Module II. Lecture 11
Affixation

PREFIX	MEANING AND EXAMPLES
un-	• Meaning: This prefix means not or reverses the meaning of words. • Examples: unreal, untidy, unbreakable, unreliable.
re-	• Meaning: This prefix refers to something happening again. • Examples: revive, renew, reveal, regenerate.
dis-	• Meaning: This prefix means not, away or separate. • Examples: disappear, disregard, disengage.
pre-	• Meaning: This prefix means before. • Examples: prepare, premeditate, prefix, prejudice.
mis-	• Meaning: This prefix means wrong or bad. • Examples: misconception, miscarriage, mistake, misjudge.
en-	• Meaning: This prefix means within or make. • Examples: enforce, enslave, encourage, engrave.
anti-	• Meaning: This prefix means against. • Examples: anticlockwise, antidote, antibiotic.
co-	• Meaning: This prefix means with. • Examples: co-worker, co-dependant, co-operate.

SUFFIX	MEANING AND EXAMPLES
-acy	• Meaning: This suffix refers to the state or quality of something. • Examples: legacy, accuracy, democracy.
-dom	• Meaning: This prefix refers to something happening again. • Examples: stardom, freedom, kingdom.
-ism	• Meaning: This suffix means belief. • Examples: Hinduism, Judaism, escapism.
-ist	• Meaning: This suffix refers to an object or person who does an action. • Examples: protagonist, typist, lyricist, journalist.
-ness	• Meaning: This suffix is a state of being. • Examples: happiness, ruefulness, gratefulness, kindness.
-ful	• Meaning: This suffix means that something is noted for. • Examples: beautiful, plentiful, useful, bashful.
	• Meaning: This suffix refers to the nature of the object

Plan

1. Polysemy
2. Synonymy
3. Antonyms

Affixation

Affixation is a process in language where prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes are added to root words to modify their meaning or create new words.

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Definition of Affixation

1 What is Affixation?

Affixation refers to the process of adding morphemes, such as prefixes and suffixes, to a root word to create new words or modify the meaning of existing words.

Functions of Affixation

1   Polysemy

Affixation can create words with multiple meanings, allowing for increased nuance and specificity in language.

2   Synonymy

Affixation can create words with similar meanings, providing alternative options for expressing ideas.

3   Antonyms

Affixation can create words with opposite meanings, allowing for the expression of contrasts and contradictions.

1. Polysemy

The word «polysemy» means «plurality of meanings» it exists only in the language, not in speech. A word which has more than one meaning is called polysemantic. Different meanings of a polysemantic word may come together due to the proximity of notions which they express. E.g. the word «blanket» has the following meanings: a woolen covering used on beds, a covering for keeping a horse warm, a covering of any kind /a blanket of snow/, covering all or most cases /used attributively/, e.g. we can say «a blanket insurance policy». There are some words in the language which are monosemantic, such as most terms, /synonym, molecule, bronchites/, some pronouns /this, my, both/, numerals. There are two processes of the semantic development of a word: radiation and concatination. In cases of radiation the primary meaning stands in the centre and the secondary meanings proceed out of it like rays.

Each secondary meaning can be traced to the primary meaning. E.g. in the word «face» the primary meaning denotes «the front part of the human head» Connected with the front position the meanings: the front part of a watch, the front part of a building, the front part of a playing card were formed. Connected with the word «face» itself the meanings: expression of the face, outward appearance are formed.

2. Synonymy

The referential approach seeks to formulate the essence of meaning by establishing the interdependence between words and things or concepts they denote.essential feature of this approach is that it distinguishes between the three components closely connected with meaning: the sound-form, and the actual referent, i. e. that part or that aspect of reality to which the linguistic sign refers.

The referential approach distinguishes between the three components connected with meaning: (1) the sound-form of the linguistic sign, (2) the concept underlying this sound-form and (3) the actual referent, that is the object of reality to which this linguistic sign refers. These relations may be schematically represented by the so-called "basic triangle".

The meaning of a word denoting a concrete object is not identical with the underlying concept generalizing all the objects of this class. For example, the meaning of the word denoting the bird **dove** is not identical with the concept '**bird**' as a class of objects to which a dove belongs.

3. Antonyms

Antonyms are words belonging to the same part of speech, identical in style, expressing contrary or contradictory notions. V.N. Comissarov in his dictionary of antonyms classified them into two groups: absolute or root antonyms /»late» - «early»/ and derivational antonyms «to please' - «to displease». Absolute antonyms have different roots and derivational antonyms have the same roots but different affixes. In most cases negative prefixes form antonyms / un-, dis-, non-/. Sometimes they are formed by means of suffixes -ful and -less.

The number of antonyms with the suffixes ful- and -less is not very large, and sometimes even if we have a word with one of these suffixes its antonym is formed not by substituting -ful by less-, e.g. «successful» -»unsuccessful», «selfless» - «selfish». The same is true about antonyms with negative prefixes, e.g. «to man» is not an antonym of the word «to unman», «to disappoint» is not an antonym of the word «to appoint».

The difference between derivational and root antonyms is not only in their structure, but in semantics as well. Derivational antonyms express contradictory notions, one of them excludes the other, e.g. «active»- «inactive». Absolute antonyms express contrary notions. If some notions can be arranged in a group of more than two members, the most distant members of the group will be absolute antonyms, e.g. «ugly» , «plain», «good-looking», «pretty», «beautiful», the antonyms are «ugly» and «beautiful».

Types of Affixes

1 Prefixes

Prefixes are affixes that are added to the beginning of a root word, altering its or creating a new word.

2 Suffixes

Suffixes are affixes that are added to the end end of a root word, resulting in a modified derived word.

3 Infixes

Infixes are affixes that are inserted within a root word, typically found in certain or used for emphasis or intensification.

4 Circumfixes

Circumfixes are affixes that surround a root word, with one part added at the beginning and another part added at the end.

Examples of Affixation

Prefix

Un-

Unhappy: Not happy

Unseen: Not seen

Suffix

-tion

Creation: The act of creating

Migration: The act of migrating

Infix

-bloomin-

Abso-bloomin-lutely: lutely: Absolutely (Used for emphasis)

Circumfix

En-

Encircle: Circle around

Enchant: Chant upon