A STUDY OF DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES FORMING NOUN IN MOTIVATING BOOK BY BRENE BROWN

I Wayan Wistika Yasa[1], IGB Wahyu Nugraha Putra[2]
English study program faculty of foreign languages
Mahasaraswati denpasar university Denpasar, Indonesia

wayanwistika1@gmail.com[1], wahyunugraha1980@yahoo.com[2]

ABSTRACT

This study expects to an investigation of morphological analysis of derivational affixes forming noun in Motivating Book by Brene Brown. The focuses of the study are to find the types of derivational affixes forming noun and to identify the function of derivational affixes by using the theory proposed by Katamba (1993) to analyze the types and theory proposed by Carstairs and McCarthy (2002) to describe the function of affixes. The data of the study was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively, and observation method was used for collecting the data. The result found there are 4 types of prefixes forming noun, such as prefixes im-, in-, dis- and re-. Meanwhile, there are 13 types of suffixes forming noun, they are suffix -ing, -ness, -ion, -ity, -ment, -y, -ance, -ism, -er, -hood, -ship, -ian and -ist. Moreover, the functions of derivational affixes are class-changing affixes and class-maintaining affixes that found in this research.

INTRODUCTION

Morphology is one of the branches of linguistics. It can be defined as the study of specific elements language that deals with the structure of

114
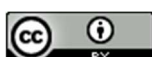
word, the word-formation and how they are put together from smaller parts. According to Matthews (1991) define morphology is the study that concerned with the form of the word in different uses and construction. The smallest linguistics elements called morpheme. As a part of language, there are many functions of morpheme to build a word or lexeme. There are two majors categorized of morpheme, they are free morpheme and bound morpheme. Furthermore, morphemes are roots, affixes, stems and bases (Katamba, 1993).

In forming language word has an important role; the way it forms is called word-formation or morphological analysis. The word-formation or morphological analysis is the process forming a new word and breaking a word into its elements, such as roots, base, stem and affixes with the rules in morphology (Sibarani, 2002). There are some word-formation in English, they are acronyms, borrowing, blending, back-formation, conversion, coinage, compounding, clipping and affixation (Yule, 2006). Affixation is morphological process adding bound morpheme or affixes to root, stem and base for creating a different form of the words and might be with new meaning. According to Crowley (1995: 6), affixes are kind of bound morphemes that meaningless, in that they must always be attached to free morpheme to having meaning.

There are three kinds of affixes such as prefixes, infixes, and suffixes (Matthews, 1991). The affixes that added initially to a base are called prefixes, an affix that inserted into a base is called infixes, and an affix that attached at the end of a base are called suffixes. The result of affixation process could be inflectional and derivational. Inflectional affixes defined as adding affixes to a root, stems, and bases to change only the grammatical property of word, such as its tenses, quantity, possession and comparison. Meanwhile, derivational affixes always change the meaning and grammatical category or part of speech of the root word to which it is added.

Derivational affixes forming noun is a kind of derivational process that forms the other word-class of a word into a noun class or from a noun into noun itself by attaching prefixes or suffixes. Frank (1972) says, there is an only noun, verbs, adjectives and adverbs has form of derivational. They might be expressing a certain degree of meaning, or sometimes more than a part of speech measures. The nouns class is chosen because nouns class represent the largest class of words in the most of of languages, especially English. A noun is a word that corresponds to something (a living things, place, quality, an ideas). It is usually only a word, but sometimes not: shoes, school bus, cake and a half are all nouns. (Meriam Webster Dictionary: 2021).

There are various types of literary works such as poem, newspaper, magazine and book. This study used a motivating book by Brene Brown as the data source because it provides many words with derivational affixes. This study was focus on investigate the types derivational affixes, especially the noun maker and its function. It was seen that derivational is more interesting than inflectional. The affixes and nominal affixes were chosen because it is frequently used in written texts. It is hard to comprehend the English sentence correctly without understanding the process of word-formation especially the process and the function of derivational affixes is able to take a role to change both the meaning of the words added by prefixes, suffixes itself and the word class from the affixation process. It can also add either more vocabulary or learning of linguistic, especially morphology.

METHODS

The data were analyzed by using the theory proposed by Katamba (1993) to analyzed the types of derivational affixes and the function of affixes were analyzed by using the theory proposed by Carstairs and McCarthy (2002). The qualitative descriptive method and supported with quantitative method were used to shows the frequency of each types and functions of derivational affixes so it makes the writer easier to comparing each types and function. The focus was on derivational affixes forming to noun in the data source. The data of this research were taken from a book entitled *The Gifts of Imperfection: Let Go of Who You Think You're Supposed to Be and Embrace Who You Are* by Brene Brown. This book is categorized as self-help book, containing a motivational and inspiring guide. Wholehearted living is about appellation in our lives from an appropriate place. This book was published in 2010 by Hazelden Publishing with total pages is 138 pages which divided into 10 chapters. The book was downloaded from the website (www.pdfdrive.com).

The observation method was used for collecting the data. The observation method was done by reading the data source carefully, then finding and taking note the word attached with affixes. The next is checking the word class and meaning of each word by used an appropriate dictionary, then classifying the types of suffixes that are attached in each word. The last is to putting the data into the table and explaining the data used sentences and paragraph.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

Based on the analysis of types and function of derivational affixes, there are 158 data found in *The Gift of Imperfection*. There are affixes in form of prefixes and suffixes that derived to noun, which are divided into 4 derivational prefixes forming noun and 13 derivational suffixes forming noun. Furthermore, the function of affixes found in the data source were classified into two functions such as class-changing affixes and class-maintaining affixes. The occurrence of the function of derivational affixes presented in table below

Table 1. Types of Derivational Affixes

No.	Derivational Affixes		Frequency	Percentage
	Prefixes	Suffixes		
1	Im-		1	0,63%
2	In-	139	1	0,63%
3	Dis-	19	3	1,90%
4	Re-		2	1,27%
5		ing	8	5,06%
6		ness	27	17,09%
7		ion	40	25,32%
8		ity	21	13,29%
9		ment	19	12,03%
10		y	2	1,27%
11		ance	7	4,43%
12		er	12	7,59%
13		ism	2	1,27%
14		hood	3	1,90%
15		ship	1	0.63%
16		ian	1	0.63%
17		ist	8	5,06%
	18		**158**	**100%**

According table 1 above, it can be seen the type of derivational affixes found in *The Gift of Imperfection*. There are 158 data found which divided into 4 types of prefixes forming noun and 13 types of suffixes forming noun. In the table, it shows total number of prefixes im- and in- is 1 word (0,63%), dis- are 3 words (1,90%), and re- are 2 words (1,27%). Furthermore, total number of suffixes -ing and -ist are 8 words (5,06%), -ness are 27 words (17,09), -ion are 40 words (25,32%), -ity are 21 words (13,29%), -ment are 19

words (12,03%), -y and -ism are 2 words (1,27%), -ance are 7 words (4,43%), -er are 12 words (7,59%), -hood are 3 words (1,90%), and suffix -ship and -ian is 1 word (0,63%). The used of suffix -ion become the dominant types of derivational affixes that derived to noun in the data source.

Table 2. Function of Derivational Affixes

No.	Function	Frequency	Percentage
1	Class-changing affixes	139	87,97%
2	Class-maintaing affixes	19	12,03%
	Total	**158**	**100%**

According table 1 above, it can be seen the function of derivational affixes found in *The Gift of Imperfection*. There are 158 data found, which divided into class-changing affixes are 139 words (87,97%) and class-maintaining affixes are 19 words (12,03%). The total of affixes that forming to noun in class-maintaining affixes are occurs in 1 words in 1 types of prefixes and 138 words in 10 types of suffixes. The function of class-changing affixes become the dominant function of derivational affixes used in the data source.

DISCUSSION

The writer found the types are noun derived from adjective, noun derived from verb, and noun derived from noun. Furthermore, the function that found are class-changing affixes and class-maintaining affixes. Since the derivational affixes that forming to noun are too many to be displayed, the writer only provides several of the data and chose randomly.

1. **Noun Derived from Adjective**

From the data source, the writer was found 57 words that derived to noun. The affixes that were found are –ing, -ness, -ion, -ity, -ment, -y, -ance and ism. However, there is only 3 data as the representative were analyzed. The analysis of the process can be seen below.

Data 1

*There are certainly other causes of **illness**, numbing, and hurt…* (Page 1)

From the data above the word *illness,* has the word base *ill* where its word class adjective. By added suffix -ness in the end of the base, the word becomes *illness* as noun. The additional of suffix above has been change the meaning. *Ill* is not feeling well, or suffering from a disease become *illness*

which means a disease of the body or mind (Cambridge Online Dictionary). Therefore, it also changes the word class from adjective into noun, so it can be categorized as the kind of class changing affixes. To get more understanding, the way it transforms can be seen below.

ill (Adj) + -ness $\longrightarrow$ **illness (N)**

Data 2

*There were two comments that addressed the **complexity** of these ideas…* (Page 17)

Based on the data, the word *complexity* with the bold mark above has the base *complex* where its word class is adjective. Then it is added by the suffix –ity, the word become *complexity* as nouns. *Complex* means involving a lot of different but related parts, meanwhile *complexity* is the state of having many components and being difficult to understand or find a response to (Cambridge Online Dictionary). Furthermore, since the adding of suffix, it has changed both the word-class and meaning, this data categorized as the kind of class changing affixes. To give a clearer understanding, the morphological process can be drawn as follow.

complex (Adj) + -ity $\longrightarrow$ **complexity (N)**

Data 3

*Many forms of fundamentalism and **extremism** are about choosing certainty* (Page 51)

In the data above, the word base *extreme* categorized as adjective. After followed by suffix –ism, the word forms to *extremism* as nouns. By adding suffix –ism in the word base, it changes the word class and meaning. *Extreme* means very severe or bad, while *extremism* is the fact that somebody feels that other people think that they are irrational and undesirable. (Cambridge Online Dictionary). Based on the explanation and the morphological process, this analysis categorized as function of class changing affixes. To make it clear, the process can be explained below.

extreme (Adj) + -ism $\longrightarrow$ **extremism (N)**

2. Noun Derived from Verb

The writer found 82 words that forming noun from verb. It was found suffix -ance, -ment, -ing, -(at)ion, -al and -er. The writer also found 1 prefix that is re-. Meanwhile, the writer made only 3 data analyzed are given here. The analysis of the process can be seen below.

Data 4

*…there was this powerful public service **announcement** that showed a couple screaming at each other* (Page 61)

Based on the data, the word base *announce* is categorized as verb. After added by suffix –ment becomes *announcement* as noun. The additional suffix above changed the meaning. *Announce* means make something known or tell people about something officially, in the other hand *announcement* is something that someone says officially, giving information about something (Cambridge Online Dictionary). Also, the class of the word above is changed. Furthermore, this analysis is categorized as the kind of class changing affixes. The process of the data is presented as follow.

announce (V) + -ment ⟶ **announcement (N)**

Data 5

*…her mother was stuck in traffic and missed the **performance**.* (Page 17)

The word *performance* above is a verb, then after attached by suffix -ance, the word becomes *performance* as noun. *Perform* is to do an action or piece of work, after attached with suffix it becomes *performance* which means how good something does a part of a task or operation (Cambridge Online Dictionary). The analysis can be categorized into class changing affixes because the process of adding suffix -ance changed the word class and meaning. To make it clear, the process of the data is presented as follow.

perform (V) + -ance ⟶ **performance (N)**

Data 6

*Compassion is not a relationship between the **healer** and the wounded.* (Page 10)

From the data above, the suffix -er can be seen in the word *healer*. The suffix -er commonly function as noun maker which represent a person who doing the action. The morphological process changes the meaning of *heal* and also changed the word-class from verb to noun. *Heal* refers to make or become well again, especially after injury, become *healer* which refers to a person who has power to cure ill people without using ordinary medicines (Cambridge Online Dictionary). Furthermore, this data can be categorized as class changing affixes. To make it clear, the process of data is presented in flat diagram below.

heal (V) + -er ⟶   **healer (N)**

3. Noun Derived from Noun

The writer found 19 words that deriving noun to noun. The affixes that found consists of prefixes and suffixes, there are prefix im-, in-, dis-, re- and suffix -hood, -ship, -ian and -ist. Moreover, there are only 3 data analyzed are given here. The analysis as follow.

Data 7

*I think of it as practicing **imperfection**.* (Page 34)

The sentence above contains base of the word *imperfection* is *perfection* and root *perfect*. The process is word *perfect* as adjective attached with suffix -ion become a noun, then bounded by prefix im- forming new word *imperfection*. Prefix dis- here change the positive meaning to negative meaning. Perfection is the state of being complete and correct in every way, become imperfection which means a fault or weakness in something that means that is not perfection (Cambridge Online Dictionary). In this analysis, the process only modifies the meaning but not change the word class. Furthermore, it can be

categorized as function of class maintaining affixes. The explanation is as follow.

im- + perfection (N) ⟶ **imperfection (N)**

Data 8

…*take the edge off of feelings that cause vulnerability, **discomfort**, and pain.* (Page40)

According to the data above, the word *discomfort* before followed with prefix dis- the base word is *comfort*. Prefix dis- attached here change the meaning of the base *comfort*. *Comfort* means a good sense of being happy and pain-free. Furthermore, *discomfort* is a feeling of being uncomfortable in physically or emotionally (Cambridge Online Dictionary). The process above, prefix dis- does not change the word class but only modify the meaning, and can be categorized as class maintaining affixes. The description is as follow.

dis- + comfort (N) $\longrightarrow$ **discomfort (N)**

Data 9

…*complexity, autonomy, and a **relationship** between effort and reward.* (Page 67)

In data above, the word *relationship* before followed with suffix -ship, the base is *relation* and the root of the word is *relate*. Suffix -hood has function maintaining which is only changes the status of the base without changes the word class. Suffix -hood attached here change the meaning of the base *relation*. *Relation* refers to the connection or similarity between two things. Moreover, *relationship* means to the status which people being in a relation or the way in which two people or groups of people feel behave towards each other (Cambridge Online Dictionary). In this analysis only modify the meaning but not the word class. Therefore, it can be categorized as class maintaining affixes. It has morphological process as follow.

relation (N) + -ship $\longrightarrow$ **relationship (N)**

CONCLUSION

Based on the result and discussion, the writers concluded that there are 158 words attached with derivational affixes that derived to noun found in *The Gift of Imperfection*. The affixes were found in form of prefixes and suffixes, which can be divided into the word that attached with by prefixes are 7 words or (4,43%) and 151 words or (95,57%) that attached by suffixes. Moreover, there are 4 types of prefixes that forming noun, they are prefix *im-, in-, dis-* and *re-*. Meanwhile, the types of suffixes were found are 13 types, there are *-ing, -ness, -ion, -ity, -ment, -y, -ance, -ism, -er, -hood, -ship, -ian* and *-ist*. The used of suffixes become the dominant types of derivational affixes that forming to noun in data source. Furthermore, for the function of derivational affixes found in the data source were classified into two functions such as class-changing affixes and class-maintaining affixes. The function of class-changing affixes become the dominant function of derivational affixes with 139 words or (87,97%) and the less is function of class-maintaining with 19 words or (12,03%).

REFERENCES

Aitchison, Jean. 1992. *General Linguistics*. London: Hodder Education.

Bauer, L. 1983. *English Word – Formation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Brown, Brene. 2010. *The Gifts of Imperfection: Let Go of Who You Think You're Supposed to Be and Embrace Who You Are*. New York: Hazelden Publishing. Retrieved August 16, 2020, from https://www.pdfdrive.com

Cambridge University Press. 2020. *Cambridge Online Dictionary, Translate and Grammar*. Cambridge. Retrieved December 9, 2020, from https://dictionary.cambridge.org

Carstairs, A & McCarthy. 2002. An Introducing to English Morphology: Word and Their Structure. Edinburg: Edinburg University Press.

Frank, Marcella. 1972. *Modern English: A Practical References Guide*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc.

Fromkin, V, et al. 2007. An Introduction to Language, Ninth Edition (International Edition). United States: Wadsworth Cengage Learning

Katamba, F. 1993. Modern Linguistic Morphology. Macmillan: Macmillan Press Ltd.

Lieber, R. 2009. Introduction Morphology. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Sibarani. R.2006. An Introduction to Morphology. Medan: Penerbit Poda

Matthews, P. H. 1991. *Morphology. 2nd Edition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University.

Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). 2021. *Noun. In Merriam-Webster.com dictionary*. Retrieved January 19, 2021 from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/noun.

Payne, Thomas E. 2011. *Understanding English Grammar: A Linguistic Introduction*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Plag, Ingo. 2003. *Word-Formation in English*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Sibarani. R. 2006. *An Introduction to Morphology*. Medan: Penerbit Poda.

Yule, G. 2010. *The Study of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press