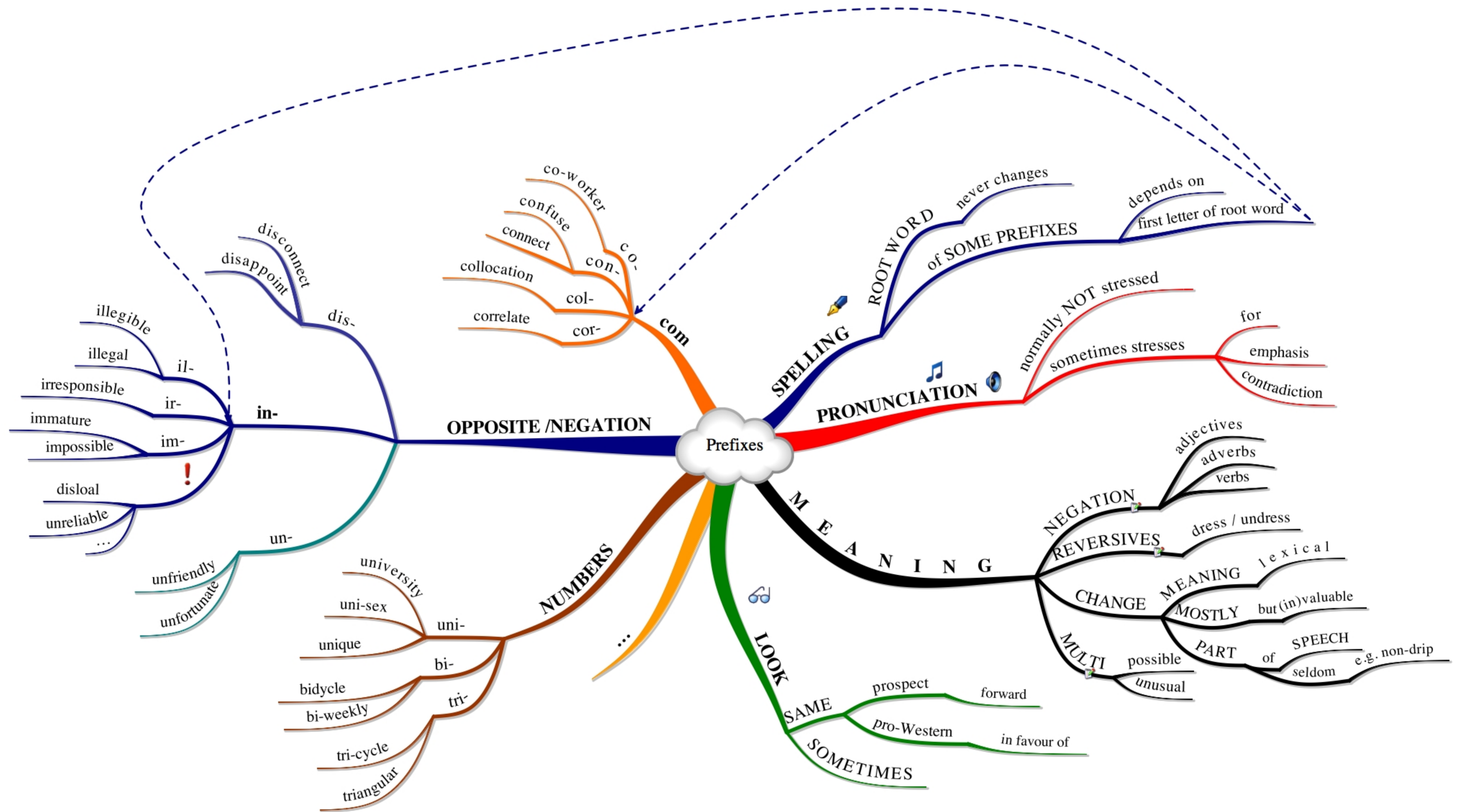


Nergiz Kern - Sample Mind Map to illustrate how prefixes can be learned in groups  
 This can be expanded as new information is learned



# REVERSIVES

Antonymy

- gradable

- non-gradable (complementary pairs) e. g. dead / alive (dead - deader not possible)

--> special form: reversives: undress is the opposite of dress but it doesn't mean "not dress".

It actually means "do the reverse of dress".

Other examples: pack/unpack, tie/untie

# MULTI

(Celce-Murcia; Larsen-Freeman, 1999)

The Grammar Book

p. 51 Endnotes 2

antidisestablishmentarianism

(2 prefixes, 4 suffixes)

# NEGATION

The variety is derived in part from the fact that different affixes were borrowed from different languages:

Greek: dis-, a-

Latin: in + its allomorphes (im-, il-, ir-), a-, ig?? (only before "n" - ignorant)

Native English: un-

**non-**

is used to form certain negative nouns and adjectives:

non- + sense = nonsense

non + verb

non- + drip = non-drip (paint)

-----> Here a prefix actually changes the part of speech and the meaning

(The Grammar Book, p.184)