
**THE NOMINALIZING SUFFIXES FOUND IN JOHN GREEN'S NOVEL
"THE FAULT IN OUR STARS"**

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Abstrak

*Penelitian ini berjudul **The Nominalizing Suffixes Found in John Green's Novel "The Fault in Our Stars"**. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi akhiran yang membentuk kata benda serta menjelaskan fungsi dan maknanya dalam kalimat. Data diambil dari sebuah novel yang ditulis oleh John Green berjudul *The Fault in Our Stars* diterbitkan di New York oleh Dutton Books di tahun 2012. Teori utama yang digunakan adalah teori yang dikemukakan oleh Quirk (1973) tentang proses afiksasi. Sebagai tambahan, penelitian ini juga menggunakan teori terkait yang dikemukakan oleh Bauer (1983), Katamba (1993), dan Frank (1972). Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tujuh akhiran "class maintaining" dari kelas kata benda seperti akhiran *-hood, -ship, -er, -ism, -ist, -ess, and -ette*. Namun, dalam akhiran "class changing" terdapat sembilan akhiran dari kelas kata kerja menjadi kata benda seperti akhiran *-ation, -al, -er/-or, -ment, -ure, -ant, -ion, -ing, -ence/-ance*, dan dari kelas kata sifat menjadi kata benda seperti akhiran *-ness, -cy, -ity, -dom, dan -th*.*

Kata Kunci: *Morfologi, Derivatif, Kata Benda*

1. Background of the Study

Words are the basic units of language. Words can be complex or simple. The complex words can be broken down into smaller units as morphemes. The study about the way in which words can be broken down into morphemes is called morphology. In morphology there is a term called affixation. That affix morphemes can be divided into two major functional categories, namely inflectional affixes which do not change referential or cognitive meaning and derivational affixes which can change the word class and also the meaning to which the base belongs. This study focuses on discussing the nominalizing suffixes to find out which word classes can be changed into nouns in the novel "The Fault in Our Stars" by John Green. Noun is chosen since it has a lot of members, the largest number in English word classes. In order to understand sentences in English better, it is necessary to know about the process of word formation, mainly the process that causes the formation of new lexemes by suffixation. That is why the

derivational suffixes particularly, in the derived nouns are important and interesting to be analyzed.

2. Problems of the Study

- a. What nominalizing suffixes are found in the novel “The Fault in Our Stars” by John Green?
- b. What functions and meanings of nominalizing suffixes in the sentences are found in the novel “The Fault in Our Stars” by John Green?

3. Aims of the Study

- a. To identify the nominalizing suffixes found in John Green’s novel “The Fault in Our Stars”
- b. To explain their functions and meanings in the sentences found in John Green’s novel “The Fault in Our Stars”

4. Research Method

The data source of this study were taken from the novel “The Fault in Our Stars” written by John Green which consist of 25 chapters. This novel was chosen as the data source since it contains several numbers of nominalizing suffixes. This study used documentation method through reading and note-taking in collecting the data. The method was done by reading the novel and finding out the words which contain of nominalizing suffixes. The words which are derived nouns were underlined. Finally, the data were collected and noted. Qualitative method was used to analyze the data in this study. First, the data were classified based on the suffixes and then those words were seperated from their suffixes to know the base form. Then, the bases of the words were grouped into their word classes to ascertain in what type of derivation the words belong to. Lastly, their meanings and functions in the sentences were analyzed.

5. Result and Discussion

5.1 Class Maintaining Derivational Suffixes

5.1.1 De-nominal Noun

- a. Suffix *-hood*
 - Most would live into adulthood, as Patrick had. (Green, 2012:5)

The underlined word above is the new lexeme which is constructed from the noun base *adult* and suffix *-hood* is added to it to form the noun *adulthood*. This addition does not change the grammatical class of the base. The word *adulthood* can be determined as a noun because in the sentence it functions as the object of preposition. The derived noun *adulthood* has the meaning of indicating *status*.

b. Suffix *-ship*

- Your coup becomes a dictatorship. (Green, 2012: 311)

The attachment of suffix *-ship* forms a new lexeme *dictatorship* which belongs to the noun class from the noun base *dictator*. That word can be determined as a noun because it functions as a complement in the sentence. The derived noun *dictatorship* tends to have the meaning of indicating *condition*.

c. Suffix *-er*

- I just can't admit it because I'm a teenager" (Green, 2012: 28)

The underlined word *teenager* is a new lexeme which is formed through a derivational process by adding suffix *-er* to the base *teenage* which belongs to noun. The word *teenager* can be determined as a noun because it functions as a complement in the sentence. The suffix *-er* means indicating *varied meaning* as in the word *teenager*.

d. Suffix *-ism*

- His enthusiasm was adorable (Green, 2012: 147)

The word *enthusiasm* which is derived from the base *enthusiast* belongs to the noun class. The base form is added by the suffix *-ism* to form *enthusiasm* which also belongs to the noun class. The new lexeme *enthusiasm* can be determined as a noun because it functions as subject. From the example above, *enthusiasm* indicates the meaning of *attitude*.

e. Suffix *-ist*

- When the scientists of the future show up at my house with robot eyes and they tell me to try..(Green, 2012: 258)

The underlined word *scientists* is the new lexeme which is constructed from the noun base *science* and the suffix *-ist* is added to it to form the noun *scientists*. The word *scientists* can be determined as a noun because in the sentence it functions as a subject. The derived noun *scientists* has the meaning of indicating *occupation*.

f. Suffix *-ess*

- The hostess's eyes lit up as Augustus and I walked toward her. (Green, 2012:162)

The attachment of suffix *-ess* forms the new lexeme *hostess* which belongs to the noun class from the noun base *host*. That word can be determined as a noun because it functions as a subject in the sentence. The derived noun *hostess* tends to have the meaning of indicating *female*.

g. Suffix *-ette*

- He flipped it open and put a cigarette between his lips (Green, 2012:19)

The word *cigarette* is formed from the base *cigar* and belongs to the noun class. The suffix *-ette* is added to it to form *cigarette* which belongs to the noun class. It can be determined as a noun because it functions as the object of verb in the sentence. The derived noun *cigarette* tends to have the meaning of indicating *small*.

5.2 Class Changing Derivational Suffixes

5.2.1 De-verbal Noun

a. Suffix *-ation*

- Get it? All representation of a thing are inherently abstract. (Green, 2012:178)

The word *representation* is the new lexeme which is derived from the verb base *represent* to which the suffix *-ation* is added to form the noun *representation*. The word *representation* can be determined as a noun because it functions as the subject of the sentence. The meaning of the derived noun *representation* is *state*.

b. Suffix *-al*

- Left my rental at the bottom of the hill.”(Green, 2012:275)

The attachment of suffix *-al* forms the new lexeme *rental* which belongs to the noun class from the verb base *rent*. That word can be determined as a noun because it functions as the object of the verb in the sentence. The derived noun *rental* tends to have the meaning of indicating *action*.

c. Suffix *-er/-or*

- “He sounds like a winner” (Green, 2012:15)

The underlined word *winner* is the new lexeme which is constructed from the verb base *win* and the suffix *-er* is added to it to form the noun *winner*. The word *winner*

can be determined as a noun because in the sentence it functions as a complement. The derived noun *winner* has the meaning of indicating *agentive*.

d. Suffix *-ment*

- He is an embarrassment to a great family.” (Green, 2012:197)

The derived noun *embarrassment* is the new lexeme which is formed from the verb base *embarrass*. The suffix *-ment* brings a changing process towards the grammatical class of the base, that is, from verb into noun. The word *embarrassment* can be determined as a noun because it functions as a complement. The meaning of derived noun *embarrassment* is *state*.

e. Suffix *-ure*

- After he'd recovered his composure, he added, ..(Green, 2012:259)

The underlined word *composure* is the new lexeme which is constructed from the verb base *compose* and the suffix *-ure* is added to it to form the noun *composure*. The word *composure* can be determined as a noun because in the sentence it functions as the object of the verb. The derived noun *composure* has the meaning of indicating *state of*.

f. Suffix *-ant*

- “He was an assistant,” Augustus said. (Green, 2012:67)

The attachment of suffix *-ant* forms a new lexeme *assistant* which belongs to the noun class from the verb base *assist*. That word can be determined as a noun because it functions as a complement in the sentence. The derived noun *assistant* tends to indicate *agentive*.

g. Suffix *-ion*

- This was not even to mention the cankle situation (Green, 2012:9)

The derived noun *situation* is the new lexeme which is formed from the verb base *situate*. The suffix *-ion* brings a changing process towards the grammatical class of the base from verb into noun. The word *situation* can be determined as a noun because it functions as the object of the verb. The meaning of the derived noun *situation* is *state*.

h. Suffix *-ing*

- I considered lying. (Green, 2012:23)

The underlined word above is constructed from verb base *lie*. The suffix *-ing* is attached to the base to form the noun *lying*. The word *lying* can be determined as a noun

because it functions as the object of the verb in the sentence. The derived noun *lying* indicates the meaning of *activity*.

i. Suffix *-ence/-ance*

- “Ignorance is bliss,” I said (Green, 2012:220)

The underlined word *ignorance* is the new lexeme which is constructed from the verb base *ignore* and the suffix *-ance* is added to it to form the noun *ignorance*. The word *ignorance* can be determined as a noun because in the sentence it functions as the subject. The derived noun *ignorance* means *state of*.

5.2.2 De-adjectival Noun

a. Suffix *-ness*

- The darkness is still complete. (Green, 2012:133)

The attachment of suffix *-ness* forms the new lexeme *darkness* which belongs to the noun class from the adjective base *dark*. That word can be determined as a noun because it functions as the subject of the sentence. The derived noun *darkness* tends to mean *quality*.

b. Suffix *-cy*

- “See, Isaac, if you just take-we’re coming to the curb now-the feeling of legitimacy away from them..(Green, 2012:229)

The word *legitimacy* is a form noun which is formed from the base *legitimate* and to which the suffix *-cy* is added. The word *legitimate* is categorized as an adjective. It can be determined as a noun because it functions as the object of the preposition. The derived noun *legitimacy* indicates *state of*.

c. Suffix *-ity*

- The gentle familiarity felt wrong, somehow. (Green, 2012:92)

The underlined word above is constructed from the adjective base *familiar*. When the suffix *-ity* is attached to the base, the noun *familiarity* is formed. The word *familiarity* can be determined as a noun because it functions as the subject of the sentence. The derived noun *familiarity* indicates *state*.

d. Suffix *-dom*

- “Some tourists think Amsterdam is a city of sin, but in truth it is a city of freedom. (Green, 2012:157)

The underlined word *freedom* is a new lexeme which is formed through the derivational process by adding suffix *-dom* to the base *free* which is an adjective. The word *freedom* can be determined as a noun because it functions as the complement of the sentence. The suffix *-dom* means *condition* as in the word *freedom*.

e. Suffix *-th*

- ..looking at me as if to say I'm sorry, as if it were a crime to mention death to the dying. (Green, 2012:44)

The derived noun *death* is the new lexeme which is formed from the adjective base *dead*. Suffix *-th* brings a changing process towards the grammatical class of the base from adjective into noun. The word *death* can be determined as a noun because it functions as a complement. The meaning of derived noun *death* is *state*.

6. Conclusion

It can be concluded that the nominalizing suffixes found in the novel "The Fault in Our Stars" by John Green are suffix *-hood*, *-ship*, *-er*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-ess*, *-ette*, *-ation*, *-al*, *-er/or*, *-ment*, *-ure*, *-ant*, *-ion*, *-ing*, *-ence/ance*, *-ness*, *-cy*, *-ity*, *-dom*, and *-th*. The functions of nominalizing suffixes are first, maintaining the class of word, in this case, from noun into noun (de-nominal noun). These suffixes can lead to a shift in the grammatical subclass of the base without moving it into a new word class; second, changing the word class, in this case, from verb into noun (de-verbal noun) and from adjective into noun (de-adjectival noun). These suffixes produce new lexemes which belong to different classes from the base. Each nominalizing suffix has its own meaning, for examples, the suffix *-ation* means *state*, *action* or *institution*, the suffix *-hood* means *status*, the suffix *-th* means *state* or *condition*, etc.

7. Bibliography

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