



3-amino-4-methylcyclohexene

Table 17.1 Functional Group Nomenclature

Class	Suffix name	Prefix name
Carboxylic acid	<u>-oic acid</u>	<u>Carboxy</u>
Ester	<u>-oate</u>	<u>Alkoxy</u> carbonyl
Amide	<u>-amide</u>	<u>Amido</u>
Nitrile	<u>-nitrile</u>	<u>Cyano</u>
Aldehyde	<u>-al</u>	<u>Oxo (=O)</u>
Aldehyde	<u>-al</u>	<u>Formyl (CH=O)</u>
Ketone	<u>-one</u>	<u>Oxo (=O)</u>
Alcohol	<u>-ol</u>	<u>Hydroxy</u>
Amine	<u>-amine</u>	<u>Amino</u>
Alkene	<u>-ene</u>	<u>Alkenyl</u>
Alkyne	<u>-yne</u>	<u>Alkynyl</u>
Alkane	<u>-ane</u>	<u>Alkyl</u>
Ether	—	<u>Alkoxy</u>
Alkyl halide	—	<u>Halo</u>

↑ increasing priority

The priority of amine is higher than alkene still the compound above uses hexene as suffix name? What are then priority used for? And how does one determine the rank of the suffix ending? Do you have a general table or explanation?