Module 3

Prefixes

Prefixes generally add information about location/position or quality/state

- Prefix configurations:

    - Prefix + Root + Suffix/Termination (Prefix modifies Root)

    - Root1 + Prefix + Root2 + Suffix/Termination (Prefix modifies Root2)

    - Prefix1 + Root1 + Root2 + Prefix2 + Root3 + ... (Prefix1 modifies Root1 and Root2, Prefix2 modifies Root3)

- Use of prefix with adjectival suffix: be careful whether the prefix already makes the definition an adjective and ignore the adjectival suffix if it does

The Five Special Prefixes

a-, dys-, eu-, hyper-, hypo-

- These 5 prefixes can attach to and modify terminations

- Can also modify termination when attached at the front of the word (particularly true for *hyper-* and *hypo-*)

    - However, when creating a word, always assume prefix modifying termination is directly attached to termination

Prefixes and Connecting Vowels

- A prefix is never followed by a connecting vowel.

- Prefix can be thought of as merging with the root or termination that follows it; whether a connecting vowel precedes should follow root or suffix/termination rules

Elision and Assimilation

- Elision: prefix ends in vowel and the following root begins with a vowel or "h", option to take out the prefix's vowel (e.g. *hypoalgesia* → *hypalgesia*)

- You will be specifically instructed to elide; however, you must recognize elided prefixes
- Unrelated note: when the prefix ends in the same vowel as the following root, it is customary to put a hyphen (e.g. *intra-abdominal*)

- Assimilation: prefix ends in consonant, which is changed for linguistic reasons

  - *en-* → *em-* before "b", "p", "m" (e.g. "embolism", "emphysema")

  - *syn-* → *sym-* before "b", "p", "m" (e.g. "symbiotic", "symmetry")

  - *con-* → *co-* before vowel or "h" (e.g. "coagulate", "cohesive")

  - *con-* → *col-* before "l" (e.g. "collateral")

  - *con-* → *com-* before "b", "p", "m" (e.g. "commensal", "compassion")

  - *con-* → *cor-* before "r" (e.g. "correct", "correspond")

  - Must use and recognize without prompting

Singulars and Plurals

- Pluralizing a root should be done with common sense (e.g. *misopaedia* = "an aversion to children" instead of "an aversion to a child")

- Suffixes/terminations can be pluralized just like English (e.g. biologist → biologists) with a few exceptions