

MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FREE AND BOUND MORPHEMES IN THE ALBUM ENGLISH SONG LYRICS MAHER ZAIN: *FORGIVE ME*

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Abstract: This study has examined the linguistic behaviors of free and bound morphemes in the song lyrics of "forgive me" by Maher Zain. In this study, the outcomes are verbally described, employing a qualitative descriptive methodology. There are 7 English song lyrics were used as the data source. The data was analyzed by reducing the data, presenting, and conclusions. The aim was to analyze the free morphemes and bound morphemes in the lyrics to the album song Maher Zain. The study's findings included, among other things, that the researchers were attempting to demonstrate that learning a morphological analysis on free and bound morphemes is not challenging because it is simple to identify the linguistic behaviors of free and bound morphemes, particularly in relation to free morphemes and bound morphemes with the process.

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INTRODUCTION

Human beings use language as a tool to communicate with each other (Siahaan, 2008), Language allows us to communicate and interact with other people. The reason language has a major role to play in people's lives is due to that statement. That means that the language holds a societal value for communication.

Language is meaningless without words because there's meaning in every word. A word can be reduced to several morphemes. Morphemes is the smallest unit that's meaningful for a grammatical function (Purwanti, 2020). There are two kinds of morpheme, as Lieber said, free morpheme and bound morpheme. One free morpheme, which in a language can be stood on its own feet without required additional morphemes, is one of them. For

instance, as a word, cats and books and happiness can happen in their own way. In the case of bound morphemes, it is not words alone but part of a word. These affixes are bound morphemes, meaning that they may be attached at the beginning, middle or end of a word. Two types of morphemes are divided into a set of morphemes in the bound category: derivation and inflectional.

To form a new word that differs in its part of speech classification, a derivation

morpheme is added to the base. It is possible to change the part of speech or grammatical category in which a word is spoken if derivations morpheme is added to its base. For instance, when the suffix –ness is added to the adjective ‘happy’, the adjective ‘happy’ becomes the noun ‘happiness’. In contrast, inflectional is a morpheme, indicating a grammatical relationship (Kracht, 2007).

Based on the explanation above, the writer was interested to conduct research entitled “Morphological Analysis of Free and Bound Morphemes in The Album English Song Lyrics Maher Zain: Forgive Me.”

Literature Review Concept of Linguistics

Linguistics is an academic pursuit that models the structure of the human language, explores how language develops in human beings and examines the intricacies involved in processing different kinds of usages.

Linguistic studies are the study of languages. Linguistics is concerned with languages which have a strong role to play in the branches of it. The academic discipline concerned with the relationship between language knowledge and decisions in practice is Linguistics (Bassetti, 2012).

Applied linguistics can then be seen to be the driver, with linguistics following behind to respond to the practical questions applied linguistic raises, attempting to answer them and by doing so widening its range of coverage. It means that applied linguistics is protected from the sneer that because language is all over the world, applied linguistics is a science of all things.

Morphology

In linguistics, morphology is about the study of how words form and are related to one another in a common language. It's been studying the structure of words. Study of a word's internal structure and its rules by which words are created is morphology (Fromkin et al., 2013). The aim of morphology research are to describe and explain the morphological patterns of language (Purwanti, 2020).

Concept of Morpheme

Morpheme defined as the smallest unit of word (Fromkin et al., 2013). For the example “unloveable” consists of three morphemes, ‘un’ which makes the word to be negative form, ‘love’ means strong feeling of like something, and ‘able’ means the ability to do something. So, one word can consist of more than one smallest unit.

Types of morphemes

Morpheme has two types: free morpheme and bound morpheme (Lieber, 2009).

1. Free morphemes

Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone in a language without the need for other morphemes (Lieber, 2009). For example, cat, book and happy can appear alone as one word; these words are not necessarily attached to another morpheme. A free morpheme is divided into two: open class (from content) and closed class (from function). Open class refers to concepts such as objects, actions, properties, and ideas that readers can think of as children, construct, beautiful, and rarely. However, the closed class specifies grammatical relations and has little or no semantic content.

2. Bound Morphemes

A bound morpheme is a morpheme element that can only appear as an appropriate child part of a word, such as -ish, -ness, -ly, and un (Lieber, 2009). The linking morphemes themselves are never words but always part of words. These affixes are linking morphemes and they can be attached to the beginning, the end, the middle, or both the beginning and

the end of a word. The set of related category morphemes is divided into two categories: namely derivational and inflectional forms.

A. Derivational Morpheme

There are some processes of derivational morpheme (Fromkin et al., 2013).

1. Noun to Adjective
e.g.: Health + ful = healthful
2. Verb to noun
e.g.: Predict + ion = prediction
3. Adjective to adverb
e.g.: exact + ly = exactly
4. noun to verb
e.g.: moral + ize = moralize
5. adjective to noun
e.g.: free + dom = freedom
6. verb to adjective
e.g.: read + able = readable
7. adjective to verb
e.g.: en + rich = enrich

b. Inflectional Morphemes

according to Hippiusley (2016:23) the key point about inflection is that its application never creates a new class of words, but only a different form of the same word (Purwanti, 2020). Modern English has eight inflectional affixes as the following (Fromkin et al., 2013):

1. *-s* third-person singular, e.g.: She wait-*s* at home.
2. *-ed* past tense, e.g.: She wait-*ed* at home.
3. *-ing* progressive, e.g.: She is eat-*ing* the donut.
4. *-en* past participle, e.g.: Mary has eat- *en* the donuts.
5. *-s* plural, e.g.: She ate the donut-*s*.
6. *'s* possessive, e.g.: Disa's hair is short.
7. *-er* comparative, e.g.: Disa has short-*er* hair than Karin.
8. *-est* superlative, e.g.: Disa has the short-*est* hair.

METHODOLOGY

A type of scientific research is qualitative research. Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena (Hancock, 2006). The writer used a descriptive qualitative method to analyse the data indicating the derivation and inflectional morphemes of the lyrics of the song in the Maher's Forgive Me album in this study.

Data collection was important to determine the result of the study. the procedure used to collect the data are: (1) Listening to the original songs of “Forgive Me” album of Maher Zain in several times to comprehend the lyrics;

(2) Identifying the song lyrics to find the derivational and inflectional morphemes

(3) Marking the derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the lyrics (4) Finding and classify all phrases that will be found in the lyrics. This study shall be carried out using all the abovementioned procedures.

After collecting the data, the writer was analyzing derivational and inflectional morpheme in English song lyrics on Maher Zain “forgive me” album. Meloeng (2004) said that data analysis involves an organization of the processes by which information is compiled according to a particular pattern, category, and unit of basic explanation. In this study, the step of processing the data are as follows: (1) Selecting the derivational and inflectional morphemes found in the lyrics; (2) Coding the derivational and inflectional morphemes s; (3) Categorizing the lyrics based on two types of bound morpheme or categorize whether the word lyric include the derivational or inflectional morphemes, (4) Tabulating the derivational and inflectional morphemess, (5) Drawing conclusion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The writer will discuss the result use the table.

Free Morphem

**Table 1 Accumulations of free morphemes in
“My Little Girl” song lyric**

Types of word	Data number	Total
Verb	#3 #5 #5 #8 #12 #13 #14 #14 #15 #16 #16 #18 #18 #21 #23 #25 #26 #27 #28 #28 #28 #29	22
Noun	#1 #3 #4 #5 #7 #8 #13 #16 #20 #21 #22 #23 #25 #27 #28	16
pronoun	#1 #4 #5 #10 #25	5
Adjectives	#8 #9 #15 #26 #26 #28	6
Adverb	#2 #8 #9 #17 #23 #29	6
preposition	#2 #28	2
Conjunction	#12 #25 #29	3

Types of word	Data number	Total
Verb	#1 #2 #3 #5 #6 #7 #8 #15 #16 #17 #19 #20 #21 #24	14
Noun	#3 #4 #8 #9 #10 #11 #12 #13 #14 #24	10
Pronoun	#1 #2 #3 #5 #8 #9 #10 #12 #13 #15	10
Adjectives	#19 #21 #23 #24	4
Adverb	-	
preposition	#2 #3	2
Conjunction	#1 #2 #3 #17 #20	5

Based on the table 1, the writer found verb, noun, adjective, adverb, preposition, and conjunction on free morpheme. Consists of 22 verb, 16 noun, 5 pronoun 6 adjective, 6 adverb, 2 prepositon, and 3 conjunction.

Table 2 Accumulations of free morphemes in “Forgive me” song lyric

Types of word	Data number	Total
Verb	#1 #1 #2 #3 #3 #5 #6 #7 #11 #14 #15 #16 #17 #18 #18 #18	20
Noun	#1 #1 #2 #5 #5 #6 #6 #9 #12 #16 #18 #18	12
pronoun	#3 #4 #9	3
Adjectives	#9 #11 #14 #17	4
Adverb	#3 #6 #15 #16	4
preposisi	#1 #1 #4 #7 #11 #15	6
conjunction	#1 #3 #5 #17	4

Based on the table 2, the writer found verb, noun, adjective, adverb, preposition, and conjunction on free morpheme. Consists of 22 verb, 20 noun, 3 pronoun 4 adjective, 4 adverb, 6 prepositon, and 4 conjunction.

Table 3 Acumulation of free morphemes in “Freedom” song lyric

Types of word	Data number	Total
Verb	#6 #6 #7 #8 #11 #11 #11 #13 #18 #21 #22	12
Noun	#1 #4 #5 #5 #5 #6 #6 #7 #8 #20 #21 #21 #23	13
pronoun	#3 #5 #6 24	4
Adjectives	#3 #5 #6 #16 #17 #22 #24 #24	8
Adverb	#6 #9 #16 #17 #20	5
preposisi	#1 #3 #4 #6 #8 #15	6
conjunction	#2 #4 #9 #9	4

Based on the table 3, the writer found verb, noun, adjective, adverb, preposition, and conjunction on free morpheme. Consists of 12 verb, 13 noun, 4 pronoun, 8 adjective, 5 adverb, 6 prepositon, and 4 conjunction.

Table 4 Acumulation of free morphemes in “One Big Family” song lyric

Based on the table 4, the writer found verb, noun, adjective, adverb, preposition, and conjunction on free morpheme. Consists of 14 verb, 10 noun, 10 pronoun, 4 adjective, no adverb, 2 prepositon, and 5 conjunction.

Table 5
Acumulation of free morphemes in “Paradise” song lyric

Types of number	Data number	Total
Verb	#1 #2 #3 #5 #6 #7 #9 #10 #11 #21	10
Noun	#1 #5 #6 #7 #8 #9 #10 #14	8
Pronoun	#2 #3 #5 #7	4
Adjectives	#8 #9 #10 #11 #12	5
Adverb	#5	1
preposition	#8	1
Conjunction	#3 #7 #12	3

Based on the table 5, the writer found verb, noun, adjective, adverb, preposition, and conjunction on free morpheme. Consists of 10 verb, 8 noun, 4 pronoun, 5 adjective, 1 adverb, 1 prepositon, and 3 conjunction.

Table 6
Acumulation of free morphemes in “I Love You So” song lyric

Types of word	Data number	Total
Verb	#1 #4 #4 #5 #5 #6 #6 #7 #8 #9 #10 #11 #12 #13 #14 #14 #15 #16 #16 #16 #17 #17 #18 #18 #20 #20 #20 #21 #22	29
Noun	#1 #1 #2 #2 #2 #3 #3 #3 #3 #4 #5 #5 #6 #6 #7 #7 #7 #8 #8 #8 #9 #9 #10 #10 #11 #11 #11 #11 #12 #12 #13 #13 #14 #14 #15 #15 #16 #16 #17 #17 #18 #18 #19 #19 #20 #21 #21 #21 #21	51
Adjective	#3 #4 #8 #10 #11 #15 #17 #18 #18 #22	10
Adverb	#4 #8 #10 #10 #12 #12 #15 #17 #20 #20	10
Preposition	#1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #7 #7 #8 #9 #11 #11 #13 #13 #15 #18 #19 #21 #22 #22	20
Pronoun	#7 #14 #16 #17	4

Based on the table 6, the writer found verb, noun, adjective, adverb, preposition, and conjunction on free

mopheme. Consists of 29 verb, 51 noun, , 10 jective, 10 adverb, 20 prepositon, and 4 pronoun.

Table 7
Acumulation of free morphemes in “Number For Me” song lyric

Jenis Kata	Nomor data	Total
Verb	#1 #2 #3 #5 #5 #6 #7 #9 #9 #9 #9 #10 #10 #11 #11 #12 #12 #13 #15 #15 #16 #17 #18 #18 #22 #23 #23 #25 #26 #26 #27 #28 #28 #29 #30 #30 #30 #31 #32 #32 #32 #33 #33	43
Noun	#1 #1 #1 #2 #3 #3 #3 #4 #4 #4 #5 #5 #6 #6 #7 #7 #7 #8 #9 #10 #11 #11 #12 #12 #13 #14 #14 #14 #14 #15 #15 #15 #15 #15 #16 #17 #18 #18 #18 #18 #18 #20 #21 #21 #21 #21 #22 #22 #22 #23 #24 #24 #25 #25 #26 #26 #26 #26 #27 #27 #27 #27 #27 #28 #28 #28 #29 #29 #30 #30 #30 #31 #31 #31 #31 #32 #32 #32 #32 #33 #33 #33	82
Adjective	#1 #2 #5 #8 #13 #14 #15 #16 #18 #20 #23 #24 #24 #28 #28 #32 #33 #33	18
Adverb	#3 #4 #4 #7 #12 #13 #13 #16 #17 #19 #21 #22 #25 #25 #29 #33	16
Preposisi	#2 #3 #4 #5 #7 #7 #8 #9 #10 #11 #12 #15 #15 #17 #18 #18 #19 #21 #22 #22 #23 #23 #24 #25 #27 #28 #29 #29 #31 #32 #32 #33	32
Pronoun	#15 #18 #20 #22 #28	5

Based on the table 7, the writer found verb, noun, adjective, adverb, preposition, and conjunction on free mopheme. Consists of 43 verb, 82 noun, , 18 jective, 16 adverb, 32 prepositon, and 5 pronoun.

Bound Morphem

Table 1
Analysis of the use of derivational and inflectional morphemes in “Number One For Me” Song Lyric

No	Types of Morphemes	Function	Lyrics	Line
1.	Derivational	Adjective	<i>Foolish</i>	1
2.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Things</i>	2
3.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Used</i>	2
4.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Times</i>	5
5.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Days</i>	6
6.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Lies</i>	6
7.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Sacrificed</i>	8
8.	Derivational	Adjective	<i>Undone</i>	10
9.	Derivational	Adverb	<i>Finally</i>	19
10.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Learned</i>	24
11.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Trying</i>	25
12.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Taking</i>	28
13.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>granted</i>	28
14.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>knows</i>	32

No	Types of Morphemes	Functions	Lyrics	Line
1.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Keeps</i>	2
2.	Inflectional	Noun	<i>Dragging</i>	4
3.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Thinking</i>	6
4.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Comes</i>	6
5.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Trying</i>	9
6.	Derivational	Noun	<i>Temptation</i>	9
7.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Surrounding</i>	10
8.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Forgiving</i>	11
9.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Promised</i>	11
10.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Standing</i>	18
11.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Mistakes</i>	19
12.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Committed</i>	24
13.	Derivational	Noun	<i>Prayer</i>	27

Based on table 1, there are fourteen morphemes found in the song lyrics of “number one for Me”, which are three derivational morphemes and eleven inflectional morphemes. While the function of derivational and inflectional morphemes, the writer found four functions. Consists of adjective, plural, verb, and adverb.

Table 2
Analysis of the use of derivational and inflectional morphemes in “My Little Girl” Song Lyric

No	Types of Morphemes	Functions	Lyrics	Line
1.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Blessing</i>	2
2.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Eyes</i>	4
3.	Derivational	Adjective	<i>Unexplainable</i>	6
4.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Feeling</i>	6
5.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Thinking</i>	9
6.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Makes</i>	9
7.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Looking</i>	10
8.	Derivational	Adjective	<i>Grateful</i>	11
9.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Having</i>	11
10.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Shining</i>	18
11.	Derivational	Adjective	<i>Beautiful</i>	19
12.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Steps</i>	24
13.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Watching</i>	27

Based on table 2, there are thirteen morphemes found in the song lyrics of “My Little Girl”, which are three derivational morphemes and ten inflectional morphemes. While the function of derivational and inflectional morphemes, the writer found three functions. Consists of adjective, plural, and verb.

Table 3
Analysis of the use of derivational and inflectional morphemes in “Forgive Me” Song Lyric

Based on table 3, there are fourteen morphemes found in the song lyrics of “Forgive Me”, which are two derivational

morphemes and twelve inflectional morphemes. While the function of derivational and inflectional morphemes, the writer found three functions. Consists of noun, plural, and verb.

Table 4
Analysis of the use of derivational and inflectional morphemes in “One Big Family” Song Lyric

No	Types of Morphemes	Function	Lyric	Line
1.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Similarities</i>	2
2.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Eyes</i>	4
3.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Lips</i>	4
4.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Sometimes</i>	18

Based on table 4, there are four morphemes found in the song lyrics of “Forgive Me”, which all are inflectional morphemes. While the function of derivational and inflectional morphemes, the writer found one function, it is plural.

Table 5
Analysis of the use of derivational and inflectional morphemes in “Paradise” Song Lyric

No	Types of Morphemes	Function	Lyrics	Line
1.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Answered</i>	2
2.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Wanted</i>	4
3.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Perceived</i>	6
4.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Feeling</i>	7
5.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Knowing</i>	11
6.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Pleased</i>	11
7.	Inflectional	Noun	<i>Seeing</i>	14
8.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Things</i>	14
9.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Hearing</i>	15
10.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Refers</i>	15
11.	Derivational	Adjective	<i>Indescribable</i>	17
12.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Times</i>	19
13.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Days</i>	20
14.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Minds</i>	22
15.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Promised</i>	25
16.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Dreaming</i>	28

Based on table 5, there are sixteen morphemes found in the song lyrics of “Paradise”, which are one derivational morpheme and fifteen inflectional morphemes. While the function of derivational and inflectional morphemes, the writer found four functions. Consists of noun, plural, and verb.

Table 6
Analysis of the use of derivational and inflectional morphemes in “Freedom” Song Lyric

No	Types of Morphemes	Function	Lyrics	Line
1.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Gathered</i>	1
2.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>neighbors</i>	2
3.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Friends</i>	2
4.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Standing</i>	4
5.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Holding</i>	4
6.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Hands</i>	4
7.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Giving</i>	10
8.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Calling</i>	12
9.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Fighting</i>	14
10.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Being</i>	17
11.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>prisoners</i>	17
12.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Homes</i>	17
13.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Towards</i>	22
14.	Inflectional	Noun	<i>Getting</i>	23
15.	Derivational	Noun	<i>Closer</i>	23
16.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Makes</i>	26
17.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Shouting</i>	23
18.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Demanding</i>	28
19.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Breaking</i>	29

Based on table 6, there are nineteen morphemes found in the song lyrics of “Freedom”, which are one derivational morpheme and eighteen inflectional morphemes. While the function of derivational and inflectional morphemes, the writer found three functions. Consists of noun, plural, and verb.

Table 7
Analysis of the use of derivational and inflectional morphemes in “I Love You So” Song Lyric

No	Types of Morphemes	Function	Lyrics	Line
1.	Derivational	Adverb	<i>Solemnly</i>	4
2.	Inflectional	Adverb	<i>Pleasing</i>	8
3.	Inflectional	Verb	<i>Amazing</i>	13
4.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Feels</i>	13
5.	Derivational	Adverb	<i>Finally</i>	14
6.	Derivational	Adjective	<i>Grateful</i>	20
7.	Derivational	Adjective	<i>Uncertainties</i>	22
8.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Odds</i>	23
9.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Days</i>	29
10.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Nights</i>	29
11.	Inflectional	Plural	<i>Prayers</i>	30

Based on table 7, there are ten morphemes found in the song lyrics of “I Love You So”, which are four derivational morphemes and six inflectional morphemes. While the function of derivational and inflectional morphemes, the writer found four functions. Consists of adverb, verb, plural, and adjective.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion in Chapter IV, the author can conclude that there are 89 morphemes used in these seven lyrics from Maher Zain's album "Forgive me". There are eighty-nine morphemes including 13 derivative morphemes and 76 inflected morphemes. Furthermore, the functions of the

derivative morphemes used in Maher Zain's album "forgive me" include functions to form adjectives, verbs, nouns, and adverbs. Subsequently, the function of the inflectional forms used in Maher Zain's album "forgive me" includes third person singular, past tense, continuous, past participle, possessive plural, comparative more and comparative. The above result, it is taken from seven songs from Maher Zain's album "forgive me", they are number one for me, my little girl, forgive me, big family, paradise, freedom and I love you so."

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