



## Derivational Suffixes Found in “Confessions of a Shopaholic” Novel by Sophie Kinsella

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### Abstract

This research focused on analysing the derivational process of suffixation found in the novel entitled “Confessions of a Shopaholic.” Observation and qualitative method were applied in this study. Observation method used in collecting the data. The steps of collecting the data were first, reading the novel carefully, second finding and listing all complex words that contains derivational suffixes, then identifying and classifying the derivational suffixes. Meanwhile, qualitative method used to analysing the data. There were two steps in analysing the data, namely identifying and describing the data by using some words and presented by using tree diagram. This research used theory from Plag (2002) and supported by theory from McCharty (2002). The result of this research shows that there are some derivational suffixes found in the data source. They are suffixes –ment, -ion/-ation, -er/or, -ance, -ist, -ism, -ing, -hood, -ity, -(e)ry, -ant, -ful, -ship, -ize, -able/-ible, -less, -al/-ial/-ual, -ive/-ative, -ish, -ic, -ary, -ous, ed, and –ly. These suffixes are divided into four classes of suffixation namely, noun maker, verb maker, adjective maker and adverb maker.

**Keywords:** *Derivation, Suffixes, Novel*

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini fokus pada analisis proses derivasi dari akhiran yang ditemukan dalam novel berjudul “Confessions of a Shopaholic.” Metode observasi dan kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Metode observasi digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data. Tahap yang digunakan dalam mengumpulkan data yaitu pertama membaca novel dengan seksama, kedua menemukan dan membuat list pada semua kata yang memiliki akhiran derivasi, kemudian mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasikan akhiran derivasi. Sementara, metode kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisa data dengan menggunakan dua cara yaitu mengidentifikasi dan mendeskripsikan data yang diperoleh dengan menggunakan kata-kata dan tree diagram. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari Plag (2002) dan didukung oleh teori dari McCharty (2002). Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan dari beberapa akhiran derivasi yang diperoleh dari sumber data. Data yang diperoleh meliputi akhiran –ment, -ion/-ation, -er/or, -ance, -ist, -ism, -ing, -hood, -ity, -(e)ry, -ant, -ful, -ship, -ize, -able/-ible, -less, -al/-ial/-ual, -ive/-ative, -ish, -ic, -ary, -ous, -ed, and –ly. Akhiran-akhiran ini dibagi atas empat kelas proses akhiran yaitu noun maker, verb maker, adjective maker dan adverb maker.

**Kata kunci:** *Derivasi, Akhiran, Novel*

## **Introduction**

Word formation refers to process of producing new word from the lexeme. According to Jendra (2019:10) the formation of new words by adding affix known as derivation. Derivation is important when we learn vocabulary. In English language, learning vocabulary is not easy because there are many complex words that hard to learn. Complex word is a combination of word and affix. Hamawand (2011) states that complex word also called composite word that composed of two or more substructures which is morphologically divisible. For instance, unhappiness is a complex word that comes from a combination of word happy and affixes un-, -ness.

In addition, derivation is defined as a morphological process of adding bound morpheme into a word in order to forming a new word (Hamawand, 2011:9). Basically, morpheme has two types, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a word that can be independent and it also known as root. For example, room, cat, door. Meanwhile, bound morpheme is an affix that cannot be independent and it is usually attached into free morpheme. For example, dis-, -ful. Moreover bound morpheme is divided into two types, they are inflectional and derivational. Inflectional cannot change part of speech of a word while derivational can changes part of speech of a word (Yule, 2010). In bound morpheme, Affixes belongs to inflectional and derivational. Affix is defined as a morpheme added into another free morpheme. Affixes can be divided into three types such as, prefix, infix and suffix. Prefix is a bound morph which is placed into the beginning of a word or free morpheme. Infix is placed in the middle of word. Suffix is a bound morpheme which is placed after a word or free morpheme. In inflectional, affix can produce new word by adding another free morpheme but it does not change the word category. Meanwhile in derivational, affix can changes word classes whether it changes noun or adjective into verb and verb into noun.

There are some previous studies related on this study. Narasuari and Rahayuni (2020) wrote an article which is related to this study. That article aims to identify the function of derivational suffixes by using theory from Plag (2002:109). Based on the result of their study, the function of derivational suffixes were categorized as class maintaining suffixes and class changing suffixes. The similarity between the previous study and this research is using the same theory proposed by Plag (2002), meanwhile the difference between them is the previous study focused on the function of derivational suffixes whereas this study focused on the derivational process of suffixation.

Nurfaizah (2018) wrote a study which is related to this study. Her study analyze the derivational process by using theory proposed by McCharty (2002), Lieber (2009), and Yule (2006). The result of this previous study was found that there are 95 complex words consisting of derivational prefix (5), derivational suffix (69), multiple derivations (20), and zero derivation or conversion (1). Moreover, they also found 13 kinds of structures of all derivations. The similarity this study and her study is analyzing the derivational process, meanwhile the difference between them is this study focused only derivational suffix whereas her study focused on all kinds of derivations.

Sari (2017) wrote a study of derivational English suffixes forming noun with the data source taken from Condé Nast traveler UK e-Magazine. The aims of her study were identify the kinds of derivational English suffixes found in the data source and then explain the meanings of the derived nouns. In solving her problems analysis they used theory from McCharty (2002) and theory proposed by Haspelmath and Sims (2010). The similarity between this study and the previous study is using the same theory proposed by McCharty (2002), meanwhile the difference between them is the previous study is analyzing derivational suffixes which forming nouns whereas this study is analyzing derivational suffixes which forming all categories such as noun, verb, adjective and adverb.

Based on the above previous studies, this study is focused only on derivational suffixes found in the novel entitled Confessions of a Shopaholic by Sophie Kinsella. The reason of choosing this novel as the data source because there are many complex words found in the novel. Novel is one of the best tools in learning vocabulary besides newspaper, article, magazine and others. Novel is a literary works which length of story. We can get new words by read novel. But sometimes, we got confused when we find new words or complex words that hard to predict. Therefore, the objective of this research is to describe the derivational process of suffixation found in the novel. Thus, readers can enrich their vocabulary by knowing derivational suffixes.

Derivational suffix is a bound morpheme which is placed at the end of a word or free morpheme. Plag (2002) states that suffixes are classified into four classes, they are nominal suffixes -age, -al, -ance/ence/ancy/ency, -ant, -cy/ce, -dom, -ee, -eer, -er/or, -(e)ry, -ess, -ful, -hood, -an/ian/ean, -ing, -ion/ation, -ism, -ist, -ity, -ment, -ness, -ship, verbal suffixes -ate, -en, -ify, -ize, adjectival suffixes -able/ible, -al /ual/ial, -ary, -ed, -esque, -ful, -ic, -ing, -ish, -ive, -less, -ly, -ous), and adverbial suffixes -ly, -wise.

Moreover, Suffixation is a process of added suffix or bound morpheme at the end of a word. This process also known as derived process which produce a new word by change the word category and meaning of a word. According to McCharty (2002) there are some derived processes, they are adjective into adverb, noun into noun, adjective into noun, verb into noun, adjective into adjective, noun into adjective, verb into verb, noun into verb, and adjective into verb.

## **Method**

Qualitative descriptive method was applied in this study. In collecting the data, this study used observation method. The data were taken from a novel entitled “Confessions of a Shopaholic” by Sophie Kinsella. This novel was published by Black swan in 2000. The steps of collecting the data were reading the novel, finding and listing all words containing derivational suffixes and then classifying the derivational suffixes based on their categories. The method of analyzing the data was based on the theory proposed by Plag (2002) in his book entitled Word-Formation in English and

McCharty (2002) in his book entitled An Introduction to English Morphology Words and Their Structure.

## Result and Discussion

This study found some derivational suffixes in the novel “Confessions of a Shopaholic”. They are suffix –ment, -ion/-ation, -er/or, -ance, -ist, -ism, -ing, -hood, -ity, -(e)ry, -ant, -ful, -ship, -ize, -able/-ible, -less, -al/-ial/-ual, -ive/-ative, -ish, -ic, -ary, -ous, and –ly. The data were discussed in the following section.

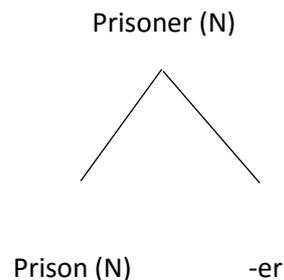
### a. Noun maker

#### 1. Noun becomes noun

This category contains derivational suffixes -Ment, -ful, -er, -ist, -ism, -ship, -hood, -(e)ry.

Data 1:

*I feel almost tearful – like a **prisoner** returning to the real world, after the war, when rationing stopped.* (Kinsella, 2000:91)



Process of suffixation: prison (Noun) + -er → prisoner (Noun)

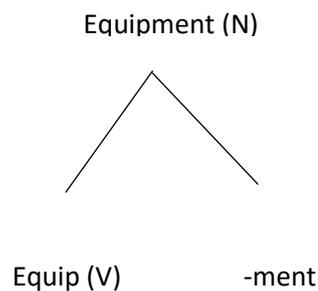
From the process above, word *prisoner* comes from a combination of free morpheme *prison* and bound morpheme *-er*. This process does not change the word class, but change meaning of the word. Derivational suffix *-er* added into noun *prison* produce new word of *prisoner* as noun. *Prison* and *prisoner* both belongs to noun but they have different meaning. Based on the Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries the meaning of word ‘prison’ is a place where criminals are kept, meanwhile ‘prisoner’ is a person who is kept in prison.

## 2. Verb becomes noun

This category contains derivational suffixes -ment, -ion/-ation, -er/-or, -ance, -(e)ry, -ant.

Data 2:

*What I'll do is quickly go to Peter Jones and buy all the **equipment** we need for the kitchen....* (Kinsella, 2000:102)



The process of suffixation: equip (Verb) + -ment → equipment (Noun)

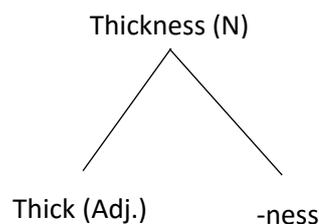
Regarding on the process above, word *equipment* comes from a combination of free morpheme *equip* and bound morpheme *-ment*. This process changes word class from verb into noun. Verb *equip* added by derivational suffix *-ment* forming new word of *equipment* which categorized as noun. It is also change the meaning of the original word. Based on the Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries, word *equip* means “to provide something with things for a particular activity” meanwhile *equipment* means “the things that are needed for a particular purpose”. In this case, suffix *-ment* has the role in producing new word by change the identity of the original word.

## 3. Adjective becomes Noun

This category contains derivational suffixes: -ness, -er/-or, -ist, -ity

Data 3:

*I stare at her silently, feeling a sudden **thickness** in my throat.* (Kinsella, 2000:174)



The process of suffixation: thick (Adj.) + -ness → thickness (Noun)

The word *thickness* comes from a combination of free morpheme *thick* and bound morpheme *-ness*. This process changes part of speech from adjective into noun. Derivational suffix *-ness* added into adjective *thick* produce new word of *thickness* which categorized as noun. It is also change the meaning of the original word. According to Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, word *thick* means "distance between sides" whereas *thickness* means "the size of something sides". In this case, suffix *-ness* has the role in producing new word by change the identity of the original word.

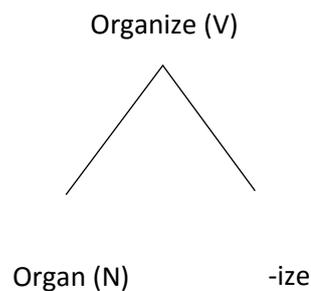
## b. Verb maker

### 1. Noun becomes verb

This category contains derivational suffix *-ize*

Data 4:

*I'm paid to tell other people how to **organize** their money.* (Kinsella, 2000:17)



The process of suffixation: organ (Noun) + *-ize* → organize (verb)

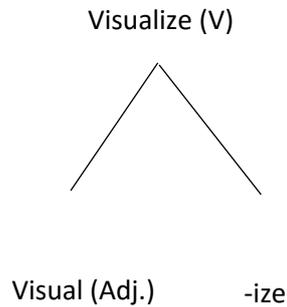
The word *organize* comes from a combination of free morpheme *organ* and bound morpheme *-ize*. This process changes word class from noun into verb. Derivational suffix *-ize* added into noun *organ* then produce new word of *organize* which categorized as verb. It is also change the meaning of the original word. According to Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, word *organ* means "a part of body that has a particular function" meanwhile *organize* means "to make all the arrangements for something to be provided". In this case, suffix *-ize* has the role in producing new word by change the identity of the original word.

### 2. Adjective becomes verb

This category contains derivational suffix *-ize*

Data 5:

*In fact, I can't even **visualize** afterwards.* (Kinsella, 2000:257)



The process of suffixation: visual (adjective) + -ize → visualize (verb)

The process above shows that word visualize comes from a combination of free morpheme visual and bound morpheme -ize. This process changes word class from noun into verb. Derivational suffix -ize added into adjective visual forming new word of visualize which is categorized as verb. In this case, suffix -ize not only changes word class from adjective into verb but also can changes from other part of speech such as data 4. This also changes the meaning of the original word. According to Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries, word visual means “connected with seeing or sight” meanwhile visualize means “to form a picture of something in mind”

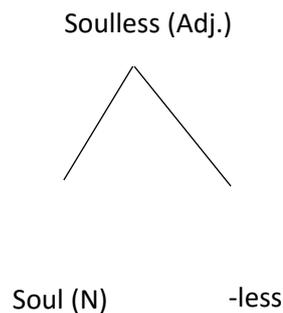
c. Adjective maker

1. Noun becomes adjective

This category contains derivational suffixes: -ly, -able/-ible, -ful, -less, -al/-ial/-ual, -ive, -ish, -ic, -ary, -ous, ed

Data 6:

*Soulless, but efficient.* (Kinsella, 2000:158)



The process of suffixation: soul (Noun) + -less → soulless (adjective)

The word *soulless* comes from a combination of free morpheme *soul* and bound morpheme *-less*. This process changes part of speech from noun into adjective. Word *soul* is categorized as noun added by derivational suffix *-less* becomes a new word of *soulless* as adjective. It is also change the meaning of the original word. According to Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries, word *soul* means “spirit of person” meanwhile *soulless*

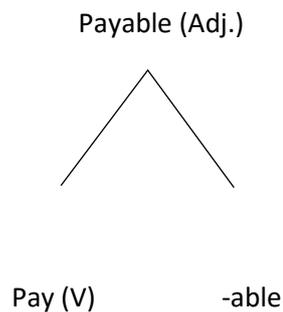
means “without spirit”. In this case, suffix –less has the role in producing new word by change the identity of the original word.

## 2. Verb becomes adjective

This category contains derivational suffixes -able, -ive/-ative, -ing, ed

Data 7:

*‘I’ll tell you to make a cheque **payable** to when I’ve got more details,’ .... (Kinsella, 2000:107)*



The process of suffixation: pay (verb) + -able → payable (adjective)

Concerning on the process above can be seen that word payable comes from a combination a free morpheme pay and bound morpheme –able. This process changes word class from verb into adjective. Derivational suffix –able added into verb pay forming new word of payable which is categorized as adjective. It is also change the meaning of the original word. According to Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries, word pay means “to give somebody money for work, goods and services” meanwhile payable means “can be paid”. In this case, suffix –able has the role in producing new word by change the identity of the original word.

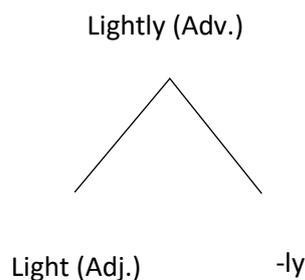
## d. Adverb maker

### 1. Adjective becomes adverb

This category only contains derivational suffix –ly

Data 8:

*‘Fine,’ I say **lightly**. (Kinsella, 2000:14)*



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The process of suffixation: light (adjective) + -ly → lightly (adverb)

Based on the process above, word lightly comes from a combination free morpheme light and bound morpheme -ly. This process changes word class from adjective into adverb. Derivational suffix -ly added into adjective light forming new word of lightly which categorized as adverb. It is also change the meaning of the original word. According to Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries, word light means “the energy from sun or lamps” meanwhile lightly means “with very little force or effort”. In this case, suffix -ly has the role in producing new word by change the identity of the original word.

## Conclusion

After finishing this research, it can be concluded that there are some derived process found in this study. They are noun comes from noun consists of derivational suffixes -Ment, -ful, -er, -ist, -ism, -ship, -hood, -(e)ry, noun comes from verb consists of derivational suffixes -ment, -ion/-ation, -er/-or, -ance, -(e)ry, -ant, noun comes from adjective consists of derivational suffixes ness, -er/-or, -ist, -ity, verb comes from noun and adjective consists of derivational suffix -ize, adjective comes from noun consists of derivational suffixes -ly, -able/-ible, -ful, -less, -al/-ial/-ual, -ive, -ish, -ic, -ary, -ous, -ed, adjective comes from verb consists of derivational suffixes -able, -ive/-ative, -ing, -ed, and adverb comes from adjective consists of derivational suffix -ly.

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