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ANALYSIS AFFIXATION USAGE ON SONGS LYRICS OF HANDWRITEN ALBUM BY SHAWN MENDES

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Abstract
The purpose of this research is to determine the affixation in The Script song lyrics. The primary goal of this research is to determine how the affixation process occurs in the lyric "Handwritten album By Shawn Mendes" from The Script. This research is a descriptive qualitative research, namely the research method used to collect, classify, and analyze the data which is then concluded from the analyzed data. The data was extracted from the lyric's text script. This analysis demonstrates that affixation occurs.
Keywords: Affixation, Song lyrics, Handwritten Album.

INTRODUCTION

In Linguistics, it generally refers to the topic of word form and structure (Yastanti & Warlina, 2018). As stated by Meinawati et al., 2020) linguistics is defined as the study of the structure of word formation. This means that the formation of these words has an important meaning in language.

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that study about words' structure. In line with Katamba (1993: 19) as cited in Setyawan, B. Y, (2014) said that Morphology is the study of word structure. Learning morphology means learning about language teaching and grammar (Meinawati & Alawiyah, 2018). In some language, the use of morphology to give complex meanings into single words is much more complicated than in English.

Morpheme is as smallest unit meaning in morphology. As stated by Aprianti & Parmawati (2020) Morphemes are defined as parts of language that have various functions to form words and sentences. English only has two binding morphemes, namely the prefix and the suffix (Afri & Maulina, 2021). Furthermore, Katamba (1993: 19) as cited in Setyawan, B. Y, (2014) explained that morphemes are classified of three kinds such as bound morphemes, free morphemes, and zero morphemes. Morphemes

are divided by root and affixes. Srijono as cited in Setyawan, B. Y, (2014) said the root is defined as the part of the word structure that remains after all affixes are removed. While affixes are bound morphemes, but their number is reduced. Number is differing with its language. Baurer, (2003: 110) as cited in Setyawan, B. Y, (2014) revealed that a morpheme is an abstraction of a series of morphs that share meaning and form and are in a distribution that complements each other.

Setyawan, B. Y, (2014) stated that the derivation does range from inflectional, however, in that the reflected document is prepared to be a paradigm. Affixes can be derivation, like Englishness and pre-, or inflectional, like English plural –s and past tense –ed. Setyawan, B. Y, (2014) told that they are part of a particular morpheme which is defined as; prefixes and suffixes can be separate affixes. Thus, affixation is defined as a linguistic method used by the audio system to form certain words using morphemes (suffixation) of words. Inflection and derivation are the two-building process in morphology. Moreover, Setyawan, B. Y, (2014) explained that Morphology can be analyzed in various written languages that have grammatical

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structures. Composers usually write using complex words or sentences to describe the facts and deep feelings they feel in the lyrics for each song.

One of the written languages that we can meet is in song lyrics. Furthermore, Setyawan (2014) stated that Song lyrics are also created from the grammatical level. Composers share the experience and components of language with others from written language as lyrics and spoken language as music or sound. The song that has been analysed by the author is the album from Shawn Mendes that entitled handwritten. It has been released in April 2015. It is the first album from his.

According to morphological affixes, handwritten song lyrics have many words that can be observed with derivational and inflectional affixes. As an example:

> *I'm shaking falling onto my knees,*
> *And now that I'm without your kisses,*
> *I'll be needing stitches,*
> *I'm tripping over myself.*

Screaming (shake + ing) of the part of Time is Stitches song is one kind of inflectional affixes because do not changing the meaning and word-class. Shake is verb, although get affix –ing the word class still verb.

Next from I Don't Even Know Your Name song

> *I watch your troubled eyes as you rest,*
> *And I fall in love with every breath,*
> *Wonder if those eyes are really shut,*
> *And am I the one you're dreaming of*
> *'Cause underneath the darkness*
> *There's a light that is trying so hard to be*
seen.

(dark + ness) is the part of time is I don't even know your name song is one kind of derivational affixes because changing the word-class from adjective into noun. Thus, it can be seen the functions and kinds of affixes that exist in written language.

Based on the background, the researcher is interested in researching and making a paper entitled "Analysis of Affixation Usage on Songs in Handwritten Album by Shawn Mendes". This paper mainly focuses on the usage of affixation on handwritten album by Shawn Mendes. It is also explained about affixation and its classification.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Affixation is defined as a morphological process in which an affix is conveyed to one or more free morphemes (Setyawan, 2014). There are two kinds of affixes, namely inflectional affixes and derived affixes. Inflectional suffixes are needed to grammatically correct a sentence but add little meaning to the phrase. They never modify a word from grammar class to grammar class, but each grammar class has its own special collection of inflectional suffixes. Therefore, these suffixes will help us to decide whether the word is a NOUN, VERB, or ADJECTIVE. In any case, when we are analysing a phrase, we must recognize and ignore inflection suffixes. This is especially important not to confuse them with derivational suffixes, which change the word's meaning and must be glossed over. According to Katamba (1993: 51) as cited in in Setyawan, B. Y, 2014) Inflectional affixes are only able to adjust the form of a word so that it can be formed into the selected syntactic slot, for example book and books, both of which are nouns. It can be concluded inflectional change the words without changing its meaning and the word class.

Derivational Affixes A derivational affix is an affix which forms one word (derives) from another. Perhaps the derived word is of a word class different from the original. Generally it occurs closer to the root. It is usually more meaningful, and it is more likely to result in a shape with a rather idiosyncratic significance. Furthermore, Katamba (1993: 51) as cited in in Setyawan, B. Y, (2014) stated that Derivative affixes are used to create new lexemes. Lexems are vocabulary objects found in dictionaries, through modifications that are sufficient to mean the bases meaning the bases they attach

to, without having to change their grammatical categories. They bring about shifts in grammatical classes from a basic as well as alternative possibilities in meaning, and they induce shifts in grammatical subclasses of a word without going into a new phrase class. In conclusion, it is affix that changing the meaning and the word class. The affixes can be categorized into three: suffixes, prefixes, and infixes.

The first suffix, it means that there are some bound morphemes that may have to be conveyed before the central important element of the words (Plag, 2003:10 as cited in Hasanah, A. A, 2014). But in simple terms, suffixes are defined as affixes used at the end of the root word. It is coming in the last of words which they will help to create a new word. Hasanah, A. A, (2014) reported explain there are four kinds of suffixes: nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes.

A. Nominal suffixes are suffixes that can be used to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives, and nouns. Such abstract nouns can denote actions, results of actions, or other related concepts but additionally properties, qualities, and the like ((Plag, 2003:86-92 as cited in Hasanah, A. A, 2014). According to Hasanah, A. A, (2014) there are several kinds of nominal suffixes such as:

1. Age
This suffix derives nouns describing an activity or its result as in coverage, leak, spill, and deriving nouns that represent a collective entity or quantity, such as in area, stress, and yardage.

2. -al -al is used to form abstract nouns that denote a movement or the result of motion, along with arrival, overthrowal, recital, referral, and renewal. -ance (with its variants

3. –ence/-ancy/-ency) Several verbs take –ance to create action nouns which includes absorbance, riddance,

retardance. The suffix is carefully related to –

4. –ant
This form of suffix counts nouns referring to people, mostly in technical or criminal discourse, including petitioner, defendant, disclaimer, etc., or substances involved in biological, chemical, or physical processes (for example: attractant, dispersant, etchant, suppressant, etc.)

5. –ce/-cy
This suffix delivered productively to adjectives in –ant/-ent (for example: convergence, efficiency, emergence, etc.) and additionally to nouns finishing the string as in agency, presidency, regency, and so on.

6. –er
Its features are: 1) symbolize entities which are lively or volitional contributors in an event (e.g. Teacher, singer, writer, etc), 2) denotes tool nouns (e.G. Blender, mixer, toaster, etc), 3) denotes noun entities which are related to an hobby including diner, lounger, trainer, winner, etc., 4) creates man or woman nouns indicating area of starting place or residence (e.G. Londoner, New Yorker, New Englander). The orthographic variant –or occurs especially with Latinate bases.

7. –ful
-ful comes from the partitive noun degree of the nominal root which can be interpreted as a container. It is just like expression such as a lot of, a group of, etc. For example, the word cupful, handful, tumblerful, etc.

8. –hood
This suffix has similar which means to – dom. The words that are connected to this suffix expresses standards along with state (as in maturity, adolescence, farmerhood, and so forth.), and collectivity (as in neighborhood, Christianthood, companionhood, and many others.)

9. –ing
Derivatives with this suffix denote the tactics (begging, running, sleeping, etc) or effects (building, rapping, stuffing, etc.)

10. –ion

-ion denotes activities or outcomes of techniques which are primarily observed in scientific discourse such as oxidation and sedimentation.

11. –ism

Its feature is to structure abstract nouns from different nouns and adjectives. The word with this suffix denotes the related standards state, condition, attitude, device of beliefs or theory, as in blondism, fantasist, Parkinsonims, conservatismracism, revisionism, Marxism, etc.

12. –ist

These suffixes come from nouns that refer to people, especially from nominal bases and adjectives such as balloonist, careerist, fantasist, minimalist, etc.

The types of nominal suffix that are the suffix –age, -al, -ance/-ence/ancy/-ency, -ant, -ce/cy, -dom, -ee, -eer, -er/-or -(e)ry, -ess, -ful, -hood, -(i) an/-ean, -ing, -ion, -ism, -ist, -ity, -ment, -ness, and –ship. Nominal suffix can also be defined as a noun suffix through the formation of a noun. Nouns formed from different nouns, nouns derived from adjectives or derived from verbs.

B. verbal suffixes

There are four suffixes that make up verbs from other categories (mostly adjectives and nouns): -ate, -en, -ify-, and –ize here the types of verbal suffixes (Plag, 2003:92-94 as cted in Hasanah, A. A, (2014).

The explanation of verbal suffixes' kinds as follows:

a. –ate

It functions to derive a verb with a chemical as a base and its purposes are: 1) to give a normative X / as in fluorinate, 2) to make a resultant X / as in methane. These suffixes often do not follow this pattern but are nothing more than an indication of verbal status.

b. –en

The meaning of -en arrangements can be portrayed as causative 'make (more) X.' it is for the most part joined to descriptive words (e.g., darken, broaden, animate, age, etc.)

c. –ify

Semantically, -ify denotes the same range of meanings as -ize. This suffix produces three types of root words: in monosyllabic words, in words that are confused at the last syllable, and in words stressed in penult followed by the last syllable ending in /i/ without stress (e.g. Humidify, solidify, etc.)

d. –ize

-ize expresses:1) locatives/'placed into X' as in computerize, hospitalize, 2) offermative /'offer with X' as in patinatize and flouridize, 3) causative/'make (more) X' as in randomize and functionalize, 4) regulative/'make into X' as in carbonize and itemize, 5) inchoative/'turn out to be X' as in aerosolize, 6) performative/'perform X' as in anthropologize, 7) simulative/'act like X' as in cannibalize and vaporize.

C. Adjectival suffixes

Based on Hasanah, A. A, (2014) Adjective suffixes are referred to as adjectives derived from verbs or nouns. English adjective suffixes can be divided into several groups, the main of which are relational adjectives. It is a distant adjective suffix whose function is to connect the noun that fulfills the adjective's condition with the lower word of the derived adjective. for example, algebraic thinking methods 'thoughts related to algebra, referring to algebra, are characterized by Algebra. The second organization is a qualitative adjective. This adjective can adopt a qualitative meaning because he is a grammar genius and is able to carry out qualitative meaning (Plag, 2003: 94-97 as mentioned in Hasanah, A. A, (2014). The kinds of adjectival suffixes such as:

a) –able

-able has meanings: 1) able to being Xed as in breakable, readable, and deterrable, 2) accountable or disposed to X as in agreeable, perishable, variable, and so on.

b) –al

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This suffix attaches typically to Latinate bases as in accidental, colonial, cultural, federal, institutional, modal, etc.

   c) –ary

-ary commonly attaches to nouns as in complementary, evolutionary, fragmentary, precautionary, etc.

   d) –ed

This suffix creates adjective with normal that means 'having X and being provided with X.' For example: broad-minded, pig-headed, wooded, etc.

   e) –ish

This type of suffix is attached to adjectives (e.g., free, clear, sharp, etc.), numerals (e.g., fourteen, three-hundred-fortyish), adverbs (e.g., short, uppish), and syntactic phrases (e.g., stick-in-themuddish, out-of-the-wayish, silly-little-me-late-again-ish) to convey the concept of 'something X'and vaguely X.'

   f) –less

The meaning of –less can be seen as antonymic to –full, it is without X as in expressionless, hopeless, speechless, thankless, etc.

   g) –ous

This suffix comes from adjectives and nouns, but the words are bound for example erroneous, homogenous, gracious, and continuous.

Adjectival suffix which forms the adjective suffix. And verb and noun are the part of speech that makes up adjective. Adjective is derived from a noun, or verb.

D. Adverbial suffixes

Plag in his book Word-Formation in English (2003:97-98) as cited in Hasanah, A. A, (2014) said there are two kinds of adverbial as follows:

   • -ly

There is a disparity in meaning in some forms between the adjective and the adverb derived by-ly. Shortly, hardly, and dryly, for example, differ semantically with their basic words.

   • -wise

This suffix can create from noun into adverbs, with different groups. The first is an adverb indicating the way/measurement of an adverb meaning 'in an X way' as in a towel circling its center or suggesting a spatial arrangement or motion as in a cone can be sliced lengthwise. The second group is adverbs that are made from adverb whose meaning can be rendered as 'with admire to, regarding, concerning X.' as in they make no special demands meals sensible.

The second affixation is prefixes; it is coming in front of words. There are many kinds of prefixes such as pre-, un-, in-, post-, anti-, mis, ir-, etc. It can create new words by adding something in front of the words for example, unhappy, irregular.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, data was taken in the form of a feminist approach from (Showalter, 1997) theory namely the image of women. The data that the author has taken is based on sources from Louisa May Alcott's Little Women novel with 543 pages and published in two volumes, 1868 and 1869.

This paper research technique of this examine is elaborated into five points, namely, (1) types of research, (2) research objects, (3) information and sources of information, (4) data collection methods, and (5) data analysis techniques. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research, where methods are used to collect data, classify and analyze it, and then draw conclusions from the analyzed data. Creswel (1994: 1) said Qualitative techniques cover more forms of literary writing than quantitative approaches where literary experience with qualitative journals and textual content is essential to offer appropriate examples of writing that can record a more detailed view of facts in words. It means the writer only do library research.

The object of this research is the words in the song lyrics that contain affixes from

Shawn Mendes' handwritten albums.. They are 14 songs in Handwriten album.

There are 5 procedures of collecting data as follows:

1. Reading: the English song lyrics of handwritten album.
2. Underlying or marking underlying sentences in the English song lyrics. It means the analysing data is done in every tittle of songs.
3. Take a note the words that contain affixation.
4. Add up the total affixation in each song, so that it is classified into inflectional suffixes and derivational affixes.
5. Classifying: classifying the types of words that contain affixes in English song lyrics from the album Handwritten by Shawn Mendes
6. Re writing: the research writes again the data systematically into the table.

If the data has been collected by the writer, the method of analysing data as follows:

a. Classifying the types, affixes contained in song lyrics.
b. Describe the affix function contained in song lyrics.
c. Making conclusions based on the data analysis.

FINDINGS

There are 15 songs in the handwritten album by Shawn Mendes. Here, the writer will analysis the affixation usage in each song. It will be presented by table, as follows:

1. Stitches

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	Meaning
1.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-er	Deeper (base: deep) Lover (base: love) Bitter (base: bit)	Denotes noun entities which are associated with an activity

2.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ing	Calling (base: call) Shaking (base: shake) Needing (base: need) Tripping (base: trip) Aching (base: ache) Feeing (base: see) Feeling (base: feel) Going (base: go)	Present participle
3.	Inflectional suffixes (adjectival suffixes)	-ing	Falling (base: fall)	Denote the process
4.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Kisses (base: kiss) Stitches(stitch)	Third person singular
5.	Inflectional suffixes (adjectival suffixes)	-ed	Lured (base: lure)	Past tense

2. Never be Alone

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning
1.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-er	Longer (base: long)	Indicates the noun entity associated with an activity
2.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Things (base: thing) Stars (base: star)	Noun plural

3. Imagination

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning

1.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Goes (base: go) Dreams (base: dream) Knows (base: know)	Third person singular
2.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	It's (base: it)	Noun possessive
3.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ing	Standing (base: stand) Thinking (base: think) Craving (base: crave) Walking (base: walk) Feeling (base: feel)	Present participle
4.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Words (base: word)	Noun plural
5.	Derivational affixes(nominal)	-al	Typical (base: type)	denote an action or the result of action.
6.	Derivational suffixes(nominal)	-ion	Imagination (base: imagine)	denotes events or results of processes

7.	Derivational affixes(adverbial)	-ly	Gently (base: gentle)	Having the manner
8.	Inflectional suffixes	-ed	Intertwined (base: intertwine)	Past tense

4. Aftertaste

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning
1.	Prefixes	Re-	Rewind (base: wind) Replace (base: place)	Again
2.	Inflectional suffixes	-es	Lies (base: lie) Takes (base: take) Hurts (base: hurt) Gets (base: get) Turns (base: turn)	Verb present third singular
3.	Inflectional suffixes (adjectival suffixes)	-ed	Regretted (base: regret)	Past tense
4.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal)	-es	Sheets (base: sheet)	Noun plural

5. Strings

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning

No		Kinds	Word	
1.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Strings (base: string) Years (year) Friends (base: friend) Ropes (base: rope)	Noun plural
2.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ed	Attached (attach)	Past tense
3.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ing	Holding (base: hold) Hurting (base: hurt)	Present participle
4.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Depends (base: depend) Brings (base: bring Thoughts (base: thought	Verb present third person singular
5.	Inflectional suffixes	-ed	Hypnotized (base: hypnotize)	past tense

No		Kinds	Word	
3.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ing	Taking (base: take) Coming (base: come) Thinking (base: think) Spinning (base: spine) Beating (base: beat)	Present participle
4.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Things (base: thing)	Noun plural
5.	Derivational affixes(adverbial)	-ly	Lately (base: late) Possibly (base: possible) Honestly (base:honest)	Having the manner

6. Bring it Back

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning
1.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	It's (base: it)	Noun possessive
2.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ed	Used (base: use)	Past tense

7. Kid in Love

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning
1.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ed	Touched (base: touch)	Past tense
2.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ing	Lighting (base: light) Falling (base: fall)	Present participle
3.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Feels (base: feel)	Verb present third

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No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning
				person singular
4.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Lights (base: light)	Noun plural

8. A Little Too Much

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning
1.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ing	Feeling (base: feel)	Present participle
2.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Gets (base: get)	Verb present third person singular

9. Crazy

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning
1.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ing	Feeling (base: feel) Making (base: make) Getting (base: get) Having (base: have) Sleeping (base: sleep)	Present participle

10. Something big

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning
1.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ing	Happening (base: happen) Pulling (base: pull) Grabbing (base: grab) Singing (base: sing) Pushing (base: push)	Present participle
2.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Bones (base: bone) Hands (base: hand)	Noun plural
3.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	It's (base: it)	Noun possessive

11. Air

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning
1.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ing	Trying (base: try) Stringing (base: string) Suffocating (base: suffocate) Expecting	Present participle
2.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ed	Used (base: use)	Past tense

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No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning
			Tried (base: try) Stained (base: stain)	
3.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Cents (base: cent)	Noun plural
4.	Derivational affixes(verbal)	-en	Broken (base: broke)	Can be described as causative

12. I Don't Even Know Your Name

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning
1.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ing	Trying (base: try) Thinking (base: think) Searching (base: search) Looking (base: look) Running (base: run) Dying (base: dye) Dreaming (base: dream) Wasting (base: waste) Making (base: make) Telling (base: tell)	Present participle
2.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ed	Waited (base: wait) Dressed (base: dress) Pulled (base: pull) Troubled (base: trouble) Noticed (base: notice)	Past tense
3.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Kills (base: kill) Seams (base: seam) Takes (base: take) Thinks (base: think)	Verb present third person singular

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4.	Derivational affixes(nominal)	-ness	Darkness (base: dark)	Forming nouns chiefly from adjectives denoting a state or condition

13. Life of the Party

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning
1.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ing	Telling (base: tell) Standing (base: stand	Present participle
2.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ed	Used (base: use) Tried (base: try) Stained (base: stain)	Past tense
3.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Gets (base: get) Mistakes (base: mistake) Plays (base: play)	Verb present third-person singular
4.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Hearts (base: heart)	Noun plural

5.	Derivational affixes (verbal)	-ry	Scary (base: scare)	A specific activity

14. The Weight

No	Affixation	Kinds	Word	meaning
1.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ing	Sleeping (base: sleep)	Present participle
2.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-ed	Painted (base: paint) Needed (base: need)	Past tense
3.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Breaks (base: break)	Verb present third-person singular
4.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-er	Happier (base: happy)	Denotes noun entities which are associated with an activity
5.	Derivational affixes(verbal)	-ry	Scary (base: scare)	A specific activity
6.	Inflectional suffixes (nominal suffixes)	-es	Stakes (base: stake)	Noun plural

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the data such as there are 14 songs total of data that do not include in affixation is 4.133 words. The author

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finds 136 data that contain in affixation. So, it means 3, 23% words is use affixation in songs of Handwritten album by Shawn Mendes. From the affixation, the data that use derivational is 9 data of words, so the data that contain derivatheanl affixes is 6, 61%. Derivational affixes data. Then, the total of inflectional data is 127 data of words. It inflectional suffixes is 93, 38%. Derivational affixes, the data that contain derivational affixes –al is 1 data or 0, 73%, -ion 1 data or 0, 73% also. –ly is 5 data it equal with 3, 67%. –en is 1 data same with 0, 73%, -ness also 1 data and it means 0, 73% also. Next, -ry is 2 data so, it same with 1, 47%. From the data inflectional suffixes is 127 data. The first is –er 5 data it same with 3, 67%, -ing is 54 data it equals with 39, 70%, -es is 44 data it same with 32,35%, and –ed is 20 data it will same with 14,70%. The last is prefix; the prefix is only 1 data. It means 0, 73%.

There are varieties the changing class words such as noun to adjective, adjective to noun, verb to noun, verb to adverb. In addition, in inflectional suffixes can add the changing of grammatical. From the data analysed by the author, it can be concluded that the use of affixation in songs on the handwritten album of Shawn Mendes is inflectional suffixes, which is the most frequent type of inflectional suffix -ing, which amounts to 54 data or 39.70%.

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