



## Nominalization in “The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck” Book by Mark Manson

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### Abstract

This study requires to identify the kinds of nominalizations in *The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck* Book. Observation method applied in order collect data for this study. It used qualitative descriptive approach and theory proposed by Hamawand (2011) and Plag (2003) were applied to analyse the data. This study used both formal and informal approaches for presenting its findings and discussions. Based on the outcome, it is found that verb forming noun with 35 words (52,3 %) (-ion, -ment, -er, -ation and -or), adjective forming noun with 25 words (37,3 %) (-ness, -ce, -ity) and noun forming noun with 7 words (10,4 %) (-ship, -hood, -ist). So, even though noun forming nouns have the most suffixes, but in this study found that verb forming noun are the most.

**Keywords:** *nominalization, verb forming noun, noun forming noun*

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan tipe-tipe nominalisasi dalam *The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck* Book. Metode observasi diterapkan dalam penelitian ini untuk mengumpulkan data. Metode kualitatif deskriptif digunakan dan teori yang diusulkan oleh Hamawand (2011) dan Plag (2003) diterapkan untuk menganalisis data. Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan formal dan informal untuk memperlihatkan temuan dan pembahasannya. Berdasarkan hasil, ditemukan bahwa kata kerja pembentuk kata benda dengan 35 kata (52,3 %) (-ion, -ment, -er, -or), kata sifat pembentuk kata benda dengan 25 kata (37,3 %) (-ness, -ce, -ity) dan kata benda pembentuk kata benda dengan 7 kata (10,4 %) (-ship, -hood, -ist). Jadi, meskipun kata benda pembentuk kata benda memiliki sufiks paling banyak, tetapi dalam penelitian ini ditemukan bahwa kata benda pembentuk kata kerja adalah yang paling banyak.

**Kata kunci:** *nominalisasi, kata kerja menjadi kata benda, kata benda menjadi kata benda*

### Introduction

People use words all the time (Katamba, 1994:6). Words are very important in making sentences, especially in English. Words in English have something called affixes. According to Katamba (1993:44), defines an affix as a bound morpheme. An affix can only be attached to another morpheme, such as root, base, or stem. An affix may be inflectional or derivational. Affixes have three form: prefix, suffix and infix. This study focus on suffix especially noun forming suffix which is called nominalization.

According to Hamawand (2011:123), A bound morpheme is added to the end of a free morpheme to form a noun. This type of suffix is also known as a nominal suffix or a nominalizer. A verb, adjective, or noun can be formed from the free morpheme. To form the noun erasure, meaning "the act of erasing something," for instance, the bound morpheme -ure depends on the free morpheme erase. Beside that, It's common practice to use nominal suffixes to turn verbs, adjectives, and nouns into abstract nouns (Plag, 2003:86). Nominalization is important especially in academic writing, information writing and written form.

This study is important because it helps to understand how languages grow and develop their vocabulary and sentence structures. One key process in this growth is called nominalization, which involves transforming verbs and adjectives into nouns (Cambridge Dictionary). For example, the word "run" can be turned into "runner," or "sad" can become "sadness." This process adds depth to the meaning of words and plays an important role in making communication clearer, especially in formal writing. By studying how nominalization works, linguists can discover patterns and understand how languages create new words and form more complex sentences. This knowledge is valuable because it helps to see how languages evolve and adapt over time, ultimately improving how we communicate with one another.

In this study, the author is interested to analyse one of interesting book that can reflect the use of nominalization in popular non-fiction book is *The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck*. It is because it gives us real life examples of how language works, showing us how nominalization is used in different situations. The book is about self-health that can help people provide valuable insights into how language is used to convey meaning and shape the message of the book. This book reflects the successful use that the message and the sentence inside is useful and understandable. It has lots of words and sentence structures, so we can easily find examples of nominalization to study. Then by looking at how nouns are made from verbs and adjectives in the book, we can learn how this process helps book make sense and tell us things. Analysing derivational suffixes in book helps us understand better how language creates meaning through nominalization.

There were some previous studies which have discussed Derivational Affixes and Nominalization Analysis. The first study was conducted by Yasa,et.al (2020). The article discusses about Brene Brown's Motivating Book provides a morphological analysis of derivational affixes that form nouns. The study's objectives are to identify the types of derivational affixes that form nouns and to identify the function of derivational affixes by applying Katamba's (1993) theory to analyze the types and Carstairs and McCarthy's (2002) theory to describe the function of affixes. The study's data was analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively, with data collected using the observation method. The results revealed that there are four types of prefixes that form nouns, including im-, in-, dis-, and re-. Meanwhile, there are 13 types of suffixes that form nouns: suffix -ing, -ness, -ion, -ity, -ment, -y, -ance. -ism, -er, -hood, -ship, -ian and -ist. Furthermore, the functions of derivational affixes include class-changing and class-maintaining affixes, as discovered in this study.

The second is an article about "Types of Derivational Affixes in New Idea Magazine: A Morphological Analysis" is the title of a study by DwiYanti, et al. (2022). Purpose of study is to examine various types of derivational affixes and their processes.

Data for this analysis were gathered from "New Idea" Magazine. The study utilized theoretical frameworks implied by Katamba (1993) and Lieber (2009) to analyze collected data. Total, 427 instances of derivational affixes were identified. Among these, 52 (12%) were prefixes, and the majority, 375 (88%), were suffixes.

The third study is based on Rachmadi's (2021) journal article, "Function of Derivational Affixes in Novel the Hobbit." The research is qualitative and descriptive. This study made use of Katamba's (1993) theory and Andrew Carstairs and McCarthy (2002). Objectives of this study are to identify derivational suffixes and their roots in the novel "The Hobbit" by J.R.R. Tolkien. The findings revealed a total of 100 words with derivational suffixes. Additionally, the roots of these words were categorized as follows: 21 adverbs that come from adjectives, 27 adjectives that come from verbs, 49 nouns that come from verbs, and 3 verbs that come from nouns.

The fourth is study written by Cahyani,et.al (2022). The study's main objective was to categorize and examine the various derivational suffixes that form nouns in @bawabali\_official's Instagram caption. Additionally, this study used both quantitative and qualitative-descriptive methods to analyze the data. The theory put forth by Katamba (1994) was used to analyze the data in this study and serve as the primary theory to address the study's issue. As a result, 179 words with derivational suffixes forming nouns were found in this study. Three categories of derivational suffixes forming noun were identified from the data source: 143 data (79,9%) of derivational suffixes deriving verb to noun (-age, -al, -ance, -ence, -ation, -ion, -ee, -er, -or, -ness, and -ship); 26 data (14,5%) of adjective to noun (-dom, -ence, -ery, -ial, -ity, -ship, and -ship); and 10 data (5,6%) of noun to noun (-aire, -er, -ery, -ism, -ist, -ship and -y). At last, this study found that the derivational suffixes deriving verb to noun, which were found in 143 words (79,9%), were the most common type among these three types found in the data source.

The last study is a thesis with titled "The Study of Derivational Affixes Found in the Selected Articles of BBC News: Entertainment and Arts Edition," and it was written by Kasnadevi in 2023. This study looked at how derivational affixes were used and explained their purposes in a few BBC News: Entertainment and Arts Edition articles. The data were analyzed using observational and qualitative methods. Three main theories were employed: Katamba (1993) and (1994) served as the primary theories, with support from Carstairs-McCarthy (2002) to further investigate the topic. A total of 61 instances of derivational affixes were identified in the data, with 11.5% (7 words) being prefixes were in-, al-, im-, un-, and re-, and 88.5% (54 words) being suffixes were -ous, -ment, -ion, -ly, -able, -ness, -y, -al, -ful, -less, and -ation. Suffixes were found to be dominant in the data. Out of the 61 instances, 15 were analyzed in this research.

The five studies above have similarities and differences with this study. The similarities can be seen in the derivational affixes and forming noun. Then the differences in the theory, those study used theory of Katamba (1993) and (1994), Lieber (2009), Carstairs and McCarthy (2002), while this study using theory of Hamawand (2011) and Plag (2003). Also, the data sources have difference genres, there are, novel, magazine, instagram, article and this study used non-fiction book is *The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck*.

## Method

The study used “*The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck*” book by Mark Manson as the data source. The book contains 150 pages and was released in 2016. The data were only taken from chapter 1 to chapter 2, which is from page 5 to 30 because the amount of data obtained is enough and represents all types of nominalizations. The study made use of an observation approach to collect the data. Qualitative and descriptive methods were applied to analyze the data. It applied theories proposed by Hamawand (2011) and Plug (2003) as the supporting theory to analyze the types of nominalizations. Additionally, both formal and informal approach were used for presenting the data.

Nominalization can be defined as the process of converting verbs, adjectives, or other parts of speech into nouns. This process allows abstract concepts, actions, or qualities to be expressed as concrete nouns, making it easier to discuss ideas or events in a more structured and formal way. For example, turning the verb "affect" into the noun "affection" or the adjective "sick" into the noun "sickness" helps to convey these concepts more clearly in sentences. Nominalization is a common feature in academic and professional writing, where it helps to create more precise and formal expressions.

## Result and Discussion

After analysing data, the study found the types of nominalizations. This part discusses the finding types of nominalizations in the book. This study found three types of nominalizations such as noun from verb, noun from adjective and noun from noun. The explanation of overall findings is as follows;

Table 1. The Types of Nominalizations

Types of Nominalizations		Frequency	Percentage
Verb to noun	-ion	17	52,3 %
	-ment	10	
	-er	8	
Adjective to noun	-ness	10	37,3 %
	-ce	8	
	-ity	7	
Noun to noun	-ship	3	10,4 %
	-hood	2	
	-ist	2	
Total		67	100 %

From the table above, this study found that the derivational suffixes might be added to make a change from verb come to noun, adjective come to noun, and noun come to noun. Furthermore, there were 67 data found in this study. Derivational suffixes from verb come to noun found in 35 data with 52,3 %, such as *-ion*, *-ment*, -

*er*, *-ation* and *-or*. Then, derivational suffixes from adjective come to noun found in 25 data with 37,3 %, such as *-ce*, *-ity* and *-ness*. And the last, derivational suffixes from noun come to noun found 7 data with 10,4 %, such as *-hood*, *-ship* and *-ist*. The finding shows that, among all the types identified in this study, the derivational suffixes from verb to noun (52,3 %) are the most often used types. Although verbs forming nouns have fewer suffixes, in this study verbs forming nouns are the ones found the most. Meanwhile, even though noun forming noun have the most suffixes, however, in this study verb forming noun are found the less.

### Types of Derivational Suffixes that Form Nouns

Data collected through the data source was then discussed descriptively in paragraphs to address the study's problem. This study analyzed the types of derivational suffixes that form nouns, based on Hamawand (2011) as the main theory. Furthermore, three types of derivational suffixes were found for forming nouns: derivational suffixes deriving verb come to noun, adjective come to noun, and noun come to noun. Below is an analysis of every type from the representative data.

#### Data 1 (-ion)

*“And as the stacks of **rejection** slips piled up, the weight of his failures pushed him deep into an alcohol-fueled depression that would follow him for most of his life.”* (chapter 1, page 5).

The word *rejection* found in the sentence above is a noun. It contains derivational suffix which is suffix *-ion* with the base is *reject*. The word *reject* has the word class verb, however when added by suffix *-ion* become *rejection*, the word class changes into noun. Beside word class, word meaning also changes when the base word added of suffix *-ion*. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the word *reject* means to decline to utilize, accept, or trust someone or something. Meanwhile, the word *rejection* refers to the refusal to use, accept, or have faith in someone or something. Based on analysis, it can be concluded that suffix *-ion* attached to the verb *reject* can be classified into noun forming suffixes that turn verb to noun.

#### Data 2 (-ion)

*“An **obsession** and overinvestment in emotion fails us for the simple reason that emotions never last.”* (chapter 2, page 27)

Based on the word *obsession* in the sentence above, it is categorized as a noun. The word consists of derivational suffix *-ion* and the base word is *obsess* with the word class verb. By adding the suffix *-ion* at the end to make it an *obsession*, the base word class changes from verb to noun. The derivational suffix *-ion* also changes the meaning of the word. The Cambridge Dictionary states that the word *obsess* means if something or someone obsesses you, or if you obsess about something or someone, you think about it, him, or her all the time. Then the word *obsession* has meaning something or someone that you think about all the time. Analysis leads to the conclusion that the

suffix *-ion* that transforms the verb *obsess* into a noun can be categorized as noun forming suffixes.

### **Data 3 (-ment)**

*“Self-improvement and success often occur together.”* (chapter 1, page 6)

The sentence above has the word *improvement*, which is classified as a noun. This word contains derivational suffix *-ment* which the base of the word is *improve* and as a verb. The base's word class is transformed into a noun from a verb by derivational suffix *-ment* added at the end become *improvement*. Not only the word class, the meaning also change when added derivational suffix *-ment*. The word *improve* based on Cambridge Dictionary, has meaning to (cause something to) get better. While the word *improvement* means an occasion when something gets better or when you make it better. To summarize, adding the derivational suffix *-ment* to the base *improve* can be said noun forming suffixes which convert verb to noun.

### **Data 4 (-er)**

*“But he had a weird affection for the drunk loser, so he decided to take a chance on him.”* (chapter 1, page 5)

According to the sentence above, word *loser* is noun which is added by derivational suffix *-er*, base word is *lose* and verb is the word class. Derivational suffix *-er*, which is added at the end to become *loser*, transforms the base word class from verb come to noun. The added of derivational suffix *-er* modifies not only the word class but also its meaning. The Cambridge Dictionary, said that the word *lose* means to no longer have something because you do not know where it is. Then the word *loser* refers to a person who is always unsuccessful at everything they do. In summary, adding the derivational suffix *-er* to the base *lose* is classified as noun forming suffixes that changes verb into noun.

### **Data 5 (-ness)**

*“Much as the pain of touching a hot stove teaches you not to touch it again, the sadness of being alone teaches you not to do the things that made you feel so alone again.”* (chapter 2, page 26)

As in the sentence above, the adjective *sad* in addition the derivational suffix *-ness* combine to form the noun *sadness*. As a result of this combination, the adjective *sad* changes to the noun *sadness* from the base. The derivational suffix *-ness* not only modifies the word class but also modifies the meaning of the base to which it is included. It's state in the Cambridge Dictionary, that the word *sad* means unhappy or sorry. While the word *sadness* is the feeling of being unhappy, especially because something bad has happened. In conclusion, the addition of the suffix *-ness* can be categorized as noun forming suffixes because the word class changed from adjective to noun.

#### Data 6 (-ness)

*“Whether it’s a substance like alcohol, the moral **righteousness** that comes from blaming others, or the thrill of some new risky adventure, highs are shallow and unproductive ways to go about one’s life.”* (chapter 2, page 25)

The word *righteousness* is one of the nouns found in the sentence above. The adjective *righteous* in addition to the derivational suffix *-ness* combine to form the noun *righteousness*. The addition of the derivational suffix *-ness* changes the word class as well as the meaning of the word. In the Cambridge Dictionary, the meaning of the adjective *righteous* is believing and showing that you are morally correct, and that others are not. Meanwhile, the word *righteousness* means morally correct behaviour, or a feeling that you are behaving in a morally correct way. In the end, because the word class changed from adjective to noun, the addition of the suffix *-ness* can be classified as a noun forming suffix.

#### Data 7 (-ce)

*“And like the road not taken, it was the fucks not given that made all the **difference**.”* (chapter 1, page 12)

The word *difference* in the sentence above is a noun. It is a word with the derivational suffix *-ce*, with the base *different*. The word class of *different* is an adjective, and when added by suffix *-ce* become *difference* and changes into noun. In addition to the word class, the derivational suffix *-ce* also modifies the meaning of the word. The Cambridge Dictionary, explain that word *difference* means not the same or not similar. Then the word *difference* has meaning as the way in which two or more things which you are comparing are not the same. The analysis leads to the conclusion that the addition of the suffix *-ce* can be classified as noun forming suffixes because it turns the word class from adjective to noun.

#### Data 8 (-ity)

*“His **popularity** defied everyone’s expectations, particularly his own.”* (chapter 1, page 6)

As in the previous sentence, the adjective *popular* and the derivational suffix *-ity* combine to create the noun *popularity*. The adjective *popular* becomes the noun *popularity* from the base as a result of this combination. The derivational suffix *-ity* also changes the meaning of the base to which it is attached in addition to change the word class. The word *popular* based on the Cambridge Dictionary, has meaning liked, enjoyed, or supported by many people. Meanwhile, the word *popularity* indicates that a particular person or thing is liked, enjoyed, or supported by a large number of people. To summarize, the addition of the suffix *-ity* can be said as noun-forming suffixes because it changes the word class from adjective to noun.

#### Data 9 (-ship)

*“He would go door-to-door like a Bible salesman and ring doorbells and say things like, “Sure, making a lot of money makes you feel good, but it won’t make your kids love you,” or “If you have to ask yourself if you trust your wife, then you probably don’t,” or “What you consider ‘friendship’ is really just your constant attempts to impress people.” (chapter 2, page 21)*

As in the sentence above, word *friendship* a noun that added by derivational suffix *-ship*, *friend* is the base word and noun is the word class. Because these words have classified into the same word class, the addition of the suffix *-ship* to the noun *friend* doesn't change the base word's word class. However, the noun *friend* gets a new meaning when the derivational suffix *-ship* is added to it as the base. The Cambridge Dictionary, state that word *friend* is Someone who is generally not related to you but whom you know well and like a lot. While, the word *friendship* means a situation in which two people are friends. As a result, it is shown that even when a noun obtains the derivational suffix *-ship*, the word class still as a noun. A noun develops a new, little different meaning when the derivational suffix *-ship* is added to it. That has category noun forming suffixes noun to noun.

#### Data 10 (-hood)

*“All of the prince’s **childhood** went on like this.” (chapter 2, page 19)*

The word *childhood* is one of the nouns that found in the sentence above. The noun *child* in addition to the derivational suffix *-hood* combine to form the noun *childhood*. When each of these words are combined, the noun *child* changes to the noun *childhood* from the base. In addition, the base's meaning was modified onto the addition of the derivational suffix *-hood*. In the Cambridge Dictionary, meaning of noun *child* is a boy or girl of any age, or a son or daughter from the moment of birth until adulthood. Then the noun *childhood* means the time when someone is a child. Therefore, it can be concluded that the added of derivational suffix *-hood* not modifies the noun *child*'s word class, turning it into the noun *childhood* which gives the base word a little different meaning. That is way it categorizes noun forming suffixes noun into noun.

#### Data 11 (-ist)

*“I once heard an **artist** say that when a person has no problems, the mind automatically finds a way to invent some.” (chapter 1, page 16)*

The sentence above has the word *artist*, which is classified as a noun. As a noun, this word contains derivational suffix *-ist* which the base of the word is *art* and as a noun. Because these words are classified as the same word class, adding the suffix *-ist* to the noun *art* has no effect on the base word's word class. Besides that, when the derivational suffix *-ist* is combined to noun *art* as its base, it takes on a new meaning. The Cambridge Dictionary, explain that the word *art* means creating beautiful objects, images, music, and other works that express feelings. Meanwhile, the word *artist* refers



to someone who creates things with great skill and imagination. Therefore, it proves that a noun keeps its noun word class even after obtaining the derivational suffix *-ist*. When a noun is modified with the derivational suffix *-ist*, its meaning changes slightly. In other words, it can be said as noun forming suffixes which is noun to noun.

## Conclusion

As in the result and discussion above, the author identified that *The Subtle Art of Not Giving a Fuck* contains 67 data with derivational suffixes that are derived to nouns. The derivational suffixes were found in three types, there were derivational suffixes deriving verb come to noun, adjective come to noun, and noun come to noun. Derivational suffixes from verb come to noun found in 35 data with 52,3 %, such as *-ion*, *-ment*, *-er*, *-ation* and *-or*. Then, derivational suffixes from adjective come to noun found in 25 data with 37,3 %, such as *-ce*, *-ity* and *-ness*. And the last, derivational suffixes from noun come to noun found in 7 data with 10,4 %, such as *-hood*, *-ship* and *-ist*. The finding shows that, among all the types identified in this study, the derivational suffixes from verb to noun (52,3 %) are the most often used types. At the end, when the derivational suffixes added in the word, the word class can or cannot change and change the word's meaning

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