1. ADJECTIVES

- **Definition**: Adjectives describe or modify **nouns** (people, places, things, or ideas).
- **They answer**: *What kind? How many? Which one?*

Examples:

- **The happy** child played outside *(What kind of child? Happy.)*
- **The two** dogs ate their food. *(How many dogs? Two.)*
- My father's **blue** car was parked in the mall. *(Which one? The blue one.)*

2. ADVERBS

- **Definition**: Adverbs describe or modify **verbs**, **adjectives**, or **other adverbs**.
- **They answer**: *How? When? Where? To what extent?*

Examples:

- She ran **quickly** to catch the bus. *(How did she run? Quickly.)*
- He arrived **yesterday** morning. *(When did he arrive? Yesterday.)*
- They were **very** tired after swimming. *(To what extent are they tired? Very.)*

Suffix	Used For	Example	Meaning
-ly	Makes adverbs	quickly	in a quick manner
-ful	Makes adjectives	joyful	full of joy
-ness	Makes nouns	kindness	the quality of being kind
-less	Makes adjectives	hopeless	without hope

Common Prefixes for Adjectives:

Prefix Meaning Example (Adjective) Meaning

un-	not	**unhappy**	not happy
in-	not	**incomplete**	not complete
im-	not	**impossible**	not possible
dis-	not	**dishonest**	not honest

PREFIXES USED WITH ADVERBS

Adverbs often end in -ly, and prefixes can be added to the adjective before adding "-ly" — or directly to the adverb.

Common Examples:

Prefix	Base Word	Adverb	Meaning
un-	usual	unusually	in an unusual way
dis-	honestly	dishonestly	in a dishonest manner

- Not all adverbs commonly take prefixes, but when they do, the prefix goes at the front of the adjective or adverb base.

-Most prefixes don't change the part of speech. They just change the meaning:

happy (adj) → unhappy (adj)

usual (adj) → unusual (adj) → unusually (adv)

1. usual *(Adjective)* : normal, regular, common

- *I ordered my **usual** coffee from the café.*

2. unusual *(Adjective with prefix "un-")* not common, strange, rare

- *It was **unusual** to see snow in April.*

3. unusually *(Adverb = unusual + -ly)* : in a strange or rare way; more than normal

- *He was **unusually** quiet during the meeting today.*

The most common prefix used to create negative adjectives in English is "un-". Other prefixes that can be used to negate adjectives include "in-", "il-", "im-", "ir-", "dis-"

- **"Un-"**: This is the most commonly used prefix. It negates many adjectives, like "happy" becoming "unhappy".

- **"In-"**: This prefix negates adjectives and words that begin with the vowels "i" or "u". For example, "innocent" becomes "innocent".

- **"Il-"**: This prefix is used when the word starts with "l". For example, "legal" becomes "illegal".

- **"Im-"**: This prefix is used when the word starts with "m" or "p". For example, "possible" becomes "impossible".

- **"Ir-"**: This prefix is used when the word starts with "r". For example, "regular" becomes "irregular".

- **"Dis-"**: This prefix adds a negative meaning. For example, "agreeable" becomes "disagreeable".

Common suffixes for adjectives:

- **-able/-ible:** Indicates ability or capacity (e.g., achievable, capable, illegible, remarkable).

- **-y:** Indicates a degree or characteristic (e.g., funny, easy, cloudy, rainy).

- **-ate:** Indicates a state or condition (e.g., passionate, fortunate, desperate).
- **-ful:** Indicates full of (e.g., careful, thoughtful).

Adverb suffixes are often comprised of the letters that change an adjective into adverbs. They are formed by adding -ly into an adjective. **The most common suffixes are -ly,**

Adjective	With Prefix	Adverb Form
fair	unfair	unfairly
kind	unkind	unkindly
possible	impossible	impossibly
honest	dishonest	dishonestly
legal	illegal	illegally
polite	impolite	impolitely