# Suffixes Forming Nouns Found in the Novel *the Art of Racing in the Rain* by Garth Stein

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**Abstract**
The aims of this study are to find out the suffixes forming nouns from verbs used in the novel *The Art of Racing in the Rain* and analyze the process of those nominal suffixes. The data were taken from the novel *The Art Racing in The Rain* by Garth Stein. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The study combined two theories, those are the theory proposed by Katamba (1994), which was used to find out and classify the types of nouns derived from verbs, and the theory from McCarthy (2002), which is used to find out how the process of suffixation is found in the novel.  The observation method was applied in collecting the data with several techniques, such as; reading and note-taking. Formal and informal methods were used in presenting the finding of this study. This study found 241 data which divided into six (6) suffixes. Those were 10 data of suffix *-ation* (4,1%), 18 data of suffix *-er* (7,5%), 125 data of suffix *-ing* (51,9%), 58 data of suffix *-ion* (24,1%), 29 data of suffix *-ment* (12,0%), and 1 data of suffix *-ee* (0,4%).  Moreover, in this study, all those data were obtained in the process of the class-changing meaning of the word.

**Keywords:** *derivation, suffix, and novel.*

**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui akhiran pembentuk kata benda dari kata kerja yang digunakan dalam novel *The Art of Racing in the Rain* dan menganalisis proses pembentukan akhiran nominal tersebut. Data diambil dari novel yang berjudul *The Art Racing in The Rain* karya Garth Stein. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini menggabungkan dua teori, yaitu teori yang dikemukakan oleh Katamba (1994) yang digunakan untuk mengetahui dan mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis kata benda yang diturunkan dari kata kerja dan teori dari McCarthy (2002) yang digunakan untuk mengetahui bagaimana proses pembentukanya ditemukan dalam novel. Metode observasi diterapkan dalam pengumpulan data dengan teknik seperti; membaca dan mencatat. Metode formal dan informal digunakan dalam menyajikan temuan dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menemukan 241 data yang terbagi menjadi 6 akhiran.  Diantaranya 10 data akhiran *-ation* (4,1%), 18 data akhiran *-er* (7,5%), 125 data akhiran *-ing* (51,9%), 58 data akhiran *-ion* (24,1%), 29 data akhiran *-ment* (12,0%), dan 1 data akhiran *-ee* (0,4%).  Selain itu, dalam penelitian ini semua data yang diperoleh merupakan proses perubahan arti kelas kata.

**Keywords:** *derivasi, akhiran, dan novel.*

**Introduction**

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that analyzes the structure, form and formation, and classification of words. Morphology is the study of word formation, including how to form new words built up from smaller parts used in sentences (Lieber, 2009: 2). Word can stand alone and consists of one or more morphemes. In English, morphemes consist of two types such as free morphemes and bound morphemes (McCarthy, 2002:16). Morphemes that can stand alone as a single word without an affix are called free morphemes. Meanwhile, bound morphemes are morphemes that cannot stand alone, and the base of the word requires adding an affix.

According to Katamba (1993: 47-51), bound morphemes can be divided into two types of morphological processes in the forming of new words: namely inflectional and derivational. Derivational morphemes mean shifting a base word from one-word class to another or changing the meaning base to which they are attached (Katamba, 1993: 47). This means a derivational morpheme is a type of morphemes that requires an affix to change the meaning and the class category of the base word. Yule (2010: 44) stated that there are three types of affixes, one of them are suffix. A suffix is an affix that has to be added to the end of the word. Adding a suffix to the base of the word can change the grammatical class of a base and the meaning of the original word. Katamba (1994: 44-46) stated that there are ten (10) types of derivational suffixes. The types of derivational suffixes include: Noun derived from Verb, Adjective derived from Verb, Verb derived from Noun, Adjective derived from Noun, Verb derived from Adjective, Noun derived from Adjective, Adverb derived from Adjective, Noun derived from Noun, Adjective derived from Adjective, Verb derived from Verb.

This condition makes the study interesting to be done in order to know and understand deeply the use of derivational suffixes, especially nouns derived from verbs, in the novel entitled *The Art of Racing in the Rain* by Garth Stein. Actually, we can learn examples of derivational suffixes from other media, such as videos, dialogue texts, and captions in social media, magazines, etc. But the writer has chosen this novel as a data source because there are many words containing derivational suffixes, and this novel also has never been used as a data source in research. For these reasons, this study analyzes derivational suffixes, and nouns derived from verbs found in the novel *The Art of Racing in the Rain* by Garth Stein.

Several studies discussed the application of English suffixes. Ariyanti (2019). Her study focused to identify the morphological process of suffixation found in *Pollyanna* novel. This study used the theory of Katamba (1993) and Bauer (1983). Her study showed there were two (2) kinds of suffixes. They are; inflectional and derivational suffixes. There are six (6) kinds of inflectional suffixes and 20 kinds of derivational suffixes.

Pramana (2020) also conducted a study that discussed the morphological process of affixes used in *The Jakarta Post*. This study used the theory of Katamba (1993) and McCarthy (2002). His study showed seven (7) words using prefixes and 54 words using suffixes. The data that contained class-maintaining prefixes were 5 data, class-maintaining suffixes were 7 data, the data that contained class-changing

prefixes were 2 data, and the data that contained class-changing suffixes were 40 data.

Rahmawati, Sulatra, and Nugrahaputra (2021) discussed the use of suffixes forming nouns found in the novel *Revenge Wears Prada*. They applied the theory proposed by Plag (2003). The results of this study there were 236 data using suffixes. Based on this study, some suffixes can be added to the forming noun from a verb, and they are suffixes *-age, -al, -ance, -ant, -ee, -er/-or, -ing, -ion, and -ment*.

Another article about morphology was written by Awa, Sulatra, and Jendra (2021). They discussed the derivational process of suffixation found in *Confessions of a Shopaholic* novel. They used the theories proposed by Plag (2002) and McCarthy (2002). The result of this research showed there are 24 derivational suffixes, such as; *-ment, -ion,/action, -er/or, -ance, -ist, -ism, -ing, -hood, -ity, -(e)ry, -ant, -ful, -ship, -ize, -able/-ible, -less, -al/-ial/-ual, -ive/-ative, -ish, -ic, -ary, -ous, -ly,* and *-ed*. These suffixes are divided into four (4) functions, such as; for deriving a new word, namely, noun maker, verb maker, adjective maker, and adverb maker.

Yuniari, Kardana, and Umiyati (2022) also discussed a similar topic. They discussed suffixes forming nouns in the novel *The Girls on The Train*. They applied the theory proposed by Katamba (1993). This study showed there are three categories of word classes that can be formed nouns by adding suffixes namely, verb, adjective, and noun as a base. Verb forming to nouns by adding suffix *-ment*, suffix *-ation*, suffix *-er,* and suffix *-ance*. Adjectives forming nouns by adding suffix *-ness* and suffix *-ity*. Nouns forming into nouns by adding suffix *-ship*, suffix *-ist*, and suffix *-hood*

All those studies raised the same topic about the affixation process according to the derivational process. However, all of those studies used different sources and used different theories to solve the problems. Even though this study has the same topic as those previous studies about the process of affixation. Nevertheless, this study focuses on derivational suffixes forming nouns from verbs found in the novel *The Art of Racing in the Rain* by Garth Stein. This applied the theories of Katamba (1994) and McCarthy (2002). The reason for choosing the derivational suffixes, especially nouns derived from verbs, to be analyzed is to find out the types and the process of suffixation with a verb as the base.


**Method**

The data of this study were taken from a novel entitled *The Art of Racing in the Rain,* published in the USA in 2008 by HarperCollins Publisher*s*. This novel consists of 321 pages and is divided into 58 chapters. The data in this study were analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis. According to Creswell (2013: 4), qualitative is a method that includes focus groups, unstructured or in-depth interviews, and reviews of documents for types of themes. The analysis describes the data and findings to explain the types and the process of derivational suffixes. Both problems were analyzed using two combined theories. The first theory from Katamba (1994) was used to find and classify the types of nouns derived from verbs. The second theory from McCarthy (2002) is used to find out how the suffixation process is found in the novel.

For collecting the data, this research used the observation method. According to Kothari (1985: 96), observation is a method of collecting data for researchers carried out systematically, planned and recorded, and imposed to check and control validity and reliability. The data collection techniques used in this study such as; library research, reading intensively, note-taking, and classifying the data. Firstly, reads intensively and carefully the sentences to identify the words. Secondly, underlining and note-taking the words that contained derivational suffixes. Thirdly, classifying the words that contained derivational suffixes in forming nouns based on their suffixes. In presenting the findings of this study, the writer uses formal and informal methods (Sudaryanto, 1993: 149). The formal method used to classify the types of derivational suffixes found in *The Art of Racing in the Rain* novel. The findings were presented in the form of a tree diagram. While the informal method was used to present the data by explaining it through words and sentences.

**Result and Discussion**

**Result**

The result of this study shows that there are 241 data words using nominal suffixes, which are divided into six (6) suffixes. Moreover, it was found that all of the data are categorized as a class-changing morpheme. It is because the suffix changes the class category and the meaning of the base word from the original word. The result of this research is described as follows.

**Table 1. Derivational Suffixes Noun Derived from Verb found in *The Art of Racing in the Rain* Novel**

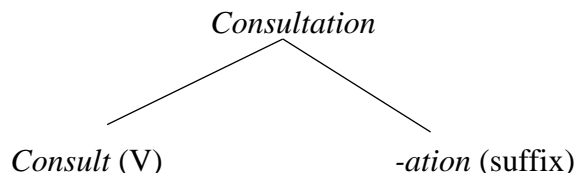| Derivational Suffixes Forming Nouns | Total Data | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| -ation | 10 | 4,1% |
| -er | 18 | 7,5% |
| -ing | 125 | 51,9% |
| -ion | 58 | 24,1% |
| -ment | 29 | 12,0% |
| -ee | 1 | 0,4% |
| Total | 241 | 100% |

Table 1 above shows the occurrence of each suffix used in the derivational process from a verb to a noun. There are 241 data that used nominal suffixes. There are 10 data of suffix *-ation* (4,1%), 18 data of suffix *-er* (7,5%), 125 data of suffix *-ing* (51,9%), 58 data of suffix *-ion* (24,1%), 29 data of suffix *-ment* (12,0%), and 1 data of suffix *-ee* (0,4%). The four dominant suffixes used in *The Art Racing in The Rain* novel are *-ing, -ion, -ment*, and *-er*.

**Discussion**

Based on the finding above, it can be seen that many suffixes are attached to the verb in forming noun class categories. These suffixes are suffix *-ation*, suffix *-er*, suffix *-ing*, suffix *-ist*, suffix *-ion*, suffix *-ment*, and suffix *-ee*. In addition, the analysis of the morphological proses can be seen in the following discussion. There is only one data taken as the representative data of each suffix found in the novel:

1. Suffix *-ation*
   "This ***consultation*** will cost you an oil change. …" (XXXI: 181)

*Consultation*

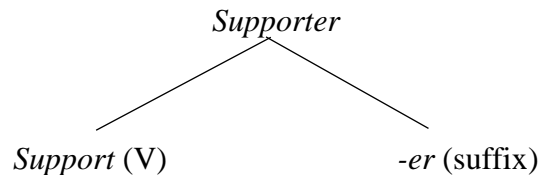*Consult* (V)            *-ation* (suffix)

*Consult (V) + suffix/-ation = Consultation*

The data above shows that the word ***consultation*** is the core of the noun phrase 'this consultation' which in the sentence is the subject of the sentence. According to the derivational process, the word ***consultation*** contains with suffix ***-ation***. Adding suffix ***-ation*** to the verb as a base can change the meaning and the class category of the base word and it is used to form nouns. Suffix ***-ation*** attached to the verb as a base has the meaning of denoting an action or process. Seen from example, the word ***consultation*** is formed by the verb base ***consult*** verb means *to go to someone for getting information or advice* after added with suffix ***-ation*** to become ***consultation*** noun means *an act of discussing something with someone* (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary).

2. Suffix *-er*
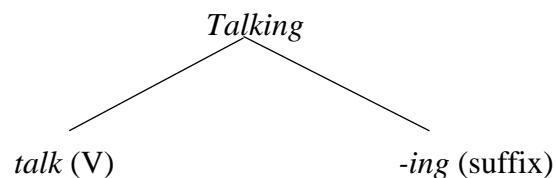   I knew I was Denny's biggest fan and most steadfast ***supporter*** in his racing. (XI: 60)

*Supporter*

*Support* (V)          *-er* (suffix)

*Support (V) + suffix/-er = Supporter*

      The data above shows the word ***supporter*** is the core of the noun phrase "most steadfast supporter" which in the sentence above is the object of the sentence. Here, the word supporter is formed from the word ***support*** and was ended by suffix *-er*. Adding suffix *-er* to the verb as a base can change the meaning and the class category of the base word. Suffix *-er* attached to the verb as a base has a meaning denoting a person or things who does something a specified action or activity. From the example, the word ***supporter*** is formed from the base verb ***support*** means *showing that you agree with something* meanwhile ***supporter*** noun means *a person who encourages someone or something* (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary).

3. Suffix *-ing*
   Denny stops ***talking*** for a minute, and when he starts again, his voice doesn't sound like his voice.
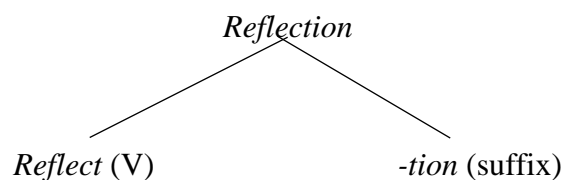
*Talking*

*talk* (V)          *-ing* (suffix)

*Talk (V) + suffix/-ing = talking*

      The word ***talking*** is the core of the verb phrase "stops talking" which in the sentence above it is the object of the sentence. The word ***talk*** used suffix *-ing*. In this case, suffix *-ing* is a gerund that forms a verb that

functions the same as a noun. To be said to be nominal functions, the gerund must have several rules such as gerund as subject, gerund as a subjective complement, gerund as an object from a preposition, and gerund as an object from certain verbs. Added suffix *-ing* to the verb as a base remain changes the category of the word class and also the meaning of the word. From the data above, the word *talking* is a noun because it has the pattern ***Subject + Verb + Gerund*** and it is formed from the base *talk* verb ended with suffix *-ing* to become *talking* noun means *the action speech or discussion about something who has done* (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary).

4. Suffix *-ion*
"When I look at you, I see my *reflection* in your eyes. I don't want to be ugly in front of you." (XXIII: 123)

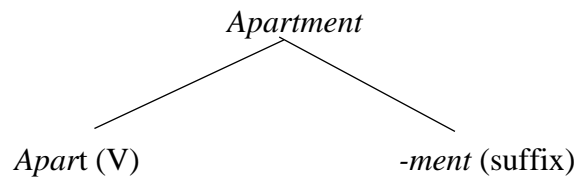*Reflection*

*Reflect* (V)                    *-tion* (suffix)

*Reflect (V) + suffix/-ion = reflection*

  Based on the data above, the word *reflection* is the core of the noun phrase "my reflection in your eyes" which in the sentence above is the object of the sentence. According to the derivational process, the word *reflection* was ended by the suffix *-ion.* Adding suffix *-ion* to a verb as a base can change the class category and the meaning of the base word. Suffix *-ion* is used to form nouns and when it is attached to the verb as a base has a meaning forming nouns denoting verbal action. Based on the data above, the word *reflect* verb means *throwback an image, heat, sound, from a surface* meanwhile *reflection* noun *the throwing back by a body or surface of light, heat, etc after thinking carefully* (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary).

5. Suffix *-ment*
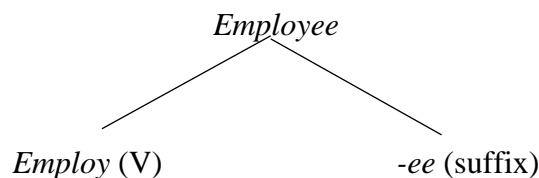"Yes. You would be provided with an *apartment* for your daughter, …" (L: 276)

*Apartment*

*Apart* (V)                    *-ment* (suffix)

*Apart (V) + suffix/-ment = apartment*

From the data above, the word ***apartment*** is the core of the noun phrase "an apartment" which in the sentence above is the object of the sentence. The word ***apartment*** was ended by the suffix *-ment*. Suffix *-ment* is used to form nouns because suffix *-ment* can change the class category and also the meaning of the base word. Suffix *-ment* attached to the verb as a base has a meaning to express the result or product of an action denoted by the verb. Seen from example, the word ***apartment*** was made from the base word ***apart*** verb means *separated by distance, of space, or time* added with suffix *-ment* to become ***apartment*** noun means *a set of rooms for living in* (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary).

**6.** Suffix *-ee*
… and also because she could buy clothes for the family at the ***employee*** discount. (VII:31)

*Employee*

*Employ* (V)                    *-ee* (suffix)

*Employ (V) +suffix/-ee = employee*

From the example above, the word ***employee*** is the core of the noun phrase "the employee discount" which in the sentence is the object of the sentence. The word ***employee*** is followed by the suffix *-ee*. The suffix *-ee* changes the meaning and the class category of the base word from a verb into a noun when it is attached at the end of the word. Suffix *-ee* has a function forming nouns denoting the person who undergoes the action. From the example, the word ***employee*** is formed from the base word ***employ*** verb means *a person who gives work to someone for payment,* ended with suffix *-*

*ee* to become ***employee*** noun means *a person who is paid to work for someone* (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary).

## Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that 241 data used suffixes to derive from a verb to a noun found in *The Art of Racing in the Rain* novel. Those were 241 data divided into six (6) suffixes. Those were 10 data of suffix *-ation* (4,1%), 18 data of suffix *-er* (7,5%), 125 data of suffix *-ing* (51,9%), 58 data of suffix *-ion* (24,1%), 29 data of suffix *-ment* (12,0%), and 1 data of suffix *-ee* (0,4%). The four dominant suffixes used in *The Art Racing in The Rain* novel were *-ing, -ion, -ment*, and *-er*. In this study of the word-forming process, it was found that all of the data is categorized as a class-changing morpheme. Because adding a suffix in a word can change the base class category of the word.

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