ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY & SYNTAX

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Biên soạn
ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY & SYNTAX

Compiled by Nguyen Thuy Nga
## CONTENTS

An introduction to the textbook  

### PART 1 : THE MORPHOLOGY OF ENGLISH

#### Chapter 1: MORPHEME

1. Definition  
   - 1. Definition  
2. Classification  
   - 2.1. Form: free and bound mophemes  
   - 2.2. Meaning: roots (bases) and affixes  
3. Inflectional and derivational affixes  
   - 3.1. Inflectional affixes  
   - 3.2. Derivational affixes  
4. Suffixal homophones  
   - 4.1. The inflectional morpheme \{-er\} comparative of adjective  
   - 4.2. The verbal inflectional suffix \{-ing\}  
   - 4.3. The verbal inflectional \{-ed pp\}  
   - 4.4. The adverbial derivational suffix  
5. Immediate constituents  
6. Allomorphs  
   - 6.1. Definition  
   - 6.2. Kinds of allomorphs:
Chapter 2:    WORDS  18

1. Definition  18
2. Classification  18
   2.1. Simple words  18
   2.2. Complex words  18
   2.3. Compound words  18

Chapter 3:    PROCESSES OF WORD FORMATION  20

1. Compounding  20
2. Derivation  20
3. Clipping  20
4. Acronymy  21
5. Blending  21
6. Back-formation  21

Chapter 4:    INFLECTIONAL PARADIGMS  26

1. Noun paradigm  26
2. Pronoun paradigm  27
3. Verb paradigm  27
4. Comparable paradigm  27

Chapter 5:    FORM-CLASSES  29

1. Nouns  29
2. Verbs  29
3. Adjectives  29
4. Adverbs 30
5. Uninflected words 30

Chapter 6: STRUCTURE CLASSES 32
1. Qualifiers 32
2. Prepositions 32
3. Determiners 33
4. Auxiliaries 34
5. Pronouns: 34

PART 2: THE SYNTAX OF ENGLISH 35

Chapter 7: PHRASE 38
1. Noun phrase 38
2. Verb phrase 39
3. Adjective phrase 41
4. Adverbial phrase 42
5. Prepositional phrase 42

Chapter 8: CLAUSE 43
1. Noun clause 43
   1.1. Words used to introduce noun clauses 43
   1.2. Functions of noun clauses: 43
2. Adjective clause 44
   2.1. Words used to introduce adjective clauses 44
   2.2. Functions of adjective clauses: 44
3. Adverb clause

3.1. Words used to introduce adverb clauses

3.2. Functions of adverb clauses:

Chapter 9: BASIC SENTENCE PATTERNS

Pattern 1
Pattern 2
Pattern 3
Pattern 4
Pattern 5
Pattern 6
Pattern 7
Pattern 8
Pattern 9

Chapter 10: POSITIONAL CLASSES

1. Nominals
2. Verbals
3. Adjectivals
4. Adverbials

Chapter 11: MODIFICATION

1. Sentence modifiers
2. Prenominal modifiers in noun phrases
3. Postnominal modifiers in noun phrases
4. Modifiers in verb phrases

Chapter 12: SOME SYNTACTIC DETAILS
1. Complement
   1.1. Complement of Adjectives
   1.2. Complement of Noun
2. The expletive *it*

Chapter 13: TREE DIAGRAM

Appendixes
3. POSTNOMINAL MODIFIERS IN NOUN PHRASES

FORMS OF NOMINAL MODIFIERS

1. Modified adjective
   He had never seen a woman more lovely.

2. Compounded adjectives
   The mailman, weary and wet, trudged along in the rain.

3. Uninflected word
   The people upstairs

4. Adverb
   The blue dress particularly

5. Noun Phrase Adjectival
   The party last night

6. Prepositional Phrase Adjectival
   The bend in the river

7. Participle or Participial Phrase, -ing, Adjectival
   The woman weeping was escorted to the door.
   The hawk, spotting his prey, swooped to the meadow.

8. Participle or Participial Phrase, -ed, Adjectival
   They refused to pay the money demanded.
   The snow, driven by the wind, sifted through the cracks.

9. Infinitive Phrase Adjectival, to __
   I have lesson to study

10. Relative Clause Adjectival
    The old carpenter, who had been laying the floor, stood up and straightened his back
11. Appositive Adjectival

The Bailey Bugle, a college newspaper, appears weekly
4. MODIFIERS IN VERB PHRASES

One- word adverbials

*Adverbs of time, place, & manner*

- They never work *long*.
- Put it *anywhere*.
- She shouted *angrily*.

**Word- group adverbials**

*Prepositional Phrase Adverbials*

- They eat *in the kitchen*

*Noun Phrase Adverbials*

- She held the hammer *this way*.

*Clause Adverbials*

- We telephoned *as soon as we could*.

*Infinitive Phrase Adverbials*

- He works *to succeed*.

*Participial Phrase in -ing Adverbials*

- He came *running to the table*.
- The girl sat *wearing the blue hat*.

*Participial Phrase in –ed Adverbials*

- He returned *defeated by the weather*
1. COMPLEMENT

1.1. Complement of Adjectives

I fear *that they are lost* (NC/ DO/ Nal)
I am fearful *that they are lost* (NC/Complement of Adj/ Nal)
He was hopeful *of a change* (PP/ Complement of Adj/ Nal)
He was hesitant *to see her*.* (Infinitive Phrase/ Complement of Adj./ Nal
I am happy *that you are here*.* (NC/Complement of Adj/ Nal)
Her roommate became tired *of studying*.
She is indifferent *whether you come or not*.

1.2. Complement of Noun

1.2.1. Clause as a complement of the noun

I fear *that they are lost*.* (NC/DO/Nal)

My fear *that they are lost* came true.

(NC/Comp of noun/Nal)
that is subordinating conjunction. **It connects the clause with the noun.**

The clause is a **nominal** functioning as a complement of the noun.

### 1.2.2. Infinitive Phrase as a complement of the noun

Her decision *to tell the truth*

Some nouns that take a complement: *refusal, desire, intention, promise, hope*

**Complement of noun:** His refusal *to submit without a fight* was courageous.

**Postnominal modifier:** He was not a man *to submit without a fight.*
Complement of noun: His desire to consider the motion was thwarted

Postnominal modifier: The next thing to consider is the stage set.

Notes:
The noun complement clauses give us central information about the head noun (what exactly the noun is), while the relative clauses tell something else about it, something more peripheral.

1.3. Complement in –ing and to_____

He wanted to stop trying to postpone working.

2 THE EXPLETIVE IT

The expletive it occurs as a “dummy’ in the subject position before the verb. It takes the place of the real subject, which follows later in the sentence as in

It is nice that you could come.

It is hard to see the difference.
EXERCISES

EXERCISE  1. Indicate whether the italicized word groups are

DO   Direct object
Caj   Complement of the adjective
Av-al Adverbial

0. Jim doubts *that he can pass the course.*   DO____
1. Jim is doubtful *that he can pass the course.* ______
2. Jim is doubtful *of passing the course.*     ______

3. We were reluctant to leave.               ______
4. Jane learned *that something unpleasant had happened.* ______
5. Jane was conscious *that something unpleasant had happened.* ______
6. Juliet forgot *that she had a job to finish.* ______
7. Juliet became forgetful *of her duties.*    ______
8. Jerry was sick *when the game began.*     ______
9. The lad was afraid *of venturing into deep water.* ______
10. Mrs Brown was devoted *to her daughter.*  ______

EXERCISE  2. Underline complements of the noun in the following sentences.

0. His offer to *buy the whole lot* was accepted.
1. We heard of Tom’s attempt to raise money for the needy.
2. Agatha needed somebody to love.
3. They did not approve of Harry’s intention to register late.
4. It was a thrilling game to watch.
5. Their hope to win was strong.
6. Robert’s resolution to practise daily soon faded away.
7. There is a man to admire.
8. Father’s order to stay away from the telephone was sullenly obeyed.
9. We approved Josephone’s determination to live within her budget.
10. The assertion that women are poor drivers does not hold up under investigation.

EXERCISE  3. Underline the subject in these sentences.
0. It is odd that the tree fell in that direction.
1. It occurred to me that the road might be impassable.
2. It is hard to see the difference.
3. It doesn’t matter whether she wears the green or the yellow suit.
4. It is necessary that you write a tactful letter.
We use “tree” diagrams to represent phrase structure. A tree provides the following information: the word class of each word, the phrase structure of the whole sentence (what the word-groupings are, and their hierarchical structure—how they are nested or not nested inside each other), and the phrasal category of each phrase (what kind of phrase each phrase is). A tree does not show, directly, information about the function of phrasal categories.

In ordinary sentences, the sentence (S) is always subdivided into NP VP

S= NP+VP

1. NOUN PHRASE

NP= det+N’
N’=N+Modifier
Modifiers          a word
                         a phrase
                         a clause

1.1. PREMODIFIERS
Premodifiers may be

1.1.1. Adjectives:

```
NP
  det
  N'   A
       N
```

A lazy boy

1.1.2. Nouns -

```
NP
  Det N'
      N N
```

A school boy

1.1.3. Participles

```
NP
  Det N'
      Pre.Part N
```

A crying girl
Past P. N

The broken window

NP
Det  N’

A swimming pool

1.1.4. Adverbials

NP
Det  N’

A nearby school

NP
Det  N’

/Adj P\  N
     / Adj. Conj. Adj. \
A handsome and intelligent boy

1.2. POST MODIFIERS
Post modifiers may be:

1.2.1. Prepositional phrase

The way to school. The girl near the door.
Adj.

The beautiful girl in the blue dress
1.2.2. Participle phrase

The school girl sitting in the front row

1.2.3. Relative clauses

The students who played tennis

1.2.4. Adverbs
A room upstairs
1.2.5. Adjectives

2. ADJECTIVE PHRASE

3. ADVERB PHRASE
4. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE

Prep.   NP
 Det.   N'
behind the door

5. VERB PHRASE

VP → Aux + V’

5.1. Verb phrase contents

Verb phrases come in a variety of shapes as listed below.

1. V alone
2. V + NP
3. V + PP
4. V + NP + PP
5. V + AP
6. V + AP + PP
7. V + NP + NP
8. V + Q

5.1.1. V alone

S   NP   VP
 Det. N’   V
The baby cried.

5.1.2. V + NP

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S \\
NP \quad VP \\
\downarrow \\
Det. N' \quad V \quad NP \\
\downarrow \\
N \quad Det. N'
\end{array}
\]

The man built a house

5.1.3. V + PP

\[
\begin{array}{c}
S \\
NP \quad VP \\
\downarrow \\
Det. N' \quad V \quad PP \\
\downarrow \\
N \quad PreP. \quad NP \\
\downarrow \\
Det. N'
\end{array}
\]

The men live in the city

5.1.4. V NP PP

\[
\begin{array}{c}
VP \\
V \quad NP \quad PP \\
\downarrow \\
Det. N' \quad Prep. \quad NP \\
\downarrow \\
Det. N'
\end{array}
\]

Put the pen on the table
5.1.5. V AP

S
 NP  VP
 Pro.  V  AP
     Adj.
 She  is  nice

5.1.6. V AP PP

S
 NP  VP
 Pro.  V  Adj.P  PP
     Adj.  Prep.  NP
 They  are  nice  to  us.

5.1.7. V NP NP

S
 NP  VP
 Pro.  V  NP  NP
     Pro.  Det.  N'
     N
 We  sent  her  a  letter.
We chose him our leader

5.1.8. V + Q

Mike’s complaints were many.

5.2. Auxiliary verb

Auxiliaries are the “helping verbs” - have, be, and modals (can, will, shall, etc.) as well as do used in negation, questions, and emphasis.

VP → Aux + V’

V’ = VP without auxiliaries

Susan will be seeing Mark
We can summarize all the phrase structure rules for the grammar of English as follows.

\[ \begin{align*}
S & \rightarrow \text{NP VP} \\
S' & \rightarrow \text{complementiser} + S \\
\text{NP} & \rightarrow \text{Det. N'} \\
\text{N'} & \rightarrow \text{AP N'} \\
\text{N'} & \rightarrow \text{N PP} \\
& \quad \text{or } \text{N'} \rightarrow \{ \text{AP N'} \} \\
& \quad \{ \text{N(PP)} \} \\
\text{VP} & \rightarrow \text{V (NP) (PP)} \\
\text{VP} & \rightarrow \text{V S'} \\
& \quad \text{or } \text{VP} \rightarrow \text{V (NP) (PP)} \\
& \quad \{ \text{S'} \} \\
\text{AP} & \rightarrow \text{(Deg) A} \\
\text{PP} & \rightarrow \text{P NP}
\end{align*} \]
6. SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCES

Adv PNP VP

I want to thank you on behalf of these refugees

We will delay the papers, pending arrival of the contract

Delayed by the bad weather, the plane arrived one hour late
7. SYNTATIC ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND SENTENCES

\[ S = S_1 \text{ Coordinating conjunction } S_2 \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
S \\
S_1 \quad \text{Co. conj} \quad S_2 \\
\text{His paintings weren't selling,} \\
\text{and he had money problems}
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{c}
S \\
S_1 \quad \text{Co. conj} \quad S_2 \\
\text{There was show going out,} \\
\text{so they ask him some questions}
\end{array} \]

8. SYNTATIC ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX SENTENCES

8.1. Sentence with Adverbials Clauses

\[ \begin{array}{c}
S \\
NP \quad VP \\
N \quad V \\
\text{Julia laughed when Mark snored}
\end{array} \]

8.2. Noun Clauses Functioning as Subject and Direct Object

\[ S' : \text{Complementiser } + S \]
That Tom wants to build a better mousetrap is clear.

I know that she is a good student.

We know that you are nice to us.
8.3. Noun Clause functioning as Complement of Noun

The idea that frogs eat spaghetti is preposterous

8.4. Noun Clause functioning as Complement of Adjective

We were delighted that you were able to come
EXERCISE 1. Identify the pattern of the following sentences, then analyze the underlined parts by Forms, Functions, and Positions.

1. I want to thank you on behalf of these refugees.
2. We will delay the papers, pending arrival of the contract.
3. Delayed by the bad weather, the plane arrived one hour late.
4. The principle that water runs only down-hill seems sometimes to be contradicted by our senses.
5. He was hopeful that a change would occur.
6. Although Jim finds the work difficult, he continues to do his best.
7. The politician that I admire most is the one who sticks to his principles.
8. Since elephants like peanuts, I am surprised that they haven’t learned to crack nuts.
9. I do sometimes wonder if all this education doesn’t drive people crazy.
10. The book about which I was speaking costs more than I would want to pay.
11. While he was deciding what he should do next, the tiger reappeared on the spot where he had been standing.
12. You must return that overdue book to the library tomorrow morning.
13. Considering the weather, we’d better cancel the trip.
14. The basketball players chose Harry their captain for next year.
15. A little confused, she didn’t know how to answer the question.
16. His refusal to submit without a fight was very courageous.
17. With growing interest, he read the book I lent him yesterday.
18. If the club secretary wishes to contact the opposing team, he should write a letter to the following address.
19. It was a plot to sell industrial secrets worth millions to the Duport Company.
20. The weather having cleared up, we continue our game.
21. Most of the people I meet lead adventurous life.
22. It’s wasteful to leave these lights on when you’re not in the room.
23. He fell wounded by the arrow.
25. You look attractive in either the blue sweater or the yellow.
26. If everyone is ready, we can begin to load the car.
27. The book that cost me a fine was The Castle.
28. Aspirin is probably the most useful medicine known to man.
29. The client whose stock he was handling died.
30. The judges thought his action a mistake.
31. Her boyfriend remained the best singer in the band last year.
32. The old man in the town often tells the neighboring kids many funny stories.
33. The center passed the ball to the quarterback.
34. I haven’t yet had an opportunity to think over the proposals that were made at the last meeting.
35. He hotly denied the rumour that was then being circulated.
36. He hotly denied the rumour that he had been visited by the police in connection with recent crime.

37. The fact that he didn’t turn up shows that he was never really serious about coming.

38. The articles to be sold include one of the Ravel’s manuscripts.

39. We were anxious to leave.

40. My ambition is to study in Italy.

41. To steal from the poor is inexcusable.

42. I enjoy running in the park.

**EXERCISE 2.** Draw trees for the following sentences.

1. After visiting Milan they decided that they must see Naples.

2. Although the patient seems much improved she will have to rest quietly for a few more days.

3. During the years that followed these three men found their destinies inextricably linked.

4. Aspirin is probably the most useful medicine known to man.

5. A century ago, it seemed unlikely that we would find a cure for TB.

6. I’ve had a cold for three weeks and I’m feeling miserable.

7. Our mode of life had to change when the baby was born.

8. The managing director was largely responsible for the collapse of the company.

9. Ann went to Canada to visit relatives for a week and decided to work there.

10. A girl spoiled by her mother is not a good roommate.

11. Our guests came on the week when I was housecleaning.

12. The migrant workers from Australia are trying to get any job they can.
13. The black pen that I accidentally left on the bus yesterday belonged to my uncle’s sister.
14. Whether we are going for a picnic again is a question he is always asking.
15. The basketball players chose John their captain for next year.
16. A tall college student in the class is playing chess with his close friend.
17. I love the idea that grasshoppers can sing.
18. We scored the runs when we needed them.
19. It seems very likely that the proposal will pass.
20. That Sheila left early proves that she loves you.
21. I’ve done everything I can imagine to help Any get his life straightened.
22. According to the manufacturer’s guarantee, I should return my new camera to the factory in the event that it has something wrong.
23. Alexander nearly fainted when she learn that she had won the lottery.
24. He’s coming today in spite of the fact that I told him I didn’t want him.
25. We will put off the picnic until next week, when the weather may be better.
IMPORTANT CONCEPTS

- Morphology: morphemes
- Bases and Affixes
- IC cut
- Words: Definition- Classification
- Processes of word formation
- Parts of Speech
- Syntax: Phrases
- Basic Sentence Patterns
- Tree diagram

ANSWER KEY

CHAPTER 1

**EXERCISE 1:** Identify the number of the morphemes in these words. List the morphemes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Number of morphemes</th>
<th>Bound</th>
<th>Free</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.</td>
<td>replay</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>re-</td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>play</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>play</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE 2. Write the meaning of the underlined morphemes, and give your own examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morpheme(s)</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ante date</td>
<td>in front of, before</td>
<td>antecedent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>replay</td>
<td>again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>manly</td>
<td>like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>keeper</td>
<td>one who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>unable</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>cheapest</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>inactive</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>impossible</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>malfunction</td>
<td>bad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE 3.** Identify the bound morpheme(s) in each of the given words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>speaker</th>
<th>-er</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>kingdom</td>
<td>-dom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>intervene</td>
<td>inter-, vene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>syllabic</td>
<td>-ic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>revise</td>
<td>re-, -vise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>idolize</td>
<td>-ize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>worked</td>
<td>-ed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>selective</td>
<td>-ive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>undo</td>
<td>un-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE 4. Underline the bases in these words.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>womanly</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>lighten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>endear</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>enlighten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>failure</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>friendship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>famous</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>befriend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>infamous</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bostonian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE 5. Identify the meaning of the bound base in the given sets of words.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td><em>audience, audible, audition</em> and <em>auditorium</em></td>
<td>The bound base <em>audi-</em> means ‘hear’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><em>suicide, patricide, matricide and infanticide</em></td>
<td>-cide means ‘kill’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><em>oral, orate, oration, oracle and oratory</em></td>
<td>ora- means ‘mouth’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>aquaplane, aquarium, aquatic and aqueduct</em></td>
<td>aqua- means ‘water’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><em>mortuary, moribund, mortal and immortal</em></td>
<td>mor (t) means ‘dead’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><em>corporation, corporeal, corps and corpse</em></td>
<td>corp- means ‘body’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>tenable, tenant, tenure and tenacious</em></td>
<td>ten- means ‘hold’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>pendulum, suspender, pendant and impending</em></td>
<td>pend- means ‘hang’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><em>manuscript, manacle, manual and manicure</em></td>
<td>man- means ‘hand’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><em>eject, inject, inject, reject and projectiles</em></td>
<td>ject- means ‘throw’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><em>portable, porter, portfolio, portage</em></td>
<td>port- means ‘carry’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE 6. Classify the following words as derivational/inflectional morphemes.

*his, books, Beth’s, walks, hoped, violated, does, bigger, desserts, media, speaker, toughest, having, social, eaten, midnight, forms, insulted, government, furiously, exercising*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Derivational</th>
<th>Inflectional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>speaker</td>
<td>his, books, Beth’s walks, hoped violated, does bigger, desserts media, toughest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social</td>
<td>having, eaten forms, insulted exercising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midnight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furiously</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE 7. Diagram these words to show the layers of structure

un | verb | al | iz | ed

help | less

em | bodi | ment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>reimbursement</th>
<th>started</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fertilize</td>
<td>sufferability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lifelessness</td>
<td>favoritism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anti-clerical</td>
<td>itemized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unlawful</td>
<td>mid afternoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-professional</td>
<td>supernatural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newspaperdom</td>
<td>uncomfortable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

42
CHAPTER 3

EXERCISE 1. Give the original words from which these clipped words were form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Originals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0. disco</td>
<td>discotheque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. taxi</td>
<td>taxicab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. cab</td>
<td>cabriolet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. curio</td>
<td>curiosity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. memo</td>
<td>memorandum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fred</td>
<td>Frederick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Al</td>
<td>Albert, Alfred, Alvis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Tom</td>
<td>Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>van</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>chute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>cute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>dorm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>flu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>prof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>ad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE 2: Pronounce these acronyms and give their originals.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACRONYMS</th>
<th>ORIGINALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0. RV</td>
<td>recreational vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. OK</td>
<td>Old Kinderhook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. OPEC</td>
<td>Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. TOEFL</td>
<td>Test of English as a Foreign Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. IELTS</td>
<td>International English Language Testing System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. HOU</td>
<td>HoChiMinh City Open University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. jeep</td>
<td>GP= general purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. laser</td>
<td>light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>FIFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>BBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>MC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>TESL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE 3. Give the originals of these blends.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BLENDS</th>
<th>ORIGINALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0. flunk</td>
<td>flinch + funk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. happenstance</td>
<td>happen + circumstance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. stagflation</td>
<td>stagnation + inflation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. simulcast</td>
<td>simultaneous + broadcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. telecast</td>
<td>tele + broadcast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. dandle</td>
<td>dance + handle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. splatter</td>
<td>splash + spatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. dumbfound</td>
<td>dumb + confound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. medicare</td>
<td>medical + care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Singlish</td>
<td>Singaporean + English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. newsboy</td>
<td>newspaper + boy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE 4. Give the blends that result from fusing these words.**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0. gasoline + alcohol</td>
<td>gasohol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. transfer + resistor</td>
<td>transistor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. automobile + omnibus</td>
<td>autobus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. escalade + elevator</td>
<td>escalator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE 5. The words in column 2 have been created from the corresponding words in column 1. Indicate the word formation process responsible for the creation of each word in column 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN 1</th>
<th>COLUMN 2</th>
<th>WORD FORMATION PROCESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>automation</td>
<td>automate</td>
<td>back-formation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humid</td>
<td>humidifier</td>
<td>derivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>love, seat</td>
<td>loveseat</td>
<td>compounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>typographical error</td>
<td>typo</td>
<td>clipping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerobics, marathon</td>
<td>aerobathon</td>
<td>blending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>act</td>
<td>deactivate</td>
<td>derivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perambulator</td>
<td>pram</td>
<td>clipping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>random access memory</td>
<td>RAM</td>
<td>acronymy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>megabyte</td>
<td>meg</td>
<td>clipping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teleprinter exchange</td>
<td>telex</td>
<td>blending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Technology</td>
<td>IT</td>
<td>acronymy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE 6. Give the original word(s) and identify the processes of word formation of the following. Provide one example to illustrate each type of processes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Original words</th>
<th>Processes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

46
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>WHO</th>
<th>World Health Organization</th>
<th>Acronymy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>World Trade Organization</td>
<td>Acronymy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>flu</td>
<td>influenza</td>
<td>clipping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>brunch</td>
<td>breakfast + lunch</td>
<td>blending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>disagree</td>
<td>agree</td>
<td>derivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>ice-cream</td>
<td>ice + cream</td>
<td>compoundin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAPTER 5**

Classify the italicized words as N (noun), V(verb), Aj (adjective), Av (Adverb), or UW (uninflected word).

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.</td>
<td>Minnie is fond of Siamese <em>cats</em>.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The island was <em>colonized</em> by the Northmen.</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>One of her <em>stockings</em> is torn.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>What <em>punishment</em> do you think should be administered?</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Fritz <em>always</em> say the wrong thing.</td>
<td>UW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Her room was in a state of <em>chaos</em>.</td>
<td>UW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>We’ll <em>gladly</em> refund your money.</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The nurse puts a <em>disinfectant</em> on the cut.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Carl sleeps late <em>mornings</em>.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statement</td>
<td>Part of Speech</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>How peaceful the house seems today!</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>You should shorten that dress.</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Sue likes to play golf on Sunday morning.</td>
<td>UW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Only the dregs are left.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>There will be a meeting at four tomorrow afternoon.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Which nation colonized Tierra del Fuego?</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Every social class has its own snobbery.</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>May you be healthy and prosperous.</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Be careful not to run aground.</td>
<td>UW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>She smiled cheerfully.</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>The quickest way is to use your pocket calculator.</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>We counted the tickets in haste.</td>
<td>UW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHAPTER 9**

**EXERCISE** 1. Underline the indirect object or the objective complement. Then write the pattern number, 8 or 9 after the sentence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.</td>
<td>She played him a trick.</td>
<td>IO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>We appointed Evelyn the committee chairman.</td>
<td>OC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>You threw us a curve.</td>
<td>IO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The student body selected Arabella their representative.</td>
<td>OC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The faculty chose Sieverson <strong>the head counselor</strong>.</td>
<td>OC 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>We found <strong>her</strong> a sandwich.</td>
<td>IO 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>The dealer sold <strong>me</strong> air mattress.</td>
<td>IO 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>She fed <strong>him</strong> the baby food.</td>
<td>IO 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>The city elected Mounchy <strong>mayor</strong>.</td>
<td>OC 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>He named his new boat <strong>Belie</strong>.</td>
<td>OC 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>We found her <strong>helpful</strong>.</td>
<td>OC 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE  2. Write the number of the pattern each sentence represents.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.</td>
<td>Your recital was wonderful</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mabel was here a moment ago.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The rancher told his guests a tall tale.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The archers were not successful hunters.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The frogs croaked in the marsh.</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Jerry thought the proposal a mistake.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>She had been secretary a long time.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The Romans won the first battle.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>The judges believed Lightening the best horse in the show.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>The director found him a new costume.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>My uncle remains the worst bridge player in town.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>The coach designated Jan the new manager of the team.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Migrant workers pick the strawberries in early June.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>The pickles are near the wiener.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>They stayed roommates for three years.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>He has always seemed a serious boy.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHAPTER 10
EXERCISE . Identify each italicized element by N-al (nominal), V-al (verbal), Aj-al (adjectival), or Av-al (adverbial).

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.</td>
<td>Last <em>Monday</em> was a holiday.</td>
<td>N-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The <em>Monday</em> washing is on the line.</td>
<td>Aj-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mrs. Reed always jogs <em>Mondays</em>.</td>
<td>Av-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The outs were angry with the <em>ins</em>.</td>
<td>N-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>They stomped <em>upstairs</em>.</td>
<td>Av-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>They slept in the <em>upstairs</em> room.</td>
<td>Aj-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>One can see the airport from <em>upstairs</em>.</td>
<td>N-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Jake was <em>wrestling</em> with his math.</td>
<td>V-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>The <em>wrestling</em> roommates were exhausted.</td>
<td>Aj-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Juniper found <em>wrestling</em> exciting.</td>
<td>N-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>They came in <em>wrestling</em>.</td>
<td>Av-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>The student movie is presented <em>weekly</em>.</td>
<td>Av-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>The student movie is a <em>weekly</em> occurrence</td>
<td>Aj-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>His <em>way</em> is the best.</td>
<td>N-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>He did it <em>his way</em>.</td>
<td>Av-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>The mechanic ran the engine <em>full speed</em>.</td>
<td>Av-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td><em>By this means</em> he burned out the carbon.</td>
<td>Av-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>He raised the hood <em>because the engine was hot</em>.</td>
<td>Av-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>They found the cabin <em>just what they wanted</em>.</td>
<td>N-al</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE 1. Indicate whether the italicizes word groups are
DO Direct object
CAj Complement of the adjective
Av-al Adverbial
11. Jim doubts *that he can pass the course*.
   DO____
12. Jim is doubtful *that he can pass the course*.
   Caj____
13. Jim is doubtful *of passing the course*.
   Caj____
14. We were reluctant *to leave*.
   Caj____
15. Jane learned *that something unpleasant had happened*.
   DO____
16. Jane was conscious *that something unpleasant had happened*.
   Caj____
17. Juliet forgot *that she had a job to finish*.
   DO____
18. Juliet became forgetful *of her duties*.
   Caj____
19. Jerry was sick *when the game began*.
   Ad-al____
20. The lad was afraid *of venturing into deep water*.
   Caj____
21. Mrs Brown was devoted to her daughter.

EXERCISE  2. Underline complements of the noun in the following sentences.

0. His offer to buy the whole lot was accepted.
1. We heard of Tom’s attempt to raise money for the needy.
2. Agatha needed somebody to love.
3. they did not approve of Harry’s intention to register late.
4. It was a thrilling game to watch.
5. Their hope to win was strong.
6. Robert’s resolution to practise daily soon faded away.
7. There is a man to admire.
8. Father’s order to stay away from the telephone was sullenly obeyed.
9. We approved Josephone’s determination to live within her budget.
10. The assertion that women are poor drivers does not hold up under investigation.

EXERCISE  3. Underline the subject in these sentences.

5. It is odd that the tree fell in that direction.
6. It occurred to me that the road might be impassable.
7. It is hard to see the difference.
8. It doesn’t matter whether she wears the green or the yellow suit.
9. It is necessary that you write a tactful letter.

CHAPTER 13
EXERCISE  1. Identify the pattern of the following sentences, then analyze the underlined parts by Forms, Functions, and Positions.

1. I want to thank you on behalf of these refugees. (P.7)
   Inf. P/DO/N-al PP/M/Av-al

2. We will delay the papers, pending arrival of the contract. (P.7)
   VP/Pre/V-al PP/M/ Av-al

3. Delayed by the bad weather, the plane arrived one hour late. (P.6)
   PP/M/ Av-al AdvP/M/ Av-al

4. The principle that water runs only down-hill seems sometimes to be contradicted by our senses. (P.4)
   InfP/SC/Aj-al

5. He was hopeful that a change would occur. (P.1)
   Adj/SC/ Aj-al NC/CAj/ N-al

6. Although Jim finds the work difficult, he continues to do his best. (P.7)
   AdvC/ M/ Av-al Inf. P/DO/N-al

7. The politician that I admire most is the one who sticks to his principles. (P.3)
   AdjC/M/ Aj-al VP/Pre/V-al

8. Since elephants like peanuts, I am surprised that they haven’t learned to crack nuts. (P.1)
   NC/CAj/ N-al
9. I do sometimes wonder if all this education doesn’t drive people crazy. (P.7)

10. The book about which I was speaking costs more than I would want to pay. (P.7)

11. While he was deciding what he should do next, the tiger reappeared on the spot where he had been standing. (P.6)

12. You must return that overdue book to the library tomorrow morning. (P.8)

13. Considering the weather, we’d better cancel the trip. (P.7)

14. The basketball players chose Harry their captain for next year. (P.9)

15. A little confused, she didn’t know how to answer the question. (P.7)

16. His refusal to submit without a fight was very courageous. (P.1)

17. With growing interest, he read the book I lent him yesterday. (P.7)

18. If the club secretary wishes to contact the opposing team, he should write a letter to the following address. (P.7)
19. It was a plot to sell industrial secrets worth millions to the Duport Company.

20. The weather having cleared up, we continue our game. (P.7)

21. Most of the people I meet lead adventurous life. (P.7)

22. It’s wasteful to leave these lights on when you’re not in the room. (P.1)

23. He fell wounded by the arrow. (P6)

24. On the river bank sat little Robert, covered with mud. (P.6)

25. You look attractive in either the blue sweater or the yellow. (P.4)

26. If everyone is ready, we can begin to load the car. (P.7)

27. The book that cost me a fine was The Castle. (P.3)

28. Aspirin is probably the most useful medicine known to man. (P.3)

29. The client whose stock he was handling died. (P.6)

30. The judges thought his action a mistake. (P.9)
31. Her boyfriend remained the best singer in the band last year. (P.5)

32. The old man in the town often tells the neighboring kids many funny stories. (P.8)

33. The center passed the ball to the quarterback. (P. 7)

34. I haven’t yet had an opportunity to think over the proposals that were made at the last meeting. (P 7)

35. He hotly denied the rumour that was then being circulated. (P.7)
36. He hotly denied the rumour that he had been visited by the police in connection with recent crime. (P.7)

NC/Comp of N/N-al

37. The fact that he didn’t turn up shows that he was never really serious about coming.

(P.7) NC/Comp of N/N-al

38. The articles to be sold include one of the Ravel’s manuscripts. (P.7)

Inf.P/M/Aj-al

39. We were anxious to leave. (P.1)

Inf.P/Comp of A/N-al

40. My ambition is to study in Italy. (P3)

Inf.P/SC/ N-al

41. To steal from the poor is inexcusable. (P.1)

Inf.P/S/ N-al

42. I enjoy running in the park. (P.7)

GP/DO/ N-al
APPENDIX: Meanings of some selected affixes (selected from English words: history and structure, Stockwell and Minkova, 2001)

Prefixes

Counting-prefixes: those which in some way quantify the root

a- or an- "lacking" as in asymmetric, amoral, atonal

ambi- "both, around" as in ambidextrous, ambiguous, ambivalent, amphibious, amphitheater

arch- "chief, principal, high" as in archbishop, archduke

bi- “twice, double” as in bifocal, biennial, bipolar, bisulfate

di- “two” as in dioxide, ditransitive, dichloride

mono- “one” as in monograph, monosyllabic

multi- “many” as in multifaceted, multivalent, multiform

oligo- “few” as in oligarchy, oligotrophic

omni- “all” as in omnipotent, omnidirectional

pan- “all, comprising or affecting all” as in panorama, pandemic

poly “many" as in polychromatic, polyangular, polygamy

tri- “three" as in triangle, tridimensional

uni- “one" as in unisex, unidirectional, univocal

Involvement prefixes: those which say something about the kind of involvement of the participants in the action of the root

anti- “opposed, instead" as in antidote, antisemitic, antacid
auto- “self” as in automaton, autobiography, automobile

co-, con- “together, jointly” as in coexistence, cooperate, concur

contra- “against, opposite” as in contradiction, contrary

vice- “in place of, instead” as in vice-consul, vice-president

Judgment prefixes: those which make a judgment about the root

dis- used as an intensifier as in disturb, disgruntle, disannul

dys- “bad, badly” as in dyslogistic, dyspeptic

eu- “good, well” as in eugenics, evangelical, euphoria

extra- “outside the scope of” as in extraordinary, extramarital

mal- "ill, evil, wrong" as in malfeasance, malodorant, malpractice

meta- “transcending, changed” as in metaphysics, metamorphosis

mis- "badly, wrongly" as in misspent, miscalculate, mislead

pro- "on behalf of" as in pro-British, pro-education

proto- "first, chief" as in protoorganism, protoplasm, prototype

pseudo- "false, deceptive resemblance" as in pseudonym, pseudo-prophet, pseudo-archaic

Locative prefixes: those which say something about place or direction

ab- or a- or abs- "from, away" as in abnormal, abstinence, abjure

ad- “toward” as in admit, advance, admonish

ana- “back” as in anatomy, analogy

apo- "away, from" as in apocryphal, apostasy, apology
cata- “down, away, back, opposite” as in catapult, catastrophe

circum- “around” as in circumnavigate, circumspect, circumcise

counter- “against, opposite” as in counterfeit, counterbalance

de- “away from, down” as in decay, debase, deny, depend

ten- "in, into" (a form of in-) as in encapsulate, enclose

do- “internal” as in endodontic, endogenous, endocardial, endocrinology

epi- “on, over" as in epiglottis, epidermis, epicycle

ex-, ec “out from, away" ex consul, ex-wife, eccentric; in reduced form educate, eradicate, emit

in- “in, into, within" as in inaugurate, inchoate

infra- “below, beneath, within" as in infrastructure, infrared, infraterritorial

inter- "between, among" as in interchange, interpose, intersect,

infra-, intro- "inside" as in intracity, intramural, intracellular, introvert

ob- "toward, against" as in obdurate, obfuscate

para- “beside, along with" as in paramedic, parallel

per- “through, thoroughly" as in perspire, pernicious, pervade

peri- “around, nearby" as in perimeter, peristomatic

pro- “in front of" as in proposition, proscenium, propel

pros- “concerning, towards" as in prosody, proselyte

retro- "backwards, back" as in retrogression, retrospection
sub- “under, below” as in subdivision, subtraction, subtitle
super- “over, above” as in supernatural, supererogatory, superman
sur- "over, above, beyond" as in surtax, surrealistic
syn- "with, together" as in synthetic, synchronic
trans-, tres-, tra-, "across, surpassing" as in transalpine, transoceanic, transhuman, trespass, trjectory, traduce, tradition

Measurement prefixes

crypto- "secret, hidden" as in cryptography, cryptanalytic
hyper- "over, to excess" as in hyperactive, hypersensitive
hypo- "under, slightly" as in hypotactic, hypoglossal, hypotoxic
is-, iso- "equal" as in isochrony, isosceles, isotope
macro- “large, broad scale" as in macroeconomics, macroclimatology
micro- “tiny, small scale" as in microorganism, microscope
mid- “middle" as in midwinter, midlands, midnight
semi- “half, partly" as in semicolon, semifinal, semi-annual
ultra- "beyond, extreme" as in ultraliberal, ultramodest, ultraviolet

Negative prefixes

dis- “apart, reversal, lacking" as in displease, disallow, distaste
in- “negative" as in indiscreet, ineffectual, incredible, illegible
non- "not" as in nonsense, non-resident, non-intervention
ob- “inverse, in the opposite direction" as in object, obverse
se-, sed- “apart” as in separate, select “chosen apart” sedition, seduce
un-“not” as in unclear, uneven, unmindful
un-“opposite” as in untie, unlock

Temporal prefixes: those which say something about time or duration

ante-“preceding” as in antechamber, ante-Norman
fore-“before” in time or space, as in forecast, forefinger
post-“after, behind” as in postpone, postposition
pre-, pro- “before, in front of” as in preconceive, preposition, progress, professor
re-“anew, again, back” as in regenerate, reward, restore

Suffixes

Suffixes which form adjectives from nouns or verbs

-able “fit for doing, fit for being done" as in agreeable, comfortable
-al (-ial, -ical, -ual) “having the property of" as in conjectural, fraternal, sensual, analytical
-an, ian “belonging to, resembling” as in reptilian, Augustan, plebeian, patrician
-ary “having a tendency or purpose” forms adjectives, and then secondary nouns, as in secondary, discretionary
-ate "full of" forms adjectives from nouns as in passionate, affectionate
-ese “belonging to a place” forms adjectives from locative nouns, as in Vietnamese, New Yorkese
-esque "having the style of X" forms adjectives usually from nouns, as in Romanesque, lawyeresque, statuesque

-ful "full of X" forms adjectives from nouns, as in powerful, skillful

-iac "pertaining to the property X" as in elegiac, hypochondriac, maniac

-ic "having the property X" forms adjectives, as in alcoholic, theistic, naturalistic, romantic. -ical is an occasional variant, as in comical

-ish "to become like X" forms adjectives from nouns, as in churlish, boyish, Irish, modish

-ive "characterized by" forms adjectives from most stems, especially verbs, as in abusive, contradictive, retrospective

-less "without, free from" forms adjective from noun, as in faultless, keyless, fearless

-ly "appropriate to, befitting" as in friendly, timely, shapely, fatherly

-oid "having the shape of, resembling" as in humanoid

-ory "connected with, serving for" forms adjectives as in obligatory, inflammatory, illusory; also forms nouns with the meaning "place where," as in dormitory, lavatory, refectory

-ous "of the nature of X" forms adjectives, as in virtuous, torturous, glorious, grievous

-some "like, characterized by, apt to" forms adjectives from almost any kind of stem, as in cumbersome, awesome, bothersome

-y "full of, characterized by" forms adjectives from nouns, as in mighty, moody, healthy.

**Suffixes which form abstract nouns**
-asy, -acy "state or quality" as in advocacy, intricacy, accuracy, ecstasy
-age "condition, state, rank, office of" as in anchorage, postage, coinage
-ance, -ence "state, act, or fact of" forms abstract nouns from verbs, as in repentance, perseverance, emergence
-ad(e) "general noun" accolade, brigade, ballad, salad, parade, lemonade, sonata
-al "act of" forms abstract nouns from verbs, as in renewal, revival, trial
-ation "state of being X-ed" forms abstract nouns from verbs of four types: those ending in -ify, -ize, -ate, and a few without endings (like damn, inform). Examples: purification, organization, contemplation, information
-ery, -ry "collectivity" forms abstract nouns from concrete nouns, as in masonry, carpentry, slavery, savagery
-hood "state of, condition of" forms abstract nouns from concrete nouns, as in childhood, womanhood, priesthood
-ia "condition of" as in euphoria
-icity "abstract noun from -ic" as in historic/historicity, electric/electricity
-ism "doctrinal system of principles" as in communism, realism, romanticism
-ity "state, quality, condition of" forms abstract nouns from adjectives, as in agility, diversity, actuality
-ment "condition of being X" forms abstract nouns from verbs and adjectives, as in advancement, treatment, abandonment, amusement, merriment

-ness "state, condition, quality of" forms abstract nouns usually from adjectives, but not verbs, as in bitterness, fairness, idleness, deafness

-ship "state, condition" forms abstract nouns usually from concrete nouns, as in dictatorship, trusteeship, workmanship

Suffixes which form agentive nouns

-ant, -ent “one who" forms agentive nouns from verbs, as in agent, defendant, participant

-arian “member of a sect, holding to a doctrine" forms nouns or adjectives, as in utilitarian, egalitarian, authoritarian, septuagenarian

-ast "one associated with X" as in enthusiast, pederast

-er “agent" forms agentive nouns from verbs, as in baker, thriller, worker, sweeper, retriever

-ist "one connected with, often agent" as in socialist, perfectionist, dentist, ventriloquist

-ician "one skilled in some art or science" as in physician, musician, magician, mathematician

Suffixes which form verbs from roots and stems

-ate “cause X to happen" as in create, contaminate, frustrate, terminate

66
-en "to become" forms verbs from adjectives, as in darken, chasten, cheapen, deafen

-ify “to cause to (be) X" forms a causative verb, as in purify, denazify, sanctify, verify, amplify

-ize "to cause to be X' forms a causative verb from almost any stem, as in popularize, legalize, plagiarize, miniaturize, weatherize

Miscellaneous suffixes

-arium, -orium “locative, a place for or connected with" as in aquarium, vivarium, honorarium, auditorium

-ess "feminine of X" as in tigress, laundress, stewardess

-let "diminutive" as in leaflet, driblet
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