

# DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FORMING NOUN FROM VERB FOUND IN *REVENGE WEARS PRADA* NOVEL: A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY

Ni Kadek Liana Rahmawati<sup>1</sup>, I Komang Sulatra<sup>2</sup>, I G. B. Wahyu Nugraha Putra<sup>3</sup>

English Study Program Faculty of Foreign Languages  
Mahasaraswati Denpasar University

Jl. Kamboja No.11A Denpasar, Bali - Indonesia

lianaarahmawati@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>, soelatra01@yahoo.com<sup>2</sup>, wahyunugraha1980@yahoo.com<sup>3</sup>

## ABSTRACT

*This study focuses on derivation from verb forming noun found in Revenge Wears Prada novel written by Lauren Weisberger. The aim of this study is to find out kind of suffixes used in forming noun from verb by applying the theory of nominal suffixes proposed by Plag (2003). The data were taken from novel entitled Revenge Wears Prada which was written by Lauren Weisberger. Observation method was used in collecting the data with several steps applied such as reading, note taking, and classifying technique continue with the theory of nominal suffixes proposed by Plag. There were 236 data using suffixes which form noun from verb, those data using suffixes -age, -al, -ance, -ant, -ee, -er/-or, -ing, -ion, and -ment. Moreover, several suffixes used repeatedly in the same word in this novel to form noun class category from different word class and all of these data categorized as class changing process since these morphological processes of verb forming noun has changed the class category of the base form. This study shows that morphology is very important in language since the used of morphological process helps to develop new word from several languages and word classes.*

**Keywords:** *suffixes, morphological processes, base word.*

## INTRODUCTION

In this era, languages are often used in spoken or written form to convey ideas, information, emotion, argue a point, and much more. Without languages, people cannot communicate with other people to exchange their ideas and opinions. English is an international language used by many people and it is dominant in most regions of world. Moreover, English derives a huge number of words from several languages and morphology gives an idea on how to form new words and from which base word derivation happened through morphological processes.

Morphology studies about the structure of word and the process to form new word by adding morpheme. According to Katamba (1994), the study of word formation and word structure is named morphology. Moreover, according to Lieber (2009), morphology is the study of word

formation including the ways in which new word were created and it may vary depend on how those word was employed in a sentence. As a one branch of linguistics, the study of morphology is focuses on the process on how new formation of word was build and its morphological results. In morphology, morpheme appears as the smallest unit of word which inseparable from semantic content or grammatical function. Morpheme cannot be decomposed into smaller units which are either meaningful by themselves or mark a grammatical function like singular or plural variety within the noun (Katamba, 1993). Furthermore, according to Lieber (2009), morpheme are the smallest meaningful units that are used to form words and there were various types of morphemes such as root, stem, base, affixes, free and bound morpheme, inflectional and derivational morpheme, etc. Suffixes is often used in many words to produce new word with different word class from its original base word class without people realized how suffixation process occur in a word.

Suffixes is a type of bound morpheme which cannot stand alone by themselves and it is need to be attached to another root morpheme (Lieber, 2009). Furthermore, the terms of bound morpheme can be divided into two types which are derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. According to Bauer (2003), derivational morpheme is a morpheme which produce new lexeme from the base word. Haspelmath (2002) also stated that derivational morpheme is the relationship between lexeme a word family. The addition of derivational morpheme to the base word used to change the meaning and also class category of the base form from their previous word classes and it is included in morphological process of affixation.

Affixation is one of the types of word formation in English and according to Katamba (1993), an affix occurs once hooked up to another linguistics unit or morphemes such as root, stem, or base. The terms of affixes can be divided into three types, those are prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. Furthermore, suffixes can be divided into four types which are nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes (Plag, 2003). However, this study was only focus on the nominal suffixes especially the used of nominal suffixes in derivation from verb.

According to Plag (2003), the used of nominal suffixes is typically to derive such abstract nouns from different word class categories which are verbs, adjectives, or other nouns. The usage of abstract nouns denotes actions, results, qualities and the like. Suffixes considered as the most productive affixes of English because there are a lot of suffixes can be attaching to the root or base word which change the class categories of the base word and their meaning. By adding bound morpheme to the root or base word of verbs, adjectives, and other nouns, it might help to gain many other words from different word classes. Noun class category considered as the largest word classes in English which often used in a written text and through the study of morphology, we can understand how suffixation

process happens in a word.

Based on the description above, this study discusses derivational suffixes forming noun from verb found in the novel entitled *Revenge Wears Prada* by Lauren Weisberger. This novel provides many words using nominal suffixes especially derivation from verb which was related to this study. This study was focused to find out the kind of nominal suffixes used in derivation from verb. Derivational nominal suffixes especially derivation from verb to form noun class of speech's categories chosen in this study because noun class category is the largest class of English word and it is difficult to arrange sentences if we do not know about the process on how new word is built through morphological processes. There were many nominal suffixes used in derivation from verb and they were analyzed based on the concept of nominal suffixes.

## METHODS

The data in this study were analyzed by using quantitative qualitative method. Quantitative method was used to show the number and percentage of each types of nominal derivational suffixes which forming noun from verb to make it easier to find out the total number of each suffixes and comparing their occurrences one to another while qualitative method was done by giving description belongs to the analysis of nominal derivational suffixes forming noun from verb in accordance with the theories proposed by Plag (2003) about nominal suffixes. The data in this study were taken from novel entitled *Revenge Wears Prada* which was written by Lauren Weisberger and published in 2013. This novel consists of 420 pages and divided into 21 chapters. There were many nominal derivational suffixes which form noun from verb found in this novel and it can be relevant to this study. Furthermore, the researcher was using Oxford Dictionary to find out the meaning of the base word that were used in morphological process.

A library research, observation method was used in collecting the data with several steps applied, those are reading, note taking, and classifying the data. Firstly, the researcher read the whole novel repeatedly and intensively to understand the story in the novel as well as context of each utterances. Secondly, note taking to every derivational suffix which form noun from verb. The last was classifying and tabulating the data of derivational suffixes which form noun from verb based on their suffixes.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### RESULT

Based on the analysis of derivational suffixes forming noun from verb, there were 236 data of words using nominal derivational suffixes which

divided into 9 suffixes. Furthermore, the function of suffixes used in the data categorized as class changing process since the morphological process of derivation from verb to noun was changing the class categories of the base word from their original word classes. The occurrences of suffixes which form noun from verb presented in the table below:

**Table 1. The Tabulation Data of Derivational Suffixes Forming Noun from Verb found in *Revenge Wears Prada Novel***

No	Derivational Suffixes Forming Noun from Verb	Occurrence	Percentage
1	-age	12	5,08%
2	-al	2	0,85%
3	-ance	8	3,39%
4	-ant	3	1,27%
5	-ee	1	0,42%
6	-er/-or	24	10,17%
7	-ing	38	16,10%
8	-ion	85	36,02%
9	-ment	63	26,69%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>236</b>	<b>100%</b>

According to table 1, it clearly shown the occurrences of each suffixes used in derivation from verb to noun. There were 236 data which divided into 9 suffixes, those were suffix *-age* which occurred 12 times (5,08%), *-al* occurred 2 times (0,85%), *-ance* occurred 8 times (3,39%), *-ant* occurred 3 times (1,27%), *-ee* occurred 1 time (0,42%), *-er/-or* occurred 24 times (10,17%), *-ing* occurred 38 times (16,10%), *-ion* occurred 85 times (36,02%), and *-ment* occurred 63 times (26,69%). The most three dominant suffixes used in *Revenge Wears Prada* novel were suffixes *-ion*, *-ment*, and *-ing*. Furthermore, many nominal suffixes used in the data source indicates that the addition of suffix is very important to develop new vocabulary items and it help us to go deep into the study of morphology to enhance our knowledge about the structure of word.

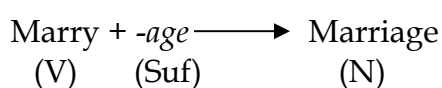
## DISCUSSION

According on the finding above, it can be seen that there were many suffixes used in forming noun class categories from verb. The types of nominal suffixes which were used to form noun from verb were analyzed by using the theory proposed by Plag (2003). Furthermore, the function of these suffixes categorized as class changing process since the morphological process of noun derived from verb has changed the class categories of the base form. Below are the analysis of derivation from verb to noun:

### 1. Suffix *-age*

She also knew that the demise of her parents' thirty-four-year *marriage* had nothing to do with her, ... (Revenge Wears Prada:94)

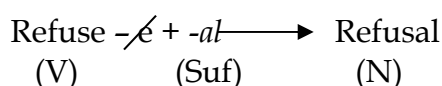
From the utterances above, it can be seen that word *marriage* was built by adding suffix *-age* to the base word. Suffix *-age* was used to derives noun which express an activity or its result, or denote collective entity or quality. The addition of suffix *-age* has changed the meaning and class category of the base form from verb to noun. The word *marry* is the root of the word *marriage* and has the meaning as *take someone as one's wife or husband in marriage* (Hornby, 2015). By adding suffix *-age*, it turns out into *marriage* which meaning as *the legally or formally recognized union of two people as partners in a personal relationship* (Hornby, 2015). Furthermore, before attaching suffix *-age* to the base word which ends in letter *y*, the letter *y* should be change into *i* before adding the suffix. The flat diagram of these morphological process can be drawn in the flat diagram below:



### 2. Suffix *-al*

"You overlooked his Texas, his *refusal* to do his own laundry, his insistence on sending you "Just because" Hallmark cards. (Revenge Wears Prada:91)

In this utterance, the used of suffix *-al* is to denote an action or the result of action. From the utterance above, it can be seen that the word marked in bold and italic was contained nominal suffix which was suffix *-al*. The word *refusal* made of the base word *refuse* and it is attached by suffix *-al*. The base word *refuse* denotes meaning as *the indication that someone is not willing to do something* (Hornby, 2015). The addition of suffix *-al* to the base word *refuse* has changed the class categories and meaning of the base word into *an act of showing that you will not accept or do something* (Hornby, 2015). Generally speaking, we could not add suffix *-al* to the base word which ends in a vowel letter, therefore we have elided the letter *e* in the base word to attach the suffix. The flat diagram of these morphological process can be drawn as follow:



### 3. Suffix *-ance*

..., was enough to win Andy some respect and *acceptance*? They sat side by side on the backless chaise. (Revenge Wears Prada:208)

In the data above, it can be seen that the word *acceptance* followed by suffix *-ance* which change the class category and the meaning of the base word. Suffix *-ance* itself was used to create action nouns. The base word of the word *acceptance* was *accept* which belongs to verb class and denotes meaning as *give an affirmative answer to someone* (Hornby, 2015). The addition of suffix *-ance* has changed the class category of the base word into noun class which denotes meaning as *the act of consenting to receive or undertake something offered* (Hornby, 2015). The flat diagram of these morphological process can be seen as follow:

Accept + *-ance* → Acceptance  
(V) (Suf) (N)

Her skintight, glossy leather pants accentuated her frightening thinness and, combined with her ruby-red lipstick, gave her a goth china-doll *appearance*. (Revenge Wears Prada:117)

In the above utterance, the word marked in bold and italic was made by adding suffix *-ance* to the base word. The word *appearance* was made of the base word *appear* and it is attached by suffix which function is to change the meaning and its grammatical category of the base form. *Appear* belongs to verb class category whose meaning is *come into existence or become visible* (Hornby, 2015). The addition of suffix *-ance* change the word *appear* into *appearance* which denotes meaning *as the way that someone or something looks* (Hornby, 2015). The morphological process of this word can be drawn in flat diagram below:

Appear + *-ance* → Appearance  
(V) (Suf) (N)

#### 4. Suffix *-ant*

Treating her *assistants* like slaves. (Revenge Wears Prada:345)

In the utterance above, it can be seen that there was suffix *-ant* attached to the base word. Generally speaking, the used of suffix *-ant* in a verb is to create noun class of speech category from verb that refers to person in technical or legal discourse. The base word of the word *assistants* was *assist* and it was attached by suffix *-ant* which produce different word with different word class and meaning. Furthermore, the word *assistant* above also attached by inflectional suffix *-s* to mark grammatical function within the noun. *Assist* means *help someone by doing a share of work*, while *assistant* meaning was *a person who helps in particular work* (Hornby, 2015). The flat diagram of morphological process happened in above word could be drawn in the flat diagram below:

Assist + *-ant* + *-s* → Assistants  
(V) (Suf.) (I. Suf) (N)

### 5. Suffix *-ee*

..., the infamous woman chef who berated *employees* with a string of curse words and insults; ... (Revenge Wears Prada:247)

In the data above, it can be seen that the word in bold and italic produce by adding suffix to the base word. Suffix *-ee* itself refers to sentient entities which involved in an event as non-volitional participants. The word *employees* made of the base word *employ* which belongs to verb class of speech category then it is attached by derivational suffix *-ee* which change the meaning and also class category of the base form. Furthermore, it is also attached by inflectional suffixes *-s* which mark plural number within the noun. The word *employ* denotes meaning as *give job to someone for wage or salary* (Hornby, 2015). The addition of suffix *-ee* to the base word turn out the word *employ* into *employee* which denotes meaning as *a person who work for someone or company to get wages or salary* (Hornby, 2015). Below is the morphological process of the word *employees* drawn in flat diagram below:

Employ + *-ee* + *-s* → Employees  
(V) (Suf) (I. Suf) (N)

### 6. Suffix *-er/-or*

"..., a great offer from literally the most prestigious magazine *publisher* on the planet?" (Revenge Wears Prada:203)

From the utterance above, it can be seen that there was suffix *-er* marked in bold and italic word. Generally speaking, suffix *-er/-or* was used to signify entities which are active or volitional participants in an event, or to create person nouns which indicate place of origin or residence. *Publisher* was made of the base word *publish* which was attached by suffix *-er* to change the meaning and class category of the base form. *Publish* was the base word of publisher and *-er* was the nominal suffix used to derive verb class into noun class category. Furthermore, publish denotes meaning as *prepare and issue a book, journal, etc. for public sale or readership* (Hornby, 2015) while the addition of suffix *-er* produce new word as publisher which denotes meaning as *a person or group of people that prepares and issues books, journals, music, or other works for sale* (Hornby, 2015). The flat diagram below shows the morphological process of the word *publisher*:

Publish + *-er* → Publisher  
(V) (Suf) (N)

..., and his job as a television *producer* took him away from New York

often enough that anything was possible. (Revenge Wears Prada:35)

From the sentence above, it can be seen that word ***producer*** was made by adding suffix to the base word. The base word of ***producer*** was ***produce*** and it can form new word class category and meaning by adding suffix ***-er*** to the base word. ***Producer*** denotes meaning as *a person responsible for the financial and managerial aspects of making of a movie or broadcast or for staging a play, opera, and so on* (Hornby, 2015). It formed by adding suffix to the base word which was ***produce*** whose meaning was *make or manufacture from components or raw materials* (Hornby, 2015). Below the morphological process of word ***producer*** by using flat diagram as follow:

Produce + ***-er*** → Producer  
(V) (Suf) (N)

“I’m going to miss you two so much. I’m meeting my old ***supervisor*** all the way uptown, though.” (Revenge Wears Prada:259)

In the above data, there was the word mark in bold and italic which contain suffix. The word ***supervisor*** made of the base word ***supervise*** then it is followed by suffix ***-er*** which aims is to change the class category and meaning of the base word. However, before adding any vowel suffix to the base word which ends in the letter *e*, the letter *e* must be elided first to attach vowel suffix to the base word, therefore the word ***supervise*** becomes ***supervisor*** instead of ***superviseor***. ***Supervise*** belongs to verb class category and denotes meaning as *observe and direct the execution of a task or activity* (Hornby, 2015). The addition of suffix ***-or*** turns the word ***supervise*** into ***supervisor*** which denotes meaning as *a person who supervises a person or an activity* (Hornby, 2015). The flat diagram of these morphological process can be drawn in the flat diagram below:

Supervise ~~/e~~ + ***-or*** → Supervisor  
(V) (Suf) (N)

..., where they’d recently promoted Emily to junior fashion ***editor*** and given her a small but windowed space all her own. (Revenge Wears Prada:105)

The sentence above contain word which was attached by suffix ***-or*** in the word ***editor***. It was made by adding suffix ***-or*** to the base word ***edit***. The base word belongs to verb class category whose meaning *prepare something for publication by correcting, condensing, or modifying it* (Hornby, 2015). The addition of suffix ***-or*** change the word ***edit*** into ***editor*** which denotes meaning as *a person who works for a publishing company, commissioning or preparing material for publication* (Hornby, 2015). The morphological process



of word *editor* can be seen in the flat diagram below:

Edit + *-or* → Publisher  
(V) (Suf) (N)

He ushered the girls off the *elevator* at the top floor and was gone before Andy could cling to his leg and beg him to take her back downstairs. (Revenge Wears Prada:328)

Another word using suffix *-or* to change its grammatical category and meaning was appear in word *elevator* above. This word made of the base word *elevate* and before it is attached by suffix, this word belongs to verb class of speech category which denotes meaning as *raise or lift something up to a higher position* (Hornby, 2015). The addition of suffix *-or* has changed its grammatical category from verb into noun class and also the meaning of the base word into *a platform or compartment housed in a shaft for raising and lowering people or things to different floors or levels* (Hornby, 2015). Furthermore, suffix *-or* categorized as vowel suffix and word *elevate* ends in a letter *e*, therefore we have to elided the letter *e* to attach vowel suffix to the base form. The addition of suffix *-or* changed the word *elevate* into *elevator* by eliding the letter *e* in the word *elevate*. The morphological process of this word can be drawn through flat diagram below:

Elevate ~~e~~ + *-or* → Elevator  
(V) (Suf) (N)

## 7. Suffix *-ing*

With that, Emily flew into high gear, *muttering* about how hopeless Andy was despite ... (Revenge Wears Prada:21)

In the above sentence, there was nominal suffix used in the word *muttering*. The used of suffix *-ing* functioned to denote process or their result and it can be categorized as the most productive suffix in English since it is applicable in many verb class category to change their grammatical category. The word *muttering* belongs to noun class of speech category it is made of the base word *mutter* which was attached by suffix *-ing*. The word *mutter* denotes meaning as *say something in a low or barely audible voice, especially in dissatisfaction or irritation* (Hornby, 2015). Besides changing the class category of the base form from verb to noun, the addition of suffix *-ing* which turns the word *mutter* into *muttering* also change the meaning of the base word *into a privately expressed complaint or expression of dissatisfaction* (Hornby, 2015). The flat diagram below shows the morphological process of the word *muttering*:

Mutter + *-ing* → Muttering  
(V) (Suf) (N)

“And don’t even get me started on the *advertising*.” (Revenge Wears Prada:319)

In the utterance above, the word *advertising* was followed by nominal derivational suffix. It was made of the base word *advertise* and was attached by suffix *-ing*. The addition of nominal derivational suffix has changed the class category of the base form from verb into noun. *Advertise* was the base word of *advertising* whose meaning *notify someone of something* (Hornby, 2015). The addition of suffix *-ing* change the word *advertise* into *advertising* which denotes meaning as *the activity or profession of producing advertisements for commercial products or services* (Hornby, 2015). Furthermore, it is important to realize whether we attached vowel suffix or consonant suffix to the base word. If the base word ends in letter *e* and we have to attach vowel suffix to the base word, we have to elided the letter *e* first to attach the suffix, therefore the addition of suffix *-ing* to the base word *advertise* turns this word into *advertising* instead of *advertiseing*. The morphological process of the word advertising can be seen through flat diagram below:

Advertise /e + *-ing* → Advertising  
(V) (Suf) (N)

“*Drinking* or not, you’re probably a better time than I.” (Revenge Wears Prada:26)

The word *drinking* above followed by suffix *-ing*. It was made of the base word *drink* then it is attached by suffix *-ing*. Word *drink* denotes meaning as *take a liquid into the mouth and swallow* (Hornby, 2015). The addition of suffix *-ing* change the word into *drinking* and class category of the base word from verb into noun whose meaning as *the action or habit of consuming alcohol* (Hornby, 2015). The morphological process of word *drinking* can be drawn as follow:

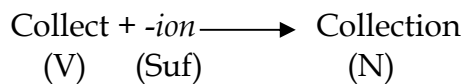
Drink + *-ing* → Drinking  
(V) (Suf) (N)

## 8. Suffix *-ion*

..., Emily had hung a *collection* of stained-glass figurines and ornaments that caught the light and threw beams of color in every situation. (Revenge Wears Prada:180)

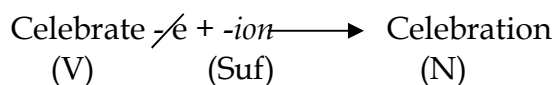
From the data above, it can be seen that the word in bold and italic

contained nominal suffix which was suffix *-ion* which denote events or result of processes. The base word of the word *collection* was *collect* and it is attached by suffix *-ion* to derive such abstract noun from verb class of speech category. According to Hornby (2015), *collect* belongs to verb class of speech category which denotes meaning as *accumulate and store over a period of time* while the process of suffixation by adding suffix *-ion* to the base word which was produce new word into *collection* denotes meaning as *the action or process of collecting someone or something*. The morphological process of the word *collection* can be seen through flat diagram as follows:



It made Andy choke up with its innocence, and for a moment she was doubly upset to realize that this conversation with her oldest friend in the world couldn't be solely a *celebration*. (Revenge Wears Prada:145)

After the used of suffix *-ion* in the word *collection*, there is another word using suffix *-ion* which was *celebration*. The used of suffix *-ion* in this utterance is to denotes events and this word produce by the process of affixation. Word *celebration* made of the base word *celebrate* and it is attached by suffix *-ion* which aims are to change the class category and the meaning of the base word. Before attached by suffix, *celebrate* denotes meaning as *acknowledge an event with a social gathering or enjoyable activity* (Hornby, 2015). After it is attached by suffix, the class category of the base word change into noun whose meaning is *the action of marking one's pleasure at an important event or occasion by engaging in enjoyable, typically social, activity* (Hornby, 2015). Furthermore, while the base word ends in letter *e*, we need to elided the letter *e* to attach suffix *-ion* to the base form. Therefore, the word *celebrate* change into *celebration* instead of *celebrateion*. The flat diagram below shows the morphological process of this word:



..., a pay stub from the TCBY she worked all the summer after *graduation*, and pictures, so many pictures. (Revenge Wears Prada:143)

From the data above, we can observe that the word *graduation* was made of the base word *graduate* which was attached by suffix *-ion*. The used of suffix *-ion* denotes events and also result of processes. In this data, word *graduate* as the base word denotes meaning as *successfully complete an academic degree, course of training, or high school* (Hornby, 2015). The addition of suffix *-ion* has changed the grammatical category of the base word from verb into noun and beside that, the process of affixation has changed the

word becomes *graduation* from *graduate* which denotes meaning as *the receiving or conferring of an academic degree or diploma* (Hornby, 2015). Furthermore, if we would attach vowel suffix to the base word, we need to ensure whether the base word ends in vowel letter or consonant. In this case, the base word which was *graduate* ends in a letter *e*, and before it is attached by vowel suffix, the letter *e* is elided first to attach the suffix. Therefore, by adding suffix *-ion* to the base word, it automatically change from *graduate* into *graduation* instead of *graduateion*. The morphological process of word *graduation* can be seen through the flat diagram below:

Graduate  $\nearrow$ e + *-ion*  $\longrightarrow$  Graduation  
(V) (Suf) (N)

### 9. Suffix *-ment*

... he was planning to call and inform her of their *engagement*; a few weeks later beautiful cut-crystal bowl from ... (Revenge Wears Prada:16)

From the utterance above, the word *engagement* was made by adding suffix *-ment* to the base word. The used of suffix *-ment* is similar with suffix *-ion* since the used of these two suffixes denotes processes or results from verb. The base word of this word was *engage* and the addition of suffix *-ment* has changed the meaning and grammatical category of the base form. *Engage* belongs to verb class of speech category and it denotes meaning as *participate or become involved in* (Hornby, 2015). The addition of suffix *-ment* has changed the meaning of the base word into *a formal agreement to get married* (Hornby, 2015). The flat diagram below shows the morphological process of word *engagement*:

Engage + *-ment*  $\longrightarrow$  Engagement  
(V) (Suf) (N)

She made a conscious decision not to say anything about the Elias-Clark *announcement*. (Revenge Wears Prada:213)

Another word in *Revenge Wears Prada* novel using suffix *-ment* was appear in word *announcement*. The addition of suffix *-ment* used in this word is to denotes action from verb. This word made of the base word *announce* and by adding suffix *-ment* to the base word, automatically it change the meaning and class category of the base word from verb into noun. Before it is attached by suffix, word *announce* denotes meaning as *make a public and typically formal declaration about a fact, occurrence, or intention* (Hornby, 2015). Then, after it is attached by suffix, the word *announce* change into *announcement* whose meaning is *the action of making a formal statement* (Hornby, 2015) and it is belongs to noun class of speech category. The morphological process of this word can be drawn by using flat diagram

as follow:

Announce + *-ment* → Announcement  
(V) (Suf) (N)

“Of course, there’s always room for *improvement*. Andy and I were just ...” (Revenge Wears Prada:339)

From the utterance above, it can be seen that the word *improvement* followed by suffix *-ment*. It was made of the base word *improve*, then it is attached by suffix *-ment* to change the meaning and grammatical category of the base word. Before it is attached by suffix, according to Hornby (2015), *improve* denotes meaning as *make or become better*. The addition of suffix *-ment* change the grammatical category of the base word into noun and meaning into *the action of improving or being improved* (Hornby, 2015). The morphological process of the word *improvement* can be drawn as follow:

Improve + *-ment* → Improvement  
(V) (Suf) (N)

This appeared to be more *statement* than question, although Miranda did glance at them to see if it elicited any reaction. (Revenge Wears Prada:196)

In the above sentence, it can be seen that there was another word followed by suffix *-ment* in word *statement*. The base word of this word was *state* and it is belongs to category of verb class. The base word denotes meaning as *express something definitely or clearly in speech or writing* (Hornby, 2015). The addition of suffix *-ment* has changed the class category of the base form from verb into noun and this is impacting meaning change from its original meaning into *a definite or clear expression of something in speech or writing* (Hornby, 2015). The flat diagram below shows the morphological process of this word:

State + *-ment* → Improvement  
(V) (Suf) (N)

## CONCLUSION

Based on the previous result and discussion, it can be concluded that there were 236 data using suffix to form noun from verb found in *Revenge Wears Prada* novel. Those data were using suffix *-age* (5,08%), *-al* (0,85%), *-ance* (3,39%), *-ant* (1,27%), *-ee* (0,42%), *-er/or* (10,17%), *-ing* (16,10%), *-ion* (36,02%), and *-ment* (26.69%). Based on the finding, the most dominant suffix used in derivation from verb to noun found in the novel entitled

Revenge Wears Prada were suffixes *-ion*, followed by suffix *-ment*, and the last was suffix *-ing* which were used repeatedly in similar words. All of these data belong to class changing process since the morphological process of derivation from verb to noun has changed the class category of the base word.

## REFERENCES

- Bauer, Laurie. 2003. *Introducing Linguistic Morphology (2nd Ed.)*. Edinburgh, United Kingdom: Edinburgh University Press.
- Haspelmath, Martin. 2002. *Understanding Morphology*. Oxford University Press.
- Hornby, Albert Sydney. 2015. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (9th Ed.)* Oxford University Press.
- Katamba, Francis. 1993. *Morphology*. United States of America: St. Martin's Press. doi:10.1007/978-1-349-22851-5
- Katamba, Francis. 1994. *English Word*. London: Routledge.
- Lieber, Rochelle. 2009. *Introducing Morphology*. New York, United States of America: Cambridge University Press.
- Plag, Ingo. 2003. *Word-formation in English*. Cambridge University Press.
- Rahmawati, Ni Kadek Liana. 2021. *A Morphological Study of Nominal Suffixes Found in Revenge Wears Prada: The Devil Returns Novel by Lauren Weisberger*. English Study Program, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University.
- Weisberger, Lauren. 2013. *Revenge Wears Prada: The Devil Returns*. London: Harper Collins Publisher.