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Prefixes are groups of letters that hold specific meanings and get added to the start of root words or base words to change their meaning. There are two main types of affixes: prefixes, which we're discussing now, and suffixes, which go at the end of a word. Unlike suffixes, prefixes can't be inflectional; they always create new meanings by changing the basic meaning of the word. In this section, we'll look at some common prefixes and how they work. Given text hereout of, yet the morpheme is more often considered a prefix in both cases by most dictionaries. In reality, prefixes and combining forms behave the same way and essentially perform the same function in a word, so there's no real benefit in dividing them into two separate categories. Doing so simply adds an unnecessary complication, especially for those learning the fundamentals of the language. As such, the list of common prefixes we'll look at next makes no distinction between prefixes and combining forms; more important to understand the different meanings they can have so that we can see a pattern in the way words are formed and spelled.

1. pertaining to or performed by the same person or thing
2. derived from automatic or automobile
3. nouns, adjectives, Latin and Greek roots: autarchy, autism, autobiography, autoclave, autocracy, autograph, autoimmune, automatic, automobile, automotive, autonomy, autopsy
4. cause to be, make, act as
5. adorned, covered, provided with
6. thoroughly, excessively, completely; all over or all around
7. adjectives (past participles ending in -ed) and verbs
8. intransitive verbs (makes them transitive)
9. having or involving two
10. occurring at intervals of two

**Prefix "Counter-"** The prefix "counter-" has multiple meanings and uses. It can indicate: \* Oppositeness: counterclaim, counterclockwise \* Complementary or offsetting: counterbalance, counterpart \* Response or refutation: counterexample, counteroffer **Prefix "De-"** The prefix "de-" also has various meanings and uses. It can indicate: \* Reversal or removal: decaffeinate, decompose \* Reduction or elimination: decelerate, declutter \* Extraction or release: decode, de-emphasize \* Intensive force: debrief, deconstruct **Prefix "Di-"** The prefix "di-" is used to indicate: \* Across or between: diagonal, diaphragm \* Lacking or without: disability, dishonest **Other Prefixes and Roots** "Em-" indicates intensive force: enable, empower "En-" can mean "to make" or "to go": enrich, enslave "Ex-" often means "to take out" or "to move away from": exalt, exclude foresee foreshadow foretell forewarn prefixes - over-, out-, post- The prefix "pro-" is used to indicate support or approval for something, such as being pro-American or pro-choice. It can also mean against or opposite, like in the phrase "red- before Latin roots beginning with vowels" and "in response to." In some cases, it's used as an intensive with Latin root verbs, making them stronger, like "reaffirm," "reappear," or "reload." The prefix "re-" is often used to mean again or anew, such as in the phrase "once more; again (in the same manner, direction, etc.)." It can also signify a return to an original place, condition, or state. Additionally, it's sometimes used with Latin root verbs to intensify their meaning. The prefix "self-" is used to indicate something that belongs or pertains to oneself, like "self-confidence," "self-esteem," or "self-worth." It can also signify automaticity or being performed by the same person or thing. The prefix "semi-" is often used to mean incompletely or partially, such as in the phrase "incompletely; partially; partly; somewhat, almost, or resembling." It's also used to describe something that occurs twice within a certain period of time, like "semifinal" or "semioval." The prefix "sub-" has different forms depending on the consonant it precedes. Before roots beginning with s-, c-, g-, p-, r- and occasionally c-, p-, t-, it takes the form su-. Before roots starting with c-, it becomes suc-, before those starting with g-, sug-, and before those starting with p-, sup-, and before those starting with r-, sur-. It is used to indicate something that is under, below, or beneath something else given text: paraphrase the given text about verbs and Latin roots into a more understandable format co-operate de-emphasize re-elect co-worker de-ice co-op destress re-cover re-dress pro-Canada pre-Industrial Revolution Given article text here The term un-American refers to something that deviates from the ideals or principles of America, which is also represented as revolution before the industrial period in some cases. The usage of hyphen versus en dash for prefix attachment with proper nouns and adjectives varies depending on personal preference and style guides. Additionally, prefixes like self- and ex- are typically attached to roots with a hyphen. Prefixes serve as morphemes that alter word meanings by adding to the beginning of roots and base words. Unlike suffixes, which can be inflectional or derivational, prefixes are exclusively derivational and change word meanings entirely. The boundaries between prefixes and combining forms are often blurred or inconsistent. A prefix is typically attached to a base word that can stand alone without it, whereas a combining form is an adapted larger word that only attaches to another combining form, neither of which can exist independently as a single word. However, the distinction between the two is not always clear-cut, and a morpheme can be considered a prefix in one instance and a combining form in another. For example, the morpheme "auto-" can function like a true prefix in words like "autimmune" but is often considered a combining form in "autonomy." In reality, prefixes and combining forms serve the same purpose in words and perform similar functions. The distinction between them adds unnecessary complexity, especially for those learning the fundamentals of language. Instead of making a distinction between prefixes and combining forms, it's more important to understand their different meanings and how they can affect word formation and spelling. The following table presents various prefixes commonly used in English, highlighting their meanings, typical parts of speech, and example words: assign (at-) attain, attempt, attire, attribute, attract prior to, earlier than, antediluvian, antenatal, antepenultimate antecedent, anticipate, antechamber, antechoir, anteroomequal and opposite to, opposing, against; prejudicial to, counteracting; destroying; neutralizing enemy of or rival to; false version of antartic, anticatalyst, anticlimax, antidote, antihero, antimatter, antipodes, antithesis, antonym antagonist, antiapartheid, anticolonial, anticorruption, antidiscrimination, antiestablishment, antigovernment, antisocial, anti-war anti-aircraft, antibacterial, anticonvulsive, antidepressant, antifungal, antifreeze, antihistamine, antipyretic, antitoxin, antiviral self; ones own; of, regarding, or performed by the same person or thing derived from automatic (sometimes hyphenated), derived from automobile (sometimes hyphenated), coagulate, coerce, coincide, cognate, cognizance combat, combine, combust, commingle, commiserate, commit, compact, compare, complex collaborate, collapse, colleague, collect, collide, collude conceal, conceive, condemn, conduct, confer, confine, congress, congratulate, conjoin, connect, connive, conquer, conscience, constant, contact, contain, converge contraband, contraception, contradiction, contradistinction, contraindication, contrast, contravene, controversy contro- prefix indicating opposing or against, also used in counterclaim, counterclockwise, etc. counter- prefix indicating opposition, reversal, or elimination, as in counterattack, counterexample, counteroffer corresponding or complementary, offsetting, as in corresponding, counterpart in response to, thwarting or refuting, as in respond, refute decaffeinate, decelerate, decriminalize, decode, decommission, decompose, deconstruct, de-emphasize, desegregate, destabilize de-brief, defraud, despoil, di- prefix used in diagnostic, disable diagnosis, diagonal, diagram, dialect, dialogue, diameter, diaper, diaphragm, dioceses advantage, disability, disbelief, disease, dishonest, disservice, dissimilar, distemper, distrust, disused disagree, disassociate, disavow, disbelieve, disconnect, discredit, disgrace, disprove differ, difficulty, diffraction, diffuse, discard, discord, discharge, disembark, dispendishar, disbud, disburse, disenfranchise, disenchant, disentangle, disannul, disembowel, disturb di- prefix used in disable, diabolical e- words eBay, Ebola, ebullient, edify, e- fact effort, egress, eject, elation, emancipate, emerge, enormous, exalt, excel, exchange, exclude, excommunicate, expatriate, experience, extol, evacuation, evaluate, evaporation ex- words ex-boyfriend, ex-husband, ex-marine, ex-partner, ex-priest, ex-teacher, ex-wife fore- words forecast, foreclose, forego, forejudge, foresee, foreshadow, foretell, forewarn hyper- words hyperactive, hyperalert, hyperacuity, hyperbole, hypercalcemia, hyperinflation, hypersensitive, hypertension, hyperthermia, hypervigilance hypo- words hypabyssal, hypodermic, hypochondria, hypocrisy, hypostasis, hypotenuse, hypothesis, hypoglycemia, hypomania, hypotension, hypothermia i- words ignoble, ignominious, ignorant, illegal, illiterate, illogical, imbalanced, imbecile, immaterial, immature, immovable, impractical, imperfect, impossible, innocent, innocuous, insane, insincere, intolerable, irrational, irreparable, irreversible mal- words malabsorption, malady, maladjustment, malfeasance, malfunction, malaise, malefactor, malice, malnutrition, malpractice mid- words midafternoon, midair, midbrain, midday, midland, midlife, midmorning, midnight, midpoint, midrange over- Prefixes: A Guide to Understanding their Meaning and Usage Prefixes are words or groupings of letters that are added to the beginning of roots or stems to modify their meaning. They can convey a variety of meanings depending on their combination with other words. **Pre- Prefix** The pre- prefix is used to indicate something that occurs before an event, situation, or action. It is often paired with Latin roots and can be hyphenated when combined with English roots. Example: Pro-American, Problem, Proceed **Pro- Prefix** The pro- prefix means "in favor of" or "supporting". It can also indicate forward movement or progression. Example: Pro-choice, Pro-create, Promote **Re- Prefix** The re- prefix is used to convey the idea of repetition or restoration. It can mean doing something again or restoring a previous state. Example: Reaffirm, Reappear, Recapture **Self- Prefix** The self- prefix indicates a relationship with oneself or one's own actions. It can also imply automaticity or being performed by the same person or thing. Example: Self-analysis, Self-confidence, Self-regulating **Semi- Prefix** The semi- prefix means incompletely or partially. It is often used to describe something that occurs twice within a certain period of time. Example: Semicircle, Semicolon, Semifinal sub- prefix meanings and usage 1. subaqueous, subcutaneous, subdermal 2. subagent, subaltern, subchief, subclerk 3. subarctic, subaquatic, and usage trans- prefix meanings and usage 1. transaction, transatlantic, transcend, transfix, transfix, transfuse, transgenerational, transgress, transient, transmute, transnational, transparent, transplac, transport 2. transcribe, transduce, transfigure, transform, transgender, translate, transliterate, transmute, transubstantiate 7. sub- prefix meanings and usage ultra- prefix meanings and usage 1. ultrafilter, ultramicroscope, ultrasonic, ultrasound, ultrastructure, ultraviolet 2. ultradense, ultrady, ultraefficient, ultrafine, ultrahigh, ultrahot, ultramodern, ultrapowerful, ultravacuum 8. sub- prefix meanings and usage un- prefix meanings and usage prefixes usually dont require a hyphen when attached to a root but sometimes using one can clarify the meaning of new words especially if last letter of prefix and first letter of root are both vowels like in co-operate or de-emphasize re-elect is another example where hyphen is optional and up to writer's discretion but may be used to avoid confusion with existing words as in coworker vs co-worker When combining prefixes with words, we use a hyphen to avoid capital letters in the middle of a word. This is especially true when using prefixes with proper nouns or adjectives. For instance: op + cooperative becomes co-op; de- + stress becomes de-stress, and not distress which could be confused with distress. Similarly, re- + cover becomes re-cover, not recover. When pairing prefixes with proper words, we always use a hyphen to ensure readability. When combining prefixes with proper nouns or adjectives, the rule is simple: add a hyphen. For example: pro + Canada = pro-Canada; pre + Industrial Revolution = pre-Industrial Revolution; and un + American = un-American. Some style guides suggest using an en dash instead of a hyphen when pairing prefixes with compound words that already contain a hyphen, like pre-Industrial Revolution. However, this is largely a matter of personal preference unless specified by a particular guide. In addition to proper nouns and adjectives, we typically use a hyphen with the prefixes self- and ex- (meaning "former"), as in: self- + conscious = self-conscious; ex- + boyfriend = ex-boyfriend.

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