

"Prefixes" — Its definition with elaborate example.

Prefix :— Affixes which precede the Underlying form are called Prefixes as un- in Undo and ir- in irregular.

Prefix is also known as initial position and is the part of bound morphemes. The bound forms which are added to the free form (called base or stem) are called affixes.

Roots and Affixes :—> The root morpheme is that part of the word which is left when all the affixes have been removed. Root morphemes may be bound or free, and are potentially Unlimited in a language, because languages go on creating new words or borrowing 'Loan-words' from other language.

For example :— In a word like Unfaithful, faith is the root, the -Un and the -ful are affixes, the -Un is a prefix, whereas as -ful is a suffix.

These are prefixes which are added before the base like re-, Un-, en-, ir-, de-, Per- etc.

for example —	Prefixes —	base (form)
Return →	re —	turn
Unhappy →	Un —	happy
Perform →	Per —	form
extempore →	ex —	tempore
deceive →	de —	ceive
irregular →	ir —	regular
indisagree →	in —	agree

"Suffix" — Its definition with elaborate example.

Suffix: → Affixes which follow the underlying form are called suffixes, for example: — -ness in kindness, — th in growth and -ful in faithful etc.

Roots and Affixes: — The root morpheme is that part of the word which is left when all the affixes have been removed.

for example: — In a word like — Unfaithful — here — un and — ful, both are affixes but — un is prefix and — ful is suffix.

The Plural Suffix: — The regular suffix — s added to English nouns to form the plural appears in three different shapes according to the last phoneme of the base. example: — (a) Cat — Cats } here the sound of the suffix is that of /s/.

(b) Car, Cars } here the sound of the suffix is that of /z/.

(c) Rose, Roses } Here the sound is that of /ɪz/.

The past tense Suffix: — Just as the plural morpheme /-s/ has three pronunciations, the past tense morpheme /-ed/ has three variants: /-t/, /-d/ and /-ɪd/.

Consider the following lists
 (a) liked / laɪkt (b) loved / lʌvd /
 (c) wanted / wɒntɪd / etc

There are suffixes which are follow the underlying form after the base like — -ness, -ful, -less, -ment, -d, -ed etc.

for example: →

Suffix — base (form)

-ness — kind → kindness.

-ful — faith → faithful.

-ment — achieve → achievement.

-d — love → loved.

-ed — kill → killed.

The end.