

PECULIARITIES OF PREFIXAL DERIVATIVES IN LANGUAGE LEVELS.

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Abstract : *The article deals with the nominative and structural-semantic features of prefixal derivatives in linguistics. The main purpose of the paper is to give further information about the history and development of prefixes, their nominative and semantic features and derivatives from prefixes, their utilization, researches done by scientists and scholars and how and which ways the derivative come into existence and examples based on them in English and so on. This paper provides detailed suggestions with illustrations, introduction, background of previous researches, methods used by scientists for finding out the foundations, results of them and conclusion section. The authors and the researchers with all levels of experience may find useful ideas in the paper.*

Key words: *prefixes, derivatives, derivational morphology, etymology of the derivatives, onomaseology, category of negation, meaning of the prefixal derivatives, nominative feature.*

In the last few years there has been a growing interest in using of prefixal derivative words in linguistics. In English grammar and morphology an affix is an important element of a word that adds to root or base and forms a new word. In other words, an affix is a group of letters which are generally joined the beginning and the end of a root word and changes the meaning of the word. Previous studies indicate that prefixes are one of the most effective and important tools in production of different new meaningful words. To solve this problem, many researchers have proposed various methods of investigating the origination of prefixes, types of them, prefixal derivatives and utilization in spheres of linguistics. Richard Nordquist (2020) says that in morphology, derivation is the process of

creating a new word out of an old word, usually by adding a prefix or a suffix (p.45). The objective of this paper is inform about the foundation of prefixes, derivation of them and types of the prefix meaning and review of the scientists' researches. The remainder of the paper is organized as follows: researches and methods background about prefixes and derivatives, analyses and results of these investigations and conclusion of the paper.

First of all, it is important to give extra and essential information about the history and evolution of prefixes and prefixal derivatives before speaking of the meaning of derivatives and types of prefixes according to some scholars. We know that the English language came into existence from different other languages: Old German, Latin, Greek and French. Derivation also came from the root word of other languages. For example, happy derived from the Viking word "hap" and it meant "luck" and the word tree from the Old English word "treo". Further, there are changes in language. People could add a group of letters to the base word. The ability to add affixes, namely prefixes and suffixes makes the English language very flexible. This process caused the changes in meaning of existing words and creating new parts of speech from another. It is visible to have few rules in addition of affixes in English. Anglo-Saxon affixes could be attached to Latin or Greek roots or vice versa. But there was a certain standard method for creating a noun from adjective. There were at least nine different negation prefixes such as a-, anti-, dis-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, non-, and un- and suffixes like -ible, -ity, -ful, -ize and so on(Melvin Bragg, 2003, p, 47). In "The Peculiarities Of The Prefixal Word-Formation Process Of The Onomaseological Category Of Negation" the authors Migorian O. & Pavlovych T.(2016) claim that to create the category of negation four periods of the English language development was considered as the main event. According to this investigation, the prefixes med-, or-,un-, wan- were used in Old English period, dis-, mis-, non- were combined with the category of negation in Middle English. Then these all prefixes were replaced by a-, semi- in Early New English. They helped to form new lexical units. . For example, or-

treowness (trust) – o.e. distrust. From past to present these kind of prefixes mentioned above enriched more and more in various shapes in Modern English.

Those experiments were carried out to find out the usage of affixation, namely prefixes, their investigation, types of prefixes and their meaning and researches. Geert Booij (2005) subdivides word-formation into two types, they are derivation and compounding. Compounding consists of lexemes. For example, house wife is a compound word, because two lexemes are independent. But friendship is a derivation, not compounding. Because –ship is not a lexeme, this derivation is made by adding suffix –ship to the base morpheme (p. 36). In addition, most researchers studied derivations and their types and influence for forming a new words. For instance, David Cristal (2005) claims that derivational morphology studies the principles guiding the construction of new words, without reference to the specific grammatical role a word might play in a sentence (p. 73). However, affixes have been scarcely investigated from the point of view of morphology: "The connection between inflectional and derivational morphology is an ancient one. Fundamentally, it is considered as the means of making a new lexemes and serves to assess the position of it in a certain sentence...(Laurie Bauer, Rochelle Lieber & Ingo Plag, 2013, p.28). According to them, that is understandable that affixes are divided into two large groups: prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes are bound morphemes that do not stand alone, but has a meaning. The word "prefix" includes the prefix "pre-" that means "before" and root morpheme "fix" which means " to fasten or place". Prefixation is one of the most effective approaches to create and form a new word by adding letter or a group of letters to a root morpheme in English. Prefixes differentiate from suffixes by the position of joining a root word, change in parts of speech and meaning of the words. On one hand, derivational prefixes are not capable of altering the word class when they are added to a noun, only they produce a new noun with a different meaning. On the other hand, derivational suffixes change both the meaning and word class when they are added to an adjective or a verb to form a new noun with a different meaning. The authors prove this theory with some illustrations. For example,

Patient- outpatient

Group- subgroup

Trial- retrial

adjective – dark- darkness

verb – agree- agreement

noun – friend- friendship.

In these examples show that the words that are added prefix such as patient, group, trial do not create a new word class, namely part of speech, they only make a new noun with a various meaning from old ones like outpatient, subgroup and etc. similarly, the next examples demonstrate that when the suffixes such as –ness, -ment, -ship are added to the root words depend on adjective and verb, the nouns with a new different meaning come into existence such as agreement, friendship and darkness.

In this work and in related references it was observed that the common prefixes do not stand alone, however they have their own meaning in the English language. For example,

Pre	–		before
Inter	–		between
Trans	–	Across or beyond	
Ir-,Im-,In-		negative/not	
Uni	–	one	
Tri	–	three	

Furthermore, there are the following other prefixes that serve to make a new additional meaning to the root morpheme:

Un-,a- , non-	negative	semi-	half
Re-	again	sub-	under, below
com-	with	under-	less than
ex-	out of	up-	make higher
extra-	outside of/ beyond	pro-	in favor of
over-	too much	post-	after

auto-	self	out-	go beyond
de-	reverse/ change	mis-	incorrectly, badly
down-	reduce or lower	mid-	middle
hyper-	extreme	mega-	very big, important

Scientists and scholars developed theories based on the theme and invented new spheres of prefixes. These kind of prefixes will be increased and enriched by other researchers in future and nowadays they are concentrating to linguistics development.

The data obtained indicate that prefixes serve to form a new meaningful word by adding affixes before parts of speech. Moreover, they change the meaning of that word and use in sentences for adding new information. Most findings are produced to supply with various word formation and derivatives and get information about the background knowledge of prefixes, their utilization in language levels, especially, morphology and grammar by some scientists and the author. The findings suggest that this approach could also be useful for the making prefixal derivatives and find out nominative and structural-semantic features of them in linguistics. On the basis of the promising findings presented in this paper, work on the remaining issues is continuing and will be presented in future papers.

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