

How to use suffixes to create nouns from adjectives and verbs

1. Add **-ness** to form nouns from adjectives

- ready – They questioned her **readiness** for the test.
- happy – It is important to create **happiness** for everyone.
- weak – Eating too much cake was a major **weakness** of his.
- sad – The closure of the post office brought **sadness** to the community.
- mad – The decision to drive in the snow was pure **madness**.
- forgetful – **Forgetfulness** comes with old age.

2. Add **-ity** to form nouns from adjectives

- responsible – Your children are not my **responsibility**.
- possible – Nuclear war seemed like a real **possibility**.
- hilarious – They reacted to the joke with much **hilarity**.
- probable – It's hard to guess the **probability** of her passing the test.

3. Add **-ance** or **-ence** to form nouns from adjectives or verbs

- independent – Having a car has improved my **independence**.
- important – Never underestimate the **importance** of studying.
- silent – Enjoy the **silence** while the children are away.
- appear – The **appearance** of a second singer improved the concert.
- resist – The home team put up a strong **resistance** against their opponents

4. Add **-ment** to form nouns from adjectives or verbs

- appoint – I need to make an **appointment** with my doctor.
- assign – The final essay was a very big **assignment**.
- enjoy – Don't let the rain affect your **enjoyment** of this walk.
- replace – Our **replacement** teacher was much better than the first one.

5. Add **-tion** or **-sion** to form nouns from verbs

- inform – There is not enough **information** about foxes in our area.
- decide – The committee will make a formal **decision** this Friday.
- describe – The police have a good **description** of the thief.
- multiply – I like addition and subtraction but **multiplication** is difficult.

6. Use **-ship** or **-hood** to form nouns from other nouns

- friend – Our **friendship** is very strong.
- partner – We are in **partnership** with a major organisation.
- priest – Entering the **priesthood** is a very serious commitment.
- neighbour – Our **neighbourhood** is thankfully very quiet.
- child – My **childhood** was a fun and productive time!

7. Use **-dom** to form nouns

- free- freedom
- bore – boredom
- king – kingdom
- wise – wisdom

8. Use **-ess** to form „female” nouns

- lion – lioness
- host – hostess
- prince – princess
- duke – duchess
- waiter – waitress
- actor – actress
- steward – stewardess

9. Use **-or/-er/ -ist** to form „job” nouns

- act – actor
- paint – painter
- teach – teacher
- busk – busker
- beg – beggar
- psychiatry – psychiatrist
- piano – pianist

PRZEDROSTKI NEGATYWNE

affirmative	negative
agree	disagree
comfort	discomfort
mount	dismount
orient	disorient

affirmative	negative
legal	illegal
legible	illegible
literate	illiterate
logical	illogical

Words that take **im-** as a negative prefix always begin with the letter m or p.

affirmative	negative
mobile	immobile
moral	immoral
perfect	imperfect
possible	impossible

affirmative	negative
accurate	inaccurate
eligible	ineligible
organic	inorganic
decent	indecent
sane	insane

Words that take **ir-** as a negative prefix always begin with the letter r.

affirmative	negative
rational	irrational
reconcilable	irreconcilable
regular	irregular
resistible	irresistible

Words that take **non-** as a negative prefix may begin with a vowel or a consonant.

affirmative	negative
conformist	nonconformist
essential	nonessential
fiction	nonfiction
sense	nonsense

affirmative	negative
able	unable
interesting	uninteresting

usual	unusual
comfortable	uncomfortable
helpful	unhelpful
prepared	unprepared

Źródło: zapomniałam, ale to kopia z sieci.