

PREFIX AND SUFFIX

Prefixes

A prefix is a word part added to the beginning of a word to create a new meaning.

Common Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Example
dis	not, opposite of	dis + satisfied = dissatisfied
mis	wrongly	mis + spell = misspell
un	not	un + acceptable = unacceptable
re	again	re + election = reelection
inter	between	inter + related = interrelated
pre	before	pre + pay = prepay
non	not	non + sense = nonsense
super	above	super + script = superscript
sub	under	sub + merge = submerge
anti	against, opposing	anti + bacterial = antibacterial

Suffixes

A suffix is a word part added to the end of a word to create a new meaning.

Rule 1

When adding the suffixes *-ness* and *-ly* to a word, the spelling of the word does not change.

Examples:

- dark + ness = darkness
- scholar + ly = scholarly

Exceptions to Rule 1

When the word ends in *y*, change the *y* to *i* before adding *-ness* and *-ly*.

Examples:

- ready + ly = readily

- happy + ness = happiness

Rule 2

When the suffix begins with a vowel, drop the silent *e* in the root word.

Examples:

- care + ing = caring
- use + able = usable

Exceptions to Rule 2

When the word ends in *ce* or *ge*, keep the silent *e* if the suffix begins with *a* or *o*.

Examples:

- replace + able = replaceable
- courage + ous = courageous

Rule 3

When the suffix begins with a consonant, keep the silent *e* in the original word.

Examples:

- care + ful = careful
- care + less = careless

Exceptions to Rule 3

Examples:

- true + ly = truly
- argue + ment = argument

Rule 4

When the word ends in a consonant plus *y*, change the *y* to *i* before any suffix not beginning with *i*.

Examples:

- sunny + er = sunnier
- hurry + ing = hurrying

Rule 5

When the suffix begins with a vowel, double the final consonant only if (1) the word has only one syllable or is accented on the last syllable and (2) the word ends in a single vowel followed by a single consonant.

Examples:

- tan + ing = tanning (one syllable word)
- regret + ing = regretting (The accent is on the last syllable; the word ends in a single vowel followed by a single consonant.)
- cancel + ed = canceled (The accent is not on the last syllable.)
- prefer + ed = preferred

some common suffixes:

Suffix	Meaning	Examples
-able	able to, having the quality of	comfortable, portable, changeable
-al	relating to	Annual, comical, intellectual
-er	comparative	bigger, stronger, sharper, taller
-est	superlative	strongest, tiniest, tallest, bravest
-ful	full of	beautiful, grateful, careful
-ible	forming an adjective	reversible, terrible
-ily	forming an adverb	eerily, happily, lazily
-ing	denoting an action, a material, or a gerund	acting, showing, eating, cherishing, memorizing
-less	without, not affected by	friendless, tireless, careless
-ly	forming an adjective	clearly, hourly, weekly, monthly, stately
-ness	denoting a state or condition	kindness, wilderness, cleanliness, dirtiness
-y	full of, denoting a condition, or a diminutive	glory, messy, victory

EXERCISE :

QI: Use prefix in the below words to find out its opposite word.

1. Sense
2. Happy
3. Wrap
4. Connect

QII: Use the prefix or suffix to the given word provided in the bracket in its appropriate form.

1. You can't just believe it. The plot was _____ (believable)
2. I saw her just a few days ago, still, I miss her. It looks like she just _____ (appeared)
3. I am sorry, I didn't mean to hurt you. I must have _____ you. (Understood)
