

## MEETING 3

### AFFIXATIONS

#### A. Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, the students are able to:

- 1.1. Understand the prefixes
- 1.2. Understand the suffixes.

#### B. Material Description

##### Learning Objective 3.1:

##### The Prefixes

In English grammar and morphology, affixation is the process of adding affixes to a root to create a new word with different form or different meaning. In other words, affixation is a process of morphology where affix is attached to a root (base form of words). To create a new word, we can add a prefix to the root. A prefix is a type of affix that is placed at the beginning of a word to modify or change its meaning. A prefix consists of one or more letters. The meaning can be a *negation* or *opposition*, *repetition*, *degree/measure/size*, *time and place/order/relation*, *number/numeral relation*, and *etc.*

##### a. Negation or opposition

Negative statements are the opposite of positive statements. To make a negative statement, we can add a prefix that has negative meaning to the base of the word. The base of the word can be a noun, adjective, or verb.

For example: *She looks happy at this home.* This is a sentence with positive meaning. We can change the meaning of the sentence into negative by adding a prefix *un-* to the adjective *happy*. The sentence becomes *She looks unhappy at this home.* This sentence has a contrast meaning with the first sentence because of the prefix. The prefixes that have negative meaning, such as: *un-*, *dis-*, *in-*, *im-*, and *etc.* The more examples are as follows:

##### ✓ Prefix *un-*

Examples:

- *Known – Unknown*

*She met **unknown** person at the office yesterday*

- *Do – Undo*

*You can **undo** the process if you are not sure.*

- Lock – Unlock

The file is **unlocked**, so you can open it.

- Kind – Unkind

He is very **unkind** to his brother.

- Pack – Unpack

She **unpacked** the gift from her mother last night.

More examples of prefix *un-* can be seen in the table below:

Prefix un- Word Mat		
unable	unfamiliar	unpack
unafraid	unfinished	unpleasant
unbearable	unfortunate	unsafe
unbelievable	unfortunately	untidy
uncertain	unhappy	untie
uncomfortable	unhelpful	untrue
uncover	unkind	unusual
undo	unknown	unwanted
unexpected	unlock	unwell
unfair	unlucky	unwilling

Picture 5. The Examples of Prefix *un-*

✓ **Prefix *dis-***

Examples:

- ✓ Agree – Disagree

I **disagree** with your decision.

- ✓ Like – Dislike

They **dislike** your attitude.

- ✓ Satisfied – Dissatisfied

The customers are **dissatisfied** with the service of the restaurant.

- ✓ Connect – Disconnect

The network is **disconnected**

- ✓ Appear – Disappear

All the fingerprints, tire prints, and footprints are going to **disappear**.

More examples of prefix *dis-* can be seen in the table below:

VOCABULARY		ANTONYM LIST USING " <u>DIS</u> " PREFIX	
Agree	Dis agree		
Allow	Dis allow		
Appear	Dis appear		
Comfort	Dis comfort		
Honest	Dis honest		
Honour	Dis honour		
Like	Dis like		
Obey	Dis obey		
Obedient	Dis obedient	Appoint	Dis appoint
Please	Dis please	Belief	Dis belief
Ability	Dis ability	Believe	Dis believe
		Colour	Dis colour
		Credit	Dis credit
		Establish	Dis establish
		Connect	Dis connect
		Loyal	Dis loyal
		Advantage	Dis advantage
		Order	Dis order
		Satisfied	Dis satisfied

Picture 6. The Examples of Prefix *dis-*

✓ **Prefix *in-***

Examples:

✓ *Complete – Incomplete*

*She collects the **incomplete** answer sheet to the teacher.*

✓ *Accurate – Inaccurate*

*The maps to your house is **inaccurate**.*

✓ *Active – Inactive*

*The teacher does not like the **inactive** students.*

✓ *Formal – Informal*

*He wears **informal** suit when he got a holiday.*

✓ *Valid – Invalid*

*Your gave me an **invalid** phone number.*

More examples of prefix *in-* can be seen in the table below:

VOCABULARY		ANTONYM LIST USING "IN" PREFIX	
FORMAL		INFORMAL	
Complete		In complete	
Convenient		In convenient	
Credible		In credible	
Effective		In effective	
Efficient		In efficient	
Formal		In formal	
Visible		In visible	
Ability		In ability	
Active		In active	
		Animate	In animate
		Attentive	In attentive
		Definite	In definite
		Divisible	In divisible
		Essential	In essential
		Expert	In expert
		Justice	In justice
		Sensible	In sensible
		Stability	In stability
		Sufficient	In sufficient
		Valid	In valid
		Accurate	In accurate



Picture 7. The Examples of Prefix *in-*

✓ **Prefix *im-***

Examples:

✓ *Possible – Impossible*

*It is **impossible** to walk in the air.*

✓ *Moral – Immoral*

*The teacher gives him a punishment because he did **immoral** jokes.*

✓ *Patient – Impatient*

*He is an **impatient** man.*


✓ *Polite – Impolite*

*She is very **impolite** when she talked to the elders.*

✓ *Pure – Impure*

*The water is now **impure** because of the pollution*

More examples of prefix *im-* can be seen in the table below:

VOCABULARY		ANTONYM LIST USING "IM" PREFIX	
Balance	<b>Im</b> balance		Balance
Mature	<b>Im</b> mature		
Measurable	<b>Im</b> measurable		Imbalance
Mobile	<b>Im</b> mobile		
Moral	<b>Im</b> moral		
Movable	<b>Im</b> movable		
Patient	<b>Im</b> patient		
	Mortal	<b>Im</b> mortal	
	Partial	<b>Im</b> partial	
	Possible	<b>Im</b> possible	
	Pure	<b>Im</b> pure	
	Polite	<b>Im</b> polite	
	Probable	<b>Im</b> probable	

Picture 8. The Examples of Prefix *im-*

#### b. Repetition

Besides negation, prefix can also change the meaning of the word into a repetition. The prefix of repetition are *re-* and *en-*. For example: *She rewrites the letter to her uncle.* The word *rewrite* consists of prefix *re-* and base form *write*. It means that there is a repetition in writing the letter. The more examples are as follows:

##### ✓ Prefix *re-*

Examples:

##### ✓ Do – Redo

The students **redo** the test because they have bad score.

##### ✓ Cook – Recook

My mother **recooks** the chinese food.

##### ✓ Build – Rebuild

The man **rebuilds** his house because it's destroyed from the earthquake.

##### ✓ Call – Recall

She always **recalls** her customers that have asked some information.

✓ *Play – Replay*

*My father **replays** the movie for us.*

✓ **Prefix en-**

Examples:

*Large – Enlarge*

*He would like to **enlarge** the field.*

*Courage – Encourage*

*We **encourage** the creativity at the school*

*Code – Encode*

*I will **encode** your room key.*

*Rich – Enrich*

*He is talking about how to **enrich** our knowledge.*

*Sure – Ensure*

*I will **ensure** that the door has been locked.*

**c. Degree/measure/size**

The prefixes such as *mega-, mini-, macro, micro, over-, under-, up-, down-, super-, semi-, ultra, hyper-, and etc.* show degree/measure/size.

Examples:

✓ *Market – Supermarket*

*She shops at the supermarket every month.*

✓ *Final – Semi-final*

*The team goes to semi-final.*

✓ *Time – Overtime*

*My father works overtime this week.*

✓ *Skirt – Miniskirt*

*The singer wears a miniskirt everyday.*

✓ *Micro – Microorganism*

*The scientist is scanning the microorganism with a microscope.*

**d. Time/order/relation**

The prefixes such as *post-, inter-, pre-, ex-, mid- and etc* show time/order/relation.

Examples:

✓ *President – Ex-president*

*Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is the **ex-president** of Indonesia.*

✓ *Test – Pretest*

*Before you join the class, you should take a **pretest**.*

✓ *Test – Post-test*

*After you learn this material, you should take the **post-test** to know your understanding of this material.*

✓ *Term – Midterm*

*The students are doing a **midterm** exam in the classroom.*

✓ *National – International*

*They join an **international** community.*

**e. Number/numeral relation**

The prefixes such as *mono-*, *bi-*, *uni-*, *multi*, and etc. Indicate the quantity of something.

Examples:

✓ *Rail – Monorail*

*We took the **monorail** to get to the airport.*

✓ *Lingual – Bilingual*

*She bought a **bilingual** dictionary.*

✓ *Cycle – Unicycle*

*I saw a man who can ride a **unicycle** in a circus.*

✓ *Talent – Multitalent*

*He is a **multitalented** singer.*

**Learning Objective 3.1:****The Suffixes**

Suffixes are also the kind of affixation. It is a letter or a group of letters that is placed at the end of a word to create a new word. Suffixes usually change the word class from the base form. For example: *He is the best **actor** of this year.* The word *actor* in the sentence has suffix *-or*. It comes from *act (verb)*. After we add suffix *-or* at the end of the verb *act*, the word class is changed into a noun. The word classes that can be formed by adding suffixes are *noun, adjective, verb, and adverb*.

**a. Noun-Forming Suffixes**

There are so many suffixes that we can use to create nouns, such as *-or*, *-er*, *-eer*, *-ist*, *-ess*, *-ty/ity*, *-ure/ture*, *-dom*, *-age*, *-hood*, *-ness*, *-ment*, *-ion*, and etc.

✓ **Suffix –ness**

Examples:

- *Happy – happiness*  
*She find a **happiness** in this home.*
- *Kind – kindness*  
*Thank you for your **kindness**.*
- *Weakness*  
*The **weakness** of the laptop is the capacity of the memory.*

✓ **Suffix –ion/sion/ation**

Examples:

- *Protect – protection*  
*We need more **protection** from the virus.*
- *Inform – information*  
*John gives the real **information**.*
- *Educate – education*  
*We must care about the **education** in Indonesia.*

✓ **Suffix –ment**

Examples:

- *Treat – treatment*  
*The beauty shop gives the best **treatment** to the customers.*
- *Move – movement*  
*She is quick in her **movement**.*
- *Govern – government*  
*The **government** should pay attention to the education.*

✓ **Suffix –ship**

Examples:

- *Partner – partnership*  
*A marrige is creating a **partnership**.*
- *Member – membership*  
*You must pay **membership** fee to join the community.*
- *Leader – leadership*  
*The team needs strong **leadership**.*

✓ **Suffix –ist**

Examples:

- *Science – scientist*  
*They are great **scientists**.*



- *Piano – pianist*

*The little girl wants to be a popular **pianist** someday.*

- *Dent – dentist*

*She goes to a **dentist** every year.*

#### **b. Adjective-Forming Suffixes**

Adding a suffix to a word can also change the word class into adjectives. The suffixes that change a word into an adjective are *–able/-ible, -al, -en,-ful, -ish, -ive, -less,-ous, and etc.*

##### ✓ **Suffix –able/-ible**

Examples:

- *Comfortable*

*The sofa is so **comfortable***

- *Fashionable*

*The actress wears **fashionable** dress.*

- *Adorable*

*The girl has **adorable** attitude.*

##### ✓ **Suffix –ful**

Examples:

- *Beautiful*

*We saw a **beautiful** sunset when we were in holiday last week.*

- *Helpful*

*You are very **helpful**.*

- *Careful*

*You must be **careful** on your steps.*

##### ✓ **Suffix –ive**

Examples:

- *Active*

*The students are very **active** in the school.*

- *Creative*

*You are very **creative**, Michelle.*

- *Sensitive*

*You know how **sensitive** your girl friend is.*

##### ✓ **Suffix –less**

Examples:

- *Useless*

*A motorcycle is **useless** without gasoline*

- *Homeless*

*They are **homeless**.*

- *Careless*

*Jimmy is a **careless** man.*

✓ **Suffix –ous**

Examples:

- *Dangerous*

*The snake is a **dangerous** animal.*

- *Famous*

*She wants to become a **famous** singer.*

- *Nervous*

*She was very **nervous** at first.*

**c. Verb-Forming Suffixes**

The suffixes that can be used to change the word class into a verb are –en, –ise/ize, –ify/-fy, and etc.

Examples:

✓ **Suffix –en**

- *Soften*

*You can use moisturizer to **soften** your skin*

- *Deepen*

*You need to **deepen** your knowledge about the material.*

- *Sharpen*

*You should **sharpen** your knife regularly.*

✓ **Suffix –ise/-ize**

- *Modernize*

*You should **modernize** your style.*

- *Empathize*

*We **empathize** with the incident.*

- *Realize*

*She didn't **realize** her mistake*

✓ **Suffix –ify/-fy**

- *Classify*

*We should **classify** these subjects into two topics.*

- *Purify*

*Let's grow some plants to **purify** the air.*

- *justify*

*She tried to **justify** herself to me.*

#### d. Adverb-Forming Suffixes

The suffixes that can be used to change the word class into an adverb are *-ly*, *-ily*, *-ally*, and *etc.*

Examples:

✓ Suffix *-ly*

- *Completely*

*The floor was **completely** covered by tiles.*

- *Lately*

*Have you seen any interesting movie **lately**?*

- *Rightly*

*The teacher was **rightly** proud of the smart students.*

✓ Suffix *-ily*

- *Angrily*

*She threw the handphone **angrily**.*

- *Busily*

*He was **busily** writing reports.*

- *Easily*

*She was **easily** persuaded to come to the party.*

✓ Suffix *-ally*

- *Artistically*

*The room is furnished **artistically**.*

- *Classically*

*His face is **classically** handsome.*

### C. Exercises

#### I. Complete the sentences below with the correct prefix!

1. Sally and I went to the doctor because I had \_\_\_\_\_ comfort in my stomach. (un)
2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ legal to drink and drive. (il)
3. we were hoping for a pleasant weather , but \_\_\_\_\_ fortunately it started raining. (un)
4. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ view my work before submission. (re)
5. I couldn't find my file as my desk was \_\_\_\_\_ tidy. (un)

**II. Write the correct word to complete each sentence!**

Preheat	Underwater	Misbehave	Unable
Return	Dishonest	Unwrap	Untied

1. Mom said I had to wait until my birthday to \_\_\_\_\_ my presents.
2. We had to \_\_\_\_\_ the oven before we could put the cookies in.
3. Jon forgot his backpack and had to \_\_\_\_\_ home to get it.
4. Ashton was sad because she was \_\_\_\_\_ to get tickets for the concert.
5. Jakob almost fell down because his shoelaces were \_\_\_\_\_
6. Tasha can swim \_\_\_\_\_ for over 1 minute.
7. Sherry was being \_\_\_\_\_ when she did not tell the truth.
8. Our teacher told us to not \_\_\_\_\_ on the field trip

**III. Complete the sentence below with the right suffix!**

1. Thailand is a.....(fame) country for rice, corn and cassava. (ous)
2. Is this a.....(day) newspaper or a.....(week) magazine ? (ly, ly)
3. The.....(manage) of the National Bank required a capable man.(ment)
4. His hobby is a.....(collect) of stamps. (ion)
5. You should make up your.....(decide) or else you miss the morning train. (sion)
6. Don't walk over the carpets in your.....(mud) boots. (y)
7. Somsamai is the most.....(beauty) in her class. (ful)
8. During the summer holidays many children enjoyed their.....(free). (dom)

**IV. Add suffix *-ness*, *-less* or *-ful* to the following words**

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Hope   | 10. Great |
| 2. Care   | 11. Ill   |
| 3. Hard   | 12. Power |
| 4. Care   |           |
| 5. Use    |           |
| 6. Help   |           |
| 7. Color  |           |
| 8. Bright |           |
| 9. Fear   |           |

**V. Find the words that have affixes (Prefix or Suffix) in the text below, then identify the meaning or the word class!**

## USB - HOW CONNECTING ELECTRONIC DEVICES WORKS



In the later part of the 1990s the Universal Serial Bus (USB) was invented as a system of exchanging data from one storage place to another at a relatively fast speed. Today about 10 billion USB devices are in use, a figure that even stuns its inventor Ajay Bhatt from Intel. USB has become a common name everywhere, from schools and offices to hospitals.

Ajay Bhatt was annoyed by the different types of connections that a PC had and looked for a simpler way of linking different parts of a computer. He tried to set up a uniform connection system for all PC parts and other devices. Although it was difficult for Bhatt to convince computer makers that he had a good idea, he finally got the approval to change a computer's extension system completely.

USB has many advantages. For one, a single port can control up to 128 devices at once. They are powered by themselves and you do not have to switch off a device to make USB work. A USB object installs itself. Just plug it in and the computer automatically downloads the software you need to make it work.

When the first USB devices hit the markets in the late 1990s they were an immediate success. In later versions the transfer speed of USB devices was drastically improved. Today's USB 3.0 standard is over 400 times faster than its original USB 1. All over the world millions of USB devices and adapters are being sold every day.

The Intel engineer is proud of having created a standard that the computer industry has accepted and that will be here for a while to come. Today's PCs and laptops have at least 3-4 USB ports. USB connectors can be found everywhere, on printers, digital cameras, mobile phones and tablets.

Source: <https://www.english-online.at/technology/usb/universal-serial-bus-how-it-works.ht>

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