

Substitutive Names (Prefixes and Suffixes) for Some Important Functional Groups
(Arranged in Descending Order of Preferences for Citation as Suffixes)

Class	Formula of a Group ^a	Prefix ^b	Suffix ^c
Radical	(·)	-	-yl
Anions	(-)	-	-ide
Cations	(+)	-	-ylium
Carboxylic acid	-CO ₂ H	carboxy	-carboxylic acid
Sulfonic acid	-SO ₃ H	sulfo	-sulfonic acid
Ester	-CO ₂ R	R ^d oxycarbonyl	R ^d ... Carboxylate or R ^d ... -oate
Acid Halide (X)	-COX	X oxy	-oyl (or -yl) halide
Amides	CO ₂ NH ₂	aminooxy	-amide
Nitriles	-C≡N	cyano	nitrile
Aldehyde	CHO	formyl	-al
Ketone	RC(O)R	oxo	-one
Alcohol	-OH	hydroxy	-ol
Phenol	-OH	hydroxy	-ol
Thiol	-SH	mercapto	thiol
Amine	-NH ₂	amino	-amine
Ethers	-OR	R ^d -oxy	-
Sulfides	-SR	R ^d -sulfamyl	-

^a C in parentheses is included in the stem of the parent chain and in the prefix or suffix

^b Functional group is treated as a substituent

^c Functional group is part of the parent compound; suffix is added to name of corresponding hydrocarbon.

^d R is alkyl, aryl, ect... when R is part of a prefix, the name of the R group is written as part of the prefix name without a hyphen (except with locations)