Derivational Morphology

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Objectives

This chapter aims at developping your skills in dividing words into morphemes.

Upon the completion of this activity you will be able to:

- identify patterns of affixational derivation for different parts of speech;
- represent the internal structure of words with the help of tree diagrams;
- derive the part of speech required by the context from the provided base.

I Terminology

Before getting down to tackling practical matters, we should introduce and define the necessary terms. This will be the main focus of the present section.

1. Derivation vs. Inflection

🔔 *Reminder:Do you remember the difference between inflection and derivation?*

- ***Inflectional*** affixation is required by the ***grammatical context***. Try to insert a suitable noun in the following sentence. What form will it take?
  ... are dangerously beautiful.

Dangerous Beauty

Carnivorous flower***s***, volcanoe***s***, wom***e***n - whatever word you choose, it must agree with the following verb and, therefore, take the plural form.

- ***Derivational*** affixation, on the other hand, is ***not required by the grammatical context***. Read the following sentence. How many nouns with different suffixes can you find?
  For me the ... is the best profession.

Professions

Scient***ist***, carpent***er***, act***ress***, sculpt***or***, mechan***ic***, surg***eon***, engin***eer***- all these words are suitable, although they contain different suffixes. There is no grammatical context in which one of the suffixes in bold is required.

In this chapter, we will focus on the ***derivational morphology***, i.e. the type of affixation that is not required by the grammatical context and is used to ***create new words*** :

- either by ***changing the part of speech*** of the initial word (to act (v.) → act***or*** (n.));
- or by significantly ***changing*** its ***meaning*** (child 'a young person*'→ child***hood*** ' the time of your life when you are a child*').

2. Root, Stem, Base

Definition: Stem

The ***stem**** is what remains when you remove inflectional suffixes.

Example

EX:Total cost of the proposed ***redevelopments*** is not yet known.

'Redevelopments' is the plural form of the noun REDEVELOPMENT (see ch.1). The suffix ***-s*** is inflectional. By removing this suffix we get the ***stem*** - ***REDEVELOPMENT***.

Definition: Root

A ***root**** is a form which is not further analysable, either in terms of derivational or inflectional morphology. It is that part of word-form that remains when all inflectional and derivational affixes have been removed.

Fundamental

To identify the root of a word you should follow these steps:

- divide the word into meaningful elements - morphemes;
- identify affixes. Affixes are systematic. An affix cannot be attached to one word only. Therefore, you should be able to provide other words containing elements you've identified as affixes. These elements must have the same meaning and function;
- remove all affixes. What you are left with is the root.

Example

Let's try to identify the root of the word REDEVELOPMENT.

- It can be divided into morphemes as follows:
  RE-DEVELOP-MENT
- ***RE-*** is a prefix. It is present in many other words like:
  REARRANGEMENT
  REFORESTATION
  REDECORATION
  In all these words it means 'again in a different way*'.
  MENT- is a suffix. It is used to construct a noun from a verb:
  ARRANGE***MENT***
  AGREE***MENT***
  PAY***MENT***
- When we remove the suffix and the prefix, we are left with the ***root*** that cannot be divided further - ***DEVELOP***.

Definition: Base

A ***base**** is any form to which ***any derivational affixes*** can be added. This means that any root or any stem can be termed a base.

Example

Let's have a look at the derivation of the word REDEVELOPMENT.

- In the previous section we have identified its ***root*** - ***DEVELOP***. DEVELOP is a ***free morpheme*** because it can function by itself as a word. By adding the suffix ***-MENT*** to the ***verb DEVELOP*** we will create a ***noun*** - ***DEVELOPMENT***. In this case the root morpheme DEVELOP functions at the samee time as a ***base*** for the word DEVELOPMENT.
  DEVELOP + MENT → DEVELOPMENT
  DEVELOP: base (= root)
- Now, we can add the ***prefix RE-*** to the word DEVELOPMENT and we will get ***another noun*** - ***REDEVELOPMENT***. In this case the ***base*** is ***DEVELOPMENT***, although it consists of a root and a suffix.
  RE + DEVELOPMENT → REDEVELOPMENT
  DEVELOPMENT: base (≠ root)

Other examples of words where ***BASE = ROOT***:

RE + ***READ*** → REREAD

HELP + FUL → HELPFUL

UN + ***KIND*** → UNKIND

RELY + ABLE → RELIABLE

Other examples of words where ***BASE ≠ ROOT***:

HELPFUL + LY → HELPFULLY

UNKIND + NESS → UNKINDNESS

UN + ***RELIABLE*** → UNRELIABLE

Extra

Can you provide your own examples

3. Structural Types of Words

Simple Words

Words may consist of ***one free root morpheme***. Such words are called ***simple*** because they cannot be divided further into smaller meaningful elements.

Example

read

kind

treat

write

speak

All these words consist of one root morpheme. They are simple.

Complex Words

Words that consist of ***one root morpheme*** (***bound*** or ***free***) and at least one ***derivational affix*** are called ***complex***.

Example

read-er

un-kind-ly

treat-y

re-write

speak-er

All these words contain a ***root morpheme*** and a ***derivational affix*** (or affixes). They are ***complex***.

4. Exercice

[solution n° 1 p.47]

Identify the stems of the following words.

Exercice

presented

Exercice

greater

Exercice

gives

Exercice

analyzing

Exercice

statements

Exercice

nicest

5. Exercice

[solution n° 2 p.47*]*

Identify the root of the following words. Is it free or bound?

Provide other words with the same derivational affixes.

Exercice

boundless

Exercice

uneatable

Exercice

clarify

Exercice

location

Exercice

graceful

6. Exercice

[solution n° 3 p.48*]*

Identify bases of the following words.

Exercice

encouragement

Exercice

unlovable

Exercice

respectful

Exercice

normally

Exercice

carelessness

7. Exercice

[solution n° 4 p.49*]*

Identify words that are simple and those that are complex.

bite | unbearable | misunderstanding | furiously | unpredictable | wall | tree | tell

simple words	complex words

* *

*

Now you can identify the root, the stem and the base of a word. You can also differentiate between simple and complex words.

II Derivational Patterns of Nouns

Nouns in English can be derived from other parts of speech, such as adjectives and verbs. They can also be derived from other nouns. In each case specific derivational suffixes are used. In this section we will discuss different derivational patterns used to create nouns.

1. Nouns Derived from Adjectives

The following suffixes are used to create ***nouns from adjectives***:

- ***-ity***: clear → clar***ity***, pure → pur***ity***, real → real***ity***, secure → secur***ity***;
- ***-ness***: bright → bright***ness***, kind → kind***ness***, dark → dark***ness***, weak → weak***ness***;
- ***-ism***: professional → professional***ism***, real → real***ism***, social → social***ism***.
- ***-th***: long → leng***th***, strong → streng***th***, wide → wid***th***, deep → dep***th***

All these suffixes mean '***property of being X****', where X is the base adjective.

✎ *Note*

The derivation of nouns from adjectives with the help of the suffix ***-th*** is accompanied by ***a vowel change*** in the root. It leads to ***allomorphy*** (see Introduction): the same root morpheme is pronounced differently in the adjectives and in the corresponding nouns:

l***o***ng/ l***e***ng-***th***

str***o***ng/ str***e***ng-***th***

w***i***de/ w***i***d-***th***

d***ee***p/ d***e***p -***th***

2. Nouns Derived from Verbs

The following suffixes are used to create ***nouns from verbs***:

- ***-ance, -ence***: perform → perform***ance***, assist → assist***ance***, guide → guid***ance***, confide → confid***ence***;
- ***-ment***: govern → govern***ment***, agree → agree***ment***, move → move***ment***, employ → employ***ment***;

- *-ing*: paint → paint***ing***, build → build***ing***, say → say***ing***, meet → meet***ing***;
- *-((a)t)ion*: deprive → depriv***ation***, operate → operat***ion***, combine → combin***ation***, evaluate → evaluat***ion***;
- *-al*: refuse → refus***al***, arrive → arriv***al***, portray → portray***al***, approve → approv***al***;
- *-ure*: press → press***ure***, fail → fail***ure***, legislate → legislat***ure***.

These suffixes have much the same function. They mean '***activity or result of X-ing****'.

3. Nouns Derived from Nouns

Nouns can also be derived from other nouns. In this case there will be a significant shift in meaning:

- ***'small X*': -let, -ette, -ie***
  book → book***let***, cigar → cigar***ette***, dog → dogg***ie***
- ***'female X*': -ess, -ine***
  waiter → waitr***ess***, prince → princ***ess***, hero → hero***ine***
- ***'inhabitant of X*': -er, -(i)an***
  London → London***er***, Texas → Tex***an***, Canada → Canad***ian***
- ***'state of being an X*': -ship, -hood***
  king → king***ship***, mother → mother***hood***
- ***'devotee or an expert on X*': -ist, -ian***
  contortion → contortion***ist***, history → histor***ian***
- '***a person who does soemthing specified***': *-eer*
  mutiny → mutin***eer***, engin → engin***eer***, auction → auction***eer***

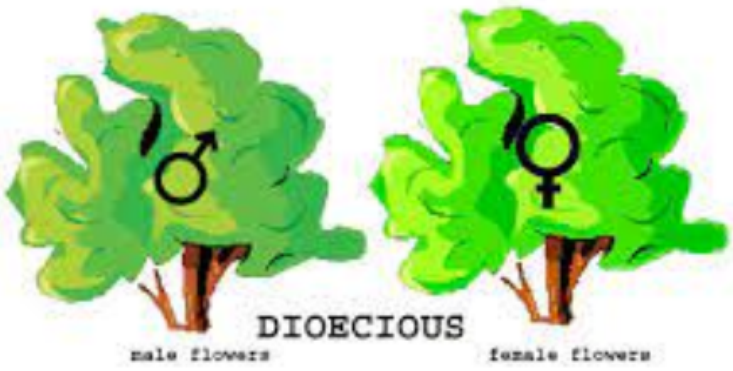
Complement:Let's think...

We've seen in the previous chapter that inflectional forms are regular and predictable in most cases. What about derivation? Is the result of derivation always predictable? Look at the examples given above and provide your arguments.

4. Discussion

Example

Imagine you've come across the adjective '***dioecious****'. You've never seen it before and you've just learnt its meaning. Will you be able to come up with the corresponding noun ?



Dioecious

You might have suggested 'dioeciousness', which is absolutely correct.

-NESS is the most productive suffix used to create nouns from adjectives, especially if the adjective ends in →: delic***ious*** → delicious***ness***, spac***ious*** → spacious***ness***, grac***ious*** → gracious***ness***, vic***ious*** → vicious***ness***, etc.

Does it always work however? Let's have a look at the following examples:

feroc***ious*** → feroc***ity*** (ferociousness* is ungrammatical)

capac***ious*** → capac***ity*** (capaciousness*)

cur***ious*** → curios***ity***

These examples show that the pattern does not apply to all adjectives ending in -IOUS. Therefore, the result of derivation is predictable only to a certain extent. The form with -NESS is more likely, but not obligatory.

Example

In certain cases the same base takes different suffixes. Nouns that are thus formed are not synonymous.

Let's have a look at the verb 'commit*'. It has three senses:

- commit a crime → commiss***ion***
- commit an accused person for trial → committ***al***
- commit oneself to a task → commit***ment***

As we can see, the corresponding nouns take different suffixes. In this case again, the result of derivation is unpredictable.

Example

Sometimes the result of derivation is accompanied by a significant shift in meaning, which is also unpredictable.

A ***booklet*** is not merely a small book. It is a book designed for commercial or instructional purposes.

'***Brotherhood****' means not 'the state of being a brother', but rather 'a secret or semi-secret society'.

Whereas a '***pipette***' is not just a 'small pipe', but rather 'a thin glass tube' used by doctors and scientists.

Pipettes

Pipes

Example

The very existence of some of these words seems ***arbitrary****. Why is there a word 'actress', but there has never been a word 'writress*' to designate a woman writer?

Fundamental:Gappiness

The examples given above show that ***derivational patterns of suffixation are much less regular than inflectional***. This 'gappiness' (unpredictability of certain forms or their meanings) helps to confirm that the affixes we are dealing with are derivational rather than inflectional (even when they don't change the part of speech of the base).

Gappiness

5. Exercice : Use the word in brackets as a base to create a noun. What kind of suffix did you use (V to N, Adj to N or N to N) ?

[solution n°5 p.49]

Exercice

Two armies under English _____ (LEADER) were now in the field against him.

Exercice

In some ways, the negative emotions fuelled my _____ (CREATIVE).

Exercice

He looked to the other s for _____ (APPROVE).

Exercice

Tonight she would break the _____ (ENGAGE) with Denton... then she would face her father.

Exercice

Maci struggles* to balance _____ (MOTHER), college and a part-time job.

Exercice

Among the most formidable animals known is the wild buffalo* which is of great size, strength and _____ (FIERCE).

Exercice

_____ (TRAIN) starts tomorrow morning at dawn*.

Exercice

Now add* a bit of pond water or choose an algae by using a _____ (PIPE).

Exercice

During the interval we shall be entertained by a _____ (COMEDY).

Exercice

He is well known for his social _____ (ACTIVE).

Exercice

When she made _____ (REFFER) to the tragic story, the whole room burst into tears.

Exercice

What had appeared to be a thick, gold, hard band of about three inches in _____ (WIDE) had molded around her arm and felt no heavier than the clothing she wore.

6. Exercice : Divide the following nouns into morphemes. Provide other nouns with the same suffix.

[solution n°6 p.51*]*

EX: paint-ing

Exercice

championship

Exercice

density

Exercice

refusal

Exercice

adulthood

Exercice

difference

Exercice

equipment

Exercice

musician

Exercice

thickness

Exercice

information

Exercice

kitchenette

Exercice

Exercice : Divide the following nouns into morphemes. Provide other nouns with the same suffix.

depth

III Derivational Patterns of Verbs

Verbs can be derived from other parts of speech, namely adjecitves and nouns. In this section, we will have a look at derivational patterns used to create verbs.

1. Verbs Derived from Nouns

There are two suffixes that can be used to derive verbs from nouns:

- ***-ise*** (Br. E.), ***-ize*** (Am. E.): organ***ise***, terror***ise***, patron***ise***
- ***-(i)fy***: beaut***ify***, class***ify***, petr***ify***

2. Verbs Derived from Adjectives

The following suffixes can be used to derive verbs from adjectives:

- ***-ise/ -ize***: national***ize***, real***ize***, personal***ize***, legal***ize***
- ***-(i)fy***: pur***ify***, humid***ify***, clar***ify***, just***ify***
- ***-en***: tight***en***, weak***en***, wid***en***, deep***en***, loos***en***

Extra

Why can we say ***widen***, ***weaken*** and ***smoothen***, but not ***greenen****, ***tallen**** or ***narrowen****?

There is a ***phonological constraint**** at work here. Adjectives that can be bases for deriving ***-en verbs*** are all ***monosyllabic*** and all end in ***plosives*** or ***fricatives***.

PLOSIVES	*FRICATIVES*
Produced by complete stoppage and sudden release of the breath: ***p, b, t, d, k, g***.	Produced by partial occlusion of the airstream: ***s, z, f, v, ð, θ, ʃ, ʒ.***
re***dd***en	wor***s***en
dee***p***en	fre***sh***en
wea***k***en	dea***f***en
shar***p***en	loo***s***en

Verbs with the suffix -EN

Verbs Derived from Bound Root Morphemes

Verbs can also be derived from ***bound root morphemes***, which cannot be ascribed to either nouns or adjectives because they they do not function as words by themselves:

- ***-ise/ize***: tempor***ize***, recogn***ize***
- ***-(i)fy***: magn***ify***, grat***ify***, pac***ify***
- ***-ate***: loc***ate***, rot***ate***, replic***ate***

3. Exercice : Use the word in brackets as a base to create a verb. What kind of suffix did you use (N to V or Adj to V)?

[solution n°7 p.52]

Exercice

We'll* (NOTE) his doctor that he was awake briefly today.

Exercice

The "singing lessons" were to (STRENGTH) her voice.

Exercice

Between one and three months of age, babies' sleep habits begin to (STABLE).

Exercice

Flowers attract more bees* to the garden, which in turn means they (POLLEN) both the flowers and vegetables.

Exercice

Increase the resistance to (INTENSE) your workout.

Exercice

She tried* to (MOIST) her lips with a dry tongue.

Exercice

Several key witnesses* have agreed to (TEST) against Edwards.

Exercice

The missionaries were only the field workers sent out to convert and (CIVIL) the Indians.

Exercice

Mosaics are employed to (DECOR) the arches.

Exercice

Poplawski* was granted another patent in 1932, this time for a machine designed to (LIQUID) vegetables and fruits.

4. Exercice : Divide the following verbs into morphemes. Provide examples of other verbs with the same suffix.

[solution n°8 p.53*]*

Exercice

simplify

Exercice

shorten

Exercice

generate

Exercice

organize

Exercice

loosen

Exercice

qualify

Exercice

stimulate

IV Derivational Patterns of Adjectives

Adjectives can be derived from verbs, from nouns or from other adjectives.

1. Adjectives Derived from Verbs

Adjectives can be derived from verbs using the following sufixes:

- ***-able 'able to be X-ed****': break → break***able***, read → read***able***, rely → reli***able***
- ***-ent, -ant 'tending to X****': repel → repell***ent***, expect → expect***ant***, converse → convers***ant***
- ***-ive 'tending to X****': repulse → repuls***ive***, explode → explos***ive***, speculate → speculat***ive***

Extra

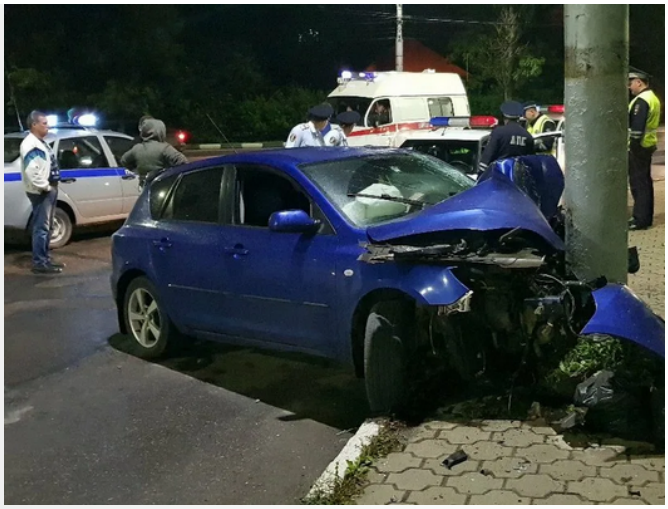
The word '***conversant (with)***' is a good example of ***unpredictability*** in derivation. Instead of the expected 'tending to converse', it means '***having knowledge or experience****': He is ***conversant with*** the operating system of the computer.

Warning:Adjectives or Verb Forms?

Read the following sentences. Are the words in bold adjectives or verb forms*?

- It's a very ***interesting*** book.
- The car was more ***damaged*** than the lamp-post.

In chapter 1, we met the ***suffixes -ed*** and ***-ing*** in the perfect/passive and progressive participle forms of verbs. Does it mean that here 'interesting' and 'damaged' are forms of verbs 'to interest' and 'to damage'?



Accident

1. In the first sentence the word '***interesting***' ***modifies a noun*** and is ***preceded by an adverb 'very'*** which cannot modify verbs. Compare: That book very interested me*.
2. In the second sentence '***damaged***' is a part of the ***comparative construction*** (more... than).

This indicates that '***interesting***' and '***damaged***' are ***adjectives*** and not verb forms.

2. Adjectives Derived from Nouns

Adjectives can be derived from nouns using the following suffixes:

- ***-ful***: beauty → beauti***ful***, success → success***ful***, power → power***ful***, use → use***ful***
- ***-less***: home → home***less***, care → care***less***, fear → fear***less***, help → help***less***
- ***-al***: nation → nation***al***, origin → origin***al***, nature → natur***al***, tradition → tradition***al***
- ***-ish***: girl → girl***ish***, boy → boy***ish***, self → self***ish***, style → styl***ish***
- ***-y***: wind → wind***y***, sun → sunn***y***, cloud → cloud***y***, dust → dust***y***
- ***-ous***: danger → danger***ous***, right → righte***ous***, hazard → hazard***ous***

3. Adjectives Derived from Other Adjectives

Adjectives can be derived from other adjectives using the suffix ***-ish 'somewhat X'***: green***ish***, small***ish***, remot***ish***.

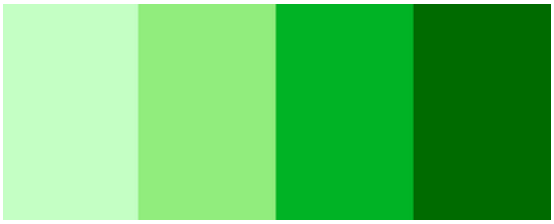
Extra

Read the following adjectives:

green***ish***, green, green***er***, green***est***.

You've probably noticed that in terms of meaning they represent a continuum - from the lowest (greenish) to the highest degree (greenest).

Why do we consider the suffixes ***-er*** and ***-est inflectional*** and the suffix ***-ish derivational***?



Shades of green

4. Discussion

There are specific ***grammatical contexts*** that require the presence of the suffixes ***-er*** and ***-est***.

The grass* in the clearing was fresh and green, ***greener than*** she had seen for moons.

The island* is one of the ***greenest of all*** the Grecian isles.

Try to replace 'greener' and 'greenest' with another form in the sentences above:

The grass* in the clearing was fresh and green, ***green than*** she had seen for moons*.

The island* is one of the ***greenish of all*** the Grecian isles*.

In both cases the result is ungrammatical. The presence of '***than***' requires the ***comparative*** form, whereas the presence of '***of all***' requires the ***superlative*** form of the adjective. Therefore suffixes ***-er*** and ***-est*** are ***inflectional***.

By contrast, there is ***no grammatical context*** that requires the presence of the suffix ***-ish***. It is ***derivational***.

5. Exercice : Use the word in brackets as a base to create an adjective. What kind of suffix did you use (N to Adj, V to Adj or Adj to Adj)?

[solution n°9 p.54]

Exercice

This approach* has a long and mostly (NEGATE) history.

Exercice

It was* a (FOOL) thing to say.

Exercice

The urine itself* may look milky or cloudy, even (RED) if blood is present.

Exercice

He was* on a (PERSON) quest.

Exercice

The woman smiled*, creating an (ATTRACT) dimple at the corner of her mouth.

Exercice

The night was (CHILL) and quiet.

Exercice

She ignores Martin's (SPITE) behaviour and walks away.

Exercice

They believed that there were in the beginning no heavenly bodies, air or earth, only water everywhere, over which at first hovered a (FORM) Supreme Being called Pha*.

Exercice

Please ensure you are fully (CONVERSE) with the meaning of light signals*.

Exercice

I don't know what Boris thinks* of it, but I find the whole idea (REPEL).

6. Exercice : Divide the following adjectives into morphemes. Provide examples of other adjectives with the same suffix.

[solution n°10 p.55*]*

Exercice

formal

Exercice

inventive

Exercice

grievous

Exercice

slothful

Exercice

childish

Exercice

profitable

Exercice

wireless

Exercice

excellent

V Derivational Patterns of Adverbs

1. Simple and Derivational Adverbs

Derivational adverbs:

- Many adverbs are derived from adjectives using the suffix ***–ly***: late***ly***, careful***ly***, actual***ly***, loud***ly***. They can occasionally be derived from nouns: part***ly***, purpose***ly***.
- Another frequently used suffix is ***-ward (Br. E.)/ -wards (Am.E.)***: back***ward(s)***, south***ward(s)***, home***ward(s)***.
- "***a-adverbs***"
  These adverbs are formed with the ***prefix a-*** and a stem of a verb, noun or adjective: ***a***board, ***a***head, ***a***stray, ***a***stride etc.

Simple adverbs:

Some adverbs, however, are ***monomorphemic***. They consist of one morpheme and are unrelated to other words: ***often, seldom, just, never, soon***.

⚠ *Warning*

Some simple adverbs are informal variants of derivational adverbs in -ly*. Among these, ***cheap(ly), loud(ly), quick(ly), slow(ly), direct(ly)*** are the most common:

- You can buy floppy disks ***cheap*** in the market. (informal)
  You can buy floppy disks ***cheaply*** in the market.
- Must you talk so ***loud***? (informal)
  Must you talk so ***loudly***?
- Go ***slow*** here. (informal)
  Go ***slowly*** here.

The form ***without -ly*** occurs only ***after the verb*** or else after the ***object***:

- He shouted ***loud/ loudly***.
  BUT! He ***loudly*** shouted something to them. (*He loud shouted...)
- He rode the bike ***slow/ slowly*** down the road.
  BUT! He ***slowly*** rode the bike down the road. (*He slow rode the bike...)

With ***longer*** or ***less common expressions***, and ***in more formal contexts***, the derivational variant ***with -ly*** is clearly ***preferred*** to simple adverbs:

- Did you have to criticize the performance so ***loudly***?
- The Cabinet ministers need to take action ***quickly***.

There are related pairs of adverbs, with the suffix -ly and without it, which have ***different meanings***. See the table below.

DERIVATIONAL ADVERBS	*SIMPLE ADVERBS*
There's ***hardly*** any food left in the fridge. (***=very little***)	You'll have to work ***hard*** today. (***=a lot***)
The novel is ***nearly*** finished. (***=almost***)	There's a disco quite ***near***. (***= not far***)
They praised his work very ***highly***. (***=very much***)	How ***high*** does this kite fly? (***=up***)
He ***deeply*** regrets his outburst. (***=very much***)	The scuba diver went very ***deep***. (***=down***)
I can't talk ***freely*** about my private life. (***=easily***)	You can have these brochures ***free***. (***=without money***)
I ***mostly*** eat cornflakes for breakfast. (***=usually***)	Paul spoke ***most*** of all. (***=to a greater degree***)
The problem is ***fairly*** easy. (***=quite***)	Are you going to fight ***fair***? (***=honestly***)
Mix the batter with ***finely*** chopped nutmeg. (***=into very small pieces***)	That suits me ***fine***. (informal) (***=well***)
He was ***justly*** condemned for his perfidy. (***=in a fair way***)	They've ***just*** arrived. (***=recently***)
These issues are ***widely*** discussed (***=by a lot of people***).	Open the door wide. (***=as much as possible***) The man was wide awake. (***=very much***)
You ***rightly*** assume that the debate was useless. (***=for a good reason***)	I'll be ***right*** back. (***=immediately***)
She spoke to me rather ***sharply*** last night. (***=in a severe way***)	Can you call me at nine ***sharp***? (***=exactly***) Turn ***sharp*** left after the next lights. (***=change direction suddenly***)
My brother will be back ***shortly***. (***=soon***)	The cat sropped ***short***. (***=abruptly***) He cut me ***short*** when I started speaking. (***=rudely***)
The two women were ***wrongly*** accused of murder. (***=undeservedly, by mistake***)	You guessed ***wrong***; the answer is no. (***=in a way that is not correct***)
The baby was dressed ***prettily***. (***=beautifully***)	That's ***pretty*** awkward! (***=quite***)

*Pairs of Adverbs with and without -LY with different meanings**

2. Exercice : Choose the appropriate adverb:

[solution n°11 p.56*]*

Exercice

Even when its quiet, we speak _____ .

- ☐ loudly
- ☐ loud

Exercice

I sell _____ or give it away, in fact I often post almost everything I want to get rid of on paperback swap.

- ☐ cheaply
- ☐ cheap

Exercice

I prefer not to dine to-day, " said Bartleby, turning away... " So saying he _____ moved to the other side of the inclosure, and took up a position fronting the dead-wall.

- ☐ slowly
- ☐ slow

Exercice

Particularly in situations where agencies are able to respond _____ to citizens' concerns, the level of trust between agency officials and the community residents begins to grow.

- ☐ quickly
- ☐ quick

Exercice

All trains go _____ to Queen Street station.

- ☐ directly
- ☐ direct

3. Exercice : Choose the appropriate adverb. Pay attention to the difference in meaning.

[solution n°12 p.57]

Exercice

1. Players will take control of a Hero and delve (DEEP, DEEPLY) into the dungeons, exploring the magical training grounds and looking to defeat the evil wizard in his subterranean lair.
2. One of the most well-known UFO skeptics, Phil Klass, became (DEEP, DEEPLY) involved in the case.

Exercice

1. I can move (FREE, FREELY), running forwards and backwards with the actors.
2. On Mondays, three children eat (FREE, FREELY) with the purchase of a large pizza.

Exercice

1. It (HARD, HARDLY) contains any fiber or additional vitamins, leaving you to find other foods to keep your intakes in-line with daily values.
2. The contestants usually try (HARD, HARDLY) but make ridiculous mistakes.

Exercice

1. A few paces later, turn (SHARP, SHARPLY) left and follow the path bending to the left.
2. A touch of frost was in her voice now, and he glanced back (SHARP, SHARPLY).

Exercice

1. The residents complained, with bitter outcries, that the poisonous air was drawn from the prison cells, to destroy all who lived (NEAR, NEARLY).
2. Young Kaniya Collins had a brain bleed four months ago that (NEAR, NEARLY) killed her.

Exercice

1. Also, as the article (RIGHT, RIGHTLY) points out, refugees have so much to offer our societies.
2. I have cleared my bench of all projects and went (RIGHT, RIGHTLY) to work.

Exercice

1. No meal is complete without a few side dishes that can be piled (HIGH, HIGHLY) on your plate.
2. It is (HIGH, HIGHLY) recommended to always update or reinstall any outdated applications.

Exercice

1. Fiber's digestive health benefits are (WIDE, WIDELY) known.

2. Trees turn to shrubs, and the landscape opens (WIDE, WIDELY).

Exercice

1. Their survey suggests that men over 55 (MOST, MOSTLY) use the Internet for pursuing hobbies and finding information.
2. To help you narrow down the options, our rankings are based on criteria that matter (MOST, MOSTLY).

Exercice

1. Meanwhile Levin is trying to live (JUST, JUSTLY) in a social system built on injustice.
2. I have (JUST, JUSTLY) started working and have not received my first salary yet

Exercice

1. His path to victory has appeared (FAIR, FAIRLY) secure for a while.
2. Golf teaches kids to be responsible, to work hard, to play (FAIR, FAIRLY), and to reach for their goals.

Exercice

1. Back again! - My email worked (FINE, FINELY) for a few months, and now I can receive email, but when I try to send I get a " connection problem " message.
2. Feel free to experiment with different spice combinations, (FINE, FINELY) grated cheeses, oils, or vinegars for a variety of flavors.

Exercice

1. His life was cut (SHORT, SHORTLY) when he took a ride with an underage drunk driver.
2. (SHORT, SHORTLY) afterwards I began work on my first book.

Exercice

1. Something went (WRONG, WRONGLY) in the system.
2. Far too often we find people (WRONG, WRONGLY) convicted on so little evidence.

Exercice

1. The choice is (PRETTY, PRETTILY) simple.
2. Another shampoo that has been (PRETTY, PRETTILY) packaged and will look good on your bathroom shelf.

VI Prefixes

So far, we have looked at derivational patterns involving suffixes. However, prefixes can also be used to derive new words. In this section we will turn to prefixes and discuss their role in word formation.

1. Prefixes vs. Suffixes

Fundamental

You should remember from the previous section that most suffixes change the part of speech of the base they are attached to:

broad (adj.) → broad***en*** (v.)

confide (v.) → confid***ence*** (n.)

Prefixes are different in this respect. They ***do not usually change the part of speech of the base***. Adding a prefix to a verb results in a new verb, while adding a prefix to an adjective results in a new adjective:

exist (v.) → ***co***exist (v.)

legal (adj.) → ***il***legal (adj.)

2. Verbs Derived from Verbs

The following suffixes can be attached to a verb to derive a new verb:

Re- (again or back): build → ***re***build, appear → ***re***appear, visit → ***re***visit

Dis- (reverses the meaning): connect → ***dis***connect, arm → ***dis***arm

Un- (reverses the meaning): fasten → ***un***fasten, bend → ***un***bend

De- (reverses the meaning): select → ***de***select, compose → ***de***compose

Mis- (badly or wrongly): understand → ***mis***understand, inform → ***mis***inform

Co- (together): exist → ***co***exist, operate → ***co***operate

Pre- (before): pay → ***pre***pay, determine → ***pre***determine

3. Adjectives Derived from Adjectives

The following prefixes are used to derive adjectives from adjectives:

Un- (reverses the meaning): happy → ***un***happy, sure → ***un***sure, reliable → ***un***reliable

In-/im-/il-/ir- (reverses the meaning): convenient → ***in***convenient, patient → ***im***patient, legal → ***il***legal, replaceable → ***ir***replaceable

Bi- (two): cultural → ***bi***cultural, lingual → ***bi***lingual

Dis- (reverses the meaning): similar → ***dis***similar, loyal → ***dis***loyal

Non- (reverses the meaning): fictional → ***non***fictional, political → ***non***political

4. Nouns Derived from Nouns

New nouns can be derived from other nouns with the help of the following prefixes:

E- (electronic): mail → ***e***-mail, book → ***e***-book, commerce → ***e***-commerce

Anti- (against): thesis → ***anti***thesis, climax → ***anti***climax

Ex- (former): spouse → ***ex***-spouse, boyfriend → ***ex***-boyfriend

⚠ *Warning*

There are a few prefixes that do change the part of speech of the base:

De- (N→V): forest (n.) → ***de***forest (v.), louse (n.) → ***de***louse (v.)

Be- (N/A→V): friend (n.)→ ***be***friend (v.), little (adj.) → ***be***little (v.)

En-/em- (N/A→V): slave (n.) → ***en***slave (v.), throne (n.) → ***en***throne (v.), power (n.) → ***em***power (v.)

5. Exercice : Identify a word with a prefix in each sentence, write the base and the schema.

[solution n°13 p.59*]*

EX. unhappy: happy (A to A)

Exercice

There are many ways statistics can be used to mislead.

Exercice

This course enables students to become effective communicators in the pharmaceutical field.

Exercice

They have figured out how to cause a person to produce this antibody.

Exercice

Neither of these needs to be heated as they are precooked.

Exercice

Cat owners routinely declaw and sterilize their pets so that they will better fulfill their role as polite toys.

Exercice

Having a baby requires all of you, no matter how imperfect you are.

Exercice

Feel free to post your opinions but please do not belittle the opinions of others in the process.

6. Exercice : Add a prefix to the word in brackets to create a new word that fits in the context of the sentence.

[solution n°14 p.60*]*

Exercice

1. The hunters used nets to (TRAP) the lion.
2. If everyone did just a few little things to help reduce, (USE), and (CYCLE), it WOULD make a difference.
3. (FRIEND) the natives who can be of valuable assistance to you.
4. You can double click on these pictures to (LARGE) them.
5. Feel free to click on different areas of your image to (VIEW) what that color looks like.
6. He didn't (CLOSE) whom he voted for.
7. If you're applying for a job, and you (SPELL) the name of the company you want to work for, you most likely won't get that job.
8. About Ruth's life after baseball, Creamer wrote, " He was like an (PRESIDENT), famous but useless.
9. As they (COMPOSE), they will become nutrients for the soil.
10. Mind can link (SIMILAR) ideas together for humorous or insightful effect.

VII Reference materials

In this chapter we tackled some of the derivational patterns that exist in the English language. There are other affixational patterns, however, that that had to stay out of the scope of the present course. The link below provides a more extensive list of bound morphemes in English (adapted from Veselovská, 2017*). It can be used as a reference material for the upcoming activities.

[cf. List of Bound Morphemes]

VIII Exercice : Divide the following words into morphemes. Give examples of other words that contain the same morphemes.

[solution n°15 p.60*]*

Exercice

renewal

Exercice

reactionary

Exercice

delightfully

Exercice

unauthorized

Exercice

disqualification

Exercice

unnaturally

Exercice

truthfully

Exercice

globalize

Exercice

pluralistic

Exercice

infamous

IX Morphological Tree Diagrams

Now that we've identified the most common derivational patterns, we will learn how to represent the process of derivation graphically.

1. The Flat-Structure Approach

Up till now, we've been using what is called the ***flat-structure approach***[*] to represent the internal morphological structure of words:

- *un-help-ful-ness*
- *help-less-ness*

Take a few minutes to reflect on advantages and disadvantages of such approach.

2. Discussion

In this approach to the representation of word structure, morphemes are listed ***in linear order*** like beads on a string.

Are morphemes like beads on a string?

Do we really string morphemes like beads? If we do, than the combination of the first two morphemes in the word 'unhelpfulness' should be meaningful:

un + help → unhelp*

The word 'unhelp', however, does not exist in the English language. Therefore, it cannot be the first step of the derivation process.

Another idea that the bead metaphor suggests is that different morphemes can be picked up randomly and put together in many different ways to create different patterns:

ful-ness-help-un*

ness-help-less*

As we can see, it does not work either.

What this suggests is that words are not constructed in an arbitrary linear fashion. The process of derivation is governed by a set of more complex relations between morphemes, which is not reflected in the flat-structure representation.

3. Labelled Bracketing

Why does the word '***unhelpfulness***' contain the suffix ***-ful***?

It contains the suffix ***–ful*** only by virtue of the fact that it contains the adjective '***helpful***'. Both words can be seen as built up from the root '***help***' by ***successive processes of affixation****:

$$
\begin{aligned}
(1)\quad & help_{N} + \text{-}ful \rightarrow helpful_{A} \\
& un\text{-} + helpful \rightarrow unhelpful_{A} \\
& unhelpful + \text{-}ness \rightarrow unhelpfulness_{N} \\
(2)\quad & help_{N} + \text{-}less \rightarrow helpless_{A} \\
& helpless + \text{-}ness \rightarrow helplessness_{N}
\end{aligned}
$$

Successive Processes of Affixation

A better way of representing this embedded structure is ***labelled bracketing***, where square brackets are used to mark the base of each word contained within.

$$[[\text{un-}[[\text{help}_V]_N\text{-ful }]_A]_A\text{ -ness}]_N$$

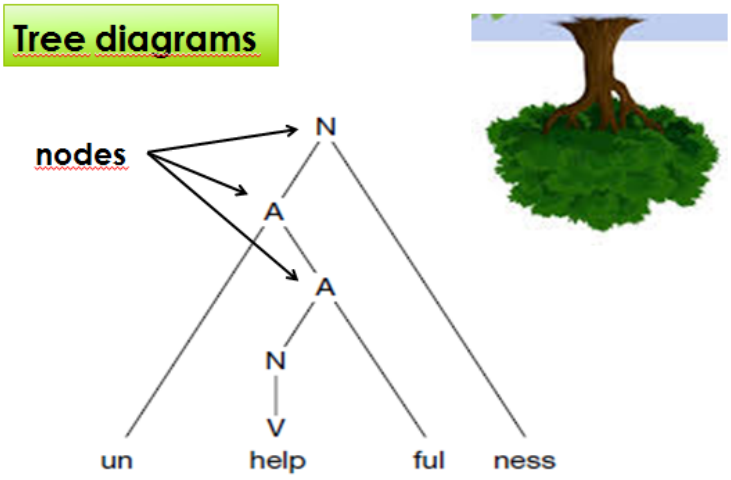
$$[[[\text{help}_V]_N\text{-less }]_A\text{ -ness}]_N$$

Labelled Bracketing

The main disadvantage of this approach is that it may seem confusing and difficult to read.

4. Tree Diagrams

Another way to represent the internal structure of words is ***tree diagrams***. Tree diagrams better reflect ***the order of affixation*** in the process of word formation, and they are ***easier to read*** if the word contains more than two affixes. In this course, therefore, we will adopt tree diagrams as the main way of representing the internal structure of words. Let's have a look at how it works.



Tree Diagram

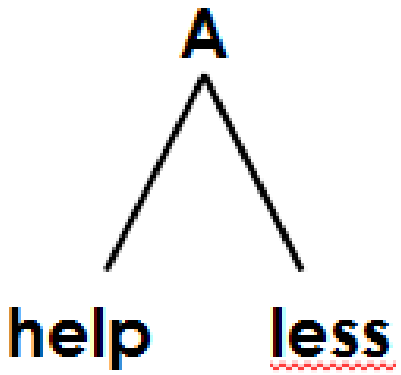
Definition: Nodes

The points in a tree diagram from which branches sprout are called ***nodes***. The nodes are labelled to indicate the ***part of speech*** of the string that is dominated by the node in question.

Let's have a look at the word '***helplessness***'. It was constructed in two successive steps of affixation.

1. ***HELP (v.) + LESS → HELPLESS (adj.)***

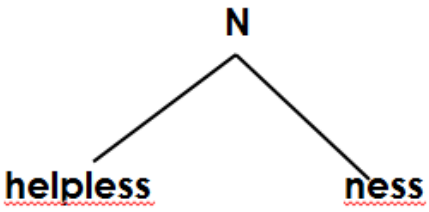
This step corresponds to the ***first node*** which is labelled ***A*** according to the result of affixation - ***adjective***.



First Node (Adj.)

2. ***HELPLESS (Adj.) + NESS → HELPLESSNESS (N.)***

This is the ***second node***, which is labelled ***N*** according to the result of affixation - ***noun***.



Second node

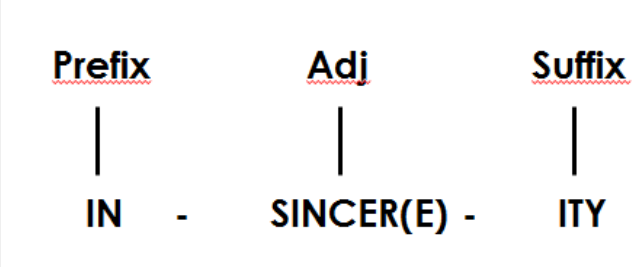
Fundamental

To draw a tree diagram you should follow the following steps:

STEP 1: Write the word at the bottom of the page dividing it into morphemes. Space the morphemes out.

Ex: in - sincer(e) - ity

STEP 2: Label each morpheme.



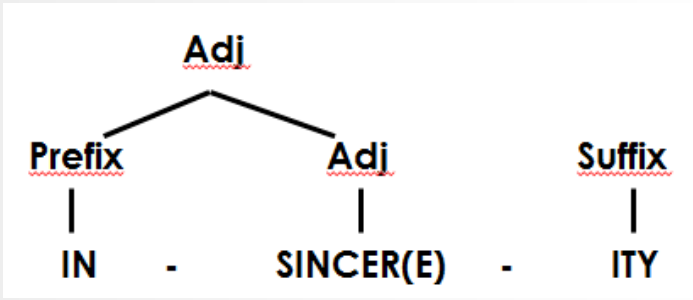
Label Each Morpheme

STEP 3: Identify the order of affixation and draw the first node. If there are two options, choose the string that belongs to the same part of speech as the base.

Ex: SINCERE (adj.) + ITY → SINCERITY (n.)

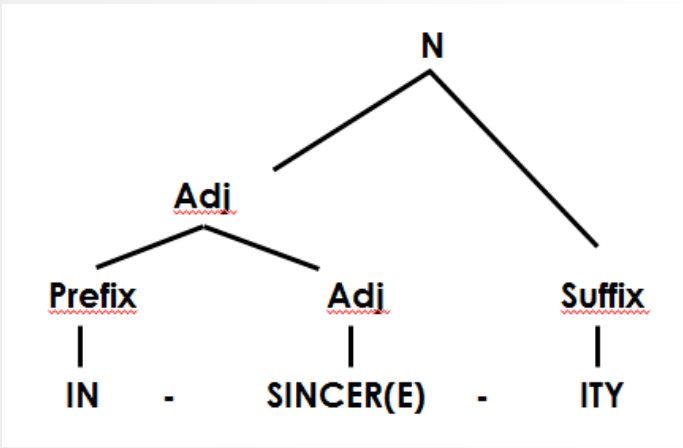
IN + SINCERE (adj.) → INSINCERE (adj.)

We should opt for the second alternative because the prefix IN- does not change the part of speech of the base.



Identify the Order of Affixation and Draw the First Node

STEP 4: Draw the next node. Repeat the process until you arrive at the final node.



Repeat the Process until you Arrive at the Final Node

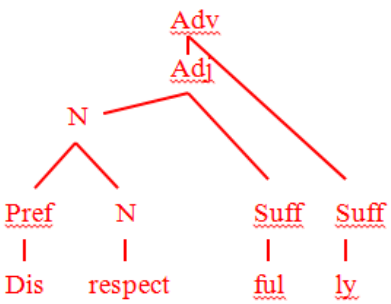
Complement:Practice

Draw tree diagrams for the following words: ***disrespectfully, embodiment, inorganic, localization, irresolvable, impersonally, discouragement, presupposition,unjustifiable, indifferently, dehumidify, disorganization***.

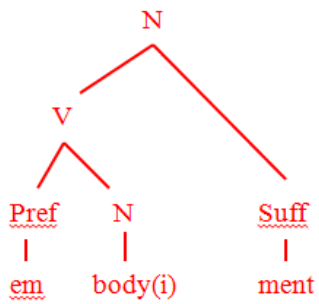
Compare to the answers on the next page.

5. Answers

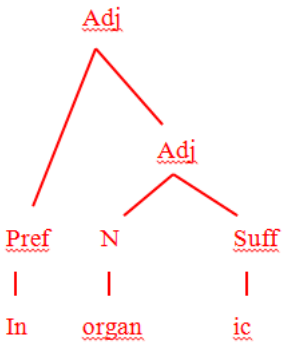
disrespectfully



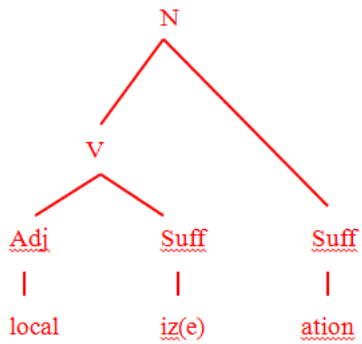
embodiment



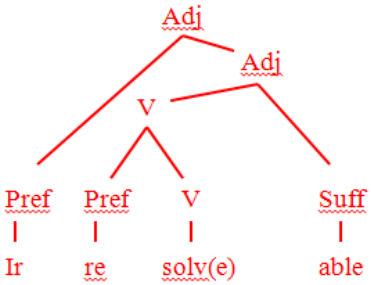
inorganic



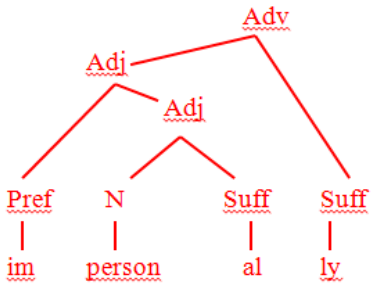
localization



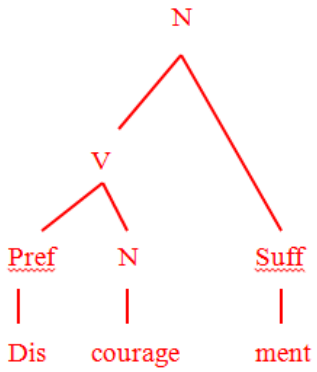
irresolvable



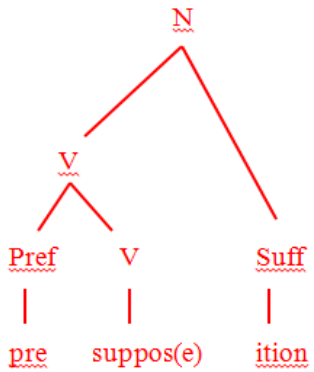
impersonally



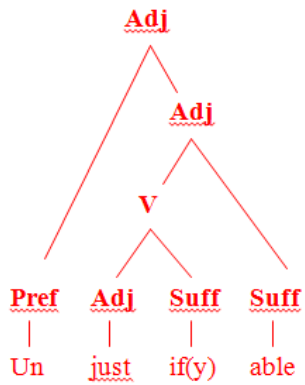
discouragement



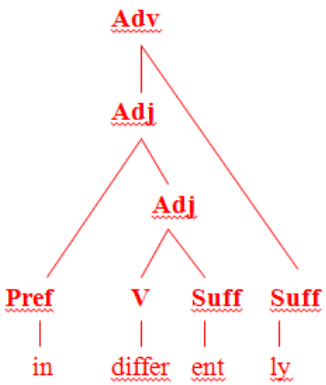
presupposition



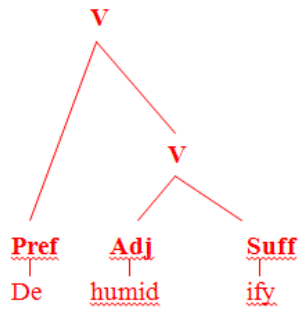
unjustifiable



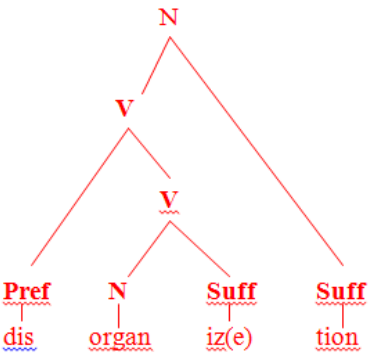
indifferently



dehumidify



disorganization



Exercises solution

> **Solution** n°1

Exercice p. 9

Exercice

presented

present

To identify the stem, remove the inflectional suffix -ed.

Exercice

greater

great

To identify the stem, remove the inflectional suffix -er.

Exercice

gives

give

To identify the stem, remove the inflectional suffix -s.

Exercice

analyzing

analyze

To identify the stem, remove the inflectional affix -ing.

Exercice

statements

statement

To identify the stem, remove the inflectional suffix -s.

Exercice

nicest

nice

To identify the stem, remove the inflectional suffix -est.

> **Solution** n°2

Exercice p. 10

Exercice

boundless

bound

The root morpheme is ***free***.

-LESS: home***less***, care***less***, fear***less***.

Exercice

uneatable

eat

The root morpheme is ***free***.

UN-: ***un***kind, ***un***achievable, ***un***acceptable.

-ABLE: accept***able***, achiev***able***, alter***able***.

Exercice

clarify

clar

The root morpheme is ***bound***.

-IFY: simpl***ify***, terr***ify***, exempl***ify***.

Exercice

location

loc

The root morpheme is ***bound***.

-ATION: reforest***ation***, prepar***ation***, transport***ation***.

Exercice

graceful

grace

The root morpheme is ***free***.

-FUL: grate***ful***, waste***ful***, plenti***ful***.

> **Solution** n°3

Exercice p. 11

Exercice

encouragement

encourage

'Encourage' is a complex word. It consists of the prefix en-, the bound root morpheme -cour- and the suffix -age. As a whole it serves as a base for the word 'encouragement'.

Exercice

unlovable

lovable

The word 'lovable' is complex. It consists of the free root morpheme -love- and the suffix -able. As a whole it serves as a base for the word 'unlovable'.

Exercice

respectful

respect

Here, the word 'respect' cannot be divided further. The free root morpheme -respect- serves as a base for the word 'respectful'.

Exercice

normally

normal

The word 'normal' is complex. It consists of the free root morpheme -norm- and the suffix -al. As a whole it serves as a base for the word 'normally'.

Exercice

carelessness

careless

The word 'careless' is complex. It consists of the free root morpheme -care- and the suffix -less. As a whole it serves as a base for the word 'carelessness'.

> **Solution** n°4

Exercice p. 11

Identify words that are simple and those that are complex.

simple words	complex words
tell	unbearable
tree	unpredictable
bite	furiously
wall	misunderstanding

> **Solution** n°5

Exercice p. 16

Exercice

Two armies under English `leadership` (LEADER) were now in the field against him.

The derivational suffix ***-SHIP*** is a ***N → N*** suffix.

Exercice

In some ways, the negative emotions fuelled my `creativity` (CREATIVE).

The derivational suffix ***-ITY*** is an ***Adj → N*** suffix.

Exercice

He looked to the other s for `approval` (APPROVE).

The derivational suffix ***-AL*** is a ***V → N*** suffix.

Exercice

Tonight she would break the `engagement` (ENGAGE) with Denton... then she would face her father.

The derivational suffix ***-MENT*** is a ***V → N*** suffix.

Exercice

Maci struggles* to balance `motherhood` (MOTHER), college and a part-time job.

The derivational suffix ***-HOOD*** is a ***N → N*** suffix.

Exercice

Among the most formidable animals known is the wild buffalo* which is of great size, strength and `fierceness` (FIERCE).

The derivational suffix ***-NESS*** is an ***Adj → N*** suffix.

Exercice

`Training` (TRAIN) starts tomorrow morning at dawn*.

The derivational suffix ***-ING*** is a ***V → N*** suffix.

Exercice

Now add* a bit of pond water or choose an algae by using a `pipette` (PIPE).

The derivational suffix ***-ETTE*** is a ***N → N*** suffix.

Exercice

During the interval we shall be entertained by a `comedian` (COMEDY).

The derivational suffix ***-IAN*** is a ***N → N*** suffix.

Exercice

He is well known for his social `activism` (ACTIVE).

The derivational suffix ***-ISM*** is an ***Adj → N*** suffix.

Exercice

When she made `reference` (REFFER) to the tragic story, the whole room burst into tears.

The derivational suffix ***-ENCE*** is a ***V → N*** suffix.

Exercice

What had appeared to be a thick, gold, hard band of about three inches in `width` (WIDE) had molded around her arm and felt no heavier than the clothing she wore.

The derivational suffix ***-th*** is ***Adj → N***.

> **Solution** n°6

Exercice p. 17

Exercice

championship

champion-ship

-SHIP: king***ship***, friend***ship***, member***ship***, leader***ship***, scholar***ship***

Exercice

density

dens-ity

-ITY: abil***ity***, stabil***ity***, visibil***ity***, intens***ity***

Exercice

refusal

refus-al

-AL: arriv***al***, approv***al***, remov***al***, portray***al***

Exercice

adulthood

adult-hood

-HOOD: child***hood***, mother***hood***, neighbour***hood***, parent***hood***, priest***hood***

Exercice

difference

differ-ence

-ENCE: occur***ence***, rever***ence***, viol***ence***, confid***ence***, resid***ence***

Exercice

equipment

equip-ment

-MENT: develop***ment***, treat***ment***,manage***ment***, state***ment***, move***ment***

Exercice

musician

music-ian

-IAN: guard***ian***, librar***ian***, politic***ian***, magic***ian***, clinic***ian***

Exercice

thickness

thick-ness

-NESS: good***ness***, bright***ness***, happi***ness***, effective***ness***, useful***ness***

Exercice

information

inform-ation

-ATION: organiz***ation***, found***ation***, registr***ation***, install***ation***, convers***ation***

Exercice

kitchenette

kitchen-ette

-ETTE: cigar***ette***, pip***ette***, statu***ette***, disk***ette***

Exercice

depth

dep-th

-TH: leng***th***, streng***th***, wid***th***, tru***th***

> **Solution** n°7

Exercice p. 21

Exercice

We'll* `notify` (NOTE) his doctor that he was awake briefly today.

Here the derivational suffix ***-IFY*** is ***N → V***.

Exercice

The "singing lessons" were to `strengthen` (STRENGTH) her voice.

The derivational suffix ***-EN*** is ***Adj → V***.

Exercice

Between one and three months of age, babies' sleep habits begin to `stabilize` (STABLE).

Here the derivational suffix ***-IZE*** is ***Adj → V***.

Exercice

Flowers attract more bees* to the garden, which in turn means they `pollinate` (POLLEN) both the flowers and vegetables.

Here the derivational suffix ***-ATE*** is ***N → V***.

Exercice

Increase the resistance to `intensify` (INTENSE) your workout.

Here the derivational suffix ***-IFY*** is ***Adj → V***.

Exercice

She tried* to `moisten` (MOIST) her lips with a dry tongue.

The derivational suffix ***-EN*** is ***Adj → V***.

Exercice

Several key witnesses* have agreed to `testify` (TEST) against Edwards.

Here the derivational suffix ***-IFY*** is ***N → V***.

Exercice

The missionaries were only the field workers sent out to convert and `civilize` (CIVIL) the Indians.

Here the derivational suffix ***-IZE*** is ***Adj → V***.

Exercice

Mosaics are employed to `decorate` (DECOR) the arches.

Here the derivational suffix ***-ATE*** is ***N → V***.

Exercice

Poplawski* was granted another patent in 1932, this time for a machine designed to `liquefy` (LIQUID) vegetables and fruits.

Here the derivational suffix ***-IFY*** is attached to a ***bound root morpheme -liqu-***.

> **Solution** n°8

Exercice p. 22

Exercice

simplify

simpl-ify

-IFY: pur***ify***, clar***ify***

Exercice

shorten

short-en

-EN: light***en***, tight***en***, redd***en***, loos***en***

Exercice

generate

gener-ate

-ATE: associ***ate***, communic***ate***, celebr***ate***, evalu***ate***

Exercice

organize

organ-ize

-IZE: custom***ize***, minim***ize***, visual***ize***, author***ize***

Exercice

loosen

loos-en

-EN: weak***en***, deep***en***, wid***en***, bright***en***

Exercice

qualify

qual-ify

-IFY: ident***ify***, spec***ify***, just***ify***, cert***ify***

Exercice

stimulate

stimul-ate

-ATE: regul***ate***, accomod***ate***, facilit***ate***,loc***ate***

> **Solution** n°9

Exercice p. 26

Exercice

This approach* has a long and mostly `negative` (NEGATE) history.

The derivational suffix ***-IVE*** is ***V → Adj***.

Exercice

It was* a `foolish` (FOOL) thing to say.

Here the derivational suffix ***-ISH*** is ***N → Adj***.

Exercice

The urine itself* may look milky or cloudy, even `reddish` (RED) if blood is present.

Here the derivational suffix ***-ISH*** is ***Adj → Adj***.

Exercice

He was* on a `personal` (PERSON) quest.

The derivational suffix ***-AL*** is ***N → Adj***.

Exercice

The woman smiled*, creating an `attractive` (ATTRACT) dimple at the corner of her mouth.

The derivational suffix ***-IVE*** is ***V → Adj***.

Exercice

The night was `chilly` (CHILL) and quiet.

The derivational suffix ***-Y*** is ***N → Adj***.

Exercice

She ignores Martin's `spiteful` (SPITE) behaviour and walks away.

The derivational suffix ***-FUL*** is ***N → Adj***.

Exercice

They believed that there were in the beginning no heavenly bodies, air or earth, only water everywhere, over which at first hovered a `formless` (FORM) Supreme Being called Pha*.

The derivational suffix ***-LESS*** is ***N → Adj***.

Exercice

Please ensure you are fully `conversant` (CONVERSE) with the meaning of light signals*.

The derivational suffix ***-ANT*** is ***V → Adj***.

Exercice

I don't know what Boris thinks* of it, but I find the whole idea `repellent` (REPEL).

The derivational suffix ***-ENT*** is ***V → Adj***.

> **Solution** n°10

Exercice p. 27

Exercice

formal

form-al

-AL: critic***al***, accident***al***, addition***al***

Exercice

inventive

invent-ive

-IVE: attract***ive***, posit***ive***, explos***ive***, creat***ive***

Exercice

grievous

griev-ous

-OUS: ambiti***ous***, curi***ous***, pite***ous***, glori***ous***

Exercice

slothful

sloth-ful

-FUL: cheer***ful***, beauti***ful***, care***ful***

Exercice

childish

child-ish

-ISH: styl***ish***, girl***ish***, self***ish***, bear***ish***

Exercice

profitable

profit-able

-ABLE: comfort***able***, reason***able***, sustain***able***

Exercice

wireless

wire-less

-LESS: stain***less***, count***less***, end***less***, time***less***

Exercice

excellent

excell-ent

-ENT: depend***ent***, consist***ent***, confid***ent***, appar***ent***

> **Solution** n°11

Exercice p. 29

Exercice

Even when its quiet, we speak _____ .

☑ loudly

☑ loud

Exercice

I sell _____ or give it away, in fact I often post almost everything I want to get rid of on paperback swap.

☑ cheaply

☑ cheap

Exercice

I prefer not to dine to-day, " said Bartleby, turning away... " So saying he _____ moved to the other side of the inclosure, and took up a position fronting the dead-wall.

☑ slowly

☐ slow

Exercice

Particularly in situations where agencies are able to respond _____ to citizens' concerns, the level of trust between agency officials and the community residents begins to grow.

☑ quickly

☐ quick

Exercice

All trains go _____ to Queen Street station.

☑ directly

☑ direct

> **Solution** n°12

Exercice p. 31

Exercice

1. Players will take control of a Hero and delve `deep` (DEEP, DEEPLY) into the dungeons, exploring the magical training grounds and looking to defeat the evil wizard in his subterranean lair.
2. One of the most well-known UFO skeptics, Phil Klass, became `deeply` (DEEP, DEEPLY) involved in the case.

1. =down
2. =very much

Exercice

1. I can move `freely` (FREE, FREELY), running forwards and backwards with the actors.
2. On Mondays, three children eat `free` (FREE, FREELY) with the purchase of a large pizza.

1. =easily
2. =without paying money

Exercice

1. It `hardly` (HARD, HARDLY) contains any fiber or additional vitamins, leaving you to find other foods to keep your intakes in-line with daily values.

2. The contestants usually try `hard` (HARD, HARDLY) but make ridiculous mistakes.

1. =very little
2. =very much

Exercice

1. A few paces later, turn `sharp` (SHARP, SHARPLY) left and follow the path bending to the left.
2. A touch of frost was in her voice now, and he glanced back `sharply` (SHARP, SHARPLY).

1. =change direction suddenly
2. =in a severe way

Exercice

1. The residents complained, with bitter outcries, that the poisonous air was drawn from the prison cells, to destroy all who lived `near` (NEAR, NEARLY).
2. Young Kaniya Collins had a brain bleed four months ago that `nearly` (NEAR, NEARLY) killed her.

1. =not far
2. =almost

Exercice

1. Also, as the article `rightly` (RIGHT, RIGHTLY) points out, refugees have so much to offer our societies.
2. I have cleared my bench of all projects and went `right` (RIGHT, RIGHTLY) to work.

1. =for a good reason
2. =immediately, directly

Exercice

1. No meal is complete without a few side dishes that can be piled `high` (HIGH, HIGHLY) on your plate.
2. It is `highly` (HIGH, HIGHLY) recommended to always update or reinstall any outdated applications.

1. =up
2. =very much

Exercice

1. Fiber's digestive health benefits are `widely` (WIDE, WIDELY) known.
2. Trees turn to shrubs, and the landscape opens `wide` (WIDE, WIDELY).

1. =to a lot of people
2. =as much as possible

Exercice

1. Their survey suggests that men over 55 `mostly` (MOST, MOSTLY) use the Internet for pursuing hobbies and finding information.
2. To help you narrow down the options, our rankings are based on criteria that matter `most` (MOST, MOSTLY).

1. =usually
2. =to a greater degree

Exercice

1. Meanwhile Levin is trying to live `justly` (JUST, JUSTLY) in a social system built on injustice.
2. I have `just` (JUST, JUSTLY) started working and have not received my first salary yet

1. =in a fair way
2. =recently

Exercice

1. His path to victory has appeared `fairly` (FAIR, FAIRLY) secure for a while.
2. Golf teaches kids to be responsible, to work hard, to play `fair` (FAIR, FAIRLY), and to reach for their goals.

1. =quite
2. =honestly

Exercice

1. Back again! - My email worked `fine` (FINE, FINELY) for a few months, and now I can receive email, but when I try to send I get a " connection problem " message.
2. Feel free to experiment with different spice combinations, `finely` (FINE, FINELY) grated cheeses, oils, or vinegars for a variety of flavors.

Exercice

1. His life was cut `short` (SHORT, SHORTLY) when he took a ride with an underage drunk driver.
2. `Shortly` (SHORT, SHORTLY) afterwards I began work on my first book.

1. =abruptly
2. =soon

Exercice

1. Something went `wrong` (WRONG, WRONGLY) in the system.
2. Far too often we find people `wrongly` (WRONG, WRONGLY) convicted on so little evidence.

1. =in a way that is not correct
2. =undeservedly

Exercice

1. The choice is `pretty` (PRETTY, PRETTILY) simple.
2. Another shampoo that has been `prettily` (PRETTY, PRETTILY) packaged and will look good on your bathroom shelf.

1. =quite
2. =beautifully

> **Solution** n°13

Exercice p. 35

Exercice

There are many ways statistics can be used to mislead.

mislead: lead (V to V)
Exercice

This course enables students to become effective communicators in the pharmaceutical field.

enable: able (A to V)
Exercice

They have figured out how to cause a person to produce this antibody.

antibody: body (N to N)
Exercice

Neither of these needs to be heated as they are precooked.

precook: cook (V to V)
Exercice

Cat owners routinely declaw and sterilize their pets so that they will better fulfill their role as polite toys.

declaw: claw (N to V)
Exercice

Having a baby requires all of you, no matter how imperfect you are.

imperfect: perfect (A to A)
Exercice

Feel free to post your opinions but please do not belittle the opinions of others in the process.

belittle: little (A to V)

> **Solution** n°14

Exercice p. 36

Exercice

1. The hunters used nets to `entrap` (TRAP) the lion.
2. If everyone did just a few little things to help reduce, `reuse` (USE), and `recycle` (CYCLE), it WOULD make a difference.
3. `Befriend` (FRIEND) the natives who can be of valuable assistance to you.
4. You can double click on these pictures to `enlarge` (LARGE) them.
5. Feel free to click on different areas of your image to `preview` (VIEW) what that color looks like.
6. He didn't `disclose` (CLOSE) whom he voted for.
7. If you're applying for a job, and you `misspell` (SPELL) the name of the company you want to work for, you most likely won't get that job.
8. About Ruth's life after baseball, Creamer wrote, " He was like an `ex-President` (PRESIDENT), famous but useless.
9. As they `decompose` (COMPOSE), they will become nutrients for the soil.
10. Mind can link `dissimilar` (SIMILAR) ideas together for humorous or insightful effect.

> **Solution** n°15

Exercice p. 38

Exercice

renewal

re-new-al

RE- (prefix): ***re***arrange, ***re***form

-NEW- (root): ***new***, ***new***s, ***new***ly

-AL: arriv***al***, refus***al***, propos***al***, deni***al***

Exercice

reactionary

re-act-ion-ary

RE- (prefix): ***re***placement, ***re***group

-ACT- (root): ***act***, ***act***ion, ***act***or

-ION (suffix): tens***ion***, collect***ion***, accomodat***ion***

-ARY (suffix): diet***ary***, second***ary***

Exercice

delightfully

delight-ful-ly

-DELIGHT- (root): ***delight***, ***delight***ed

FUL- (suffix): fear***ful***, beauti***ful***, cheer***ful***

LY- (suffix): careful***ly***, kind***ly***, attentive***ly***

Exercice

unauthorized

un-auth-or-iz(e)-ed

UN- (prefix): ***un***achievable, ***un***acceptable, ***un***reliable

-AUTH- (***bound root morpheme***, from Latin 'increase'): ***auth***orize, ***auth***ority

-OR (suffix): act***or***, visit***or***, invent***or***, decorat***or***

-IZE (suffix): anal***yze***, priorit***ize***, oxid***ize***

-ED (suffix): delight***ed***, bias***ed***, bless***ed***

Exercice

disqualification

dis-qual-ifi-cation

DIS- (prefix): ***dis***arm, ***dis***inherit

-QUAL- (***bound root morpheme*** of Latin origin): ***qual***ify, ***qual***ity

-IFY (suffix): simpl***ify***, clar***ify***, exempl***ify***

-CATION (suffix): gratifi***cation***, clarifi***cation***, simplifi***cation***

Exercice

unnaturally

un-natur(e)-al-ly

UN- (prefix): ***un***scrupulous, ***un***assertive, ***un***acceptable

-NATUR(E)- (root): ***nature***, ***natur***al, good-***natur***ed

-AL (suffix): exception***al***, speci***al***, origin***al***

-LY (suffix): creative***ly***, effective***ly***, original***ly***

Exercice

truthfully

tru(e)-th-ful-ly

-TRU(E) (root): ***true***, ***tru***th

-TH (suffix): wid***th***, streng***th***, bread***th***

-FUL (suffix): piti***ful***, grate***ful***, play***ful***

-LY (suffix): plain***ly***, deliberate***ly***, fair***ly***

Exercice

globalize

glob(e)-al-ize

-GLOB- (root): ***globe***, ***glob***al

-AL (suffix): origin***al***, natur***al***, offici***al***

-IZE (suffix): final***ize***, categor***ize***, real***ize***

Exercice

pluralistic

plur-al-ist-ic

-PLUR- (***bound root morpheme*** of Latin origin): ***plur***al, ***plur***alism, ***plur***ilingualism

-AL (suffix): accident***al***, comic***al***, addition***al***

-IST (suffix): pacif***ist***, moral***ist***, econom***ist***

-IC (suffix): terrif***ic***, enthusiast***ic***, democrat***ic***

Exercice

infamous

in-fam(e)-ous

IN- (prefix): ***in***credible, ***in***appropriate, ***in***apt

-FAM(E)- (root): ***fame***, ***fam***ous

-OUS (suffix): curi***ous***, mysteri***ous***, danger***ous***

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