

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher explains about writing, text book, text, affixes, prefixes and suffixes which relates to the title of the final project. The researchers collect the data from the data sources.

A. Reading

According to Motgomery M, et al (2007 : 11) reading text could easily become highly repetitive. Almost any text would be easily useful or interesting, while reading clearly does involves general process. Then specific features of the text will be the key to students interpretation. According to Beatrices S. Mikulecky (2011 : 5) reading is a complex conscious and unconscious mental process in which the reader uses a variety of strategies to reconstruct the meaning that the author is assumed to have intended, based on data from the text and from the reader's prior knowledge. So, readers may use morpheme, semantic, syntax and context clause to identify the meaning of unknown words. So, linguistic category plays an important role in reading process

B. Definition of Text book

According to Reynold (1974) in Lowrence Suggested that the heavy reliance on textbooks indicates that local teachers are generally inadequate in their english language proficiency, as competent teachers would break away from the usage of textbook. Local secondary school english teachers tend to display a strong reliance on textbook usage.

Richards, Tung & Ng (1992) secondary school english teachers, it was reported that textbook were one of the primary sources of teaching materials. So, text book gives practice in a variety of activities involved in using a textbook as part of one's studies and it have been practiced throughout phase one in the reading assignments.

C. Definition of Text

Text are anything that is produced with the intent of conveying a meaning to an audience, incorporating both spoken and written acts of communication, and the associated use of images, visual, and aural stimuli. These various types of texts make different demands on the readers, viewers or listeners. Thus they are open to various interpretations based on the context in which they are written and received. The texts used in a course give students the opportunity to understand them according to their form, content, purpose, and audience and through the social, historical, culture and work place contexts that produce and value them.

1. Types of text

Based on 2006 English curriculum, the target of learning English in Senior High School is that students are able to understand various types of text, i.e. descriptive, procedure, recount, narrative, report, discussion, and explanation, etc. Those kinds of text type have to be mastered by the students in four skills; they are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The following table will review the kinds of text.

GENRE	SOCIAL FUNCTION	GENERIC STRUCTURE	LANGUAGE FEATURE
Descriptive	To describe something, someone, or a place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification: identifies a particular thing to be described. • Description: describes the parts and characteristics. 	Using noun, adjectives, noun phrases, and verb (V1).
Procedures	To tell someone how to do or to make something.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title/goal: states the goal to be achieved. • List of materials: lists the materials needed. • Steps/methods/procedures: describes steps in a logical order to achieve the goal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using commands/imperative sentences. • Using action verbs. • Using precise vocabulary. • Using temporal conjunction. • Using adverb.
Recount	Retells an experience in which the writer was personally involved to inform, entertain, the readers/listeners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title (optional). • Orientation: provides the background information. • Series of events: presents events chronologically. • Reorientation: presents the concluding comments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using past tenses. • Using connectors. • Using verbs and action verbs. • Using pronoun.
Narrative	To entertain the readers/ listeners by the stories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation: tells about the setting in time and place, and characters. • Complication: tells about problem(s) to be solved by the characters. • Resolution: describes the solution to the complications. • Reorientation: optional, gives the end of the story. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using specific participants or characters. • Using past tense and past continuous. • Using a lot of action verbs. • Using some relational verbs. • Using connectives or conjunctions.
Report	To describe and classify information, usually talk about things and non-living things.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title: states the subject to be discussed. • Identification or classification of subject: introduces the subject of the report. • (Series of) descriptions: contain series of facts about various aspects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using nouns and noun phrases. • Using relational verbs for describing and classifying. • Using action

roots in that they typically limit, modify, or in some other way change or add to the meaning of a root to which they are attached, but they do not have a clearly definable lexical meaning of their own. While roots constitute the semantic and structural core of a word, an affix represents something that is added to a root. Both structurally and semantically, examples of affixes in English that we have referred to in this section include re- and -ed.

An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as root or stem or base. Obviously, by definition affixes are bound morphemes. No word may contain only affixes standing on its own, like "-s or -ed or even a number of affixes strung together like -al,-s.

There are three types of affixes. We will consider them in turn. A prefix is an affix attached before a root or stem or base like re-, un- and in-. A suffix is an affix attached after a root (or stem or base) like -ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ing and -ed. An infix is an affix inserted into the root itself. Sloat and Taylor (1978) suggest that the only infix that occurs in English morphology is /-n-/ which is inserted before the last consonant of the root in a few words of Latin origin, on what appears to be an arbitrary basis. This infix undergoes place of articulation assimilation. Thus, the root -cub- meaning lie in on or upon occurs without (m) before the (b) in some words containing that root, e.g. incubate, incubus, concubine and succubus. But (m) is infixed before that same root in some other words like incumbent,

succumb, and decumbent. this infix is a frozen historical relic from latin.
(Katamba, Francis,1944:44)

According to Ramelan (1992 : 109):

affixes are all bound morpheme since they never stand alone as independent utterances. a morpheme or sequence of morphemes to which an affix is added is called a stem. an affix added before a stem, like in input is called a prefix; an affix added after inserted within a stem, such as –er.

There are two kinds of affixes, derivational affixes and inflectional affixes.

1. Derivational affixes

Derivational affixes that exist in every word can also be used as a marker of class of the word in question. for example the word "beautifully" recognized as a verb because it ends the derivation -fy. Beautiful words can be recognized as an adjective because it ends with -ful. Friendliness words can be grouped into "Noun" because it ends with -ness. Beautifully word can be recognized as an adverb because it ends in –ly (Latief,1995:5)

Derivational is the process by a new is built from a base, usually the addition of an affix. this process changes into different word class and meaning.

There are explanation about derivational affixes (Ramelan,1992:111-1120):

derivational affixes in english may either be preoxes like /en-/in_endager or suffixes like /ment-/ in.agreement. compared with inflectional suffixes, derivational suffixes usually change the from class of the stem to which ther are attached;for instance, the word-agree is a verb but when the derivational suffix/-ment/is added , the resultant form agreement is a noun. as it is always the case with rules,

there are of course expectations to this rule, like mother and motherhood, honest, and dishonest which remain nouns and adjectives respectively after a derivational affix is added to the stem. unlike inflectional suffixes, derivational suffixes are not regular, but they are said to be arbitrary. the derivational suffix/-ment/above is added to verbs like agree and state in order to change them into nouns agreement and statement; the suffix is then called a nominalizing morpheme. however, there are also verbs which are not changed into nouns by adding/-ment/, but by using other derivational suffixes, such as the following :

Verb	Noun	Derivational suffix
Enjoy	Enjoyment	-ment
Invite	Invitation	-action
Multiply	Multiplication	-cation
Select	Selection	-ion

the use of the derivational suffixes after the verb stems above cannot be exchanged; thus the suffix/-ment/cannot be added to verbs like-invite or select because there are no such forms as invitament or selecment. why this is so, no one can tell; it is, therefore, said to be arbitrary or based on social agreement, since that is the socially accepted form in the English speaking community.

When a derivational suffix is added to a stem, the resultant form is not closed but it is an open construction because it can take another suffix like/-s/, thus the form agreement is a possible construction in English.

2.. Inflectional affixes

Word class can also be identified from the existing particle shape on the word in question. visited words can be recognized as having inflection -ed verbs because that indicates past tense. the word "books" can be known as a noun because it has that indicates the plural -s inflection.

words faster and fastest recognizable as adjectives or adverb because it ends with -er and -est that shows the comparative and superlative (Latief,1995:5).

In contrast, inflectional affixes does not change the word class and the meaning. inflectional modifies a word's form in order to mark the grammatical sub class to which it belongs.

There are explanation about inflectional affixes (Todd,1987:45-46) Whereas derivational affixes often involve a change of class-such as the verb-attract becoming the adjective-attractive-inflectional suffixes never involve a change of class. inflectional morphology occurs with nouns, pronouns and verb. in nouns, inflectional marks plurality in regular noun :

book	books
chair	chairs

and the possessive of all nouns :

jhon	jhon's book/books
the man	the man's book/books

irregular nouns often form their plurals by vowel change :

foot	feet
man	men
mouse	mice

with regard to verbs in english, inflectional suffixes are used to indicate present tense agreement :

I,you,they,we	>	look/sing
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But

He/she/it > look+s/sing+s

and the present participle :

look+ing/sing+ing

For regular verbs the past tense and the past participle are formed by the suffix-ed.

This is some examples about derivational and inflectional affixes (Plag,2003:14):

Derivational	Inflectional
Worker	(she) works
Useless	(the) workers
Untruthfulness	(is) colonial zing
Interview	(we) picked
Curiosity	(the) children
Passivize	Jhon's (house)
Terrorism	Emily's (job)

E. Prefixes

Prefixation is the process which an affix is attached in front of the base. (Wikipedia) states 'prefixes are affixes (I'e., bound morphemes that provide lexical meaning) that are added before

either simple roots or complex bases (or operands) consisting of (a) a root and other affixes, (b) multiple roots and others affixes.

According to Ebest, et al (2004: 434). A prefix is an element added in front of a root word that changes the word's meaning .

1. Negative Prefixes

Here some examples about negative prefixes based on Oxford Dictionary, University Press)

un-

Count	Uncount
Familiar	Unfamiliar
Heard	Unheard
Happy	Unhappy

in-,im-,il-,ir-

Appropriate	Inappropriate
Personal	Impersonal
Logical	Illogical
Regular	Irregular

dis-

Similar	Disimilar
Respect	Disrespect
Repair	Disrepair
Solve	Dissolve

de-

Compose Crease Cline Chipper	Decompose Decrease Decline Decipher
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non-

Active Entity Descript Sense	Nonactive Nonentity Nondescript Nonsense
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2. Other Prefixes with Various Meaning

There are some examples about other prefixes with various meaning Hidayat (1997:139-144) :

Prefixes	Meaning	Words
a-	In, on	Abed, aboard, afloat,
a-,ab-	Away	aloft,ashore,asleepAbnormal,absent,absolve,abstain,abstract,abuse,aver.
a-,an-	Without, not	Amoral, amorphous,apathy, anarchy, atheist
ad-,ac-,ar-	to	Adhere,adjoin,accord,accept,arrest,arrive
after	after	Afterdark, aftereffect,afterglow,

		afterhours, afterlife, afternoon, afterwords.
amphy-, ambi-	both	Ambi dectrous, ambigious,ambition, ambi valance, amphi bious, amphi treatre
ante-	before, in front of	Antebellum, antecedent, antedate, antediluvian, antermeridiem, anterior.
anti-	against, opposite	Antibiotic, antibody, anticlimax, anticommunist, antidote, antipathy, antiseptic, antitoxin, antonym
arch-	chief,prime	Archangel, arcbishop, archenemy, archfriend
auto-	self	Autobiography, autochthonous, autodidact, automobile,autonomous
be-	forming a verb	Befall, befriend, befuddle, behold, beset, bespeak, betake, bewitch
bene-	weel	Benefactor, beneficence, benediction, benefit, benevolence
bi-	two,twice	Bilabial, bilateral, bilingual, bifocals, bigamy, bicycle, biscet
by-	on the side	By-patyh, by-pass, by-stander, by-line, by-play, by-product
cata-	down	Cataclysm, catalespsy, catapult,

circum	around/round	cataract, catarrh Circuit, circumstance, circumnavigate, circumstance
com-, con- ,co-	with together	Competition, conference, confrere, cooperate
contra	against	Contradiction, contrary, contrast. contravene, contravention
dia-	through	Diagnose, diagonal, diagram, diameter, diaphragm
epi- ex-,e-	upon,at of former	Epidemic, epidermis, epigram, ex- teacher, ex-trainess, excavate, egrees,eject,exit exogamy
extra-	beyond,outside	Extracurricular, extraordinary, extrasensory, extravagant
for-	against	Forbear, forbid, forgive, forsake, forswear thoroughly
fore-	before, front	Forebode, forecast, foreclose, foresee, foretaste, foretell
hemi-		
hetero-,	half six	Hemisphere
hexa-		Heterodox, heterogeneous, hexagon, hexameter
homo-	the same	Homogeneous, homonym, homophone,

hyper-	over, excessive	homosexual Hyperactive, hyperbole, hypercritical, hypersensitive, hypertension, hyperthyroid
hypo-	less than , under	Hypoacidity, hypochondria, hypocritical, hypodermic, hypotenuse.
in-, im-, ir-	in, into	Inland, inlay, inmate, inoculate, income, invade, immerse, irrigate
inter-	between	Interpersona, interfere, interpret, intersect, interstate, intervals
intro-	within	Introduce, introspection, introject, introvert.
mal-, male	badly, bad, ill, wrong	Maladjustment, malady, malaise, malapropism, malcontent, maldistribution, malfunction, malignant, malevolent , malformation, malnutrition.
mid-	middle	Midnight, midstream, midtown Midsummer, midway, midyear
mis-	wrongly, wrong	Misculate, misjudge, mislead, mistake , misunderstanding, misuse
mono-	single, one	Monarch, monomial, monotone, monopoly, monosyllable

multi-	much, money	Multimillionaire, multitude
n-	not	Never, one
off-	not	Nonconformist, nonobjective, nonpayment, nonexistent
omni-	all	Omnibus, omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient, omnivorous.
on-	on	Ongoing, onlooker, onrush, onsetonslaught, onstage, onwords
out-, ut-	out	Outarge, onstage, onwords, outargue, outbid, outcast, outlet, outrun, outsell, utmost, utter
over	above	Overcharge, overcoat, overeat, overflow, overshoots, oversize
para-	beside	Parable, paragigm, paragraph, parallel, parameter, paraphrase, paraplegic, parasite.
penta-	five	Pentagon, pentameter, pentateuch
per-	through (out)	Percolate, performance, permeate,
poly-	many	Polygamy, polygon, polysyllabic, polytheist
post-	after, behind	Posthumous, postimpressionism, posterity, postpone, postscript

pre-	before, earlier	Precede, predict, premonition, previous
pro-	for	Progress, project, pronoun, propose
re-	again, back	Recede, recapture, reclaim, reappear, review, revise
se-		Secede, seclusion, secular, seduce
	apart, aside	
semi-		Semiautomatic, semifinal
sub-	under, below	Subgroup, subject, subnormal
super-	above, over	Superior, supernatural,
sym-, syn-	with together	Symmetry, sympathy, synonym, syntactic, synthesis
to-	with this	Today, tonight, tomorrow
trans-	across, through	Transcend, transcribe, transfer
un-	action	Undo, unfold, untie
uni-	one	Uniform, unify, union, unique

F. Suffixes

Suffixation is the process which an affix is attached in the end of the base. (Wikipedia) states “ in linguistics, a suffix (also sometimes called a postfix or ending) as an affix which is placed after the stem of a word.”.

Suffixes are by no means uniquely associated with a particular word class, it is convenient to group them according to the word class that result when they are added to a base. we therefore speak of NOUN SUFFIXES, VERB SUFFIXES,etc. But, in addition, since particular suffixes are frequently associated with attachment to bases of particular word classes, it is also convenient to speak of them as DENOMINAL SUFFIXES, DE-ADJEVTIVAL SUFFIXES,etc. For example,-ness is a de-adjectival noun suffix in that it forms nouns from adjectives such as kind or gracious. It is useful into extend this concept further and to speak of the derived words themselves as DENOMINAL, DEVERBAL,etc: gracious is a de-adjectival formation (Longman,1985:1546-1547)

According to Ebest, et al (2004:492). A suffix consist of one or more letters or syllables added to the end of a word to change its meaning or grammatical function.

1. verb formation

Verb formation is the formation of verbs are formed from other grammatical properties which are affixes attached in the end of the base (suffix)

here some examples about negative prefixes based on Oxford Dictionary, University Press)

-ize

This suffix is used to form derived verbs from certain nouns and adjectives.

	Verbs
Central	Centralize
Economy	Economize
Memory	Memorize
Drama	Dramatize

-ate

This suffix is used to form derived verbs from a certain number of nouns.

Here some for examples about verb formation (Mas'ud,2002:252 dan Latief: 1992: 25):

	Verbs
Different	Differentiate
Grade	Graduate
Motive	Motivate

Here some for examples about verb formation (Latief: 1992: 25):

-ify

	Verb
Beauty	Beautify
Country	Countrify
Simply	Simplify

This suffix is used to form derived verbs from adjectives

Here some examples form derived verbs from adjectives (Latif,1992:26)

-en

Adjectives	Verb
Bright	Brighten
Hard	Harden
Short	Shorten
Sweet	Sweeten

2. Adverb formation

Adverb Formation is the formation of adverb are formed from other grammatical properties which are affixes attached in the end of the base (suffix).

there are some examples about adverb formation

(Mas'ud.2002:256):

-ly

	Adverb
Clear	Clearly
Hour	Hourly
Slow	Slowly
Quick	Quickly

-wise

	Adverb
Like	Likewise
Length	Lengthwise
Clock	Clockwise
Side	Sidewise

-ward

	Adverb
Back	Backward
Out	Outward
Rear	Rearward
In	Inward

3. Noun formation

Noun Formation is the formation of nouns formed from other grammatical properties which are affixes attached in the end of the base (suffix).

There is explanation about noun formation (plag,2002:109) :

Nominal (noun) suffixes are often employed to derive abstract nouns from verbs, adjectives and nouns. such abstract nouns can denote actions,result of actions or other related concepts, but also propertief, qualities and the like. another large group of nominal suffixes derives person nouns of various sorts. very often, these meanings are extended to other , related senses so that practically each suffix can be shown to be able to express more than one meaning with the semantic domains of different suffixes often overlapping.

a. Nouns formed from verbs

It is the formation of nouns formed from verbs which are

affixes attached in the end of the base (suffix).

Here some examples about nouns formed from verbs (latief:1992:13):

The suffix –age

Verb	Noun
Demur Break	Demurrage Breakage

Here some examples about nouns formed from verbs (Mas'ud:2002:252)

The suffix –ance

Verb	Noun
Accept Confident Depend	Acceptance Confidence Dependence

The suffix –ment

Verb	Noun
Pay Develop Manage Govern	Payment Development Management Govern

The suffix –ion

Verb	Noun
Add	Addition
Connect	Connection
Direct	Direction
Compile	Compilation

Here some examples about nouns formed from verbs (Mas'ud:2002:253)

The suffixes –er/-or/-ar

Verb	Noun
Teach	Teacher
Read	Reader
Detect	Detector
Direct	Director
Instruct	Instructor
Operate	Operator

Here some examples about nouns formed from verbs (oxford dictionary, university press):

The suffix –ing

Verb	Noun
Mean	Meaning
Refuse	Refusing
Offer	Offering
Write	Writing

b. Nouns derived from adjectives

It is the formation of nouns are formed from adjective which are affixes attached in the end of the base (suffix).

here some example Nouns from adjective formation

(Mas'ud:2002:253 dan oxford dictionary):

The suffix –ce

Adjective	Noun
Arrogant	Arrogance
fragrant	Fragrance
Romantic	Romance
Impotent	Impotence

Here some example Nouns from adjective formation

(Lateif:1992:13 dan Cambridge learner's dictionary):

the suffix –cy

adjective	Noun
Consistent	Consistency
Relevancy	Relevancy
Advocate	Advocacy
private	Privacy

Here some example Nouns from adjective formation

(Mas'ud:2002:254) :

the suffix –ity

adjective	Noun
Active Rapid Legal Popular	Activity Rapidity Legality Popularit y

Here some example Nouns from adjective formation

(latief:1992:13 dan Cambridge learner's dictionary):

The suffix –ness

Adjective	Noun
Bitter Bold Happy Good	Bitterness Boldness Happines s Goodness

c. Nouns derived from other nouns

It is the formation of noun are formed from other noun which are affixes attached in the end of the base (suffix).

There are some examples about nouns derived from other nouns (Napa,1992:35-38):

The suffix –cy

Noun	Noun
Advocate Autocrat Delinquent	Advocacy Autocracy Delinquentc

President	y presidency
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The suffix –dom

Noun	Noun
Bore Duke Earl King	Boredom Dukedom Earldom Kingdom

The suffix –ess

Noun	Noun
Adultery Host Mayor Murder	Adultress Hostess Mayoress Murderes s

Here some examples about nouns derived from other nouns

(Latief:1992:13 dan Cambridge advance learne's dictionary):

The suffix –er

Noun	Noun
Life Line Rule Retail	Lifer Liner Ruler Retailer

The suffix –hood

Noun	Noun
Brother Neighbor Baby Boy Child	brotherhood Neighborhood Babyhood Boyhood Childhood

The suffix –ian

Noun	Noun
Mathematic Library Magic Music	Mathematician Librarian Magician Musician

The suffix –ism

Noun	Noun
Community Capital Method Patriot	Communism Capitalism Methodism Patriotism

The suffix –ist

Noun	Noun

Community Drama Physic Violin	Communis t Dramatist Physicist Violinist
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The suffix –ship

Noun	Noun
Friend Professor Relationship Member	Friendship Professorshi p Relationship Membership

The suffix –ster

Noun	Noun
Young Old Gang Road	Youngster Oldster Gangster Roadster

4. Diminutive

Diminutive is the formation of word which has meaning of replica/the small part of the original by adding a suffix.

There are some examples about diminutive (Napa.1992:39):

The suffix -let

Noun	Noun
Book Cover Eye Pig	Booklet Coverlet Eyelet piglet

The suffix –ling

Noun	Noun
Cat Duck Hirre Sap	Catling Duckling Hireling sapling

The suffix –ette

Noun	Noun
Cigar Launder Leather Rose	Cigarette Launderette e Leatherette rosette

5. Adjective formation

It is the formation of adjectives are formed from other which are affixes attached in the end of the base (suffix).

a. Adjective formed from nouns

It is the formation of adjective from noun which are

affixes attached in the end of the base (suffix).

there some examples about adjective formed from nouns

(Latief:1992:39):

the suffix –y

Noun	Adjective
Fault	Faulty
Left	Lefty
Health	Healthy
Milk	Milky

There some examples about adjective formed from nouns

(Latief:1992:39 and Cambridge Dictionary):

the suffix –al

Noun	Adjective
Aborigine	Aboriginal
Tradition	Traditional
Nature	Natural
Nation	National

There some examples about adjective formed from nouns

(Mas'ud:2002:253 and Cambridge dictionary):

the suffix –ful

Noun	Adjective
Faith Fate Hope Sorrow	Faithful Fateful Hopeful Sorrowful

The suffix –less

Noun	Adjective
End Hope Price Pain	Endless Hopeless Priceless Painless

Here some some examples about adjective formed from nouns (Latief:1992:39 and Mas'ud:2002:253):

The suffix –ary

Noun	Adjective
Legend Liter Element Imagine	Legendary Literary Elementary Imaginary

The suffix –ic

Noun	Adjective
Artist	Artistic

Acrobat Climate Economy	Aromatic Climatic Economic
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The suffix –ish

Noun	Adjective
Child Lave Four Sweden	Childish Lavish Flourish Swedish

Here some examples about adjective formed from nouns

(Napa.1992:42-45):

The suffix –ar

Noun	Adjective
Consul Molecul Pole spectacle	Consular Molecular Polar spectaclar

The suffix –en

Noun	Adjective
Earth Gold Silk	Earthen Golden Silken

Wood	Wooden
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The suffix –ed

Noun	Adjective
Alarm	Alarmed
Concert	Concerted
Land	Landed
Mark	Marked

The suffix –ly

Noun	Adjective
Body	Bodyly
Father	Fatherly
Leisure	Leisurely
Rain	Rainly

b. Adjective formed from verb

It is the formation of adjectives are formed from verb which are affixes attached in the end the base (suffix). here are some examples about adjectives formed from verb

(Mas'ud,2002:255):

The suffix –able

Verb	Adjective
Wash Repair Manage Perish	Washable Repairable Manageable Perishable

There are some examples about adjectives formed from verb (Napa,1992:46-47):

The suffix –ous

Verb	Adjective
Continue Desire Infect Litigate	Continuous Desireous Infectious Litigateous

The suffix –ent

Noun	Adjective
Deter Cohere Insist	Detterent Coherent Insistent

Revere	Reverent
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The suffix –ive

Noun	Adjective
Decorate Evade Impress Punish	Decorative Evasive Impressive Punitive

The suffix –ed

Verb	Adjective
Affect Collect Complicate distinguish	Affected Collected Complicated distinguished

The suffix –ing

Verb	Adjective
Run Walk invite Last	Assumeing Inviting Inviting Lasting

