Feel (V)	Experience the emotion
21	Running (Adj)	-ing	A transform of situation	Run (V)	Act of people or animal to move faster
22	Healthy (Adj)	-y	A specific condition of body, strong and well	Health (N)	Condition of body
23	Celebrate (V)	-ate	To Take part in special occasion	Celebration (N)	A special event
24	Spinning	-ing	Non living	Spin (V)	To turn around

	(N)			thing that spin around		faster
25	Playing (Adj)			-ing	Describing something	Play (V) Spending time enjoy some activity
26	Living (Adj)			-ing	Alive now	Live (V) To be alive or have life
27	Doing (N)			-ing	Action in some period	Do (Aux) Confidence in life
28	Unsatisfied (Adj)	Un-	Unfulfilled desires		A feeling something not enough or not good	Satisfied (Adj) Pleased because of something happened in your way
29	Walking (N)			-ing	Activity of going for a walk	Walk (V) Move along by foot
30	Giving (N)			-ing	The act of providing something	Give (V) Offer something
31	Reading (N)			-ing	The skill and activity to ger information from the sources	Read (V) To look at words and understand the meaning
32	Erotica (N)			-a	Media that explicitly evoke sexual desire	Erotic (Adj) To get pleasure or desire
33	Crying (N)			-ing	An act produces by emotional change	Cry (V) A strong emotion that produces tears
34	Unconditio nally (Adv)	Un-		-al,-ly	Not limited in any way	Condition (N) The particular state of something
35	Inside (N)	In-	The part or space within something			Side (N) A flat surface of an object
36	Insecuritie s (N)	In-		-es	Feeling of lacking confidents	Security (N) Protection against a threat
37	Dirty (Adj)			-y	Something that polluted	Dirt (N) Substance such as dust and soil
38	Unconditio nal (Adj)	Un-		-al	In way in complete and not limited any way	Condition (N) A particular state of something
39	Apologies (N)			-ies	refers to expression to regret	Apology (N) An act after making some mistakes
40	Unworthy	Un-	State of not			Worthy Deserving

	(Adj)	deserving respect or admiration		(Adj)	respect or admiration
41	Acceptance (N)	-ance	General agreement after something is satisfactory	Accept (V)	Agree to take something
42	Truly (Adv)	-ly	Used to emphasize of something that is true	True (Adj)	Statements that is right and not wrong
43	Carefully (Adv)	-ly	With great attention	Careful (Adj)	Giving attention so you don't make any accident
44	Freezer (N)	-r	Container to store food and beverages at a very cold temperature	Freeze (V)	Cold and its temperature goes below zero Celsius
45	Fairy (N)	-y	Imaginary creature with magic power	Fair (Adj)	Treating someone in a way that is right and reasonable
46	Ending (N)	-ing	The last part of a story	End (N)	Furthest thing from the center
47	Shining (Adj)	-ing	Reflecting light	Shine (V)	To send out and reflect light
48	Sleeping (Adj)	-ing	The state of sleep	Sleep (N)	Resting state of a body which is unconscious
49	Addicted (Adj)	-ed	Unable to stop doing something that is a habit	Addict (N)	A person who cannot stop doing something harmful
50	Cooking (N)	-ing	An activity to prepare food	Cook (V)	A process when you cook some food
51	Japanese (Adj)	-ese	People of Japan or language	Japan (N)	Country in east Asia
52	Drinking (N)	-ing	Activity drinking a alcohol	Drink (N)	When liquid enter the body through the mouth
53	Fasten (V)	-en	To become firmly and fixed together	Fast (Adj)	Moving and happening quickly
54	Questioning (N)	-ing	The situation when police	Question (N)	A sentence or phrase to find

				ask someone questions		out information
55	Defining (Adj)		-ing	Very important in understanding something	Define (V)	To say what a meaning of something especially word
56	Concealing (N)		-ing		Conceal (V)	To prevent something from being seen
57	Changing (Adj)		-ing	In a state of becoming different	Change (V)	To exchange similar thing
58	Seasonally (Adv)		-al,-ly	Relate to a particular season of the year	Season (N)	Four period in the year
59	Unzip (V)	Un-		To open something by using zip	Zip (N)	Metal teeth device used for open and close in cloth
60	Unspoken (Adj)	Un-		Not spoken although thought of or felt	Spoken (V)	A meaningful utterance
61	Secretly (Adv)		-ly	Something people don't want to know	Secret (N)	Information that only certain people known
62	Northern (Adj)		-ern	Part of the direction in compass	North (N)	A part of wind direction
63	Lightning (N)		-ing	A bright of light that produce by bad weather	Light (N)	The brightness that come from the sun, fire, etc
64	Deafening (Adj)		-ing	Extremely loud	Deaf (Adj)	Unable to hear
65	Striking (Adj)		-ing	Very unusual or easily notice	Strike (V)	To refuse to continue because of an argument
66	Surviving (Adj)		-ing	Continue to live and exist	Survive (V)	Survive after difficulties
67	Universe (N)	Uni-		Everything that is exist especially all the physical matter including planet, star and galaxy	Verse (N)	Arranging in a short line with regular rhythm



The method of adding affixes to a base word, known as derivation, can alter the term's meaning or class. A word's part of speech or grammatical category may change when a derivational morpheme is added to its base[6]. For example, the words "happiness" and "unhappiness" are derived from "happy," while "arrangement" is derived from "arrange" [6].Based on our finding on table above that has been examined, researchers can conclude that the derivational Suffix -ing is most common with a total of thirty three suffixes, the next is followed by derivational –ly with a total of eight words, whereas derivational –un with a total of 4 words, the next one is-y with a total of 3 words, derivational –er with total of 2 words. For the smallest number of suffixes there are derivational -ary, -ity, -a, -es, -a, -ies, -r, -ed, -ese, -en and -ern with 1 number each. For the findings of derivational prefixes, there is the variable un- with a total of 6 numbers. In- has 2 numbers, while the lowest variable is the derivational uni- with 1 number.

Table 2. Inflectional Morpheme Table

NO	INFLECTED FORMS	CASE	INITIAL WORD	BASE WORD	MEANING IN CONTET
1	Use-d	Past tense	Use	Verb	Past habitual actions
2	Scare-d	Past tense	Scare	Verb	Emotional state
3	Agree-d	Part tense	Agree	Verb	Express approval
4	Stood	Past participle	Stand	Verb	Take a firm stance
5	Held	Past tense	Hold	Verb	Emotionally restrain
6	Loud-er	Comparative Form	Loud	Adjective,Adverb	The singer song voice higher than a lion roar
7	Earn-ed	Past tense	Earn	Verb	The singer fought throught challanges
8	Stripe-s	Plural	Stripe	Noun	More than one line or the singer want to get admire
9	Lover-s	Plural	Lover	Noun	More than one person
10	Close-r	Comparative degree	Close	Verb	Approaching the flower
11	Knew	Past simple	Know	Verb	The singer express something about the past that she saw
12	Ticki-ng	Present participle	Tick	Noun	The urgency because of pressure



13	Play-ing	Present participle	Play	Verb	Start enjoy the activities
14	Doi-ng	Present participle	Do	Aux verb	Celebrate and enjoy the moment
15	Angel-s	Plural	Angel	Noun	Convey sense of joy
16	Deep-er	Comparative degree	Deep	Adjective	The feeling of the singer
17	Hard-er	Comparative degree	Hard	Adjective	Experience from the tersinger
18	High-er	Comparative degree	High	Adjective	Elevated the emotion state
19	Day-s	Plural	Day	Noun	The singer will take your bad days no matter what
20	Word-s	Plural	Word	Noun	Paying attention to the important word
21	Steroid-s	Plural	Steroid	Noun	Addiction because it can affect to addiction
22	Better	Comparative degree	Better	Adverb	Emphasize a strong suggestion
23	Sprung	Past participle	Spring	Adjective	Deeply in love
24	Miss-ed	Past participle	Miss	Noun	Drawn to someone
25	Comi-ng	Present participle	Come	Verb	Someone is on the rise
26	Pancake-s	Plural	Pancake	Noun	Activity of preparing food for someone
27	Chillin-ing	Present participle	Chill	Verb	Relax and hang out
28	Stunt-ing	Present participle	Stunt	Noun	Displaying something in impresive way
29	Check-ing	Present participle	Check	Verb	Check other people

30	Hotti-es	Plural	Hotti	Noun	Attractive women
32	Nail-s	Plural	Nail	Noun	Decorative for nail
33	Flower-s	Plural	Flower	Noun	Joyful and positive person
34	Lip-s	Plural	Lip	Noun	Appealing look and feminine appearance
35	Walk-ed	Past tense	Walk	Verb	Walk away from the dreams
36	Dream-s	Plural	Dream	Noun	Imagined version of a person or situation
37	Stamp-s	Plural	Stamp	Noun	Official marks when leaving country
38	Pick-ed	Past participle	Pick	Verb	Something already gathered
39	Los-ing	Present participle	Lose	Verb	Sense of struggle
40	Insecurit-ies	Plural	Insecurity	Noun	Do not care to all the incoming threat
41	Found	Past participle	Find	Verb	Find true love
42	Want-ed	Past participle	Want	Verb	Love herself with my own way
43	Call-ed	Past participle	Call	Verb	Digging for some information
44	Chas-ing	Present participle	Chase	Verb	Action of persuing something
45	Tail-s	Plural	Tail	Noun	Unproductive action
46	Click-s	Plural	Click	Verb	When someone figures out
47	Open-s	Plural	Open	Verb	Discover something
48	Secret-s	Plural	Secret	Noun	Personal struggle

49	Lock-ed	Past participle	Lock	Noun	Trying to keep it by itself
50	Pick-ed	Past participle	Pick	Verb	I try to stand and face all odds
51	Look-ed	Past participle	Look	Verb	Facing herself in front of the mirror and define all loves
52	Decide-d	Past tense	Decide	Verb	Choices to stay keep going

Inflectional in this case are identified how frequent the inflectional form meaning usage in this album. Inflectional are transformation word without modifying the root meaning and it does not provide a new term (Fromkin's.2014) as cited in[10]. Inflectional morpheme are affixes that added to a word to indicated aspect of grammatical form such as numbering, tenses, comparative degree and possessive form. After analyze Katy Perry album prism the researchers concludes that the most common inflectional morphemes usage which Plural form with range 18 word in album, moreover past participle on the second position with range 18 formations, in past tense it has 7 word formations and in the last range with rarely appear in katy perry album in inflectional form is comparative degree with only 6 word formations. These inflectional formations are essential for words grammatical functions, meaning of the lyrics and also the singer style for create the unique rhythm.

#### IV. Conclusion

Distinct word construction patterns are shown by analyzing the derivational suffixes and prefixes in Katy Perry's PRISM album. With 33 appearances, the suffix -ing is the most common derivational suffix and it frequently used to generate nouns that refer to continuous acts or conditions. The suffix -ly appears eight times after -ing, indicating its function in forming adverbs. With totals of 4, 3, and 2 occurrences, respectively, other derivational suffixes such as -un, -y, and -er are less common. The fact that the least prevalent suffixes—like -ary, -ity, -es, and others—appear just once indicates how little they add to the album's vocabulary. The most common prefix, with six occurrences, is un-. Less often occurring prefixes in- and uni- occur twice and once, respectively. The eloquent shapes on the PRISM album also point to the linguistic pattern in the lyrics. While plural forms and past participles are the most used inflectional. These results thus indicate that the linguistic diversity in the album's lyrics is intertwined with emotional depth through a combination of derivational and inflectional morphemes to convey such complex meanings. The variety of morphological structures employed in the lyrics and rhythm of the album lends it a rich language and artistic character.

## References

- [1] I. N. Aprianti and A. Parmawati, "Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on the Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga 'a Star Is Born' Album," *Proj. (Professional J. English Educ.*, vol. 3, no. 3, p. 322, 2020, doi: 10.22460/project.v3i3.p322-328.
- [2] R. Lieber, "Introducing Morphology," *Introd. Morphol.*, no. 2009, 2015, doi: 10.1017/cbo9781316156254.
- [3] F. A. Erlinawati, "Derivational and Inflectional Affixes in @ TheGoodQuote 's Posts on Instagram," *UIN Sunan Amepl Surabaya*, p. 54, 2018.
- [4] M. P. D. Hutaminingrum, "An Analysis of Affixation Processes of Derivation and Inflection in Article with the Title 'The Government of the Republic of Indonesia,'" *Linguist. Initiat.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 70–76, 2022, doi: 10.53696/27753719.2132.
- [5] M. Somathasan, "The study of affixes (prefixes and suffixes): An ESL and innovative approach," *Int. J. Appl. Res.*, vol. 4, no. 11, pp. 1–5, 2018, [Online]. Available: [www.allresearchjournal.com](http://www.allresearchjournal.com)
- [6] E. Halawa, "Derivation and Inflection on Selena Gomez Song Lyrics in Revival Album," *Res. English Lang. Educ.*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 33–41, 2021, doi: 10.57094/relation.v3i2.392.
- [7] F. Katamba, *English Words: Structure, History, Usage*. 2015. doi: 10.4324/9780203495971.
- [8] Q. Alfianto, "A Morphological Study Of Affixes Found In Campus English Magazine," *School Of Teacher Training And Education Muhammadiyah University Of Surakarta*, pp. 1–9, 2014, Available: [https://eprints.ums.ac.id/29944/1/10.\\_JOURNAL.pdf](https://eprints.ums.ac.id/29944/1/10._JOURNAL.pdf)
- [9] E. Language, T. Journal, and U. Cordova, "Morphosyntactic Analysis of Political News on Political Misogyny in Indonesia in South China Morning Post Novi Sri Wahyuni 1 , Heni Mawarni ,2," vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 1–7, 2024.
- [10] S. Zaniar, N. Authar, N. R. Aquariza, J. Rihlah, and A. A. P. Sucita, "Comprehensive Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes for English Language Acquisition," *J. Pendidik. Indones.*, vol. 5, no. 8, pp. 653–664, 2024, doi: 10.59141/japendi.v5i8.3268.
- [11] "Free morpheme," Edulyte. Accessed: Nov. 30, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.edulyte.com/english/free-morpheme/>
- [12] "Definition of INFIX." Accessed: Nov. 30, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.merriamwebster.com/dictionary/inflix>[4] "Prism | album by Perry | Britannica." Accessed: Nov. 30, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Prism-album-by-Perry>
- [13] M. Elliott, "'Prism': How Katy Perry Found A New Perspective With Her Third Album," *uDiscover Music*. Accessed: Nov. 30, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.udiscovermusic.com/stories/prism-katy-perry-album/>
- [14] J. Lipshutz, "Katy Perry's 'PRISM': Track-By-Track Review," *Billboard*. Accessed: Nov. 30, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.billboard.com/music/music-news/katy-perrys-prism-track-by-track-review-5763162/>
- [15] "Prism | album by Perry | Britannica." Accessed: Nov. 30, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Prism-album-by-Perry>