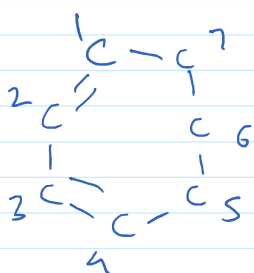
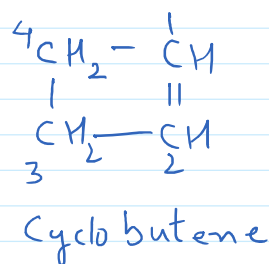
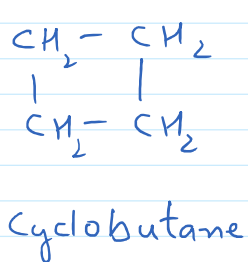
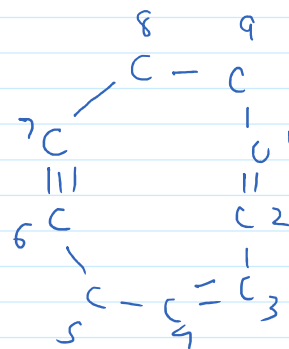


1° prefix

It is used only when compound is cyclic. 'Cyclo' is used for cyclic compound. For acyclic compounds, no 1° prefix is used.



Cyclohepta-1,3-diene



Cyclonona-1,3-dien-6-yne

Write double bond first, then write triple bond in 1° suffix.

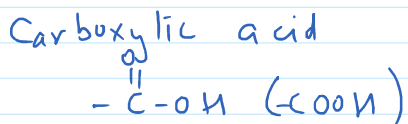
2° suffix

It represents senior function group.

Functional group

2° suffix

2° prefix



oic acid

carboxy.

Aldehyde

al

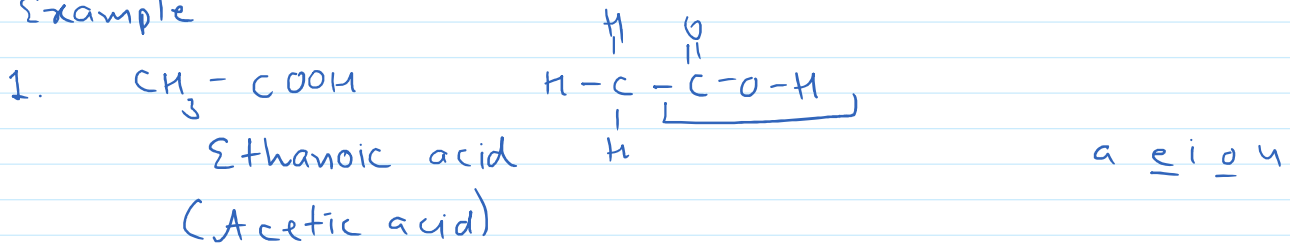
oxo/ formyl

Aldehyde al oxo/ formyl
 $(-\overset{\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}}{\text{C}}-\text{H})$ $(-\text{CHO})$

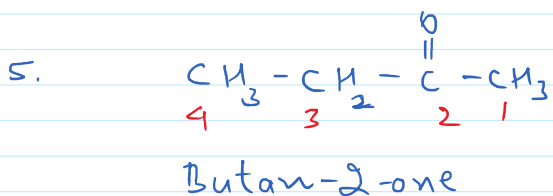
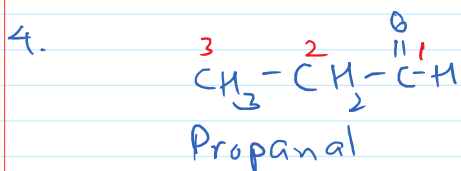
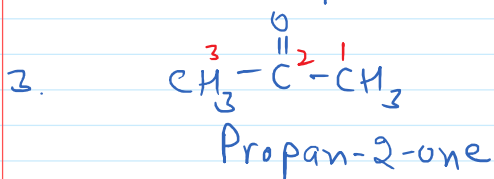
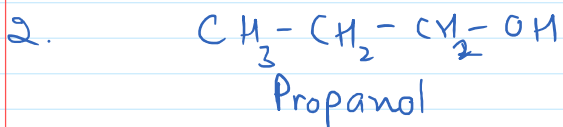
Ketone one oxo/ keto
 $(-\overset{\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}}{\text{C}}-)$

Alcohol ol hydroxy.
 $(-\text{OH})$

Example



It is found in vinegar



2° prefix

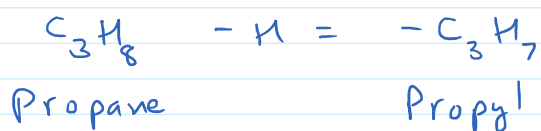
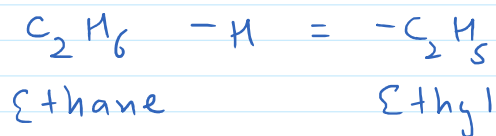
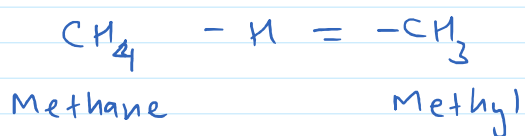
Substituents and junior functional groups are represented by 2° prefix

example i) halo $(-\text{Cl}, -\text{Br}, -\text{I}, -\text{F})$

chloro, bromo, iodo, fluoro

ii) alkyl group

alkane - H = alkyl



iii) Nitro (-NO₂)

iv) Junior functional group

Example:

