



The Productivity of #ness and +ity

Dr. NOOR SULTAN ALEASA

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#Ness and +ity are two English nominal suffixes that some linguists have examined. One cannot start an argument about these suffixes without referring to the roles of derivational morphology and word-formation rules. The major issue here is how productive these two nominal suffixes are when attached to adjectives ending in **Xal**, **Xar** and **Xic** in contrast to what Aronoff (1976) has done with regard to these two suffixes when attached to adjectives ending in **Xous**.

The most general definition of morphology is the one which describes it as that field concerned with the analysis of existing words in a given language and the formation of new words. It is agreed in linguistics that the goal of syntax is to produce unlimited number of sentences; and that the goal of morphology is the enumeration of the class of words of a language. While syntax studies the actual and possible constructions in a language; morphology distinguishes between the class of actual words and the class of possible words; and word-formation rules generate a large number of words.

Obviously, the main concern here is concentrated on the discipline of the word. Derivational morphology handles the ways in which words are formed. Halle (1973) states that if a morpheme-based theory is to be used for identifying words, one must distinguish between two kinds of lexicons. The first is a list of morphemes and their meanings, and the other is the word lexicon. Thus, the dictionary should include only actual words and their idiosyncracies. Aronoff (1976) adds that new words can be formed out of open classes and not from closed classes. Since new words can always be formed, regular rules for forming words should be recognized. The word-formation rules which he proposes are word-based. He states that a new word is formed by applying a regular rule to a single already existing rule, and that new words and existing words are members of major lexical categories.

The following characteristics must be present in the word-formation rules (WFR) proposed by Aronoff:

- (1) Each rule stipulates a set of words it operates on and this set of words is, accordingly, the base for this rule.
- (2) Every WFR explains a distinctive phonological process which is accomplished on the base.
- (3) Every WFR designates a syntactic label and subcategorization of the resulting word, and gives its semantic reading.
- (4) All new words are formed by WFRs.
- (5) WFRs do not operate on anything less than a word.
- (6) Regular rules can only derive meaningful words from meaningful bases.
- (7) WFRs do not apply every time the speaker uses the language.

What these rules do is the making up of new words which can be added to the speaker's lexicon. Aronoff (1976) considers these rules as part of the grammar but are separate from the syntactic and the phonological rules of the grammar; that is why each word can be entered in the dictionary as a separate item. WFRs also show how morphemes can be arranged in sequences to form actual words.

Since generating new words from WFRs is a process which involves productivity, the issue of productivity must be further explained. Lyons (1981) identifies 'productivity' as that feature which enables speakers to produce an infinite number of sentences, or words a lot of which were not produced before. He defines 'creativity', in contrast with productivity as the ability of native speakers to extend the language system in a motivated but not predictable (non-ruled) way.

The theme of this paper is associated with word -formation rules that deal with productivity; however, the main discussion will be limited to morphological productivity. If a WFR is productive, then the native speaker can produce and understand new words. The productivity of two nominal suffixes, #ness and +ity, when attached to adjectives ending in Xal, Xar and Xic is the main issue of this research. The question deals with the derivation of nouns from adjectives and how productive these nominal suffixes are; even though there are pragmatic restrictions on word lengths and whether the process in question is actually that of suffixation or prefixation.

Morphological productivity means that in spite of the fact that there are possible ideas in morphology, yet there are some ideas more possible than others. Aronoff (1976) restricts his dispute to very specific properties that distinguish productive from non-productive WFRs. He limits his discussion to comparing these two nominal suffixes in one environment only, more precisely, when attached to adjectives ending in Xous. What this paper adds is the discussion of these very nominal suffixes in the environments of adjectives ending in Xal, Xar and Xic.

The issue of productivity is identified, in morphology, with sheer number. The productivity of two WFRs is compared by making lists of the words formed by respective processes and adding them up, although this way does not account for the morphological restrictions on the sort of words that may be used as the base of a certain WFR. The larger the list is the more productive the WFR will be. Then one may account for the number of the words which are formed by that rule, by taking the ratio of the two and comparing it with the ratio for another WFR. This method can be criticized for the following:

- (1) One cannot speak absolutely about the productivity of WFRs. The question is how productive is an affix when attached to words of a particular morphological class.
- (2) The simple mechanical method of computing productivity depends very significantly on the idea that every time we make up a new word, it is entered in a list. Consequently, there is no effective

procedure that exists for computing the ratio of actually existing words to possible ones.

#Ness and +ity:

The comparison of two WFRs that vary in their productivity necessitates the choice of rules which come very close to differing only in dimension. One should take two rules that operate on the same base and have outputs of the same lexical category and subcategorization. Both #ness and +ity form abstract nouns from adjectives. #Ness is a neutral suffix which has no effect on the stress of the word; while +ity is a posttonic suffix which has an effect on stress which falls immediately on the preceding syllable.

- Aronoff (1976) concludes that #ness is a more productive suffix than +ity when attached to adjectives ending in Xous. He supports his argument in three ways: semantically, phonologically, and by the lexicon.

The discussion of these nominal suffixes when attached to Xal, Xar, and Xic ending adjectives will be in the same areas which Aronoff (1976) has dealt with. These areas are semantics, phonology and the lexicon.

(1) Semantics:

The semantics of Xousness nouns is more coherent than the semantics of Xousity nouns. Since the semantics of a word should be coherent, a WFR becomes more coherent if the words which are formed by that rule stick closely to the meanings attributed to them by the semantic function of the rule. Aronoff (1976:38) :

"...a WFR is coherent to the extent that one can predict the meaning of any word formed by that rule.

All nouns of the form Xousness have the following paraphrases:

- a. *'the fact that Y is Xous'*
His callousness surprised me.=
The fact that he was callous surprised me.
- b. *'the extent to which Y is Xous'*
His callousness surprised me.=
The extent to which he was callous surprised me.
- c. *'the quality or state of being Xous'*
Callousness is not a virtue.= The

quality or state of being callous
is not a virtue."

Xosity derivatives, on the other hand, are not as semantically coherent as the derivatives of Xousness; although they may have the readings of a, b, and c or some of these readings. For example:

curious / curiosity: has the readings of a, b, and c.
continuous / continuity: has the readings of a and b.
discontinuous / discontinuity: has the reading of a only.

According to Aronoff (1976), #ness is more coherent than +ity when attached to the adjectival ending Xous. Applying the same criteria that Aronoff has used on the same nominal suffixes when attached to adjectives ending in Xal, Xar and Xic (Data for this can be found in Appendices 1-6), the following can be entailed:

Xal:

- a. *'the fact that Y is Xal'*
His abnormalness surprised me. = The fact that he was abnormal surprised me.
His abnormality surprised me. = The fact that he was abnormal surprised me.
- b. *'the extent to which Y is Xal'*
His abnormalness surprised me. = The extent to which he was abnormal surprised me.
His abnormality surprised me. = The extent to which he was abnormal surprised me.
- c. *'the quality or state of being Xal'*
Abnormalness is not a virtue. = The quality or state of being abnormal is not a virtue.
Abnormality is not a virtue. = The quality or state of being abnormal is not a virtue.

Xar:

- a. *'the fact that Y is Xar'*
His popularness surprised me. = The fact that he was popular surprised me.
His popularity surprised me. = The fact that he was popular surprised me.
- b. *'the extent to which Y is Xar'*
His popularness surprised me. = The extent to which he was popular surprised me.
His popularity surprised me. = The extent to which he was popular surprised me.
- c. *'the quality or state of being Xar'*
Popularness is not a virtue. = The quality or state of

being popular is not a virtue.
 Popularity is not a virtue. = The quality or state of being popular is not a virtue.

Xic:

- a. *'the fact that Y is Xic'*
 His authenticity surprised me. = The fact that he was authentic surprised me.
 His authenticity surprised me. = The fact that he was authentic surprised me.
- b. *'the extent to which Y is Xar'*
 His authenticity surprised me. = The extent to which he was authentic surprised me.
 His authenticity surprised me. = The extent to which he was authentic surprised me.
- c. *'the quality or state of being Xar'*
 Authenticity is not a virtue. = The quality or state of being authentic is not a virtue.
 Authenticity is not a virtue. = The quality or state of being authentic is not a virtue.

Coherence should not be counted for as a feature of productivity because of a number of reasons. Nouns ending in **+ity** which are derived from adjectives ending in **Xal**, **Xar** and **Xic** are just as coherent as **#ness** ending nouns. Also, the number **+ity** words ending in the adjectival suffixes mentioned exceeds the number of those with **#ness**. This, accordingly, indicates that **+ity** ending words are coherent satisfactorily and are able to convey the required meanings.

If the adjective is formed by **WFR** which produces adjectives, **+ity** forms a noun which refers to the abstract idea of that adjective since there is an already existing noun as in the following examples in table (1) (also refer to appendices 1-6):

(Table (1))

Xality Noun	Xal Adjective	Noun
aboriginality	aboriginal	aborigine
functionality	functional	function
universality	universal	universe
Xarity Noun	Xar Adjective	Noun
circularity	circular	circle
globularity	globular	globe

Xicity Noun	Xic Adjective	Noun
heroicity	heroic	hero
tonicity	tonic	tone
rythmicity	rythmic	rythm

When -al ending adjectives are not formed by WFRs, then +ity forms nouns dealing with the idea of that very adjective in a more concrete ground which can be counted such as in table (2):

(Table (2))

Xality Noun	Xal Adjective
brutality	brutal
equality	equal
lethality	lethal
orality	oral

Xarity Noun	Xar Adjective
familiarity	familiar
popularity	popular
regularity	regular
similarity	similar

Xicity Noun	Xic Adjective
cubicity	cubic
domesticity	domestic
eccentricity	eccentric
publicity	public

The suffix #ness is used to refer to nouns in a mass sense; and the suffixes +ity is used for countable nouns. Most of Xal, Xar, and Xic ending adjectives describe something about the noun they modify. If the description is taken from the perspective of number (that is being able to consider +ity nouns as able to be modified by numbers as in "one similarity and two similarities ...etc"), then +ity is used more productive. When the description is used in an abstract way that one is not able to distinguish a singular or a plural form of that noun, only #ness nouns are formed out of that adjective. Since descriptions are mostly identified in units, it is normal to find nouns referring to these descriptions as count ones or in the form of plural or singular. Therefore, the X+ity form is used for count nouns made of adjectives. Aronoff Xousity nouns are formed out of description of abstract ideas and therefore Xousness forms are greater in number.

This leads to the idea that #ness is more productive with descriptions of abstract ideas and +ity is more productive when used with countable descriptions of nouns.

(2) Phonology:

The ways in which the suffixes #ness and +ity attach to adjectives are always different. #Ness is always preceded by a word boundary and +ity is always preceded by a morpheme boundary. A word boundary does not affect the main stress of the word it is attached to, while a morpheme boundary affects the main stress of the word it is attached to. The stress of Xous is the same as Xousness. The stress of Xous is not the same as Xousity. Sometimes this joint of +ity to Xous causes the loss of ous that precedes +ity as in 'various / variety'.

os → / ___ +ity (Truncation Rule)

This truncation rule (TR) is unusual since it does not occur in all words which meet this condition as in 'curious / curiosity' not 'curiety'. It is almost impossible to predict from any property that a word will undergo a truncation rule. The application of the truncation rule is, as Aronoff (1976) describes: *...lexically governed*.

The productivity of +ity is affected by the lexical government of the truncation rule. The proof for this comes from the fact that the truncation rule is governed by the increasing number of nouns derived by +ity.

English adjectives ending in Xal, Xar, and Xic are not stressed on the suffixes. The first two suffixes are considered weak syllables. Therefore, depending on the number of syllables in the adjective, stress falls on the syllable immediately preceding (penult) or on the (antepenult) which is the third syllable from the end of the adjective as Kreidler (1989) notes. As for the adjectival suffix -ic, a weak syllable, stress falls always on the penult, the syllable immediately preceding.

Forming nouns using the endings #ness and +ity out of adjective endings in (-al, -ar, and -ic) is not prevented by stress shift. #Ness does not move stress from its place in the adjective when it is added to form a noun, as in:

Xal Adjective	Xalness Noun
abnormal	abnormalness
jovial	jovialness
social	socialness

Xar Adjective	Xarness Noun
familiar	familiarness
peculiar	peculiariness

Xic Adjective**Xicness Noun**

exotic
specific

exoticness
specificness

Although, +ity is an ending which affects the location of stress on the word yet it does not affect forming nouns out of this type of adjectives. The main stress of the word moves to the syllable right before the nominal suffix even if the latter is +al, +ar or -ic of adjectives as in the following examples:

Xal Adjective**Xality Noun**

oral
lethal
universal
equal
functional
aboriginal
brutal

orality
lethality
universality
equality
functionality
aboriginality
brutality

Xar Adjective**Xarity Noun**

circular
globular
familiar
popular
regular
similar

circularity
globularity
familiarity
popularity
regularity
similarity

Xic Adjective**Xicity Noun**

heroic
tonic
rythmic
cubic
domestic
eccentric
public

heroicity
tonicity
rythmicity
cubicity
domesticity
eccentricity
publicity

No phonological reference is made as to how those adjectives were originally made since the topic of this research deals with the formation of certain nouns. The nominal suffix #ness seems to be less productive than +ity with adjectives ending in Xal, Xar and Xic. The reason arises from the way the structure of the nominal suffixes in combination with those of the adjective suffixes is made. On one hand, #ness begins with an alveolar consonant while +ity begins with a high front vowel. On the other hand, +al and +ar end in a liquid and -ic ends in a velar consonant. To attach #ness to Xal, Xar and Xic ending

adjectives is more difficult in pronunciation than when +ity is attached to the same suffixes. With #ness, [n] which is a nasal alveolar immediately follows the liquids [l] and [r] of adjectival +al and +ar endings or the velar [k] of the ending -ic. With +ity which begins with a vowel can be easily attached to any consonant. This means that the suffix #ness has a homogeneity difficulty with attachment after [l], [r] and [k]. As for Aronoff (1976), the suffix +ous of adjectives is homogenous with #ness. The suffix -ous ends in [s] an alveolar consonant and #ness begins with an alveolar consonant [n]. The production of two different sounds [s] and [n] which share at least one articulatory feature causes no difficulty. Consequently more nouns ending in Xousness than in Xousity are found in English. This is one phonological reason why +ity is more productive than #ness with Xal, Xar and Xic adjectives. Exceptions do exist in appendices 2, 4, and 6. All appendices show nouns formed out of Xal, Xar and Xic adjective endings and #ness and +ity nominal endings.

(3) Lexicon:

According to Aronoff (1976) every word that might undergo the lexically governed rule must carry an arbitrary marker, for example either [+truncation rule] or [-truncation rule]. The lexicon is a repository of all arbitrary items of grammar such as words. In this case, all and only those words which are exceptional such as those which are arbitrary in at least one of their features, will be entered in the lexicon. For adjectives ending in Xous +ity derivatives which are affected by the truncation rule must be entered in the lexicon and those of #ness must not be listed.

There is a direct connection between lexical listing and productivity. The non-occurrence of a form because of the existence of another is called by Aronoff (1976) **blocking**. If a given stem exists in both an adjective of the form Xous and semantically related to an already existing abstract noun, then it is not possible to form the +ity derivative; because the abstract noun which already exists blocks the +ity form as in:

Xous	Nominal	+ity	#ness
curious	-	curiosity	curiousness
furious	fury	*furiousity	furiousness

The production of +ity forms does not always prevent the production of #ness forms with Xal, Xar and Xic adjectives because of semantic and phonological reasons. Yet, because of the phonological structure of nominal suffixes against the adjectival ones, in this paper, the suffix +ity is more productive than #ness ending.

Although the computational method is not a very efficient method still it proves that +ity is more productive as an ending than #ness with Xal, Xar and Xic adjectives.

Appendices 1 through 6 contain all of the English words which end in the earlier mentioned way taken from the Brown Reverse and Normal Dictionary.

Sheer number shows that +ity as a nominal suffix is more productive than #ness when it forms nouns out of adjectives ending in +al, +ar, and -ic in English:

Xality Nouns

505

Xarity Nouns

119

Xicity Nouns

196

Xalness Nouns

330

Xarness Nouns

21

Xicness Nouns

50

APPENDIX 1

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -AL + -ITY

<p>(a)</p> <p>abnormality aboriginality accentuality accidentality accidentiality actuality adverbiality aeriality alamodality alodiality ambidextrality ambilaterality amorality animality anormality antiplurality antisociality areality artificiality asexuality atinality autocephality aviatoriality axiality</p>	<p>circumstantiality classicality clericality coequality coessentiality coevality collaterality collegiality colloidality colloquiality colossality comicality commensality commerciality commonality communality commutuality conceptuality conditionality congeniality conicality conjecturality conjugalit connaturality connubiality consequentiality constitutionality consubstantiality continentality continuality conventionality conviviality cordiality corporality corporeality correality corrivality cosmicality countertechnicality coxcombicality criminality criticality cruciality curiality culturality cylindricality</p>	<p>denatality dentality detrimentality devotionality dextrality diagonality didacticality dimentionality dismality disproportionality dissociality doctrinality domesticality dorsiventrality duality duodecinality</p>
<p>(b)</p> <p>banality bestiality biaxiality biblicality bicollaterality bilateralit bimodality bipedality bisexuality bitonality brutality burgality</p>	<p>(c)</p> <p>carnality casuality casuality celestiality centrality centricity chirality</p>	<p>(e)</p> <p>ecumenticality effectuality egality elementality emotionality enterritoriality ephemerality episcopality equality equipotentiality equipreportionality equivocality essentiality ethereality evangelicality eventuality everality exceptionality externality externality exterritoriality extrascripturalit extraterritoriality extrinsicity</p>
<p>(d)</p> <p>deferentiality</p>	<p>(f)</p> <p>factuality fantasticity farcicality fatalit femality</p>	

feminality
feodality
feudality
filiality
finality
finicality
forensicality
formality
frontality
frugality
functionality
fundamentality

(g)

generality
geniality
graduality

(h)

habituality
heterosexuality
heterocercality
homeoidality
homocercality
homosexuality
horizontality
hospitality
hyperdimensionality
hyposexuality

(i)

ideality
illegality
illocality
illogicality
immateriality
immorality
impartiality
imperiality
impersonality
impracticality
impressionalty
impunctuality
inartificiality
inartisticity
incongeniality
inconsequentiality
incorporeality
individuality
ineffectuality
inequality
inequiptentiality
inesstionality

infernality
influentiality
informality
inhospitality
inimcality
innaturalty
inreality
institutionality
instrumentality
intellectuality
intentionality
intermunicipality
internationality
intersexuality
intgrality
intrinsicity
irrationality
irreality
isogonality

(j)

joviality
judiciality

(k)

labiality
lackadiasicality
laicality
laterality
lecithality
legality
lethality
leviticality
lexicality
liberality
lineality
linguality
literality
locality
logicality

(m)

magisteriality
magistrality
marginality
maritality
martiality
materiality
maternality
mechanality
mechanicality
meniality
mentality
mercuriality

meridionalty
mesnality
millinormality
ministeriality
misquality
modality
molality
monumentality
morality
morality
mortinatalty
mortinatalty
mrthicality
multimodality
municipality
musicality
mutuality
mysticality

(n)

nasality
natality
natimorality
nationality
naturalty
nauticality
neutrality
nodality
nominality
nonactuality
noncasuality
noncorporeality
noncriminality
nonduality
noneutralty
nonexternality
nonimmateriality
nonmateriality
nonmorality
nonnaturalty
nonpartiality
nonquality
nonreality
nonsensicality
nonsubstantiality
nonterritoriality
noramlty
notionality
noumenality
nuptiality

(o)

oblivialty
occasionalty

occidentality
officiality
omniactuality
omnicasuality
omnipotentiality
omnitotality
optionality
orality
orientality
originality
orinasality
ornamentality
orthodoxality
orthogonality
overartificiality
overbrutality
overemotionality
overgeniality
overintellectuality
overliberality
overpartiality
overtechnicality

(p)

palatality
pansexuality
paradoxicality
parasexuality
parchiality
parentality
parentality
parentheticality
partiality
participiality
pastorality
pedality
penality
perenniality
perpetuality
personality
phantasmality
phenomenality
physicality
plenipotentiality
plurality
plurinatality
poeticity
polytonality
pontificality
potentiality
practicality
praediality
pragmaticity
precordiality

preliberality
premorality
presentiality
presuperficiality
preternaturality
primordality
principality
prodigality
proequality
professionality
propheticity
proportionality
proreality
provinciality
provisionality
prudentiality
psychosexuality
punctuality

(q)

quality
quintessentiality
quizzicality

(r)

raciality
radiality
radicality
rascality
rationality
reality
reciprocity
rectipetality
regality
relationality
residentiality
reverentiality
rhythmicity
rituality
rivality
romanticity
rubricity

(s)

sacramentality
scripturality
seasonality
sectionality
seminality
sentimentality
senuality
septenniality
septentrionality

sequentiality
seriality
sesquipedality
severality
sexuality
signality
sinistrality
sociality
sodality
spatiality
speciality
specificity
spectrality
spherality
sphericity
spirality
spirituality
subequality
subnormality
subquality
substantiality
superficiality
supermentality
supernaturality
supersensuality
superspirituality
supersubstantiality
suprarationality
symmetricality
systematicity

(t)

tacticality
tangentiality
tautozonality
technicality
temperality
temporality
terrestriality
territoriality
textuality
theatricality
thermality
thermoneutrality
tonality
topicality
torrentiality
totality
totipotentiality
traditionality
tragicity
tragicomicity
transcendentality
transversality
triality

tridimensionality
trienniality
trilaterality
trilaterality
trimodality
trinality
trinomiality
tripersonality
triticity
tritonality
trivality
trochaicity
tropicality
typicality

(u)

ultralegality
unactuality
unartificiality
uncentrality
unconditionality
uncongeniality
unconstitutionality
uncordiality
unequality
unexternality
unexterritoriality
unformality

ungeniality
unicursality
unidextrality
uninfluentiality
unilaterality
unimodality
unintellectuality
unintentionality
unipersonality
unisexuality
universality
unmorality
unmusicality
unnaturality
unoriginality
unpartiality
unpersonality
unpracticality
unproportionality
unpunctuality
unquality
unreality
unregality
unsentimentality
unsociality
unspirituality
unsubstantiality
untongality

unusuality
uxoriality

(v)

vassality
vegetality
venality
veniality
verbal
veridicality
vernality
verticality
virginity
virtuality
visuality
vitality
vocality
volitionality

(w)

whimsicality

(z)

zonality

APPENDIX 2

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -AL + -NESS

(a)

abnormalness
accidentalness
actualness
aerialness
allegoricalness
analogicalness
antimonarchicalness
antipatheticalness
apocryphalness
aristocraticalness
artificialness
atheisticalness
authenticallness

(b)

beneficialness
bilateralness

(c)

calegoricalness
capitalness
carnalness
casualness
catharticalness
catholicalness
celestialness
centralness
centricalness
characteristicalness
chimericalness
circumstantialness
coequalness
coessentialness
collateralness
colloquialness
colonialness

comicalness
complementalness
complimentalness
confidentialness
congenialness
congenitalness
conicalness
connaturalness
consequentialness
contigentialness
continualness
cordialness
corporalness
criminalness
criticalness
cubicalness
cylindricalness
cynicalness

(d)

despositionalness
deteimentalness
devotionalness
dictatorialness
dismalness
disproportionalness
diureticalness
dogmaticalness
dropsicalness

(e)

effectualness
ehetoricalness
electricalness
ellipticalness
emblematicalness
emphaticalness
empiricalness
energeticalness
enigmaticalness
ephemeralness
equality
equivocalness
erraticalness
especialness
essentialness
eternalness
etherealness
ethicalness
euphonicalness
exceptionalness
exoticalness
extemporalness
extrinsicalness

(f)

factualness
fanaticalness
fantasticalness
farcicalness
fatalness
federalness
filialness
finicalness
formalness
frugalness
fundamentalness

(g)

generalness
genericness

genialness
gradualness
grammaticalness
graphicalness
gutteralness

(h)

habitualness
harmonicalness
heroicalness
hetericalness
historicalness
homogenialness
horizontalness

(i)

idealness
identicalness
idiomaticalness
idioticalness
illegalness
illiberalness
illogicalness
immaterialness
immethodicalness
immetricalness
immortalness
impartialness
impericalness
impracticalness
inartificialness
incidentalness
industrialness
ineffectualness
inequality
infintestimalness
inimicalness
inquisitorialness
intellectualness
internalness
ironicalness
irrationalness
ismaticalness

(j)

jovialness
judicialness

(l)

lachrymalness
lackaduisicalness
laconicalness
lealness

legalness
legicalness
lethargicalness
leviticalness
liberalness
literalness
localness
loyalness
luricalness

(m)

magistricalness
majesticalness
materialness
methodicalness
ministerialness
moralness
mortalness
multivocalness
musicalness
mutuakness
mysticalness
mythicalness

(n)

narcoticalness
nationalness
naturalness
neutralness
noncommittalness
nonnaturalness
nontypicalness
normalness
notionalness
numericalness

(o)

obedienticalness
occasionalness
originalness
originicalness
ovalness
overcriticalness

(p)

palatialness
paradoxicalness
parasiticalness
parentheticalness
particalness
pastoralness
patheticalness
patristicalness

APPENDIX 3

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -AR + -ITY

<p>(a)</p> <p>amarity angularity annularity apolarity</p>	<p>(h)</p> <p>heteropolarity hilarity homopolarity hypervascularity</p>	<p>particularity peculiarity peninsularity perpendicularity piacularity planarity pluriparity polarity popularity prefamiliarity primiparity procharity pupillarity</p>
<p>(b)</p> <p>barbarity binocularity bipolarity</p>	<p>(i)</p> <p>imparity infamiliarity insularity irregularity iteroparity</p>	
<p>(c)</p> <p>capillarity cellularity charity circularity clarity cocircularity collinearity columarity consimilarity consularity contraregularity coplanarity corpuscularity curvilinearity</p>	<p>(j)</p> <p>jocularity</p>	<p>(q)</p> <p>quandriparity</p>
<p>(d)</p> <p>dextrorcularity discharity disparity dissimilarity doctrinarity</p>	<p>(l)</p> <p>larviparity linearity</p>	<p>(r)</p> <p>rarity rectangularity rectilinearity regularity</p>
<p>(e)</p> <p>electrocapillarity equiangularity exemplarity</p>	<p>(m)</p> <p>mascularity molarity molecularity monocularity monopolarity monstraparity multiparity muscularity</p>	<p>(s)</p> <p>scissiparity secularity secundiparity semelparity semicircularity similarity singularity sinistrorcularity solidarity spectacularity sporiparity</p>
<p>(f)</p> <p>familiarity fissiaprity</p>	<p>(n)</p> <p>noncapillarity nonpopularity nulliparity</p>	<p>(t)</p> <p>threadbarity titularity triangularity tubularity</p>
<p>(g)</p> <p>gemmaiparity germiparity globularity granularity</p>	<p>(o)</p> <p>omniparity oracularity orbicularity oscularity overcharity overfamiliarity overpopularity overregularity oviparity ovoviviparity</p>	<p>(u)</p> <p>uncharity unclarity undisparity unfamiliarity unicellularity unilocularity</p>
	<p>(p)</p> <p>parity</p>	

unimolecularity
unipolarity
unpopularity
unsimilarity
unsolidarity

vagarity
vascularity
vernacularity

(v)
vivparity
voluntarity
vulgarity

APPENDIX 4

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -AR + -NESS

(a) angularness	(m) multangularness	(r) rectangularness
(c) circularness	(o) octangularness oracularness orbicularness	(s) secularness semicircularness septangularness singularity
(f) familiarness	(p) particularness peculiariness popularness	(t) tuberpopularity
(g) globularity	(q) quadrangularness	(v) vernacularness
(i) irregularness		
(j) jocularness		

APPENDIX 5

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -IC + -ITY

(a) accomplicity achromaticity actinicity actinoelectricity alcoholicity allotropicity amphoricity amphotericity antiferroelectricity antigenicity aperiodicity apostolicity aseismicity atomicity atonicity authenticity automaticity	autopticity autotoxicity (b) basicity bioelectricity biplicity (c) calelectricity caloricity canonicity carcinogenicity cariogenicity catholicity causticity centricity cerebricity	chromaticity chronicity clericity clindricity clonicity complicity confelicity conicity cubicity (d) diatomicity dibasicity didacticity dietotoxicity domesticity duplicity
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(e)

eccentricity
ecumenticity
egocentricity
elasticity
electricity
electronicity
ellipticity
endemicity
epidemicity
erotogenicity
eupepticity
evangelicity
exoticity

(f)

felicity
ferricity
ferroelectricity
fungitoxicity

(g)

gnosticity
goitrogenicity
gothicity

(h)

heroicity
heterogenicity
historicity
homeopathicity
homoeopathicity
hydraulicity
hydroelectricity
hydroscopicity
hygroscopicity
hypertonicity
hypertoxicity
hypotonicity
hypotxicity

(i)

icterogenicity
illogicity
illustricity
immunogenicity
implasticity
impudicity
inauthenticity
inelasticity
infelicity
insimplicity
intuicity

isotonicity

(l)

laicity
leukotoxicity
logicity
lubricity
lysogenicity

(m)

magnetelectricity
mendicity
metacentricity
metallicity
modicity
monatomicity
monobasicity
mosaicity
motoricity
motricity
multicentricity
multiplicity
mutagenicity
myelotoxicity
myonicity
mysticity

(n)

neuroelectricity
neutricity
noncatholicity
noncomplicity
nonelasticity
nonpublicity
nonspecificity
nordicity
nosotoxicity
nrphrotoxicity
nullibicity

(o)

opticity
organicity
overpublicity
oversimplicity
oxygenicity

(p)

pacificity
pandemicity
pathogenicity
pentadacity
pepticity

periodicity
photoelasticity
photoelectricity
piezoelectricity
plasticity
pneumaticity
polyatomicity
polybasicity
polysyllabicity
prolificity
propublicity
publicity
pudicity
pyroelectricity

(q)

quadruplicity

(r)

rhythmicity
robusticity
romanticity
rubricity
rusticity
rythmicity

(s)

seismicity
septicity
simplicity
solonetzicity
spasticity
specificity
sphericity
spheroidicity
sporadicity
styplicity
superpublicity
supersimplicity
sympatheticity
synecticity

(t)

terrestricity
tetrabasicity
tetricity
thermoelectricity
thermoperiodicity
thermoplasticity
tithonicity
tonicity

toxicity
toxigenicity
triatomicity
triboelectricity
triplicity
trophicity
tympanicity

(u)

unelasticity
unicity
unpublicity
unsimplicity
urotoxicity

(v)

vasomotopcity
verticity
volcanicity
voltaelectricity
vorticity
vulcanicity

APPENDIX 6

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -IC + -NESS

(a)

anticness
aristocraticness
aromaticness
authenticness

(b)

balsamitiveness

(c)

catholicness
causticness
chaoticness
characteristicness
cholericness

(e)

elasticness
erraticness
exoticness

(f)

fantasticness
franticness
frolicness

(g)

giganticness
gothicness
graphicness

(h)

hecticness
heroicness

(m)

majesticness

(n)

narcoticness
nonsyllabicness

(o)

olympicness
overemphaticness

(p)

parabolicness
patheticness
pedanticness
phlegmaticness
phreneticness
poeticness
prolificness
prosaicness
publicness

(r)

romanticness
rusticness

(s)

sarcasticness
seraphicness
specificness
stormachicness
stranaticness
stypticness
syllabicness

symptomaticness
systematicness

(t)

terrificness
tragicness

(u)

unpoeticness

(v)

veneficness

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