



13 Patterns of Formation in Spanish

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Received: JUN. 23, 2020

Accepted: JUL. 25, 2020

Published: AUG. 30, 2020

Abstract

The prime objective of this study is to explore patterns of suffixes based on which one can decipher formation of Spanish words from English: in doing so, a sample of seventy-two pair of English-Spanish words were collected randomly and analysed to see morphological relations between English and Spanish suffixes; the outcome of this study will prove worthwhile for an English speaker willing to learn Spanish. The study revealed several striking facts about word formation in Spanish. Of them five striking facts are worth mentioning here:-

1. Words ending in “ing” change to “ando”
2. Words ending in “age” change to “aje”
3. Words ending in “e” change to “o”
4. Words ending in “er” change to “ador”
5. Words ending in “ted” change to “ado”
6. Words ending in “ing” change to “nte”
7. Words ending in “ing” change to “ar” and “or”
8. Words ending in “ly” change to “ar” and “ir”
9. Words ending in “s” change to “os”
10. Words ending in “zed” change to “zado”
11. Words ending in “el” remains the same
12. Words ending in “ities” change to “idades”

Since, the outcome of this study is based on restricted data, the stated patterns of word formation in Spanish should not be generalised in a wider domain.

1. INTRODUCTION

We have searched for sustained words which could alternatively be present in both Spanish and English dictionaries with some edified variations on the bases of cognate rules to fulfil its aims; its compilation must include cultural differences, the phonological, the syntactic and the semantic difference. Second-language students usually use various strategies in learning second language. It is concerned with cognitive learning bearing mental lexicons of speakers of Semitic languages, Spanish and English. On the basis of lexical connections between translation equivalents represented in the cognitive system of Spanish and English bilingual, I suggest that cognate words that have phonological overlap can influence the recognition of translation equivalents. I review documented language literature and that lead to the same conclusion with the help of twenty-five charted rules. The conclusion of my work was that, the strength of the lexical associations between translation equivalents is influenced not only by the frequency of concomitant use but rather by their cognate status.

In a sense, English and Spanish are cousins, as they have a common ancestor, known as Indo-European. And sometimes, English and Spanish can even seem closer than cousins because English has adopted many words from French, a sister language to Spanish. The difference between English and Spanish Alphabet: Spanish uses the Latin alphabet. The vowels can take an acute accent, and there is the additional letter ñ. When spelling English words or writing them from the teacher's dictation, beginning Spanish students may make mistakes with the English vowels a, e, i. Also Spanish is spoken at 7.82 syllables per second, whereas English is spoken at 6.19 syllables per second. It follows, then, that Spanish is about 25% faster than English. Therefore, a Spanish-language equivalent to a 300-word English document will be about 50 or 100 words longer.

A cognate is a word that comes from the same origin as a word from a different language. Cognates between languages usually have similarities in spelling, pronunciation, and meaning. This means that someone who speaks English and knows the word "punctual" would be able to understand the meaning of the Spanish word "puntual" even if they're completely unfamiliar with Spanish. This paper will enlist what all cognates exist, some examples of them, and how they can be helpful in learning a variety of words. To ease the learning of Spanish cognates, I have organized this document by listing Spanish Cognate Rules by word endings. There are a number of rules on word endings although these rules are not applicable in every single case. They can, however, be taken as general guidelines for understanding and forming cognates. Each rule is followed by a list of words that follow the rule. The lists are just a representative example of how the rule is applied. These rules are only applicable to the specific word form (i.e. verb, noun, adjective, etc.) indicated in the description of the rule.

1.1 Research Objective

Decoding Patterns of Suffix Substitution in the Formation of Spanish words.

1.2 Research Questions

1. What are the patterns of word formation from English to Spanish?
2. To find similarities and dissimilarities in the explored patterns by listing adjective, noun, verb, adverb, determiners, preposition, pronoun in a quantified manner.

1.3 Significance of the Study

This study is highly significant for the reason that it will help any English speakers in learning Spanish lexicons in the least possible time based on suffix formula.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Simeon Potter's and David Crystal's (2019) article; "English belongs to the Indo-European family of languages and is therefore related to most other languages spoken in Europe and western Asia from Iceland to India. The parent tongue, called Proto-Indo-European, was spoken about 5,000 years ago by nomads believed to have roamed the southeast European plains. Germanic, one of the language groups descended from this ancestral speech, is usually divided by scholars into three regional groups: East (Burgundian, Vandal, and Gothic, all extinct), North (Icelandic, Faroese, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish), and West (German, Dutch [and Flemish], Frisian, and English). Though closely related to English, German remains far more conservative than English in its retention of a fairly elaborate system of inflections. Frisian, spoken by the inhabitants of the Dutch province of Friesland and the islands off the west coast of Schleswig, is the language most nearly related to Modern English. Icelandic, which has changed little over the last thousand years, is the living language most nearly resembling Old English in grammatical structure."

According to Rebecca Posner's and Marius Sala's (2019) article; "Spanish is also known (particularly in Latin America, but increasingly in Spain itself) as Castilian, after the dialect from which modern standard Spanish developed. That dialect arose in Cantabria in the 9th century around the town of Burgos

in north-central Spain (Old Castile) and, as Spain was reconquered from the Moors, spread southward to central Spain (New Castile) around Madrid and Toledo by the 11th century. In the late 15th century, the kingdoms of Castile and Leon merged with that of Aragon, and Castilian became the official language of all of Spain. The regional dialects of Aragon, Navarra, Leon, Asturias, and Santander were crowded out gradually and today survive only in secluded rural areas. Galician (a language with many similarities to Portuguese), spoken in northwestern Spain, and Catalan, spoken in eastern and northeastern Spain, were also much reduced but began a resurgence in the late 20th century.

The dialect of Spanish used in Arab-occupied Spain before the 12th century was called Mozarabic. A remarkably archaic form of Spanish with many borrowings from Arabic, it is known primarily from Mozarabic refrains (called *kharjahs*) added to Arabic and Hebrew poems.”

In Research Paper of *English-Spanish Cognates: According To Grammatical Rules Related To Word Ending's* (2015); they have stated Cognates are a great way to learn English and Spanish. Cognates are words in Spanish and English that share the same Latin and/or Greek root, are very similar in spelling and have the same or similar meaning. About 90% of Spanish cognates have the same meaning in English. This similarity provides a built-in vocabulary base that transfers over when learning Spanish vocabulary. In a technical sense, two words that have a common origin are cognates. Most often, cognates are words in two languages that have a common etymology and thus are similar or identical.

They have identified twenty-nine Cognate rules either by removing word endings in English like “ant” “ary” “ate” “ble” “ct” “ence” “ic” “id” “ile” “ism” “ist” “ive” “ly” “ment” “nce” “nt” “ous” “ty” “y” and adding “ante” “ario” “ar” “ble” “cto” “encia” “ico” “ido” “il” “ismo” “ista” “ivo” “mente” “mento” “encia” “nte” “oso” “idad” “ia or io” in Spanish, respectively or by finding identical word ending like “al” “ar” “or” in English ends by adding “al” “ar” “or” to the word endings in Spanish, respectively. Sometimes word endings in English like “e” “ify” “t” has several word endings like “e, ar, ir” “ify, ificar” “tar, tir” in Spanish, respectively.

I have discovered six new set patterns for cognate word endings converting English words into Spanish, except “e” which has additional “o” ending in Spanish other than pre-existing “e, ar, ir”

2. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

PATTERN- 1

This pattern implies that an English word containing -ing suffix will be replaced by- ando in the formation of Spanish words, it shows a pattern of Present Continuous action even in Spanish; conjugation for such words changes to “ando” removing “ar” “er” “ir” from their word endings as shown in the following table no-1.

Table-1: (ing> ando)

ENGLISH	SPANISH
Situating	Situando
Integrating	Integrando
Denoting	Denotando
Torturing	Torturando
Separating	Separando
Imagining	Imaginando
Entering	Entrando
Appreciating	Apreciando
Conceptualizing	Conceptualizando
Commercialising	Comercializando
Industrialising	Industrializando
Articulating	Articulando
Experimenting	Experimentando
Administrating	Administrando
Celebrating	Celebrando
Decorating	Decorando
Evaporating	Evaporando
Equalling	Igualando
Treating	Tratando
Contextualizing	contextualizando
Differentiating	diferenciando
individualizing	individualizando
particularizing	particularizando
reinvestigating	reinvestigando
revolutionizing	revolucionando
authenticating	autenticando
characterizing	caracterizando
decentralizing	descentralizando
editorializing	editorializando
incorporating	incorporando

PATTERN-2

This pattern implies that an English word containing -age suffix will be replaced by- aje in the formation of Spanish words, Words found under this pattern are mostly noun as shown in the following table no-2.

Table-2: (age> -aje)

ENGLISH	SPANISH
Pillage	Pillaje
Pupilage	Pupilaje
Foliage	Follaje
Intertillage	Intertilaje
Libertinage	Libertinaje
Borage	Borraja
Language	Lenguaje
Plumage	Plumaje
Voltage	Voltaje
Sabotage	Sabotaje
Personage	Personaje
Garage	Garaje
Sublanguage	Sublenguaje
Megatonnage	megatonaje
Percentage	porcentaje
Camouflage	camuflaje
Seignorage	señoreaje
Arbitrage	arbitraje
Reportage	reportaje
Personage	personaje
Bricolage	bricolaje
Gallonage	galonaje
Empennage	empenaje
Vassalage	vasallaje
Repechage	repechaje
Espionage	espionaje
Tonnage	tonelaje
Montage	montaje
Millage	millaje
Herbage	herbaje
Boscage	boscaje
Savage	salvaje
Triage	triaje
Linage	linaje
Ménage	menaje

PATTERN-3

This pattern implies that an English words containing –e suffix will be replaced by- o in the formation of Spanish words, Words found under this pattern show that some words are mono-syllabic and some have a presence of letter ‘v’ like “Universe” as shown in the following table no-3.

Table-3: (e > -o)

ENGLISH	SPANISH
Globe	Globo
Native	Nativo
Unique	único
Tone	Tono
Universe	Universo
Abortive	Abortivo
Active	Activo
Pole	Polo
Divine	Divino
Elective	Electivo
Site	Sitio
Accumulative	Acumulativo
Articulative	Articulativo
Organophosphate	Organofosfato
Polycrystalline	Policristalino
Communicative	Comunicativo
Oligodendrocyte	Oligodendrocito
Oligosaccharide	Oligosacárido
Aluminosilicate	aluminosilicato
Superheterodyne	superheterodino
Monocrystalline	monocristalino
Polyelectrolyte	polielectrolito
Trinitrotoluene	trinitrotoluene
Hexachlorophene	hexaclorofeno
Electronegative	electronegativo
Electropositive	electropositivo
Pseudocoelomate	pseudocoelomato
Ultramicroscope	ultramicroscopio
Semicrystalline	semicristalino
Dichlorobenzene	diclorobenceno
Sesquicarbonate	sesquicarbonato
Communicate	comunicado
Indisciplinable	indisciplinado
Interpretative	interpretativo
Destructive	destructive
Extraordinaire	extraordinario
Multiplicative	multiplicative

PATTERN-4

This pattern implies that an English word containing –er suffix will be replaced by- ador in the formation of Spanish words, Words found under this pattern are characteristics or attributes endowing words as shown in the following table no-4.

Table-4 (er> –ador)

ENGLISH	SPANISH
Implanter	Implantador
Idealizer	Idealizador
Humanizer	Humanizador
Organizer	Organizador
Vaporizer	Vaporizador
Vocalizer	Vocalizador
Analyzer	Analizador
Atomizer	Atomizador
Ionizer	Ionizador
Realizer	Realizador
Memorizer	Memorizador
Legalizer	Legalizador
Multiplier	Multiplicador
Autotransformer	Autotransformador
Counterreformer	Contrarreformador
Photosensitizer	Fotosensibilizador
Gyrostabilizer	Giroestabilizador
Epigrammatizer	Epigramatizador
Editorializer	Editorializador
Demineralizer	Desmineralizador
Propagandizer	Propagandizador
Controller	Controlador
Programmer	Programador
Visualizer	Visualizador
Amplifier	Amplificador
Dispenser	Dispensador
Rectifier	Rectificador
Designer	Diseñador
Explorer	Explorador
Compiler	Compilador
Preacher	Predicador
Informer	Informador
Adapter	Adaptador
Marker	Marcador
Predeterminer	Predeterminador
Remembrancer	Rememorador

PATTERN-5

This pattern implies that an English word containing -ted suffix will be replaced by- ado in the formation of Spanish words, Words under this pattern denotes completion in action and even in Spanish -ado is used in past participle by dropping “ar” “er” “ir” from their infinitive verb as shown in the following table no-5.

Table-5: (**ted> -ado**)

ENGLISH	SPANISH
Complicated	Complicado
Abbreviated	Abreviado
Aberrated	Aberrado
Alerted	Alertado
Lyrated	Lirado
Voted	Votado
Animated	Animado
Agitated	Agitado
Elevated	Elevado
Gestated	Gestado
Molested	Molestado
Activated	Activado
Sophisticated	Sofisticado
Disinterested	Desinteresado
Uncoordinated	Descoordinado
Uncompensated	Descompensado
Incorporated	Incorporado
Disseminated	Diseminado
Disconnected	Desconectado
Encapsulated	Encapsulado
Interested	Interesado
Affiliated	Afiliado
Documented	Documentado
Premeditated	Premeditado
Purgated	Purgado
Accredited	Acreditado
Circulated	Circulado
Celebrated	Celebrado
Frequented	Frecuentado
Calculated	Calculado
Segregated	Sagregado
Solicited	Solicitado
Regulated	Regulado
contested	contestado
motivated	motivado

PATTERN-6

This pattern implies that an English word containing –ty suffix will be replaced by- idad in the formation of Spanish words, Words found under this pattern are all nouns as shown in the following table no-6.

Table-6: (ty>-idad)

ENGLISH	SPANISH
Ability	Habilidad
Activity	actividad
Adversity	adversidad
authority	autoridad
capacity	capacidad
continuity	continuidad
curiosity	curiosidad
density	Densidad
dignity	dignidad
eccentricity	excentricidad
electricity	electricidad
entity	entidad
eternity	eternidad
ethnicity	etnicidad
incompatibility	incompatibilidad
heterosexuality	heterosexualidad
impenetrability	impenetrabilidad
pyroelectricity	piroelectricidad
ethnocentricity	etnocentricidad
carcinogenicity	carcinogenicidad
monospecificity	monoespecificidad
superplasticity	superplasticidad
proportionality	proporcionalidad
confidentiality	confidencialidad
dorsiventrality	dorsiventralidad
dorsoventrality	dorsoventralidad
intertextuality	intertextualidad
intellectuality	intelectualidad
irrefragability	irrefragabilidad
ineradicability	inerradicabilidad
inexplicability	inexplicabilidad
inextricability	inextricabilidad
communicability	comunicabilidad
demonstrability	demostrabilidad
reconcilability	reconciliabilidad

PATTERN-7

This pattern implies that an English word containing -ing suffix will be replaced by- nte in the formation of Spanish words, Words found under this pattern are mostly adjective, verb and some preposition as shown in the following table no-7.

Table -7: (ing>nte)

ENGLISH	SPANISH
Fascinating	Fascinante
Enveloping	Envolvente
Relaxing	Relajante
Convincing	Convincente
Depressing	Deprimente
Interesting	interesante
Edifying	Edificante
Absorbing	Absorbente
Gratifying	Gratificante
Decontaminating	descontaminante
Depersonalizing	despersonalizante
Inconveniencing	inconveniente
Stimulating	estimulante
Discriminating	discriminante
Disillusioning	desilusionante
Corresponding	correspondiente
Frustrating	frustrante
Depending	dependiente
Resulting	resultante
During	durante
Moving	Moviente
Nonintimidating	no intimidante
Deconcentrating	desconcentrante
Supersaturating	sobresaturante
Decontaminating	descontaminante
Overstimulating	sobreestimulante
Discriminating	discriminante
Interdepending	interdependiente
Superintending	superintendente
Superabounding	superabundante
Predetermining	predeterminante
Pending	pendiente
Intending	intendente
Bounding	bundante

PATTERN- 8

This pattern implies that an English word containing -ing suffix will be replaced by- “ar and or” in the formation of Spanish words, Words found under this pattern are mostly verbs and adjectives as shown in the following table no-8.

Table-8: (ing> ar o or)

ENGLISH	SPANISH
Rechromatographing	Recromatografiar
Provoking	provocador
Procrastinating	procrastinar
Choreographing	coreografiar
Depoliticizing	despolitizar
Administering	administrar
Alphabetizing	alfabetizar
Implementing	implementar
Accelerating	acelerador
Controlling	controlador
Calculating	calculador
Producing	productor
Accepting	aceptar
Ering	errar
Superconducting	superconductor
Disestablishing	desestabilizar
Quintuplicating	quintuplicar
Disembarrassing	desembarazar
Transistorising	transistorizar
Nonintersecting	no intersectar
Reconcentrating	reconcentrar
Reincorporating	reincorporar
Transliterating	transliterar
Intususcepting	intususceptor
Reexperiencing	reexperimentar
Recentrifuging	recentrifugador
Enchanting	encantador
Consuming	consumidor
Revealing	revelador
Inspiring	inspirador
Orbing	orbitar
Pronouncing	pronunciar
Cotransducing	cotransductor
Recommencing	recomenzar
Prenticing	prentar
Displacing	desplazar
Instancing	instanciar
Affiancing	afianzar
Morticing	mortificar
Emplacing	emplazar

PATTERN-9

This pattern implies that an English word containing -ly suffix will be replaced by- “ar and ir” in the formation of Spanish words, Words found under this pattern are mostly verbs as shown in the following table no-9.

Table-9: (ly> ar o ir)

ENGLISH	SPANISH
Apply	Aplicar
Multiply	multiplicar
Comply	cumplir
Reapply	reaplicar
Preapply	Preaplicar
Quadruply	cuadruplicar
Imply	Implicar
Similarly	similar
Intravascularly	intramuscular
Bifilarly	bifilar

PATTERN- 10

This pattern implies that an English word containing -s suffix will be replaced by-os in the formation of Spanish words, Words found under this pattern are mostly nouns and some adjective, pronoun, determiner as shown in the following table no-10.

Table-10: s>os

ENGLISH	SPANISH
Texts	Textos
Dermatoglyphics	dermatoglifos
Morphophonemics	morfofonémicos
Submetacentrics	submetacéntricos
Noncharismatics	no carismáticos
Antihistaminics	antihistamínicos
Parallelepiped	paralelepípedos
Hypochondriacs	hipocondríacos
Anaphrodisiacs	anafrodisíacos
Microcephalics	microcefálicos
Stratocumulus	estratocúmulos
Supersonics	supersónicos
Graphics	gráficos
Aerobics	aeróbicos
Various	varios
Cosmos	cosmos
Divers	diversos
Tripos	tripos

PATTERN- 11

This pattern implies that an English word containing -zed suffix will be replaced by-zado in the formation of Spanish words, Words found under this pattern are mostly verbs and adjectives as shown in the following table no-11.

Table No-11: (Zed> Zado)

English	Spanish
Occidentalized	occidentalizado
Depersonalized	despersonalizado
Impersonalized	impersonalizado
Denationalized	desnacionalizado
Renationalized	renacionalizado
Orthogonalized	ortogonalizado
Industrialized	industrializado
Gonadectomized	gonadectomizado
Hepatectomized	hepatectomizado
Splenectomized	esplenectomizado
Recrystallized	recristalizado
Conceptualized	contextualizado
Specialized	especializado
Semicivilized	semicivilizado
Computerized	computerizado
Authorized	autorizado
Generalized	generalizado
Aerosolized	aerosolizado
Organized	organizado
Modularized	modularizado
Civilized	civilizado
pressurized	presurizado
tranquillized	tranquilizado
sectarianized	sectarizado
insolubilized	insolubilizado
decentralized	descentralizado
demineralized	desmineralizado
universalized	universalizado
denaturalized	desnaturalizado
recapitalized	recapitalizado
fictionalized	ficcionalizado
municipalized	municipalizado
pictorialized	pictorizado
essentialized	esencializado
politicalized	politizado
depoliticized	despolitizado
propagandized	propagandizado
contemporized	contemporizado
reflectorized	reflectorizado
repopularized	repopularizado

PATTERN- 12

This pattern implies that an English word containing –el suffix will be replaced by-el in the formation of Spanish words, Words found under this pattern are mostly nouns as shown in the following table no-12.

Table-12: El>el

English	Spanish
Praziquantel	praziquantel
Mangelwurzel	mangelwurzel
Pumpernickel	pumpernickel
Glockenspiel	glockenspiel
Apfelstrudel	apfelstrudel
Etonogestrel	etonogestrel
Rhynchocoel	rhynchocoel
Microkernel	microkernel
Multibarrel	multibarrel
Subparallel	subparallel
Turbodiesel	turbodiesel
Nonparallel	nonparallel
Schlemazel	schlemazel
Manchineel	manchineel
Mischannel	mischannel
Treadwheel	treadwheel
Schnitzel	schnitzel
Schlimazel	schlimazel
Becquerel	Becquerel
Zinfandel	zinfandel
Frikkadel	frikkadel
Threequel	threequel
Gigapixel	gigapixel
Semivowel	semivowel
Cashspiel	cashspiel
Dishtowel	dishtowel
Farnarkel	farnarkel
Archangel	arcángel
Hydrogel	hidrogel
Caromel	carmel

PATTERN- 13

This pattern implies that an English words containing –ities suffix will be replaced by-idades in the formation of Spanish words, Words found under this pattern are mostly nouns and adjectives that shows progression or abstract ideas as shown in the following table no-13.

Table-13: (Ities>idades)

English	Spanish
Superhumanities	Sobrehumanidades
Crystallinities	cristalinidades
Conformities	conformidades
Pusillanimites	pusilanimidades
Consanguinities	consanguinidades
Hypersalinites	hipersalinidades
Multipolarities	multipolaridades
Intensities	intensidades
Microporosities	microporosidades
Impecuniosities	impecuniosidades
Triangularities	triangularidades
Particularities	particularidades
Destructivities	destruictividades
Diversities	diversidades
Anfractuosities	anfractuositades
Discontinuities	discontinuidades
Superactivities	superactividades
Hyperactivities	hiperactividades
Radioactivities	radiactividades
Retroactivities	retroactividades
Commutativities	conmutatividades
Progressivities	progresividades
Creativities	creatividades
Associativities	asociatividades
Corrigibilities	corregibilidades
Intangibilities	intangibilidades
Reeligibilities	reeligibilidades
Ineligibilities	inelegibilidades
Incredibilities	incredulidades
Immiscibilities	inmiscibilidades
Invincibilities	invencibilidades
Analyzabilities	analizabilidades
Improvabilities	improvabilidades
Observabilities	observabilidades
Computabilities	computabilidades
Cultivabilities	cultivabilidades
Resectabilities	resecabilidades
Detectabilities	detectabilidades
Promotabilities	promotabilidades
Inevitabilities	inevitabilidades

Data Interpretation

TABLE- A

Parts of Speech

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Adjective	104	25.7	25.7	25.7
Noun	130	32.1	32.1	57.8
Verb	171	42.2	42.2	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

According to the analysis and observation of **table- A** the found adjectives are 25.7%, nouns 32.1% and verbs 42.2% from the given data of 405 words of English and Spanish both.

TABLE- B

similarity and dissimilarity

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Dissimilar	147	36.3	36.3	36.3
Similar	258	63.7	63.7	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

TABLE- C

Parts of Speech				
		D	s	Total
Adjective	Count	52	52	104
	Row N %	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Noun	Count	29	101	130
	Row N %	22.3%	77.7%	100.0%

	Verb	Count	66	105	171
		Row N %	38.6%	61.4 %	100.0 %
	Total	Count	147	258	405
		Row N %	36.3%	63.7 %	100.0 %

According to the given analysis of **table-B** and **table-c** 50% of **adjectives** from Spanish and English are same for 52 words and differ 50% for 52 words of total 104 words, **nouns** do waver in 22.3% for 29 words but 77.7% remains same for 101 words of total 130 words, **verbs** waver for 38.6% for 66 words and same for 61.7% for 105 of total 171 words. In conclusion there are 405 nouns, verbs, adjectives lexicon of Spanish and English similar for 258 words in 63.7% and dissimilar for 147 words in 36.3%.

3. CONCLUSION

I have discovered that though the words of English and Spanish may have cultural differences, phonological, syntactic and the semantic difference but by at least providing cognates: we will be able to translate and get a gist out of what the other person is trying to speak, though their intention for the usage of that words may sometimes differ but it will be very useful for a primary passage of communication and in inculcating an interest to learn that language; with the help of an innate bearing of mental lexicon i.e. via Ferdinand de Saussure's Semiotic triangle.

To sum up the study has achieved a set goal of decoding patterns of word endings; the study has come up with six patterns of suffix conversion from English to Spanish, they are:-

1. Words ending in "ing" change to "ando"
2. Words ending in "age" change to "aje"
3. Words ending in "e" change to "o"
4. Words ending in "er" change to "ador"
5. Words ending in "ted" change to "ado"
6. Words ending in "ty" change to "idad"
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9. Words ending in “s” change to “os”
10. Words ending in “zed” change to “zado”
11. Words ending in “el” remains the same
12. Words ending in “ities” change to “idades”

Since the outcome of this study is based on a limited data of English-Spanish words, this study is wide open for future research on the stated theme.

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