

**Research article**

# Suffixes Forming Noun Found in the Novel "The Girl On the Train"

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**Abstract.**

This paper discussed about the suffixes forming noun and their meanings. The objective of this research was to observe and understand more about affixation especially about suffixes forming noun found in the novel "The Girl on the Train" written by Paula Hawkins. In conducting this research, there were three steps: data source, data collection, and data analysis. The data were taken from the novel "The Girl on the Train". All data were analyzed based on the theory applied by Katamba in his book entitled Modern Linguistic Morphology as the main theory. Reseracher also used some other supporting theories which relevant to the topic of this paper. All of those theories are listed in the bibliography. Based on the result of the research, it was found some suffixes forming noun that are attached to verb base, adjective base and noun as a base. Verb base can be attached by some suffixes forming noun, such as: suffix –ment, suffix –ation, suffix –er and suffix –ance. The adjective base can be attached by some suffixes forming noun, such as: suffix –ness and suffix –ity. The noun base can be attached by suffixes forming noun, such as: suffix –ship, suffix –ist and suffix –hood.

**Keywords:** suffixes forming, base, novel: The Girl on the Train

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Morphology is a study of word structure. The claim that words have structure might come as a surprise because normally speakers think of word as indivisible units of meaning. This probably due to the fact that any words are morphologically simple. However, many words are morphologically complex. They can be broken down into smaller unit that are meaningful (Katamba, 1993:19-20).

Sentence is a group of words consisting of at least subject and verb and has meaning. In English, there are many words that include in the elements of sentence such as noun, verb, adverb, preposition and adjective. These words class can be formed by derived words. In English these words are also can be classified as Affixation. The base of more common English is Word-formation. In English, suffixation can be classified into two part,


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they are prefixation and suffixation. Suffixation is a process of adding suffix after a root, stem, or base, like –ly, er, its, ize, with or without changing class of words.

The suffix in English tends to be very complex. The process of adding suffix after the base can formulate a new lexeme and it could possibly either cause shift in the grammatical class of the base or possibly changing the meaning, or they could cause shift in the grammatical sub-class of a word and stirred into a new class word. Katamba (1993:50) state that Derivational suffix are used to create new lexeme by wither, (i) modifying significantly the meaning of the base to wish they are attached, without necessary its grammatical category (see kind and unkind above), or (ii) they bring about shrift in the grammatical class of a base as well as possible changing in the meaning (as the case of hard (Adj) and hardship (N abs), or (iii) they may causes shrift in the grammatical sub-class of a word without moving it into a new word class (as in the case of friend (N come) friendship (N abs). That is why further analysis and understanding are needed in dealing with this matter. Base on the background above and since the process is an interesting topic, so that is one of the main reasons for writing this topic

Therefore, in analyzing suffixes according to their functional categories which can help the learners determine the words which are caused by affixation process. This study will concern with the internal structure of word that deals with suffix processes. By understanding these processes the English learners will not find difficulty in producing good sentences.

Based on the background, there are several previous studies are used as references in this study. Dewi (2013) conducted a study entitled “*Derivational English Suffixes Forming Noun in the Novel “Can You Keep a Secret?” by Sophie Kinsella*” showing that the kinds of noun suffixes found in the novel “Can You Keep A Secret” by Sophie Kinsella were suffixes forming noun from verb, suffixes forming noun from adjective and suffixes forming noun from noun. There were some suffixes that can be added to the verb in forming noun. They are suffixes -ation, -al, - er/or, -ment, -ant, -ee, -age, -ing. Suffixes that are used to form noun which are derived from adjective base are: -ness, -ity. Other than from verb and adjective, noun can be also derived from noun bases itself. It can be derived by adding the base noun by suffixes -hood, -ship, -ess, -er, -ing, -ster, -y/-ie, -eer, -(e)ry, -ful and –let. In addition, Narasuari and Rahayuni (2019) also conducted a study which entitle “*Derivational Suffixes in Crazy Rich Asians Novel: A Morphological Analysis*” which findings showed that there are four types of suffixes, such as: nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, adverbial suffixes. The function of the suffix can be divided into two, which is to class maintaining suffixes and class changing suffixes. In addition, Sari, Artawa and Indrawati (2017) also doing

similar study entitled “*Derivational English Suffixes Forming Nouns with Reference to Condé Nast Traveller UK e-Magazine*” in this research, derivational suffixes forming nouns found in the Condé Nast Traveller UK e-Magazine are suffixes –ess, -er, -ian, -ship, -hood, and –ist which are attached to noun bases; the suffixes–ity, -ness, and –ism which are attached to adjective bases; and suffix –ance/-ence, -ment, -ing, -ation, -al, -er/-or which are attached to base verb.

Moreover, based on previous study above, this research is different from those previous study that has been explain before. This reseach aim to observe and understand more about affixation especially about suffixes forming noun found in the novel “The Girl On The Train”written by Paula Hawkins Therefore, this research find out what kinds of suffixes forming noun found in the novel *The Girl on the Train* and what are the functions of those suffixes?.

## 2. METHOD

The data source of this research is taken from one of the English novel entitled “The Girl On The Train”. All of the data were collected by reading the novel, all the relevant sentences are quoted and classified based on the scope of problems. Moreover, data collection is the process in collecting the data. In collecting data which use is library research method. It means that, the data is taken from the novel, which can support the discussion. The steps of collecting data are first reading the novel, then all the relevant sentence are quoted and classified based on the scope of problems. Data analysis the method of analyzing the data. The data are analyzed base on the theory applied. The analysis are supported by some examples and the result of the analysis is presented in the discussion by making sub discussion on next chapter.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this research, researcher discuss about class changing suffixes in English, especially suffix forming noun derived from other word classes. All of the data analyzed in this paper are taken from the novel entitled Suffix Forming Noun Found In The Novel “The Girl On The Train”. Based on the investigation the data about suffixes forming noun, some suffixes that are attached to the verb, adjective and noun are found. These suffixes are: suffix – *ment*, suffix – *ation*, suffix – *er*, suffic – *ance*, suffix – *ity*, suffix – *ness*, suffix – *ship*, suffix – *ist*, suffix – *hood*.

### 3.1. Suffixes Forming Noun Attached to Verb

Based on the finding from the data source which I search, the suffix which can be attached to the verb word class are the suffix – *ment*, suffix – *ation*, suffix – *er*, suffix – *ance*,.

#### 3.1.1. Suffix -- ment

Suffix –*ment* is a derivational suffix that forms new words either by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached or by changing the word class that a base belongs to. Suffix –*ment* can change the form of word class when it is attached to the base. Suffix –*ment* is attached to verb as a base and it has the meaning as a result or product of noun doing the action indicated by the verb. One of examples that researcher provide is: But it's the most *excitement* I've had in weeks. (Hawkins,2015:18). The italic words is formed through the derivational process. The word *excitement* in example, is formed by the verb base *excite* added with suffix –*ment*, so that it becomes *excitement*.

#### 3.1.2. Suffix --ation

Suffix –*ation* is a derivational suffix that forms new word either by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached or by changing the word class that a base belongs to. Suffix –*ation* can change the form of word class when it is attached to the base. Suffix –*ation* is attached to verb as a base. Example: My mother used to tell me that I had an overactive imagination. (Hawkins. 2015:5). Based on the example, the word *imagination* is formed through the derivational process, which is formed by verb *imagine*, plus suffix –*ation* so that it becomes *imagination*. The suffix –*ation* here is called the suffix forming noun from verb, it derives from verb *imagine* into noun *imagination*. The meaning of the suffix –*ation* is “the action or process of doing something”.

#### 3.1.3. Suffix --er

Suffix –*er* is usually added to verb base. When suffix –*er* is attached to verb base, the suffix usually means “the doer”. This suffix is used to form noun. For example: Rachel, barreling past a *photographer*, looking rough. (Hawkins, 2015:130). In this case, suffix

–er is called as suffix producing noun from verb. The meaning of suffix –er in the word *photographer* is “the doer of photograph”

#### 3.1.4. Suffix --ance

Suffix *-ance* is a derivational suffix that forms new word either by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached or by changing the word class that a base belongs to. Suffix *-ance* can change the form of word class when it is attached to the base. Suffix *-ance* is attached to verb as a base and it has the meaning as a pertaining to or act of. For example: I couldn't leave her without *remembrance*. (Hawkins, 2015:7). Seen from example, the sentence shows the word *remembrance* is derived from verb base *remember* attached by suffix *-ance*. The conjoining of suffix *-ance* and the verb base *remember* forming the new word class *remembrance* with belongs to noun. And the meaning of suffix *-ance* in the word *remembrance* is as a pertaining to or act of.

#### 3.1.5. Suffixes Forming Noun Attached to Adjective

The formation of the noun word class by attaching a suffix to the base word that is classified as an adjective is very common in English. Base on the finding from the data source which I search, the suffixes which can be attached to the adjective word class are the suffix *-ness*, suffix *-ity*, and suffix *-ence*.

#### 3.1.6. Suffix --ness

Suffix *-ness* is a derivational suffix that form new words either b changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached or by changing the word class that a base belongs to. Suffix *-ness* can change the form of word class when it is attached to the base. Suffix *-ness* is attached to adjective as a base and it has the meaning as a quality, state or condition. Example: I play the massage a second time, listening to the *kindness* in his voices. (Hawkins, 2015:1). The word *kindness* is derived from adjective base *kind* and added by suffix *-ness*. The suffix *-ness* here is called the suffix forming noun from adjective. There is a change from adjective *kind* into noun *kindness*. The meaning of suffix *-ness* is “the state of being kind”.

### 3.1.7. Suffix --ity

Suffix *-ity* can be added to adjective base and used to form noun but have different meaning. Suffix *-ity* attached to adjective base, may usually mean “state of quality”. For example: It was the perfect *opportunity*, so I had a look at this calendar, note down some dates. (Hawkins, 2015:25). As seen in the example, the word *opportunity* is noun. The *opportunity* is formed through the derivational process. The word *opportunity* is formed by adjective *opportune* added with suffix *-ity*, so that it becomes *opportunity*. In this case suffix *-ity* is called as suffix producing noun from adjective. The meaning of suffix *-ity* in the word *opportunity* is “state of being opportune”

## 3.2. Suffix Forming Noun Attached to Noun

Base on the finding from the data source, the suffixes which can be attached to the noun word class are the suffix *-ship*, suffix *-ist* and suffix *-hood*. The attachment of this suffixes to nouns bases, can be seen in the following analysis.

### 3.2.1. Suffix --ship

Suffix *-ship* can be added to noun base. Suffix *-ship* is added to nouns to produce new lexeme which still belongs to word class of noun but have different meaning. When suffix *-ship* attached to noun base, the function of suffix *-ship* is “to express the quality”. Example: Her *relationship* with her parents, the mail inform me, broke down completely. (Hawkins, 2015:55). Base on example, the word *relationship* is derived from noun based *relation* added by suffix *-ship*, so that it become *relationship*. Suffix *-ship* is called as suffix forming noun. The function of suffix *-ship* here is “to express the quality”. So the meaning of the word *relationship* is “the way in which two people, groups behave towards each other”.

### 3.2.2. Suffix --ist

Suffix *-ist* is usually added to noun base. When suffix *-ist* is attached to noun base, the suffix usually means “one that works with or is connected with”. This suffix is used to from noun. For more understanding about the addition o suffix *-ist* let’s see the example: She was a bright child, very outgoing a talented *artist* and singer. (Hawkins, 2015:55). Word from *artist* is a noun. The noun *artist* comes from the noun base of *art*

and suffix *-ist*, so that it becomes *artist*. In this word the suffix *-ist* be produced as noun from noun. The meaning in suffix *-ist* in the word *artist* is “a person skilled in particular *art*”.

### 3.2.3. Suffix --hood

Suffix *-hood* is usually added to noun base, but the form of suffix *-hood* does not change its form when it is attached to the base. When suffix *-hood* attached to a noun base, the suffix usually means “state of” or “condition of”. For mor understanding about the addition suffix *-hood*, let us see the example. Example: It feels like coming home not just to any home but a *childhood* home, a place left behind a life time ago. (Hawkins, 2015:44). Seen from example, it shows the word *childhood* is derived from noun base *child* added by suffix *-hood*, so that it becomes *childhood*. Suffix *-hood* is called suffix forming nouns and the meaning of suffix *-hood* in the word *childhood* is “the state of being a *child*”.

## 3.3. Base of the Suffixes Forming Noun

The base can be modified by suffixes to form noun. The example is using in this discussion to avoid misunderstanding. Figure is used to show the division of base and the suffix in explaining the example.

### 3.3.1. Verb Base

The example to show that suffix forming noun can use a verb as the base of the word it modify are as follows: a lot of spam emails from *recruitment* companies and .... (Hawkins, 2015:34). The word *recruitment* is derived from *recruit* added with suffix *-ment*. The base is *recruit* (verb). So *recruitment* is noun formed by the verb as a base added suffix *-ment* is attached to verb *recruit* as a base.

### 3.3.2. Adjective Base

The example to show that suffix forming noun can use an adjective as the base of the word it modify are as follows: so, I’m sailing along in my bubble of *happiness*. (Hawkins, 2015:85). The word *happiness* is derived from *happy* added with suffix *-ness*. The base

is *happy* (adjective). So *happiness* is noun formed by the adjective as a base added suffix *-ness* is attached to adjective *happy* as a base.

### 3.3.3. Noun Base

The example to show that suffix forming noun can use an noun as the base of the word it modify are as follows: she might be a *stylist* or a photographer. (Hawkins, 2015:13). The word *stylist* is derived from *style* added with suffix *-ist*. The base is *style* (noun). So *stylist* is noun formed by the noun as a base added suffix *-ist* is attached to noun *style* as a base.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Base on the analysis about suffixes forming noun in the novel entitled “The Girl on the Train” in this case would like to present some conclusions as follows, there three kinds of bases can be attached by suffixes which are used to form noun. They are verb base, adjective base, and noun base.

Verb base that are used to form noun is attached by: suffix *-ment*, suffix *-ation*, suffix *-er*, and suffix *-ance*. They are after the base. The attachment of: suffix *-ment*, suffix *-ation*, suffix *-er*, and suffix *-ance* to the base form a new word class of noun. Adjective base that are used to form nouns is attached by: suffix *-ness* and suffix *-ity*. They are placed after the base. The attachment of suffix *-ness* and suffix *-ity* to the base form a new word class of noun. Noun base that is used to form nouns attached by: suffix *-ship*, suffix *-ist*, and suffix *-hood*. They are placed after the base. The attachment of suffix *-ship*, suffix *-ist*, and suffix *-hood* to the base forms a new word class of noun. The meaning of suffixes above depend on their attachment. Those suffixes forming noun above have various meaning.

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