



: UNIT STRUCTURE :

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3.0 OBJECTIVES

In this unit, we learn:

- To discuss linguistic features of signs
- To understand English Word Formation
- To discuss various types of Prefixes with example
- To discuss various types of Suffixes with example

On completing the unit, you should be able to:

- Understand linguistic features of signs
- differentiate between different categories of Affixes : Prefixes and Suffixes

3.1 INTRODUCTION

As part of English language, it is universally accepted that vocabulary does play a very vital role. The more vocabulary you have, the more competent you will be. However, along with the range of vocabulary we study, affixation which are also equally important. And therefore, the study of English grammar and morphology become quite important. While discussing morphology, the two terms need to be looked into i.e. Affixes and Morphemes. Linguistically affixes can be defined as a morpheme that is attached to a word root to form a new word or word form. And the word Morpheme means a meaningful morphological unit of a language that cannot be further divided (e.g. in, come, -ing, forming incoming). Hence, affixation as a process can be discussed as a process of adding a morpheme or affix to a word to create a different word form of the same or totally new word. The most common affixes are prefixes or suffixes.

3.2 LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SIGNS

According to the American English dictionary, we have been living in the era that can be characterized by 'information age and the abundant publication,

consumption and manipulation of information, especially by computers and computer networks'. Further, it has been said that as far as speed and ease of humans' exchange of communication is concern has increased.

When we try to understand, 'Information system', information is always conveyed with a certain meaning associated with a certain physical representation like sound. For instance, the word 'Growls' represents Anger and other types of gestures and behavioural expressions. Such signs that have universal meaning can be called *Motivated* signs. Other types of signs are *non-motivated* or *arbitrary* signs. Such linguistic signs do not have universal meaning and need to be learnt separately as they have no natural relation between form and meaning. For example the word *Cow* and *Dog*. Both the words need to be understood as 'a fully bread female animal used as a source of milk' and 'a domesticated carnivorous mammal that typically has a long snout, an acute sense of smell ... and a barking ... voice' respectively.

Moreover, in the absence of a natural connection it would be meaningless to ask certain questions like 'Why is a cow called cow?, Why is a dog called dog?' There simply are no answers to such questions. Such arbitrariness leads us to the *grammar or syntax* of the language which as a certain set of *rules*. Grammar and syntax can be predicted but typically vocabulary cannot be predicted and therefore language learners need to put some extra efforts to remember or memorize long list of words. And in order to make it more easy to understand the form and function of Vocabulary, English language does have the features that can help learners to at least predict the functions of vocabulary in use.

3.3 ENGLISH WORD-FORMATION: AN OUTLINE

In English many words are simple with single base morpheme like dog, door, smile, etc,. Others have two or more morphemes like *uncertain*, *rider*, *tea-pot*, etc,. Here, the first two words are complex and which are formed by the addition of affixes – a *prefix* and a *suffix*. The prefix un- is added to the root word *certain*, and suffix –er is added to the root word *ride*. The last word teapot is made up of two words combined together and therefore called *compound*. Here we learn about three types of English word-formation, i.e. prefixation and suffixation and compounding. Though both prefixes and suffixes belong to the family of affixes, have different roles to play and therefore yields different results. So let's learn about two major affixes – prefixes and suffixes.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 1

1. What do you understand by the terms Affixes and Morphemes?
2. Write a brief note on linguistic feature of signs.
3. Discuss English Word – Formation.

3.4 PREFIXES

Prefix is a part of a unit of meaning that can be joined with another word, called the "root" word, in order to give it a different meaning.

Prefixes can be used to change meaning but they never change the part of speech. Many prefixes give a word a meaning which is the opposite or negative of the original. For example, the prefixes dis or un:

dis + connect - disconnect

un + tidy – untidy

Some of the prefixes are as discussed below with examples.

3.4.1 Negative Prefixes

1. **De-** is almost always used before a verb, or a word formed from that verb, and means to reverse the verb's action, as in dehydrate, deregulate, or detoxify. (It has other meanings in addition to making a verb negative. For example, it means 'down' in decline, decrease, and depression.)

Examples: deactivate, decode, decommission, decompose, deconstruct, decontaminate, decrease, deflate, deflect, deform, demythologize, derail, detract.

2. **Dis-** can be used with verbs, nouns, adjectives or adverbs. It also has other meanings besides making words negative.

Examples: disaffected (adj.), disagree/ disagreeable/ disagreement, disbelief (noun), dishonor (vb. or noun)/ dishonored or dishonorable, disinfect/ disinfected/ disinfection, disinherit/ disinherited, disloyal (adj.) & disloyalty (noun), displease/ displeased or displeasing/ displeasure, disproportionate (adj.), distasteful (adj.) and distaste (noun), distrust (vb. or noun)/ distrustful (adj.).

3. **In-**, **non-**, and **un-** are usually used for nouns, adjectives, or the adverbs formed from them (though **un-** is also used for verbs.) They all mean not.

Adjective Examples: illegal, illegible, illiterate, illogical, immature, impatient, imperfect, impossible, imprecise, inaccessible, inaccurate, inadequate, inappropriate, incapable, incoherent, incompatible, incomplete, inconceivable, inconsistent, incredible, indefinite, indiscreet, inevitable, infinite, inflexible, insecure, insignificant, insubordinate, insufficient, invalid, invariable, invisible, involuntary, irrational, irregular, irrelevant, irreparable, irresistible, irresponsible, irreversible, etc.

A few noun examples using the same roots: illegibility, illiteracy, immaturity, impatience, imperfection, impossibility, imprecision, inaccessibility, inaccuracy, inadequacy, inappropriateness, incapability, incoherence, incompatibility, incompleteness, inconsistency, indiscretion, inevitability, infinity, inflexibility, insecurity, insignificance, insubordination, insufficiency, invalidity, invariability, invisibility, irrationality, irregularity, irrelevance, irresponsibility.

4. **Mis-** is used with verbs (and adjectives and adverbs made from them), as well as nouns. It means bad, wrong, or wrongly.

Examples: misconduct (noun), misdemeanor(noun), misdiagnose (to

diagnose wrongly)/ misdiagnosed/ misdiagnosis, misinform/ misinformed/ misinformation, misinterpret/ misinterpreted/ misinterpretation, mislead/ misled or misleading, misplace/ misplaced, misspell/ misspelled/ misspelling, mistake/ mistaken/ mistake, mistrust (both a noun and a verb, but weaker than distrust), misunderstand/ misunderstood/ misunderstanding.

5. **Non-** usually means not, but also may mean lack of something.

Examples— nouns: nonconformist or nonconformity, nonentity, nonexistence, nonintervention, nonsense, etc.

Adjectives: nonconforming, nonexistent, nonmetallic, nonpartisan, nonresident, nonrestrictive (but unrestricted), nonsensical, nonstop.

6. **Un-** is the most common negative prefix in English. If in doubt, it's the best one to try. Even many words originally from Latin roots are negated in English with 'un.'

(Adjective) Examples: unable, unacknowledged, unaffected (not affected at all; disaffected means affected badly), unafraid, unaided, unaltered, unambiguous, unanticipated, unapproachable, unassigned, unattainable, unavailable, unaware, unceasing, uncertain, unclear, unconventional, uncooperative, uncoordinated, unenforced, unexposed, unfocused, unfriendly*, unhelpful, uninformed, unknown, unmodified, unnatural, unpleasant, unpredictable, unprofessional, unrealistic, unrefined, unresolved, unscheduled, unstable, untouched, unwilling, etc.

3.4.2 Reversative or Privative Prefixes

In addition to negative meanings, prefixes dis- and un- both express reversal of the process and action and the third reversal prefix is de-. Un- is considered to be the most common reversative prefix that denotes change of state and signals the reversal of action or process, for example *undo*, *untie*, *unwrap*, *unzip*.

The reversative prefix de- has a particular productivity with verbs ending with suffixes – ate, -ify –ise/ize in examples like decentralise, declassify, decontaminate. And reversative prefix dis- is distributed unevenly in many a few words like *disengage*, *disinherit*, *disestablish*.

3.4.3 Pejorative Prefixes

Pejorative prefixes are those prefixes that provide a negative evaluation of the word been modified. Here are three pejorative prefixes Mis-, Mal-, Pseudo-, the first two pejorative prefixes are quite common in usage MAL- (badly) and MIS- (wrongly). Here, 'bad' and 'wrong', at the first glance appear same but they are slight different in used. The last one Pseudo- represents meaning conveying false or imitation meaning.

E.g.

1. “**mal-**”: malodorous, maladjusted, malpractice, malinformation, malnutrition, maltreatment, to malfunction, maladjusted, malformed.

2. “**mis-**”: misadvise, misconduct, misdiagnose, mismanagement, mismarriage, to miscalculate, to misgovern, to mishandle, misleading, to misinform.
3. “**Pseudo-**”: pseudo-education, pseudo-intellectual, pseudo-science, pseudo-Elizabethan, pseudo-Gothic.

3.4.4 Degree or Size Prefixes

Degree and size prefixes are mostly nouns and self-explanatory in nature. These prefixes include;

1. **arch-** ‘supreme, out-and-out, of the worst kind’
e.g. arch-hypocrite, arch-believer, arch-capitalist, arch-champion arch-conservative, arch-dealer, arch disciple, arch-enemy, arch-Fascist, arch-federalist, arch-fixer, arch- right-winger, arch survivor, arch-theatricality, arch-traditionalist
2. **extra-** ‘highly’, ‘unusually’
e.g. extra-high, extra-late, extra-long, extra-sensitive, extra-funding, extra-length
3. **hyper-** ‘extreme(ly), excessive(ly)’
e.g. hyperintelligent, hyperreal, hypersensitive, hyperinflation, hyperconsumption, hypercritical, hyperlink, hypermarket
4. **macro-** ‘large, large-scale’ (macro- has primary stress and variable use of hyphens)
e.g. macrocosm, macro-economics, macro-climate, macrochange, macrocontract, macroscale.
5. **mega-**: ‘large, outstanding’; ‘very’
e.g. mega-acquisition, mega-brains (‘very intelligent people’), mega-contributions, megaflop, mega-hit, mega-merger, mega-musical, mega-restaurant, mega-rich, mega-strong, megasloshed.
6. **micro-** ‘small, of reduced size’
e.g. micro-engineering, micro-opera, micro-organism, micro car, micro fault, microwave.
7. **mini-** ‘little, minimal’ (informal)
e.g. minibar, minicab, minicomputer, mini-conference, mini-skirt, mini conference.
8. **out-** ‘better than’
e.g. outdo (somebody), outperform (somebody), outrun (somebody), out-think (somebody), outvote (somebody), outwit somebody, outclass somebody, outdistance somebody.
9. **over-** ‘too (much)’
e.g. overeat, overestimate, overreact, overemphasize, overdo; overconfident, over-ripe, overanxious.

10. **semi-**: ‘partly’
e.g. semi-conscious, semi-naked, semi-open, semi-permanent, semi-predictable, semi-public, semi-rotted, semi-secure, semi-skilled, semi-tough
11. **sub-** ‘below’; ‘secondary’; ‘below the norm’; ‘at a lower level’
e.g. subsoil, subway, sub-editor, subdean, subcommittee, subcategory, subclass, subculture, sub-plot, subassembly, subgroup, subsection, sub-total
12. **super-** ‘more than the norm’; ‘highly, extremely’; ‘very large, prominent’
e.g. super-confident, super-elevated, super-natural, supersensitive, super-bland, super-civilised, super-clean, super-cool, super-fit, super-strong, super-smart, super-talented.
13. **ultra-** ‘extreme(ly)’
e.g. ultra-conservative. ultra-fair, ultra-marginal, ultra-modern, ultra-nationalist, ultra-right-winger, ultra-slim, ultra-Tory
14. **under-** ‘insufficiently, too little’
e.g. under-achieve, underbid, undercharge, undercook, underestimate, underexpose, underplay, under-spend, under-staff, under-steer, under-paid, under-qualified

3.4.5 Orientation or Attitude Prefixes

There are only two attitude prefixes, anti- and pro-. They usually appear with adjectives and nouns related to persons and organizations and nationality.

Anti - ‘against, opposed to’

e.g. anti-clerical speech, anti-British attitudes, anti-abortion laws, anti-boxing demonstration, anti-hooligan measures, anti-terrorist forces, anti-war pronouncements

Pro- ‘in favour of’, ‘for’

e.g. pro-boxing, pro-British, pro-Bush, pro-European, pro-family, pro-German, pro-life, pro-Nazi, pro-socialist, pro-war.

3.4.6 Locative Prefixes

Some important Locative prefixes are co-, extra-, inter-, trans-.

Co- ‘joint(ly), on equal footing’

e.g. co-pilot, co-drive(r), co-conspirator, co-write(r), cooperate/co-operate, co-exist, cohabit.

Extra- ‘outside’

e.g. extracontractual, extracurricular, extragalactic, extragovernmental, extralinguistic, extramarital, extraterrestrial, extraterritorial

Inter- ‘between’, ‘among’

e.g. inter-continental, international, interurban, interstellar, intercity train traffic, interstate highways.

Trans- ‘across’

e.g. transatlantic, trans-Siberian, transpacific, trans-pennine

3.4.7 Time and Order Prefixes

Some important Time and order or sequence prefixes are as follow:

Ex- ‘former’

e.g. ex-boy friend, ex-cavalry officer, ex-Chief Rabbi, ex-fiancé, ex-husband, ex-king, ex-lover, ex-major of horse, ex-president, ex-wife.

Neo- ‘new’, ‘modern’

e.g. neo-Nazism/Nazi, neo-colonialism/colonialist, neo-Gothic, neo-conservative, neo-Napoleonic.

Post- ‘after (in time)’

e.g. post-Budget (discussions), post-Christmas (shopping), post-election (period), post-match (analysis), post-privatisation (woes), post-war (period), post-classical, post-doctoral, post-natal, post-industrial, post-millennial, postimpressionistic.

Pre- ‘before’; ‘in advance’

e.g. pre-colonial, pre-linguistic, pre-conscious, premarital, prebuild, precook, prefabricate, preheat, pre-publish, pre-stress.

Re- ‘once more, again, anew’

e.g. rewrite, rebuild, reanalyse, re-enter, re-engineer, reanalysis, rewriting, re-entry.

3.4.8 Number Prefixes

Number prefixes suggest amount quantity and scope. Some of these prefixes are;

1. **mono** = single, one: monotheism, monorail, monoplane, monotonous
2. **uni** = one: unidirectional, unidimensional, unilateral;
3. **poly** = many: polysyllabic, polytheism, polygraph;
4. **multi** = many: multi-faith, multinational, multimillionaire, multi-racial;
5. **semi** = half, partly: semicircle, semi-automatic, semi-conscious, semi-official;
6. **demi** = half, partly: demisemiquaver, demigod;
7. **hemi** = half: hemisphere, hemistich;
8. **bi** = two, double: bifocal, bilingual, bilateral
9. **di** = two, double: dipole, dioxide;
10. **duo, du** = two, double: duologue, duplex;
11. **tri** = three, triple: tripartite, triangle, triennial;

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 2

USE OF PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

1. Discuss the term Prefix.
2. Write a brief note on different types of Prefixes.

3.5 SUFFIXES

Suffixes are one of the most important units of meanings that are used to create new words from already existing ones. Suffixes are particularly attached at the end of any root word to form a new one, with different meaning.

Different suffixes are based on different word forms including Noun, Adjective, adverb and verbs. So let's have a look at them one by one.

3.5.1 NOUN - Noun-forming suffixes

1. **Nouns from nouns:** As part of this category around seven types of meaning may be distinguished:

AMOUNT: -'ful' = 'the amount contained in what the root word denotes'.

e.g, fistful, handful, mouthful, plateful, sinkful, shovelful

COLLECTIVES: -ing, -ry = 'are collections of things of the same type.'

-ing - carpeting, panelling, matting, scaffolding and tubing

-ry - gadgetry, rocketry, weaponry

ACTIVITY/STATE: - -ing, -age, -(e)ry, -ism, -itis

-ing - black-berrying, cricketing, tunnelling, back-packing, jet setting

-ism - buddhism, marxism, cubism, dadaism, capitalism, socialism

-age – brokerage, parentage, patronage, footage, voltage, wattage, mileage, hermitage and orphanage

-ery - banditry, crookery, dentistry, slavery, thuggery, piggery, rookery, snakery.

-itis - creditcarditis, jargonitis, televisionitis, laryngitis

THE STATE OF BEING: - -dom, -hood, -ship

-dom - billionaire'sdom, hippydom, martyrdom, officialdom, fandom

-hood - childhood, girlhood, manhood, widowhood, citizenship, hermitism, outsiderhood, anthood, cousinhood, officerhood.

-ship - apprenticeship, citizenship, dictatorship, sponsorship, partisanship, leadership, friendship, chairmanship, kingship, lordship.

PERSON: - -er, -an/ian, -ese, -i, -ite, -ist, -y/ie

-er - Londoner, Dubliner, New Englander, New Yorker, bratpacker, jetsetter, free marketer, Americanfirster

-an/ian - America:American, Algeria:Algerian, San Francisco:SanFranciscan, Paris:Parisian, Boston:Bostonian, Elisabethan, Machiavellian, Darwinian

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- ese - Japanese, Milanese, etc.
- i - Israeli, Pakistani, Bengali, Azerbaijani, Iraqi, Kashmiri.
- -ite - Blairite, Bushite, Clintonite, Thatcherite, Reaganite
- y (-ie) - Bushie, Bushies

SEX, SIZE, STATUS: -ee, -ess, -ette, -let

- ess - lioness, tigress, actress, duchess
- ee, -ette and -let – boatee, cellarette, luncheonette, tycoonette, undergraduette, piglet and starlet

FAMILIARITY: -y/-ie

- y/ie - foodie and winie, doggy (dog), auntie (aunt), froggy (frog), drinky (drink), girlie, Charlie, Johnny, Teddy, Goalie.

2. Nouns from adjectives: -ity, -ness, -ie, -o

- ity and -ness - falsity, density, reality and commonness, kindness, toughness, reliability, reversibility, volubility, sincereness: sincerity, productiveness: productivity.
- ie and -o - cutie, 'cute person', smoothie 'smooth person', softie 'emotional person' dumbo 'dumb person', saddo 'sad person', fatso 'fat person', weirdo, wino 'wine alcoholic'.

3. Nouns from verbs

AGENT/INSTRUMENT NOMINALIZATIONS:

- er, -or, -ant/ent
- er - breather, eater, stealer, dancer,
- ant- assistant, attendant, defendant
- ent - solvent, repellent, dependent
- or - actor, escalator, governor

ACTIVITY/RESULT NOUNS:

- ing, -age, -al, -ation, -ion, -ment
- ing - a building, a shooting and a painting
- al, -ion, -ation, -ment- revival, classification, inhibition, confinement, astonishment, accomplishment, achievement, deferment.

RECEIVER OF THE ACTION: -ee

E.g. employee, nominee, murderee 'a murder victim', absentee, 'person who is absent'.

3.5.2 Adjective – Adjective forming suffixes

1. There are about six categories under this section. They are as follow;

LACKING: -less

e.g. baseless (charge), breathless, boneless, cashless (society), childless (couple), clueless ('without a clue'), jobless, odourless, riderless (horse), topless (swimming-suit), (scare somebody) shitless/witless, smokeless (tobacco).

RESEMBLING: -ish, -like, -ly, -y

-ish - dandyish, fiendish, foolish, ghoulish, loutish, prudish, snobbish, sluggish, thuggish, vicarish, mannish, childish, girlish, boyish, clannish, hellish, nightmarish.

-like - doglike, childlike, carlike, treelike.

-ly - rotherly, fatherly, manly, motherly, sisterly, soldierly, womanly.

-y - bossy, catty, foxy, froggy, horsy, mousy, spidery, bricky, creamy, powder, silvery, stony, tinny.

COVERED WITH/FULL OF: -y, -ful

-y - sandy, rocky, stony.

-ful - joyful, painful, regretful, stressful, thoughtful.

CHARACTERIZED BY: -y

-y – brainy, classy, gutsy, panicky, touristy, trafficky, smelly.

HAVING THE PROPERTIES OF/ASSOCIATED WITH: -al/ial, an/ian,

-ese, -esque, -ic, -ite, -ous

-al - accidental, dialectal, formal.

-ial - editorial, professorial, philosophical, psychological.

-an and -ian - American, Brazilian, Dickensian, Chomskian/Darwinian, Byronian, Caesarian, Churchillian, Cromwellian, Dickensian, Machiavelian, Orwellian, Stravinskian, Wordsworthian., Arthurian, Edwardian, Victorian.

-ese - Johnsonese, officialese, Japanese, Genoese, Burmese, Vietnamese, Taiwanese, Cantonese

-esque - Kafkaesque, Daliesque, Dantesque, Kiplingesque, Hornbyesque, Orwellian, Huxleyan, Wagnerian, Lodgian

-ic - atomic, idyllic, poetic, economic.

-ite - Blairite, Clintonite, Thatcherite, Trotskyite.

-ous - adventurous, envious, furious, humorous, venomous, cautious, oblivious, religious, suspicious, ambitious.

2. Adjectives from adjectives: -ish

-ish - brownish, blueish, coldish, tallish

3. Adjectives from verbs: -able, -ive, -y

-able - allowable, answerable, manageable, predictable, watchable, readable, workable.

-ive – connective, supportive, possessive, repulsive.

-y - flirty, gossipy, leaky, runny (as in a runny nose), sticky, twitchy, wobbly.

3.5.3 VERB - Verb-forming suffixes

1. Verbs from nouns and adjectives: -ify, -ise/ize

-ise/-ize - Americanise, centralise, criminalise, equalise, formalise, legalise, marginalise, modernise, tenderize, Balkanise, Israelise, Londonise

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-ify - amplify, simplify, beautify, gasify, personify, speechify (make long and useless speeches).

3.5.4 Adverb

1. Adverbs from adjectives: -ly

e.g. honestly, fortunately, regretfully, regretfully, basically, economically

2. Adverbs from nouns

IN THE MANNER OF: -fashion, -style, -wise

e.g. She advanced towards us crab-fashion (crabwise), He dresses bank-manager style.

IN THE DIRECTION OF: -ward(s)

e.g. outward(s), inward(s), homeward(s), earthwards, heavenwards, skywards.

WITH REGARD TO: -wise

e.g. energywise, teamwise, carwise

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 3

1. Discuss the term Suffix.
 2. Write a brief note on different types of Suffixes.
 3. Practice time.
- a. Suffix:**

Form	Suffix	Meaning	Examples
Nouns	-ance, -ancy		
	-ence		
	-ion, -tion		
	-ment		
	-ness		
Adjectives	-able, -ible		
	-ful		
	-ous, -ious		
	-y		
	-ive		
Verbs	-ify, -ize		
Adverbs	-ly		

b. Prefix :

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
a-		
co-, con-, cor-		
inter-		
mono-		
non-		
over-		
pre-		
semi-		
pro-		
un-		
sub-		
anti-		

3.6 LET US SUM UP

In this unit, we learnt about some of the important linguistic features of signs. In addition to this we also had an overview of English word-formation. As the unit was about prefixes and suffixes, we also learnt both the affixes in details with examples.

3.7 BOOKS SUGGESTED / REFERENCES

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CHECK YOUR PROGRESS 4

STATE WHETHER THE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE.

1. Signs that have universal meaning can be called *arbitrary* signs.
2. Suffix is a part of a unit of meaning that can be joined with another word, called the "root" word, in order to give it a different meaning.
3. Pejorative prefixes are those prefixes that provide a negative evaluation of the word been modified.
4. *Undo, untie, unwrap, unzip* are the examples of negative prefixes.
5. Neo, Ex, Post, Pre, Re, are a few examples conveying Locative prefixes.
6. Suffixes are particularly attached at the end of any root word to form a new one, with different meaning.
7. Suffixes like '-able, -ive, -y' can be used to form verbs from adjectives.

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8. Suffixes like ‘-ish, -like, -ly, -y’ denote meaning related to sex, size, status.
9. Prefixes ‘bi and di’ both stand for the same meaning i.e. two, double.
10. ‘Anti- and pro-’ both are attitude prefixes and they usually appear with adjectives and nouns related to persons and organizations and nationality.

ANSWERS

Check your progress 3

a. Suffix:

Form	Suffix	Meaning	Examples
Nouns	–ance, –ancy	Act or state of	acceptance, trauancy
	–ence	act; state or quality	Dependence
	–ion, –tion	act or condition of	fusion, connection
	–ment	act or state of	Punishment
	–ness	act or quality of	Lightness
Adjectives	–able, –ible	able or capable	acceptable, horrible
	–ful	filled with	Fanciful
	–ous, –ious	full of; having	famous, spacious
	–y	full of; like	Dirty
	–ive	related to; tending to	Connective
Verbs	–ify, –ize	to produce a state or quality	beautify, criticize
Adverbs	–ly	in the manner of	heartily

b. Prefix:

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
a-	Not	apart, atypical
co-, con-, cor-	Together	copilot, converge, correlation
inter-	between; among	International
mono-	One	Monolingual
non-	Not	Nonsense
over-	Above	Overcharge
pre-	Before	Preview
semi-	half; partly	semicircle, semiconscious
pro-	forward; in favor of	Proclaim
un-	Not	Unprepared
sub-	Under	Submarine
anti-	Against	Antisocial

Check your progress 4

1. F 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T
7. F 8. F 9. T 10. T