

Aula 8

FORMAÇÃO DE PALAVRAS

META

Nesta lição quero apresentar ao aluno a possibilidade de perceber a formação de palavras na língua inglesa

OBJETIVOS

Ao final desta aula, o aluno deverá:
Conhecer as regras de formação de palavras do inglês, reconhecer as partes de um vocábulo, diferenciar e empregar corretamente os prefixos e os sufixos da língua inglesa e desenvolver as habilidades de ler e compreender em inglês

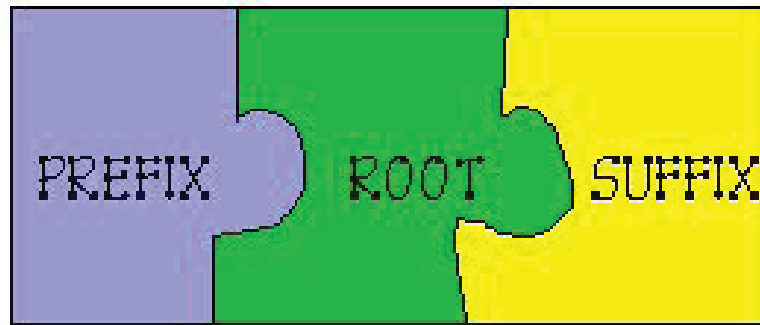
PRÉ-REQUISITOS

O conhecimento das aulas anteriores

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INTRODUÇÃO

WORD PARTS ARE
LIKE PARTS OF A PUZZLE!



(Fonte: <http://www.certifiedchinesetranslation.com>).

A compreensão da estrutura morfológica através da sua raiz, prefixo e sufixo que as palavras apresentam é de grande importância para a língua inglesa. Este tópico se chama **FORMAÇÃO DE PALAVRAS**. Neste processo temos os **SUFIXOS** e os **PREFIXOS**.

Para a compreensão destas palavras não é preciso traduzi-las, mas sim saber o significado dos prefixos e sufixos.

SOBRE A FORMAÇÃO DE PALAVRAS

AFIXO é uma letra ou grupo de letras que se acrescenta ao começo (prefixos) ou final (sufixos) que, acrescentados à raiz de uma palavra formam outras. O conhecimento dos afixos é bastante importante, porque auxilia na identificação de novas palavras, além de ampliar o seu vocabulário, o que conseqüentemente incrementa o processo de leitura.

Por exemplo, quando acrescentamos o prefixo **un-** e o sufixo **-able** ao radical **– predict-** (significado= prever), formamos uma nova palavra: **unpredictable**, que significa imprevisível.

TÓPICO 2: IDENTIFICANDO OS PREFIXOS E SUFIXOS

PREFIXOS			
Negação	Demais/em excesso	Menos que o necessário/desejado	Erro
<i>dis-, il-, im-, ir-, un-</i>	<i>over-</i>	<i>under-</i>	<i>mis-</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Do you disapprove of advertisements for cigarettes? → Cocaine, LSD and heroin are all illegal drugs. → I had to leave the job because my boss was impossible. → She suffers from an irregular heartbeat, but there are drugs which help. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Children often become tearful when they're overtired. → He looks exhausted: they're overworking him. → We all tend to overuse certain expressions. → I'm only a few kilos overweight. → If your luggage is overweight, you have to pay extra. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Never underestimate your enemy! → What's that kid doing in the bar? He's clearly underage. → They're ridiculously underpaid, especially as the work is so dangerous. → Without a jacket or a tie, I felt rather underdressed at their wedding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → I thought we had enough plates for the party, but perhaps I miscounted. → Unfortunately, your luggage has been misdirected to a different airport. → She was accused of professional misconduct when her love affair with a student became public.

Os sufixos, por sua vez, apresentam-se em maior número que os prefixos. Veja, a seguir, alguns exemplos de sufixos e a classe gramatical que sinalizam.

SUFIXOS	
Para formar verbos:	Para formar advérbios:
<i>-en; -ify; -ize/-ise</i>	<i>-ly</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → My mum gives me so much food I think she wants to fatten me up. (<i>fat</i> → <i>fatten</i>) → Could you simplify what've you just said? (<i>simple</i> → <i>simplify</i>) → Let's modernize the kitchen, shall we? (<i>modern</i> → <i>modernize</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Could you please speak more slowly? (<i>slow</i> → <i>slowly</i>) → He lived happily with his wife. (<i>happy</i> → <i>happily</i>) → Most of these people are paid monthly.* (<i>month</i> → <i>monthly</i>) → Do you find it difficult to exercise daily?* (<i>day</i> → <i>daily</i>) <p>*[yearly / monthly / weekly / daily / hourly / nightly também podem ser classificados como adjetivos, quando se referem a substantivos.]</p>

Para formar substantivos:	Para formar adjetivos:
<p>-ee; -er/-or</p> <p>→ In our talk show, we try to make interviewees feel as relaxed as possible. (interview » interviewee)</p> <p>*[-ee indica a pessoa que sofre a ação do verbo "interview".]</p> <p>→ I wish TV interviewers would make politicians answer their questions properly. (interview » interviewer)</p> <p>*[-er indica a pessoa que faz a ação do verbo "interview".]</p>	<p>-ly</p> <p>→ Folha de Londrina is a daily newspaper. (day » daily)</p> <p>→ At school, we now have monthly tests. (month » monthly)</p> <p>→ She has a friendly smile. (friend » friendly)</p> <p>→ It was a good party and the food was heavenly. (heaven » heavenly)</p>
<p>-ation/-ition/-ision</p> <p>→ It's important for children to get a good education. (educate » education)</p> <p>→ A secretary would be a welcome addition to our staff. (add » addition)</p> <p>→ Two drivers were killed in a collision between a car and a taxi last night. (collide » collision)</p>	<p>-al; -able/-ible</p> <p>→ Britain has more than ten national newspapers. (nation » national)</p> <p>*[-al também pode formar substantivos.]</p> <p>→ The house is in a very desirable area of the city. (desire » desirable)</p> <p>→ They made me an irresistible offer so we closed the deal. (resist » irresistible)</p>
<p>-al; -ity; -ment; -ness; -ship</p> <p>→ Alan is someone who always needs the approval of other people. (approve » approval)</p> <p>*[-al também pode formar adjetivos.]</p> <p>→ Her friends take advantage of her generosity. (generous » generosity)</p> <p>→ What this state needs is really strong government. (govern » government)</p> <p>→ Everyone wants to find true happiness, right? (happy » happiness)</p> <p>→ Did you form any lasting friendships while you were at college? (friend » friendship)</p>	<p>-ful; -less</p> <p>→ He is a very careless driver, that's why I never ride with him. (care » careless)</p> <p>→ He had a painless death. (pain » painless)</p> <p>*[-less sinaliza ausência: careless » <u>sem</u> cuidado, descuidado; painless » <u>sem</u> dor, indolor]</p> <p>→ Be careful to look both ways when you cross the road. (care » careful)</p> <p>→ Is your arm very painful? (pain » painful)</p> <p>*[-ful sinaliza o oposto de -less: careful-<u>com</u> cuidado, cuidadoso; painful-<u>com</u> dor, dolorido/doloroso]</p>

(Disponível em: <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/>)

FAZENDO ALGUMAS ANÁLISES

Utilizando as tabelas apresentadas acima, aponte a ideia expressa pelos afixos contidos nas palavras dadas; e depois dê o significado da palavra. O primeiro servirá de exemplo:

1. arrangement: - ment = ação de organizar – arranjo, preparativo

2.enlarge:

3.information:

4.uncommon:

5.supernatural:



ATIVIDADES

1 No diagrama abaixo, encontre os equivalentes em inglês das seguintes palavras:

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------|---------------|--------------|
| não-atraente | infelicidade | co-autor | desonesto | inesquecível |
| supermercado | governo | imoral | internacional | invisível |
| psicologia | informação | líder | investimento | poderoso |

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	U	N	F	O	R	G	E	T	T	A	B	L	E	U	I	O	J	K	G	I
B	D	R	M	A	R	C	O	A	U	T	H	O	R	F	Y	J	V	A	U	N
C	F	A	N	A	T	U	L	L	Y	N	N	O	U	G	U	I	H	G	J	T
D	S	U	P	E	R	M	A	R	K	E	T	Z	N	A	G	H	O	E	L	E
E	D	H	J	D	S	H	F	J	F	H	T	T	H	E	E	T	H	L	L	R
F	G	S	G	T	J	I	U	N	A	T	T	R	A	C	T	I	V	E	F	N
G	H	D	I	M	M	O	R	A	L	T	H	P	P	H	R	N	F	A	A	A
H	F	G	N	G	Y	U	A	R	F	E	U	O	P	J	F	F	D	D	V	T
I	I	N	V	E	S	T	M	E	N	T	J	W	I	K	D	O	S	E	E	I
J	H	L	I	K	F	P	O	D	M	R	K	E	N	X	S	R	H	R	S	O
K	D	P	S	Y	C	H	O	L	O	G	Y	R	E	S	E	M	J	T	D	N
L	V	D	I	S	H	O	N	E	S	T	T	F	S	F	D	A	L	R	G	A
M	H	R	B	X	C	E	S	A	R	X	R	U	S	H	V	T	J	E	Y	L
N	A	E	L	R	Y	H	G	G	K	H	C	L	E	E	R	I	T	J	H	A
O	C	I	E	N	C	I	A	S	Y	E	O	T	R	Y	L	O	N	D	R	E
P	A	D	G	O	V	E	R	N	M	E	N	T	O	N	B	N	Y	R	U	O

2 Todas as palavras do exercício anterior são compostas de uma raiz + afixo (prefixo/sufixo). Classifique-as conforme a tabela abaixo:

PREFIXO	RAIZ	SUFIXO
un	attract	ive
super	market	...

3 Todos os vocábulos sublinhados nos trechos abaixo, retirados do texto, contêm prefixos e/ou sufixos. Classifique e traduza-os de acordo com os significados que expressam, utilizando o quadro que segue:

PREFIXOS: (R) repetição (N) negação

SUFIXOS: (S) substantivo (Ad) Advérbio de modo

(AC) adjetivo na forma comparativa (AS) adjetivo na forma superlativa

- The museum declined to disclose how much it paid for "The Torment of Saint Anthony" ...
- Only four such works (...) by the artist exist, and two of them are unfinished.
- "This is one of the greatest rediscoveries in the history of art"....
- The evidence could not be stronger.
- But some questions about its authenticity had surfaced through the years...
- The painting was kept privately and largely forgotten in the art world, Mr Lee said.
- Last summer an art dealer bought it for nearly \$2 million ...

Observe os textos abaixo e diga qual o gênero textual deles.

Você terá manchetes jornais de vários países, contudo estão sem título. Antes de correlacionar o TÍTULO ao TEXTO, sobre qual assunto cada um deles trata?

Qual a ideia central de cada um deles?

The world

- a.** PAMPLONA, Spain — A British man was slightly hurt Wednesday after being gored in the arm during a bull run on the third day of the San Fermin festival immortalized by Ernest Hemingway, officials said. Derek White, 28, of Portsmouth, England, was the first foreigner injured this year. An American was killed at the festival two years ago after being gored in the abdomen.
- b.** JERUSALEM — A bomb exploded near an Israeli bus in the West Bank Wednesday, wounding at least one person, security sources said. The sources said Jewish seminary students were in the vehicle and that the incident occurred near the West Bank town of Nablus. Israel Radio said an explosive charge blew up near an army jeep guarding the bus carrying the seminary students on a road inside Israeli-controlled territory near Nablus.
- c.** BUCHAREST — An experimental shrapnel bomb exploded Wednesday during a test at a military airfield in southern Romania, killing 15 workers and injuring three more, one seriously, a senior government official said. Constantin Dudu Ionescu, State Secretary for Defense, told a government briefing in Bucharest that the experimental bomb had detonated Wednesday afternoon at the airfield in Craiova, 140 miles west of the capital.
- d.** ISTANBUL, Turkey — Rioting inmates set their prison ablaze early Wednesday and held firefighters at bay for six hours before hundreds of soldiers finally stormed the maximum-security facility. Five prisoners died in the mayhem. The rioting broke out at Metris prison, located on the outskirts of Istanbul, after one inmate stabbed another to death. Prisoners then torched the facility and took a warden hostage to protest security conditions.
- e.** CACONDA, Angola — Fourteen civilians were massacred in a roadside ambush near the central Angolan town of Caconda, a military official of the West African country said Wednesday. Angolan Armed Forces Maj. Augusto Maurico told reporters a vehicle was stopped by armed men and the occupants hacked to death with machetes in the attack Tuesday. Maurico blamed former rebel soldiers for the killing in Huila Province.
- f.** CARACAS — At least 20 people were killed in a strong earthquake that shook Venezuela's central and eastern coastal region Wednesday afternoon, Civil Defense officials said. Caracas Civil Defense Director said at least 15 people died in the small Caribbean town of Cariaco in eastern Venezuela and another five were killed in the historic city of Cumana, 255 miles east of Caracas. The quake had a magnitude of 5.5 on the Richter scale and was centered off the Paria Peninsula on Venezuela's northeastern Caribbean coast. It struck at 3:25 p.m. and was followed by three aftershocks.

**British man gored by bull
in Spain's Pamplona run**

**Romanian experimental
bomb kills 15 during test**

**Ex-rebel soldiers blamed
in massacre of Angolans**

**Strong Venezuelan quake
kills at least 20 in 2 cities**

**Bomb explodes near bus
in West Bank, injuring 1**

**Five Turkish inmates die
as riot-torn prison stormed**

1 De que seção do jornal você acha que estes textos foram retirados?

2 Procure no texto as seguintes informações:

- a. o nome do festival do texto **a**.
- b. quantos morreram e quantos ficaram feridos na explosão – texto **c**.
- c. onde foi detonada a bomba – texto **c**.
- d. quantas pessoas foram massacradas em uma emboscada em Angola – texto **e**.
- e. que tipo de pessoas estavam dentro do ônibus em Israel – texto **b**.
- f. quantos prisioneiros morreram na Turquia – texto **d**.
- g. quais cidades o terremoto atingiu na Venezuela – texto **f**.
- h. a que horas o terremoto ocorreu – texto **f**.

3 Identifique se as afirmações abaixo são verdadeiras (V) ou falsas (F):

- Um inglês morreu na Espanha após ter sido chifrado por um touro.()
- A explosão ocorreu em um campo militar na capital da Romênia.()
- Soldados rebeldes estão sendo acusados como responsáveis pelo massacre em Angola.()
- Muitas pessoas foram feridas durante a explosão de uma bomba em Jerusalém.()
- Os presos puseram fogo na prisão, na Turquia.()
- O terremoto alcançou 5,5 na escala Richter.()

4 Encontre no texto as razões pelas quais:

- O motim começou na cadeia – Turquia.
- Os presos pegaram um guarda como refém – Turquia.
- Um americano morreu na Espanha, 2 anos atrás – Espanha.

Baseado no exercício abaixo use o sufixo adequado para a formação do adjetivo ou advérbio.

- Be sure to contact him if you need advice. He's a very (**HELP**) person.
- It was a really (**ENJOY**) party. Thanks for inviting me.
- He has just taken out a (**MONTH**) subscription to the magazine.
- She smiled (**HAPPY**) when they offered her the new job.
- (**HOPE**) we'll have enough money saved to get married next year.
- In order for the medicine to work (**EFFECT**) you must take the correct amount.
- Although our teacher is very strict in class, she is (**FRIEND**) than you would expect.
- What a beautiful vase! That's the (**LOVE**) present I've ever had.
- They never do what they are told, in fact they are (**EXTREME**)
(**OBEDIENT**)..... , an (**AWFUL**) situation.
- Don't be so (**PATIENT**)....., you have just arrived. You can't expect to be served (**IMMEDIATE**)There are other people waiting as well.

11. He is the **(POLITE)** person you can think of. I have never met anyone **(HELPFUL)** than him.
12. No, that's not a good argument, it's **(RELEVANT)** for that calculation.
13. I'm afraid that chair is **(REPAIR)** damaged.
14. This mobile is as **(EXPENSIVE)** as that one over there.
15. It's raining **(HEAVY)** and **(FORTUNATE)** we've forgotten our umbrellas.
16. This explanation is even **(STUPID)** than the **(PREVIOUS)** one.

CONCLUSÃO

Concluo que a compreensão dos prefixos e sufixos para a interpretação textual é relevante assim com como as estratégias e outros pontos apresentados.



RESUMO

Os assuntos anteriores, assim como este e os posteriores, são todos ricos e importantes para compreensão de texto. Muitas vezes não possuímos esta consciência, mas ao pararmos para estudar e analisar cada um deles percebemos sua lógica e relevância. Nesta aula vocês conheceram alguns sufixos e prefixos na formação de palavras e a presença deles influencia no sentido destas palavras no texto.

Pratiquem, façam exercícios e leiam.



AUTOAVALIAÇÃO

Qual o significado de prefixo e sufixo? Qual o significado de cada um deles?



PRÓXIMA AULA

Grau de adjetivos e advérbios

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