

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this case, the researcher focuses on analyzing the data of the research. The data was taken by result of the research so that, it can answer the problem that has stated on the first chapter. This chapter, consist of research finding and discussion. The researcher analyze what are the kinds of bound morpheme and how are the bound morpheme process that found in Al-Jamil Quran English translation of verse Ar-Rahman.

The researcher analyses the bound morpheme that found in Al-Jamil quran English translation in verse Ar-Rahman. The researcher describes what are the types and the process of bound morpheme that found, the data presented below:

#### **1. The kinds of bound morpheme found in Aljamil Alquran English Translation of Verse Ar-Rahman.**

Bound morpheme is divided in two parts, inflectional bound morpheme and derivational bound morpheme. Inflectional bound morpheme is Inflection is the function word and does not have a new meaning. It is only grammatical aspect. Here is the bound morpheme which found in Al-Jamil quran English translation of verse Ar-Rahman:<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Agus Hidayatulla, Siti Irhamah Sail, and Imam Ghazali Maksykur, *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tajwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)* (Bekasi: Cipta Bagus Segara, n.d.), 531.

Table 22: The finding of the data

No	Verse	Inflectional Morpheme	Derivational Morpheme
1	The most Gracious!		Gracious
2	It is He who has taught the Quran.		
3	He has created man.	Created	
4	He has taught him an intelligent speech.		
5	The sun and the moon follow courses (exactly) computed.	Courses, computed	Exactly
6	And the herbs and the trees both (alike) bow in adoration.	Herbs, trees	Adoration
7	And the firmament has he raised high, and he has set up the balance (of justice).	Raised	
8	In order that ye may not transgress (due) balance.		
9	So establish weight with justice and fall not short in the balance.		
10	It is he who has spread out the earth for (his) creatures.	Creatures	
11	Therein is fruit and date palms, producing spathes (enclosing dates).	Dates, palms, Producing,	

		enclosing	
12	Also corn, with (its) leaves and stalk for fodder, and sweet smelling plants.	Leaves, plants, Smelling	
13	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
14	He created man from sounding clay like unto pottery.	Created,	Sounding,
15	And he created jinns from fire free of smoke.	Created, jinns	
16	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
17	(He is) lord of the two easts and lord of the two wests.	Easts, wests	
18	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
19	He has let free the two seas meeting together.	Seas, Meeting	
20	Between them is a barrier which they do not transgress.		
21	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
22	Out of then come pearls and coral.	Pearls	
23	Then which of the favours of your lord	Favours	

	will ye deny?		
24	And his are the ships sailing smoothly through the seas, lofty as mountains.	Ships, sailing, Seas, mountains	Smoothly, lofty
25	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
26	All that is on earth will perish.		
27	But will abide (for ever) the face of thy lord, full of majesty, bounty and honour.		
28	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
29	Of him seeks (its need) every creature in the heavens and on earth: every day in (new) splendor doth he (shine)!	Seeks, heavens	
30	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
31	Soon shall we settle your affairs, o both ye worlds!	Affairs, worlds	
32	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
33	O ye assembly of jinns and men! If it be ye can pass beyond the zones of the heavens and the earth, pass ye! Not	Jinns, zones, heavens	

	without authority shall ye be able to pass!		
34	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
35	On you will be sent (o ye evil ones twain!) a flame of fire (to burn) and a (flash of) molten brass no defence will ye have.		
36	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
37	When the sky is rent asunder, and it becomes red like ointment.		
38	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
39	On that day no question will be asked of man or jinn as to his sin.	Asked	
40	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
41	(For) the sinner will be known by their marks: and they will be seized by their forelocks and their feet.	Marks, seized, forelocks	Sinner
42	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	

43	This is the hell which the sinner deny:		Sinner
44	In its midst and in the midst of boiling hot water will they wander round!	Boiling	
45	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
46	But for such as fear the time when they will stand before (the judgment seat of) their lord, there will be two gardens.	Gardens	
47	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
48	Abounding in branches;	Branches, Abounding	
49	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
50	In them (each) will be two springs flowing (free);	Springs, Flowing	
51	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
52	In them will be fruits of every kind, two and two.	Fruits	
53	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
54	They will recline on carpets, whose	Carpets, linings,	

	inner linings will be of rich brocade: the fruits of the gardens will be near (and easy of reach).	fruits, gardens	
55	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
56	In them will be (Maidens), chaste, restraining their glances, whom no man or jinn before them has touched;	Glances, touched, Restraining	
57	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
58	Like unto rubies and coral.	Rubies	
59	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
60	Is there any reward for good other than good?		
61	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
62	And besides these two, there are two other gardens,	Gardens	
63	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
64	Dark green in color (from plentiful watering).	Watering	Plentiful

65	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
66	In them (each) will be two springs pouring forth water in continuous abundance:	Springs	Abundance
67	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
68	In them will be fruits, and dates and pomegranates:	Fruits, dates, pomegranates	
69	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
70	In them will be fair (Maidens), good, beautiful;	Maidens	Beautiful
71	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
72	Maidens restrained (as to their glances), in (goodly) pavilions;	Restrained, glances, pavilions	Goodly
73	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
74	Whom no man or jinn before them has touched;	Touched	
75	Then which of the favours of your lord	Favours	



	will ye deny?		
76	Reclining on green Cushions and rich Carpets of beauty.	Cushions, carpets, reclining	
77	Then which of the favours of your lord will ye deny?	Favours	
78	Blessed be the name of thy Lord, full of Majesty, Bounty, and honour.	Blessed	

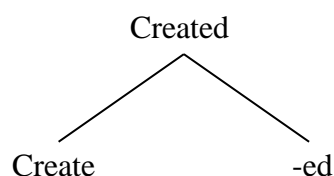
## 2. The bound morpheme processes in Aljamil Alquran English Translation of Verse Ar-Rahman.

The researcher presents the result of the research. The researcher will explain the data in deep explanation. The researcher will analyze forty nine inflectional bound morphemes and sixteen derivational bound morphemes which found in Al-Jamil quran English translation of verse Ar-Rahman. they will be analyzed based on theory of morphological proses.

### 1. Inflectional Morpheme

Bound morpheme divided in two parts, inflectional bound morpheme and derivational bound morpheme. Inflectional bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot create a new meaning of the word. it was only grammatical aspect.<sup>2</sup> The researcher will show the discussion about inflectional bound morpheme, which found in Al-Jamil quran English translation in verse Ar-Rahman.

1) (3) He has **created** man.<sup>3</sup>



The word “created” consist of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “create” and the second is “-ed”. The morpheme “create” is free morpheme because

<sup>2</sup> Katamba, *Morphology*.

<sup>3</sup> Agus Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)* (Bekasi: Cipta Baru Segara, 2012), 531.

can stand alone by them self as a single word although separate with the morpheme “-ed”.

The morpheme “-ed” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone. But which typically attached to morpheme “create” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-ed” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. That analysis agreed with the theory presented by Zakrimal in his journal. Zakrimal said that inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that cannot change the meaning because it only adds the grammatical function in original or existing word.<sup>4</sup> And Great Booji’s theory told that inflectional expresses a grammatical contrast that is obligatory for its stem's word class in some given grammatical context, does not change the word class of its stem.<sup>5</sup> The journal showed an example “cooled”. That word to be past tense in inflectional English grammar after add suffix “-ed”. That example have the same position with “created”. “created” to be past tense because added by suffix “-ed”.

- 2) (6) And the **herbs** and the **trees** both (alike) bow in adoration.<sup>6</sup>

There are two words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

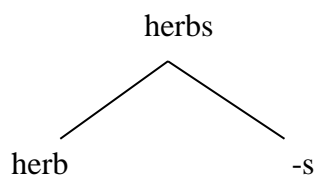
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<sup>4</sup> Rizki, “An Analisis Morpheme In Smoking Article,” 37.

<sup>5</sup> Booji, *The Grammar of Words an Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*, 10.

<sup>6</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 531.

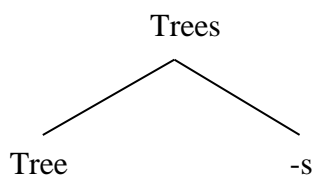
## a. Herbs



The word “herbs” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “herb” and the second is “-s”. “herb” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “herb” to carry a meaning.

The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. It appropriated the theory from Maulidina and Furi that said an inflectional bound morpheme refers to be a plural noun.<sup>7</sup> So “herb” in oxford dictionary is noun. Thus, suffix “s” in the word “herbs” used to shoe the plurals of “herb”.

## b. Trees



The word “trees” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “tree” and the

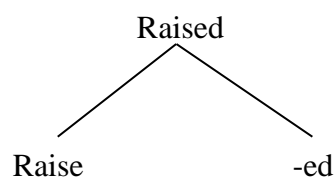
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<sup>7</sup> Mar Dewi, “Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Jakarta Post,” 112–13.

second is “-s”. “tree” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “tree” to carry a meaning.

The analyze of the word above showed that the morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning. This analysis also approved the theory that told an inflectional bound morpheme refers to be a plural noun.<sup>8</sup>

- 3) (7) And the firmament has he **raised** high, and he has set up the balance (of justice).<sup>9</sup>



The word “raised” consist of two morphemes. They are bound morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “raise” and the second is “-ed”. The morpheme “raise” is free morpheme because can stand alone by them self as a single word although separate with the morpheme “-ed”. The morpheme “-ed” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which typically attached to morpheme “raise” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-ed” is include to

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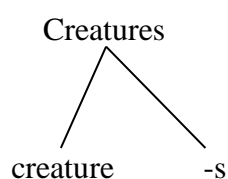
<sup>8</sup> Mar Dewi, 112–13.

<sup>9</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 531.

inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.

In this case, the suffix “-ed” is used for forming the past tense of confirm.<sup>10</sup> That statement established the theory about an inflectional morpheme refers to past tense.

- 4) (10) It is he who has spread out the earth for (his) creatures.<sup>11</sup>



The word “creatures” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “creature” and the second is “-s”. “creature” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “creature” to carry a meaning.

The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.<sup>12</sup> This analysis also approved the theory that

<sup>10</sup> Mar Dewi, “Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Jakarta Post,” 112.

<sup>11</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 531.

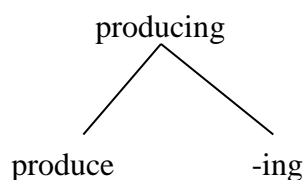
<sup>12</sup> Booji, *The Grammar of Words an Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*.

told Furi that an inflectional bound morpheme refers to be a plural noun.<sup>13</sup>

- 5) (11) Therein is fruit and date palms, **producing** spathe (**enclosing dates**).<sup>14</sup>

There are three words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

a. Producing



The word “producing” formed from two morphemes. There are free and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “produce” and the second is “-ing”. “produce” is free morpheme because can stand alone by themselves as single word although separate from the morpheme “-ing”. “-ing” is known as inflectional morpheme because it does not create new word, but the morpheme “-ing” only indicates a grammatical function as a progressive “-ing”. “-ing” is function morpheme because it is inflectional morpheme.

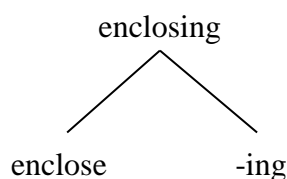
The word “producing” is a base because there is suffix “-ing” attached to the morpheme “produce”. The morpheme “produce” is root and stem. “produce” is a stem because it is a word that is in existence before inflectional suffix “-ing”.

<sup>13</sup> Mar Dewi, “Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Jakarta Post,” 113.

<sup>14</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 531.

“produce” is a root because it is irreducible core of word and there is no affixes attached to the morpheme. This data approved the theory by Maulidina in the journal that declared an inflectional bound morpheme also refers to progressive.<sup>15</sup>

b. Enclosing



The word “enclosing” formed from two morphemes. There are free and bound morphemes. The first morpheme is “enclose” and the second is “-ing”. “Enclose” is free morpheme because can stand alone by themselves as single word although separate from the morpheme “-ing”. “-ing” is known as inflectional morpheme because it does not create new word, but the morpheme “-ing” only indicates a grammatical function as a progressive “-ing”. The word “enclosing” is a base because there is suffix “-ing” attached to the morpheme “enclose”. The morpheme “enclose” is root and stem. “Enclose” is a stem because it is a word that is in existence before inflectional suffix “-ing”. “Enclose” is a root because it is irreducible core of word and there is no affixes attached to the morpheme.

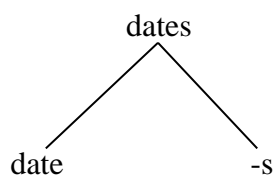
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<sup>15</sup> Mar Dewi, “Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Jakarta Post,” 113.



“-Ing” is function morpheme because it is inflectional morpheme. This data proved the theory that told an inflectional bound morpheme refers to progressive.<sup>16</sup>

c. Dates



The word “dates” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “date” and the second is “-s”. “date” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “date” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning.

The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.<sup>17</sup> the word “date” in oxford dictionary is noun. So, with suffix “-s” the word “date” will be a plural noun.

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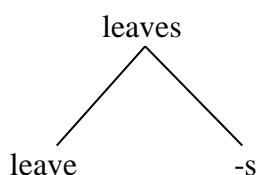
<sup>16</sup> Mar Dewi, 113.

<sup>17</sup> Booji, *The Grammar of Words an Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*.

- 6) (12) Also corn, with (its) **leaves** and stalk for fodder, and sweet **smelling plants**.<sup>18</sup>

There are three words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

a. Leaves



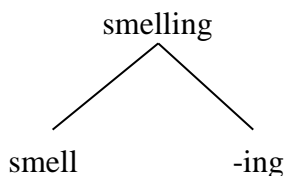
The word “leaves” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “leaf” and the second is “-s”, this word become “leaves” because plural. “leaf” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “leaf” to carry a meaning.

Tira declared that an inflectional bound morpheme does not change the grammatical categories of word.<sup>19</sup> As like, suffix “-s” that cannot change the grammatical. But, only showed for denoting the plurals. By that example appropriated that inflectional bound morpheme refers to plural noun.

<sup>18</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 531.

<sup>19</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 154.

## b. Smelling



The word “smelling” formed from two morphemes. There are free and bound morphemes. The first morpheme is “smell” and the second is “-ing”. “smell” is free morpheme because can stand alone by themselves as single word although separate from the morpheme “-ing”. “-ing” is known as inflectional morpheme because it does not create new word, but the morpheme “-ing” only indicates a grammatical function as a progressive “-ing”. “-ing” is function morpheme because it is inflectional morpheme. The word “smelling” is a base because there is suffix “-ing” attached to the morpheme “smell”. The morpheme “smell” is root and stem. “smell” is a stem because it is a word that is in existence before inflectional suffix “-ing”. “Smell” is a root because it is irreducible core of word and there is no affixes attached to the morpheme.

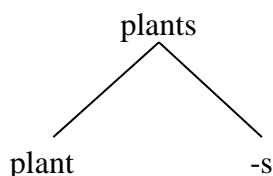
“-Ing” is function morpheme because it is inflectional morpheme. This data proved the theory that told an inflectional bound morpheme refers to progressive.<sup>20</sup> Actually, suffix “-ing” can be a derivational bound morpheme. The word will be a gerund.

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<sup>20</sup> Mar Dewi, “Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Jakarta Post,” 112.

But, the analyze of the word above it showed that progressive verb, that include to inflectional bound morpheme.

c. Plants



The word “plants” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “plant” and the second is “-s”. “plant” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “plant” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.

Tira’s theory told that an inflectional bound morpheme does not change the grammatical categories of the word itself. In the theory consists of “-s, -‘s, -ed, -er, -est, -ed, -ing, and -en”.<sup>21</sup> The data above would agree with the theory.

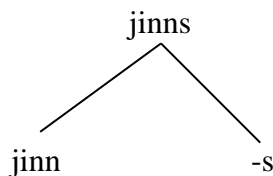
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<sup>21</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 154.

7) (15) And he **created jinns** from fire free of smoke.<sup>22</sup>

There are two words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

a. Jinns



The word “jinns” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “jinn” and the second is “-s”. “jinn” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “jinn” to carry a meaning.

Suffix “-s” means plural. Do not change the class of the word, only the singular word will change to a plural noun. Therefore, the grammatical oh the word is still the same position as noun.

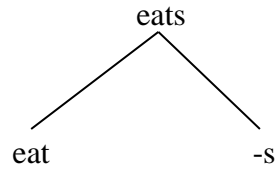
8) (17) (He is) lord of the two **easts** and lord of the two **wests**.<sup>23</sup>

There are two words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

<sup>22</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 531.

<sup>23</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., 532.

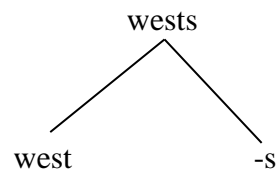
## a. Eats



The word “eats” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “eat” and the second is “-s”. “eat” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “eat” to carry a meaning.

The analysis above showed that suffix “-s” is not only affect to noun, but also to the verb. The suffix “-s” above is a grammatical rule of English concerning agreement between verb and its subject. The suffix “-s” on the verb is obligatory when the subject is singular. The suffix “-s” in the verb does make any independent contribution to the meaning of the sentence.

## b. Wests



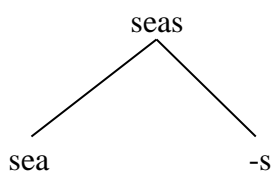
The word “wests” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is

“west” and the second is “-s”. “west” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “west” to carry a meaning. Tira’s theory told that suffix “-s” is an inflectional bound morpheme does not change the grammatical categories of the word itself.<sup>24</sup> The data above would agree with the theory. The suffix “s” will change the singular noun to be a plural noun.

- 9) (19) He has let free the two seas meeting together.<sup>25</sup>

There are two words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

- a. Seas



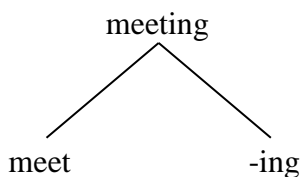
The word “seas” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “sea” and the second is “-s”. “sea” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but

<sup>24</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 154.

<sup>25</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 532.

which are typically attached to the morpheme “sea” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. Tira’s theory told that an inflectional bound morpheme does not change the grammatical categories of the word itself. In the theory consists od “-s, -‘s, -ed, -er, -est, -ed, -ing, and -en”.<sup>26</sup> The data above would agree with the theory.

b. Meeting



The word “meeting” formed from two morphemes. There are free and bound morphemes. The first morpheme is “meet” and the second is “-ing”. “meet” is free morpheme because can stand alone by themselves as single word although separate from the morpheme “-ing”. “-ing” is known as inflectional morpheme because it does not create new word, but the morpheme “-ing” only indicates a grammatical function as a progressive “-ing”. “-ing” is function morpheme because it is inflectional morpheme. The word “meeting” is a base because there is suffix “-ing” attached to the morpheme “meet”. The morpheme “meet” is root and stem. “meet”

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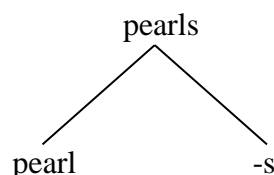
<sup>26</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 154.



is a stem because it is a word that is in existence before inflectional suffix “-ing”. “meet” is a root because it is irreducible core of word and there is no affixes attached to the morpheme.

The suffix “-ing” has the same function it is only grammatical function. The different one is only in the sequence of the tense. The word “meeting” showed that the action is progressive tense.

10) (22) Out of them come **pearls** and coral.<sup>27</sup>



The word “pearls” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “pearl” and the second is “-s”. “pearl” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “pearl” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.

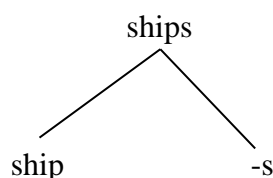
11) (24) And his are the **ships sailing** smoothly through the **seas**, lofty as **mountains**.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 532.

There are four words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

a. Ships



The word “ships” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “ship” and the second is “-s”. “ship” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “ship” to carry a meaning.

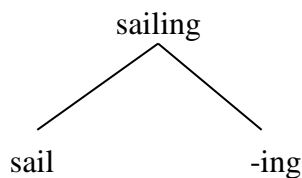
The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. This analysis was corroborated by the theory presented by Fitria that inflectional bound morpheme does not change the grammatical of word.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., 532.

<sup>29</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 154.

## b. Sailing



The word “sailing” formed from two morphemes. There are free and bound morphemes. The first morpheme is “sail” and the second is “-ing”. “sail” is free morpheme because can stand alone by themselves as single word although separate from the morpheme “-ing”. “-ing” is known as inflectional morpheme because it does not create new word, but the morpheme “-ing” only indicates a grammatical function as a progressive “-ing”. “-ing” is function morpheme because it is inflectional morpheme. The word “sailing” is a base because there is suffix “-ing” attached to the morpheme “sail”. The morpheme “sail” is root and stem. “sail” is a stem because it is a word that is in existence before inflectional suffix “-ing”. “sail” is a root because it is irreducible core of word and there is no affixes attached to the morpheme.

The suffix “-ing” in the analyze above proved that suffix “-ing” refers to progressive or continuous.<sup>30</sup> Also can be a present participle. Another example is looking, performing, calculating, impacting, using, going, and the word meeting also include to some example that mentioned in the journals. The suffix “-ing” in the

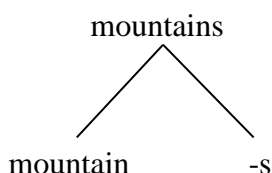
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<sup>30</sup> Nur Fitria, 153.

word “meeting” is process of forming the verb into several word.

But, do not change the grammatical of the word.

c. Mountains



The word “mountains” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “mountain” and the second is “-s”. “mountain” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “mountain” to carry a meaning. The suffix “-s” in the word “mountains” showed the plural form. Do not change the word class. The word “mountains” is still noun.

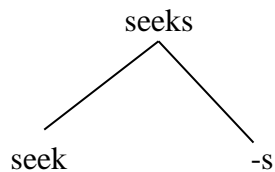
12) (29) Of him **seeks** (its need) every creature in the **heavens** and on earth: every day in (new) splendor doth he (shine)!<sup>31</sup>

There are two words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

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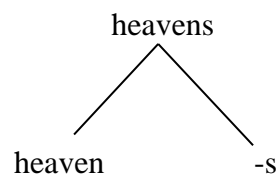
<sup>31</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 532.

## a. Seeks



The word “seeks” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “seek” and the second is “-s”. “seek” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “seek” to carry a meaning.

## b. Heavens



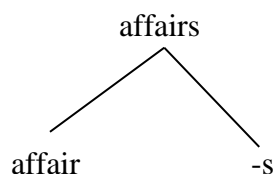
The word “heavens” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “heaven” and the second is “-s”. “heaven” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “heaven” to carry a meaning.

The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. The suffix “s” in this data showed that singular noun to be plural noun.<sup>32</sup> The analysis agreed with the theory that presented by Fitria.

13) (31) Soon shall we settle your **affairs**, o both ye **worlds**!<sup>33</sup>

There are two words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

a. Affairs



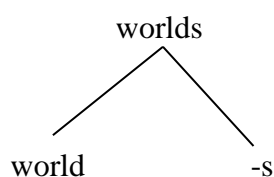
The word “affairs” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “affair” and the second is “-s”. “affair” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “affair” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. The

<sup>32</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 154.

<sup>33</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 532.

theory attested by Tira that told inflectional bound morpheme does not change the grammatical categories.<sup>34</sup> Do not change the class of the word, only showed plural noun.

b. Worlds



The word “worlds” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “world” and the second is “-s”. “world” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “world” to carry a meaning.

The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. The suffix “s” in this data showed that singular noun to be plural noun.<sup>35</sup> The analysis agreed with the theory that presented by Fitria.

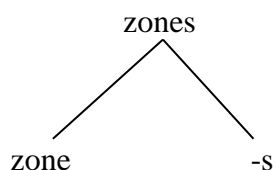
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<sup>34</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 154.

<sup>35</sup> Nur Fitria, 154.

14) (33) O ye assembly of jinns and men! If it be ye can pass beyond the zones of the heavens and the earth, pass ye! Not without authority shall ye be able to pass!<sup>36</sup>

a. Zones



The word “zones” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “zone” and the second is “-s”. “zone” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “zone” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.

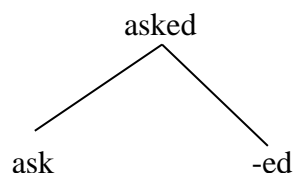
Tira’s theory told that an inflectional bound morpheme does not change the grammatical categories of the word itself. In the theory consists of “-s, -‘s, -ed, -er, -est, -ed, -ing, and -en”.<sup>37</sup> The data above would agree with the theory.

<sup>36</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 532.

<sup>37</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 154.



- 15) (39) On that day no question will be **asked** of man or jinn as to his sin.<sup>38</sup>



The word “asked” consists of two morphemes. They are bound morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “ask” and the second is “-ed”. The morpheme “ask” is free morpheme because can stand alone by them self as a single word although separate with the morpheme “-ed”. The morpheme “-ed” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which typically attached to morpheme “ask” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-ed” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.

The suffix “-ed” means verb 2, which used in past tense. Regular verbs form their past tense by adding suffix “-ed” in base word or simple present. The word “asked” is refers to past tense.

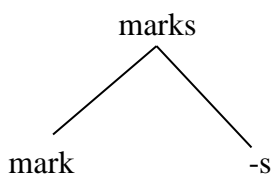
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<sup>38</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 532.

16) (41) (For) the **sinner** will be known by their **marks**: and they will be **seized** by their **forelocks** and their feet.<sup>39</sup>

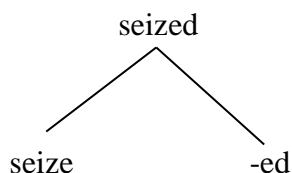
There are four words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

a. Marks



The word “marks” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “mark” and the second is “-s”. “mark” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “mark” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “mark” is noun and added suffix “-s” will be a plural noun. do not change the grammatical function, but only showed the plural form.

b. Seized



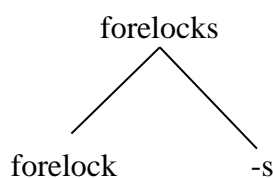

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<sup>39</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., 533.

The word “seized” consist of two morphemes. They are bound morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “seize” and the second is “-ed”. The morpheme “seize” is free morpheme because can stand alone by them self as a single word although separate with the morpheme “-ed”.

The morpheme “-ed” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone. But which typically attached to morpheme “create” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-ed” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. That analysis agreed with the theory presented by Zakrimal in his journal. Zakrimal said that inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that cannot change the meaning because it only adds the grammatical function in original or existing word.<sup>40</sup> And Great Booji’s theory told that inflectional expresses a grammatical contrast that is obligatory for its stem's word class in some given grammatical context, does not change the word class of its stem.<sup>41</sup>

c. Forelocks

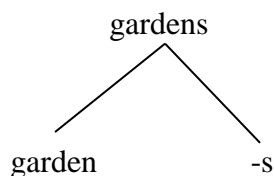


<sup>40</sup> Rizki, “An Analisis Morpheme In Smoking Article,” 37.

<sup>41</sup> Booji, *The Grammar of Words an Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*, 10.

The word “forelocks” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “forelock” and the second is “-s”. “forelock” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “forelock” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. the analysis agreed that suffix “-s” only showed the plural form. So that, the word includes to inflectional bound morpheme.

- 17) (46) But for such as fear the time when they will stand before (the judgment seat of) their lord, there will be two **gardens**.<sup>42</sup>



The word “gardens” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “garden” and the second is “-s”. “garden” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “garden” to carry a meaning.

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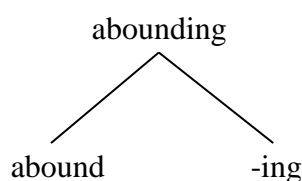
<sup>42</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 533.

The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.

18) (48) **Abounding** in **branches**;<sup>43</sup>

There are two words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

a. Abounding



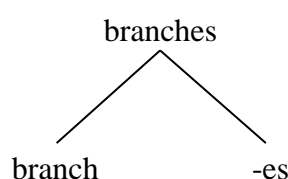
The word “abounding” formed from two morphemes. There are free and bound morphemes. The first morpheme is “abound” and the second is “-ing”. “abound” is free morpheme because can stand alone by themselves as single word although separate from the morpheme “-ing”. “-ing” is known as inflectional morpheme because it does not create new word, but the morpheme “-ing” only indicates a grammatical function as a progressive “-ing”. “-ing” is function morpheme because it is inflectional morpheme. The word “abounding” is a base because there is suffix “-ing” attached to the morpheme “abound”. The morpheme “abound” is root and stem. “abound” is a stem because it is a word that is in existence before inflectional suffix “-ing”. “abound” is a root because it is

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<sup>43</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., 535.

irreducible core of word and there is no affixes attached to the morpheme. Tira's theory told that an inflectional bound morpheme does not change the grammatical categories of the word itself. In the theory consists of "-s, -'s, -ed, -er, -est, -ed, -ing, and -en".<sup>44</sup> The data above would agree with the theory.

b. Branches



The word "branches" consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is "branch" and the second is "-s". "branch" is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme "-s". "-s" included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme "branch" to carry a meaning. The morpheme "-s" is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.

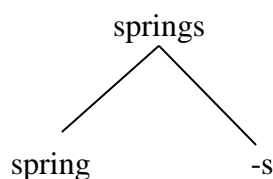
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<sup>44</sup> Nur Fitria, "A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co," 154.

19) (50) In them (each) will be two **springs flowing** (free);

There are two words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.<sup>45</sup>

a. Springs

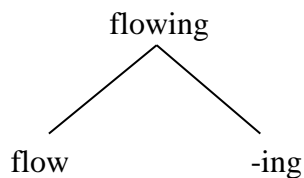


The word “springs” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “spring” and the second is “-s”. “spring” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “spring” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, the “-s” can affect to noun or verb.<sup>46</sup> The suffix “-s” affect to the noun to be a plural noun.

<sup>45</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 533.

<sup>46</sup> Nurul Endang, “The Analysis of Derivational and Inflational Morpheme in Lyric of Songs Adele Albums,” *Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta*, 2014, 6.

## b. Flowing



The word “flowing” formed from two morphemes. There are free and bound morphemes. The first morpheme is “flow” and the second is “-ing”. “flow” is free morpheme because can stand alone by themselves as single word although separate from the morpheme “-ing”. “-ing” is known as inflectional morpheme because it does not create new word, but the morpheme “-ing” only indicates a grammatical function as a progressive “-ing”. “-ing” is function morpheme because it is inflectional morpheme. The word “flowing” is a base because there is suffix “-ing” attached to the morpheme “flow”. The morpheme “flow” is root and stem. “flow” is a stem because it is a word that is in existence before inflectional suffix “-ing”. “flow” is a root because it is irreducible core of word and there is no affixes attached to the morpheme.

20) (54) They will recline on carpets, whose inner linings will be of rich brocade: the fruits of the gardens will be near (and easy of reach).<sup>47</sup>

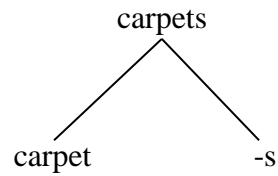
There are four words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

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<sup>47</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 533.

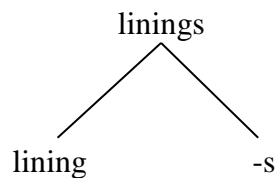


## a. Carpets



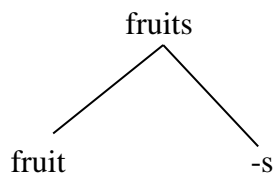
The word “carpets” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “carpet” and the second is “-s”. “carpet” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “carpet” to carry a meaning.

## b. Linings



The word “linings” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “lining” and the second is “-s”. “lining” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “lining” to carry a meaning.

## c. Fruits



The word “fruits” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “fruits” and the second is “-s”. “fruits” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “fruits” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.

The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. The suffix “s” in this data showed that singular noun to be plural noun.<sup>48</sup> The analysis agreed with the theory that presented by Fitria.

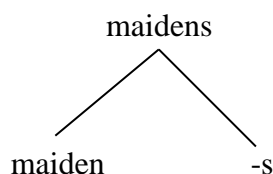
21) (56) In them will be (**Maidens**), chaste, **restraining** their **glances**, whom no man or jinn before them has **touched**;<sup>49</sup>

<sup>48</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 154.

<sup>49</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 533.

There are four words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

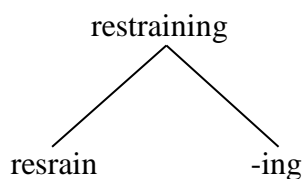
a. Maidens



The word “maidens” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “maiden” and the second is “-s”. “maiden” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “maiden” to carry a meaning.

The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. The suffix “s” in this data showed that singular noun to be plural noun.<sup>50</sup> The analysis agreed with the theory that presented by Fitria.

b. Restraining

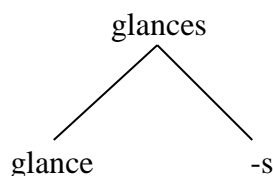



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<sup>50</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 154.

The word “restraining” formed from two morphemes. There are free and bound morphemes. The first morpheme is “restrain” and the second is “-ing”. “restrain” is free morpheme because can stand alone by themselves as single word although separate from the morpheme “-ing”. “-ing” is known as inflectional morpheme because it does not create new word, but the morpheme “-ing” only indicates a grammatical function as a progressive “-ing”. “-ing” is function morpheme because it is inflectional morpheme. The word “restraining” is a base because there is suffix “-ing” attached to the morpheme “restrain”. The morpheme “restrain” is root and stem. “restrain” is a stem because it is a word that is in existence before inflectional suffix “-ing”. “restrain” is a root because it is irreducible core of word and there is no affixes attached to the morpheme. Tira’s theory told that an inflectional bound morpheme does not change the grammatical categories of the word itself. In the theory consists of “-s, -‘s, -ed, -er, -est, -ed, -ing, and -en”.<sup>51</sup> The data above would agree with the theory.

c. Glances

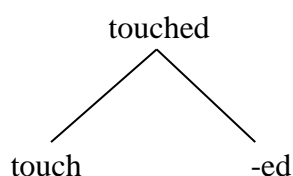



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<sup>51</sup> Nur Fitria, 154.

The word “glances” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “glance” and the second is “-s”. “glance” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “glance” to carry a meaning.

d. Touched

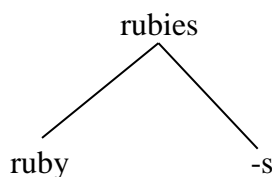


The word “touched” consist of two morphemes. They are bound morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “touch” and the second is “-ed”. The morpheme “touch” is free morpheme because can stand alone by them self as a single word although separate with the morpheme “-ed”. The morpheme “-ed” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which typically attached to morpheme “touch” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-ed” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.

The morpheme “-ed” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone. But which typically attached to morpheme “create” to

carry a meaning. The morpheme “-ed” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. That analysis agreed with the theory presented by Zakrimal in his journal. Zakrimal said that inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that cannot change the meaning because it only adds the grammatical function in original or existing word.<sup>52</sup> And Great Booji’s theory told that inflectional expresses a grammatical contrast that is obligatory for its stem's word class in some given grammatical context, does not change the word class of its stem.<sup>53</sup>

22) (58) Like unto **rubies** and coral.<sup>54</sup>



The word “rubies” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “ruby” and the second is “-s”. “ruby” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “ruby” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry

<sup>52</sup> Rizki, “An Analisis Morpheme In Smoking Article,” 37.

<sup>53</sup> Booji, *The Grammar of Words an Introduction to Linguistic Morphology*, 10.

<sup>54</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 533.

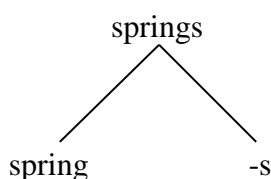
grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.

Tira's theory told that an inflectional bound morpheme does not change the grammatical categories of the word itself. In the theory consists of “-s, -‘s, -ed, -er, -est, -ed, -ing, and -en”.<sup>55</sup> The data above would agree with the theory.

23) (66) In them (each) will be two **springs pouring** forth water in continuous abundance:<sup>56</sup>

There are two words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

a. Springs



The word “springs” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “spring” and the second is “-s”. “spring” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “spring” to carry a meaning.

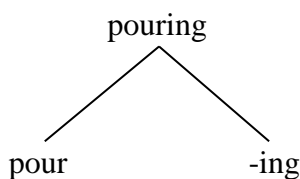
The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that

<sup>55</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 154.

<sup>56</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 533.

carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. The suffix “-s” never change the class of the word, when add to verb or noun. The suffix “-s” showed a plural form if joined to noun.

b. Pouring

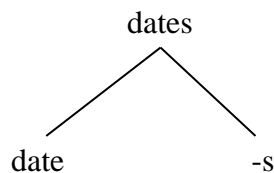


The word “pouring” formed from two morphemes. There are free and bound morphemes. The first morpheme is “pour” and the second is “-ing”. “sail” is free morpheme because can stand alone by themselves as single word although separate from the morpheme “-ing”. “-ing” is known as inflectional morpheme because it does not create new word, but the morpheme “-ing” only indicates a grammatical function as a progressive “-ing”. “-ing” is function morpheme because it is inflectional morpheme. The word “pouring” is a base because there is suffix “-ing” attached to the morpheme “sail”. The morpheme “pour” is root and stem. “pour” is a stem because it is a word that is in existence before inflectional suffix “-ing”. “pour” is a root because it is irreducible core of word and there is no affixes attached to the morpheme.



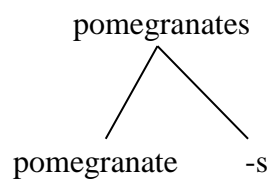
24) (68) In them will be fruits, and dates and pomegranates.<sup>57</sup>

a. Dates



The word “dates” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “date” and the second is “-s”. “date” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “date” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.

b. Pomegranates



The word “pomegranates” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “pomegranate” and the second is “-s”. “pomegranate” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although

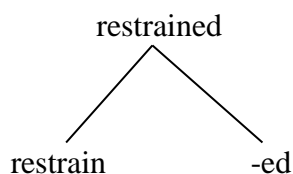
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<sup>57</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., 534.

separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “pomegranate” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. Tira’s theory told that an inflectional bound morpheme does not change the grammatical categories of the word itself. In the theory consists of “-s, -‘s, -ed, -er, -est, -ed, -ing, and -en”.<sup>58</sup> The data above would agree with the theory.

25) (72) **Maidens** **restrained** (as to their **glances**), in (goodly) **pavilions**;<sup>59</sup>

a. Restrained



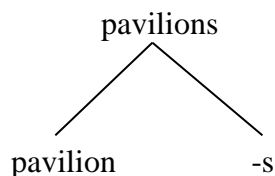
The word “restrained” consist of two morphemes. They are bound morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “restrain” and the second is “-ed”. The morpheme “restrain” is free morpheme because can stand alone by them self as a single word although separate with the morpheme “-ed”. The morpheme “-ed” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which

<sup>58</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 154.

<sup>59</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 534.

typically attached to morpheme “restrain” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-ed” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. Tira’s theory told that an inflectional bound morpheme does not change the grammatical categories of the word itself. In the theory consists of “-s, -‘s, -ed, -er, -est, -ed, -ing, and -en”.<sup>60</sup> The data above would agree with the theory.

b. Pavilions



The word “pavilions” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “pavilion” and the second is “-s”. “pavilion” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “pavilion” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined. Tira’s theory told that an inflectional bound morpheme does not change the grammatical categories of the word itself. In the

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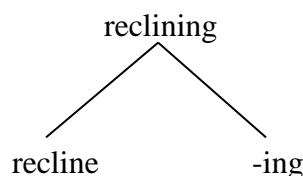
<sup>60</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 154.

theory consists of “-s, -‘s, -ed, -er, -est, -ed, -ing, and -en”.<sup>61</sup> The data above would agree with the theory.

26) (76) **Reclining** on green **Cushions** and rich **Carpets** of beauty.<sup>62</sup>

There are three words that include to inflectional bound morpheme in this verse.

a. Reclining



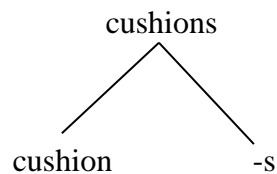
The word “reclining” formed from two morphemes. There are free and bound morphemes. The first morpheme is “recline” and the second is “-ing”. “recline” is free morpheme because can stand alone by themselves as single word although separate from the morpheme “-ing”. “-ing” is known as inflectional morpheme because it does not create new word, but the morpheme “-ing” only indicates a grammatical function as a progressive “-ing”. “-ing” is function morpheme because it is inflectional morpheme. The word “reclining” is a base because there is suffix “-ing” attached to the morpheme “sail”. The morpheme “recline” is root and stem. “recline” is a stem because it is a word that is in existence before inflectional suffix “-ing”. “recline” is a root because it is

<sup>61</sup> Nur Fitria, 154.

<sup>62</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 534.

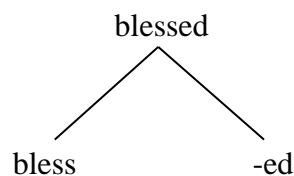
irreducible core of word and there is no affixes attached to the morpheme.

b. Cushions



The word “cushions” consists of two morphemes. They are free morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “cushion” and the second is “-s”. “cushion” is free morpheme that can stand alone by them as a single word although separate from the morpheme “-s”. “-s” included to bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which are typically attached to the morpheme “cushion” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-s” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.

27) (78) **Blessed** be the name of thy Lord, full of Majesty, Bounty, and honour.



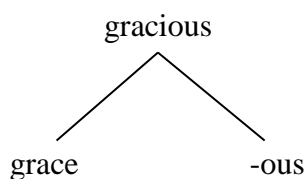
The word “blessed” consist of two morphemes. They are bound morpheme and bound morpheme. The first morpheme is “bless” and the second is “-ed”. The morpheme “bless” is free morpheme because

can stand alone by them self as a single word although separate with the morpheme “-ed”. The morpheme “-ed” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone, but which typically attached to morpheme “bless” to carry a meaning. The morpheme “-ed” is include to inflectional bound morpheme that carry grammatical meaning, but do not change the class of word to which they are joined.

## 2. Derivational morpheme

Derivational bound morpheme is a morpheme that can change the meaning of the original word.<sup>63</sup> Fromkin explained that when derivational bound morpheme added to a base, it adds a meaning.<sup>64</sup> It means that derivational bound morpheme will add a new word and meaning. The researcher will show the discussion about inflectional bound morpheme, which found in Al-Jamil quran English translation in verse Ar-Rahman.

### 1) (1) The most **Gracious!**



The word “gracious” formed from the “grace” and “-ous”. The word class of “grace” is a verb but “-ous” is not indicating word class. From these differences, it is known that “adore” is free morpheme and “-ous” is bound morpheme. “grace” is free morpheme because can

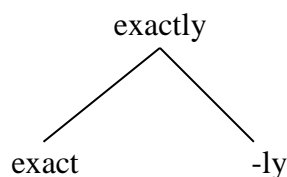
<sup>63</sup> Rizki, “An Analisis Morpheme In Smoking Article,” 37.

<sup>64</sup> Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, *An Intoduction to Language*, 44.

stand alone and still has meaning without the morpheme “-ous”. It also as lexical morpheme because can indicates word class although separated with “-ous”. “-ous” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone without added to the morpheme “grace”. But, “-ous” is derivational morpheme because it is changing the verb “grace” to noun “gracious”.

The suffix “-ous” is the derivational bound morpheme which can be attached to some noun to form adjective.<sup>65</sup> The data agreed by that theory.

- 2) (5) The sun and the moon follow courses (**exactly**) computed.<sup>66</sup>



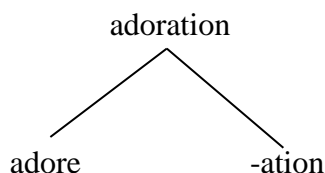
The word “exactly” formed from the “exact” and “-ly”. The word class of “exact” is an adjective but “-ly” is not indicating word class. From these differences, it is known that “exact” is free morpheme and “-ly” is bound morpheme. “exact” is free morpheme because can stand alone and still has meaning without the morpheme “-ly”. It also as lexical morpheme because can indicates word class although separated with “-ly”. “-ly” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone without added to the morpheme “exact”. But, “-ly” is derivational

<sup>65</sup> Mar Dewi, “Derivational and Inflectional Morphemes in the Jakarta Post,” 106.

<sup>66</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 531.

morpheme because it is changing the adjective “exact” to adverb “exactly”. This analysis proved by Tira’s theory. The theory showed that adverb forming suffix only consist of “-ly”.<sup>67</sup>

- 3) (6) And the herbs and the trees both (alike) bow in **adoration**.<sup>68</sup>



The word “adoration” formed from the “adore ” and “-ation”. The word class of “adore” is a verb but “-ation” is not indicating word class. From these differences, it is known that “adore” is free morpheme and “-ation” is bound morpheme. “adore” is free morpheme because can stand alone and still has meaning without the morpheme “-ation”.

It also as lexical morpheme because can indicates word class although separated with “-ation”. “-ation” is bound morpheme because can stand alone without added to the morpheme “adore”. But, “-ation” is derivational morpheme because it is changing the verb “adore” to noun “adoration”. The word changes to be a noun after added by the suffix “-ation”. This data certifies the theory that a derivational bound morpheme changes the part of speech.<sup>69</sup>

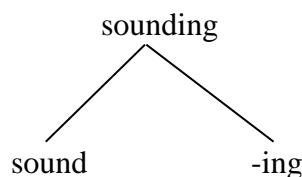
<sup>67</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 150.

<sup>68</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 531.

<sup>69</sup> AyuKurnia Martini, “Derivational of Bound Morpheme,” 19.



- 4) (14) He **created** man from **sounding** clay like unto pottery.<sup>70</sup>



The word “sounding” formed from two morphemes. There are free and bound morphemes. The first morpheme is “sound” and the second is “-ing”. “sound” is free morpheme because can stand alone by themselves as single word although separate from the morpheme “-ing”. “-ing” is known as derivational morpheme because it creates a new word. The word “sounding” is a base because there is suffix “-ing” attached to the morpheme “sound”. The morpheme “sound” is root and stem. “sound” is a stem because it is a word that is in existence before derivational suffix “-ing”. “sound” is a root because it is irreducible core of word and there is no affixes attached to the morpheme. A word “sound” is verb, become a noun because getting a suffix “ing”. This analysis agreed by Rijal’s theory that told suffix “-ing” is not always inflectional morpheme, it could be derivational morpheme as gerund.<sup>71</sup>

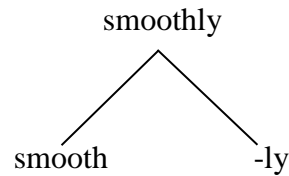
- 5) (24) And his are the ships sailing **smoothly** through the seas, **lofty** as mountains.<sup>72</sup>

<sup>70</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 531.

<sup>71</sup> Rijal, *A Basic Introduction to English Morphology*, 43.

<sup>72</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 532.

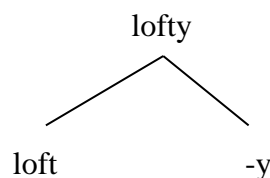
## a. smoothly



The word “smoothly” formed from the “smooth” and “-ly”. The word class of “smooth” is an adjective but “-ly” is not indicating word class. From these differences, it is known that “smooth” is free morpheme and “-ly” is bound morpheme. “smooth” is free morpheme because can stand alone and still has meaning without the morpheme “-ly”. It also as lexical morpheme because can indicates word class although separated with “-ly”.

“-ly” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone without added to the morpheme “smooth”. But, “-ly” is derivational morpheme because it is changing the adjective “smooth” to adverb “smoothly”. It proves the theory of Fromkin that a deriational bound morpheme changes the part of speech.<sup>73</sup> As like adjective to adverb.

## b. lofty



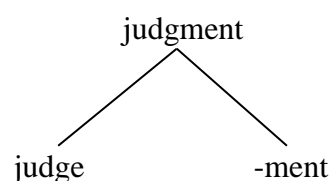

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<sup>73</sup> Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, *An Intoduction to Language*, 44.

The word “lofty” formed from the “loft” and “-y”. The word class of “lofty” is an adjective but “-y” is not indicating word class. From these differences, it is known that “smooth” is free morpheme and “-y” is bound morpheme. “loft” is free morpheme because can stand alone and still has meaning without the morpheme “-y”. It also as lexical morpheme because can indicates word class although separated with “-y”.

“-y” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone without added to the morpheme “loft”. But, “-y” is derivational morpheme because it is changing the noun “loft” to adjective “lofty”. It proves the theory of Mardewi that a deriational bound morpheme changes the part of speech. As like suffix “-y” that change to adjective.<sup>74</sup>

- 6) (46) But for such as fear the time when they will stand before (the **judgment** seat of) their lord, there will be two gardens.<sup>75</sup>



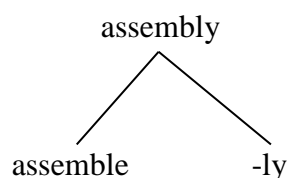
The word “judgment” formed from the “judge” and “-ment”. The word class of “judge” is a verb but “-ment” is not indicating word class. From these differences, it is known that “adore” is free

<sup>74</sup> Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, 44.

<sup>75</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 532.

morpheme and “-ment” is bound morpheme. “judge” is free morpheme because can stand alone and still has meaning without the morpheme “-ment”. It also as lexical morpheme because can indicates word class although separated with “-ment”. “-ment” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone without added to the morpheme “judge”. But, “-ment” is derivational morpheme because it is changing the verb “judge” to noun “judgment”. The suffix “-ment” is the derivational bound morpheme which can be attached to some verbs to form noun.<sup>76</sup> The data agreed by that theory.

- 7) (33) O ye **assembly** of jinns and men! If it be ye can pass beyond the zones of the heavens and the earth, pass ye! Not without authority shall ye be able to pass!<sup>77</sup>



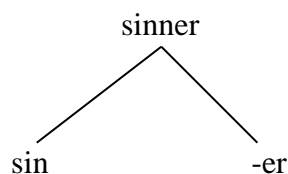
The word “assembly” formed from the “assemble” and “-ly”. The word class of “assemble” is a verb but “-ly” is not indicating word class. From these differences, it is known that “assemble” is free morpheme and “-ly” is bound morpheme. “assemble” is free morpheme because can stand alone and still has meaning without the morpheme “-ly”. It also as lexical morpheme because can indicates

<sup>76</sup> AyuKurnia Martini, “Derivational of Bound Morpheme,” 19.

<sup>77</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 532.

word class although separated with “-ly”. “-ly” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone without added to the morpheme “assemble”. But, “-ly” is derivational morpheme because it is changing the verb “assemble” to adverb “assembly”. This analysis proved the theory by Martini told adverb forming suffixes are the derivational bound morpheme which change the words or morphemes to adverb.<sup>78</sup>

- 8) (41) (For) the **sinner** will be known by their marks: and they will be seized by their forelocks and their feet.<sup>79</sup>



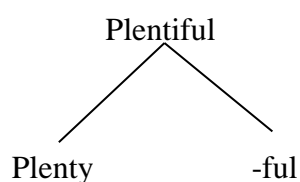
The word “sinner” formed from the “sin” and “-er”. The word class of “sin” is an adjective but “-er” is not indicating word class. From these differences, it is known that “sin” is free morpheme and “-er” is bound morpheme. “sin” is free morpheme because can stand alone and still has meaning without the morpheme “-er”. It also as lexical morpheme because can indicates word class although separated with “-er”. “-er” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone without added to the morpheme “sin”. But, “-er” is derivational morpheme because it is changing the verb “sin” to noun “sinner”.

<sup>78</sup> AyuKurnia Martini, “Derivational of Bound Morpheme,” 20.

<sup>79</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 533.

Derivational morpheme changes the grammatical categories of word. It consists of suffix and prefix. The data above is include to noun forming suffix. It changes the word to be a noun.<sup>80</sup> The data established the theory of Tira in her journals.

- 9) (64) Dark green in color (from **plentiful** watering).<sup>81</sup>



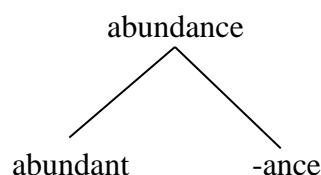
The word “plentiful” formed from the “plenty” and “-ful”. The word class of “plenty” is an adjective but “-ful” is not indicating word class. From these differences, it is known that “plenty” is free morpheme and “-ful” is bound morpheme. “plenty” is free morpheme because can stand alone and still has meaning without the morpheme “-ful”. It also as lexical morpheme because can indicates word class although separated with “-ful”. “-ful” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone without added to the morpheme “plenty”. But, “-ful” is derivational morpheme because it is changing the noun “plenty” to adjective “plentiful”. This data also included to

<sup>80</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 153.

<sup>81</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 533.

derivational of bound morpheme in adjective forming suffixes. It changes the word to adjective.<sup>82</sup>

10)(66) In them (each) will be two springs pouring forth water in continuous **abundance**:<sup>83</sup>



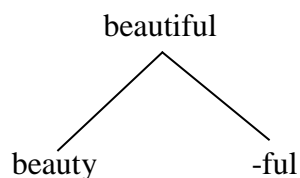
The word “abundance” formed from the “abundant” and “-ance”. The word class of “abundant” is an adjective but “-ance” is not indicating word class. From these differences, it is known that “abundant” is free morpheme and “-ance” is bound morpheme. “abundant” is free morpheme because can stand alone and still has meaning without the morpheme “-ance”. It also as lexical morpheme because can indicates word class although separated with “-ance”. “-ance” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone without added to the morpheme “abundant”. But, “-acne” is derivational morpheme because it is changing the adjective “abundant” to noun “abundance”. This analysis proved the theory by Zakrimal that told derivational bound morpheme changes the grammatical categories from the verb to noun.<sup>84</sup>

<sup>82</sup> Nur Fitria, “A Analysis of Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme in Selected News From Tempo.Co,” 153.

<sup>83</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 153.

<sup>84</sup> Rizki, “An Analisis Morpheme In Smoking Article,” 40.

11) (70) In them will be fair (**Maidens**), good, **beautiful**,<sup>85</sup>



The word “beautiful” formed from the “beauty” and “-ful”. The word class of “beauty” is an adjective but “-ful” is not indicating word class. From these differences, it is known that “beauty” is free morpheme and “-ful” is bound morpheme. “beauty” is free morpheme because can stand alone and still has meaning without the morpheme “-ful”. It also as lexical morpheme because can indicates word class although separated with “-ful”.<sup>86</sup> “-ful” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone without added to the morpheme “beauty”. But, “-ful” is derivational morpheme because it is changing the noun “beauty” to adjective “beautiful”. This data also included to derivational of bound morpheme in adjective forming suffixes.<sup>87</sup> It changes the word to adjective.

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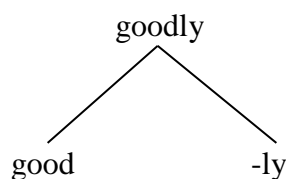
<sup>85</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 534.

<sup>86</sup> Oktarini, “An Analysis of Using Bound Morpheme in Sudent’s Translation,” 153.

<sup>87</sup> Oktarini, 153.



12) (72) Maidens restrained (as to their glances), in (**goodly**) pavilions;<sup>88</sup>



The word “goodly” formed from the “good” and “-ly”. The word class of “good” is an adjective but “-ly” is not indicating word class. From these differences, it is known that “good” is free morpheme and “-ly” is bound morpheme. “good” is free morpheme because can stand alone and still has meaning without the morpheme “-ly”. It also as lexical morpheme because can indicates word class although separated with “-ly”. “-ly” is bound morpheme because cannot stand alone without added to the morpheme “good”. But, “-ly” is derivational morpheme because it is changing the noun “good” to adjective “goodly”. But, “-ly” is derivational morpheme because it is changing the verb “assemble” to adverb “assembly”. This analysis proved the theory by Martini told adverb forming suffixes are the derivational bound morpheme which change the words or morphemes to adverb.<sup>89</sup>

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<sup>88</sup> Hidayatulloh et al., *Al Jamil (Al Quran Tjwid Warna, Terjemah Perkata, Dan Terjemah Inggris)*, 534.

<sup>89</sup> AyuKurnia Martini, “Derivational of Bound Morpheme,” 20.