

Adjective Suffixes List

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- **-able (capable of)**

Examples:

Dependable (capable of being relied upon)

Valuable (capable of having value)

- **-al (related to, pertaining to)**

Examples:

Cultural (related to culture)

Personal (pertaining to a person)

- **-ful (full of)**

Examples:

Beautiful (full of beauty)

Playful (full of play)

- **-ic (related to, characteristic of)**

Examples:

Scientific (related to science)

Athletic (characteristic of athleticism)

- **-ous (possessing, full of)**

Examples:

Courageous (possessing courage)

Joyous (full of joy)

- **-ish (resembling, characteristic of)**

Examples:

Childish (resembling a child)

Reddish (somewhat red)

- **-ive (having the nature of)**

Examples:

Creative (having the nature of creativity)

Active (having the nature of activity)



Suffixes for Adjectives

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- **-y (characterized by)**

Examples:

Cloudy (characterized by clouds)

Cheery (characterized by cheerfulness)

- **-ant (one who, that which)**

Examples:

Brilliant (one who is brilliant)

Vibrant (that which is full of life)

- **-ent (having the quality of)**

Examples:

Excellent (having the quality of excellence)

Different (having the quality of being distinct)

- **-ish (having the quality of)**

Examples:

Foolish (having the quality of being foolish)

Selfish (having the quality of self-centeredness)

- **-ed (having undergone a certain process)**

Examples:

Painted (having been covered in paint)

Stressed (having experienced stress)

- **-ing (currently performing a certain action)**

Examples:

Running (currently in the act of running)

Exciting (causing excitement)

Adjective Suffixes

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- **-ive (tending to)**

Examples:

Talkative (tending to talk)

Restorative (tending to restore)

- **-ate (possessing, characterized by)**

Examples:

Elaborate (possessing complexity)

- **-able (suitable for)**

Examples:

Comfortable (suitable for comfort)

Presentable (suitable for presentation)

- **-ous (having the quality of)**

Examples:

Dangerous (having the quality of being dangerous)

Fabulous (having the quality of being fabulous)

- **-ive (causing)**

Examples:

Sensitive (causing sensitivity)

- **-ical (related to, characteristic of)**

Examples:

Mythical (related to myths)

Historical (related to history)



Suffixes Used To Form Adjectives

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- **-ly (in the manner of)**

Examples:

Quickly (in a quick manner)

Slowly (in a slow manner)

- **-ward (in the direction of)**

Examples:

Forward (in the direction of the front)

Downward (in the direction of down)

- **-ward (toward a specific condition)**

Examples:

Awkward (toward a state of awkwardness)

Backward (toward a state of being behind)

- **-less (lacking, without)**

Examples:

Sleepless (lacking sleep)

Endless (without an end)

Hopeless (without hope)

- **-ic (pertaining to)**

Examples:

Economic (pertaining to economics)

Organic (pertaining to organisms)

- **-ary (connected with, relating to)**

Examples:

Literary (connected with literature)

Culinary (relating to cooking)

Adjectives Suffixes Examples

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- **-like (similar to, resembling)**

Examples:

Childlike (similar to a child)

Lifelike (resembling real life)

- **-ible (capable of)**

Examples:

Flexible (capable of bending)

Accessible (capable of being reached)

- **-ine (relating to, characteristic of)**

Examples:

Divine (relating to the divine)

Serpentine (characteristic of a snake)

- **-ive (pertaining to, having the nature of)**

Examples:

Argumentative (pertaining to arguments)

Positive (having the nature of positivity)

- **-ly (having the characteristics of)**

Examples:

Manly (having the characteristics of a man)

Womanly (having the characteristics of a woman)

- **-some (tending to, characterized by)**

Examples:

Awesome (tending to inspire awe)

Troublesome (characterized by trouble)

Adjective Suffixes

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- **-like (having the characteristics of)**

Examples:

Lifelike (having the characteristics of life)

Childlike (having the characteristics of a child)

- **-ary (relating to)**

Examples:

Ordinary (relating to the ordinary)

Explanatory (relating to explanation)

- **-ate (to make, become)**

Examples:

Separate (to make separate)

Desperate (to become desperate)

- **-ive (tending to, inclined to)**

Examples:

Talkative (tending to talk)

Sensitive (inclined to sensitivity)

- **-ish (somewhat, like)**

Examples:

Yellowish (somewhat yellow)

Sweetish (somewhat sweet)

- **-en (to make, become)**

Examples:

Lengthen (to make longer)

Brighten (to become brighter)

