

THE MEANING OF SOME ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES



A PARTIAL FULFILMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
SARJANA DEGREE
(S1 PROGRAMME)

by

Claudia Theresia Enni Sasanti

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THE MEANING OF SOME ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES

A THESIS
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When darkness veils His lovely face,
I rest on his unchanging grace,
In every high and stormy gale.
My anchor holds within the veil.
- Mote -

Christians may tremble on the Rock of Ages,
but the Rock will never tremble under them.
- Our Daily Bread 20 June 1983 -

Do not be afraid - I am with you!
I am your God - let nothing terrify you!
I will make you strong and help you;
I will protect you and save you.
-Isaiah 41.10-

A C K N O W L E D G M E N T S

To begin with, I want to express my gratitude firstly to God, the Almighty who has given me the opportunity to study at IKIP Sanata Dharma to which I wrote this thesis, and of which lecturers made me capable of finishing it.

Many people have contributed to this thesis, which is a development of a paper. I would like to express my gratitude to all of my lecturers who had taught me for eight semesters. In particular, I owe a great debt to Dr. Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo whose exposition inspired me the idea to write the previous paper, he encouraged the desk research I did during the second semester of 1985, and he has closely followed its development until the finishing of this thesis. I am thankful to him for his help and advice.

My next gratitude goes to Dra. Retno Muljani for her invaluable assistance in reading and improving this thesis.

I am also grateful to my parents, aunt, sisters, brothers and friends ,who through their prayers, have encouraged and helped me in the process of writing this thesis.

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Claudia Theresia Enni Sasanti

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The fact that the English we use nowadays differs from Old English proves that as a living language English keeps changing. It has been changing in all aspects to adjust itself to the influencing factors and the increasing needs. The aspect which has been developing very prominently is the vocabulary.

Since the end of the Old English Period, English vocabulary has been enriched not only by borrowing and adopting from foreign sources, but also by word-formation, a method of forming new words by combining the existing elements, either foreign or native. 1)

I.A. Background

Randolph Quirk et al wrote in their book A Grammar of Contemporary English that the rules which words are constructed are important to the study of grammar for two reasons. Firstly, they help us to recognize the grammatical class of a word by its structure; we are able to tell (to take a particularly clear example) the word organization is a noun from the fact that it ends in the suffix -ation. Secondly, they teach us that there is a flexibility in the application of grammatical

1) Purwatiningsih, 1980: 1

rules, whereby the native speaker may transfer words, with or without the addition of affixes or other words, to a new grammatical class. 2)

There are some more reasons why word formation is significant to be examined. Firstly, rules of word formation also helps English users enlarge their scope of understanding in meanings of words. For example, the word logical and illogical have a meaning in common, but the latter is distinguished in meaning by its prefix il- from the former. 3) Secondly, they also help in using words in the right grammatical class either in writing or speaking. We are able to produce a sentence such as "They are successful in finding a new house." instead of "They are success in finding a new house." Thirdly, I have examined several grammar books:

1. English Sentence Structure, 1971.
2. A Communicative Grammar of English, 1979.
3. English for the SLTA, Structure Reference Book I, 1972.
4. English for the SLTA, Structure Reference Book II & III, 1972.
5. New English Course Book 3, Teacher's Annotated Edition, 1979.
6. English Structure Manipulation Drills, 1970.

2) Quirk, 1976: 976

3) Purwatiningsih, 1980: 4

7. A Practical English Grammar, 1983.
8. A Handbook of English Grammar, 1980.
9. Kernell Lessons Intermediate Students' Book Part A, 1980.
10. Living English Structure for Schools, 1958.
11. The Teaching of Structural Words and Sentence Patterns, 1972.

Those books do not discuss Word Formation at all.

Ultimately, we rarely find Indonesian nouns that can be derived into adjectives, we may find difficulties in deriving adjectives from nouns. Therefore this study is essential to be done. This last reason encouraged me to do a research on adjective suffixes the bases of which are nouns.

I.B. Aim

I am writing this thesis in order to find out the identification of the meanings of some adjective suffixes thoroughly.

I.C. Scope

In English, there are more than thirty adjective suffixes the bases of which are nouns, namely: -ite, -(i)an, -ese, -ist, -ful, -less, -ly, -like, -y, -ish, -esque, -some, -worthy, -arian, -al, -ial, -ical, -ic, -ive, -ative, -ous, -eous, -ious, -ary, -ate, -ory, -able(-ible), -itive, -ed, -en, -t, -ing, -ular.

However, due to the limited time and energy, and more over in order to do the analysis more thoroughly, this thesis only covers some adjective suffixes which more or less have similar meanings, 'having the noun as mentioned in the base'. Those are -like, -able(-ible), -ate, -ish, -ly, -ful, -ed, -y.

I.D. Methods

As mentioned in the acknowledgment, this thesis is a development of a paper which I wrote as a partial fulfilment of the requirement for Educational Research Subject during the second semester of 1985. In my previous paper, I did the research on six adjective suffixes, namely: -ate, -ical, -t, -ular, -some. These are the suffixes which have not been included in Lucia Purwatiningsih's thesis.

Poedjosoedarmo, then, suggested me to continue my research on other adjective suffixes which have a similar meanings as a group. The first thing I did was examining the classification written by Randolph Quirk at al. They classify adjective suffixes into four groups. This following table is quoted from their book, but I do not quote entirely. I just quote three columns (the columns of suffix, meaning, and examples of the first, second and the fourth tables) which are relevant to my discussion. The other two columns discuss

about the spelling which are out of my discussion. For the third table, I quote two columns (the columns of suffix and examples), because there is no column of meaning.

A. Noun/adjective -----> noun/adjective suffixes

| | meaning | examples |
|---------------|--|--|
| <u>-ite</u> | (a) 'member of a tribe or community' (b) 'member of a faction, sect, or type' | (a) Israelite, Brooklynite (b) Benthamite, Stalinite, laborite (labourite), socialite |
| <u>-(i)an</u> | 'belonging to...', 'pertaining to...', etc | Indonesian, Parisian, Elizabethan, republican, Darwinian |
| <u>-ese</u> | 'nationality', etc | Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese |
| <u>-ist</u> | 'member of a party, occupation', etc | masochist, racist, Buddhist, violinist, stylist, loyalist |
| <u>-ism</u> | 'doctrine', 'point of view', 'political or artistic movement', etc | Calvinism, idealism, impressionism, fanaticism, dualism, absenteeism |

4)

B. Noun -----> adjective suffixes

| | meaning | examples |
|-------------|--|---|
| <u>-ful</u> | 'full of...', 'having...', 'giving...' | useful, delightful, pitiful, successful, hopeful, helpful |

4) Quirk, op. cit.: 996, 997

| | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| <u>-less</u> | 'without...', 'not giving...', etc | speechless, childless, harmless, restless, careless |
| <u>-ly</u> | 'having the qualities of...', etc | beastly, manly, soldier- ly, brotherly, worldly, cowardly |
| <u>-like</u> | 'like...', 'full of...', 'covered with...', etc | meaty, sandy, creamy, hairy, silky, mangy |
| <u>-ish</u> | (a) 'belonging to...' (b) 'having the char- acter of...', etc | (a) Swedish, Turkish, Cornish (b) foolish, churlish, selfish, snobbish, roguish, modish |
| <u>-esque</u> | 'in the style of...' | Dantesque, Rembrandesque |

Note:

The following are three less important suffixes which usually form adjectives from noun bases:

-some: burdensome, frolicsome, bothersome

-worthy: praiseworthy, seaworthy

-arian: authoritarian, Parliamentarian (also used to form nouns: a vegetarian, an octogenarian, etc) 5)

C. Some adjective suffixes common in borrowed and neo-classical words

It is impossible to specify a particular meaning for the following suffixes: their semantic functions are extremely varied.

| suffix | examples |
|--|--|
| <u>-al</u> (also <u>-ial</u> , <u>-ical</u>) | criminal, cultural, editorial, music- al, philosophical, preferential |
| <u>-ic</u> | atomic, emphatic, heroic, problematic, specific |

5) Quirk, op. cit.: 1002, 1003

| | |
|--|--|
| <u>-ive</u> (also <u>-ative</u> , <u>-itive</u>) | attractive, expensive, explosive, pro- ductive, sensitive |
| <u>-ous</u> (also <u>-eous</u> , <u>-ious</u>) | ambitious, courteous, errorneous, grievous, virtuous, vivacious |

There are several less common neo-classical affixes, among which -ary, -ate, -ory are particularly notable: revolutionary, affectionate, obligatory. 6)

D. Other adjective suffixes

| | meaning | examples |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| <u>-able</u> (<u>-ible</u>) | generally the meaning is passive: 'able to V-ed2'; 'worthy of being V-ed2'; 'that ought to be V-ed2' | acceptable, readable, drinkable, commendable, liveable with, (un)get- at-able |
| <u>-ish</u> | 'somewhat...' | reddish, latish, tall- ish, poorish, youngish |
| <u>-ed</u> | 'having...', etc | walled, wooded, pointed, blue-eyed, simple-mind- ed, fuller-flavoured, odd-shaped, giant-sized |

7)

They were not complete in collecting the data. There are four more adjective suffixes: -en, -ing, -ular, -t. The analysis of the suffixes: -en, -ing, can be found in Lucia Purwatiningsih's thesis. And I had done the analysis of the other two adjective suffixes: -ular, -t in my previous paper.

Secondly, I try to make a draft classification of adjective suffixes. This classification, I know, is not

6) Quirk, op. cit.: 1004, 1005

7) Quirk, op. cit.: 1006, 1007

perfect at all, this is just as a preliminary classification to be examined thoroughly to make a better classification. The classification is done based on the meanings of adjective suffixes the bases of which are nouns.

| No. | meaning | suffixes |
|-----|---|---|
| 1. | 'member of...', 'belonging to...', 'made of...' | <u>-ite</u> , <u>-(i)an</u> , <u>-ese</u> , <u>-ist</u> , <u>-en</u> |
| 2. | 'having...' | <u>-ful</u> , <u>-ly</u> , <u>-like</u> , <u>-y</u> , <u>-ish</u> , <u>-ed</u> , <u>-able(ible)</u> , <u>-ate</u> |
| 3. | various meaning | a. <u>-al</u> , <u>-ial</u> , <u>-ical</u> b. <u>-ic</u> c. <u>-ive</u> , <u>-ative</u> , <u>-itive</u> d. <u>-ous</u> , <u>-eous</u> , <u>-ious</u> e. <u>-ular</u> f. <u>-t</u> g. <u>-ing</u> h. <u>-some</u> i. <u>-less</u> j. <u>-esque</u> k. <u>-worthy</u> l. <u>-arian</u> m. <u>-ary</u> n. <u>-ory</u> |

Some suffixes: -less, -esque, -worthy, -arian, -ary, -ory will not be analysed. There will be a little explanation about those suffixes and some reasons why those suffixes are not analysed:

1. For the suffix -less, its meanings has been clear, namely: 'without', 'not giving'.
2. For the suffix -esque, it is not an original English

suffix. It is borrowed from France -esque. There are some more suffixes which are not original English such as -al, -ial, -ical, etc. Those suffixes will be analysed because they were borrowed from the same language, Latin. The suffix -esque is not analysed, because there is only one suffix which is borrowed from France.

3. For the last four suffixes: -worthy, -arian, -ary and -ory, they occur rarely. Randolph Quirk at al mentioned that those suffixes are less important or common. So I decide not to analyse those suffixes in order that we can pay more attention to the more important or common suffixes. Though the suffixes -some and -ate are less important, I have analysed them in my previous paper so there will be a report about them. This is a little explanation about suffixes which will not be analysed:

- a. -worthy means 'deserving...' in praiseworthy and 'fit to travel in...' in seaworthy.
- b. -arian is derived from a Latin suffix, -arius. It means 'age' in octogenarian, 'occupation' in antiquarian 8), 'considering obedience to...' in authoritarian. 9) In this part, I will

8) Guralnik, op. cit.: 74

9) Hornby, 1963: 9

comment on Quirk's classification, Quirk at al wrote that 'Parliamentarian' is an adjective, in fact when I looked it up in The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, it is a noun and not an adjective.

- c. -ary is derived from Latin suffixes: -arius, -aris, -arium. It has the meaning of 'resulting to...', 'connected with...', examples: auxiliary, elementary. 10)
- d. -ory is derived from Latin -orius. Its meanings are 'of...', 'having the nature of...'; examples: hortatory, contradictory. 11)

This study is done by three students in order to have a good and moreover a thorough analysis. I am examining the second group: -ful, -ly, -like, -y, -ish, -ed, -able(-ible), -ate. Whereas the other two groups will be done by two friends of mine.

We, my two classmates and I, hope that by analysing thoroughly the same topic, we can contribute a new and better classification of adjective suffixes the bases of which are nouns, which will be useful in the study of English Language.

Thirdly, I begin to collect the data by giving a

10) Guralnik, op. cit.: 79

11) Guralnik, op. cit.: 1005

sign by pencil at every adjective which derives from a noun in Chambers Universal Learner's Dictionary. I choose to use this dictionary because this dictionary is not so heavy so that it is not difficult to carry. Because of that, I can do the work in shorter time, I always bring this dictionary with me wherever I go. The more important reason is that this dictionary shows more clearly whether a certain adjective derives from a noun or other root compared with Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. For example:

academy nc 1. a higher school for special study: Academy of Music; Naval Academy. 2. a society to encourage science, art etc: The Royal Academy. 3. in Scotland, a type of Senior School.
 academic adj 1. (attrib) of or concerning study esp in schools, colleges, etc: There is a shortage of academic jobs; She does not want to work in a factory - She wants... 12)

So I can see easily that academic is an adjective derives from a noun. The latter is heavier, difficult to carry, and does not show clearly whether a certain adjective derives from a noun or a verb or other root. As an example, the word 'brassy' is written after the word 'brass winds' instead of in the 'brass' entry as its derivational word as written in Chambers Universal Learner's Dictionary. If we do not know that 'brass' is a noun, we will not know that 'brassy' is an adjective

 12) Guralnik, op. cit.: 172

which derives from a noun. It is possible to use this dictionary in this step but it will take much more time. It just states the class of the word and its meaning. I quote the definition of the word 'brassy' from Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language to make it clear, but I omit the pronunciation, because it is not relevant to our discussion.

brassy adj. brassier, brassiest 1. of or decorated with brass. 2. like brass... 13)

Of course, there are some entries which are written with their derivational words in other classes. For example:

foresee vt. -saw, -seen, -seeing [ME. forseyen < OE. forseon] to see beforehand; know beforehand; foreknow - foreseeable adj. - foreseer n. 14)

However such entries emerge rarely in this dictionary. Usually, if there is a derivational word either an adjective or a noun or other class, this dictionary does not give the explanation of its meaning. It only mentions that the verb 'foresee' can be derived into the adjective 'foreseeable', and it does not mention what the word means, so that I can not know what the meaning of the suffix -able in that word is. I conclude that this dictionary can not help much at this step.

The fourth step is writing the signed words down in separated places with their meanings according to each

13) Guralnik, op. cit.: 172

14) Guralnik, op. cit.: 546

form. I did this in order to make the analysis easier. Though Chambers Universal Learner's Dictionary is proved helpful in the previous step, for many words, it only states their synonyms and does not explain the meanings of the words; For example: 'deceitful' means 'deceiving' or 'insincere'. In this case, I found difficulties to know the meaning of the suffix -ful. For that reason, I should give signs to the words which only have their synonyms instead of the explanation of the meanings which refer to the nouns. Then I had to look those words up in some more dictionaries, such as:

1. Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, 1984.
2. Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 1981.
3. Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, 1976.
4. Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary Unabridged, 1983.
5. Student's "Standard" Dictionary of the English Language, 1953.
6. The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1963.

I found out then, from one of those dictionaries that 'deceitful' means characterized by deception.

I.E. Plan

This thesis consists of five chapters, and it

begins with Introduction in which the outline of the overall process in writing this thesis is explained. In the Introduction, I give the background of choosing the topic, the aim of my study, the scope that will be discussed, and also the methods which are used in doing the analysis and writing this thesis.

Chapter II deals with the data, the meanings of adjectives end in the eight suffixes (-like, -ate, -able(-ible), -ish, -ly, -ful, -ed, -y) from the dictionaries. From the data, I find various meanings for each suffix.

There will be an analysis on the data in Chapter III. Some tables will help us to find the meaning of each suffix, because from the table we can know which semantic features belong to a certain suffix.

Chapter IV is about some words which are able to be attached by two or more different suffixes. There are two kinds of such words. Firstly, words which have different meanings. And secondly, words which have similar meanings.

Finally, in Chapter V, there will be a conclusion and a suggestion on how to teach the use of adjective effectively by knowing their meanings.

I write this thesis in this order because it is an inductive study. I want to find out the meaning of each suffix by analysing the meanings of derivational words

from dictionaries. That is why I present the data in chapter II and then it is followed directly by the meaning of each suffix in chapter III. During the analysis I find some words which can be attached by two or more suffixes, I present those words in chapter IV. This thesis is ended by a conclusion in chapter V.

CHAPTER II

THE MEANINGS OF THE SUFFIXES FROM DICTIONARIES

I collected the data written in this chapter from mainly Chambers Universal Learner's Dictionary. Some other dictionaries are really helpful in completing the data, especially the explanation of the meanings of the words instead of the synonyms which are mostly found in this dictionary. Those Dictionaries are:

1. Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, 1984.
2. Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, 1981.
3. Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, 1976.
4. Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary Unabridged, 1983.
5. Student's "Standard" Dictionary of the English Language, 1953.
6. The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, 1963.

In principle, one suffix should represent one meaning only. 1) Later, however, we will find out from the data that one suffix varies in meanings. For example, the suffix -able(-ible) has 18 meanings:

1. causing the noun as mentioned in the base

1) Poedjosoedarmo, 1986.

2. producing the noun as mentioned in the base
3. inspiring the noun as mentioned in the base
4. giving the noun as mentioned in the base
5. being the noun as mentioned in the base
6. become the noun as mentioned in the base
7. having the noun as mentioned in the base
8. consisting the noun as mentioned in the base
9. involving the noun as mentioned in the base
10. bringing the noun as mentioned in the base
11. worthy of the noun as mentioned in the base
12. showing the noun as mentioned in the base
13. liking the noun as mentioned in the base
14. following the noun as mentioned in the base
15. agreeable to the noun as mentioned in the base
16. fit for the noun as mentioned in the base
17. of or relating to the noun as mentioned in the base
18. done with the noun as mentioned in the base
19. -

These meanings are too many and various. In order to fulfill the principle, I should collapse some meanings which have one similar sense of meaning into one meaning. I collapsed the above data into:

1. 'causing', 'producing', 'inspiring', 'giving'
2. 'being', 'become'
3. 'having', 'consisting', 'involving', 'bringing'
4. 'showing'

5. 'following', 'agreeable', 'fit for'
6. 'of or relating to'
7. 'done with'
8. 'worthy of', 'deserving'
9. 'liking'
10. -

Number 10 has no meaning. It means that there are some data that have synonyms only, they have no suffix meaning. I have tried to look up those words in several dictionaries, but I failed to find the explanation of their meanings and just found out their synonyms.

In this thesis, I will write the data in the order of:

1. The data are written according to the form of their suffix. For example: the adjectives having the suffix -ate are grouped together.
2. Every group of data will be followed by the classification of the meanings of the data. I did not list every meaning as I wrote as an example in the second paragraph of this chapter, but I directly classified all meanings into meaning groups, in order not to waste time.
3. In order to know the examples of each meaning group, I write the numbers of the data after it. And also I write the percentage so we are able to know the occurrence frequency. Some data have two or more

meaning group. This makes the total of all meanings is different from the total of the data. Therefore, I calculated the percentage based on the total of all meanings instead of the data to have the exact percentage of frequency.

II.A.1. The Meanings of The Adjectives End in the Suffix -like

1. businesslike : having the qualities needed in
business
2. childlike : 1. belonging or suitable to a child
2. like or characteristic of a child
3. ladylike : like a lady in manner
4. lifelike : like a living person, animal

II.A.2. The Classification of The Meanings of The Suffix -like

1. 'having', 'belonging to' : 1, 2 = 2 = 33.34%
2. 'suitable to': 2 = 1 = 16.67%
4. 'like' : 2, 3, 4 = 3 = 50%

II.B.1. The Meanings of The Adjectives End in the suffix -ate

1. affectionate : having or showing affection
2. collegiate : of, containing, or belonging to a
college or colleges

3. compassionate : having or showing compassion
4. fortunate : having good fortune
5. passionate : having very strong feelings
6. proportionate : being in correct proportion

II.B.2. The Classification of The Meanings of The Suffix

-ate

1. 'having', 'showing', 'belonging to': 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 =
5 = 71.43%
2. 'being' : 6 = 1 = 14.28%
3. 'containing' : 2 = 1 = 14.28%

II.C.1. The Meanings of The Adjectives End in the Suffix

-able(-ible) 2)

1. accessible : usable for access
2. actionable : law that gives cause for an action
3. advisable : being good advice
4. changeable : having a changing appearance
5. chargeable : that may become a public charge
6. charitable : of or relating to charity
7. comfortable : producing a good physical feeling
8. contemptible : deserving contempt
9. creditable : bringing honour or respect

2) The suffix -able is extremely productive, since it can be used to form new words. However, the suffix -ible is not as active as the suffix -able. The suffix -ible exists in words with foreign roots as edible, audible, etc. See Purwatiningsih, 1980: 25.

10. debatable : having itself to formal debate
11. desirable : worth having, causing desire
12. discreditable : bringing discredit or disgrace
13. dishonourable : having no (sense of) honour
14. disreputable : having a bad reputation
15. dutiable : necessitating payment of a duty or tax
16. enviable : causing envy
17. fashionable : following the fashion
18. favourable : showing approval
19. forcible : done with great force or violence
20. honourable : having, showing, bringing or deserving honour
21. horrible : causing horror
22. knowledgeable : having a great deal of information
23. loveable : inspiring love
24. marriageable : fit for marriage
25. palatable : agreeable to the taste
26. peaceable : liking peace
27. pensionable : giving the right to have a pension
28. personable : having a pleasing appearance and personality
29. pitiable : arousing or deserving pity
30. pleasurable : giving pleasure
31. profitable : giving profit
32. reasonable : 1. using or showing reason

2. having ordinary common sense
33. remarkable : worthy of remark
34. respectable : deserving respect, having a good reputation
35. sal(e)able : fit for sale
36. seasonable : being in keeping with season
37. serviceable : 1. suited for ordinary wear and use
2. capable of giving good service
38. treasonable : consisting of, or involving, treason
39. valuable : having considerable value

II.C.2. The Classification of The Meanings of The Suffix

-able(-ible)

1. 'cause', 'producing', 'inspiring', 'giving',
'arousing' : 2, 7, 11, 16, 23/ 27, 29, 30,
31, 37 = 10 = 24.39%
2. 'being', 'become' : 3, 5, 36 = 3 = 7.32%
3. 'having', 'consisting', 'involving', 'bringing'
: 4, 8, 9, 10, 12/ 13, 14, 20, 22,
28/ 32, 38, 39 = 13 = 35.72%
4. 'showing' : 18, 20, 32 = 3 = 7.32%
5. 'following', 'agreeable', 'fit for' : 17, 24, 25, 35
= 4 = 9.75%
6. 'of' or 'relating to' : 6 = 1 = 2.44%
7. 'done with' : 19 = 1 = 2.44%
8. 'worthy of', 'deserving' : 29, 33, 34 = 3 = 7.32%
9. 'liking' : 26 = 1 = 2.44%

10. - : 1, 15 = 2 = 4.88%

II.D.1. The Meanings of The Adjectives End in the Suffix
-ish

1. amatuerish : like an amateur
2. babyish : like a baby, suitable for a baby
3. bookish : having or showing too much fondness
for reading; of or concerned with
books
4. boorish : of or like a boor
5. boyish : like a boy in appearance, manner, etc.
6. caddish : of or like a cad
7. cattish : like a cat
8. childish : of behaving like; suitable for a child
9. clannish : showing little interest in people not
of the group; of or relating to clan
10. cliquish : 1. of or like a clique
2. tending to form a clique
11. clownish : of or like a clown
12. devilish : of or like a devil
13. feverish : having a slight fever
14. fiendish : of or like a fiend
15. foolish : 1. having no sense
2. showing folly
3. resulting from folly or stupidity
16. freakish : like a freak

18. girlish : of or like a girl
19. hellish : of, from, or like a hell
20. Jewish : of or having to do with Jews or Judaism
21. kittenish : like a kitten
22. loutish : of or like a lout
23. lumpish : like a lump
24. mannish : 1. having masculine, rather than
feminine, features, or personality
2. of, like, or fit for a man
25. modish : in the current mode
26. mulish : like a mule
27. pettish : in a bad temper; sulky
28. priggish : behaving like, typical of, a prig
29. prudish : of or like a prude
30. rakish : showing that one is independent,
confident, adventurous; like a rake
31. roguish : of the nature of a rogue
32. selfish : showing or prompted by self interest
33. sheepish : resembling sheep in meekness, timidity
34. shrewish : like a shrew in disposition
35. skittish : frisky or lively
36. slavish : of or characteristic of a slave
37. snobbish : of or like a snob
38. spinsterish: of or like a spinster in being fussy
39. stylish : conforming to current style in dress
40. swinish : typical of a person who is a swine; of,

like, fit for, or characteristic of
swine

41. wolfish : like a wolf
42. womanish : like, or typical of, a woman

II.D.2. The Classification of the Meanings of the
Suffix -ish

1. 'like', 'resembling' : 1, 2, 4, 5, 6/ 7, 8, 10, 11,
12/ 14, 16, 17, 18, 19/ 21, 22,
23, 24, 26/ 28, 29, 30, 33, 34/
37, 38, 40, 41, 42, = 30 = 57.69%
2. 'of'; 'concerned with'; 'relating to, from';
'characteristic of': 3, 8, 9, 19, 20/ 31, 36, 40 = 8
= 15.38%
3. 'suitable or fit for' : 2, 8, 24, 40 = 4 = 7.69%
4. 'having', 'showing' : 3, 13, 15, 24, 30, 32 = 4 =
7.27%
5. 'in the current' : 25, 39 = 2 = 3.84%
6. - : 27, 35 = 2 = 3.84%

II.E.1. The Meanings of The Adjectives End in the Suffix
-ly

1. beastly : like a beast in sections or behaviour
2. beggarly : like or fit for a beggar
3. bodily : of the body
4. bristly : having bristles
5. brotherly : like, or of, a brother



6. bubbly : having bubbles
7. courtly : (old) having fine manners; suitable for a king's court
8. deathly : as if caused by death
9. disorderly : (frml) 1. (attrib) not neatly arranged; in confusion; 2. lawless; causing trouble or a disturbance
10. earthly : 1. (liter) of or belonging to this world not heavenly or spiritual; 2. (inf) possible 3. of the earth
11. fleshly : (old) of the body and its nature
12. fortnightly : every fortnight
13. friendly : 1. kind and willing to make friends
2. knowing and liking another person very well
3. not played with the aim of winning a prize or points in competition
14. gentlemanly : of, characteristic of, or fit for a gentleman
15. ghostly : of or like a ghost or ghosts
16. godly : following God's law
17. heavenly : of or from heaven
18. homely : of the home; characteristic of or suitable for home
19. hourly : every hour
20. kingly : of royal rank; suitable for a king
21. knightly : of, suited to, or involving a knight

- or knights
22. knobbly : having knobs or lumps
23. leisurely : characterized by or having leisure
24. lovely : causing love or admiration
25. manly : having the qualities thought
desirable in a man, strength,
determination, courage; fit for a
man
26. mannerly : having or showing good manners
27. masterly : showing the skill of master
28. miserly : of, relating to , or characteristic
of a miser
29. monthly : happening, being published once a
month
30. motherly : like a mother; of, or suitable to, a
mother
31. neighbourly : like, characteristic of, or
appropriate to neighbour
32. nightly : (attrib) every night
33. orderly : in good order
34. princely : of a prince
35. quaterly : happening once every 3 months or
quater
36. queenly : of, like or suitable for, a queen
37. saintly : of, or like, a saint
38. scholarly : 1. having or showing knowledge

2. showing great knowledge, detailed study, accuracy
39. shapely : (esp. of a person's body, or part of it) well-formed and having an attractive shape
40. sisterly : like a sister in being kind and loving
41. soldierly : (frml) like a soldier
42. timely : coming at the right moment; done at a suitable time
43. weekly : (attrib) happening, published etc. once a week
44. wifely : (frml or facet: usu attrib) of a wife
45. womanly : (frml) (showing qualities) natural or suitable to a woman
46. worldly : (frml, usu of people) of or belonging to this world; not spiritual
47. yearly : (attrib) happening every year

II.E.2. The Classification of The Meanings of The Suffix -ly

1. 'like' : 1, 2, 5, 15, 30/ 31, 36, 37, 40, 41 = 10 = 17.24%
2. 'fit for', 'suitable for', 'suitable to' : 2, 7, 14,

- 18, 20/ 21, 25, 30, 36, 45 = 10 =
17.24%
3. 'of', 'from', 'relating to' : 3, 11, 17, 28, 31/ 34,
44 = 7 = 12.07%
4. 'having', 'showing': 4, 6, 7, 22, 23/ 25, 26, 27,38,
39/ 45 = 11 = 18.96%
5. 'caused' : 8, 9, 24 = 3 = 5.17%
6. 'belonging to' : 10, 46 = 2 = 3.45%
7. 'every' : 12, 19, 29, 32, 35/ 43, 47 = 7 =
12.07%
8. 'willing', 'liking' : 13 = 1 = 1.72%
9. 'following' : 16 = 1 = 1.72%
10. 'characteristic of' : 14, 18, 23, 28, 31 = 5 = 8.60%
12. - : 33 = 1 = 1.72%

II.F.1. The Meanings of The Adjectives End in the Suffix -ful

1. artful : having a lot of skill
2. beautiful : having beauty
3. blissful : full of, marked by, or causing
bliss
4. bountiful : 1. generous; 2. plentiful
5. brimful : full to the brim
6. careful : taking care; being cautious
7. chanceful : dependent on chance
8. cheerful : full of, or causing, happiness
9. colourful : full of colour

10. deceitful : characterized by deception
11. disdainful : showing pride and scorn
12. disgraceful : causing or marked by disgrace
13. disrespectful : showing disrespect
14. distasteful : causing distaste
15. distrustful : having or showing distrust
16. dreadful : inspiring dread
17. dutiful : 1. showing, or resulting from a sense of duty
2. having a proper sense of duty
18. eventful : full of event
19. faithful : keeping faith
20. fateful : controlled by or as if by fate
21. fitful : characterized by irregular or intermittent activity
22. forceful : full of force
23. frightful : causing fright
24. gleeful : feeling or showing glee
25. graceful : 1. having or showing beauty of form or movement; 2. showing a sense of what is correct or descent
26. harmful : doing harm
27. hopeful : 1. full of hope; 2. giving a reason or encouragement for hope
28. joyful : filled with, showing or causing joy
29. lawful : 1. allowed by law; 2. recognized

- by or established by law;
3. obeying the law
30. manful : having a manly spirit
31. masterful : showing the power, authority or
determination of a master
32. meaningful : full of meaning
33. merciful : full of mercy; having, feeling or
showing mercy
34. needful : characterized by great need or
distress
35. painful : causing pain
36. peaceful : 1. characterized by peace;
2. of or characteristic of a time
of peace
37. pitiful : causing pity; causing contempt
38. powerful : having great strength, influence
39. purposeful : having a definite purpose
40. regretful : feeling regret
41. remorseful : feeling remorse
42. resourceful : full of resource
43. respectful : having or showing respect
44. restful : 1. bringing rest; 2. causing a
person to feel calm and relaxed;
3. relaxed; at rest
45. scornful : 1. feeling or showing scorn;
2. making scornful remarks
46. shameful : bringing or causing shame or

disgrace

47. sinful : full of or characterized by sin
48. skillful : having, or showing, skill
49. slothful : characterized by sloth
50. sorrowful : showing or feeling sorrow
51. spiteful : full of or showing spite
52. successful : having success
53. tactful : showing tact
54. tasteful : showing good judgment or taste
55. tearful : covered with tears
56. thoughtful : 1. thinking deeply, full of
thought; 2. showing or
characterized by thought
57. trustful : full of trust
58. truthful : telling the truth
59. tuneful : 1. having a good, clear, pleasant
tune; 2. full of music
60. useful : helpful or serving a purpose or
use, esp. a valuable one
61. vengeful : eager for vengeance
62. voiceful : full of voice or voices
63. wasteful : involving or causing waste; given
or marked by waste
64. watchful : characterized by vigilance
65. wilful : following one's own will
unreasoningly

66. woeful : 1. full of woe; 2. of, causing, or involving woe
67. wonderful : arousing wonder, extraordinary, esp. in or causing excellence
68. youthful : 1. young; 2. energetic, active, young-looking; 3. of youth
69. zestful : full of enjoyment

II.F.2. The Classification of The Meanings of The Suffix -ful

1. 'having a lot of'; 'full of', 'full to' : 1, 3, 5, 8, 9/ 18, 22, 27, 32, 33/ 42, 47, 51, 56, 57/ 59, 62, 66, 69 = 19 = 21.11%
2. 'having', 'involving, bringing', 'feeling', 'showing' : 2, 11, 13, 15, 17/ 24, 25, 28, 30, 31/ 33, 38, 39, 40, 41/ 43, 44, 45, 46, 48/ 50, 51, 52, 53, 54/ 56, 59, 66 = 28 = 31.11%
3. 'marked by', 'filled', 'covered with': 3, 12, 28, 55, 63 = 5 = 5.55%
4. 'causing', 'inspiring', 'eager for', 'arousing': 3, 8, 12, 14, 16/ 23, 28, 35, 37, 44/ 46, 61, 63, 66, 67 = 15 = 16.66%
5. 'taking', 'doing', 'obeying', 'making', 'serving', 'telling' : 6, 26, 29, 45, 48/ 60 = 6 = 6.66%
6. 'dependent on', 'controlled by', 'following': 7, 20,

65 = 3 = 3.33%

7. 'characterized by': 10, 21, 34, 36, 47/ 49, 56, 64 =

8 = 8.88%

8. 'keeping' : 19 = 1 = 1.11%

9. 'allowed by' : 29 = 1 = 1.11%

10. 'established' : 29 = 1 = 1.11%

11. 'resulting from' : 17 = 1 = 1.11%

12. 'of' : 68 = 1 = 1.11%

13. - : 4 = 1 = 1.11%

II.G.1. The Meanings of The Adjectives end in the suffix -ed

1. addicted : dependent on, very fond of; devoted
or given up
2. advanced : having made a lot of progress in a
given way
3. advised : showing or resulting from thought
or advice
4. agonized : (usu attrib: usu fig) showing agony
5. allied : joined by political agreement or
treaty
6. anguished : 1. suffering anguish;
2. expressing anguish
7. arched : in the shape of an arch or having
arches
8. armoured : protected by armour

9. barbed : having barbs
10. belted : 1. (frml: attrib) (of an earl)
wearing a ceremonial belt;
2. furnished with a belt
11. bias(s)ed : exhibiting or characterized by bias
12. blocked : obstructed or closed by some sort
of block
13. blotched : having or covered in blotches
14. boned : having big (strong) bones
15. bronzed : coated with bronze
16. buggered : exhausted
17. canned : put or contained in cans
18. candied : covered with sugar
19. capped : having a cap
20. certificated : having been awarded a certificate
21. charmed : protected, as if by a spell
22. chested : having a (specified kind of) chest
23. cluttered : untidy, too full of furniture
24. coloured : 1. having colour; 2. belonging to a
dark skinned race
25. conceited : having too much pride in oneself
26. corked : having a cork
27. cornered : (esp. in cmpds) having (a given
member of) corners
28. crested : having a tuft on the head; wearing
a crest; adorned with a crest
29. crooked : (esp attrib) badly shaped; not

- }
- straight; having a crook
30. crowded : having or containing a lot of
people or things
31. cultured : having culture of the mind
32. cussed : (usu attrib) obstinate, perverse
33. disadvantaged : (usu attrib : very formal) having a
disadvantage of some kind
34. discontented : dissatisfied or not happy
35. diseased : suffering from, injured by, disease
36. disordered : put out of order, jumbled
37. doctored : interfered with; neutered
38. dogged : obstinate; stubborn
39. domed : (usu attrib) having or resembling a
dome
40. doomed : destined or certain to fail, die,
be destroyed or ruined
41. dotted : 1. consisting of dots;
2. having a dot or dots
42. employed : having a job; working
43. experienced : having gained knowledge from
experience
44. -faced : (in cmpds) having a face of a
certain kind
45. faceted : (usu in cmpds) (esp of a jewel) with
several sides; having facets; cut
into facets

46. fatted : made fat (frml or liter)
47. fated : (usu pred) controlled or intended
by fate
48. fatigued : made very tired
49. feathered : having feathers; covered or
decorated with or as with feathers
50. fevered : having a slight fever
51. figured : (usu attrib) marked with a design
52. flawed : (frml) having flaw
53. flounced : decorated with a flounce
54. flowered : (usu attrib) having a pattern of
flowers
55. forced : done with great effort; or by force
56. forked : divided into 2 branches or
divisions; having a fork or forks
57. frenzied : (attrib) driven to frenzy
58. gabled : having or forming a gable or gables
59. garbed : (old or liter: pred) dressed
60. gifted : having very great natural ability
61. grooved : having grooves
62. heaped : having enough (of something) on it
to form a heap
63. hearted : having a (specified kind of) heart
64. heated : 1. having been made hot; 2. having
or showing great anger, excitement
65. hooded : wearing a hood
66. hooked : curved like a hook

67. horned : (attrib) having horn or horns
68. inexperienced : lacking knowledge, skill and experience
69. inlaid : decorated in this way
70. interested : showing attention or having curiosity or an interest; influenced by personal interest
71. jacketed : (usu in cmpds) wearing. or in, a jacket
72. jaundiced : 1. suffering from jaundice; 2. (fig) (of a person or his judgement) affected by envy, disappointment
73. jewelled : ornamented with jewels
74. jointed : 1. (attrib) having (esp movable) joints; 2. (of an animal for cooking) divided into joints or pieces
75. kilted : wearing kilts as part of a piece of clothes
76. laboured : showing signs of effort
77. landed : owning land or estates
78. leavened : containing leaven
79. legged : (in cmpds) having (a certain number or type of) leg(s)
80. leisured : having plenty of leisure

81. licensed : (of a shop, hotel etc) legally allowed to sell alcohol; permitted by license
82. lined : having lines
83. loaded : carrying a load
84. malted : (attrib) made with malt
85. manned : supplied with men
86. mannered : 1. (in cmpds) having bad (good, rough) manners;
2. showing mannerisms
87. marbled : (frml) having irregular streaks of different colours, like some types of marble
88. mentholated : (frml) containing menthol
89. milled : (of the edge of coins) having grooves
90. moneyed : having much money
91. nosed : having or furnished with a nose
92. numbered : with a number on
93. pained : (usu fig) showing or expressing pain
94. panelled : made of or surrounded with pannels
95. patterned : with a decoration or design on it
96. peaked : (attrib) having a peak
97. pedigreed : having pedigree
98. phased : done in stages
99. pitted : 1. having had the pits removed;

2. marked with pits or hollows
100. plastered : (sl: usu pred) drunk
101. plated : 1. (usu in cmpds) covered with a
thin layer of a different metal;
2. made of, or covered with metal
plates
102. plumed : (usu attrib) having a plume or
plumes
103. pockmarked : with marks left after smallpox
104. poised : having poise
105. poisoned : containing or affected by poison
106. potted : contained in a pot
107. powdered : covered with powder
108. powered : having, able to exert or produce,
mechanical energy
109. prejudiced : (often derog) having or showing
prejudice
110. priveleged : having, granted, a privelege or
priveleges
111. pronged : having prongs
112. ragged : dressed in shabby or torn clothes
113. ribbed : having ribs
114. rimmed : (often in cmpds) having a rim or
rims of a certain type
115. ringed : having a ring or rings around it
116. robed : (frml) wearing robes (of a

- particular type)
117. ruled : having straight lines drawn across
118. rutted : (often in cmpds) having ruts
119. salaried : 1. (of a person) receiving a salary;
2. (of a job) paid by salary
120. salted : 1. (usu attrib) containing salt;
2. presence with salt
121. scared : thrown into or living in a state of fear, fright or panic
122. scented : having scent
123. seamed : having seam or seams
124. segmented : divided into or composed of segments or sections
125. shaped : (often in cmpds) having a certain shape
126. skilled : 1. having skill;
2. requiring skill
127. slatted : having or made with slats
128. sliced : cut into slices
129. spangled : adorned with spangles
130. speckled : marked with speckles
131. spiced : containing spice(s)
132. spirited : 1. full of spirit;
2. having the kind of spirits
133. spotted : marked or covered with spots
134. stereotyped : having the nature of a stereotype

135. stockaded : surrounded by a stockade
136. stoned : having the stones removed
137. striped : having stripes
138. sugared : 1. sweetened with sugar. or covered with sugar; 2. too sweet
139. suited : wearing a particular kind of suit
140. surprised : showing surprise
141. tailored : made by a tailor
142. talented : having or showing great ability
143. tangled : in a tangle
144. tasselled : decorated with tassels
145. terraced : forming part of a terrace
146. thatched : covered with thatch
147. tiled : covered with tiles
148. tinned : sealed in a tin for preservation
149. tipped : having a tip of particular kind
150. titled : having a title that shows noble rank
151. tooled : marked with designs made by a heated tool
152. toothed : having teeth
153. troubled : worried or anxious
154. tufted : having or growing in tufts
155. turreted : having turrets
156. unconcerned : no having any part of interest
157. valued : having a value or values

158. vaulted : having the form of a vault
159. veiled : wearing, or covered by, a veil
160. versed : having knowledge, experience or skill
161. voiced : 1. having a voice;
2. expressed by the voice
162. waisted : having a waist
163. webbed : joined between the toes by a web
164. wheeled : having wheels
165. whorled : having whorls
166. willed : having a will
167. winged : having wings
168. wooded : covered with trees
169. wounded : injured, hurt by, or suffering from a wound
170. wretched : characterized by or causing distress or misery
171. wrinkled : full of wrinkles

II.G.2. The Classification of The Meanings of The Suffix -ed

1. 'having made', 'having been awarded', 'having done', 'made', 'made of', 'made by', 'made with', 'done with', 'done in' : 2, 20, 46, 48, 55/ 64, 84, 98, 99, 101/ 127, 136, 141 = 13 = 6.70%
2. 'put in', 'contained in', 'sealed in': 17, 36, 106, 148 = 4 = 2.06%

3. 'showing', 'expressing', 'exhibiting': 3, 4, 6, 11,
64/ 76, 86, 93, 109, 140/ 142, 161 =
12 = 6.18%
4. 'joined by' : 5, 163 = 2 = 1.03%
5. 'suffering' : 6, 35, 72, 169 = 4 = 2.06%
6. 'in the shape of', 'forming' : 7, 58, 145, 158 = 4 =
2.06%
7. 'protected by', 'closed by' : 8, 12, 21 = 3 = 1.55%
8. 'characterized by': 170 = 1 = 0.51%
9. 'having', 'consisting', 'owning', 'with', 'with ...
on it' : 7, 9, 13, 14, 19/ 22, 24, 25, 26,
27/ 28, 29, 30, 31, 33/ 39, 41, 42,
44, 45/ 49, 50, 52, 54, 56/ 58, 60,
61, 62, 63/ 64, 67, 70, 74, 77/ 79,
80, 82, 86, 87/ 89, 90, 91, 92, 95/
96, 97, 102, 104, 108/ 109, 110, 111,
113, 114/ 115, 117, 118, 122, 123/
125, 126, 127, 132, 134/ 137, 142,
149, 150, 152/ 154, 155, 156, 157,
160/ 161, 162, 164, 165, 166/ 167 =
82 = 42.26%
10. 'carrying', 'receiving', 'furnished by', 'coated
with', 'marked with', 'decorated with', 'ornamented
with', 'surrounded with', 'adorned with', 'covered
in', 'with... on it' : 10, 13, 15, 18, 28/ 49, 51,
53, 65, 69/ 71, 73, 75, 83, 94/ 99,

- 101, 103, 107, 112/ 116, 119, 129,
130, 133/ 135, 138, 139, 144, 146/
147, 151, 159, 168 = 34 = 17.52%
11. 'containing' : 30, 78, 88, 105, 120/ 131 = 6 =
3.09%
12. 'full of' : 23, 132, 171 = 3 = 1.55%
13. 'resembling', 'like' : 39, 66, 87 = 3 = 1.55%
14. 'cut', 'divided into': 45, 56, 74, 124, 128 = 5 =
2.58%
15. 'live in a state of': 121, 143 = 2 = 1.03%
16. - : 1, 16, 32, 34, 36/ 37, 38, 40, 47,
57/ 59, 68, 81, 85, 100/ 153 = 16 =
8.25%

II.H.1. The Meanings of The Adjectives End in the Suffix

-y

1. advisory : 1. giving advice; 2. able or
qualified to give advice
2. airy : with plenty of (fresh) air
3. angry : feeling or showing anger
4. baggy : loose, like an empty bag
5. balmy : soothing, mild; having the quality
of balm
6. batty : (inf) crazy; of or like a bat
7. beaddy : (of eyes) small and bright; like a
bead; decorated with beads
8. beefy : 1. (usu attrib) of or like beef;

2. (inf) having a lot of fat or muscle
9. beery : 1. of or like beer; 2. showing that one has been drinking beer
10. bitty : made up of small, unrelated pieces
11. bitchy : (usu of women) fond of making unpleasant comments about people; characterized by malicious, spiteful or arrogant behaviour
12. bloody : 1. stained with blood; 2. bleeding; 3. murderous and cruel; 4. used for emphasis
13. blotchy : having or covered in blotches
14. blurry : marked by blurring
15. boggy : (of land) soft and wet; containing bogs; full of bogs
16. bony : 1. like bone; 2. full of bones; 3. thin
17. bossy : 1. decorated with bosses; studded; 2. marked by bosses
18. brassy : 1. like brass in appearance or like a brass musical instrument in sound; 2. bold and impudent
19. brawny : strong and muscular; having or characterized by brawn
20. breezy : 1. windy; 2. bright, lively;

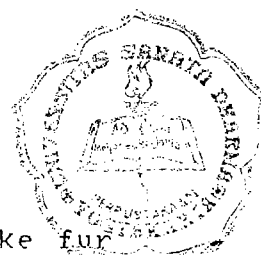
3. with breezes blowing
21. briny : (of water) very salty; of or like
brine
22. bulky : having great bulk
23. bumpy : full of bumps; rough
24. bushy : 1. covered in bushes;
2. thick and spreading
25. buttery : 1. qualities, consistency or
appearance of butter; containing
or spread with butter;
2. marked by flattery
26. catty : of or like a cat
27. chalky : 1. of or like a chalk;
2. white and pale
28. chancy : occurring by chance
29. chatty : 1. fond of chatting; 2. having a
friendly, informal style
30. cheeky : having or showing cheeks; having
well-developed cheeks
31. chesty : 1. likely to take colds or disease
of the chest; 2. have a large chest
32. chummy : friendly; like a chum, intimate
33. chunky : 1. solid and strong;
2. containing chunks
34. classy : stylish; first class esp in style
or manner
35. cloudy : 1. full of, having, or covered with

- clouds; 2. not clear
36. cocky : conceited; over confident
37. craggy : having many crags
38. cranky : 1. dial: imbecile crazy;
2. working enatically;
3. marked by eccentricity;
4. full of twists and turns
39. crazy : 1. (often inf) insane;
2. (pred: inf) very enthusiastic;
having flaws or cracks
40. creaky : marked by creaking
41. creamy : 1. full of, or like, cream;
2. smooth and cream-coloured
42. crunchy : making a crunching sound, as when
chewed
43. crusty : 1. having a crust;
2. surly or irritable
44. dewy : covered in dew
45. dirty : 1. not clean; 2. not morally
acceptable; 3. mean or unfair;
4. soiled or soiling with dirt
46. dodgy : difficult or risky to do or carry
out
47. doggy : 1. of or concerning dogs;
2. (inf) fond of dogs
48. dopey : (inf) made stupid (as if) by drugs

49. draughty : full of draught of air
50. dreamy : 1. filled with dreams;
2. like something in a dream
51. dressy : showy or elaborate in dress or appearance
52. dusky : dark- coloured
53. dusty : covered with, or containing, dust
54. easy : that can be done with ease; fond of comfort, ease
55. edgy : 1. having an edge or edges;
2. on edge
56. faddy : (inf or derog) having fads
57. fatty : containing, or like, fat
58. faulty : having a fault or faults
59. filmy : 1. of or like a film;
2. covered with or as with film
60. filthy : full of filth
61. flaky : coming off in flakes
62. flashy : big, bright but cheap and of poor quality; flashing
63. fleecy : made of or covered with fleece; like fleece
64. fleshy : having much flesh; of or like flesh
65. flighty : (usu of girls and women) with easily changed ideas; not thinking deeply; always looking for

amusement

66. floury : (usu attrib) 1. like flour;
2. covered in flour
67. flowery : 1. having or decorated with
flowers;
2. (of language) using ornamental
words and phrases; poetic
68. fluffy : 1. soft and light like fluff;
2. covered with fluff
69. foggy : full of, or covered with, fog
70. foxy : 1. clever in a deceitful way;
2. like a fox
71. freckly : full of freckles
72. frosty : 1. covered with frost; 2. (fig) of
behaviour, very unfriendly
73. frothy : 1. containing froth; 2. (usu
liter) light, like froth
74. fruity : 1. of or like fruit;
2. (of a voice) deep
75. furry : 1. covered with fur; 2. like fur
76. fuzzy : 1. (usu attrib) covered with fuss;
2. indistinct; blurred; not clear
77. gloomy : 1. (which makes people) sad or
depressed; 2. dim; dark;
3. causing gloom
78. glossy : having a smooth and shiny



- appearance
79. gluey : sticky, like glue
80. gory : full of, covered with, or like
gore
81. gossipy : fond of gossiping
82. grassy : (usu attrib) covered with grass
83. greasy : 1. of or like grease; 2. covered
in grease; 3. slippery, as if
covered in grease; 4. (inf)
insincerely friendly or flattering
84. greedy : filled with greed
85. gristly : like or full of gristle
86. gritty : like, covered with, or containing,
grit
87. guilty : having, feeling, or causing guilt
88. gummy : (inf) of, like, or covered with,
gum
89. gusty : with the wind blowing in gusts
90. hairy : covered in hair or having a lot of
hair
91. hasty : 1. done or made with haste;
2. acting or done with too much
speed and without thought;
3. easily made angry
92. hazy : characterized by the presence of
haze
93. healthy : 1. having good health; 2. causing

- or helping (a person) to have good health; 3. as good as that of a healthy person; 4. wise; showing good sense; good
94. hearty : 1. (usu attrib) very friendly proceeding from the heart; 2. enthusiastic; 3. very cheerful, sometimes too cheerful; 4. large; 5. needing a great deal of food
95. hilly : having many hills
96. homey : 1. having qualities usually associated with home; comfortable; 2. making a person feel he is at home; 3. (Am) (of a person) not attractive, ugly
97. horny : 1. like horn; 2. as hard as horn
98. horsy : 1. (inf) horse-like; 2. (sometimes derog) very interested in horses and horse racing
99. hungry : wanting or needing food; feeling, having, or showing hunger
100. icy : 1. very cold; 2. covered with ice; 3. (fig) unfriendly
101. inky : 1. covered with ink; 2. (frml or liter) like ink; black or very dark
102. itchy : itching; like, feeling, or causing

- an itch
103. jammy : 1. covered, or filled, with jam;
2. (Brit inf) lucky; very good;
easy
104. jazzy : (inf) 1. bright or bold in colour
or design; 2. (usu attrib) of or
like jazz
105. jittery : very nervous and easily upset;
having the jitters
106. kinky : full of kinks
107. knotty : 1. containing knots;
2. (of a problem) difficult
108. leafy : (often liter) having many leaves
109. leaky : having leaks
110. leathery : like leather, esp tough
111. leggy : having long, thin legs
112. lengthy : (often derog) of great, often too
great, length
113. lucky : 1. having good luck; 2. bringing
good luck (to the owner)
114. lumpy : containing lumps
115. lusty : 1. (frml) strong or loud; full of
vigor;
2. (liter) strong and healthy
116. mangy : suffering from mange
117. mealy : like, or containing, meal
118. meaty : 1. full of (animal) meat;

2. (tasting, smelling) like meat;
3. full of information
119. messy : dirty; in, like, or characterized by a mess
120. mighty : 1. (liter) having great power or might, powerful;
2. (esp attrib) very large
121. milky : 1. containing milk; 2. like milk in appearance; 3. white or pale (liter)
122. misty : 1. of, or having the nature of, mist; 2. characterized by or covered with mist
123. moody : subject to or characterized by gloomy, sullen moods or changes of mood; resulting from or indicating such a mood
124. mossy : 1. (esp attrib) full of or covered with moss or a moss like growth;
2. as if covered with moss;
3. like moss
125. mouldy : 1. (of food) overgrown or covered with mould; 2. (inf derog: esp attrib) old, worn, of poor quality
126. mousy : (often derog) like a mouse, esp in colour (dull brown)
127. muddy : covered with or containing mud

128. mushy : soft and pulpy; like mush
129. musky : (attrib) of, like, or smelling of musk
130. needy : (frml) poor; in, or characterized by, need
131. nervy : (inf) excitable; full of nerve or courage
132. noisy : making a (loud) noise
133. nos(e)y : (derog inf) taking too much interest in other people and what they are doing provided with a large or conspicuous nose
134. nutty : 1. containing or tasting of nuts; 2. sl: mad; 3. (pred: sl: with about) very enthusiastic or keen, often to a ridiculous extent
135. oily : 1. of or like oil; 2. covered with oil; 3. (derog) (of a person, behaviour) trying to be too friendly or polite
136. panicky : 1. having the nature of, or showing or resulting from panic; 2. liable to be in a panic
137. papery : like paper
138. pasty : (derog) (usu of the face or complexion) soft, fat and very pale in colour or texture

139. patchy : 1. made up of or characterized by patches;
2. forming or like patches;
3. giving the effect of patches
140. peaky : (inf) looking pale and unhealthy
141. pearly : 1. (liter) like pearls; 2. covered or made with pearl or pearls
142. peaty : of or like peat
143. pebbly : 1. having many pebbles;
2. having a pebble surface or grain
144. peppery : 1. (of food) containing a lot of pepper; 2. (fig) easily made angry
145. pithy : (frml) short and full of wisdom and good sense; of, like, or full of pith
146. plummy : (derog) (of a person's voice) snobbish or upper-class; full of or tasting of plums
147. powdery : 1. like powder;
2. covered with powder
148. pricey : (inf) very expensive
149. prickly : 1. covered with prickles;
2. prickling; stinging
150. puffy : swollen, esp. unhealthy; blowing or coming in puffs
151. pulpy : of or like pulp

152. quirky : (of people) having quirks
153. rainy : (usu attrib) 1. having (many) showers of rain; 2. likely to produce rain
154. ratty : 1. of or like a rat; 2. (inf) not in a good mood; (easily made) angry
155. rocky : 1. full of rocks; made of rock; 2. (usu attrib) like rock
156. roomy : (inf) having plenty of room
157. ropy : (inf) not very good; like a rope or ropes
158. rosy : 1. rose-coloured; pink; like a rose in colour; 2. (fig) hopeful; optimistic; made or consisting of, or adorned with roses
159. rubbery : (often derog) like rubber
160. rubbishy : (derog) worthless; consisting of or pertaining to rubbish
161. rusty : (usu attrib) 1. covered with rust; 2. (inf: usu pred) not as good as it was because of lack of practice
162. salty : containing or tasting of salt
163. sandy : 1. filled or covered with sand; 2. (of hair) yellowish-red in colour
164. savoury : having a usu salty or sharp , but not sweet taste or smell

165. scaly : 1. (of fish etc or their bodies)
covered with scales; 2. having a
surface that peels or flakes
166. scary : (inf) causing fear
167. scrappy : made up of bits or scraps and
pieces and not making a
satisfactory whole
168. screwy : (Brit: sl) crazy or mad; with the
notion of a screw
169. scummy : 1. of, like, or covered with scum;
2. despicable; low; mean
170. scurfy : full of scurf
171. seedy : 1. (inf) full of seeds;
2. (derog) shabby;
3. (usu pred) ill or unhealthy
172. sexy : (inf) 1. sexually attractive;
2. concerned with sex
173. shady : 1. sheltered or giving shelter
from heat or light;
2. (inf derog) dishonest
174. shadowy : (frml) 1. full of shadows;
2. dark and indistinct
175. shaky : (often inf) 1. weak or trembling
with age, illness, habitually
shaking; 2. unsteady or likely to
collapse; 3. not very good,

- accurate
176. shifty : (derog) not to be trusted; looking cunning and dishonest; full of shifts
177. shiny : glossy; reflecting light; (looking as if) polished
178. shivery : easily broken into shivers
179. showy : (frml) giving an (often false) impression of value by a bright and striking outward appearance; making an attractive show
180. showery : raining from time to time; to the showers
181. silvery : (usu attrib) 1. like silver, esp in colour; 2. (liter) (of sound) clear, high-pitched and musical
182. sinewy : (frml) 1. having sinews, esp. well-developed ones; strong, tough, vigorous; 2. (of meat) tough and strong and stringy; containing too many sinews
183. sketchy : 1. incompletely done or carried out; having the form of a sketch; 2. slight or incomplete
184. skinny : (inf: often derog) very thin; of or like skin
185. slangy : (inf) 1. of, having the nature of,

- or containing slang; 2. given to using slang
186. slimy : 1. covered with, consisting of, or like, slime;
2. (inf) humble in an unpleasantly insincere way; obsequious
187. slummy : (inf) of slums
188. slushy : being, involving, or resembling slush; full of or covered with slush; made up of or having the consistency of slush
189. smeary : 1. marked by or covered with smears; 2. liable to cause smears
190. smelly : (inf) having a bad smell
191. smoky : 1. filled with, or giving out, (too much) smoke; 2. (frml or liter) like smoke in appearance
192. smutty : 1. covered with smuts; dirty; grimy; 2. (of a conversation, film) indecent, vulgar
193. snotty : (inf: esp attrib) like, or covered with snot
194. snowy : 1. full of, or producing a lot of, snow; 2. (liter) white like snow
195. soapy : 1. covered with, or full of, soap; 2. like soap; 3. (inf) over-polite and inclined to flatter

196. soppy : (inf derog) foolishly sentimental;
very wet, sopping
197. speedy : (slightly inf) done, carried out
quickly; characterized by speed of
motion, rapid
198. spicy : 1. tasting or smelling of spices;
2. (inf) lively and sometimes
slightly indecent
199. spidery : like a spider, esp in being thin
and angular
200. spindly : (inf derog) very long and thin,
esp if lacking strength
201. spiny : full of, covered with, spines
202. spongy : soft and springy or holding water
like a sponge
203. spooky : (inf) eerie and suggesting the
presence of ghosts; of, like, or
suggesting a spook or spooks
204. spotty : (inf) (of people) covered with
spots
205. springy : 1. able to spring back into its
former shape; 2. having spring
206. squally : (inf) with many squalls or gusts
of wind
207. squeaky : making squeaks
208. stagy : (inf derog) theatrical, or of,

- like, actors; of, or characteristic of the stage
209. starry : full of, or shining like, stars
210. starchy : 1. like or containing starch;
2. (derog) too formal in manner or prim in attitude
211. stealthy : (frml) acting, or done, with stealth
212. steamy : of, or full of, steam
213. steely : (usu liter) hard, cold, strong or bright like steel
214. stodgy : (inf derog) 1. (of meal etc) consisting of stodge; 2. (of people, books etc) dull and without liveliness
215. stony : covered with or having many stones; of, or like, stones
216. stormy : 1. having a lot of strong wind, heavy rain; 2. full of anger or uncontrolled feeling
217. streaky : marked with streaks
218. stringy : (derog) (esp of meat or vegetables) having a lot of strings or tough fibres
219. stripy : (usu attrib) covered with stripes
220. stubby : (slightly derog) being a stub, or short and thick like a stub

221. stubbly : being stubble; like a stubble
222. stumpy : (inf) being a stump; short and thick like a stump
223. sugary : 1. tasting of sugar, or containing, a lot of sugar;
2. (fig derog) too sweet or sentimental
224. summery : like, or appropriate for, summer
225. sunny : 1. filled with sunshine; 2. (usu attrib) cheerful and happy
226. swampy : (of land) covered with swamp
227. sweaty : (inf) 1. wet or attained with, or smelling of, sweat; 2. (usu attrib) (of work) likely to cause a person to sweat
228. syrupy : 1. of ,or like, syrup; 2. (fig derog) too sweet and sentimental
229. tarry : of or like tar; covered with tar
230. tasty : (inf) having a good, esp savoury, flavour
231. thirsty : 1. suffering from thirst;
2. (attrib) causing a thirst;
3. (frml: pred with for) eager, wanting or desiring
232. thorny : 1. full of or covered with thorn;
2. (often attrib) difficult,

causing trouble

233. thrifty : showing thrift
234. throaty : (of a voice) coming from far back
in the throat; deep and hoarse
235. thundery : 1. warning of, or likely to have
or bring thunder; 2. (fig frml) a
sudden great surprise
236. tinny : 1. of, containing, or yielding
tin; 2. like tin; 3. tasting of
tin
237. toasty : of or characteristic of toast
238. toothy : showing a lot of teeth
239. trashy : (inf derog: usu attrib) worthless;
like rubbish; consisting of,
containing, or like trash
240. trendy : following the latest fashion; of
or in the latest trend
241. tricky : 1. given to or characterized by
trickery;
2. like a trick in deceptiveness
242. tubby : (inf) rather fat; plump; shaped
like a tub
243. watery : 1. (often derog) like water;
2. (of eyes) full of water or fluid
3. (usu attrib) (of a colour) pale
244. wavy : (esp of hair) full of waves
245. waxy : 1. full of, covered with, or made

- of, wax; 2. like wax in nature
246. wealthy : (more frml than rich) having wealth and or many possessions; rich; of, characterized by or suggestive of wealth
247. weedy : 1. having weeds; full of weeds; 2. of or like a weed or weeds
248. whippy : of, relating to, or resembling a whip
249. wily : (frml) crafty, cunning, sly; full of wiles
250. willowy : 1. covered or shaded with willow; 2. like a willow
251. windy : 1. exposed to the wind; 2. having strong winds
252. wintry : like winter in being very cold
253. wispy : like a wisp; slight
254. witty : having, showing, characterized by wit
255. wobbly : (inf) unsteady; not firm
256. woody : 1. covered with trees; 2. (of a smell etc) of or like wood
257. woolly : (inf) 1. made of, or like, wool; 2. (of a person) vague or hazy
258. wordy : (derog) containing too many words
259. worthy : 1. (frml: attrib) good and

deserving, 2. having worth, value;
 3. (pred with of) typical of,
 suited to, or in keeping with;
 4. (frml: usu pred with an infinitive) of great enough importance

260. wrinkly : full of wrinkles

261. yeasty : (tasting or smelling) of yeast

II.H.2. The Classification of the Meanings of the suffix

=Y

1. 'giving' : 1, 139, 173, 179, 185/ 241 = 6 =
 1.71%

2. 'plenty', 'full of': 2, 8, 15, 16, 23/ 35, 38, 41,
 49, 69/ 71, 80, 85, 106, 115/ 124,
 131, 145, 146, 155/ 156, 170, 171,
 174, 176/ 188, 194, 195, 201, 209/
 212, 216, 218, 232, 243/ 244, 245,
 247, 249, 260 = 40 = 11.43%

3. 'feeling', 'showing': 3, 30, 51, 87, 93/ 99, 102,
 118, 136, 233, 238/ 254 = 11 = 3.14%

4. 'like', 'resembling' : 4, 6, 7, 8, 9/ 16, 18, 21, 26,
 27/ 41, 50, 57, 59, 63/ 64, 66, 68,
 70, 73/ 74, 75, 79, 80, 83/ 85, 86,
 88, 97, 98/ 101, 102, 104, 110, 117/
 118, 119, 121, 124, 126/ 128, 129,
 135, 137, 139/ 141, 142, 145, 147,
 151/ 154, 157, 158, 159, 169/ 181,

184, 186, 188, 193/ 194, 195, 199,
 203, 210/ 213, 220, 221, 222, 224/
 228, 229, 236, 239, 241/ 242, 243,
 245, 247, 248/ 250, 252, 253, 256,
 257/ = 85 = 24.28%

5. 'having', 'decorated with', 'stained with', 'filled with', 'with', 'covered with', 'marked by', 'containing', 'feeling', 'provided with', 'adorned with', 'tasting', 'soiled with', 'holding', 'attained with'
- : 5, 7, 12, 13, 14/ 15, 17, 19, 20,
 22/ 24, 25, 29, 30, 31/ 33, 35, 37,
 38, 39/ 40, 43, 44, 45, 50/ 53, 55,
 56, 57, 58/ 63, 64, 66, 67, 68/ 69,
 72, 73, 75, 76/ 78, 80, 82, 83, 84/
 86, 87, 88, 90, 93/ 95, 96, 99, 100,
 101/ 102, 103, 105, 107, 108/ 109,
 111, 113, 114, 117/ 120, 121, 122,
 124, 125/ 127, 133, 134, 135, 136/
 141, 143, 144, 147, 149/ 152, 153,
 158, 161, 162/ 163, 164, 165, 168,
 169/ 182, 183, 185, 186, 188/ 189,
 190, 191, 192, 193/ 195, 198, 201,
 202, 204/ 205, 206, 210, 215, 216/
 217, 218, 219, 223, 225/ 226, 227,
 229, 230, 235/ 236, 239, 245, 246,
 247/ 250, 251, 254, 256, 258/ 259 =

- 131 = 37.42%
6. 'consisting', 'made of', 'made with': 10, 63, 139,
141, 155/ 158, 160, 167, 188, 214/
239, 245, 257 = 13 = 3.71%
7. 'characterized by': 11, 19, 92, 119, 122/ 123, 130,
139, 197, 208/ 237, 241, 246, 254 =
14 = 3.99%
8. 'occurring', 'making', 'causing', 'bringing',
'proceeding from', 'coming in', 'coming off', 'coming
from' : 28, 42, 61, 77, 87/ 93, 94, 102,
113, 132/ 150, 166, 189, 207, 222/
227, 231, 232, 234 = 19 = 5.43%
9. 'of', 'concerning to', 'pertaining to', 'to' : 47,
160, 172, 180, 187/ 261 = 6 = 1.71%
10. 'fond of' : 47, 54, 81 = 3 = 0.86%
11. 'done with' : 91, 211 = 2 = 0.57%
12. 'suffering from': 116, 231 = 2 = 0.57%
13. 'in the latest': 240 = 1 = 0.28%
14. 'being' : 221, 222 = 2 = 0.57%
15. - : 34, 36, 46, 48, 52/ 62, 65, 89,
140, 148/ 175, 177, 178, 200, 255 =
15 = 4.28%

To see the whole suffixes, their meanings and their percentages, the following list may help us :

1. -like : a. 'like' (50.00%)
b. 'having' (33.34%)

2. -ate : a. 'having' or 'showing' (71.43%)
b. 'being' (14.28%)
3. -able(ible): a. 'having' or 'consisting' (31.75%)
b. 'causing' or 'producing' (24.39%)
4. -ish : a. 'like' (57.69%)
b. 'of' or 'concerned with' (15.38%)
5. -ly : a. 'having' or 'showing' (18.96%)
b. 'like' (16.66%)
6. -ful : a. 'having' (31.11%)
b. 'full of' (21.11%)
7. -ed : a. 'having' (42.26%)
b. 'marked by' (17.52%)
8. -y : a. 'having' (37.42%)
b. 'like' (24.28%)

CHAPTER III

THE MEANING OF EACH SUFFIX

From the previous chapter we can see that it is difficult to find only one meaning for one suffix. I tried, then, to make a table which might help to solve the difficulty. This table will show more plainly which certain semantic features belong to a certain suffix, so that we can find what semantic features a certain suffix has. In the table, the semantic features are arranged vertically and the suffixes are arranged horizontally.

III.A. The Table of All Meanings

| No. | suffixes | -like | -ate | -able -ible | -ish | -ly | -ful | -ed | -y |
|-----|---------------------|-------|------|----------------|------|-----|------|-----|----|
| | semantic features | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | 'having' | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 2. | 'owning' | | | | | | | | x |
| 3. | 'containing' | | x | | | | | x | x |
| 4. | 'consisting' | | | x | | | | x | x |
| 5. | 'filled with' | | | | | | x | | x |
| 6. | 'covered with, in' | | | | | | x | x | x |
| 7. | 'characterized by' | | | | | | x | x | x |
| 8. | 'characteristic of' | | | | x | x | | | |
| 9. | 'marked by' | | | | | | x | x | x |
| 10. | 'furnished by' | | | | | | | x | |
| 11. | 'coated with' | | | | | | | x | |
| 12. | 'decorated with' | | | | | | | x | x |
| 13. | 'ornamented with' | | | | | | | x | |
| 14. | 'adorned' | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56. | 'sealed in' | | | | | | x | |
| 57. | 'protected by' | | | | | | x | |
| 58. | 'closed by' | | | | | | x | |
| 59. | 'like' | x | | | x | x | x | x |
| 60. | 'resembling' | | | | | | x | |
| 61. | 'cut' | | | | | | x | |
| 62. | 'divided into' | | | | | | x | |
| 63. | 'being' | | x | | | | | x |
| 64. | 'become' | | x | | | | | |
| 65. | 'cause' | | x | x | | x | | x |
| 66. | 'producing' | | x | | | | | |
| 67. | 'inspiring' | | x | | | x | | |
| 68. | 'giving' | | x | | | | | x |
| 69. | 'resulting from' | | | | | x | | |
| 70. | 'eager for' | | | | | x | | |
| 71. | 'arousing' | | | | | x | | |
| 72. | 'involving' | | x | | | x | | |
| 73. | 'occurring' | | | | | | | x |
| 74. | 'proceeding from' | | | | | | | x |
| 75. | 'coming in' | | | | | | | x |
| 76. | 'coming from (of)' | | | | | | | x |
| 77. | 'of' | | x | x | x | x | | x |
| 78. | 'relating to' | | x | x | x | | | x |
| 79. | 'concerned with' | | | | | | | x |
| 80. | 'from' | | | x | | | | |
| 81. | 'pertaining to' | | | x | | | | |
| 82. | 'every' | | | | | x | | |
| 83. | 'willing' | | | | | x | | |
| 84. | 'liking' | | x | | | x | | |
| 85. | 'fond of' | | | | | | | x |
| 86. | 'full of' | | | | | x | x | x |
| 87. | 'plenty of' | | | | | | | x |
| 88. | 'full to' | | | | | x | | |
| 89. | 'having to' | | | | | x | | |
| 90. | 'joined by' | | | | | | x | |
| 91. | 'suffering (from)' | | | | | | x | x |
| 92. | 'in the shape' | | | | | | x | |
| 93. | 'forming' | | | | | | x | |
| 94. | 'live in a state of' | | | | | | x | |
| 95. | 'completed states or actions' | | | | | | x | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 96. | favourable | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | impression | : | x | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 97. | unfavourable | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | impression | : | : | : | x | : | : | : | : |
| 98. | 'having done' | : | : | : | : | : | x | : | : |

Examining the data, I found several semantic features which belong to one suffix. For example, the semantic features of 'made by', 'made', 'contained in', 'sealed in', 'protected by', 'closed by' belong to one suffix only, that is -ed. When I analysed those meanings, I can group them into one meaning 'completed action'. I did the same way to other semantic features and I collapsed the above semantic features into 14 meanings.

| No. | suffixes | -like | -ate | -able -ible | -ish | -ly | -ful | -ed | -y |
|-----|----------------------------|-------|------|----------------|------|-----|------|-----|----|
| 1. | 'having' or 'showing' | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 2. | 'suitable to' | x | | x | x | x | x | | x |
| 3. | 'done with' | | | x | | | x | x | x |
| 4. | 'like' | x | | | x | x | | x | x |
| 5. | 'being' | | x | x | | | | | |
| 6. | 'cause' | | | x | x | x | x | | x |
| 7. | 'relating to' | | | x | x | x | | | x |
| 8. | 'every' | | | | | x | | | |
| 9. | 'willing' or 'fond of' | | | x | | x | | | x |
| 10. | 'full of' | | | | | | x | x | x |
| 11. | completed actions | | | | | | | x | |
| 12. | favourable impression | x | | | | | | | |
| 13. | unfavourable impression | | | | x | | | | |
| 14. | 'worthy of' | | | x | | | | | |

From those 14 meanings, I recollapsd into 5 meanings. Before the table of the real meanings, I present the explanation which semantic feature becomes a part of a certain group of meanings.

A. 'of':

a. 'having' or 'showing':

1. 'owning'
2. 'consisting':
 - a. 'covered with'
 - b. 'with... (on it)'
3. 'belonging to'
4. 'bringing'
5. 'exhibiting'
6. 'expressing'
7. 'feeling'
8. 'appearing' or 'occurring'

b. 'containing':

1. 'filled with'
2. 'coming in'
3. 'coming from'
4. 'coming of'
5. 'proceeding from'
6. 'plenty of'

c. 'relating to':

1. 'concerned with'
2. 'from'
3. 'pertaining to'

4. 'being' or 'become'

d. 'following':

1. 'willing':

a. 'liking'

b. 'fond of'

2. 'every'

3. 'fit for'

4. 'suitable for (to)'

5. 'agreeable'

6. 'in the current'

7. 'in the latest'

B. 'like':

a. 'favourable impression'

b. 'unfavourable impression'

c. neutral ('resembling')

C. 'full of'

a. 'full to'

b. 'having a lot of'

c. 'full of... that arouses':

1. 'resulting from'

2. 'eager for'

3. 'involving'

4. 'doing': 'making', 'taking', 'serving',
 'telling', 'obeying', 'keeping',
 'allowed by', 'established', 'having
 done'



D. Completed actions:

- a. 'characterized by':
 - 1. 'marked by'
 - 2. 'characteristic of'
- b. 'furnished':
 - 1. 'stained'
 - 2. 'coated'
 - 3. 'surrounded'
- c. 'decorated':
 - 1. 'adorned'
 - 2. 'ornamented'
- d. 'wearing'
 - 1. 'carrying'
 - 2. 'receiving'
- e. 'made by'
 - 1. 'made of (with)'
 - 2. 'having made'
- f. 'protected by':
 - 1. 'put in'
 - 2. 'contained in'
 - 3. 'sealed in'
- g. 'forming':
 - 1. 'in the shape of'
 - 2. 'cut into'
 - 3. 'divided into'
- h. 'having been awarded'
- i. 'joined by'

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| | !(resembl ing) | | | | | | | | x |
| 3. | 'full of' | | | | | | | x | |
| 4. | completed actions | | | | | | | | x |
| 5. | 'able (easi- ly) to cause' | | | | | | | | x |

It is far clearer now the meaning of each suffix, namely:

- a. the suffix -like means like (in positive points or favourable impression) the noun as mentioned in the base
- b. the suffix -ate means having or showing the noun as mentioned in the base
- c. the suffix -able(-ible) means able (easily) to cause the noun as mentioned in the base
- d. the suffix -ish means like (in negative points or unfavourable impression) the noun as mentioned in the base.
- e. the suffix -ly means following the noun as mentioned in the base
- f. the suffix -ful means full of the noun as mentioned in the base
- g. the suffix -ed means a completed action concerning the noun as mentioned in the base
- h. the suffix -y means containing the noun as mentioned in the base and like (resembling) the noun as

mentioned in the base.

There is one meaning which belongs to several suffixes, that is, relating to the noun as mentioned in the base. This meaning is too common, not specific. Usually if writers of dictionaries do not know the exact meaning of an adjective which derives from a noun, they will just state that the meaning is of or relating to the noun as mentioned in the base.

CHAPTER IV
PROBLEMATIC WORDS

In this chapter, I will discuss problematic words. What I mean with problematic words are words which are able to be attached by two or more suffixes. Some of them form words with different meanings. There is no problem in this case, because the suffixes are different so the meanings are different.

Some dictionary writers, however, give similar meanings to words which are attached by different suffixes. Actually the meanings should be different. The difference will be discussed on page 84.

IV.A. Problematic words with different meanings

Here is a list of problematic words completed with their meanings. There will be no sample sentences in this list because the meanings of the words are different.

1. lovable : inspiring love, easily loved, endearing
- lovely : causing love or admiration, beautiful, exquisite
2. valuable : 1.a. having material value, being worth money.
b. having great value in terms of money [a valuable diamond]
2. of great merit, use or service,

- highly important, esteemed, etc.
- valued : 1. estimated; apraised [a painting valued at 10 thousand dollars]
 2. highly thought of; esteemed [a valued friend]
3. dutiable : necessitating payment of a duty or tax
- dutiful : 1. showing, or resulting from a sense of duty
 2. having a proper sense of duty; obedient
4. respectable : deserving respect, having a good reputation or character
- respectful : having or showing respect
5. cattish : of a cat or the cat family
- catty : 1. of or like a cat
 2. spiteful, mean, malicious
6. homely : 1. domestic, of the home
 2.a. characteristic of or suitable for home
 b. not elegant or polished; crude
 3. not good-looking or handsome; plain or unattractive
- homey : having the qualities usually associated with home; comfortable, familiar, cozy
7. disorderly : 1. not orderly; untidy; unsystematic
 2. causing trouble or a disturbance,

unruly, riotous.

- disordered : 1. put out of order, jumbled
2. not normal in health or function,
ill
8. leisurely : characterized by or having leisure;
without haste; deliberate; slow
leisured : having plenty of leisure
9. mannerly : having or showing good manners, well
behaved; polite; courteous
mannered : 1. having or showing a specified manner
2. artificial, stylized, affected
10. skillful : having, or showing skill, expert
skilled : having skill; requiring skill, as in a
particular industrial occupation,
gained by special experience/training
11. voiceful : full of voice or voices
voiced : having a voice; expressed by the voice
12. wilful : following one's own will unreasonably
willed : having a will
13. blotched : having or covered in blotches
blotchy : like a blotch
14. boned : having big bones
bony : 1. like bone 2. full of bones
15. chested : having a (specified kind of) chest
chesty : having a large chest, bosomy, boastful,
proud, conceited
16. dogged : obstinate; stubborn

- doggy : of or concerning dogs; fond of dogs
17. fatted : made fat
- fatty : containing, or like, fat
18. hearted : having a (specified kind of) heart
- heartly : proceeding from the heart
19. horned : having a horn or horns
- horny : 1. like horn 2. as hard as horn
20. nosed : having or furnished with a nose
- nosey : provided with a large or conspicuous nose
21. peaked : having a peak
- peaky : looking pale and unhealthy
22. scared : thrown into or living in a state of fear
- scary : causing fear
23. spotted : 1. marked with spots
2. stained; blemished
- spotty : 1. covered with spots
2. not uniform or consistent
24. stoned : having the stones removed
- stony : covered with or having many stones; of or like stone
25. sugared : sweetened with sugar, or covered with sugar
- sugary : tasting of sugar, or containing, a lot of sugar

26. tinned : sealed in a tin for preservation
 tinny : 1. of, containing, or yielding tin
 2. like tin 3. tasting of tin
27. toothed : having teeth
 toothy : showing a lot of teeth
28. chancy : occurring by chance
 chanceful : dependent on chance
29. needy : in or characterized by need, very poor
 needful : characterized by great need or distress
30. tasty : having a good, esp savoury, flavour
 tasteful : showing good judgement or taste
36. forceful : full of force, powerful, vigorous
 forced : done by force; compulsory

IV.B. Problematic Words with Similar Meanings

The following list is a list of words which are attached by different suffixes but which have similar meanings according to the dictionaries I consulted. Each pair would be completed with sample sentences to clarify the different meanings between those words.

1. childlike : 1. belonging or suitable to a child
 2. like or characteristic of a child,
 innocent, trusting, etc.

[She has a childlike faith in her husband's ability]

- childish : 1. of, like, or characteristic of a
 child
 2. not fit for an adult; immature,

silly

[Stop being childish]

2. advisable : being good advice

[The doctor does not think it is advisable for you to drink]

advised : showing or resulting from thought or advice

[He was well advised to sell his house when prices were high]

3. pitiable : arousing or deserving pity, sometimes mixed with scorn or contempt

[The opposition shrank to a pitiable minority]

pitiful : 1. causing pity; exciting or deserving pity

2. full of pity or compassion

[The suffering of the starving natives was pitiful]

4. womanish : (of a man) like, or typical of, a woman or suitable to a woman; feminine or effeminate

[A womanish man is the opposite of a mannish woman, that is he is a man who is like or has the characteristics of a woman] 1)

womanly : natural or suitable to a woman

[She does not consider it womanly to wear trousers]

1) English for the SLTA, Students' Book 2, 1974: 190

5. **fateful** : 1. revealing what is to come
 2. significant, decisive, bringing
 about death or destruction
 3. controlled by or as if by fate
 [When the judge pronounced the fateful words, the
 audience were quite]
- fated** : 1. ordained or determined by fate,
 destined
 2. destined to destruction, doomed
 [He seemed fated to arrive late wherever he went]
6. **powerful** : having great strength, influence,
 strong, mighty, effective
 [He's powerful in local politics]
- powered** : having, able to exert or
 produce, mechanical energy
 [The machine is powered by electricity]
7. **flowered** : having a pattern of flowers
 [She bought flowered curtain material]
- flowery** : 1. having or decorated with flowers
 2. (of language) using ornamental words
 or phrases; poetic
 [He made a very flowery speech]
8. **powdered** : covered with powder
 [Her face was thickly powdered]
- powdery** : 1. like powder 2. covered with powder
 [My hands are powdery - I've been putting talcum
 powder on the baby]

9. salted : 1. containing salt
 2. presence with salt
 ["Some more salt?" "Thank you, it is salted"]
 salty : 1. containing or tasting of salt
 2. smelling or or suggesting the sea
 [Sea water is salty]

10. wooded : covered with trees or woods
 [Two years ago this hill was barren, but now it is wooded]

- woody : 1. covered with trees
 2. consisting of or forming wood
 3. of or like wood

[It's too woody here - I prefer open fields]

11. wrinkled : full of wrinkles

[Oh son, my skin is wrinkled]

- wrinkly : full of wrinkles

[The wrapping of the package is wrinkly]

IV.C. One word with four suffixes

There is also a word which can be attached by four suffixes, that is,

- a. manful : having a manly spirit, brave, resolute,
 strong

[He made a manful effort to win the race, but he only came second]

- b. mannish : of, like, or fit for a man, used in

referring to a woman with masculine
characteristics

[A mannish woman is a woman who acts like or has the
characteristic of a man]

- c. manly : 1. having the qualities generally regarded
as that a man should have; virile,
strong, brave, honourable
2. fit for a man, masculine

[He is strong and manly]

- d. manned : supplied with men

[Was the boat manned when it sank?]

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

The aim of this study is to find out the identification of some meanings of adjective suffixes thoroughly.

Through various steps in analysing the data, finally I discover the identification of some adjective suffixes meanings:

- a. the suffix -like means like (in positive points or favourable impression) the noun as mentioned in the base
- b. the suffix -ate means having or showing the noun as mentioned in the base
- c. the suffix -able(-ible) means able (easily) to cause the noun as mentioned in the base
- d. the suffix -ish means like (in negative points or unfavourable impression) the noun as mentioned in the base.
- e. the suffix -ly means following the noun as mentioned in the base
- f. the suffix -ful means full of the noun as mentioned in the base
- g. the suffix -ed means a completed action concerning the noun as mentioned in the base
- h. the suffix -y means containing the noun as mentioned in the base and like (resembling) the noun as mentioned in the base.

So far, English teachers of Senior High School rarely teach word formation thoroughly, though it is essential in the study of vocabulary. They usually asked the students to look up the meanings of derivational words from dictionaries which, to my mind, do not give the exact meanings. They also explain the meanings of the suffixes one by one. It is not effective because they do not know a wider view of the whole meanings of adjective suffixes.

In Kurikulum 1984, for example, we can see that Word Formation is determined to be taught separately. Word Formation is mostly taught during the second year for all fields: 'Ilmu-ilmu Sosial', 'Ilmu-ilmu Biologi', and 'Ilmu-ilmu Fisik'. In the following part, I list Word Formation topics in Kurikulum 1984.

| No. | Topics | Semester | Page |
|-------|--|----------|------|
| 3.1. | Noun Formation: Verb + <u>ment</u> | III | 4 |
| 4.1. | Noun Formation: Verb + <u>ion</u> | III | 5 |
| 5.1. | Adjective Formation: Noun + <u>ful</u> | III | 6 |
| 6.1. | Adjective Formation: Verb + <u>ful</u> | III | 7 |
| 7.1. | Adjective Formation: Verb + <u>able</u> | III | 9 |
| 8.1. | Verb Formation: prefix | III | 10 |
| 11.1. | Verb prefix <u>re-</u> | III | 14 |
| 14.1. | Adjective suffix: <u>-ish</u> | III | 17 |
| 16.1. | Noun Formation: Adjective/Noun + <u>hood</u> | IV | 20 |
| 17.1. | Noun Formation: Verb + <u>or</u> | IV | 22 |
| 19.1. | Adjective Formation: Noun + <u>y</u> | IV | 24 |
| 20.1. | Adjective Formation: Noun + <u>ly</u> | IV | 26 |
| 21.1. | Verb Formation: prefix: <u>in-</u> | IV | 27 |
| | Verb Formation: prefix: <u>mis-</u> | | |
| 22.1. | Verb Formation: prefix: <u>dis-</u> | IV | 28 |
| 23.1. | Sufix <u>-en</u> | IV | 30 |
| 24.1. | The adjective suffix <u>-able</u> | IV | 31 |

Most books used by teachers in teaching preparation do not explain word formation at all. They are:

1. English Sentence Structure, 1971.
2. A Communicative Grammar of English, 1979.
3. English for the SLTA, Structure Reference Book I, 1972.
4. English for the SLTA, Structure Reference Book II & III, 1972.
5. New English Course Book 3, Teacher's Annotated Edition, 1979.
6. English Structure Manipulation Drills, 1970.
7. A Practical English Grammar, 1983.
8. A Handbook of English Grammar, 1980.
9. Kernell Lessons Intermediate Students' Book Part A, 1980.
10. Living English Structure for Schools, 1958.
11. The Teaching of Structural Words and Sentence Patterns, 1972.

Only a few books discussed word formation. There are five books. Four of them just give exercises, those are;

- a. Curriculum English for SMA book 1, 1981, unit 28
adjective with prefix un-
- b. Curriculum English for SMA book 2, 1981, unit 20
noun suffixes: -ness, -ity, -hood, -ment, -ion, -or.

c. Curriculum English for SMA book 3, 1981, unit 13 noun suffixes: -ance, -ence, -ancy, -an, -ian.

d. New Guided English, 1974.

Here are the exercises in New Guided English.

E. Making adjectives from nouns

-ous, -ious

1. A person who likes adventure is adventurous.
2. Something with poison in it is _____.
3. When someone has won a victory, he is _____.

-ful, -less

4. When we have hope that something will happen, we are hopeful. When there is no hope, it is hopeless.
5. To have no pity is to be pitiless. When something fills us with pity, we say that it is _____.
6. If something is of use to us, it is _____. If not, it is _____.
7. To help is to be _____. When we cannot do something to help someone or help ourselves, we are _____.

-y

8. Mud makes a path muddy. Rocks make a beach _____.
9. To be in good health is to be _____.
10. When something feels like silk, we say that it feels _____. If it feels like rubber, it feels ____.

1)

The book which discuss Word Formation more completely than the others is English for the SLTA, Students' Book 2. It explain the meanings of the suffixes with their examples one by one.

In this occasion, I would like to suggest ways to

1) Howe, 1974: 158, 159

explain the meaning of adjective suffixes effectively. Firstly, it is wiser to teach adjective suffixes in comparison by using a table as presented in Chapter III. This is significant to be done in order that the students have a wider view of the whole meanings of adjective suffixes. They also can see the difference between one suffix from the other clearly.

Secondly, if the students find difficulties in differentiating the meanings of words which can be attached by two or more suffixes, sample self explaining sentences (sentences which are able to indicate the difference of the meanings) will be more helpful than the definition given by dictionaries. For example:

1. She has a childlike faith in her husband's ability.
2. Stop being childish!
3. The doctor does not think it is advisable for you to drink.
4. He was well advised to sell his house when prices were high.
5. The opposition shrank to a pitiable minority.
6. The suffering of the starving natives was pitiful.
7. A womanish man is the opposite of a mannish woman, that is he is a man who is like or has the characteristics of a woman. 2)

2) English for the SLTA, Students' Book 2, 1974: 190

8. She does not consider it womanly to wear trousers.
9. When the judge pronounced the fateful words, the audience were quite.
10. He seemed fated to arrive late wherever he went.
11. He's powerful in local politics.
12. The machine is powered by electricity.
13. She bought flowered curtain material.
14. He made a very flowery speech.
15. Her face was thickly powdered.
16. My hands are powdery - I've been putting talcum powder on the baby.
17. "Some more salt?" "Thank you, it is salted."
18. Sea water is salty.
19. Two years ago this hill was barren, but now it is wooded.
20. It's too woody here - I prefer open fields.
21. He is strong and manly.
22. Was the boat manned when it sank?
23. A mannish woman is a woman who acts like or has the characteristic of a man.
24. He made a manful effort to win the race, but he only came second.
25. "Oh son, my skin is wrinkled."
26. The wrapping of the package is wrinkly.

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