Corpus Linguistics Research
Prefix Analysis on Technological Article from abcnews.go.com

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Abstract

An affix is a morpheme attached to a word's root to make a new or word form. There are two kinds of affixes, the first is a bound morpheme that comes after the root of a word and is called suffix, and the second is, a bound morpheme that comes before the base of the word is called prefix. Prefix process in English relating to negative and positive prefixes. The example of the negative prefix is in-, un-, dis-, mis-, and ill-. While positive ones such as out-, re-, super-, multi-, under-, and over-. This paper aims to get information about prefixes in the technological article. abcnews.go.com is one of many big websites that contain the newest articles and news around the world. This study concludes that the readers expected to know about prefixes.

Keywords – prefix, news, corpus linguistics

Introduction

As an EFL student, learning vocabulary and grammar are essential to do. Grammar teaching needs to give because it will make it easier for students to master and understand English. One of the materials from grammar is Affixes (O'Grady, 1997). Affix is a morpheme that does not belong to the lexical category and is always bound by morpheme. There are two kinds of affixes, and the first is a bound morpheme that comes after the root of a word and is called a suffix. A basis is the core word that cannot separate into smaller parts (Katamba, 1993). The second is a bound morpheme that comes before the base word and is called a prefix. The use of prefixes is by adding letters at the beginning of a syllable to make a new word. A prefix can also create a new opposite word.

Grammar is a study of language rules that explains the relationship between words. And the relationship between these words is the correct arrangement that gives meaning to anyone who uses the language (Ostler 1987, in Nurchaerani et al., 2020). There are so many rules in grammar that EFL students should learn. Grammar is essential for EFL students to improve writing skills and understand more complex language structures, such as heavier reading or more weighty reading. EFL students can use it flexibly to refer to precise conditions or ideas in the news portal on the website by studying grammatical standards and rules.

One material of grammar is prefix. The prefix is an element that is structurally tied in front of a root word and the base word (Keraf, 1984). There are seven types of prefix; negative prefix, pejorative prefix, prefix of degree or size, prefix of attitude, prefix of time and order, prefix of number, classical prefix (Quirk, 1985).

1. The negative prefix is used to make a negative statement or to against the idea. There are seven negative prefixes; dis-, a-, un-, im-, il-, ir-, in-, and non-. For example, the word "disagree" consists of the prefix "dis-" and the word "agree" that are combined into "disagree" which is categorized as a verb.

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2. The pejorative prefix is used for pejorative meaning. The pejorative sense expresses disagreeing or suggesting that something is wrong or unnecessary (Cambridge dictionary). The pejorative prefixes are mis- and mal-. Prefix miscarries the importance of 'wrongly.' It belongs to derivational morpheme. An example is "miscommunication" which consists of the prefix mis-. The word communication is combined, with the prefix, into "miscommunication" which is categorized as a verb.

3. The prefixes of degree or size are used to carry the meaning of degree or size. There are ten prefixes of degree or size; hyper-, mini-, arch-, out-, super-, sub-, over-, sur-, ultra-, under-, and mega-. Prefix arch- carries the meaning of 'highest' and 'worst'; super- means 'above,' 'more than,' and 'better'; out- means 'to do something faster' and 'longer'; sur- means 'over' and 'above'; sub- has a sense of 'lower than' or 'less than'; over- has a meaning of 'too much'; under- means 'too little'; hyper- means 'extremely'; ultra- means 'extremely' and 'beyond'; and mini- has a sense of 'little.' The example is overconfident. The word overconfident consists of a prefix above. And the word confident is combined into an overconfident word that includes an adjective.

4. The prefix of attitude, for instance, contra-, counter-, and pro-. Contra- and anti- as 'against,' counter- as 'in opposition to,' and pro- as 'on the side of something.' The example of this prefix is "contradictory" that has a meaning of contrasting.

5. The prefix of time and order is to show the time and order. The prefixes of time and order are re-, ex-, post-, and pre-. The example is pre-owned, which consists of the prefix 'pre-,' and the word 'owned' to be pre-owned, which is categorized as an adjective.

6. The prefix of a number is to denote the number. This prefix includes uni-, mono-, bi-, di-, tri-, multi-, and poly-. An example is the word 'bilingual' consists of the prefix 'bi-' and 'lingual' to be 'bilingual' which is categorized as an adjective.

7. Classical prefix. The meaning of classical is traditional in style or form, or based on methods developed over a long period, and considered to be lasting value (Cambridge dictionary). The classical prefix includes extra- and tele-.

There are so many prefixes that are not written in Quirk (1985), such as:

1. Semi-, the meaning of semi- is half of something. An example is the "semi-final."

2. Auto-, the definition is a combining form meaning "self," used to form compound words. An example is Automatic.

3. Intra- is used to show relations or elements that happen or exist "inside" or "within" a group. The example is intractable.

In this fast development of the technological world, the spread of any information becomes very fast and uncontrollable. Technology is a practical way of explaining how people make everything around (Franklin: 1989). People can access any information anytime and anywhere

in online media. Online media or news media is the communication media using internet devices. The internet itself is a network between computers that are mutually exclusive related (Suryawati 2011: 46). It makes EFL students can access material about prefixes in online media.

In this modern era, modernity refers to the mode of life of a society or organization born in Europe in the 17th century. Since then, the influence has spread to the world (Giddens 2007). There are so many advantages that can get from that. EFL students can find out the latest news from around the world very quickly, anywhere and anytime. Besides getting the latest news, people in this era can also upload their daily life on social media. Today's society is very much tied to technological advances, especially online media. ABC News is the news division of the ABC television and radio network, United States, established in 1945. It is one of the big news websites in the world. ABC News has more than a thousand employees worldwide, including 100 news correspondents.

The objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze what is prefixes used in ABC news

2. To know what is the function of each prefix

3. To know which types appear the most in the news on ABC news.

Methodology

The method the authors used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Qualitative research is a process of understanding inquiry based on different methodological investigations such as exploring, analyzing, and describing specific problem conditions (Creswell 2003). There are 25 news articles about technology from ABC News. The authors identified the prefixes in those articles. The authors then count how many prefixes that shown in each of the news. From that data, the authors can find out how many prefixes that used in the news article.

The steps of analysing the data are as follows:

1. Reading the news

2. Finding out the prefix

3. Coding the data

4. Analyzing the data

5. Making the summary.

Finding(s) and Discussion

This section provides the identification result of how many prefixes are used in 25 technological news by abcnews.go.com. The finding is about the kinds of prefixes are used in those 25 news articles and their function. The prefixes found in those articles are pre-, un-,

auto-, dis-, im-, il-, in-, ir-, mis-, post-, and sub-. Adding the prefix to a word can add another meaning, but most important is to display the function of the word used in a sentence. The function of the prefix is to form a verb. The examples are 'impossible,' 'disable,' 'uncontrolled,' and so on (Keraf 1984). After the prefixes from 25 news by abcnews.go.com have been collected. The researchers identified the number of prefixes used in 25 news articles and which prefix appears the most.

No	Prefix	Example	Frequency
1.	Pre-	Preview	1
2.	Un-	Unable, Unlike, Uncontrolled	13
3.	Auto-	Autopilot, Autosteer, Automatic	26
4.	Dis-	Disable, Disadvantages	16
5.	Im-	Impossible, Imperfect	1
6.	Il-	Illegal, Illicit	3
7.	In-	Independent, Indefinite	12
8.	Ir-	Irretrievably	1
9.	Mis-	Misunderstanding, Misinformation	9
10.	Post-	Post cyclone	1
11.	Sub-	Suburban	1
12.	Extra-	Extraordinarily	4
13.	Re-	Re-enter, Re-open	3
14.	Counter-	Counterproductive	2
15.	Anti-	Anti-government	2
		Total	94

The table above shows that the most used prefix in 25 technological news is *auto-* found in 26 words, the second most used prefix is *dis-* found in 16 words, the third is *un-* found in 13 words, the fourth is *in-* found in 12 words, the fifth is *mis-* found in 9 words, then *extra-* found in 4 words, while *re-* and *il-* are in the same number found in 3 words, *counter-* and *anti-* also in the same number found in 2 words, and the least used prefixes are *pre-*, *im-*, and *ir-* found in 1 word each.

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Based on the findings, prefix *auto-* is frequently used because the latest news talks about the automatic car. There are many prefix *auto-* that are used, such as Autopilot, Automatic, and Autosteer. The prefix *auto-* is a combining form meaning "self," used to form compound words.

Based on the findings, the prefix *im-* and *ir-* less appeared in the 25 news items studied. The prefixes *im-* and *ir-* have the meaning of making the negative statement or against the idea. The reason prefixes *im-* and *ir-* less appeared in the 25 news items identified is because most of the news items did not use negative words or positive information. This research also finds some news items do not contain any single prefix. This research finds only 94 prefixes identified in 25 technological news, having more than 11.000 words.

This research finds 15 types of prefix which were used in the news items. Every kind of prefix has a different meaning and function for the sentence. Those 15 types are as follow:

1. Pre-

The meaning of this prefix is *before*, and the function is typically used to signify *before* or *prior to*. The examples are the *preview*, which means before being seen, and *prejudice* which means before the judge.

2. Un-

The meaning of this prefix is *not*. The function is to give opposite and negative flow. The example is *unable*, which means not able, and *uncontrolled*, which means not controlled.

3. Auto-

The meaning of this prefix is *self*. The function is to show that something is done by itself. The examples are *autopilot*, which means a plane that flies itself, and *automatic*, which means a process of doing something by itself.

4. Dis-

The meaning of this prefix is *not*. The function is to give opposite and negative meanings. The examples are *disable*, which means not able, and *disadvantages* which means no advantage.

5. Im-

The meaning of this prefix is *not*. The function is to give opposite and negative flow. The examples are *impossible*, which means not possible, and *Imperfect*, which means not perfect.

6. Il-

The meaning of this prefix is *not*. The function is to give opposite and negative flow. The examples are *illegal*, which means not legal, and *illogical*, which means not logic.

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7. In-

The meaning of this prefix is *not*. The function is to give opposite and negative flow. The example is *independent*, which means not to depend on something.

8. Ir-

The meaning of this prefix is *not*. The function is to give opposite and negative flow. The example is *irrelevant*, which means not relevant or connected.

9. Mis-

The meaning of this prefix is *wrong*. The function is to miscarry the importance of wrongly. An example is *misunderstand*, which means wrong understanding.

10. Post-

The meaning of this prefix is *after*. This prefix is to show the time and order. The example is *postgraduate*, which means after graduation.

11. Sub-

The meaning of this prefix is *after*. The function of this prefix is to carry the meaning of degree or size. An example is *suburb*, which means a smaller community adjacent to or within commuting distance of a city.

12. Extra-

The meaning of this prefix is *outside* or *beyond*. The function of this prefix is to show something is beyond or on the outside. The example is *extraordinary* and has meaning beyond the usual.

13. Re-

The meaning of this prefix is *back* or *again*. The function of this prefix is to show the time and order. The example is *re-enter*, which means enter again, and *re-open*, which means open again.

14. Counter-

The meaning of this prefix is *against* or *the opposite*. The function of this prefix is to show the opposite side of something. An example is *counter-terrorism*, which means the opposite of terrorists.

15. Anti-

The meaning of this prefix is *against* or *the opposite*. The function of this prefix is to show the opposite side of something. An example is *anti-government*, which means the opposition of the government.

Conclusion(s)

This research found 94 frequency prefixes with 15 common prefixes from 25 news items with more than 11.000 words. The most frequently used is the prefix auto- because the news mostly talks about the innovation of automatic cars and the words like automatic, autosteer, and autopilot appear the most. The least used prefix are pre-, im-, ir- with only one frequency each. However, there are still other types of prefix such as dis- (16), un- (13), in- (12), mis- (9), extra- (4), re- (3), il- (3), counter- (2), and anti- (2). Each type of prefix has a different meaning and function. Dis-, un-, im-, il-, ir-, in- have a function to give opposite and negative meanings. Pre- has a function to signify 'before' or 'prior to.' Auto- has a function to show something that is done by itself. Mis- has a function to miscarry the importance of wrongly. Post- has a function to show the time and order. Sub- has a function to carry the meaning of degree or size. Extra- has a function to show something is beyond or in the outside. Re- has a function to show the time and order. Counter-, and anti- have a function to show the opposite side of something.

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