

# **THE SUFFIXAL HOMOPHONES (-ed)**

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# (-ed)

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graph TD; A["(-ed)"] --> B["(-ed pp)"]; A --> C["(-ed adj)"]; B --> D["inflectional"]; C --> E["derivational"];
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(-ed pp)

inflectional

(-ed adj)

derivational

# 1 - (-ed pp)

- It is inflectional
- (-ed pp) can be found in perfect tenses in addition to passive sentences.
- I have **passed** the exam successfully. (-ed pp)
- The mirror was **broken** by Tom. (-ed pp)
- (-ed pp) can also be found before nouns when the (-ed ) is verbal not adjectival (after examining it by applying the two tests). In this case we can say that this (-ed) is verbal not adjectival.
- I use a **published thesis** in my research paper.
- I use a **very published thesis** in my research paper. X
- Your **thesis seems published**. X

## 2- (-ed adj)

- it is derivational
- it can be found in the adjective position (before a noun or after the verb (be) or after a linking verb)
- e.g. The frightened boy hid himself in the kitchen.
- She stood with a surprised look on her face!
- My friend was astonished after receiving her father's gift.

# AMBIGUOUS CASE

- The ambiguity happens when the (-ed) form comes before a noun which is the normal position of the adjective, however, it can also be ( -ed pp)
- In order to identify the (-ed ) form as adjectival or past participle, we can apply two tests:
- 1- The (-ed adj) can be preceded by qualifiers like (very, rather, quite, more and most)
- A very frightened boy ✓
- A very published thesis ✗
- 2- The (- ed adj) can occur after the verb (seem)
- The boy seems frightened ✓
- The thesis seems published ✗