Analysis Affixation of English Disney's Frozen Songs

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Abstract

This paper explores the morphological phenomenon of an affixation in a particular context of song lyrics. The context as the data source is a popular kids' song and in this present research, the researchers have selected Let It Go Song under specific considerations. The main thing to learn for language mastery is words. The words are dealt with in morphology, as they affect the spelling, reading comprehension, and vocabulary. This research paper dealt with derivation and inflection within the morphological analysis. The popular kids' song was chosen as the data source, as the researchers found that the lyrics within the kids' song are authentically native English. This study is descriptive qualitative research, in which researchers seek to find out the attachment behaviors from words in the Let It Go song lyrics. The results found in this study were a prefix consisting of an affix that is placed before the stem of a word and a suffix consisting of a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word, which makes a new word. The Prefix and suffix analyses were described with tables and captions and suitable accounts. Based on the results of the findings, it is hoped that students of linguistics will find it easy and enjoyable to learn morphology, especially in the topic area of Affixation. This song was chosen because it is very popular among children and teenagers. Apart from the tone and characteristics of the song that are very attached to each character in the movie, this song also has lyrics that are very easy to sing and easy to remember. This research can be considered important because children can not only add new vocabulary, but they can also learn and understand it easily.

Keywords: *affixation analysis, linguistic behaviors of prefix and suffix, popular kids' song, prefix, suffix*

INTRODUCTION

Language is used for communication between one person and others. Language is like an idea, emotion, or desire that can produce some symbols. In general, language is a lively exchange of meaning, and it's bound by context. Affix is a word element that can be added as a prefix, suffix, or infix to a base or root word to form a new word. Language is a tool of communication and interaction that is owned by humans and characterizes humans. Humans normally use language to interact with their surroundings on a daily basis. There is so much meaning in language in human life, but many forget the role of language. Language is also a vital element of culture. Based on the background of the analysis, the subject is interested in investigating the

prefix and suffix of song lyrics from popular kid movies. The analyzers choose songs from kid movies because the songs are famous and easy. In this case, the analyzers run movie song analysis, and the title of the movie is Frozen. Not only Frozen 1, but all the Frozen series, Frozen 2, and Frozen Fever. It is interesting to know what prefixes and suffixes are found in kid's songs.

Affixation is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme, an affix, is attached to a morphological base. Affix was first used as a verb and has its origin in Latin: affixus, past participle of the verb affigere, ad- *to* + figere *to fix*. Affixation falls under the scope of Morphology, where bound morphemes are either roots or affixes. Prefixes and suffixes are the most common types of affixes cross-linguistically. Affixes mark derivational *-er in teach-er* and inflectional *-s in teacher-s* changes, and affixation is the most common strategy that human languages employ for the derivation of new words and word forms. However, languages vary in the ways they express the same semantics, and in English, the noun *biolog-ist* is derived from biology through the addition of the suffix *-ist*. Most languages make extensive use of affixes; most European languages, like African, Australian, and Amerindian, are of this type, whereas others, like Vietnamese, hardly do. In languages that use affixes, there is a general preference for suffixes over prefixes. Prefixes and suffixes are types of affixes, which are morphemes added to a base word to modify its meaning. Prefixes are added to the beginning of a word, while suffixes are added to the end.

In English, the most common prefixes and suffixes are usually one or two syllables long, although some, like *hetero-* and *megalo-*, are three. Prefixes always have the same meaning, no matter what base word they're attached to. For example, the prefix *re-* always means *to do something again*, when used in *reread*, it means *to read again*, when it's used in *rebuild*, it means *to build again*. Prefixes are used mainly to shorten phrases into a single word. For example, instead of saying that someone is *achieving more than expected*, you can simply say that they're *overachieving*, thanks to the prefix *over-*. In writing, prefixes are one of the best ways to streamline text and make it more potent.

Prefixes are also important in academic disciplines, specifically to classify subjects. For example, *biology* is the study of living organisms based on the prefix *bio-*

, meaning *life,* but *geology* is the study of rocks and other earth minerals based on the prefix geo-, meaning *relating to the earth*.

Just be careful when using prefixed words with a <u>negative</u> so that you don't create a double negative. Some prefixes, like *a-, in-, or un-*, are already *negative*. That means if you say *not unnecessary*, the two negatives cancel each other out, and the meaning is simply *necessary.* Meanwhile, a suffix is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word to make a new word. The suffix *-ness* added to the end of the word *sweet* forms the word *sweetness,* changing an adjective into a noun. Prefixes are letters or groups of letters that are located at the beginning of words or *roots the simplest form of a word and cannot be deciphered* to modify the meaning of these words. Its presence is not just to create new words, but it can help speakers around the world understand English words better. Word affixes that are placed at the beginning of a base word. There are several types of prefixes that are commonly used in English. *Un-*. The prefix *un-* is one of the most commonly used types of prefixes in English. This prefix is usually placed in front of a noun or verb to change the meaning of the word to the opposite or negation of the word. The prefix *un-* is very useful in the formation of words in English. In addition, the use of this prefix can also help expand vocabulary and improve general English comprehension. *Re-*. The prefix *re-* is a prefix or word additive that means *return* or *repeat*. The use of the prefix *re-* can change the meaning of the base word into a word with a different meaning, which often indicates repetition, restoration, or a return to a previous state. *Dis-*. The prefix *dis-* is a prefix or word additive that means *not, wrong*, or *opposite to.* The use of the prefix *dis-* can change the meaning of the base word into a word with a different meaning, which often indicates dissimilarity or inconsistency. The use of the prefix *dis-* is often used in English, so it is important to understand it in order to be more fluent in English. However, it's worth noting that sometimes the use of the prefix *dis-* can also have other meanings, depending on the root word used. *Pre-*. The prefix *pre-* is a prefix that means *before* or *pre-*. The use of the prefix *pre-* can change the meaning of the base word into a word with a different meaning, which often indicates an activity or process before an event or other activity.

Post-. The prefix *post-* is a prefix or word additive that means *after* or *post-*. The use of the prefix *post-* can change the meaning of the base word into a word with a different meaning, which often indicates an activity or process after an event or other activity.

Mis-. The prefix *mis-* is a prefix or word additive that means *wrong* or *mistaken*. The use of the prefix *mis-* can change the meaning of the base word into a word with a different meaning, which often indicates an error or inconsistency.

Over-. The prefix *over-* is a prefix or word additive that means *too* or *more than necessary.* The use of the prefix *over-* can change the meaning of the base word into a word with a different meaning, which often indicates an excess or overabundance of something. *Out-.* The prefix *out-* is a prefix or word additive that means *out* or *outward*. The use of the prefix *out-* can change the meaning of the base word into a word with a different meaning, which often indicates an activity or movement that goes outward. In general, prefixes are affixes that are placed at the beginning of a word. The use of prefixes is to form a new word that can have different meanings. *Un-* For example, the word *happy* means happy, while if you add the prefix *un-* it becomes *unhappy,* meaning *unhappy* or *sad*. Likewise, the word *like* means like, if the prefix *un-* is added to it, it becomes *unlike* meaning *dislike* or *disagreement.* Some words that often use the prefix *un-* include: *unhappy, unkind, unfair, unhealthy, unsuccessful, unusual, unnecessary*. *Re-* For example, the word *build* means *to build.* When added with the prefix *re-*, it becomes *rebuild* which means *rebuild* or *remake*. Some other examples of words that use the prefix *re-* are: *renew: to renew; recall: to call back; rewrite: rewrite; recharge: recharge (battery, power, etc.); reconnect: to reconnect. Dis-* For example, the word *agree* means *agree*. When added with the prefix *dis-*, it becomes *disagree* which means *disagree* or *differ in opinion*. Some other examples of words that use the prefix *dis-* are: *disappear: to disappear, dislike: to dislike, disapprove: disapprove of, discomfort: discomfort, disconnect: to break the relationship. pre-* for example, the word *school* means *school*. When added with the prefix *pre-,* it becomes *preschool*, which means kindergarten or *pre-school*. Some other examples of words that use the prefix *pre-* are: *Preview: preview, Preheat: to heat in advance, Preorder: to order ahead of time, Prepay: to pay in advance, Pretest: pre-test. Post-* For example,

the word *graduate* means *graduated*. When added with the prefix *post-*, it becomes *postgraduate*, which means *post-graduate* or *after graduate*. Some other examples of words that use the prefix *post-* are: *Postpone: postpone, Postwar: after the war, Postscript: additional writing after a letter or document has been completed, Postmortem: analysis after a death or a certain event, postnatal: after birth. Ex-* For example, the word *spell* means *to spell*. When added with the prefix *mis-*, it becomes *misspell* which means *to spell wrong* or *to misspell.* Some other examples of words that use the prefix *mis-* are: *Mislead: to mislead, Misunderstand: to misunderstand, Misbehave: to behave disrespectfully or inappropriately, Misprint: a printing error, Misinterpret: to misinterpret. Over-* For example, the word *weight* means *heavy*. When added with the prefix *over-*, it becomes *overweight*, which means *fatness* or *excessive weight.* Some other examples of words that use the prefix *over-* are: *overreact: to overreact; overcharge: to charge too much; overestimate: to overestimate; overdue: late, overuse; excessive use. Out-* For example, the word *line* means *line*. When added with the prefix *out-*, it becomes *outline,* which means *outline* or *contour.*

Some other examples of words that use the prefix *out-* are: *outperform: to exceed the performance of others or what is expected; outsource: giving work or tasks to an outside party; outbreak: an outbreak of a disease that spreads beyond a certain area; outcast: a person who is expelled from a group or society; outgrow: to grow beyond a certain size or stage.* The most primary division is between inflection and word formation. Lieber (2022) "As native speakers of a language, we use morphology for different reasons. One reason for having morphology is to form new lexemes from old ones." (Aronoff, 2011) "Stated derivation gets the effect of a change in a particular word of the lexical meaning." (Igaab Z and Kareem I, 2018) "English is concerned with the types of affixes through the process of affixation. The final finding of this study is that affixation is found in the compared languages." (Florianus and Syamsi, 2021) "Qualitative methodology was employed to examine types of writing errors that are related to inflectional affixation." (Rasika, 2022) "This paper analyzes the pattern of Indonesian affixation which is attached to English words found in. From the analyses, is it revealed that Indonesian affixation can be attached to English words." (Hutaminingrum, 2022) "Each affixation process found, this study aims to analyze the

derivational and inflection affixation processes in the article entitled." (Abeyweera, 2020) "With the functional change with affixations when words are combined into sentences. This research paper attempts to provide a detailed lexical explanation on the use of affixation in academic." (Al Mustofa and Atiqa, 2022) "The purpose of this study was to examine the forms of affixation, reduplication, and slang abbreviations. From the results of the study, it can be said that affixation, reduplication, and slang abbreviations." (Sutarni, Nasa and Darmawan, 2022) "Difference was affixation process of verbs is in English did not have the simulfix process of affixation. The change on meaning could be formed from affixation process."

METHODS

Morphology is the internal structure of words. Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and also forms a core part of linguistic study today. The term morphology is Greek and is a makeup of morph- meaning *shape, form,* and -*ology* which means *the study of something*. Morphology as a sub-discipline of linguistics was named for the first time in 1859 by the German linguist August Schleicher who used the term for the study of the form of words. Word is the smallest independent unit of language. Independent means that do not depend on other words. It can be separated from other units and change position. In affixation, there are suffix and prefix, example: The man looked at the horses. -s is the plural marker, dependent on the noun horse to receive meaning.

> Horses is a word: can occur in other positions or stand on its own.
> *The horses looked at the man. What is the man looking at? At a Horses.*

Words are thus both independent since they can be separated from other words and move around in sentences, and the smallest units of language since they are the only units of language for which this is possible. Affixation is a major morphological device, and a book-length study that provides an overview of affixation is, as a rule, not titled affixation but morphology; that is, all morphology textbooks are actually general overviews of the topic of affixation. Of the older sources, Nida, 1949 introduces a very accessible morpheme analysis and defines most of the affix types known in present-day morphological theory. Affixation falls in the scope of morphology, where bound morphemes are either roots or affixes. Prefixes and suffixes are the most

common types of affixes cross-linguistically. Prefixes are used mainly to shorten phrases into a single word. Prefixes always have the same meaning no matter what base word they're attached to. The study of rocks and other earth minerals, based on the prefix geo-, meaning *relating to the earth*. Just be careful using prefixed words with a negative so that you don't create a double negative. Some prefixes, *like a-, in-, or un-, are already negative.* Meanwhile, suffix is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word to make a new word. The suffix "-ness" added to the end of the word *sweet* becomes the word *sweetness*, changing from an adjective into a noun.

RESULTS

Data Analysis of Preffix Affixation are affixes that are placed at the beginning or in front of a base word. So prefixes are often referred to as prefixes. The types of prefixes are *un-*, *to-*, and *a-*. The data analysis can be seen in table 1 below.

Table 1
The Result Of Prefix On Disney's Song

Number	Prefix	Occurrences	%	Notes
1.	Un-	1	25	unseen
2.	To-	1	25	tonight
3.	A-	2	50	around, apart

Data Analysis of Suffix Affixation are letters added to the end of a base word to change its conjugation, word type, or other grammar properties like plurality. The prefix A- is the most used in this song, there are "around" and "apart", there is Un-prefix in word "unseen", and the last is prefix to- for "tonight". On the other side, there are many types of suffixes. The data analysis can be seen in table 2 below.

Table 2:
The Result Of Suffix On Disney's Song

Number	Suffix	Occurrences	%	Notes
1.	-s (Plural)	20	20.1	knows, gets, rooms, hours, doors, eyes, kids, things, feelings, likes, covers, woods, bugs, gates, years, guys, choices
	-s	19	18.4	walls, limits, fears, makes, fractals, reindeers, flaws, walks, runs, goods, hugs, comes, ends, brings, feelings, washes, ends, likes
2.	-ing	22	21.3	going, howling, watching, talking, asking, trying, spiraling, thinking, burning, getting, relaxing, letting, holding, saying, swirling, healing, combining, mining, opening, dreaming
3.	-ion	4	3.8	isolation, explanation, confirmation, desperation
4.	-ed	12	11.6	used, started, bothered, controlled, shaped, scared, impaired, fixed, stressed, owned, roamed, impaired
5.	-es	6	5.8	buddies, flurries, sandwiches, does, washes, crystallizes
6.	-ny	1	0.9	funny
7.	-ly	11	10.6	suddenly, lonely, fetchingly, totally, gorgeously, socially, unmanly, really, finally, smelly
8.	-er	2	1.9	crazier, fixer
9.	-ful	1	0.9	beautiful, powerful
10.	-ous	1	0.9	dangerous
11.	-ness	3	2.9	weirdness, blondness, fondness
12.	-st	1	0.9	against

Based on the data, we know that there are three prefixes based on the data: un-, to-, and a-. Prefix A- appears more than other prefixes; there are two prefixes. Prefix un- has 25% from the song; prefix to- has 25% from the song. And a- has the highest presentation because it has two prefixes, and its percentage is 50%.

The suffix -ing (gerund) often appears because it functions as a noun, replacing the role of verbs and allowing them to be subject-object or part of prepositional phrases. There are 22 suffixes. It has 21.3% from the song based on the data we have. This suffix is mostly used in every song. The suffix -s (plural) indicates that there

is more than one object in a sentence. There are 20 suffixes. These suffixes are the most used after suffix -ing. It has 20.1% from the song based on the data we have.

Based on our discussion, we know that, "Frozen Heart". Is the opening song that introduces the characters and atmosphere in the movie, sung by men working as ice miners in the mountains and in the cold snow. It shows the freezing conditions and the harshness of life in the mountains. It is the ice hunters who sing this song in the movie Frozen. The lyrics of "Frozen Heart" is written by Lopez couple refer to the characters who are cold-hearted because they hide their intentions, and the feelings of the characters in the movie. Some have cold hearts because they cannot express freely what is in their hearts and minds, so they wear masks every day to interact with people, while other characters truly have cold hearts because they lack empathy. Frozen Heart is the sentence that Anna will say to Hans at the end of the movie, this sentence further emphasizes that the real Frozen Heart in the movie is Hans, and he is the one to watch out for in the lyrics of this song. Referring to Anna's heart being frozen by Elsa by accident, the way to break the ice in Anna's heart is with the sacrifice of true love. This song also tells the story of Elsa. Born with the power to control ice and snow. The power gets stronger and stronger as Elsa gets older. The power can be devastating and dangerous if not controlled. Later, throughout the movie, it is shown that the key to Elsa being able to melt the ice and snow throughout Arendelle is the love that overcomes Elsa's fear of her powers.

"Do You Want to Build a Snowman?" is a song that describes the relationship between Anna and Elsa throughout the time in the castle and its surroundings. It shows Anna's longing for the lost relationship with Elsa sung by Anna at different stages of their lives, starting from Anna's childhood to adulthood. The song is sung by three people who play Anna at different ages: Agatha Lee Monn sings when the character Anna is 9 years old to give an age-appropriate dimension to the character, Katie Lopez sings when Anna is 5 years old, and Kristen Bell sings when Anna is a teenager to give the song a voice that matches the age of the character Anna. Kristen Bell has a suitable voice and has filled the voice of the character Anna well, so she was trusted to sing this part of the song. This song tells the story of Anna's longing for Elsa, who stayed away from her after the incident that separated Elsa from Anna. Anna tries to get Elsa

to be together and return to the way she used to be by playing and building snowmen. The song touches on longing, loneliness, and hope for a relationship that has changed.

"Let It Go" sung by Idina Menzel became the theme song for the movie. This song is the pinnacle, where it is sung by Elsa for freeing her ice powers in the ice palace made by Elsa. When Elsa escapes to the mountains after her powers are revealed. Declaring Elsa's liberation from her self-imprisonment and accepting her powers. Lovato was chosen to sing the song Let It Go because of personal struggles, "She had a past that she was quite open about it similar to Elsa's journey of letting the dark past and fears behind and moving forward with her powers." Lovato does identify herself with the context of the song, stating, "It's very Elsa's finding her identity; she grows into who she is, and she finally accepts her own power and the power of magic. Instead of hiding that, like she's done her whole life, she lets it go and embraces it."

"For the First Time in Forever" is another popular song from this movie. This is a song from the 2013 Disney animated feature movie "Frozen, with music and lyrics composed by Kristen Anderson-Lopez and Robert Lopez. The song sung by Anna and Elsa to describe Anna and Elsa at the party. When Elsa opens the doors of Arendelle Castle for the party, it tells the conflict between the enthusiastic Anna and the introverted Elsa. This song from the movie Frozen was created as part of character development. Anna expresses her excitement at being able to experience her first freedom and adventure after living isolated in the palace for years. Anna sings to experience new moments and expresses experiencing life outside the palace with gusto. The song also highlights the big changes Anna expects in her life.

"In Summer" is a song written by Robert Lopez, Kristen Anderson-Lopez, and Josh Gad when he was Olaf in the 2013 Disney animated movie Frozen. The song describing Olaf is taken into his fantasies about summer. He dreams about the activities he wants to do in the summer, naive about what will happen to him. A song sung by Olaf about his desire to experience summer in different places in Arendelle. Olaf is a snowman-shaped character. He doesn't realize that summer is a threat to snow creatures like himself as they will melt, but this will provide a comedic element in the context of Olaf's comical wishes. The song was written by Robert Lopez and Kristen Anderson-Lopez. In the song, Olaf is taken into his fantasies about summer. He dreams

about the activities he wants to do in the summer, naive about what will happen to him.

"Love is an open door" is a song that is sung by Kristen Bell and Santino Fontana, the voice actors of the characters Anna and Hans in the movie. They sing this song when Hans and Anna first meet at her sister Elsa's coronation reception and describe their love story. At first, they feel lonely in their lives. However, when the two meet, their hearts open up, and they feel they have a lot in common. However, this is a nonsense song by Hans to deceive Anna. The sentence "I've been searching my whole life to find my own place." can be seen that Hans does not have his own kingdom because he is the youngest child and must find his own kingdom. He found an opportunity in Arendelle and launched his crime spree.

This sentence in the lyric "And maybe it's the party talking or the chocolate fondue," stated Hans, implies that maybe he's making small talk or doesn't know what he's talking about. However, he says *chocolate fondue*. Chocolate fondue is a festive dish of melted chocolate. The chocolate can be dipped into various dishes. At large parties in some countries, the chocolate fondue is often actually mixed with large amounts of alcohol. And that's what Hans was referring to. Hans was drunk when he sang the song; all the words he sang in the song could have been nonsense, to deceive Anna, who was in love with him.

The song "Fixer Upper" was performed by Maia Wilson as Bulda with the Trolls. They sing this song with the intention of pitting Kristoff against Anna when Kristoff and Anna visit the Trolls' residence because they need help healing Anna, who has been attacked by Elsa's ice power. The Trolls have Anna's fiancé removed so that Kristoff can make progress towards Anna. The song is still written by Robert Lopez and Kristen Anderson-Lopez. In the song, the trolls sing about the romantic relationship between Anna and Kristoff and how they can fix each other with love. The song is also meant to convey the message that no one is perfect. The song depicts the characters in the movie "Frozen" who see the good in someone despite their flaws. It gives an important message of love that transcends flaws and encourages self-acceptance.

The song "Reindeer(s) Are Better Than People" is sung by Kristoff according to which reindeers are better and trustworthy compared to humans. It highlights his

special relationship with reindeer, especially Sven, his best friend. The song also conveys a simple message of loyalty and understanding in human-animal relationships. The song came about after Oaken tried to get Kristoff to pay him more money than he currently had for carrots (for Sven), pickaxes, and rope. They are unable to find a compromise, and Kristoff calls Oaken a fraud. Oaken hates being called a fraud and literally leaves Kristoff out in the cold. Kristoff and Sven take shelter in a nearby stable..

SUMMARY

In conclusion, our data analysis of prefix and suffix affixation in Disney's songs reveals intriguing linguistic patterns. The prevalence of the prefix A- suggests a thematic emphasis on proximity and association, appearing in 50% of instances. Meanwhile, the suffix -ing dominates, constituting 21.3% of the song lyrics, reflecting its versatile usage as a gerund. Additionally, the plural suffix -s is prominent at 20.1%, underscoring the prevalence of plurality concepts in Disney's lyrical narratives. Examining specific songs from "Frozen" movies, each piece contributes to the overall narrative with unique thematic elements. "Frozen Heart" serves as a foreboding introduction, highlighting characters cold-heartedness and the challenges they face. "Do You Want to Build a Snowman?" beautifully encapsulates the evolving relationship between Anna and Elsa, portraying longing, loneliness, and hope. "Let It Go" stands as a pinnacle, symbolizing Elsa's liberation from self-imprisonment and acceptance of her powers. "For the First Time in Forever" captures Anna's enthusiasm and the clash with Elsa's introversion, emphasizing the significant changes in Anna's life. "In Summer" provides a comedic touch through Olaf's naive desire for warmth, oblivious to the threat it poses to snow creatures. "Love is an Open Door" cleverly disguises deception within a seemingly romantic duet, unraveling Hans' hidden motives. Fixer Upper conveys a powerful message of love transcending flaws, encouraging self-acceptance. Finally, "Reindeer(s) are Better Than People" highlight Kristoff's loyalty to Sven, emphasizing the simplicity of human-animal relationships. Together, these songs showcase the intricate fusion of language.

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