**المرحلة الثانية / فيزياء المحاضرة الثالثة E-Te rminology**





**(انك- ف/3-9)**

**What are Prefixes and Suffixes?**

**Prefixes and suffixes are grammatical and lingual "affixes." Prefixes are affixed before and suffixes after a base word or word stem to add information.  For example, with the word "prehistoric," the prefix is "pre-" meaning "before," the base word is "history" meaning "recorded events and knowledge", and the suffix is "-ic" meaning "relating to the science of."**

**In other words, "prefix" simply refers to an attachment before or in front of, in this case, a shorter word or stem. In lingual terms, a "stem" is the main part of a word to which prefixes and suffixes can be added and may not necessarily be a word itself, such as "dod" in "doddle."**

**Similarly, "suffix" refers to an attachment after the end of an existing word or stem, serving to form a new word or functioning as an inflectional ending, for example, “s” or “es” to make for plurality.**

**Is an Affix a Single Syllable?**

**No, a prefix or suffix can be one or more syllables, depending on the root word from Latin or Greek or from any one of a host of other English lingual influences.**

**Inflectional Suffixes:**

**Are Endings such as "-ed," "-ing," and "-s" Suffixes?**

**Yes, endings that are creating different forms of the same word are called "inflectional suffixes." There are very few inflectional suffixes but they occur rather frequently. They are:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **–s/ -es/ -ies**
 | **plural** | **Boys, cars/ dresses, mixes, watches/ studies, files, copies** |
| 1. **-s**
 | **3rd person singular present** | **Layla's book, Ali's pensile** |
| 1. **-ed**
 | **past tense** | **Called, lived, ended** |
| 1. **-en**
 | **past participle** | **Bitten, broken, beaten** |
| 1. **-en**
 | **plural (irregular)** | **Children, women** |
| 1. **-ing**
 | **progressive/continuous** | **Going, washing, coming** |
| 1. **-er**
 | **comparative** | **Smaller, cooler** |
| 1. **-est**
 | **superlative** | **Tallest, biggest, longest** |
| 1. **-n't**
 | **negative (contraction)** | **Dose'nt, wouldn't, can't** |

**(انك- ف/3-10)**

**Derivational Suffixes:**

**Are Endings such as "-ism," "-ful," and "-fy" Suffixes?**

**Endings that change the meaning of the word are called "derivational suffixes." Some are:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **(10) -ism** | **forms a noun** | **Tourism, mechanism** |
| **(11) -ist** | **noun** | **Dentist, chemist, socialist** |
| **(12) -ful** | **noun** | **Careful, beautiful, harmful** |
| **(13) -able** | **adjective** | **Portable, remarkable, movable** |
| **(14) -ation** | **noun** | **Combination, precipitation, crystallization** |
| **(15) -ness** | **noun** | **Brittleness, happiness** |
| **(16) -ment** | **noun** | **Movement, government** |
| **(17) -ify** | **verb** | **Simplify, qualify** |
| **(18) -fy** | **adjective** | **Satisfy, purify**  |
| **(19) -ity** | **noun** | **Security, activity, generosity, ability** |
| **(20) -ly** | **adverb** | **Firmly, warmly, openly, lonely** |
| **(21) -ise, -ize** | **verb** | **Compromise**  |

**Derivational suffixes can combine, providing flexibility in creating other words, but such activity can lead to spelling complications. For example, "-ity" can combine with "-able," but the result is "-ability" (*desirability, predictability*), and when "-ly" is added to a word ending in "-ic" to make an adverb, the result is usually "-ically" (*historically, mechanically*).**