Discovery of a Suffix

- hatless
- pointless
- helpless
- careless
- sleeveless
Two Types of Suffixes

• **Inflectional suffixes** (endings) determine the form or usage of a base word.

• **Derivational suffixes** determine the part of speech.
Inflectional Suffixes

• An **inflectional suffix** changes the form or usage of a base word but does not change its part of speech.

• Examples:
  – boys
  – **singing**
  – played
  – grander
  – greatest
A Tricky Suffix

jumped
Suffix -ed

jumped
talked
looked

/t/
### Suffix -ed (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jumped</th>
<th>filled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>talked</td>
<td>rubbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>looked</td>
<td>rained</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/\text{t}/ \quad /\text{d}/
### Suffix -ed (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jumped</th>
<th>filled</th>
<th>handed</th>
<th>lifted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>talked</td>
<td>rubbed</td>
<td>mended</td>
<td>tinted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>looked</td>
<td>rained</td>
<td>braided</td>
<td>frosted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/t/</th>
<th>/d/</th>
<th>/ed/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Word Sort for Pronouncing -ed

/t/
after an unvoiced sound
- walked
- hissed
- placed
- stalked
- mixed
- asked

/d/
after a voiced sound
- praised
- moved
- raised
- damaged

/id/, /ed/
after /t/ or /d/
- sanded
- mended
- wanted
- supported
- extended
- planted
- shifted
Derivational Suffixes

• A derivational suffix changes the part of speech of the base word.

• Examples:
  – teacher
  – helpful
  – breakable
  – quietly
Derivatives

• helpless
• helplessness
• unhelpful
• cupful
• gladness
• restlessnessness
• cleverness