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| **Grammar Masters: Teacher’s Notes**  **Topic: Suffixes** |
| Suffixes modify or add to the meaning of words.  They can be added to root words to make adjectives.  When 'ness' is placed at the end of a word it cements it by turning an adjective into a noun. This means a describing word changes into a noun.  Adding –ment to words:   1. Forming nouns expressing the means or result of an action.   ‘curtailment’  ‘excitement’  ‘treatment’   1. Forming nouns from adjectives (such as merriment from merry).   Adding the letters ly to a word or word part makes the word an adverb. An adverb is used to describe a verb. In the sentence Joe ran quickly to the car, quickly is an adverb that describes how Joe ran. Below are several rules for adding the ly ending to words:  Rule 1  We just add -ly to words ending in a consonant  slow + ly = slowly  endless + ly = endlessly  week + ly weekly  Rule 2  When we add -ly to words ending in -ful, it makes -fully (with double l)  careful + ly = carefully  wonderful + ly = wonderfully  beautiful + ly = beautifully  Rule 3  The same rule applies to other words ending in 'l' (makes a double 'l')  accidental + ly = accidentally  cool + ly = coolly  cruel + ly = cruelly  Rule 4  We keep the 'e'  lone + ly = lonely  love + ly = lovely  live + ly = lively  Exceptions: We drop the 'e' in truly true + ly = truly (this is a common misspelled word)  we drop the 'e' in duly due + ly = duly  drop the 'e' in wholly whole + ly = wholly  Rule 5  We change the 'e' to 'y' in words ending in the consonant + le patterns (-ble, -ple, -tle, -gle, -dle, -kle)  gentle - gently  simple - simply  terrible - terribly  Rule 6  When we add -ly to words ending in -y we change the 'y' to 'i' if more than one syllable  easy - easily, uneasily  happy - happily, unhappily  busy - busily  But we keep the 'y' in one syllable words  shy + ly = shyly  sly + ly = slyly  coy + ly = coyly  But exceptions:  day + ly = daily  gay + ly gaily  Other Examples Include:  **Sarah was careful as she ate her croissant.**  The suffix here –ful adds to the care meaning Sarah ate her croissant with great care.  **Brian arrived later than Sandy to the party.**  The suffix here –er makes a comparative sentence. Brian arrived later than Sandy did.  **The thoughtless stranger lived nearby.**  The suffix –less here changes the meaning of thought to without thought. The stranger who was without thought lived nearby. |

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