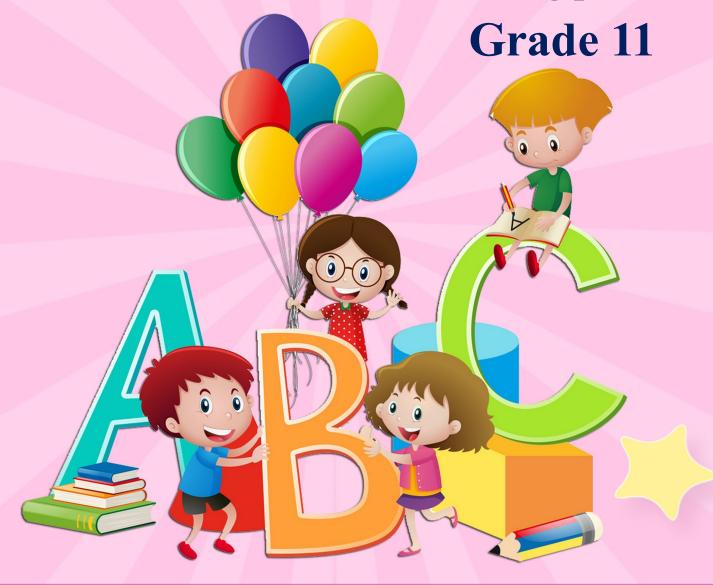


Self-Learning pack





Start Your Learning Journey with e-thaksalawa



Lesson 14 - Affixes

Competency 4 - Building up vocabulary using words appropriately and accurately to convey precise meaning.

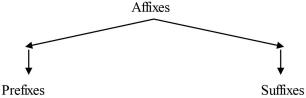
Competency level - 4.4 Uses affixes to change the word class and the meaning of words

Affixes

What is an affix?

An affix is a letter or a group of letters which is added to the base form of a word to form a new word.

These affixes are of two types.



Prefixes are added before the base form of the word.

E.g.: happy - <u>un</u>happy patient - <u>im</u>patient

These are some of the prefixes that we use in our lessons.

In-, mis-, un-, im-, ir-, dis-, re-

Suffixes are added after the base form of the word.

E.g.: happy - happi<u>ness</u> educate - educat<u>ion</u>

These are some of the suffixes that we use in our lessons.

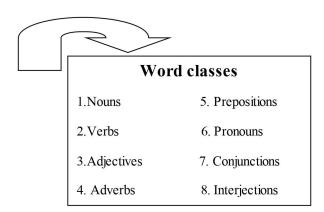
-ful, -ly, -less, -ness, -tion, -ment, -ous, -er, -some

Prefixes

Prefixes do not change the word class. Prefixes only change the meaning.

Eg: 1. active - <u>in</u>active (adjective)

2. use - <u>mis</u>use (verb)



English Language Grade 11



- 3. pleasant <u>um</u>pleasant (adjective)
- 6. regular <u>ir</u>regular (adjective)
- 4. possible <u>impossible</u> (adjective)
- 7. like dislike (verb) (verb)
- 5. locate <u>re</u>locate (verb)

Learn some more examples for prefixes.

in - correct - <u>in</u>correct capable - <u>in</u>capable valid - <u>in</u>valid mis - understand - <u>mis</u> understand lead - <u>mis</u> lead pronounce - <u>mis</u> pronounce

un - clean - <u>un</u>clean fit - <u>un</u>fit tie - <u>un</u>tie re - write - rewrite
do - redo
act - react

im - proper - <u>im</u>proper polite - <u>im</u>polite pure - <u>im</u>pure ir - regular - <u>ir</u>regular relevant - <u>ir</u>relevant responsible - <u>ir</u>responsible

dis - connect - <u>dis</u>connect continue - discontinue advantage - **dis**advantage il - legal - <u>il</u>legal legible - illiterate - illiterate

Suffixes

Suffixes change the word class. Suffixes change the meaning.

Eg.

1. use - use<u>ful</u> (adjective)

2. care - care<u>less</u> (verb/noun) (adjective)

3. sad - sad<u>ness</u> (adjective) (noun)

4. soft - soft<u>ly</u> (adjective) (adverb)

5. exhibit - exhibit**ion** (verb) (noun)

6. manage - manage<u>ment</u> (verb) (noun)

7. clean - clean<u>er</u> (verb) (noun)

8. fame - fam<u>ous</u> (noun) - (adjective)

9. trouble - trouble**some** (noun) (adjective)

10. general - general<u>ize</u> (adjective) (verb)



Learn some more examples for suffixes

-ness:	kind - kind <u>ness</u> polite - polite <u>ness</u> quiet - quiet <u>ness</u>	-less: use - use <u>less</u> care - care <u>less</u> meaning - meaning <u>less</u>
-ful:	hope - hope ful beauty - beauti ful success - success ful	-ly: slow - slow <u>ly</u> neat - neat <u>ly</u> friend - friend <u>ly</u>
-fully:	thank - thank fully wonder - wonderfully peace - peacefully	-tion: invent - inven <u>tion</u> educate - educa <u>tion</u> create - crea <u>tion</u>
-er:	drive - driv <u>er</u> bake - bak <u>er</u> teach - teach <u>er</u>	-ize: visual - visua <u>lize</u> normal - normal <u>ize</u> symbol - symbol <u>ize</u>
-sion:	divide - divi <u>sion</u> decide - deci <u>sion</u> conclude - conclu <u>sion</u>	-ment: develop - develop <u>ment</u> engage - engage <u>ment</u> govern - govern <u>ment</u>
-ous:	joy - joy <u>ous</u> poison - poison <u>ous</u> glory - glori <u>ous</u>	-some: tire - tire <u>some</u> quarrel - quarrel <u>some</u> awe - awe <u>some</u>

Now, let's do the following activities.

Activity 1

Form new words using the correct prefixes.(un-, re-, in-, dis-, mis-, im-)

a)	mix	d)	mortal -		
b)	known -	e)	understand	-	
c)	accurate -	f)	qualify -		

Activity 2

Use the word in the bracket with a prefix to fill in the blanks.

a)	The teacher was not happy about my essay. She asked me to	_ it.(write)
b)	It is to walk on the left of the road. (legal)	
c)	You will get stomach problems if you drink water. (pure)	
d)	attendance to school may affect your examination results. (r	egular)
e)	Water, milk and oil are examples for nouns. (countable)	

English Language Grade 11



Activity 3.		
Form new words using the correct suffixes ge-er)	given in the bracket. (-ful, -ly, -ness, -less, -ment,	
a) harm	d) help -	
b) cricket	e) silent -	
c) tired	f) improve	
Activity 4		
Use the words in the brackets with a suffix	x to fill in the blank.	
a) You should not go near the lion's cage. It	is a animal. (danger)	
b) Switzerland is a country	r. (peace)	
c) The imposed curfew to	protect people from Covid-19 pandemic.	
(govern)		
d) Our new English teacher is a very	person. (friend)	
e) The traffic police officer fined the driver. (care)		