DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES FORMING NOUN IN "ENIGMA" BOOK BY AMANDA MARGARETH

Alifia Hanifah[1], Mu'man[2]

IKIP Siliwangi, Indonesia
[1] alifiahanifah@student.ikipsiliwangi.ac.id, [2] muman@ikipsiliwangi.ac.id

Abstract

Derivational suffix is a process of adding a suffix to the base of a word to compose a new word and a new meaning of the word, this process also changes the word class. There are four kinds of suffixes: nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, and adverbial suffixes. This research aims to analyze derivational suffixes forming nouns and identifying kinds of suffixes forming nouns in a book. The researcher used qualitative as the method and qualitative descriptive as the design in analyzing derivational suffixes forming nouns, the theory used to analyze the data was the theory proposed by Carstairs-Mccarthy (2002). The data source of this research was taken from the "Enigma" book by Amanda Margareth, while the data collection technique used documentation by reading the book, writing words containing noun suffixes, grouping words containing noun suffixes into various kinds of noun-forming suffixes, and making conclusion. The result showed 41 data found in the book. There were two kinds of suffixes forming nouns found in the book. The first was suffixes forming a noun from a verb consists of 21 data or 51,2%. From the 21 data, 8 derivational processes were found after adding suffixes forming nouns from verbs. The suffixes found were –ion (6), –tion (2), –ation (4), –ment (2), –ing (1), –ure (3), –ence (1), and –er (2). The second was suffixes forming a noun from an adjective consists of 20 data or 48,8%. From the 20 data, 7 derivational processes were found after adding suffixes forming nouns from an adjective. The suffixes found were –ce (7), –ity (6), –ness (3), –er (1), –dom (1), –ion (1) and –th (1).

Keywords: Derivational Suffixes; Nominal Suffixes; Book

INTRODUCTION

An important thing in human life is language. In general, language is used as a tool to interact with humans. Language also allows us to share our thoughts, ideas, and feelings with others. Without language, humans will have difficulty in expressing themselves, they will not understand each other, and will cause misunderstandings. Therefore to understand the language more deeply, there is a study of language called linguistics. Linguistics is a science that focuses on language and its use as a means of communication. In addition, linguistics is also called the scientific study of language. It is supported by Lyons (1968) stated that linguistics is a scientific study of language. In other words, language becomes the object to be studied. Linguistics studies several things such as sounds of language, word formation, sentence formation rules, and word meaning. A word is an element of language whose structure consists of a collection of letters that have a meaning so that it can function to form sentences, phrases, and clauses. In linguistics, the internal study of word structure and word formation is called morphology. Katamba (1993:19) stated, 'Morphology is the study of word structure" (Narasuari & Rahayuni, 2020). Bauer (1983:3) expressed morphology as a sub-branch of linguistics dealing with the internal structure of word forms. It deals with the categories and rules in the word-formation of a language (Manggala, Budiasa, & Sudipa, 2018). Verhaar (1988) stated morphology is the linguistic field that studies the composition of word parts grammatically (Nursaly, 2019). Thus,

based on the above definition, morphology is the study of the word-internal structure and how morphemes are arranged into words or how the word is formed based on rules of language. As previously explained, that morphology is a study of how to form words, one of the morphological processes to form new words is derivational.Yule (2006:57) stated derivational is the process of word-formation to be found in the creation of new English words (Luthfiyati, Kholiq, & Zahroh, 2017). Derivational is a morphological process of forming a new word from an existing word by adding suffix or prefix. The process will change the word class and produces a new meaning. Prefix is a morpheme that adding at the beginning of the base, while suffix is a morpheme that adding at the end of the base. For example, 'unhappy' and 'happiness' derive from the base word 'happy'. The morpheme *'un-'* is the example of the prefix, while the morpheme *'-ness'* is the example of the suffix. In conducting this research, the researcher takes several studies which are relevant to the topic of this research. The first, an article by Sari, Artawa, & Indrawati (2017), the result showed the derivational suffixes forming nouns found in the Conde Nast Traveller UK e-Magazine are suffixes *–ess, -er, -ian, -ship, -hood*, and *–ist* which are attached to noun bases; the suffixes *–ity, -ness,* and *–ism* which are attached to adjective bases; and suffix *–ance/-ence, -ment, -ing, -ation, -al, -er/-or* which are attached to base verb. Then, an article by Manggala, Budiasa, & Sudipa (2018), the result showed that there are two kinds of derivational process of noun, namely class maintaining and class changing derivation found in The Economic Magazine. The other study namely an article by Aprianti & Parmawati (2020), this article analyzed derivational and inflectional on the song lyric. The result showed the most dominant that found in the Lady Gaga album song is derivation affix. The next is an article by Nur & Kirom (2016), this article analyzed derivational affixes in Steve Jobs's speech. The result showed that there were 78 total words in text of Steve Jobs's speech which attached derivational affixes. Another related study is an article by Narasuari & Rahayuni (2020), this article analyzed the types and function of suffixes in the Crazy Rich Asians novel. The result showed that there are four types of suffixes; nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes, adverbial suffixes. The function of the suffix can be divided into two; class maintaining suffixes and class changing suffixes. In this case, the research focuses on derivational suffix. The derivational suffix is a process of adding a suffix to the base of a word to compose a new word, a new meaning of the word, and changing the word class. The derivation process has two types, the first is class maintaining, which is a derivation process that changes the meaning of the word but does not change the class of the word. The second, class changing, namely the derivation process that changes the meaning of the word also changes the class of the word. Plag (2002: 109) cited in Narasuari & Rahayuni (2020) stated there are four kinds of suffixes: adjectival suffixes, verbal suffixes, adverbial suffixes, and nominal suffixes. The discussion of this morphology will be broad, thus this research will be made more specific and focus on derivational nominal suffixes that is suffixes forming nouns. Nominal Suffixes are suffixes that are used to derive abstract nouns from adjectives, verbs, and nouns. Some kind of nominal suffixes are *-age, -al, -ance/-ence, -ant, -ce/-cy, -dom, -ee, -eer, -er, -(e)ry, -ess, -ful, -hood, -(i)an, -ing, -ion, -ism, -ist, -ity, -ment, -ness, -ship, -ure.* When an adjective, a verb, or a noun meet these suffixes, it will produce a new noun that has different meaning. For example the word "child" meets with the suffix *–hood* and produce a new word "childhood". The word "child" is a base noun then meets with suffix *–hood*, it still a noun but the meaning is different. Another example, the word "real" meets with the suffix *–ity* and produce a new word "reality". At first, the word "real" is an adjective then meets with suffix *–ity*, the process changes the word class become noun and also produces a new meaning. The last example, the word "develop" meets with the suffix *–ment* and produces a new word "development". At first, the word "develop" is a verb then meets with suffix *–ment,* the process change the word class become noun and also produces a new meaning.

Enigma is a 184-page book of poetry and short writing. This book is complemented by photographs taken by the author Amanda Margareth herself. This book was published in 2018 by a local publisher, namely PT Bukune Kreatif Cipta. Enigma is a book about someone who talks about herself, love, longing, and family. The researcher is interested in researching this book because she wants to identify the derivational process by adding suffixes forming noun that occur in the book, the researcher also want to identify the kind of suffixes forming noun in the book, this process will produce new nouns that will enrich our vocabulary. Based on the problems above, the aims of this research are analyzing the process of derivational suffixes forming nouns and identifying kinds of suffixes forming nouns in "Enigma" book by Amanda Margareth.

METHOD

The method of this research was qualitative. According to Paltridge & Phakiti (2015) qualitative research in applied linguistics typically seeks to understand language, language learning or use in context, or social phenomenon as it occurs in natural settings such as social and classroom settings. Furthermore, Paltridge & Phakiti (2015) stated qualitative researchers stress the importance of meaning and holistic concern rather that discrete variables, statistic and standardization. The design used in this research was qualitative descriptive, as stated by Ratna (2006) cited in Hamani & Puluhulawa (2019) qualitative descriptive carried out by describing the facts then followed by analysis. The theory used to analyze the data was the theory proposed by Carstairs-Mccarthy (2002). The data source of this research was taken from the "Enigma" book by Amanda Margareth, while the data collection technique used documentation by reading the book, writing words containing noun suffixes, grouping words containing noun suffixes into various kinds of noun-forming suffixes, and making conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The results of this research were 41 data that contained derivational suffixes forming nouns found in a book with the title "Enigma" written by Amanda Margareth, from these data only two kinds of suffixes were found, suffixes forming a noun from a verb and suffixes forming a noun from an adjective.

1. Suffixes Forming Noun from Verb

Table 1. Suffixes forming noun from verb

Page	Base	Suffix	New Noun
p.20	Direct	*-ion*	Direction
p.41	Affect	*-ion*	Affection
p.102	Digress	*-ion*	Digression
p.126	Create	*-ion*	Creation
p.146	Reject	*-ion*	Rejection
p.36	Reflect	*-ion*	Reflection
p.42	Define	*-tion*	Definition
p.160	Assume	*-tion*	Assumption
p.102	Imagine	*-ation*	Imagination
p.111	Condemn	*-ation*	Condemnation
p.126	Admire	*-ation*	Admiration

p.126	Inspire	*-ation*	Inspiration
p.30	Endear	*-ment*	Endearment
p.136	Settle	*-ment*	Settlement
p.126	Write	*-ing*	Writing
p.34	Press	*-ure*	Pressure
p.126	Compose	*-ure*	Composure
p.131	Depart	*-ure*	Departure
p.160	Exist	*-ence*	Existence
p.78	Remind	*-er*	Reminder
p.123	Divide	*-er*	Divider

Suffixes *–ion, –tion, –ation, –ment, –ing*, *–ure, -ence,* and *–er* were found in the book. There were some suffixes used to form nouns from verbs. By adding these suffixes to the base word, the word class changed and produced a new meaning of the word.

2. Suffixes Forming Noun from Adjective

Table 2. Suffixes forming noun from adjective

Pages	Base	Suffix	New Noun
p.44	Present	*-ce*	Presence
p.65	Silent	*-ce*	Silence
p.78	Reliant	*-ce*	Reliance
p.111	Radiant	*-ce*	Radiance
p.157	Instant	*-ce*	Instance
p.160	Reluctant	*-ce*	Reluctance
p.165	Distant	*-ce*	Distance
p.12	Electric	*-ity*	Electricity
p.12	Certain	*-ity*	Certainty
p.27	Possible	*-ity*	Possibility
p.82	Sincere	*-ity*	Sincerity
p.114	Real	*-ity*	Reality
p.127	Tranquil	*-ity*	Tranquility
p.17	Happy	*-ness*	Happiness
p.44	Empty	*-ness*	Emptiness
p.171	Sad	*-ness*	Sadness
p.4	Strange	*-er*	Stranger
p.102	Free	*-dom*	Freedom
p.110	Resolute	*-ion*	Resolution
p.12	Warm	*-th*	Warmth

Suffix *–ce, –ity, –ness, -er, –dom, –ion, and –th* were found in the book. There were some suffixes used to form nouns from adjectives. By adding these suffixes to the base word, the word class changed and produced a new meaning of word.

Table 3. Percentage of suffixes forming noun

No	Kind of Suffixes Forming Noun	Quantity	Percentage
1	Suffixes Forming Noun from Verb	21	51,2%
2	Suffixes Forming Noun from Adjective	20	48,8%

	Total	41	100%

Discussion

The researcher found 41 data contain derivational suffixes forming noun in "Enigma" book by Amanda Margareth, the data were analyzed using the theory proposed by Carstairs-Mccarthy (2002) about the derivational process in English word. The result showed that there were two kinds of suffixes forming noun were found, as follows:

1. Suffixes forming noun from verb.
   a. Suffix *–ion*

Table 4. Suffix *–ion* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.20	Direct	*-ion*	Verb to Noun	Direction
p.41	Affect	*-ion*	Verb to Noun	Affection
p.102	Digress	*-ion*	Verb to Noun	Digression
p.126	Create	*-ion*	Verb to Noun	Creation
p.146	Reject	*-ion*	Verb to Noun	Rejection
p.36	Reflect	*-ion*	Verb to Noun	Reflection

Based on table 4, the words 'Direction', 'Affection', 'Digression', 'Creation', 'Rejection', and 'Reflection' were formed through derivational process. They were new words, which were derived from verb base 'Direct', 'Affect', 'Digress', 'Create', 'Reject', and 'Reflect' then added the suffix *–ion.* The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from verbs into nouns. Based on the results of research conducted by Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class.

   b. Suffix *–tion*

Table 5. Suffix *–tion* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.42	Define	*-tion*	Verb to Noun	Definition
p.160	Assume	*-tion*	Verb to Noun	Assumption

Based on table 5, the words 'Definition' and 'Assumption' were formed through derivational process. They were new words, which were derived from verb base 'Define' and 'Assume' then added the suffix *–tion.* The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from verbs into nouns. Based on the results of research conducted by Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class.

   c. Suffix *–ation*

Table 6. Suffix *–ation* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.102	Imagine	*-ation*	Verb to Noun	Imagination
p.111	Condemn	*-ation*	Verb to Noun	Condemnation
p.126	Admire	*-ation*	Verb to Noun	Admiration
p.126	Inspire	*-ation*	Verb to Noun	Inspiration

Based on table 6, the words 'Imagination', 'Condemnation', 'Admiration', and 'Inspiration' were formed through derivational process. They were new words, which were derived from verb base 'Imagine', 'Condemn', 'Admire', and 'Inspire' then added the suffix –*ation.* The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from verbs into nouns. Based on the results of research conducted by Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class. Suffix –*ation* also found in the research conducted by Sari et al. (2017) which were attached to the base verb to form a noun.

d. Suffix –*ment*

Table 7. Suffix –*ment* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.30	Endear	*-ment*	Verb to Noun	Endearment
p.136	Settle	*-ment*	Verb to Noun	Settlement

Based on table 7, the words 'Endearment' and 'Settlement' were formed through derivational process. They were new words, which were derived from verb base 'Endear' and 'Settle' then added the suffix –*ment.* The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from verbs into nouns. Based on the results of research conducted by Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class. Suffix –*ment* also found in the research conducted by Sari et al. (2017) which were attached to the base verb to form a noun

e. Suffix –*ing*

Table 8. Suffix –*ing* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.126	Write	*-ing*	Verb to Noun	Writing

Based on table 8, the word 'Writing' was formed through a derivational process. It was a new word, which was derived from verb base 'Write' then added the suffix –*ing*. The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from verb into noun. Based on the results of research conducted by Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class. Suffix –*ing* also found in the research conducted by Sari et al. (2017) which were attached to the base verb to form a noun.

f. Suffix –*ure*

Table 9. Suffix –*ure* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.34	Press	*-ure*	Verb to Noun	Pressure
p.126	Compose	*-ure*	Verb to Noun	Composure
p.131	Depart	*-ure*	Verb to Noun	Departure

Based on table 9, the words 'Pressure', 'Composure', and 'Departure' were formed through derivational process. They were new words, which were derived from verb base 'Press', 'Compose', and 'Depart' then added the suffix –*ure.* The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from verbs into nouns. Based on the results of research conducted by

Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class.

g. Suffix –*ence*

Table 10. Suffix –*ence* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.160	Exist	*-ence*	Verb to Noun	Existence

Based on table 10, the word 'Existence' was formed through a derivational process. It was a new word, which was derived from verb base 'Exist' then added the suffix –*ence*. The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from verb into noun. Based on the results of research conducted by Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class. Suffix –*ence* also found in the research conducted by Sari et al. (2017) which were attached to the base verb to form a noun

h. Suffix –*er*

Table 11. Suffix –*er* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.78	Remind	*-er*	Verb to Noun	Reminder
p.123	Divide	*-er*	Verb to Noun	Divider

Based on table 11, the words 'Reminder' and 'Divider' were formed through derivational process. They were new words, which were derived from verb base 'Remind' and 'Divide' then added the suffix –*er*. The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from verbs into nouns. Based on the results of research conducted by Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class. Suffix –*er* also found in the research conducted by Sari et al. (2017) which were attached to the base verb to form a noun

2. Suffixes forming noun from adjective
   a. Suffix –*ce*

Table 12. Suffix –*ce* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.44	Present	*-ce*	Adjective to Noun	Presence
p.65	Silent	*-ce*	Adjective to Noun	Silence
p.78	Reliant	*-ce*	Adjective to Noun	Reliance
p.111	Radiant	*-ce*	Adjective to Noun	Radiance
p.157	Instant	*-ce*	Adjective to Noun	Instance
p.160	Reluctant	*-ce*	Adjective to Noun	Reluctance
p.165	Distant	*-ce*	Adjective to Noun	Distance

Based on table 12, the words 'Presence', 'Silence', 'Reliance', 'Radiance', 'Instance', 'Reluctance', and 'Distance' were formed through derivational process. They were new words, which were derived from adjective base 'Present', 'Silent', 'Reliant', 'Radiant', 'Instant', 'Reluctant', and 'Distant' then added the suffix –*ce*. The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from adjectives into nouns. Based on the results of research

conducted by Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class.

b. Suffix –*ity*

Table 13. Suffix –*ity* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.12	Electric	-*ity*	Adjective to Noun	Electricity
p.12	Certain	-*ity*	Adjective to Noun	Certainty
p.27	Possible	-*ity*	Adjective to Noun	Possibility
p.82	Sincere	-*ity*	Adjective to Noun	Sincerity
p.114	Real	-*ity*	Adjective to Noun	Reality
p.127	Tranquil	-*ity*	Adjective to Noun	Tranquility

Based on table 13, the words 'Electricity', 'Certanty', 'Possibility', 'Sincerity', 'Reality', and 'Tranquility' were formed through derivational process. They were new words, which were derived from adjective base 'Electric', 'Certain', 'Possible', 'Sincere', 'Real', and 'Tranquil' then added the suffix –*ity*. The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from adjectives into nouns. Based on the results of research conducted by Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class. Suffix –*ity* also found in the research conducted by Sari et al. (2017) which were attached to the base adjective to form a noun

c. Suffix –*ness*

Table 14. Suffix –*ness* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.17	Happy	-*ness*	Adjective to Noun	Happiness
p.44	Empty	-*ness*	Adjective to Noun	Emptiness
p.171	Sad	-*ness*	Adjective to Noun	Sadness

Based on table 14, the words 'Happiness', 'Emptiness' and 'Sadness' were formed through derivational process. They were new words, which were derived from adjective base 'Happy', 'Empty', and 'Sad' then added the suffix –*ness*. The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from adjectives into nouns. Based on the results of research conducted by Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class. Suffix –*ness* also found in the research conducted by Sari et al. (2017) which were attached to the base adjective to form a noun

d. Suffix –*er*

Table 15. Suffix –*er* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.4	Strange	-*er*	Adjective to Noun	Stanger

Based on table 15, the word 'Stranger' was formed through derivational process. It was a new word, which was derived from adjective base 'Strange' then added the suffix –*er*. The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from adjective into noun. Based on the results of research conducted by Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class.

e. Suffix –*dom*

Table 16. Suffix –*dom* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.102	Free	*-dom*	Adjective to Noun	Freedom

Based on table 16, the word 'Freedom' was formed through derivational process. It was a new word, which was derived from adjective base 'Free' then added the suffix –*dom*. The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from adjective into noun. Based on the results of research conducted by Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class.

f. Suffix –*ion*

Table 17. Suffix –*ion* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.110	Resolute	*-ion*	Adjective to Noun	Resolution

Based on table 17, the word 'Resolution' was formed through derivational process. It was a new word, which was derived from adjective base 'Resolute' then added the suffix –*ion*. The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from adjective into noun. Based on the results of research conducted by Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class.

g. Suffix –*th*

Table 18. Suffix –*th* found

Page	Base	Suffix	Process	New Noun
p.12	Warm	*-th*	Adjective to Noun	Warmth

Based on table 18, the word ''Warmth' was formed through derivational process. It was a new word, which was derived from adjective base 'Warm' then added the suffix –*th*. The attachment of this suffix changed the word class from adjective into noun. Based on the results of research conducted by Manggala et al. (2018) the derivation process was included in the class changing derivation because there was a change in word class.

CONCLUSION

This research analyzed the process of derivational suffixes forming nouns and identified kinds of suffixes forming a noun in 'Enigma' book by Amanda Margareth. Based on the discussion, 41 data were found in the book, and only two kinds of suffixes were found in the book. The first was suffixes forming a noun from a verb consists of 21 data or 51,2%. From the 21 data, 8 derivational processes were found after adding suffixes forming nouns from verbs. The suffixes found were –*ion (6), –tion (2), –ation (4), –ment (2), –ing (1), –ure (3), –ence (1)*, and –*er (2)*. The second was suffixes forming a noun from an adjective consists of 20 data or 48,8%. From the 20 data, 7 derivational processes were found after adding suffixes forming nouns from an adjective. The suffixes found were –*ce (7), –ity (6), –ness (3), –er (1), –dom (1), –ion (1)* and –*th (1)*. Based on the result, the kind of derivational process found in the book only class changing, namely the derivation process to form new words by changing the meaning and changing the word class.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

REFERENCES

Aprianti, I. N., & Parmawati, A. (2020). Derivational and Inflectional Morpheme Analysis on the Song Lyrics of Lady Gaga "A Star Is Born" Album. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, *3*(3), 322. https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v3i3.p322-328

Carstairs-Mccarthy, A. (2002). An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure. In *Edinburgh University Press*.

Hamani, T., & Puluhulawa, Y. (2019). Pragmatics Analysis of Maxim Flouting Done by the Main Characters in Kungfu Panda Movie by Jonathan Aibel & Glenn Berger. *Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra Inggris*, *08*(1).

Luthfiyati, D., Kholiq, A., & Zahroh, I. N. matus. (2017). The Analysis of Word Formation Processes in the Jakarta Post Website. *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal*, *1*(1), 30–36. https://doi.org/10.31539/leea.v1i1.30

Lyons, J. (1968). *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics*. Cambridge University Press.

Manggala, I. P. A., Budiasa, I. G., & Sudipa, I. N. (2018). Derivational Noun in The Economist Magazine "The Trump Presidency So Far." *Jurnal Humanis*, *22*, 447–452. https://doi.org/10.24843/jh.2018.v22.i02.p24

Margareth, A. (2018). *Enigma* (Cetakan 1; N. Hutauruk & D. M. Fressa, eds.). Jakarta: Bukune.

Narasuari, N. P. D., & Rahayuni, N. K. S. (2020). Derivational Suffixes in Crazy Rich Asians Novel: A Morphological Analysis. *Jurnal Humanis*, *24*(4), 364–371. https://doi.org/10.24843/jh.2020.v24.i04.p03

Nur, D. R., & Kirom, A. (2016). *An Analysis of Derivational Affixes in Commencement Speech by Steve Jobs*. *1*(1), 25–35.

Nursaly, B. R. (2019). Adjective Reduplication of Sasak Dialect Meno-Mene in Karang Bagu. *VELES Voices of English Language Education Society*, *3*(2), 82. https://doi.org/10.29408/veles.v3i2.1535

Paltridge, B., & Phakiti, A. (2015). *Research Methods in Applied Linguistics : A Practical Resource*. Newyork: Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.

Sari, Y., Artawa, K., & Luh Ketut Mas Indrawati, N. (2017). Derivational English Suffixes Forming Nouns With Reference to Conde Nast Traveller UK e-Magazine. *Jurnal Humanis*, *18*(1), 96–104.