Adjectives are words that describe nouns. We can make adjectives by adding prefixes and suffixes.

via https://howtospell.co.uk/suffixes-part1

**Suffixes to form adjectives**

Suffixes go on the end of words. They change a word from one part of speech, such as a noun or a verb, to another, such as an adjective.

For example, if you add ‘-able’ to ‘solve’, you create the adjective ‘solvable’.

- They told me the problem was not solvable, but I thought it was easy.
- The professional secretary was very helpful. She immediately understood what I needed.

The word ‘professional’ comes from ‘profession’, and ‘helpful’ comes from ‘help’.

The most common adjective suffixes and their meaning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-able/-ible</td>
<td>Worth, ability</td>
<td>Solvable, accessible, believable, reliable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-al, -ial, -ical</td>
<td>Quality, relation</td>
<td>Professional, structural, national, legal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ent/-ant</td>
<td>Having a certain quality</td>
<td>Important, dependent, relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ed</td>
<td>Having the quality of</td>
<td>Bored, interested, fascinated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ic</td>
<td>Quality, relation</td>
<td>Generic, archaic, idealistic, historic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ing</td>
<td>Referring to an activity</td>
<td>Boring, interesting, fascinating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ish</td>
<td>Having the character of, about,</td>
<td>Newish, reddish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>almost</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ful</td>
<td>Having a characteristic</td>
<td>Helpful, colorful, useful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thus, suffixes can determine the word’s part of speech. Certain suffixes make the base or root word a noun, a verb, an adjective, or an adverb. For example, if you know suffixes that are typical for adjectives you will easily differentiate the adjectives from other parts of speech or determine the meaning of a word:

- \textit{his}tory (noun) – \textit{historic} (adjective)
- \textit{hope}ful (giving hope) – \textit{hope}less (without hope)

Note: Some words can be two parts of speech. This is true for words that end in ‘-ed’ and ‘-ing’, such as ‘\textit{bored}’ and ‘\textit{boring}’. In the first and third sentences below, the words are verbs, while in the others they are adjectives. In the second sentence, ‘\textit{bored}’ describes the person ‘I’, and in the last sentence ‘\textit{boring}’ describes the word ‘\textit{subject}’.

- His lecture \textit{bored} the class so everyone fell asleep.
- I was so \textit{bored} in his class that I fell asleep.
- You are \textit{boring} me with all this information about insects.
- This is a very \textit{boring} subject.

Here’s an interesting video about how to use adjectives with suffixes ‘-ing’ and ‘-ed’ correctly:

**Prefixes to form adjectives**

\textit{Prefixes} go at the beginning of words.

The most common adjective prefixes and their meaning:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\textit{il-}, \textit{im-}, \textit{ir-}, \textit{in-}</td>
<td>Not/opposite of \textit{Illegal, Illegible, imperfect, impolite, irrelevant, irrational, inconvenient, inactive}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textit{un-}</td>
<td>Not/opposite of \textit{Unusual, unhappy, uninterested, unpleasant}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\textit{dis-}</td>
<td>Not/opposite of \textit{Dishonest, disloyal, dissimilar, disabled}</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ultra-, super-, hyper-
inter-
trans-

- Extreme
- Between
- Across

- Ultra-compact, ultrasound, hyperactive
- International, interdisciplinary
- Transatlantic, transmarine

- I cannot read anything she writes; her writing is illegible.
- Companies don’t like to work with dishonest employees.

### Spelling rules for *il-, im-, ir-, in-*

1. Use ‘il-’ for words starting with ‘l’, such as legal (illegal) and legible (illegible).
2. Use ‘ir-’ for words starting with ‘r’, such as relevant (irrelevant) and rational (irrational).
3. Use ‘im-’ for words starting with ‘m’ or ‘p’, such as mature (immature) and polite (impolite).
4. For other adjectives, use ‘in-’, such as convenient (inconvenient) and active (inactive).

Note: Not all prefixes can go on all words, so it is important to use your dictionary to help you learn which prefixes are used with which words.

In this video from Shaw English Online, you’ll see how different adjectives are formed using prefixes and suffixes:

Read more on this topic:

- [How to Form Adverbs](#)
- [Verb Formation: Common Prefixes and Suffixes](#)
- [Noun Formation: Common Prefixes](#)
- [Noun Formation: Common Suffixes](#)