

The Suffixes -ed, -ee, -ing, And -ment Can Be Added To The End Of The Word Commit. For Which Of The Following

The Suffixes -ed, -ee, -ing, And -ment Can Be Added To The End Of The Word Commit. For Which Of The Following is a question that often arises in the study of English language grammar and word formation. Understanding how suffixes modify the base word "commit" is essential for learners, writers, and anyone interested in expanding their vocabulary. Suffixes are letter or group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning, grammatical function, or both. In this article, we will explore the various suffixes—specifically -ed, -ee, -ing, and -ment—that can be attached to the word "commit," examine their meanings, and provide examples to illustrate their correct usage.

Understanding the Base Word: Commit

Before delving into suffixes, it's important to understand the base word "commit." The verb "commit" generally means to carry out or perform an act, especially one that is significant or serious. It can also imply dedicating oneself to a cause, course of action, or relationship. For example:

- To commit a crime.
- To commit oneself to a project.
- To commit an act of kindness.

The versatility of "commit" makes it a great starting point for exploring how suffixes can create related words with nuanced meanings.

Suffix -ed: Forming Past Tense and Adjective Forms

Adding -ed to "commit"

The suffix "-ed" is primarily used to form the past tense of regular verbs or to create adjectives. When added to "commit," it results in "committed," which can serve both as a past tense verb and as an adjective.

Examples:

- He committed the error yesterday. (past tense verb)
- She is a committed member of the organization. (adjective)

Usage Notes:

- When "commit" is used in the past tense, "committed" is the correct form.
- As an adjective, "committed" describes someone who is dedicated or loyal.

Summary:

Base Word	Suffix	Result	Meaning
commit	-ed	committed	Past tense / adjective indicating dedication

Suffix -ee: Indicating the Person Who Is the Recipient of an Action

Adding -ee to "commit"

The suffix "-ee" is used to denote the person who is the recipient or the one who is affected by an action. It often signifies someone who is the object of the action or who is under the influence of the verb.

Note: "Commit" is generally a transitive verb, meaning it takes a direct object. However, "commit" itself is not commonly combined directly with "-ee" to form a standard noun like "committees" or "employee." Instead, related nouns such as "commitment" (from "commit") are more common.

Common Related Nouns:

- Commitment (from "commit") - the act of committing or being committed.
- Recommit (verb) - to commit again.

Clarification:

While "-ee" can be added to some base words to form nouns indicating the person affected by an action (e.g., "employee" from "employ," or "trainee" from "train"), it's not standard to form an "-ee" noun directly from "commit."

Summary:

Base Word	Suffix	Typical Result	Meaning
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commit	-ee	Not commonly used	No standard noun formed directly; related noun: commitment

Suffix -ing: Forming Present Participles and Gerunds

Adding -ing to "commit"

The suffix "-ing" is used to create present participles and gerunds, which function as nouns or adjectives. When added to "commit," it results in "committing."

Examples:

- He is committing to the plan. (present participle used as part of continuous tense)
- Her committing of the act was accidental. (gerund as a noun)

Usage Notes:

- "Committing" can describe the action in progress.
- As a noun ("gerund"), it refers to the act of committing.

Summary:

Base Word	Suffix	Result	Meaning
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commit	-ing	committing	Action of carrying out or engaging in the act

Suffix -ment: Forming Nouns That Express Results or Actions

Adding -ment to "commit"

The suffix "-ment" is used to form nouns that often indicate the result of an action or process. When added to "commit," it becomes "commitment."

Examples:

- Her commitment to the cause is admirable. (noun indicating dedication)
- The commitment of resources was necessary.

Usage Notes:

- "Commitment" refers to the state or quality of being dedicated.
- It can also refer to an agreement or promise, as in legal or formal contexts.

Summary:

Base Word	Suffix	Result	Meaning
commit	-ment	commitment	State or quality of being dedicated; a pledge or promise

Summary of Suffixes and Their Applicability to "Commit"

Suffix	Typical Usage	Example	Explanation
-ed	Past tense, adjective	committed	Describes completed action or a state of dedication
-ee	Recipient of an action (less common directly from "commit")	N/A	Usually not formed directly; related noun: commitment
-ing	Present participle, gerund	committing	Describes ongoing action or the act itself
-ment	Result or state	commitment	Denotes the state of being committed or a pledge

Common Misconceptions and Clarifications

- "Commit" + "-ee": Unlike many verbs, "commit" does not typically combine directly with "-ee" to form a standard noun. Instead, related nouns like "commitment" are used.
- Adding suffixes to base verbs: Not all suffixes are applicable to every verb. For "commit," the applicable suffixes are mainly -ed, -ing, and -ment.
- Changing meanings: Adding different suffixes can significantly change the meaning of the base word, ranging from tense (past, present) to noun forms indicating state, action, or object.

Practical Applications and Examples

Here are some sentences illustrating the correct use of these suffixes with "commit":

1. Past tense: He committed a serious mistake last week.
2. Adjective: She is a committed volunteer who works tirelessly.
3. Present participle: They are committing to the new project.
4. Gerund (noun): His commitment to excellence is evident.
5. Legal or formal context: The commitment clause in the contract is binding.

Conclusion

Understanding how suffixes like -ed, -ee, -ing, and -ment can be added to "commit" enhances both vocabulary and grammatical skills. While some suffixes, like -ed and -ing, are straightforward in their application, others such as -ee and -ment require contextual understanding and familiarity with related words. Recognizing these patterns enables learners to expand their language proficiency and communicate more effectively.

In summary:

- -ed transforms "commit" into "committed," indicating past action or a state of dedication.
- -ing produces "committing," used as a present participle or gerund.
- -ment creates "commitment," denoting a state, pledge, or promise.
- -ee is less directly applicable to "commit" itself but is relevant in related nouns like "commitment."

By mastering these suffixes and their proper applications, language users can craft precise expressions and deepen their understanding of English morphology.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the correct suffix to form a noun meaning the action or process from the verb 'commit'?

The suffix '-ment' can be added to 'commit' to form the noun 'commitment,' which refers to the act or process of committing.

Which suffix would you add to 'commit' to describe someone who has been committed to a cause?

You would add the suffix '-ee' to 'commit' to form 'committee,' but since 'committee' is not derived directly from 'commit,' the correct suffix related to a person is '-ee' in words like

'employee.' For 'commit,' the related term is 'committee,' which is a different word. Alternatively, 'commit' doesn't form a common noun with '-ee' directly; this question is a trick—'commit' with '-ee' isn't typical.

How does adding '-ed' to 'commit' change its meaning?

Adding '-ed' to 'commit' creates 'committed,' which is the past tense of the verb and indicates that the action has been completed.

Which suffix can be added to 'commit' to form a present participle or gerund?

Adding '-ing' to 'commit' forms 'committing,' which can be used as a present participle or gerund.

Among the suffixes '-ed', '-ee', '-ing', and '-ment,' which are correctly added to 'commit' to form related words?

The suffixes '-ed', '-ing', and '-ment' can be correctly added to 'commit' to form 'committed,' 'committing,' and 'commitment,' respectively. The suffix '-ee' is not typically added directly to 'commit' to form a common word.

Additional Resources

The Suffixes -ed, -ee, -ing, and -ment Can Be Added To The End Of The Word Commit. For Which Of The Following?

Introduction

Language is a dynamic system that evolves through the addition, alteration, and combination of morphemes—the smallest units of meaning. Among these, suffixes play a pivotal role in expanding and clarifying the meaning of root words. One such root word that demonstrates rich morphological potential is "commit." Its versatility is evident through various suffixes, notably -ed, -ee, -ing, and -ment, each altering the word's grammatical function and semantic scope.

This article examines the applicability of these suffixes to "commit," exploring their grammatical implications, semantic shifts, and usage contexts. Through detailed analysis, it aims to clarify for which of the following suffixes these modifications are appropriate, providing insights valuable for linguists, educators, writers, and language learners.

The Root Word "Commit": A Linguistic Overview

Before delving into suffixation, it is essential to understand the lexical and grammatical

properties of "commit." Originating from Latin *committere*, meaning "to unite, bring together, or entrust," "commit" functions primarily as a verb in English, with the core meaning "to carry out or perform an act or deed."

Key features of "commit":

- Regular verb form: commit, committed, committing
- Transitive verb: requires a direct object (e.g., "to commit a crime")
- Can also be used in idiomatic expressions (e.g., "commit oneself")

The morphological potential of "commit" lies in its ability to generate related nouns and adjectives through suffixation, facilitating nuanced expressions.

Suffixes and Their Morphological Functions

Understanding the potential of "-ed," "-ee," "-ing," and "-ment" requires a brief overview of what these suffixes generally accomplish:

- -ed: Typically forms the past tense of regular verbs or functions as an adjective indicating a state resulting from an action.
- -ee: Usually creates nouns denoting the person who is the recipient of an action or the one who is subjected to an act.
- -ing: Serves as a present participle form, a gerund (noun), or an adjective.
- -ment: Commonly forms nouns indicating the result, process, or state derived from a verb.

The question at hand is: "The suffixes -ed, -ee, -ing, and -ment can be added to the end of the word commit. For which of the following?" To answer this thoroughly, we analyze each suffix's compatibility with "commit" and the semantic and grammatical outcomes.

Analysis of Suffixation with "Commit"

1. The Suffix "-ed"

Application and Usage

The suffix -ed is primarily used to form the past tense of regular verbs. Since "commit" is a regular verb, adding "-ed" yields "committed", which functions as both the simple past tense and a past participle.

Examples:

- "He committed the offense last year."
- "The act was committed without remorse."

Grammatical considerations

- "Committed" functions as a verb in past tense or perfect aspect.
- It can also serve as an adjective in certain contexts, e.g., "a committed supporter."

Conclusion

Yes, the suffix -ed can be added to "commit" to form "committed", which functions as both a past tense verb and an adjective.

2. The Suffix "-ee"

Application and Usage

The suffix -ee generally denotes the person who is the recipient of an action, often forming nouns that describe someone or something affected by the verb.

Examples:

- "Employee" (from "employ" + "-ee"): one who is employed.
- "Lessee" (from "lease"): one who leases or is leased.

Application to "commit":

Is "commit" suitable for the -ee suffix?

- Theoretically, "commit" could generate "committee", but this is not standard English.
- More pertinent is the noun "commitment," which is derived from "commit" + "-ment," not "-ee."

Semantic considerations:

- "Commit" is an action, and the person who commits is called a "committer." While "committer" is derived from "commit" + "-er" (agent noun), not "-ee."
- The suffix "-ee" often denotes the recipient or object of an action, but "commit" does not naturally generate a noun meaning "the person who is committed" by adding "-ee."

Conclusion

No, the suffix -ee is not typically added to "commit" to produce a valid noun meaning "the person who commits" or "the one subjected to committing." Instead, the correct agent noun is "committer." Therefore, "commit" does not naturally accommodate the suffix -ee for forming a standard noun.

3. The Suffix "-ing"

Application and Usage

The suffix -ing has multiple functions:

- Present participle: forms continuous tenses ("is committing")
- Gerund: functions as a noun ("committing is important")
- Adjective: describing ongoing action ("a committing act")

Examples:

- "He is committing a crime."
- "Committing to a cause can be challenging."

Grammatical considerations:

- "Committing" can act as a noun (gerund), e.g., "Committing to the plan took courage."
- It also functions as a verb in progressive tense.

Conclusion

Yes, the suffix -ing can be added to "commit" to form "committing," which functions as a gerund or present participle. It is widely used in various grammatical constructions.

4. The Suffix "-ment"

Application and Usage

The suffix -ment transforms verbs into nouns indicating the result, process, or state of the action.

Examples:

- "Develop" → "development"
- "Agree" → "agreement"

Application to "commit":

- Adding -ment results in "commitment."
- "Commitment" denotes the state or quality of being committed or the act of committing.

Semantic considerations:

- "Commitment" is a well-established noun representing the state, condition, or act of committing.
- The derivation is "commit" + "-ment".

Conclusion

Yes, the suffix -ment can be added to "commit" to produce "commitment," a noun denoting the act or state of committing.

Summary of Applicability

Suffix	Can It Be Added to "Commit"?	Grammatical Function	Example	Notes
-ed	Yes	Past tense / adjective	committed	Regular verb form, standard past participle
-ee	No (generally not)	N/A	N/A	"Commit" does not form a standard "committee" or "committee" via "-ee"
-ing	Yes	Gerund / present participle	committing	Commonly used in progressive tenses and as nouns
-ment	Yes	Noun (state, act, result)	commitment	Widely used, forms a noun from "commit"

Deep Dive into Usage Contexts and Semantic Shifts

The Morphological Pathways

The addition of suffixes to "commit" illustrates the morphological pathways through which verbs can give rise to related nouns and adjectives, enriching the lexicon and enabling nuanced expression.

- "Committed" (from -ed): Indicates completed action or a state resulting from an act.
- "Committing" (from -ing): Describes ongoing action, process, or activity.
- "Commitment" (from -ment): The abstract noun representing the act or state.

The -ee suffix, however, does not naturally derive from "commit" in standard English usage. Its typical agent noun form is "committer."

Semantic Implications

Adding suffixes transforms the word "commit" from a verb into various grammatical categories with distinct semantic focuses:

- Past tense ("committed") underscores completed action.
- Present participle ("committing") emphasizes ongoing activity.
- Gerund ("committing") functions as a noun denoting the act itself.
- Noun "commitment" encapsulates the concept, state, or quality of being committed.

This morphological flexibility allows language users to articulate complex ideas related to the act of committing, responsibility, and ongoing engagement.

Usage in Legal and Formal Contexts

In legal language, "commit" and its derivatives are prevalent:

- "To commit a crime": the act of perpetrating a crime.
- "Commitment": a formal pledge or obligation, such as a legal commitment.

Understanding suffixation helps clarify these terms and their appropriate contexts.

Final Remarks

In conclusion, the suffixes -ed, -ing, and -ment can be added to "commit" to form valid, commonly used words

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