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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 1We just add -ly to words ending in a consonantslow + ly = slowlyendless + ly = endlesslyweek + ly weeklyRule 2When we add -ly to words ending in -ful, it makes -fully (with double l)careful + ly = carefullywonderful + ly = wonderfullybeautiful + ly = beautifullyRule 3The same rule applies to other words ending in 'l' (makes a double 'l')accidental + ly = accidentallycool + ly = coollycruel + ly = cruellyRule 4We keep the 'e'lone + ly = lonelylove + ly = lovelylive + ly = livelyExceptions: We drop the 'e' in truly true + ly = truly (this is a common misspelled word)we drop the 'e' in duly due + ly = dulydrop the 'e' in wholly whole + ly = whollyRule 5We change the 'e' to 'y' in words ending in the consonant + le patterns (-ble, -ple, -tle, -gle, -dle, -kle)gentle - gentlysimple - simplyterrible - terriblyRule 6When we add -ly to words ending in -y we change the 'y' to 'i' if more than one syllableeasy - easily, uneasilyhappy - happily, unhappilybusy - busilyBut we keep the 'y' in one syllable wordsshy + ly = shylysly + ly = slylycoy + ly = coylyBut exceptions:day + ly = dailygay + ly gailyOther 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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