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| <b>Derivational Suffixes</b> |                        |   |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <b>Noun Suffix</b>           | <b>Meaning</b>         | <b>English Word</b>                         |
| <i>-arian</i>                | one who                | libr <u>arian</u> ,<br>humanit <u>arian</u> |
| <i>-ation</i>                | action or<br>process   | narr <u>ation</u> ,<br>infiltr <u>ation</u> |
| <i>-ancy</i>                 | state or quality<br>of | vagr <u>ancy</u> ,<br>vac <u>ancy</u>       |

## Prefixes

| Prefix | Meaning                            | Example       | Prefix | Meaning             | Example     |
|--------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------------|-------------|
| anti-  | against                            | antiseptic    | non-   | makes the opposite  | nonfiction  |
| dis-   | makes the opposite out of, or from | disagree      | post-  | after               | postwar     |
| ex-    | former                             | export        | pre-   | before              | prehistoric |
| in-    | makes the opposite between         | exwife        | re-    | again               | replace     |
| inter- | makes the opposite many            | independent   | sub-   | under               | submarine   |
| mis-   |                                    | international | super- | above, or more than | superhuman  |
| multi- |                                    | misfortune    | trans- | across              | transplant  |
|        |                                    | multicolored  | un-    | makes the opposite  | unpleasant  |

## Suffixes

| Suffixes that make nouns |                             |             | Suffixes that make adjectives     |                  |             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Suffix                   | Meaning                     | Example     | Suffix                            | Meaning          | Example     |
| -age                     | a result                    | wreckage    | -able                             | able to be       | inflatable  |
| -ance                    | an action or state          | importance  | -en                               | made of          | woolen      |
| -ant                     | a person                    | assistant   | -ful                              | full of          | beautiful   |
| -ee                      | a person                    | referee     | -ible                             | ability          | flexible    |
| -ence                    | an action or state          | difference  | -ish                              | a little         | greenish    |
| -er/-or                  | a person                    | teacher     | -less                             | without          | careless    |
| -ery                     | a type or place of work     | bakery      | -like                             | similar to, like | life-like   |
| -ess                     | makes a feminine form       | waitress    | -ous                              | full of          | joyous      |
| -ful                     | as much as will fill        | spoonful    | -some                             | a tendency to    | quarrelsome |
| -ing                     | an action or result         | pointing    | <b>Suffixes that make adverbs</b> |                  |             |
| -ion                     | a process, state, or result | decoration  | -ly                               | in a manner      | quickly     |
| -ism                     | a belief or condition       | Judaism     | -ward                             | shows direction  | forward     |
| -ist                     | a person                    | florist     | -ways                             | shows direction  | sideways    |
| -ment                    | an action or state          | measurement |                                   |                  |             |
| -ness                    | a quality or state          | happiness   |                                   |                  |             |

## V1, V2, V3 - Present tense, Past tense & Past participle

|    | V1<br>Base Form | V2 Simple<br>Past | V3<br>Past Participle |    | V1<br>Base Form | V2 Simple<br>Past | V3<br>Past Participle |
|----|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1  | be              | was, were         | been                  | 26 | hit             | hit               | hit                   |
| 2  | beat            | beat              | beaten                | 27 | hold            | held              | held                  |
| 3  | become          | became            | become                | 28 | hurt            | hurt              | hurt                  |
| 4  | begin           | began             | begun                 | 29 | keep            | kept              | kept                  |
| 5  | bend            | bent              | bent                  | 30 | know            | knew              | known                 |
| 6  | bet             | bet               | bet                   | 31 | leave           | left              | left                  |
| 7  | bid             | bid               | bid                   | 32 | meet            | met               | met                   |
| 8  | bite            | bit               | bitten                | 33 | pay             | paid              | paid                  |
| 9  | break           | broke             | broken                | 34 | put             | put               | put                   |
| 10 | bring           | brought           | brought               | 35 | read            | read              | read                  |
| 11 | buy             | bought            | bought                | 36 | ring            | rang              | rung                  |
| 12 | catch           | caught            | caught                | 37 | sell            | sold              | sold                  |
| 13 | dig             | dug               | dug                   | 38 | send            | sent              | sent                  |
| 14 | do              | did               | done                  | 39 | shut            | shut              | shut                  |
| 15 | fight           | fought            | fought                | 40 | sink            | sank              | sunk                  |
| 16 | find            | found             | found                 | 41 | sit             | sat               | sat                   |
| 17 | fly             | flew              | flown                 | 42 | sleep           | slept             | slept                 |
| 18 | forget          | forgot            | forgotten             | 43 | speak           | spoke             | spoken                |
| 19 | forgive         | forgave           | forgiven              | 44 | spend           | spent             | spent                 |
| 20 | freeze          | froze             | frozen                | 45 | stand           | stood             | stood                 |
| 21 | give            | gave              | given                 | 46 | teach           | taught            | taught                |
| 22 | go              | went              | gone                  | 47 | tear            | tore              | torn                  |
| 23 | grow            | grew              | grown                 | 48 | tell            | told              | told                  |
| 24 | have            | had               | had                   | 49 | wake            | woke              | woken                 |
| 25 | hear            | heard             | heard                 | 50 | wear            | wore              | worn                  |

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If you are unsure, focus on the placement of possessive adjectives that are placed directly before the noun they modify. Demers, A. "These base forms of words, the headwords of dictionary entries, may be termed the citation forms of lexemes. We have no reason to suspect that able/ible here is not the real suffix -able. For example, among the -able words are words such as malleable and feasible. W. For example, in unhappy the base form is happy; if -ness is then added to unhappy, the whole of this item would be considered the base to which the new affix is attached. Also called a root or stem. We thus have to allow for the existence of a complex word whose base exists only in that complex word." According to Ingo Plag, "The term 'root' is used when we want to explicitly refer to the indivisible central part of a complex word. Some analysts, however, restrict the term 'base' to be equivalent to 'root,' the part of a word remaining when all affixes have been removed. JHU Press, 1988) "[The term base] refers to any part of a word seen as a unit to which an operation can be applied, as when one adds an affix to a root or stem. In both cases the suffix -ible (spelled -ible in the second case because of a different historical origin for the suffix) has the regular meaning 'be able,' and in both cases the -ity form is possible (malleability and feasibility). A. Akmajian, R. Rountledge, 2013) "Another classic problem of morphology [is] the case of a complex word with a recognizable suffix or prefix, attached to a base that is not an existing word of the language. His house is over there. This meaning leads to a special use in prosodic morphology to define the portion of the output in correspondence with another portion of the form, especially the reduplicant." (David Crystal, Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, 6th ed. For example, instruct is the base for forming instruction, instructor, and instruct. In such an approach, happy would be the base form (the highest common factor) of all its derivations— happiness, unhappy, unhappiness, etc. Yet if it is, then malleable must be broken down as malle + able and feasible as fea + ible; but there are no existing words (free morphemes) in English such as malle or fea, or even malle or fease. K. MIT, 2001) (Định nghĩa của base form từ Từ điển & Từ đồng nghĩa Cambridge dành cho Người học Nâng cao © Cambridge University Press) Possessive adjectives are used to show ownership of an item or an idea. Possessive adjectives are very similar to possessive pronouns and the two are often confused. That friendly dog is mine. The red book is hers. The yellow house is ours. Take a look at these examples of possessive adjectives immediately followed by possessive pronouns used in a similar sense. Here is a list of possessive adjectives: I - my car/You - your dog/He - his boat/She - her family/It - its fabric (NOT it's!)/We - our class/You - your jobs/They - their toys Examples: I took my daughter to the movies. Where is your house? I picked up his book yesterday. That's her car over there. Its color is red! Our company is doing very well. Your bicycles are located in the basement. Their toys are in the closet. Blackwell, 2008) "For adjectives, e.g. bad, the base form is the so-called 'absolute' form (as against the comparative form worse, or the superlative form worst). In all other cases, where the status of a form as indivisible or not is not an issue, we can just speak of bases (or, if the base is a word, base words)" (Word-Formation in English, 2003). (A. The base form is the word's semantic core, the starting place for describing what the word is being used to mean in a given utterance. For example: Jack lives on this street. M. Possessive adjectives are used when the reference to which person or thing is understood. For other word classes, e.g. adverb or preposition, where there are no grammatical variants, there is only one form that can be the headword. For instance, in the sentence, 'They repainted the old car,' the complex word repainted obviously has three elements—a prefix, a base, and a suffix: re + paint + ed. Put another way, base forms are words that are not derived from or made up of other words. Possessive adjectives are used in place of proper names Place adjectives directly before the noun they modify Possessive adjectives are very similar in usage to possessive pronouns Possessive adjectives are used when the context is clear who is in possession of an object Note the similarity in form between possessive adjectives and pronouns In English grammar, a base is the form of a word to which prefixes and suffixes can be added to create new words. . My dog is very friendly. Her book is red. Our house is painted yellow. Harnish, Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication. Remember that possessive adjectives come in front of the noun they modify. The possessive adjective 'his' refers to Jack because of the context. When we want to talk about the lexeme sing, then the form that we cite (i.e. 'quote') is the base form—as I have just done—and that is taken to include all the grammatical variants (sings, singing, sang, sung)." (Howard Jackson, Words and Their Meaning. Farmer, R. Cummings, American English Spelling. "In most situations, the user of English has no problem at all recognizing prefixes, bases, and suffixes. The prefix re adding the content 'again,' and the suffix ed adding 'in the past.'" (D.

Definition of form 1 noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more. Base definition, the bottom support of anything; that on which a thing stands or rests: a metal base for the table. See more. holistic definition: 1. dealing with or treating the whole of something or someone and not just a part: 2. dealing with... Learn more. Agile definition, quick and well-coordinated in movement; lithe: an agile leap. See more. 04/02/2020 · The superlative adjective, by comparison, is the form or degree of an adjective that indicates the most or the least of something. Superlatives are either marked by the suffix -est (as in "the fastest bike") or identified by the word most or least ("the most difficult job"). Similar to comparative adjectives, almost all one-syllable adjectives, along with some two-syllable ... The meaning of COMBINING FORM is a linguistic form that occurs only in compounds or derivatives and can be distinguished descriptively from an affix by its ability to occur as one immediate constituent of a form whose only other immediate constituent is an affix (such as cephal- in cephalic) or by its being derived from an independent word (such as electro- ... 25/07/2019 · You can add derivational morphemes to free morphemes, which are those words that can't be divided into smaller component parts and retain meaning. Most one-syllable words in the English language are free morphemes. For instance, in the sentence: "I hit the man on his head," each of the words is a free morpheme that can't be broken down into smaller parts. square: [noun] an instrument having at least one right angle and two straight edges used especially to lay out or test right angles. Veil definition, a piece of opaque or transparent material worn over the face for concealment, for protection from the elements, or to enhance the appearance. See more.

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