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-rulled) 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."

Xousity 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 populamess 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 populamess 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’
   Populamess 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 authenticness 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 authenticness 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'
Authenticness 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))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xality Noun</th>
<th>Xal Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aboriginality</td>
<td>aboriginal</td>
<td>aborigine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>functionality</td>
<td>functional</td>
<td>function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>universality</td>
<td>universal</td>
<td>universe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xarity Noun</th>
<th>Xar Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>circularity</td>
<td>circular</td>
<td>circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>globularity</td>
<td>globular</td>
<td>globe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xicity Noun</th>
<th>Xic Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>heroicity</td>
<td>heroic</td>
<td>hero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonicity</td>
<td>tonic</td>
<td>tone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rythmicity</td>
<td>rythmic</td>
<td>rhythm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xality Noun</th>
<th>Xal Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brutality</td>
<td>brutal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equality</td>
<td>equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lethality</td>
<td>lethal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orality</td>
<td>oral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xarity Noun</th>
<th>Xar Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>familiarity</td>
<td>familiar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popularity</td>
<td>popular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regularity</td>
<td>regular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similarity</td>
<td>similar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xicity Noun</th>
<th>Xic Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cubicity</td>
<td>cubic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domesticity</td>
<td>domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eccentricity</td>
<td>eccentric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publicity</td>
<td>public</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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'.

\[
\text{os} \rightarrow / \text{__} +\text{ity} \quad \text{(Truncation Rule)}
\]

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 it to form a noun, as in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xal Adjective</th>
<th>Xalness Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abnormal</td>
<td>abnormalness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jovial</td>
<td>jovialness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social</td>
<td>socialness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xar Adjective</th>
<th>Xarness Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>familiar</td>
<td>familiarness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peculiar</td>
<td>peculiarness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xic Adjective</td>
<td>Xicness Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exotic</td>
<td>exoticness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specific</td>
<td>specificness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xal Adjective</th>
<th>Xality Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oral</td>
<td>orality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lethal</td>
<td>lethality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>universal</td>
<td>universality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equal</td>
<td>equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>functional</td>
<td>functionality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aboriginal</td>
<td>aboriginality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brutal</td>
<td>brutality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<th>Xarity Noun</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>circular</td>
<td>circularity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>globular</td>
<td>globularity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>familiar</td>
<td>familiarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popular</td>
<td>popularity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regular</td>
<td>regularity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>similar</td>
<td>similarity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xic Adjective</th>
<th>Xicity Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>heroicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonic</td>
<td>tonicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rythmic</td>
<td>rythmicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cubic</td>
<td>cubicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domestic</td>
<td>domesticity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eccentric</td>
<td>eccentricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public</td>
<td>publicity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xous</th>
<th>Nominal</th>
<th>+ity</th>
<th>#ness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>curious</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>curiosity</td>
<td>curiousness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furious</td>
<td>fury</td>
<td>*furiosity</td>
<td>furiousness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 form 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xality Nouns</th>
<th>Xalness Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>505</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xarity Nouns</td>
<td>Xarness Nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xicity Nouns</td>
<td>Xicness Nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 1

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -AL + -ITY

(a)
abnormality
classicality
denatality
dentality
detrimentality
devotionality
dextrality
diagonality
didacticality
dimentinality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

aboriginality
coequality
devotionality
dextrality
diagonality
didacticality
dimentinality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

accidentality
coessentiality
dimensionality
accidentiality
dimentionality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility
disassociated
dissociality
doctrinaility

actuality
dimentionality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

adverbiality
dimentionality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility
acriticality
dimentionality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

(a)
abnormality
classicality
denatality
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detrimentality
devotionality
dextrality
diagonality
didacticality
dimentinality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

aboriginality
coequality
devotionality
dextrality
diagonality
didacticality
dimentinality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

accidentality
coessentiality
dimensionality
accidentiality
dimensionality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

actuality
dimensionality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

adverbiality
dimensionality
dismality
disproportionality
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doctrinaility
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(a)
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doctrinaility

aboriginality
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dextrality
diagonality
didacticality
dimentinality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

accidentality
coessentiality
dimensionality
accidentiality
dimensionality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

actuality
dimensionality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

adverbiality
dimensionality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
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adverbiality
dimensionality
dismality
disproportionality
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(a)
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detrimentality
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dextrality
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dimentinality
dismality
disproportionality
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doctrinaility

aboriginality
coequality
devotionality
dextrality
diagonality
didacticality
dimentinality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

accidentality
coessentiality
dimensionality
accidentiality
dimensionality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

actuality
dimensionality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

adverbiality
dimensionality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility
adverbiality
dimensionality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

(a)
abnormality
classicality
denatality
dentality
detrimentality
devotionality
dextrality
diagonality
didacticality
dimentinality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

aboriginality
coequality
devotionality
dextrality
diagonality
didacticality
dimentinality
dismality
disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

accidentality
coessentiality
dimensionality
accidentiality
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disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

actuality
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dismality
disproportionality
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doctrinaility

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disproportionality
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(a)
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dimentinality
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dissociality
doctrinaility

aboriginality
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devotionality
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doctrinaility

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doctrinaility

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disproportionality
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doctrinaility
adverbiality
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disproportionality
dissociality
doctrinaility

(a)}
occidentality  
officiality  
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omicasuality  
omnipotentiality  
omnitonality  
optionality  
orality  
orientality  
orinality  
orinasality  
onornamentality  
onorthodoxality  
onorthogonality  
overartificiality  
overbrutality  
overemotionality  
overgeniality  
overintellectuality  
overliberality  
overpartiality  
overtechnicality  

(p)  
palatality  
pansexuality  
paradoxicality  
parasexuality  
parchiality  
parentality  
parentheticality  
partiality  
participiality  
pastorality  
pedality  
penality  
perenniality  
perpetuality  
personality  
phantasmality  
phenomenality  
physicality  
plenipotentiality  
plurality  
plurinatality  
poeticality  
polytonality  
pontificality  
potentiality  
practicality  
prediality  
pragmaticality  
prechordiality  
preliberality  
premorality  
presentiality  
presupernaturality  
primordiality  
principality  
prodigality  
proequality  
professionality  
propheticality  
proportionality  
proreality  
provinciality  
provisionality  
prudentiality  
psychosexuality  
punctuality  
quality  
quintessentiality  
quizzicality  
(r)  
raciality  
radiality  
radicality  
rascality  
rationality  
reality  
reciprocalitiy  
rectipetality  
regality  
relationality  
residentiality  
reverentiality  
rhythmicity  
rituality  
rivality  
romanticality  
rubricality  
(s)  
sacramentality  
scripturality  
seasonality  
sectionality  
seminality  
sentimentality  
sensuality  
septenniality  
septentrionality  
sequentiality  
seriality  
sequipedality  
severality  
sexuality  
signality  
sinistrality  
sociality  
sodality  
spatiality  
speciality  
specificality  
spectrality  
spherality  
sphericality  
spirality  
spirituality  
subequality  
subequality  
subnormality  
subquality  
substantiality  
superficiality  
supermentality  
supernaturality  
supersensuality  
superspirituality  
supersubstantiality  
suprarationality  
systematicality  
tactusality  
tangentiality  
tautozonality  
technicality  
temperality  
temporality  
territoriality  
textuality  
theatricality  
thermality  
thermoneutrality  
tonality  
topicality  
torrentiality  
totality  
totipotentiality  
traditionality  
tragicality  
tragicalcomicality  
transcendentality  
transversality  
triality
tridimensionality
trienniality
trilaterality
triliterality
trimodality
trinancy
trinomality
tripersonality
triticality
tritonicity
trochaicality
tropicaicity
typicality

(u)
ultralegality
unactuality
unartificiality
uncentrality
unconditionality
uncongeniality
unconstitutionalit
uncordiality
unequality
unexternality
unexterritoriality
uniformity
ungeniality
unicursality
unidextrality
uninfluentiality
unilaterality
unimodality
unintentionality
unpersonality
unisexuality
unmusicality
unnaturality
unoriginality
unpartiality
unpracticality
unproportionality
unpunctuality
unquality
unregality
unregality
unessentiality
unsociality
unspirituality
unsubstantiality
untonality

APPENDIX 2
ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -AL + -NESS

(a)
abnormalness
accidentalness
actualness
aerialness
allegoricalness
analogicalness
antimonarchicalness
antipatheticalness
apocryphalness
aristocraticalness
artificialness
atheisticalness
authenticalness

(b)
beneficialness
bilateralness

categoricalness
capitalness
carnalness
casualness
catharticalness
catholicness
celestialness
centralness
centricalness
characteristicalness
chimericalness
circumstantialness
coequalness
coessentialness
collateralness
colloquialness
colonialness
comicalness
complementalness
complimentalness
confidentialness
congenialness
congenitalness
conicalness
connaturalness
consequentialness
contingentialness
continualness
cordialness
corporalness
criminalness
criticalness
cubicalness
cylindricalness
cynicalness

(c)
comicalness
complementalness
complimentalness
confidentialness
congenialness
congenitalness
conicalness
connaturalness
consequentialness
contingentialness
continualness
cordialness
corporalness
criminalness
criticalness
cubicalness
cylindricalness
cynicalness
(d)

despositionality
deteimentality
devotionalness
dismalness
disproportionalness
diureticalness
dogmaticalness
dropsicalness

effectualness
ehoreticalness
electricalness
eellipticalness
emblematicalness
emphaticalness
empiricalness
energeticalness
enigmaticalness
ephemeralness
equalness
equivocalness
erticalness
essentialness
eternalness
etherealness
ethicalness
euphonicalness
exceptionalness
exoticalness
extemporalness
extrinsicialness

(f)

factualiness
fanaticalness
fantasticalness
farcicalness
fatalness
federalness
filialness
finicalness
formalness
frugalness
funamentalness

generalness
generalicalness


genialness
gradualness
grammaticalness
graphicalness
gutteralness

(h)

habitualness
harmonicalness
heroicalness
hetericalness
historicalness
homogenialness
horizontalness

(i)

idealness
identicalness
idiomaticalness
idiotalness
illegalness
illiberalness
illogicalness
immaterialness
immethodicalness
immetricalness
immortalness
impartialness
impericalness
impracticalness
inartificialness
incidentalness
industrialness
ineffectualness
inequalness
infintesimalness
imicalness
inquisitorialness
intellectualness
internalness
ironicalness
irrationalness
ismaticalness

(j)

jovialness
judicialness

(l)

lachrymalness
lackaduisicalness
laconicalness
learnness
pedticalness scientificalness unequivalness
dependentialness periodicalness unessentialness
terrestrialness scripturalness perpetualness
personalness seasonalness seasonalness unethicalness
pestilentialness scripturalness unessentialness
philosophicalness perpetualness unessentialness seasonalness
physicalness seasonalness unethicalness
pictorialness seasonalness unethicalness
platonicalness seasonalness unethicalness
poeticalness seasonalness unethicalness
potentialness seasonalness unethicalness
pragmaticalness seasonalness unethicalness
practicalness seasonalness unethicalness
prejudicialness seasonalness unethicalness
preticalness seasonalness unethicalness
preliterality seasonalness unethicalness
presidentialness seasonalness unethicalness
preternaturalness seasonalness unethicalness
principalness seasonalness unethicalness
prochialness seasonalness unethicalness
prolificality seasonalness unethicalness
promonarchicalness seasonalness unethicalness
propheticality seasonalness unethicalness
prosaicalness seasonalness unethicalness
provisionality seasonalness unethicalness
prudentialness seasonalness unethicalness
punctuality seasonalness unethicalness
puritanicalness seasonalness unethicalness
pyramidicalness seasonalness unethicalness

(quadrilateralness)
quizzicalness seasonalness unethicalness

(radicalness)
rationalness seasonalness unethicalness
realness seasonalness unethicalness
reciprocalness seasonalness unethicalness
regality seasonalness unethicalness
reverentialness seasonalness unethicalness
romanticness seasonalness unethicalness
ruralness seasonalness unethicalness
rusticalness seasonalness unethicalness

(sabbaticalness)
sacramentalness seasonalness unethicalness
sarcasticalness seasonalness unethicalness
satiricalness seasonalness unethicalness
scholasticicalness seasonalness unethicalness
scientificality seasonalness unethicalness
scripturalness seasonalness unethicalness
seasonalness seasonalness unethicalness
sensuality seasonalness unethicalness
seraphicalness seasonalness unethicalness
severalness seasonalness unethicalness
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skepticalness seasonalness unethicalness
socialness seasonalness unethicalness
sophisticatedness seasonalness unethicalness
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specialness seasonalness unethicalness
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sphericalness seasonalness unethicalness
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stitaleness seasonalness unethicalness
stigmaticalness seasonalness unethicalness
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substantialness seasonalness unethicalness
superficialness seasonalness unethicalness
supernormalness seasonalness unethicalness
symbolicalness seasonalness unethicalness

tautologicalness seasonalness unethicalness
tearamentalness seasonalness unethicalness
temporalness seasonalness unethicalness
terrestrialness seasonalness unethicalness
tetragonalness seasonalness unethicalness
totalness seasonalness unethicalness
tragedicalness seasonalness unethicalness
transitionalness seasonalness unethicalness
trilateralness seasonalness unethicalness
triticalness seasonalness unethicalness
trivialness seasonalness unethicalness
typicalness seasonalness unethicalness
tyrannicalness seasonalness unethicalness

uncanonicalness seasonalness unethicalness
 uncatholicness seasonalness unethicalness
 uncommercialness seasonalness unethicalness
 unconditionalness seasonalness unethicalness
 unconfidentialness seasonalness unethicalness
 unconsequentialness seasonalness unethicalness
 uneconomicalness seasonalness unethicalness
 uneffectualness seasonalness unethicalness
 unemotionalness seasonalness unethicalness
 unrealness seasonalness unethicalness

(unpoeticalness)
 provisionalness seasonalness unethicalness
 prudentialness seasonalness unethicalness
 tautologicalness seasonalness unethicalness
 unprejudicialness seasonalness unethicalness
 untruthfulness seasonalness unethicalness
 unromanticness seasonalness unethicalness
 unroyalness seasonalness unethicalness
 unscripturalness seasonalness unethicalness
 unsocialness seasonalness unethicalness
 unspiritualness seasonalness unethicalness
 unspiritualness seasonalness unethicalness
 unsymbolicalness seasonalness unethicalness
 unsymmetricalness seasonalness unethicalness
 unusualness seasonalness unethicalness
 unvitalness seasonalness unethicalness

venerealness seasonalness unethicalness
 venialness seasonalness unethicalness
 veridicalness seasonalness unethicalness
 verticalness seasonalness unethicalness
 vitalness seasonalness unethicalness
 vocalness seasonalness unethicalness

whimiscalness seasonalness unethicalness
APPENDIX 3
ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -AR + -ITY

(a) amarity angularity annularity apolarity
(b) barbarity binocularity bipolarity
capillarity cellularity charity circularity clarity
cocircularity collinearity columarity consimilarity consularity
contraregularity coplanarity corpuscularity curvilineararity
dextracircularity discharity disparity dissimilarity doctrinariness
electrocapillarity equiangularity exemplarity
(f) familiarity fissiaprity
gemmiparity germiparity globularity granularity

(h) heteropolarity hilarity homopolarity hypervascularity
(i) imparity infamiliarity insularity irregularity iteroparity
(j) jocularity
(l) larviparity linearity
(m) masculinity molarity molecularity monocularity monopolarity monstraparity multiparity muscularity
(n) noncapillarity nonpopularity nulliparity
(o) omniparity oracularity orbicularity oscularity overcharity overfamiliarity overpopularity overregularity oviparity ovoviviparity parity
(p) quandriparity rarity rectangularity rectilinearity regularity

(q) scissiparity secularity secundiparity semelparity semicircularity similarity singularity sinistrrocularity solidarity spectacularity sporiparity
(t) threadbarity titularity triangularity tubularity
(u) uncharity unclarity undisparity unfamiliarity unicellularity unicellularinity
unimolecularity  unipolarity  unpopularity  unsimilarity  unsolidarity  vagarity  vascularity  vernacularity  vivparity  voluntarity  vulgarity

APPENDIX  4
ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -AR + -NESS

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<th>(m)</th>
<th>(r)</th>
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<tr>
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<td>vernacularness</td>
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APPENDIX  5
ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -IC + -ITY

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<td>carcinogenicity</td>
<td>dietotoxicity</td>
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eupoticity
evangelicity
exoticity

felicity
ferricity
ferroelectricity
fungitoxicity

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goitrogenicity
gothicity

heroicity
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hypertonicity
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hypotonicity
hypoxicity

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inelasticity
infelicity
insimplicity
intuiticy

isotonicity

lacticity
leukotoxicity
logicity
lubricity
lysogenicity

magnetoelectricity
mendicity
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mysticicy

neuroelectricity
neutrality
nenocatholicity
noncomplicity
nonelasticity
nonpublicity
nonspecificity
noridity
nosotoxicity
nrphotoxicity
nullibility

opticicy
organicity
overpublicity
oversimplicity
oxygeticity

pacificity
pandemicity
pathogenicity
pentadicity
pepticity
pepticity
periodicity
photoelasticity
photoelectricity
piezoelectricity
plasticity
pneumaticity
polyatomicity
polybasicity
polysyllabicity
prolificity
propublicity
publicity
publicity
pubicity
pyroelectricity

quadriputricity

rhythmicity
robusticity
romanticity
rubricity
rusticity
rythmicity

seismicity
septicity
simplicity
solonesticity
spasticity
specificity
sphericity
spheroidicity
sporadicity
stypticity
superpublicity
supersimplicity
sympatheticity
synecticity

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thermoelectricity
thermoperiodicity
thermoplasticity
tithonicity
tonicity
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<th>Adjectives ending in -IC + -NESS</th>
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</table>

**APPENDIX 6**

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -IC + -NESS

(a) anticness
aristocraticness
aromaticness
authenticness

(b) balsamitiveness

catholicness
cauticness
chaoticness
characteristicness
cholericness

d) elasticness
erraticness
exoticness

(f) fantasticness
franticness
frolicness

(g) giganticness
gothicness
graphicness

(h) hecticness
heroicness

(m) majesticness
majesticness

(n) narcoticness
nonsyllabicness

(o) olympicness
overemphaticness

(p) parabolicness
patheticness
pedanticness
phlegmaticness
phreneticness
poeticness
prolificness
prosaicness
publicness

(r) romanticness
romanticness

(s) sarcasticness
seraphicness
specificity
stormachicness
stranaticness
stypticness
syllabicness
References


