



I'm not robot



Next

# What are suffix examples

Suffixes are the letter/s which are added at the end of a stem to make new words. The affixes used in the suffixed words are different from the affixes used in the prefixed words, and they make different kinds of words. Most of the affixes that are used in the suffixed words have no meaning of their own. \*A suffix (also called ending) is an affix that is placed after the stem of a word. \* - Wikipedia Example: Reader = "read" is the stem of the word which has different meaning and different grammatical function in a sentence but the affix "er" changes both the meaning and the grammatical function of the word to make a new word. Reading Readable Creator Creation Note: It is not necessary that a suffix change both meaning and grammatical property of the words. It can perform either of them. List of Common Suffixes A suffix can make a word/stem of a word a noun, verb, adverb, or adjective. A suffix can also make a transition in the degree of an adjective or in the tense of a verb. Noun Suffixes Suffix Meaning Example -age a condition leakage, bondage, marriage -al an action denial, removal, approval -ar one who performs the action beggar, liar, scholar -cy state quality urgency, emergency, fallacy accuracy, decency, lunacy -dom place state of being kingdom, dukedom, earldom boredom, freedom, stardom -ee one who performs an action interviewee, interneer, employee, nominee -er one who performs the action reader, driver, maker, painter -hood state of being boyhood, childhood, manhood -ion condition union, opinion -ism doctrine or belief marxism, Sufism, egotism -ist one who is something dentist, chemist, Marxist, atheist -ice the result of an action service, cowardice -logy theory biology, geology, ecology -ment the condition of an action acknowledgement, punishment, agreement -on/en/an doer artisan, citizen, surgeon -ness state of being sadness, happiness, rudeness, business -nce state quality abundance, absence, presence brilliance, endurance, obedience -or one who performs the action creator, supervisor, sailor -ship position held internship, partnership, kinship -sion state of being illusion, inclusion, extension -tion state of being creation, information, confirmation -tude result of an action fortitude, magnitude, servitude -ty quality state flexibility, sensibility, frailty serenity, safety, reality Verb Suffixes -ate do captivate, annihilate, exterminate -en do broaden, awaken, strengthen -er do chatter, glitter, glimmer -ish do publish, nourish, punish, banish -ly make rectify, simplify, amplify -ize become humanize, organize, socialize, legalize Adjective Suffixes -able capable of being presentable, readable, believable -al belonging to legal, local, mental, mortal, fatal, musical -ar quality familiar, regular, circular -ed quality gifted, talented, learned, cultured -en made of golden, wooden, woolen, leaden -ful notable for beautiful, wonderful, doubtful -ible capable of admissible, divisible, sensible -ic pertaining to allergic, mythic, domestic, historic -ish belonging to selfish, Turkish, Irish, Polish, childish -istic characterized by an attribute fantastic, pessimistic, optimistic, sarcastic -ile having the nature of fragile, juvenile, servile -ian/an belonging to Indian, American, Russian, Victorian -ive having the nature of creative, punitive, divisive, decisive -less without fearless, helpless, endless, tireless -ous characterized by smelly, healthy, greedy, wealthy Conteúdo Adjectives and adverbs Adjectives Adverbs Adverb phrases Adverbs and adverb phrases: position Adverbs and adverb phrases: typical errors Adverbs: forms Adverbs: functions Adverbs: types Comparison: adverbs (worse, more easily) Degree adverbs Time adverbs Adverbs as discourse markers (anyway, finally) Adverbs as short responses (definitely, certainly) Using adjectives and adverbs Easily confused words Above or over? Across, over or through? Advice or advise? Affect or effect? All or every? All or whole? Allow, permit or let? Almost or nearly? Alone, lonely, or lonesome? Along or alongside? Already, still or yet? Also, as well or too? Alternate(ly), alternative(ly) Although or though? Altogether or all together? Amount of, number of or quantity of? Any more or anymore? Anyone, anybody or anything? Apart from or except for? Arise or rise? Around or round? Arouse or rouse? As or like? As, because or since? As, when or while? Been or gone? Begin or start? Beside or besides? Between or among? Born or borne? Bring, take and fetch Can, could or may? Classic or classical? Come or go? Consider or regard? Consist, comprise or compose? Content or contents? Different from, different to or different than? Do or make? Down, downwards or downward? During or for? Each or every? East or eastern; north or northern? Economic or economical? Efficient or effective? Elder, eldest or older, oldest? End or finish? Especially or specially? Except or except for? Expect, hope or wait? Experience or experiment? Fall or fall down? Far, or a long way? Farther, farthest or further, furthest? Fast, quick or quickly? Fell or felt? Female or feminine; male or masculine? Finally, at last, lastly or in the end? First, firstly or at first? Fit or suit? Following or the following? For or since? Forget or leave? Full or filled? Fun or funny? Get or go? Grateful or thankful? Hear or listen (to)? High or tall? Historic or historical? House or home? How is ...? or What is ... like? If or when? If or whether? Ill or sick? Imply or infer? In the way or on the way? It's or its? Late or lately? Lay or lie? Lend or borrow? Less or fewer? Look at, see or watch? Low or short? Man, mankind or people? Maybe or may be? Maybe or perhaps? Nearest or next? Never or not ... ever? Nice or sympathetic? No doubt or without doubt? No or not? Nowadays, these days or today? Open or opened? Opportunity or possibility? Opposite or in front of? Other, others, the other or another? Out or out of? Permit or permission? Person, persons or people? Pick or pick up? Play or game? Politics, political, politician or policy? Price or prize? Principal or principle? Quiet or quite? Raise or rise? Remember or remind? Right or rightly? Rob or steal? Say or tell? So that or in order that? Sometimes or sometime? Sound or noise? Speak or talk? Such or so? There, their or they're? Towards or toward? Wait or wait for? Wake, wake up or awaken? Worth or worthwhile? Nouns, pronouns and determiners Determiners Nouns Noun phrases Pronouns Pronouns Each other, one another Everyone, everybody, everything, everywhere It Gender No one, nobody, nothing, nowhere One One and one's Pronouns: personal (I, me, you, him, it, they, etc.) Pronouns: possessive (my, mine, your, yours, etc.) Pronouns: reflexive (myself, themselves, etc.) Pronouns: indefinite (-body, -one, -thing, -where) Pronouns: one, you, we, they Relative pronouns Questions: interrogative pronouns (what, who) Someone, somebody, something, somewhere That Quantifiers A bit All Any Both Either Enough Least, the least, at least Less Little, a little, few, a few Lots, a lot, plenty Many More Most, the most, mostly Much, many, a lot of, lots of: quantifiers No, none and none of Plenty Some Some and any Question words How What Where Which Who, whom Whose Why Using nouns Prepositions and particles Using English Collocation Functions Numbers Dates Measurements Number Time People and places Place and movement Abroad Away and away from Back Inside Nearby Outside Up Politeness Reported speech Sexist language Spoken English Types of English Useful phrases Writing Verbs Tenses and time Verb forms Verb patterns Phrasal verbs and multi-word verbs Passive voice Modal verbs and modality Conditionals and wishes Using verbs Table of irregular verbs Words, sentences and clauses Word classes and phrase classes Word formation Word order and focus Conjunctions and linking words Clauses and sentences Relative clauses Negation Negation Neither, neither ... nor and not ... either Not Neither, neither ... nor and not ... either Not Forming negative statements, questions and imperatives Negation: two negatives Negative clauses with any, anybody, anyone, anything, anywhere Negation in non-finite clauses Negative prefixes and suffixes Negative adverbs: hardly, seldom, etc. Negation: emphasising Negation of think, believe, suppose, hope Questions Our Story Search our site A suffix is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a word to alter its meaning or to ensure it fits grammatically into a sentence. Suffixes (added to the back of words) contrast with prefixes (added to the front). Suffixes and prefixes are known as affixes. Often, a suffix that alters a word's meaning changes it from one part of speech to another (e.g., from a noun to an adjective). joyous (This is an example of a suffix that alters a word's meaning. It has changed the noun joy into an adjective.) tenderness (Here, the suffix has changed the adjective tender into a noun.) She runs a hotel. (This is an example of a suffix that ensures a word fits grammatically in the sentence. Here, it makes the verb fit because "She run a hotel" would be wrong.) The four most common suffixes are -ed, -ing, -ly, and -s. (These account for over 95% of suffixed words.) Here they are in some short quotations. If God wanted us to bend over, he'd put diamonds on the floor. (Comedian Joan Rivers) If I could read while I was driving, showering, socializing or sleeping, I would do it. (American author Elizabeth Gilbert) A wise person decides slowly but abides by these decisions. (Tennis player Arthur Ashe) Vices are often habits rather than passions. (French writer Antoine Rivaroli) Here is a list of common suffixes with some examples: Suffix Meaning Example -able, -ible can be done comfortably, passable -al, -ial having the characteristics of personal -ed past-tense verbs (weak verbs) danced, jumped -en made of golden, wooden -er comparative/tidier, nicer -er, -or one who actor, narrator, worker -est superlatives, greatest -full full or full of cupful, careful -having characteristics of linguistic, sarcastic -ing verb form (present participle and gerund) dancing, singing -ion, -ation, -ition attraction, attrition -ity, -tystate of humnality, infinity -ive, -ative, -itive adjective form of a noun expensive, plaintive -less without topless, fearless -ly adverb ending nicely, quickly -mention or process enjoyment, entrenchment -ness state of, condition of eagerness, kindness -ous, -eous possessing the qualities of ferreous, joyous -s, -es plural tables, foxes -y characterized by fatty, happy, jumpy Learning suffixes is a good way to expand your vocabulary. For example, once you know the root word pay, then payable, payee, payer, paying, and payment all come "free." This is particularly useful if you're learning English. From the perspective of improving your writing, the most useful suffix is -ing. The -ing suffix is used to form present participles and gerunds, both of which are commonly used to create shorter, better-flowing texts. Put simply, using a present participle will allow you to convey two ideas at once, and using a gerund can reduce your word count. (As they both end -ing, present participles and gerunds look the same, but present participles are usually adjectives (e.g., I need baking powder) while gerunds are nouns (e.g., I like baking cakes). So, with present participles and gerunds in mind, here are two reasons to care about suffixes. The third reason to care about suffixes relates to improving vocabulary and spelling. Believing he'd been spotted, Jack raised his arms, exposing the explosive belt. (In this sentence, Jack did three things (believed, raised, and exposed). Using present participles to convey two other actions alongside raised is not only efficient in terms of word count but also highlights the simultaneity of the actions.) Smiling wryly, he flashed a cheeky wink. (Here, we have two simultaneous actions: smiling while flashing.) Knowing trees, I understand the meaning of patience. Knowing grass, I can appreciate persistence. (American author Hal Borland) (Here, we have two simultaneous actions in each sentence: knowing while understanding and then knowing while appreciating.) Knowing others is wisdom. Knowing yourself is enlightenment. (Chinese philosopher Lao Tzu) (Here, the gerund knowing is a more succinct way of saying to know or knowledge of.) He wants to discuss developing the plan. (Developing the plan is a more succinct way of saying the development of the plan. Our gerund (developing) saves us two words, and the text flows better.) There are other benefits to suffixes too. In the entry on affixes, we talk about how you can use your understanding of prefixes and suffixes to: Improve your spelling by breaking a word down into prefixes and suffixes and tackling the parts one at a time (e.g., un-ful-fill-ment). Decipher the meaning of a word (e.g., abductor, abductees). Key Point The appendment of -ing, which creates a present participle or a gerund, can help with the expression of ideas with efficiency. Or, to put it another way ♦ Appending -ing, creating a present participle or a gerund, can help with expressing ideas efficiently. Next lesson >

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