

## Derivational English Suffixes Forming Nouns With Reference to *Condé Nast Traveller UK* e-Magazine

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### Abstrak

Artikel ini berjudul “Akhiran derivasional Bahasa Inggris yang dipakai dalam pembentukan nomina pada majalah elektronik *Condé Nast Traveller UK*”. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis akhiran derivasional bahasa Inggris dalam pembentukan nomina pada majalah *Condé Nast Traveller UK* dan untuk menjelaskan makna dari bentuk derivasi nomina. Sumber data diambil dari majalah *Condé Nast Traveller UK* edisi Mei 2016.

Penelitian ini menerapkan metode dokumentasi dalam mengumpulkan data. Data-data yang telah terkumpul kemudian dianalisis dengan metode kualitatif. Penelitian ini menerapkan teori yang dipaparkan oleh McCharty (2002) untuk mengidentifikasi jenis akhiran derivasional bahasa Inggris dan juga menerapkan teori yang dipaparkan oleh Haspelmath and Sims (2010) untuk menganalisis struktur dan makna dari bentuk derivasi nomina. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga menerapkan teori lain yang relevan yaitu teori oleh Carnie (2013).

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut: akhiran yang membentuk nomina dari nomina adalah akhiran *-ess, -er, -ian, -ship, -hood, and -ist*; akhiran yang membentuk nomina dari adjektif adalah akhiran *-ity, -ness, dan -ism*; akhiran yang membentuk nomina dari verba adalah akhiran *-ance/ence, -ment, -ing, -ation, -al, and -er/-or*. Makna derivasi yang ditunjukkan oleh nomina denomina adalah *female noun, status noun, dan inhabitant noun*; makna derivasi yang ditunjukkan oleh nomina deadjektiva adalah *quality noun*; dan makna derivasi yang ditunjukkan oleh nomina deverba adalah *agent noun, instrument noun, dan action noun*.

Kata kunci: *derivasional, akhiran pembentuk nomina, derivasi nomina*

### 1. Background of the Study

Morphology is defined as the branch of linguistics that deals with word forms, their internal structure, component of grammar that includes word formation and how words are formed. Morphology can be divided into inflectional morphology and derivational morphology. Derivation is the morphological process in which a derivational affix is attached to a base form to create a new word.

The focus of this study is on derivational morphology, particularly on the types of nominal suffixes. This topic was chosen because the noun class has the largest members in English word classes and it is frequently used in written text. It is very interesting to note that through a derivational process one word can gain many other words with different parts of speech. For examples, the words *simplify* (verb), *simply* (adverb), and *simplicity* (noun) are derived from the word *simple* (adjective). Based on the phenomena mentioned above, this study is focused on the description of the process of derivational suffixes forming nouns in *Condé Nast Traveller UK* e-Magazine May 2016 edition.

## 2. Problems of the Study

Based on the background described above, there are two problems formulated:

- a. What kinds of derivational suffixes forming nouns are found in the *Condé Nast Traveller UK* e-Magazine?
- b. What are the meanings of the derived nouns?

## 3. Aims of the Study

The aims of this study are determined as follows:

- a. To identify the kinds of derivational English suffixes forming nouns found in the *Condé Nast Traveller UK* e-Magazine.
- b. To explain the meanings of the derived nouns.

## 4. Research Method

The data of this study were taken from *Condé Nast Traveller UK* e-Magazine May 2016 edition. This study was a library research, which applied the documentation method. The data were collected from 17 article texts on e-magazine. Collecting the data from the article texts in e-magazine was done by taking note of the derived words including their original sentences and classifying them into kinds of derivational suffixes. The data of this study were analyzed using the qualitative method. Analyzing the data was done by classifying the suffixes taken from the e-magazine based on the kinds of derivational suffixes forming nouns based on McCarthy (2002), analyzing the meanings of derived nouns based on meanings proposed by Haspelmath and Sims

(2010), and presenting the result of the analysis in the form of narrative text, tree diagram and table.

## 5. Findings and Discussions

The findings can be seen from the kinds of nominal suffixes and the meanings of the derived nouns.

### 5.1 Suffixes forming nouns from nouns

#### a. Suffix *-ess*

Suffix *-ess* forms female human noun from unmarked or male human noun. The following is one representation of the formation of derived noun by suffix *-ess* found in data source:

**Table 1. The formation of the derived noun by suffix *-ess***

No	Base	Suffix	Derived Nouns	Process	Class Maintaining	Meanings of Suffix
1	Mayor	-ess	Mayoress	Mayor + <i>-ess</i> → mayoress	Noun → noun	Female X

The meaning of derived noun *mayoress* is female noun since *mayoress* is *the wife of a mayor or a woman who helps a mayor at official ceremonies* (Hornby, 2010: 918).

#### b. Suffix *-er, -(i)an*

Suffixes *-er* and *-(i)an* have meanings: inhabitant of X, where X is the base noun. The followings are the representations of the formations of derived nouns by suffix *-er* and *-(i)an* found in data source:

**Table 2. The formation of the derived noun by suffix *-er, -(i)an***

No	Base	Suffix	Derived Noun	Process	Class Maintaining	Meanings of Suffix
1	Village	<i>-er + -s</i>	Villagers	Village + <i>-er + -s</i> → villager	Noun → noun	Inhabitant of X
2	Italy	<i>-ian</i>	Italian	Italy + <i>-ian</i> → Italian	Noun → noun	Inhabitant of X

The meanings of *villager* and *Italian* are inhabitant nouns since all of them denote inhabitant of being X (base word). *Villager* means *a person who lives or inhabits the village* and *Italian* means *a person who lives in Italy*.

**c. Suffix *-ship, -hood***

Suffixes *-ship* and *-hood* mean the state of being X, where X is the base noun. The followings are the representations of the formations of derived nouns by suffix *-ship* and *-hood* found in data source:

**Table 3. The formation of the derived nouns by suffix *-ship* and *hood***

No	Base	Suffix	Derived Nouns	Process	Class Maintaining	Meanings of Suffix
1	Partner	<i>-ship</i>	Partnership	Partner + <i>-ship</i> → partnership	Noun → noun	State of being X
2	Child	<i>-hood</i>	Childhood	Child + <i>-hood</i> → childhood	Noun → noun	State of being X

The meanings of the derived nouns above are status nouns since all of them are denominal nouns denoting a state of being X (base). *Partnership* means a state of being a partner (Hornby, 2010: 1070), while *childhood* means *a state or period of being a child*.

**d. Suffix *-ist, -ian***

Suffixes *-ist* and *-ian* mean ‘the devotee of or expert on X’, where X is the base word. The followings are the representations of the formations of derived nouns by suffix *-ist* and *-ian* found in data source:

**Table 4. The formation of the derived nouns by suffix *-ist* and *(i)an***

No	Base	Suffix	Derived Nouns	Process	Class Maintaining	Meanings of Suffix
1	Art	<i>-ist</i>	Artist	Art + <i>-ist</i> → artist	Noun → noun	Devotee of or expert on X
2	Music	<i>-ian</i>	Musician	Music + <i>-ian</i>	Noun → noun	Devotee of or expert on X

The meanings of derived nouns *artist* and *musician* are not included in one of meanings listed by Haspelmath and Sims. However, the meanings of the suffix *-ist* and *-ian* are devotee or expert on X, where X is the base noun. *Artist* means *a person who creates works of art* (Hornby, 2010: 69) and *musician* means *a person who plays a musical instrument or writes music* (Hornby, 2010: 974).

## 5.2 Suffixes forming nouns from adjectives

### a. Suffix *-ity*

The meaning of the suffix *-ity* is the property of being X, where X is the base adjective. The following is one representation of the formation of derived noun by suffix *-ity* found in data source:

**Table 1. The forming of the derived nouns by suffix *-ity***

No	Base	Suffix	Derived Noun	Process	Class Changing	Meanings of Suffix
1	Functional	<i>-ity</i>	Functionality	Function + <i>-ity</i> → functionality	Adjective → noun	Property of being X

The meaning of derived noun *functionality* is quality noun since it is deadjectival nouns denoting a state or quality of being X (base), where X is the base adjective. *Functionality* means *the quality in something of being very suitable for the purpose it was designed for* (Hornby: 2010: 608).

### b. Suffix *-ness*

Suffix *-ness* means the property of being X, where X is the base adjective. The following is one representation of the formation of derived noun by suffix *-ness* found in data source:

**Table 2. The forming of the derived noun by suffix *-ness***

No	Base	Suffix	Derived Noun	Process	Class Changing	Meanings of Suffix
1	Vast	<i>-ness</i>	Vastness	Vast + <i>-ness</i> → vastness	Adjective → noun	Property of being X

The meaning denoted by the derived noun *vastness* is quality noun since it is deadjectival noun denoting a state or quality of being X, where X is the base adjective. *Vastness* means *the quality of being vast*.

### c. Suffix *-ism*

Suffix *-ism* means the property of being X, where X is the base adjective. The following is one representation of the formation of derived noun by suffix *-ism* found in data source:

**Table 3. The formation of the derived nouns by suffix *-ism***

No	Base	Suffix	Derived Noun	Process	Class Changing	Meanings of Suffix
1	Modern	<i>-ism</i>	Modernism	Modern + <i>-ism</i> → Modernism	Adjective → noun	Property of being X

The meaning denoted by the derived noun *vastness* is quality noun since it is deadjectival noun denoting a state or quality of being X, where X is the base adjective. *Modernism* means *modern character or quality of thought, expression and technique*.

### 5.3 Suffixes forming nouns from verbs

#### a. Suffixes *-ance, -ence*

Suffix *-ance* (*-ence*) has meaning ‘activity or result of X-ing’, where X is the base verb. The following is one representation of the formation of derived noun by suffix *-ance* found in data source:

**Table 1. The formation of the derived noun by suffix *-ance* (*-ence*)**

No	Base	Suffix	Derived Noun	Process	Class Changing	Meanings of Suffix
1	Perform	<i>-ance</i> + <i>-s</i>	Performances	Perform + <i>-ance</i> + <i>-s</i> → performances	Verb → noun	Activity or result of X-ing

The meaning of the derived noun above is action noun since it is deverbal noun that refers to the event or action itself. *Performance* means *the act of performing a play, concert or some other form of entertainment* (Hornby: 2010: 1089). This definition proves that *performance* refers to the action ‘perform’.

#### b. Suffix *-ment*

This suffix *-ment* conveys the meaning ‘activity or result of X-ing, where X is the base verb. The following is one representation of the formation of derived noun by suffix *-ment* found in data source:

**Table 2. The forming of the derived noun by suffix *-ment***

No	Base	Suffix	Derived Noun	Process	Class Changing	Meanings of Suffix
1	Develop	<i>-ment</i>	Development	Develop + <i>-ment</i> → development	Verb → noun	Activity or result of X-ing

The meaning of the derived noun above is action noun since it is deverbal noun that refers to the event or action itself. *Development* means *the acts of developing*. This definition proves that *development* refers to the action ‘develop’.

**c. Suffix *-ing***

The meaning of the suffix *-ing* is ‘activity or result of X-ing’, where x is the base verb. The following is one representation of the formation of derived noun by suffix *-ing* found in data source:

**Table 3. The formation of the derived nouns by suffix *-ing***

No.	Base	Suffix	Derived Nouns	Process	Class Changing	Meanings of Suffix
1	Train	<i>-ing</i>	Training	Train + <i>-ing</i> → training	Verb → noun	Activity or result of X-ing

The meaning of the derived noun above is action noun since it is deverbal noun that refers to the event or action itself. *Training* means *the process of leaning the skills needed to do a job* (Hornby, 2010: 1586). This definition proves that *training* refers to the action ‘train’.

**d. Suffix *-((a)t)ion***

Suffix *-((a)t)ion* forms ‘activity or result of X-ing’, where X is the base verb. The following is one representation of the formation of derived noun by suffix *-((a)t)ion* found in data source:

**Table 4. The forming of the derived noun by suffix *-((a)t)ion***

No	Base	Suffix	Derived Noun	Process	Class Changing	Meanings of Suffix
1	Connect	<i>-ion</i>	Connection	Connect + <i>-ion</i> → connection	Verb → noun	Activity or result of X-ing

The meaning of the derived noun above is action noun since it is deverbal noun that refers to the event or action itself. *Connection* means *the act of connecting or the state of being connected* (Hornby, 2010: 307).

**e. Suffix *-al***

The suffix *-al* conveys the meaning ‘activity or result of X-ing’, where X is the base verb. The following is one representation of the formation of derived noun by suffix *-al* found in data source:

**Table 5. The formation of the derived noun by suffix *-al***

No	Base	Suffix	Derived Noun	Process	Class Changing	Meanings of Suffix
1	Propose	<i>-al</i>	Proposal	Propose + <i>-al</i> → proposal	Verb → noun	Activity or result of X-ing

The meaning of the derived noun above is action noun since it is deverbal noun that refers to the event or action itself. *Proposal* means *the act of making a suggestion* (Hornby, 2010: 1177).

**f. Suffix *-er***

Suffixes *-er* and *-or* are generally used for forming nouns denoting a person or thing performing the action of the corresponding verb. The followings are the representations of the formations of derived nouns by suffix *-er* found in data source:

**Table 6. The forming of the derived nouns by suffix *-er***

No	Base	Suffix	Derived Nouns	Process	Class Changing	Meanings of Suffix
1	Design	<i>-er + -s</i>	Designers	Design + <i>-er + -s</i> → designer	Verb → noun	A person forming the action
2	Open	<i>-er</i>	Opener	Open + <i>-er</i> → opener	Verb → noun	A thing forming the action

Derived noun *designer* is agent noun because it is the agent or participant of the action. *Designer* means *a person whose job is to decide how things such as clothes, furniture, tools will look or work by making drawings, plans or patterns* (Hornby: 2010: 396). Meanwhile, derived noun *opener* is instrument noun because it indicates a tool of an action. *Opener* means *a tool that is used to open things* (Hornby: 2010: 1029).

**6. Conclusion**

Based on the discussion, the 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.



The derivational meanings of denominal nouns are *female noun* which denotes nouns 'female' with the use of suffix *-ess*, *status noun* which denotes a state of being X (base) with the use of suffix *-ship* and *-hood*, and *inhabitant noun* which denotes inhabitant of being X (base) with the use of suffixes *-er* and *-ian*. The derivational meanings of deadjectival nouns found in data source is only *quality noun* which refers to the state or quality of being X (base) with the use of suffixes *-ity*, *-ness*, and *-ism*. Last, the derivational meanings of deverbal nouns are *agent noun* which refers to the agent or participant of the action with the use of suffixes *-er* and *-or*, *instrument noun* which indicates a tool of an action with the use of suffix *-er*, and *action noun* which refers to the event or action itself with the use of suffixes *-ance*, *-ment*, *-ing*, *-((a)t)ion*, and *-al*.

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