

## SHEKH ABU BAKR ZOUD'S SPEECH (*FAJR REFLECTION FROM SURAH AL-ASR*) DERIVATIONAL AND INFLECTIONAL AFFIXES

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### ABSTRACT

*This study aimed to discuss which part of derivational and inflectional affixes that has function to change the part of speech or not and the kinds of inflectional affixes moreover, and to identify the most common types of derivational and inflectional affixes it was known which part of them that frequently found in Abu Bakr Zoud's speech in Islamic religious speech and how the Process and intended meaning. The research was descriptive qualitative content analysis came from the number of words in Abu Bakr Zoud's speech on Islamic speech in Australia in 2023 that consist derivational and inflectional. On the process of derivational and inflectional affixes on Shekh Abu Bkr Zoud's speech on Islamic religious speech in Australia in 2023. The researcher found the words indicating derivational and inflectional affixes. Derivational affixes classified into such prefix was 1 word and suffix was 29 words. All of the derivational affixes found in the Abu Bakr Zoud's speech included in class changing because the words that got prefix dan suffixes have changeable part of speech such as verb to noun, noun to adjective, adjective to noun, and adjective to adverb. While, inflectional affixes classified into past-(d/ed) was 39 words, s-(third person) was 32 words, s-(plural noun) was 36 words, and -ing form was 42 words. The most frequently derivational appeared in Abu Bakr Zoud's speech was suffix and the most frequently inflectional appeared was -ing form.*

**Keywords:** *Speech, derivational, inflectional, affixation.*

### INTRODUCTION

#### Background of Study

Language serves as a medium for social contact among people worldwide. Through language, people exchange everything they own from one village to other villages, from one area to the other areas, and from one nation to the other nations. The significance of language in communication is crucial. Interaction among people is essential for everyone on the planet. Since humans are social beings, they cannot exist in the world by themselves. They require a tool to use language to connect with each other since they live in a culture where people are attracted together for specific goals. Language is often defined in general linguistic studies as a system of arbitrary sound symbols that humans employ for social interaction and communication Chaer (2010). Words are created from sounds and symbols to enable human communication. Human communication works best when both the speaker and the listener are able to understand each other.

Some linguists believe that language is a structured system of phonetic and sequenced sounds that are arbitrary, used or can be used to communicate between individuals by a group of human beings,

And that are rather thoroughly names to objects, events, and processes in the human environment. With advancements in communication and information technology, people from all over the world can communicate with one another at any time and from any location Machali (2000). Certain areas of linguistics, like morphology, exist. The study of morphology involves words. It gains knowledge of word formation. Lieber (2009) defines morphology as the study of word formation, which includes the processes by which new

words are created in various languages throughout the world and the ways in which word forms change based on their usage in sentences.

Every language has a few odd terms related to its morphological features. The study of morphology, also known as neuroscience or the science of word forms is a subfield of linguistics that determines that grammatical units are the fundamental building blocks of language. The study of morphology examines how new words are formed in the languages in which they are found Lieber (2009). Furthermore, the study of morphology aims to comprehend how people use words and how the function. From the fact that morphology is primarily concerned with words and their formation, it can be said that it plays a significant role in the field of linguistics. This means that morphology is the study of the subtleties of word forms and the grammatical and semantic roles played by changes in word form.

When it comes to morphemes, some linguists frequently divide them into two categories: bound morphemes and free morphemes. A free morpheme is one that can be employed in speech directly, independent of its relationship to other morphemes Chaer, (2008). Free morphemes, on the other hand, are morphemes that can function independently as a single word, according to Yule (2010). Bishop (2009) defines free morphemes as those that are able to function as words on their own.

Therefore, free morphemes are autonomous morphemes that do not require the addition of other morphemes in order to stand alone. The following are instances of free morphemes in this instance: fine, boy, like, and read. It is clear from the preceding explanation that Morpheme is the smallest component of the

Affixation is required for Bound Morpheme, one of the primary branches of English Morphology. The two categories of bound morphemes are inflectional and derivational affixes. Fromkin et al. (2007) divided the derivation into kinds without altering the grammatical classes. Affixation is required for Bound Morpheme, one of the primary branches of English Morphology. Noun to adjective, verb to adjective, verb to noun, adjective to noun, noun to verb, adjective to verb, adjective to adverb, adjective to adverb are the categories that change grammatical classes, whereas noun to noun, verb to verb, adjective to adverb are the categories that do not change grammatical classes. While inflection does not change the meaning or part of speech, it does provide additional grammatical information about the already existing meaning of the word Yule (2010). Based on point of view of Fromkin (2007), there are only eight bound inflectional affixes in modern English: -s for third person singular, -ed for past tense, -ing for progressive, and -en for past participle: -s stands for plural, -er stands for comparative, and -est stands for superlative.

Derivational affixes could also be used to define parts of speech groups on any scale because English words ending in "ness" like "sadness" "brightness" and "forgiveness" are nouns, but there is also a significant difference in the derivational case in the inflectional affixes, the derivational affixes almost always exist Risdianto, (2014) states. In other words, derivational affixes are closer to the base, stem, or root than inflectional affixes. Lieber (2009). Regarding the study's object, prior research has employed a variety of study objects, including magazines, newspapers, social media, and WhatsApp. Nevertheless, no analysis has been found where the object of derivational and inflectional affixes is the speech's content. Furthermore, the data sources are drawn from religious discourse in Islam. This is a speech by Australian scholar Abu Bakr Zoud, who adheres to the Ahlussunnah waljamaa doctrine (aqeeda).

Abu Bakr Zoud is graduated from the Faculty of Quran at the Islamic University of Madinah, where he continued his Qur'anic studies. In Hafs, he received numerous ijazaat,

including one from Sh Ali Al-Hudhafy, Imam of Masjid An-Nabwi. Abu Bakr Zoud is a Qir'aat specialist who currently teaches Tafseer at the Islamic College Australia. (<https://vargablog.com/abubakrzoud/>).

Researcher chooses Abu Bakr Zoud's speech as firstly, with the Islamic study presented by this sheikh, it would be appropriate for English language students, particularly Islamic students, to understand the use of affixes in the context of learning. Secondly, these affixes are interesting to study because of how widely the vocabulary used in the speech is used in delivering the speech so that the message can be conveyed from low to intellectual levels. Thirdly, choosing this research because it is unique, namely content of the video is about Islam but is focused on the structure of the language used in delivering the speech. So, among the Islamic content obtained, the reader will also gain knowledge about linguistic structures in English. (<https://www.youtube.com/c/MasjidAsSunnahLakemba>)

Dealing with the speech of Abu Bakr Zoud video the subscribers are one hundred and seventy-five thousand and the views are twenty-three thousands views. The video delivered about surah al-asr, this surah is a surah that has meaning and virtues that are useful for Muslims because in its content Allah calls on Muslims to do as many good deeds as possible and advise each other on goodness so that they are not included in the loss. The meaning of the verse in Surah Al Ashr contains the priority of reminding people of faith to increase their good deeds and also advise each other to goodness. All of this is done so that we are not included in the group of people who are at a loss. (<https://vargablog.com/abubakrzoud/>).

It is absolutely that Abu Bakr Zoud's speech uses language as the main language; it will found a lot of English vocabularies and part of speech which may increase the knowledge of it. One of the important thing is about of the word formation, how the word derived from, how the process of the word, when it is applied one of the ways to know the process is by the process of bound morphemes whether derivational and inflectional morphemes which have affixation process. Briefly, the reasons of this study are to investigate and analysis some words which need the affixation process occurred in the Abu Bakr Zoud's speech to investigate the kinds of derivational affixes which change and without change the grammatical classes. This study finds out and discusses which part of derivational and inflectional affixes that has function to change the meaning or not and the kinds of inflectional affixes moreover, it will be know which part of them that frequently found in Abu Bakr Zoud's speech in Islamic religious speech and how the Process and intended meaning it self. (<https://vargablog.com/abubakrzoud/>).

There are some previous studies that analyzed derivational and inflectional bound morpheme. The first previous study conducted by Cahyani (2020) researched about morphological analysis of derivational affixes used in writing assignment of second semester students English education department. The research discovered derivational bound morpheme that change part of speech or class changing, they are verb to noun was 36 words, verb to Adj was 4 words, adj to adverb was 14 words, adj to noun was 1 word, and verb to adj was 3 words. The previous research only analyzed the process of derivational bound morpheme that change part of speech in students' writing assignment but this research analyzed the process of derivational and inflectional in speech. This research is necessary to conduct because people get difficulties to know the morphological process especially derivational class changing and class maintaining, and the types of inflectional.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative content analysis came from the number of words in Abu Bakr Zoud's speech on Islamic speech in Australia in 2023 that were derivational and inflectional. The present study aims to identify the most common types of derivational and inflectional affixes and provide an explanation of the process and intended meaning of the findings, based on the data analysis and text description.

Saryono (2010) defines qualitative research as study that looks into, identifies, characterizes, and explains the quality. Implementation protocols for qualitative research are adaptable to field conditions and circumstances as well as needs. Moleong (2005) describes the qualitative descriptive approach as a type of research in which the data is gathered verbally and visually rather than numerically. These details can be found in field notes, photographs, videotapes, interviews, and documentation. Private data, memoranda, notes, and other records.

## RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

### Research Finding

The researcher represented the finding that has been gained from Lieber and Fromkin's theory, which focuses on the derivational and inflectional past and third singular person affixes, the researcher gathers data several words on the YouTube speech by Shekh Abu Bakr Zoud under the categories of derivation and inflectional affixes. The following are the words that Shekh Abu Bakr Zoud said during his speech.

**The Proses of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes in Abu Bakr Zoud's Speech**  
**Table 1. Classified the Category of Derivational Bound Morpheme.**

No	Words	Base	Prefix	Infix	Suffix	Derivational	Grammatical
						Class Changing	Class Maintaining
1	Reflections	Reflect			-ions	√	
2	Reminder	Remind			-er	√	
3	Powerful	Power			-ful	√	
4	Importance	Important			-ce	√	
5	Existence	Existent			-ce	√	
6	Surely	Sure			-ly	√	
7	Relationship	Relate			-ion -ship	√	
8	Entertainment	Entertain			-ment	√	
9	Youthful	Youth			-ful	√	
10	Education	Educate			-ion	√	
11	Completely	Complete			-ly	√	
12	Judgment	Judge			-ment	√	
13	Normal	Norm			-al	√	
14	Productivity	Productive			-ty	√	
15	Certainly	Certain			-ly	√	
16	Heedlessness	Heed			-less -ness	√	
17	Righteously	Righteous			-ly	√	

18	Beneficial	Benefic			-cial	√	
19	Information	Inform			-ation	√	
20	Continuously	Continuous			-ly	√	
21	Heedless	Heed			-less	√	
22	Attention	Attend			-ion	√	
23	Abundance	Abundant			-ce	√	
24	Encourage	Courage	en-			√	
25	Goodness	Good			-ness	√	
26	Inheritance	inherit			-ance	√	
27	Historic	History			-c	√	
28	Reflection	Reflect			-ion	√	
29	Weakened	weak			-en	√	
30	Actions	Act			-ions	√	

It can be seen in the table above that the researcher found two types of derivational bound morpheme process, they are prefix and suffix affixes. There was only 1 prefix found in Abu Bakr Zoud' s speech, it is en-. There were 29 suffixes found in Abu Bakr Zoud's speech, they are –ion are 6 words in the words such as reflections, relationship, education, information, attention, and action. While added by suffix –er is 1 word, it is the word reminder. The words added by suffix –ful are 2 words, they are powerful and youthful. The words added by suffix -ce are 3 words, they are importance, existence, inheritance. The words added by suffix –ly are 5 words, they are surely, completely, certainly, righteously, continuously. Then the words added by suffix –ment are 2 words, they are entertainment and judgment. The words added by suffix –al is 1 word it is normal. The word added by suffix -ty is 1 word it is productivity. The words added by suffix –less are 2 words they are heedlessness and heedless. The words added by suffix –ness are 2 words, they are heedlessness and goodness. The words added by suffix –c is 1 word, it is historic. The words added by suffix –en is 1 word it is weakened while the word added by prefix en- is 1 word it is encourage. All of the derivational process found in the Abu Bakr Zoud's speech include in class changing because the added of prefix and suffix change the part of speech of words. They are verb to noun in the words reflection, reminder, existence, relationship, entertainment, education, judgment, information, attention, inheritance, action; Noun to adjective in the words youthful, normal , beneficial, hardless, historic; adjective to adverb in the words surely, completely, certainly, seriously, righteously, weakly; and adjective to noun in the words productivity, hardlessness, goodness, abundance,

**Table 2. The Inflectional Bound Morpheme**

Inflectional				
No.	<i>Past-(d/ed)</i>	<i>S-(Third Person)</i>	<i>S-(Plural Noun)</i>	<i>-ing form</i>
1	offered	belongs	things	Giving
2	arrived	follows	blessings	describing
3	opposed	differs	brothers	Taking
4	recited	takes	sins	Teaching
5	memorized	comes	shortcoming	squeezing
6	continued	starts	words	beginning
7	finished	implies	teaches	Dropping
8	squeezed	lives	hands	Coming
9	questioned	praises	drops	Going

10	supposed	realizes	sports	memorizing
11	emphasized	hangouts	parents	Talking
12	filed	needs	boys	Saying
13	deceived	says	teachings	Starting
14	married	mentions	values	Sitting
15	tricked	pieces	names	making
16	concerned	walks	hours	Fasting
17	weakened	wants	houses	resting
18	posed	becomes	dwellers	sitting
19	looked	prayers	wells	exercising
20	Died	states	years	building
21	observed	gives	minutes	Increasing
22	resurrected	declares	lessons	raising
23	reached	loosed	games	fixing
24	changed	brings	qualities	doing
25	dressed	means	hears	pleasing
26	mentioned	burns	limbs	displeasing
27	Used	wears	objectives	dying
28	Saved	dealings	goals	suffering
29	excited	believers	tears	calling
30	translated	worships	manners	fighting
31	practiced	dies	cemeteries	using
32	Called	makes	matters	enjoying
33	implemented		messengers	going
34	prepared		prophets	massaging
35	entered		billions	purchasing
36	embraced		months	putting
37	wanted			working
38	ended			Having
39	honored			filling
40				amazing
41				warming
42				Visiting

The above showed that of inflectional bound morpheme reveals there are 39 words that indicates past (ed/d) form, while the –s(third person) there are 32 words and –s(plural noun) there are 36 words, the last component of the inflectional bound morpheme here are 42 words ended by –ing form.

### **The Most Frequently Kinds of Derivational and Inflectional Affixes Found in Shekh Abu Bakr Zoud’s Speech**

There are 30 words get derivational bound morpheme which the kinds are prefix: en-; and suffix: -ness, -ion,- er,-al, -ly -ence, -ty, -ic, -less, -ment, -cial, -ful, -ed, -d, -ship. So, it can be seen that suffix derivational bound morpheme is the most frequently kinds of derivational appeared in Abu Bakr Zoud’s speech. There are 16 words get inflectional bound morpheme which the kinds are Past Form (d/ed), they are: offered, arrived, opposed, recited, memorized, continued, finished, questioned, supposed, emphasized, filled, deceived, married, concerned, saved, embraced; and the inflectional –ing form are 26 words, they are blessing, describing, displeasing, giving, taking, squeezing, beginning, dropping, coming, memorizing, scaring, warning, exercising, sitting, increasing, visiting, calling, fighting, using, enjoying, building, massaging, purchasing, putting and making. While the inflectional –s/-es for third singular person and Noun Plural are 14 words, they are shortcomings, words, differs, teaches, hands, drops, realizes, belongs, sports, needs,

values, morals, declares, and qualities. It can be known that –ing form inflectional bound morpheme is the most frequently kinds of inflectional appeared in Abu Bakr Zoud’ s speech.

### Discussion

In this part, researcher tried to discuss all of the finding of the research. The researcher analyzed the derivational and inflectional process. A few terms in the categories of derivation and inflectional affixes from Shekh Abu Bakr Zoud’s speech on YouTube. Shekh Abu Bakr Zoud spoke the following words during his speech.

### The Process of Derivational and Inflectional Bound Morpheme in Abu Bakr Zoud’s Speech

The process of Derivational Bound Morpheme in Abu Bakr Zoud’s Speech

Abu Bakr Zoud’s Speech consist of several words that have derivational Bound Morpheme. The kinds of derivational is prefix and suffix. All the affixes found in Abu Bakr Zoud’s speech make the words change part of speech such as verb to noun, Noun to adjective, adjective to adverb, adjective to noun, noun to verb, and adjective to verb. The change able verb to noun occurs to the words.

The word of “reflections” is the word that the root of it is “reflect” added by suffix “ions” which the class of this word is verb it changes becoming noun.

Reflections = reflect reflect + ions  
                   V                  N

Reminder is the word that has root “remind” then added by suffix “er” which is becoming a noun which is the position “remind” is a verb.

Reminder = remind remind+er  
                   V                  N

In this case the root of the word is “power” from the word “powerful” added by suffix “ful” which is the first position is noun after added by the suffix the class of this word changes becoming adjective.

Powerful = power power+ful  
                   N                  Adj

Existence, this root is “exist” the word position is verb but the position is changing after added by suffix “ence” becoming a noun

Existence = exist exist+ence  
                   V                  N

Relationship, this root of the word is “relate” the position is verb but this word added by suffix “ion” which the class is changing become noun and also added by suffix “ship” and the class is noun.

Relationship = relate relation+ship  
                   V                  N

Entertainment, the root of this word is “entertain” which is the class is verb added by suffix “ment” the class is changing becoming a noun.

Entertainment = entertain entertain+ment  
                   V                  N

Education, the root of this word is “educate” which is the class is verb added by suffix “ion” the class is changing become noun.

Education = educate educat+ion  
                   V                  N

Judgment, the root of this word is “judge” which is the position is verb added by suffix “ment” and the position of the word is changing become noun.

Judgment = judge judg+ment  
                   V                  N

Actions, the root of this word is “act” the class is verb added by suffix “ions” the class is changing become noun.

Actions = act act+ions  
V N

Information = inform inform+ation  
V N

Information, the root of this word is “inform” the class is verb added by suffix “ion” the class is changing become noun.

Attention, the root of this word is “attend” the class is verb added by suffix “ion” the class is changing become noun.

Attention = attend atten+tion  
V N

Inheritance the root of this word is “inherit” the class is verb added by suffix “ance” the class is changing become noun.

Inheritance = inherit inherit+ance  
V N

Reflection, the root of this word is “reflect” the class is verb added by suffix “ion” the class is changing become noun.

Reflection = reflect reflect+ion  
V N

Youthful, this root is “youth” which is the position of this word is adjective added by suffix “ful” the class is changing become noun.

The change of part of speech after giving derivational bound morpheme Noun to Adjective occur in the words such as:

Youthful = youth youth+ful  
N Adj

Normal, the root of this word is “norm” which has noun as a class word added by suffix “al” that class is changing become Adjective.

Normal = Norm norm+al  
N Adj

Beneficial, the root of this word is “benefit” the class is noun added by suffix “ial” the class is changing become adjective.

Beneficial = benefit benefic+ial  
N Adj

Historic, the root of this word is “history” the class is noun added by suffix “ic” the class is changing become adjective.

Historic = history histori+c  
N Adj

Heedless, the root of this word is “heed” the class is noun added by suffix “less” the class is changing become adjective.

Heedless = heed heedless  
N Adj

Surely, the root of this word is “sure” which is the position is adjective it’s changing the position after added by suffix “ly” becoming adverb.

Class changing of derivational bound morpheme Adjective to Adverb appeared in the words such as

Surely = sure sure+ly  
Adj Adv

Completely, this root of the word is “complete” which is the class of it is adjective



added by suffix “ly” the class is changing become adverb.

Completely = complete complete+ly  
Adj Adv

Certainly, the root of this word is “certain” which has adjective as class added by suffix “ly” the class is changing become adverb.

Certainly = certain certain+ly  
Adj Adv

Righteously, the root of this word is “right” the class is noun added by suffix “eous” become adjective then added by suffix “ly” the class is changing become adverb.

Righteously = righteous righteous+ly  
Adj Adv

Continuously, the root of this word is “continuous” the class is adjective added by suffix “ly” the class is changing become adverb.

Continuously = continuous continuous+ly  
Adj Adv

Importance, the root of this word is “important” the position of this word is adjective added by suffix “ce” the class is changing becoming noun

Class changing of derivational bound morpheme Adjective to Noun occurs in the words

Importance = important importan+ce  
Adj N

Productivity, the root of this word is “product” added by suffix “ive” from noun become Adjective added by suffix “ity” become noun again.

Productivity = productive productive+ity  
Adj N

Heedlessness, the root of this word is “heedless” the class is adjective added by suffix “ness” the class is changing become noun.

Heedlessness = heedless heedless+ness  
Adj N

Abundance, the root of this word is “abundant” the class is adjective added by suffix “ce” the class is changing become noun.

Abundance = abundant abundan+ce  
Adj N

Goodness, the root of this word is “good” the class is adjective added by suffix “ness” the class is changing become noun.

Goodness = good good+ness  
Adj N

Encourage, the root of this word is “courage” the class is adjective added by prefix “en” the class is changing become verb.

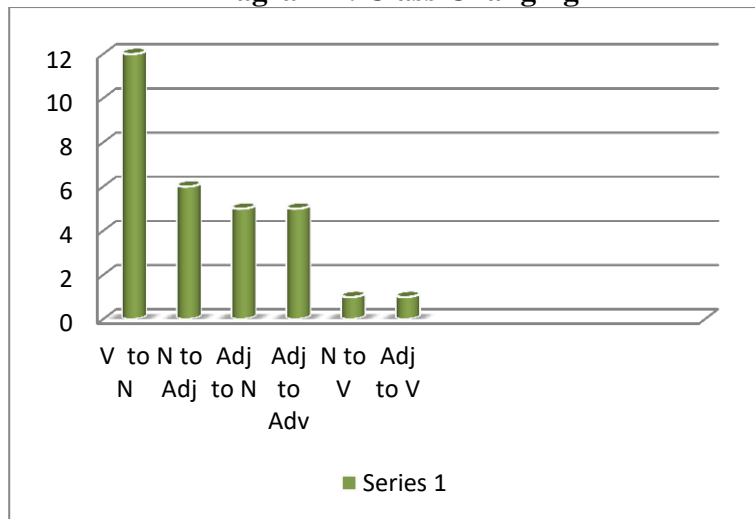
The change of part of speech of derivatioal bound morpheme found in the Abu Bakr Zoud’s speech Noun to Verb occurs in the words

Encourage = courage en+courage  
N V

Weakened, the root of this word is “weak” the class is adjective added by suffix “en” the class is changing become verb.

Weakened = weak weak+ened  
Adj V

**Diagram 1. Class Changing**



The diagram above revealed that the kind of derivational bound morpheme class changing was used in Shekh Abu Bakr’s speech are verb to noun are 12 words, they are reflections, reminder, existence, relationship, entertainment, education, judgment, information, attention, inheritance, reflection, and actions; noun to adjective are 6 words, they are powerful, youthful, normal, beneficial, heedless, and historic; adjective to noun are 5 words, they are importance, productivity, heedlessness, abundance, and goodness; adjective to adverb are 5 words they are surely, completely, certainly, righteously, and continuously; Noun to verb is 1 word it is encourage; adverb to Verb is 1 word, it is weakened.

All of the derivationals found in Abu Bakr Zoud’s speech change part of speech or grammatical of words such as Verb to Noun, Noun to Adjective, Adjective to Noun, Adjective to adverb, Noun to Verb, and Adjective to Verb. It is in line with the theory of Fromkin (2007) Stated that the process of derivational changed the grammatical or called class changing. It is also linier with the theory from Lieber (2009) explained that derivational is the process by which words are formed and new lexemes are created; therefore, before creating new lexemes, they must have the base because this is the core of a word that can have affixes added to it to change it into a different word. This finding is similar with research finding from Amalia (2018) that found the change grammatical class after adding by derivational.

**The Process of Inflectional Bound Morpheme in Abu Bakr Zous’s Speech**

In all of Abu Bakr Zoud's speech were found an inflectional process in which did not change the grammatical or part of speech, the base words that added by inflectional did not change the grammatical such as affixes past-(d/ed) was added to the base word verb, so the grammatical still verb. It also occur to affixes S(third person), S-(plural noun), -ing form. The process can be seen below.

**A. Past form (ed/d)**

1. Offered the root of this word is offer added by suffix “ed” becoming offered
2. Arrived the root of this word is Arrive added by suffix “ed” becoming arrived
3. Opposed the root of this word is Oppose added by suffix “ed” becoming opposed
4. Recited the root of this word is Recite added by suffix “ed” becoming recited
5. Memorized the root of this word is Memorize added by suffix “ed” becoming memorized
6. Continued the root of this word is Continue added by suffix “ed” becoming continued

7. finished the root of this word is finish added by suffix "ed" becoming finished
8. Squeezed the root of this word is Squeeze added by suffix "ed" becoming squeezed
9. Questioned the root of this word is Question added by suffix "ed" becoming questioned
10. supposed the root of this word is suppose added by suffix "ed" becoming supposed
11. Emphasized the root of this word is Emphasize added by suffix "ed" becoming emphasized
12. Filed the root of this word is File added by suffix "ed" becoming filed
13. deceived the root of this word is deceive added by suffix "ed" becoming deceived
14. married the root of this word is marry added by suffix "ed" becoming married
15. tricked the root of this word is trick added by suffix "ed" becoming tricked
16. Concerned the root of this word is Concern added by suffix "ed" becoming concerned
17. weakened the root of this word is weaken added by suffix "ed" becoming weakened
18. posed the root of this word is pose added by suffix "ed" becoming posed
19. looked the root of this word is look added by suffix "ed" becoming looked
20. died the root of this word is die added by suffix "ed" becoming died
21. observed the root of this word is observe added by suffix "ed" becoming observed
22. resurrected the root of this word is resurrect added by suffix "ed" becoming resurrected
23. reached the root of this word is reach added by suffix "ed" becoming reached
24. changed the root of this word is change added by suffix "ed" becoming changed
25. dressed the root of this word is dress added by suffix "ed" becoming dressed
26. mentioned the root of this word is mention added by suffix "ed" becoming mentioned
27. used the root of this word is use added by suffix "ed" becoming used
28. saved the root of this word is save added by suffix "ed" becoming saved
29. Excited the root of this word is Excite added by suffix "ed" becoming excited
30. Translated the root of this word is Translate added by suffix "ed" becoming translated
31. practiced the root of this word is practice added by suffix "ed" becoming practiced
32. called the root of this word is call added by suffix "ed" becoming called
33. Implemented the root of this word is Implement added by suffix "ed" becoming implemented
34. Prepared the root of this word is Prepare added by suffix "ed" becoming prepared
35. Entered the root of this word is enter added by suffix "ed" becoming entered
36. Embraced the root of this word is Embrace added by suffix "ed" becoming embraced
37. Wanted the root of this word is Want added by suffix "ed" becoming wanted
38. Ended the root of this word is end added by suffix "ed" becoming ended
39. Honored the root of this word is Honor added by suffix "ed" becoming honored

**B. S-(Third Person)**

1. Belongs the root of this word is belong added by suffix "S" becoming belongs
2. Follows the root of this word is follow added by suffix "S" becoming follows
3. Differs the root of this word is differ added by suffix "S" becoming differs
4. Takes the root of this word is take added by suffix "S" becoming takes
5. Comes the root of this word is come added by suffix "S" becoming comes
6. Starts the root of this word is start added by suffix "S" becoming starts
7. Implies the root of this word is imply added by suffix "S" becoming implies
8. Lives the root of this word is live added by suffix "S" becoming lives

9. Praises the root of this word is pray added by suffix "S" becoming praises
10. Realizes the root of this word is realize added by suffix "S" becoming realizes
11. Hangouts the root of this word is hangout added by suffix "S" becoming hangouts
12. Needs the root of this word is need added by suffix "S" becoming needs
13. Says the root of this word is say added by suffix "S" becoming. Says
14. Mentions the root of this word is mention added by suffix "S" becoming mentions
15. Pieces the root of this word is piece added by suffix "S" becoming. Pieces
16. Walks the root of this word is walk added by suffix "S" becoming walks
17. Wants the root of this word is want added by suffix "S" becoming wants
18. Becomes the root of this word is become added by suffix "S" becoming. Becomes
19. Prayers the root of this word is prayer added by suffix "S" becoming prayers
20. States the root of this word is state added by suffix "S" becoming states
21. Gives the root of this word is gives added by suffix "S" becoming give
22. Declares the root of this word is declare added by suffix "S" becoming declares
23. Loses the root of this word is lose added by suffix "S" becoming loses
24. Brings the root of this word is bring added by suffix "S" becoming brings
25. Means the root of this word is mean added by suffix "S" becoming means
26. Burns the root of this word is burn added by suffix "S" becoming burns
27. Wears the root of this word is wear added by suffix "S" becoming wears
28. Dealings the root of this word is dealing added by suffix "S" becoming dealings
29. Believers the root of this word is believer added by suffix "S" becoming believers
30. Worships the root of this word is worship added by suffix "S" becoming worships
31. Dies the root of this word is die added by suffix "S" becoming dies
32. Makes the root of this word is make added by suffix "S" becoming makes

### **C. S-(Plural Noun)**

1. Things the root of this word is thing added by suffix "S" becoming things
2. Blessings the root of this word is blessing added by suffix "S" becoming blessings
3. Brothers the root of this word is brother added by suffix "S" becoming brothers
4. Sins the root of this word is sin added by suffix "S" becoming sins
5. Shortcomings the root of this word is shortcoming added by suffix "s" becoming shortcomings
6. Words the root of this word is word added by suffix "S" becoming words
7. Teaches words the root of this word is teacher added by suffix "S" becoming teaches
8. Hands words the root of this word is hand added by suffix "S" becoming hands
9. Drops words the root of this word is drop added by suffix "S" becoming drops
10. Sports words the root of this word is sport added by suffix "S" becoming sports
11. Parents words the root of this word is parent added by suffix "S" becoming parents
12. Boys words the root of this word is boy added by suffix "S" becoming boys
13. teachings words the root of this word is teaching added by suffix "S" becoming teachings
14. Values words the root of this word is value added by suffix "S" becoming values
15. Names words the root of this word is name added by suffix "S" becoming names
16. Hours words the root of this word is hour added by suffix "S" becoming hours
17. Houses words the root of this word is house added by suffix "S" becoming houses
18. Dwellers words the root of this word is dweller added by suffix "S" becoming dwellers
19. Wells words the root of this word is well added by suffix "S" becoming wells
20. Years words the root of this word is year added by suffix "S" becoming years
21. Minutes words the root of this word is minute added by suffix "S" becoming minutes

22. Lessons words the root of this word is lesson added by suffix “S” becoming lessons
23. Games words the root of this word is game added by suffix “S” becoming games
24. Qualities words the root of this word is quality added by suffix “S” becoming qualities
25. Hears words the root of this word is hear added by suffix “S” becoming hears
26. Limbs words the root of this word is limb added by suffix “S” becoming limbs
27. Objectives words the root of this word is Objective added by suffix “S” becoming Objectives
28. Goals words the root of this word is goal added by suffix “S” becoming goals
29. Tears words the root of this word is Tear added by suffix “S” becoming Tears
30. Manners words the root of this word is manner added by suffix “S” becoming manners
31. Cemeteries words the root of this word is cemetery added by suffix “S” becoming cemeteries
32. Matters words the root of this word is matter added by suffix “S” becoming matters
33. Messengers words the root of this word is messenger added by suffix “S” becoming messengers
34. Prophets words the root of this word is prophet added by suffix “S” becoming prophets
35. Billions words the root of this word is billion added by suffix “S” becoming billions
36. Months words the root of this word is month added by suffix “S” becoming months

#### **D. -ing form**

1. Giving words the root of this word is give added by suffix “ing” becoming giving
2. Describing words the root of this word is describe added by suffix “ing” becoming describing
3. Taking words the root of this word is take added by suffix “ing” becoming taking
4. Teaching words the root of this word is teacher added by suffix “ing” becoming teaching
5. Squeezing words the root of this word is squeeze added by suffix “ing” becoming squeezing
6. Beginning words the root of this word is begin added by suffix “ing” becoming beginning
7. Dropping words the root of this word is drop added by suffix “ing” becoming dropping
8. Dropping words the root of this word is drop added by suffix “ing” becoming dropping
9. Going words the root of this word is go added by suffix “ing” becoming going
10. Memorizing words the root of this word is memorize added by suffix “ing” becoming memorizing
11. Talking words the root of this word is talk added by suffix “ing” becoming talking
12. Saying words the root of this word is say added by suffix “ing” becoming saying
13. Starting words the root of this word is start added by suffix “ing” becoming starting
14. Sitting words the root of this word is sit added by suffix “ing” becoming sitting
15. Making words the root of this word is make added by suffix “ing” becoming making
16. Fasting words the root of this word is fast added by suffix “ing” becoming fasting
17. Resting words the root of this word is rest added by suffix “ing” becoming resting
18. Sitting words the root of this word is sit added by suffix “ing” becoming sitting
19. Exercising words the root of this word is exercise added by suffix “ing” becoming

- exercising
20. Building words the root of this word is build added by suffix “ing” becoming building
  21. Increasing words the root of this word is increase added by suffix “ing” becoming increasing
  22. Raising words the root of this word is raise added by suffix “ing” becoming raising
  23. Fixing words the root of this word is fix added by suffix “ing” becoming fixing
  24. Doing words the root of this word is do added by suffix “ing” becoming Doing
  25. Pleasing words the root of this word is please added by suffix “ing” becoming pleasing
  26. Displeasing words the root of this word is displease added by suffix “ing” becoming displeasing
  27. Dying words the root of this word is dye added by suffix “ing” becoming dying
  28. Suffering words the root of this word is suffer added by suffix “ing” becoming suffering
  29. Calling words the root of this word is call added by suffix “ing” becoming calling
  30. Fighting words the root of this word is Fight added by suffix “ing” becoming Fighting
  31. Using words the root of this word is use added by suffix “ing” becoming using
  32. Enjoying words the root of this word is enjoy added by suffix “ing” becoming enjoying
  33. Going words the root of this word is go added by suffix “ing” becoming going
  34. Massaging words the root of this word is massage added by suffix “ing” becoming massaging
  35. Purchasing words the root of this word is purchase added by suffix “ing” becoming purchasing
  36. Putting words the root of this word is put added by suffix “ing” becoming putting
  37. Working words the root of this word is work added by suffix “ing” becoming working
  38. Having words the root of this word is have added by suffix “ing” becoming having
  39. Filling words the root of this word is fill added by suffix “ing” becoming filling
  40. Amazing words the root of this word is amaze added by suffix “ing” becoming amazing
  41. Warming words the root of this word is “warm” added by suffix “ing” becoming warming
  42. Visiting words the root of this word is visit added by suffix “ing” becoming visiting.

All of the inflectional bound morpheme found in Abu Bakr Zoud’s speech did not change the grammatical class or part of speech of words. When the base words are verb added by –e/-ed, the results are still verbs. The base words are verbs added by affixes –s/-es (Singular Person), the result still verbs, the base words are noun added by affixes –s/-es (plural noun), the result are still noun. The base words are verbs added by affixes –ing form, the result are still verbs. It is line with the theory from Yule (2010) explained inflectional affixes are a type of bound morpheme that only serve to indicate a word's grammatical function, such as whether it is singular or plural, past tense or not, comparative or possessive, and so forth they do not have the ability to create new words in the language. It is also appropriate with the theory from Rahmadi (1990) categorized inflectional bound morpheme into plural form, third singular, ownership, and tense marker. This finding is different with previous study conducted by Amalia (2010) and Vianey (2021) because the pervious study did not found inflectional.

### **The Most Frequently Derivational and Inflectional Bound Morpheme found in Abu Bakr Zoud's Speech.**

In Abu Bakr Zoud's speech it was found that the derivational suffix bound morphemes appeared most frequently. There are 29 words with suffixes added from 30 words with derivational bound morphemes. Abu Bakar Zoud often uses words with added suffixes because he explained religious norms because the contents of speech are about the suggestion and recommendation for human to do the good activities based on the religious norms. This is in line with the theory of Rachmadie (1990) which state that there are a few derivational affix processes this is also similar to research conducted by Vianey (2021) found that there are thirty-six words are attached with the derivational affixes. There are nine words attached with derivational prefixes, and twenty-seven words attached with derivational suffix. According the function, derivational affixes can divide into four categories; nominalize, adj, verbalizer, and adverb

Abu Bakr Zoud most used word that have –ing form inflectional bound morpheme. They are 42 words that added by –ing form from 79 words that have inflectional bound morpheme. Abu Bakr Zoud often use words that added by –ing form inflectional bound morpheme because he explained religious norms. So, the contents of speech ask the people to follow and do the religious norm in human activities in progressing daily life. The finding is in line with the theory from Rachmadie (1990) stated that Inflectional affixes in English are used to denote the following, this also similar to research conducted by Fitri Amalia (2018) This study used qualitative content analysis as a research method and the finding shows that the most frequently found of 137 words are 62 derivative words which change grammar classes and also some derivative processes which change grammar classes such as adjective to noun, verb to noun, noun to adjective, verb to adjective, noun to verb, adjective to verb, adjective to adverb, adjective to adverb, while noun to noun, negative form, quantitative and preposition and relationship are for derivation without changing grammatical classes.

### **CONCLUSION**

This research found two types of derivational bound morpheme prefix and suffix. All derivational found in Abu Bakr Zoud's speech changed parts of speech or change the grammatical class, namely verb to noun, noun to adjective, adjective to adverb, adjective to noun, noun to verb, and adjective to verb. Inflectional, past-(d/ed), S(third person), S-(plural noun), -ing form found in Abu Bakr Zoud's speech, do not change the part of speech or do not change the grammatical class, remains the basic word

The research findings showed that Abu Bakr Zoud's speeche often use derivational suffix types and inflectional -ing forms because the content of his speeches is about religion norms. Abu Bakr Zoud in his speech gave the suggestion and recommendation for human to do the good activities based on the religious norms. Beside, the contents of speech ask the people to follow and do the religious norm in human activities in progressing daily life.

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