

Module II. Lecture 10

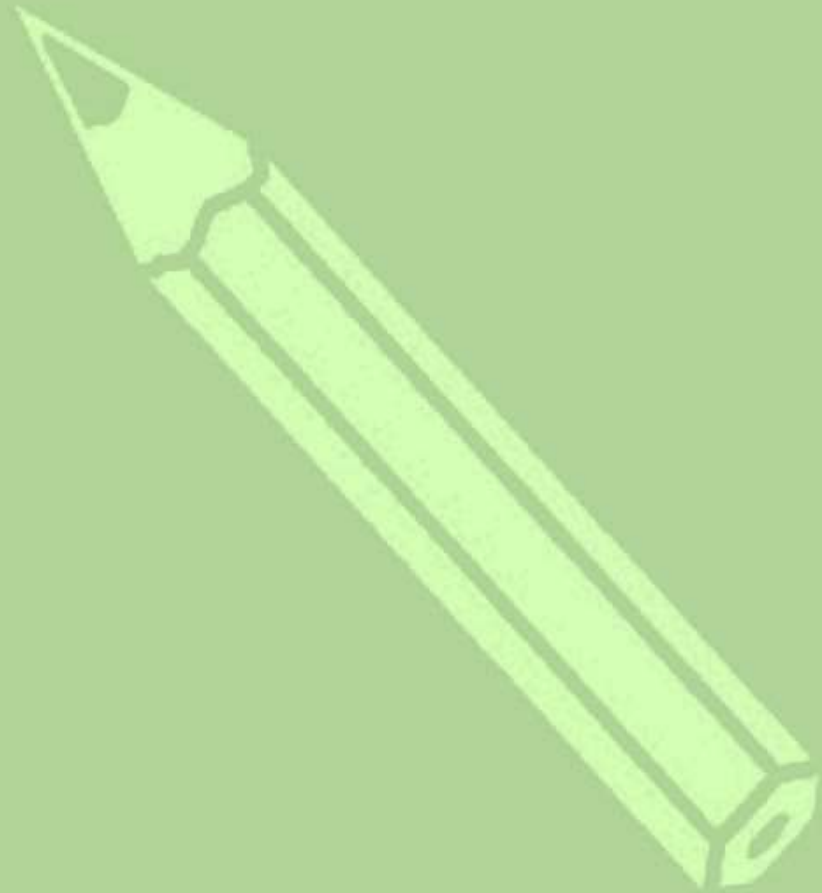
Affixation

PREFIX MEANING AND EXAMPLES

PREFIX	MEANING AND EXAMPLES
un-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This prefix means not or reverses the meaning of words.• Examples: unreal, untidy, unbreakable, unreliable. 
re-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This prefix refers to something happening again.• Examples: revive, renew, reveal, regenerate.
dis-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This prefix means not, away or separate.• Examples: disappear, disregard, disengage.
pre-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This prefix means before.• Examples: prepare, premeditate, prefix, prejudice.
mis-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This prefix means wrong or bad.• Examples: misconception, miscarriage, mistake, misjudge.
en-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This prefix means within or make.• Examples: enforce, enslave, encourage, engrave.
anti-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This prefix means against.• Examples: anticlockwise, antidote, antibiotic. 
co-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This prefix means with.• Examples: co-worker, co-dependant, co-operate.

SUFFIX MEANING AND EXAMPLES

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-acy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This suffix refers to the state or quality of something.• Examples: legacy, accuracy, democracy.
-dom	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This suffix refers to something happening again.• Examples: stardom, freedom, kingdom.
-ism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This suffix means belief.• Examples: Hinduism, Judaism, escapism.
-ist	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This suffix refers to an object or person who does an action.• Examples: protagonist, typist, lyricist, journalist.
-ness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This suffix is a state of being.• Examples: happiness, ruefulness, gratefulness, kindness.
-ful	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This suffix means that something is noted for.• Examples: beautiful, plentiful, useful, bashful.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: This suffix refers to the nature of the object



PLAN

- Definition. Degree of derivation
- Prefixation
- Classification of prefixes
- Suffixation. Peculiarities of some
- suffixes

Depending on the purpose of research, various classifications of suffixes have been used and suggested. Suffixes have been classified according to their origin, parts of speech they served to form, their frequency, productivity and other characteristics. From the etymological point of view affixes are classified into the same two large groups as words: **native** and **borrowed**. Here we can point out the following groups:

- a) native (Germanic), such as -er, -ful, -less, -ly.
- b) Romanic, such as: -tion, -ment, -able, -eer.
- c) Greek, such as: -ist, -ism, -ize.
- d) Russian, such as -nik.

DEFINITION. DEGREE OF DERIVATION

Affixes can also be classified into **productive** and **non-productive** types. Here we can point out the following groups:

- a) by **productive affixes** we mean the ones, which take part in deriving new words in this particular period of language development, such as: -er, -ize, --ly, -ness.
- b) semi-productive, such as: -eer, -ette, -ward.
- c) non-productive, such as: -ard (drunkard), -th (length).

PREFIXATION

Prefixes can be classified according to different principles:

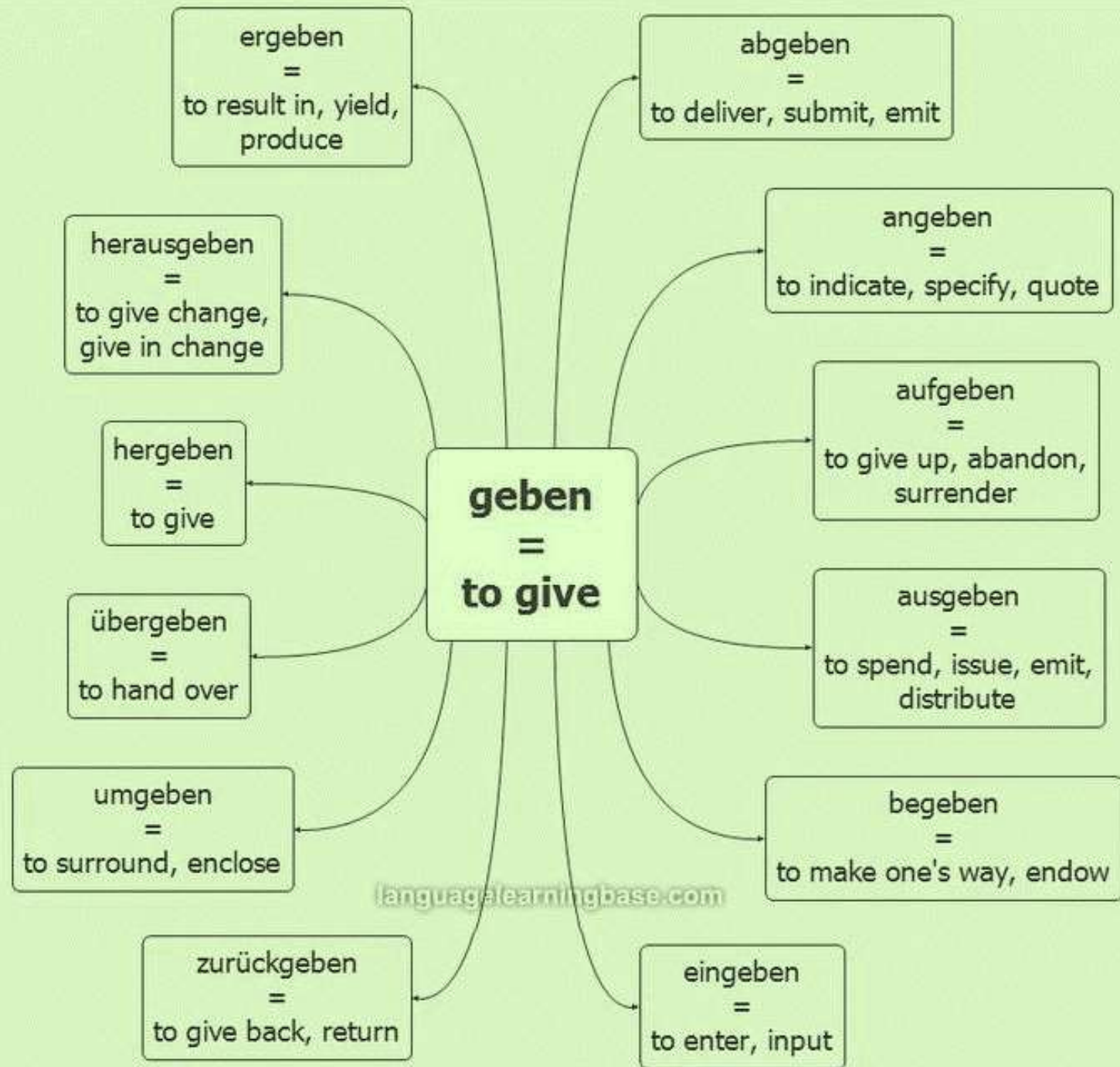
1. Semantic classification:

- a) prefixes of negative meaning, such as : in- (invaluable), non- (nonformals), un- (unfree) etc,
- b) prefixes denoting repetition or reversal actions, such as: de- (decolonize), re- (revegetation), dis- (disconnect),
- c) prefixes denoting time, space, degree relations, such as : inter- (interplanetary) , hyper- (hypertension), ex- (ex-student), pre- (pre-election), over- (overdrugging) etc.

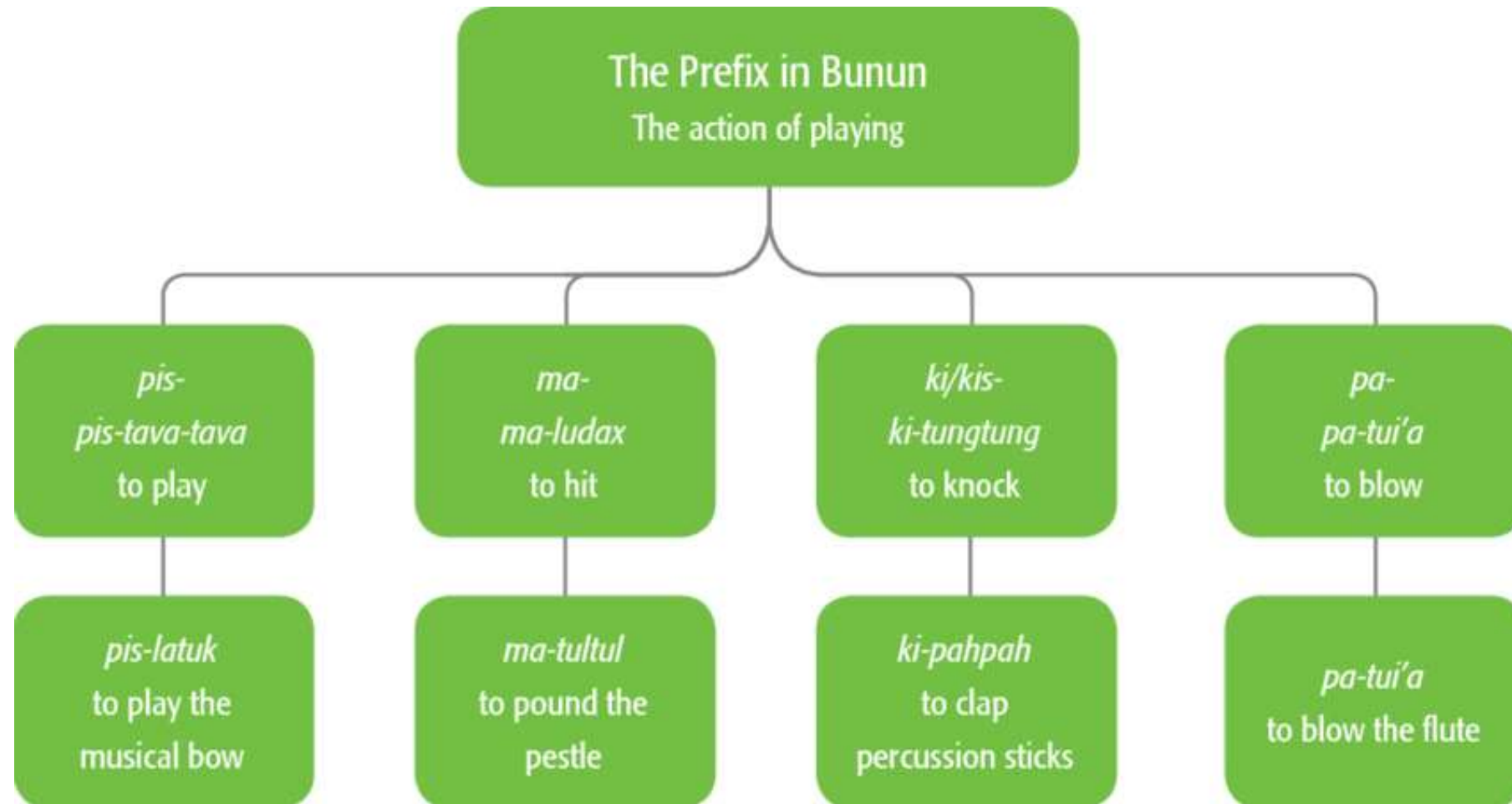
2. Origin of prefixes:

- a) native (Germanic), such as: un-, over-, under- etc.
- b) Romanic, such as: in-, de-, ex-, re- etc.
- c) Greek, such as : sym-, hyper- etc.

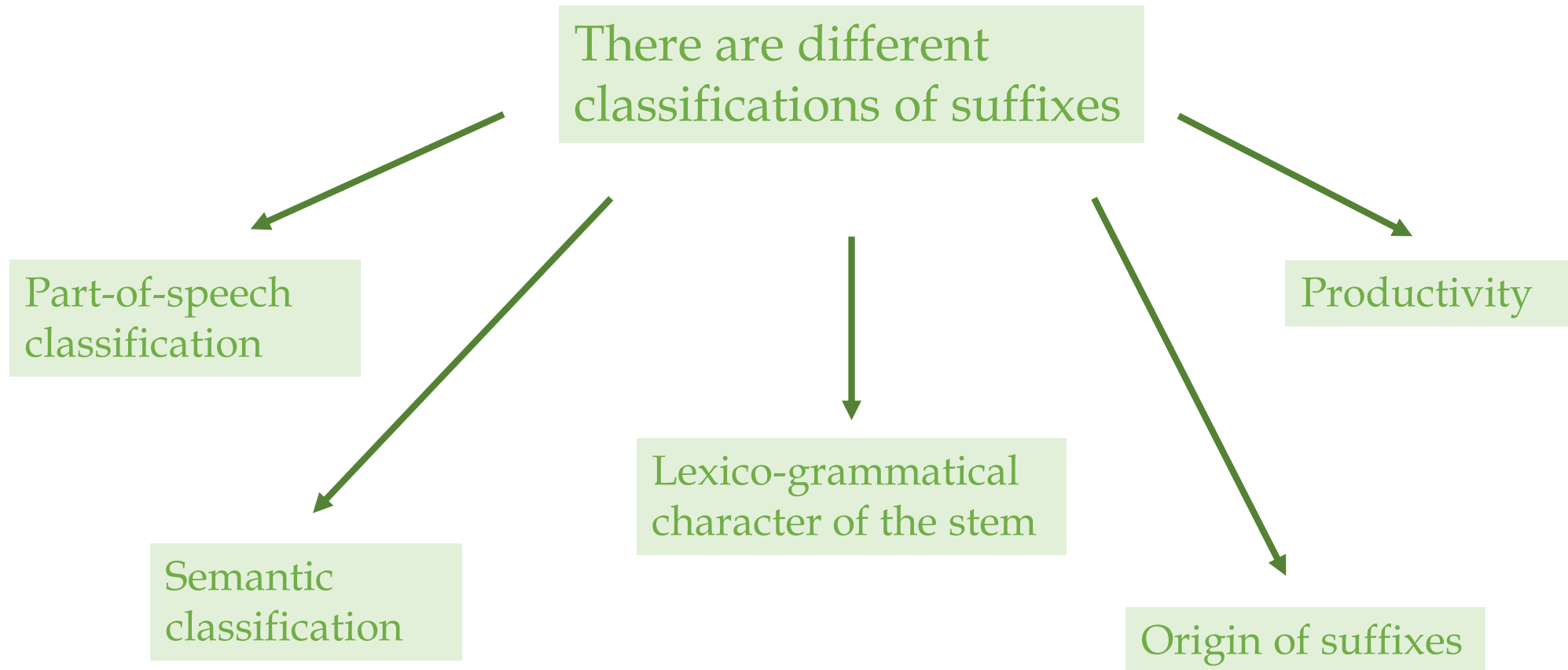




CLASSIFICATION OF PREFIXES



SUFFIXATION. PECULIARITIES OF SOME SUFFIXES



Suffixes can be polysemantic, such as: -er can form nouns with the following meanings: agent, doer of the action expressed by the stem (speaker), profession, occupation (teacher), a device, a tool (transmitter). While speaking about suffixes we should also mention compound suffixes which are added to the stem at the same time, such as -ably, -ibly, (terribly, reasonably), -ation (adaptation from adapt).

There are also disputable cases whether we have a suffix or a root morpheme in the structure of a word, in such cases we call such morphemes semi-suffixes, and words with such suffixes can be classified either as derived words or as compound words, e.g. -gate (Irangate), -burger (cheeseburger), -aholic (workaholic) etc.

A top-down view of a desk with a spiral notebook, a green pen, black glasses, and a small plant. The spiral notebook is open, and the left page has the text "Thank You For Your Attention" written in black cursive. The right page is blank. The green pen is positioned vertically to the left of the notebook. The black glasses are positioned diagonally to the left of the notebook. The small plant with yellow flowers is in the top left corner.

Thank You
For Your
Attention