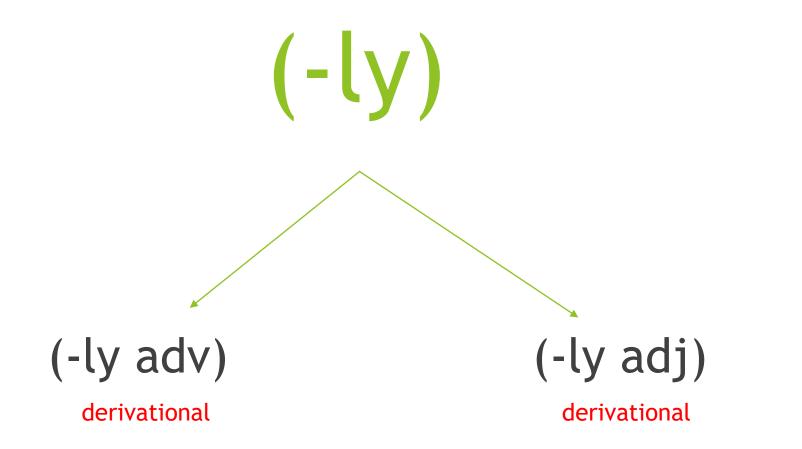
## THE SUFFIXAL HOMOPHONES (-LY)

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## 1- (-ly adv)

- ▶ It is derivational
- This suffix is added to most adjectives to make adverbs of manner
- happy + (-ly adv) = happily
- silent + (-ly adv) = silently
- strong + (-ly adv) = strongly
- Read silently please!
- ▶ The child jumped happily when his father opened the door.



## 2- (-ly adj)

- ▶ It is derivational
- friendly, lovely, beastly, daily, leisurely,....kindly, lively, deadly...

- ▶ I have a lovely cat.
- ▶ It is a daily newspaper.
- My new neighbor is friendly.



## **Ambiguous Case:** Some (-ly) forms can be both adjectives and adverbs, how to know which one is used in the sentence?

The adjective modifies (describe) a noun, while one of the functions of the adverb is to modify or describe the verb in the sentence. Accordingly, if the (-ly) form modifies a noun, it is an (-ly ady). If it modifies a verb, it is an (-ly adv)

- e.g. 1- My new neighbour is a quiet, kindly woman.
  - 2- I kindly request filling out these forms.
- (In the first sentence, (kindly) describes the woman, so it is an adjective and ends with (-ly adj))
- (In the second sentence (kindly) describes the verb (request) (I request in a kind way), so (kindly) is an adverb and ends with(-ly adv))

Examples from exercise 8-22:

Grace always has a deadly wit.

He tiptoes softly into the room.

Jimmy receives a weekly allowance.

I weekly visit my grandmother.

