

Continue



10 examples of prefixes words

A prefix is a letter or group of letters attached to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. It can transform a word in many ways and even completely alter its original meaning. Understanding common prefixes can help create new words by adding them to recognized root words, making their meanings easier to understand. For example, the prefix "de-" means to undo something, so when added to the root word "value," it creates the opposite meaning of "devalue." Prefixes are a type of affix that attach to the start of the root word and can be found in many different forms within the English language. Some common prefixes include: - anti (negating or opposing), e.g., anti-establishment, antidote - contra (completely negating), e.g., contraindicated, contradict - ex (out or beyond), e.g., ex, extend, exhale - homo (same), e.g., Homosapien, homogenous, homosexual - hetero (different), e.g., heterogenous, heterosexual, heterodoxy - mis (incorrect), e.g., misdirect, misassociate, misunderstood Learning prefixes and their meanings can help break down vocabulary words into smaller parts, making them easier to understand. It also aids in learning new words by recognizing the prefix attached to a recognized root word. - Co-operation: collaboration between two or more people - Co-worker: someone who works alongside you - Devalue: to make something less valuable or important Prefix de- often means: - To move away from: - Defrost (to get rid of ice) - Deraill (to stop a train) Prefix dis- often means: - The opposite of: - Disagree - Disappear - Disintegrate Prefix em-, en-, or in- often mean "cause to" or "put into": - Embrace: to hold someone or something close - Encode: to put information into a computer system - Embed: to put something into something else - Inactivate: to stop something from working Prefix epi- often means: - Upon - Episcopate (a device used for examining the eye) - Forehead (the front part of the head) Prefix ex- often means "former" or "out of": - Ex-president: a former president - Extracurricular: activities that are not part of school Prefix extra- often means: - Beyond - Extraordinary - Extra-terrestrial Prefix fore- often means: - Before - Forecast (to predict the weather) - Forehead (the front part of the head) Prefix homo- often means: - Same - Homosexual: someone who is attracted to the same sex - Homonuclear: relating to two equal parts Prefix hyper- often means "over" or "above": - Hyperactive: extremely active - Hyperventilate: breathe very quickly and deeply Prefix il-, im-, in-, or ir- often mean: - Not; - Impossible - Irresponsible Prefix im-, in- often mean: - Into - Insert (to put something into something else) - Import (to bring goods or services from another country) Prefix infra- often means: - Beneath - Infrastructure: the underlying structures of a society - Infrared: heat that is not visible to the naked eye Prefix inter-, intra- often mean "between": - Interact: to communicate with someone - Intermediate: something in the middle Prefix macro- often means: - Large - Macroeconomics: the study of big economic issues Prefix micro- often means: - Small - Microscope: a device used for examining tiny things - Microbiology: the study of tiny living organisms Prefix mid- often means: - Middle - Midfielder: a player in football who is not at either end - Midway (in reference to the middle of a line or a building) Prefix mis- often means: - Wrongly - Misfire: something that does not work as planned Prefix mono- often means: - One - Monotone: having one tone - Monobrow: having eyebrows all over their face and no hair elsewhere Prefix non- often means: - Not; - Nonsense: meaningless words or actions - Nonentity: someone or something that does not exist Prefix omni- often means: - All - Omnibus: a bus that can hold many people - Omnivore: an animal that eats both plants and animals Prefix para- often means: - Beside - Parachute: a device used for jumping from high places Prefix post- often means: - After - Post-mortem: the examination of someone's body after death Prefix pre- often means: - Before - Pre-intermediate: an intermediate level before an advanced one - Predetermine: to decide something beforehand Prefix pro- often means "forward" or in support of: - Proceed: to move forward - Propose: to suggest something as a solution Prefix re- often means "again": - Reunite: to join two people who were separated Prefix semi- often means: - Half - Semicircle: half of a circle - Semi-final: the final stage in competition before the last one Prefix sub- often means: - Under - Submerge: to put something underwater - Sub-category: a smaller category within a bigger one Prefix super- often means "above" or beyond: - Superfood: food that is very nutritious - Supernatural: not of this earth Prefix thermo- often means: - Heat - Thermometer: a device used to measure temperature - Thermostat: a device used to regulate the temperature in an oven Prefixes add color and complexity to English by enabling speakers to create new words with distinct meanings. Learning these prefixes helps users learn new vocabulary efficiently. To master them, it's essential to comprehend the meanings they impart to sentences. Sub-Definition: under Example Sentence: He has never seen a blue submarine in my life. Post-Definition: postgraduate Example Sentence: I will do my postgraduate work at London University. Auto-Definition: self Example Sentence: Do you drive a manual or automatic car? Un-Definition: not Example Sentence: Her attitudes are unfriendly. Given article text here Not, opposite of Example Sentence: Your behavior was disgraceful. Re- Definition: Again Example Sentence: Try where possible to reuse paper. Ex- Definition: Former, older Example Sentence: His ex-wife was supposed to meet you at a friend's home. Pre- Definition: Before Example Sentence: She starts preschool this fall. If you were a prefix, you could change the same word in different ways. You could make a cycle a unicycle, a bicycle, or a tricycle. A prefix is a letter or a group of letters attached to the beginning of a word (or word root) that partly indicates its meaning. For example, the word prefix itself begins with the prefix pre-, which generally means "before" or "in front of." Here are 50 examples of prefixes. Sure, here are 50 examples of prefixes in a table format: Prefixes Meaning Examples anti-against, opposite anti-inflammatory, anti-social auto-self autograph, autobiography bio-life biology, biography circum-around circumference, circumnavigate co-together, with coexist, cooperate con-together, with connect, conversation de-opposite, away from decrease, deactivate di-opposite, not di-connect, disagree en-put into, make en-code, enable ex-former, out of ex-president, exit extra-beyond, outside extraordinary, extracurricular fore-before forecast, foretell hyper-above, excessive hyperactive, hypersensitive il-not illegal, illegitimate im-not impossible, immature in-not incorrect, incomplete inter-between, among international, interact intra-within, inside intramural, intravenous is-not irrational, irrelevant macro-large, long macroeconomics, macrocosm micro-small microscope, microcosm Prefixes are words that you add to a root word to change its meaning. They can completely alter the meaning of a word or even a sentence. There are two types of affixes: prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes come at the beginning of a word, while suffixes come at the end. Both types of affixes are important in creating the meaning of a word. Many prefixes have Latin or Greek roots and appear in many words. For example, "anti-" means "against" or "opposite," as seen in "antibiotic" and "antisocial." The prefix "circum-" means "around" or "go around," as seen in "circumnavigate" and "circumscribe." Some prefixes change the meaning of a word to its opposite. For example, the prefix "a-" means "without" or "not," as seen in "amoral" and "abnormal." The prefix "de-" means "reverse" or "undo," as seen in "deactivate" and "de-ice." In summary, prefixes are words that you add to a root word to change its meaning. They can appear at the beginning or end of a word and have various meanings depending on their source. Given article text here im- without, not, lacking impossible, improper, impermeable in- no, without, lacking injustice, incomplete, invisible ir- not, non, opposite irreversible, irreplaceable, irregular non- not, lacking, without nonexistent, nonfiction, nonnegotiable un- opposite, not, lacking unkind, unresponsive, unruly For the most part, you don't need to hyphenate a prefix to its root word. However, there are a few times to use a hyphen when adding a prefix to a word. Always hyphenate the prefix self (as in self-esteem or self-confident). Hyphenate the prefix ex- when it means "former" (as in ex-wife or ex-boss). Hyphenate prefixes when the prefix ends with the same letter that the root word begins with (such as non-negotiable or re-establish). Hyphenate prefixes if they could be confused with compound words (such as re-cover to mean "cover again").

10 examples of prefixes words and suffixes. 10 examples of prefixes in english. 10 examples of prefixes. List 10 examples of prefixes. 10 examples of prefixes words with meaning. 10 types of prefixes. 10 examples of root words with prefixes and suffixes. 10 examples of prefixes words with sentences. 10 examples of prefixes words in english.