Frequently Occurring SUFFIXES & INFIXES

A. NOUNS

1. NOUNS derived from Verbs

-tor,-tōris (**-sor,-sōris**), masc. **-trīx**,-**trīcis**, fem. are agentive nouns which denote the person "doing something". These are normally formed on the perfect passive stem of a verb.

victor *victor* amātor *lover* vēnātor *hunter* dēfensor *defender* victrix *victor* vēnātrix *hunter*

NOTE - The suffix -tor is occasionally appended to noun stems as in gladiātor; gladiātōris (from gladius 'sword')

-or, -oris on the <u>root</u> of the verb (present stem without the thematic vowel) denotes an activity or a condition. These are generally masculine nouns.

amor love timor fear dolor pain

-tiō,-tiōnis (-siō,-siōnis) [feminine], and -tus,-tūs (-sus, sūs) [masculine] denote an action as in process. Like the agentive nouns above, these are formed on the perfect passive stem.

vēnātiō hunting actiō action obsessiō blockade gemitus sighing cursus running

2. NOUNS derived from Nouns

<u>Diminutives</u> end in –lus/m

-ulus ulum oppidulum little town (from oppidum)

-ōlus fīliōlus *little son* (from fīlius)

-culus munusculum little gift (from munus)
 -ellus little book (from libellus)
 -illus lapillus pebble (from lapis)

3. NOUNS derived from Adjectives

- -tās,-tātis
- -tūdō,-tūdinis
- -ia,-iae and -itia,-itiae are used for the formation of abstract nouns denoting qualities

bonitās goodness celeritās swiftness vēritās truth magnitūdō greatness fortitūdō bravery audācia, boldness amīcitia, friendship

B. ADJECTIVES

1. ADJECTIVES derived from Verbs. These suffixes are attached to the <u>root</u> of the verb (present stem without the thematic vowel).

-idus, a, um denotes a state, as

timidus timid (from timeo fear) cupidus eager (from cupio desire)

-ilis and -bilis denote capacity or ability, usually in a passive sense, as

fragilis *fragile* (i.e. capable of being broken; from frango *break*) docilis docile (i.e. capable of being taught; from doceo teach)

- 2. ADJECTIVES derived from Nouns
 - -eus is appended to names of substances or materials

aureus of gold ferreus of iron

-icus

-īlis, -ālis, -āris

-ārius

signify belonging to, connected with, as

-nus, ānus, -īnus

-ēnsis

bellicus, pertaining to war

cīvīlis, civil

rēgālis, regal

consularis, consular

legionārius, legionary

paternus, paternal

urbānus, of the city

marīnus, marine

circensis, belonging to the circus

3. ADJECTIVES derived from Adjectives

Diminutives in -lus (-ulus, olus, ellus, illus)

parvolus, little misellus, poor little

- 4. ADJECTIVES derived from Nouns
 - -ōsus "full of", "prone to" perīculōsus dangerous, full of danger verbōsus wordy

C. VERBS

1. VERBS derived from Verbs

-scō appended to the present stem denotes the beginning of an action. These are called <u>inceptives</u> or <u>inchoatives</u>.

labāscō begin to totter, begin to give way (from labō waver) tremēscō begin to tremble (from tremble)

 $-t\bar{o}$ or $-s\bar{o}$ denote a repeated or energetic action. These are formed from the perfect passive stem and are called <u>frequentatives</u> or <u>intensives</u>.

jactō,toss about, brandish(from jaciō hurl)cursō,run to and fro(from currō run)volitō,flit about(from volō fly)

D. ADVERBS

-im Adverbs derived from verbs are formed from the perfect passive stem by means of the suffix -im, as in

certāt|im, enthusiastically (from certō strive) curs|im, in haste (from currō run, rush)

-tim (-sim), -ātim Adverbs derived from nouns and adjectives are formed with the suffixes -tim (-sim), -ātim, as in

grad|ātim, step by step (from gradus step, pace))
paul|ātim, gradually (from paulus,a,um little,small)

-ter, as in

brevi|ter, briefly