

THE SUFFIXAL HOMOPHONES (-LY)

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(-ly)

(-ly adv)
derivational

(-ly adj)
derivational



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 adj). 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.

