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Yunita Sari
This study entitled Derivational English Suffixes Forming Nouns with Reference to Condé Nast Traveller UK e-Magazine. The aims of this study are to identify the kinds of derivational English suffixes forming nouns in the Condé Nast Traveller UK e-Magazine and to explain the meanings of the derived nouns.

The data were taken from Condé Nast Traveller UK e-Magazine May 2016 edition. This study was library research which applied documentation method to collect the data. The data of this study were analyzed by qualitative method. This study applied the theory proposed by McCharty (2002) to identify the kinds of derivational English suffixes forming nouns and the theory proposed by Haspelmath and Sims (2010) to analyze the structures and meanings of the derived nouns. In addition to these theories, this study also applied related theory proposed by Carnie (2013).

The finding showed that the suffixes forming nouns from nouns are suffix –ess, -er, -ian, -ship, -hood, and –ist; the suffixes forming nouns from adjectives are –ity, -ness, and –ism; and the suffixes forming nouns from verbs are suffix –ance/-ence, -ment, -ing, -ation, -al, and -er/-or. The derivational meanings found in the data denoted by the denominal nouns are female noun, status noun, and inhabitant noun; the meaning denoted by deadjectival nouns is quality noun; and the meanings denoted by deverbal nouns are agent noun, instrument noun, and action noun.

**Keywords:** derivational, nominal suffixes, derived noun
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL SHEET</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABBREVIATIONS</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION** ............................................... 1

1.1 Background of the Study ............................................. 1
1.2 Problems of the Study ............................................... 3
1.3 Aims of Study ........................................................... 3
1.4 Scope of Discussion ................................................ 3
1.5 Research Method ................................................................ 3
  1.5.1 Data Source ........................................................... 4
  1.5.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data ...................... 4
  1.5.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data ...................... 5

**CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND**

**THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK** ................................................. 6

2.1 Review of Literature ................................................... 6
2.2 Concepts ....................................................................... 10
  2.2.1 Morphemes ................................................................ 11
2.2.2 Morphological Process .......................................................... 11
2.2.3 Lexemes ................................................................................. 11
2.2.4 Roots, Stems, Bases ................................................................. 12
2.2.5 Affixes ..................................................................................... 13
2.2.6 Semantic Blocking ................................................................. 13
2.2.7 Nouns ..................................................................................... 14
2.3 Theoretical Framework .............................................................. 14
  2.3.1 Kinds of Derivational Suffixes Forming Nouns ....................... 14
    2.3.1.1 Suffixes forming nouns from nouns ................................. 14
    2.3.1.2 Suffixes forming nouns from adjectives ......................... 15
    2.3.1.3 Suffixes forming nouns from verbs ................................. 15
  2.3.2 Meanings of Derived Nouns .................................................. 16
    2.3.2.1 Deverbal nouns .............................................................. 16
    2.3.2.2 Deadjectival nouns ......................................................... 17
    2.3.2.3 Denominal nouns ........................................................... 17
  2.3.3 Hierarchical Structure in Derived Lexemes .............................. 18
  2.3.4 Distributional Criteria of Word Class ...................................... 19

CHAPTER III DERIVATIONAL ENGLISH SUFFIXES FORMING
NOUNS WITH REFERENCE TO CONDE NAST TRAVELLER UK e-
MAGAZINE ........................................................................................ 20
  3.1 Kinds of Derivational Suffixes Forming Nouns ........................... 21
    3.1.1 Suffixes forming nouns from nouns .................................... 21
      3.1.1.1 Suffix –ess ................................................................. 21
3.1.1.2 Suffix –er, -(i)an ................................................................. 22
3.1.1.3 Suffix –ship, -hood .......................................................... 26
3.1.1.4 Suffix –ist, -ian .................................................................. 28
3.1.2 Suffixes forming nouns from adjectives .................................. 31
  3.1.2.1 Suffix –ity ................................................................. 32
  3.1.2.2 Suffix –ness ................................................................. 34
  3.1.2.3 Suffix –ism ................................................................. 37
3.1.3 Suffixes forming nouns from verbs ......................................... 39
  3.1.3.1 Suffix –ance, -ence ....................................................... 39
  3.1.3.2 Suffix –ment .................................................................. 41
  3.1.3.3 Suffix –ing ..................................................................... 44
  3.1.3.4 Suffix –((a)t)ion ........................................................... 47
  3.1.3.5 Suffix –al ....................................................................... 50
  3.1.3.6 Suffix –er, -or ............................................................... 51
3.2 Meanings of Derived Nouns ....................................................... 54
  3.2.1 Deverbal nouns ................................................................. 54
    3.2.1.1 Agent noun ............................................................... 55
    3.2.1.2 Instrument noun ........................................................ 57
    3.2.1.3 Action noun ............................................................... 58
  3.2.2 Deadjectival noun ............................................................... 61
    3.2.2.1 Quality noun ............................................................... 61
  3.2.3 Denominal noun ................................................................. 63
    3.2.3.1 Status noun ............................................................... 63
3.2.3.2 Inhabitant noun................................................................. 66
3.2.3.3 Female noun ....................................................................... 69

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION................................................................. 71

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES
ABBREVIATIONS

1. N : Noun
2. Adj. : Adjective
3. V : Verb
4. Suf : Suffix
5. Pl : Plural
6. X : Base word
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Morphology is defined as the branch of linguistics that deals with word form, their internal structure, component of grammar that includes in word formation and how they are formed. McCarthy (2002:16) stated that morphology is the study which concerns with the structure and relationship between words.

Morphology can be divided into two main branches, such as inflectional morphology and derivational morphology. Inflection is a process that does not create a new word form but only changes the grammatical function. Instead, derivational process, according to Katamba (1994:59), is the process of creating new lexemes from other lexemes. Crystal (2005: 90) also proposed the definition of derivational morphology which studies the principles governing the construction of new words, without reference to the particular grammatical role that a word may play in a sentence.

Derivation is the morphological process in which a derivational affix attached to a base form to create a new word. Affixes are bound morphemes, which cannot stand alone and must be attached to another morpheme or words. Affixes include prefixes, suffixes and infixes. Prefixes are attached before a base, suffixes are attached after a base, and infixes are attached inside a base. The classification of new word that often called as derived word is formed by the suffixes which are added to the base word.
When a suffix is added to a base word, it can create a new word that is derived from the base word but has different meaning, called as derivational suffixes. According to Plag (2002: 109), there are four kinds of derivational suffixes, such as nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes.

This study focused on derivational English suffixes forming nouns or also called as nominal suffixes. This topic was chosen because noun has the largest members in English word classes and it is frequently used in written text. The ability to identify derivational affixes can develop the vocabulary because from the one word can gain many other words with different part of speech. For the example, the words simplify (verb), simply (adverb), and simplicity (noun) are derived from simple (adjective). In those formations, it can be seen that the formation of new words, each with its own grammatical properties. In addition, with understanding the process of word formation especially the process of suffixation (which can change the class and meaning of the words), it will help to comprehend the English sentence correctly.

Based on the phenomena mentioned above, this study focused on describing the process of derivational suffixes forming nouns in Condé Nast Traveller UK e-Magazine May 2016 edition. Condé Nast Traveller is a British magazine, which contains several articles of travel, adventure, culture, and new ideas. This magazine is very interesting to find many English derivational suffixes forming nouns. Thus, this study was conducted in order to identify the kinds of nominal suffixes and the meaning of the derived nouns.
1.2 Problems of the Study

Regarding to the background described above, there are two problems which are related to the derivational suffixes forming nouns in the *Condé Nast Traveller UK* e-Magazine. The problems are formulated as follows:

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?

1.3 Aims of 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.

1.4 Scope of Discussion

In order to avoid too wide topic of discussion, the study focused on:

a. The kinds of derivational English suffixes forming nouns in the *Condé Nast Traveller UK* e-Magazine.

b. The meanings of the derived nouns.

1.5 Research Method

Referring to the problems that were already formulated, there are three components of the research method, namely: data source, method and technique of collecting data, and method and technique of analyzing data.
1.5.1 Data Source

The data was taken from Condé Nast Traveller UK e-Magazine May 2016 edition. The e-magazine is a kind of magazine which is published digitally on internet rather than being printed on paper.

The Condé Nast Traveller UK e-Magazine was downloaded from http://storemags.com/conde-nast-traveller-uk-may-2016/ and consisted of 190 pages. It was chosen as the data source because this e-magazine contained several numbers of derivational suffixes forming nouns.

Condé Nast Traveller UK is a British magazine with a passion for travel, adventure, culture, and new ideas. The issues include independent travel articles on amazing areas around the world, along with stunning photography and travel tips. Condé Nast Traveler was established by Sir Harold Evans in 1987. In addition, the magazine has won twenty-five National Magazine Awards.

1.5.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

As one of important parts of this study, collecting the data needs to follow a certain procedure in order to obtain appropriate and sufficient data. This study was a library research, which applied documentation method. The data were collected from 17 article texts on e-magazine. Collecting the data was done by several numbers of steps.

a. Determining the object of this research. In this case, the magazine with large number of pages was chosen because there were many derivational suffixes forming nouns that can be found.
b. Reading the magazine carefully in order to obtain the words that show derivational suffixes forming noun.

c. Taking note of the words with the original sentences that show derivational noun suffixes.

d. Classifying the data based on the categories of derivational noun suffixes.

e. Reducing the data in order to avoid double data which was done by putting aside the similar words.

1.5.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The data of this study were analyzed by qualitative method, which means that the data were described in detail based on the relevant theories to the topic of discussion. All data found in the magazine were processed through some steps as follow:

a. Classifying the suffixes which taken from the e-magazine based on the kinds of derivational suffixes forming nouns proposed by McCarthy (2002).

b. Analyzing the meanings of derived nouns based on meanings proposed by Haspelmath and Sims (2010).

c. Presenting the result of the analysis in the form of narrative text because the problems of this study need description of analysis and the form of tree diagram and table in order to make it easier to be analyzed.