

1_e

Suffixes (1)

- We normally use suffixes to change a word to a different part of speech:
employ (verb) → *employment* (noun)
- Sometimes, the suffix does not change the part of speech but it changes the meaning:
neighbour (noun) → *neighbourhood* (noun)
- We use the following suffixes to make nouns:

Form/Suffix	Use	Example
verb + -er	forms a noun that describes sb's occupation or what sb does	<i>employ</i> → <i>employer</i> , <i>shop</i> → <i>shopper</i> , <i>teach</i> → <i>teacher</i> , <i>work</i> → <i>worker</i> , <i>write</i> → <i>writer</i>
	forms a noun that describes what sth does	<i>cook</i> → <i>cooker</i> , <i>grate</i> → <i>grater</i> , <i>dry hair</i> → <i>hair dryer</i> , <i>open tins</i> → <i>tin opener</i> , <i>sharpen pencils</i> → <i>pencil sharpener</i> , <i>wash dishes</i> → <i>dishwasher</i> , <i>wipe a windscreen</i> → <i>windscreen wiper</i>
verb + -or	forms a noun that describes sb's occupation or what sb does	<i>act</i> → <i>actor</i> , <i>invest</i> → <i>investor</i> , <i>operate</i> → <i>operator</i> , <i>sail</i> → <i>sailor</i> , <i>supervise</i> → <i>supervisor</i>
verb/noun + -ee	forms a noun that describes what sb does or who sb is	<i>employ</i> → <i>employee</i> , <i>pay</i> → <i>payee</i> , <i>interview</i> → <i>interviewee</i>
verb/noun + -ing	forms a noun that describes an example of something or an action	<i>draw</i> → <i>drawing</i> , <i>build</i> → <i>building</i> , <i>tube</i> → <i>tubing</i>
noun + -eer	forms a noun that says what activity sb does	<i>mountain</i> → <i>mountaineer</i>
verb/noun + -ist	forms a noun that expresses sb's belief or occupation	<i>type</i> → <i>typist</i> , <i>cycle</i> → <i>cyclist</i> , <i>art</i> → <i>artist</i> , <i>violin</i> → <i>violinist</i> , <i>anarchy</i> → <i>anarchist</i> , <i>Buddha</i> → <i>Buddhist</i>
adjective + -ity	forms an abstract noun	<i>equal</i> → <i>equality</i> , <i>flexible</i> → <i>flexibility</i>
adjective + -ness	forms an abstract noun	<i>good</i> → <i>goodness</i> , <i>great</i> → <i>greatness</i> , <i>happy</i> → <i>happiness</i> , <i>sad</i> → <i>sadness</i>
noun/adjective + -hood	forms an abstract noun	<i>brother</i> → <i>brotherhood</i> , <i>mother</i> → <i>motherhood</i> , <i>likely</i> → <i>likelihood</i>
noun + -ship	forms an abstract noun	<i>friend</i> → <i>friendship</i>
verb/adjective + -ance/-ence	forms an abstract noun	<i>admit</i> → <i>admittance</i> , <i>intelligent</i> → <i>intelligence</i>
verb + -ment	forms an abstract noun	<i>achieve</i> → <i>achievement</i> , <i>employ</i> → <i>employment</i> , <i>enjoy</i> → <i>enjoyment</i> , <i>excite</i> → <i>excitement</i>
verb + -tion/-ation/-ition/-sion	forms an abstract noun	<i>form</i> → <i>formation</i> , <i>alter</i> → <i>alteration</i> , <i>invent</i> → <i>invention</i> , <i>pollute</i> → <i>pollution</i> , <i>produce</i> → <i>production</i> , <i>complicate</i> → <i>complication</i> , <i>educate</i> → <i>education</i> , <i>occupy</i> → <i>occupation</i> , <i>qualify</i> → <i>qualification</i> , <i>oppose</i> → <i>opposition</i> , <i>omit</i> → <i>omission</i> , <i>profess</i> → <i>profession</i> , <i>revise</i> → <i>revision</i>

PRACTICE

1 Complete the table. The underlined words will help you.

Clue	Noun
0 the quality of being <u>patient</u>	<u>patience</u>
1 (s)he takes <u>photographs</u>	
2 (s)he plays the <u>guitar</u>	
3 it <u>washes</u> dishes	
4 the state of being <u>able</u> to do something	
5 the relationship you have with a <u>friend</u>	
6 the act of <u>exploring</u> a place	
7 something you <u>arrange</u>	
8 he <u>acts</u> in films or plays	
9 the thing we make when we <u>build</u>	
10 the quality of being <u>important</u>	
11 the period of time when you are a <u>child</u>	
12 the feeling of being <u>excited</u>	
13 the state of being <u>happy</u>	
14 (s)he is being <u>trained</u> for something	
15 the act of <u>dividing</u> something	
16 the act of <u>performing</u> a play, concert, etc.	
17 the thing we <u>open</u> tins with	
18 (s)he is forced to seek <u>refuge</u> in a new country	
19 the quality of being <u>kind</u>	
20 the state or fact of being <u>great</u>	

2 Complete the article. Use words formed from the words in CAPITALS at the end of some of the lines.

A challenge for Europe

Although recently there has been a small ⁽¹⁾ reduction in the number of people out of work in Europe, finding ⁽²⁾ is still the biggest and most serious problem facing society today. The economic crisis that began in 2008 made the situation even worse, especially for women. ⁽³⁾ of opportunity between men and women is still a problem that ⁽⁴⁾ in many countries have still not solved. Thus, in a number of ⁽⁵⁾ women are still noticeable by their absence. Many ⁽⁶⁾ still pay women less than men, even when their work and ⁽⁷⁾ are the same as those of men. When women complain about unfair ⁽⁸⁾ they are usually ignored or even punished by, for example, not being offered ⁽⁹⁾ This is just not fair. It would be a great pity if the impressive ⁽¹⁰⁾ of the European Union did not include an in the working conditions of women.

REDUCE

EMPLOY

EQUAL

POLITICS

OCCUPY

EMPLOY

QUALIFY

TREAT

PROMOTE

ACHIEVE

IMPROVE

'The roots
of **education**
are bitter
but the fruit
is sweet.'
ARISTOTLE