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Converting Affix Files:  Understanding the Affix File Format
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An affix is either a  prefix or a suffix attached to root words to make
other words.  For example supply -> supplied by dropping the "y" and
adding an "ied" (the suffix).

Here is an example of how to define one specific suffix borrowed
from the en_US.aff file used by the OpenOffice org spellchecker

SFX D Y 4
SFX D  0    d         e
SFX D  y    ied       [^aeiou]y
SFX D  0    ed        [^ey]
SFX D  0    ed        [aeiou]y

This file is space delimited and case sensitive.
So this information can be interpreted as follows:

The first line has 4 fields:

Field
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1    SFX - indicates this is a suffix
2    D   - is the name of the character which represents this suffix
3    Y   - indicates it can be combined with prefixes (cross product)
4    4   - indicates that sequence of 4 affix entries are needed to
               properly store the affix information

The remaining lines describe the unique information for the 4 affix
entries that make up this affix.  Each line can be interpreted
as follows: (note fields 1 and 2 are used as a check against line 1 info)

Field
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1    SFX          - indicates this is a suffix
2    D            - is the name of the character which represents this affix
3    y            - the string of chars to strip off before adding affix
                         (a 0 here indicates the NULL string)
4    ied          - the string of affix characters to add
                         (a 0 here indicates the NULL string)
5    [^aeiou]y    - the conditions which must be met before the affix
                       can be applied

Field 5 is interesting.  Since this is a suffix, field 5 tells us that
there are 2 conditions that must be met.  The first condition is that
the next to the last character in the word must *NOT* be any of the
following "a", "e", "i", "o" or "u".  The second condition is that
the last character of the word must end in "y".

Now for comparison purposes, here is the same information from the
Ispell english.aff compression file which was used as the basis
for the OOo one.

flag *D:
    E         >       D              # As in create > created
    [^AEIOU]Y >       -Y,IED         # As in imply > implied
    [^EY]     >       ED             # As in cross > crossed
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