

Common prefixes 一般的接頭語(※最初につく語)

一般的な接頭語

a, an	= not, without
ab	= away
ad	= to, toward
anti, ant	= against
aqua	= water
auto	= self
circum	= around
co, col	= together
con, com	= with, together
contra, counter	= against
de	= down, (take) from, opposite of
dif, dis	= not, opposite of
en, em	= make, cause
ex	= out of, previous, away from
extra	= beyond
equi	= equal
fore	= before
homo	= same
in, im, en	= in, into
in, im, ir, il	= not
inter	= between
intra	= within, among
intro	= inward, into
mal	= bad(ly), wrong(ly)
maxi	= most, very large
micro	= very small
mid	= in the middle of
mini	= small
mis	= wrong(ly)
non	= not
ob	= against
out	= to a greater degree
over	= too much
para	= beside, against
post	= after
pre	= before, toward
pro	= for, in favour of, forward
re	= again, back
retro	= backward
sub	= under, below
super, sur	= above, more than, extra
syn, sym, sys	= same, together
tele	= far, distant
trans	= across
un	= not, opposite of
under	= too little, not enough, below

数字に関わる接頭語

ambi	= both
bi, di, du	= two
cent	= hundred
dec	= ten
equi	= equal
kilo	= thousand
mega	= million, (great)
micro	= millionth
milli	= thousandth
multi	= many
plu	= more
poly	= many
primo	= first, most
quad	= four
semi	= half
tri	= three
uni, mono	= one

Common suffixes 一般的接尾語 (最後につく語)

名詞(Noun)を意味する接尾語

接尾語	例
age	wage
al (2)	-- critical
ance	-- compliance
ary(2)	-- necessary
cy, ency	-- pharmacy
cian	-- musician
ee	-- employee
er,or	-- employer
ence	-- experience
ess	-- princess
hood	-- childhood
ment	-- employment
ice	-- vice
ing (動名詞)	--
ism	-- modernism
ist	-- scientist
ness	-- kindness
tion, sion	-- education
ty, ity	-- city
ure	-- pleasure
s, es (複数形)	

形容詞 (Adjective)を意味する接尾語

able, ible
al (1)
ary (1)
ate (2)
ed (2) participial/passive adjective)
en (2)
er (comparative form)
est (superlative form)
fic
ful
ic
ing (2 participial adjective)
ive
less
ous, ious
some

副詞 (Adverb)を意味する接尾語

ly

動詞 (Verb)を意味する接尾語

ate (1)
en (1)
fy, ify
ise, ize
ed (1 past tense)
ing (1 continuous form)

補足

(1)と(2)は複数の品詞を表すが、あくまでも基本は(1)。ただし、常にではない。(2)はたまにその品詞で使われるが、(1)より頻繁に使われることはない。

例：

"al"で終わる言葉(Casual、Critical)は基本的に形容詞。しかし、たまに名詞として使われることもある(Arrival、Proposal等)。