

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

3RD STAGE

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CHAPTER 12: PART OF SPEECH: FORM CLASSES

- **Derivational morphemes:**
- We can identify nouns by their derivational morphemes, especially those that change different word classes to nouns, for example:
 - 1) **-er:** This suffix is added to a verb to create a noun that refers to a person or thing that performs the action of the verb. For example, "baker," "teacher," and "writer" are all nouns formed using the -er suffix.
 - 2) **-ist:** This suffix is added to a noun to create a noun that refers to a person who practices or specializes in something. For example, "artist," "chemist," and "pianist" are all nouns formed using the -ist suffix.
 - 3) **-ment:** This suffix is added to a verb to create a noun that refers to the result or process of the action of the verb. For example, "movement," "enjoyment," and "development" are all nouns formed using the -ment suffix.

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- 4) -ness: This suffix is added to an adjective to create a noun that refers to the quality or state of being that adjective. For example, "happiness," "kindness," and "rudeness" are all nouns formed using the -ness suffix.
- 5) -ity: This suffix is added to an adjective to create a noun that refers to the state or quality of being that adjective. For example, "diversity," "creativity," and "purity" are all nouns formed using the -ity suffix.
- 6) -ation: This suffix is added to a verb to create a noun that refers to the action or process of the verb. For example, "evaluation," "exploration," and "meditation" are all nouns formed using the -ation suffix.



CHAPTER 2: PART OF SPEECH: FORM CLASSES

- **Exercises:**
- Underline the nouns and mention their root and derivational suffix:
 - 1) Jim was distressed by his failure.
 - 2) He was a cleaver sailor.
 - 3) The catcher missed the ball.
 - 4) Who made the discovery
 - 5) She is often troubled by sickness