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**THE USE OF PREFIXES OF TIME AND TEMPORAL RELATIONS OR ORDER:
ANTE-, EX-, PRE-, POST-, FORE-, NEO- IN ENGLISH MEDIA TEXTS**

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Introduction

The language always changes and new words appear every day. The most popular way of enriching vocabulary of any language is word-formation. Linguists (Greenbaum, 1996; Carter and McCarthy, 2006) distinguish four main processes of creating new words:

- Prefixation;
- Suffixation;
- Compounding;
- Conversion.

All these processes are very important for enriching the vocabulary of the language, because they allow speakers to produce new words easily: prefixation by adding prefixes, suffixation – by adding one or more suffixes to the base, compounding - by joining several stems together, conversion – by the change in a word-class. In addition, there are authors defining more than four processes of word-formation. For example, Carter and McCarthy (2006) mention the following ways of creating new words: clipping, acronyms, blending, back-formation.

There are also other popular ways of enriching vocabulary of any language – borrowing foreign words. However, this paper focuses on one of the major processes of word-formation – prefixation through the prefixes of time, temporal relations or order: *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, and *ante-*.

The importance of this work is defined by the fact that there is a lack of research of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-* and *ante-* in the context of media language. A more detailed analysis of these prefixes was carried out by R. M. W. Dixon and other linguists such as S. Greenbaum, A. Lehrer, I. Plag, R. Carter and M. McCarthy, I. Šeškauskienė. Thus, the subject of the current paper are prefixes of time, temporal relations or order: *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-*.

The aim of this research is to examine the usage of the prefixes of time, temporal relations or order: *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* in the language of English media texts. To reach the aim of this paper, the following objectives were defined:

1. To overview the major word-formation processes in the English language with the focus on the prefixes of time, temporal relations or order: *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-*;
2. To define the meaning of media language;
3. To determine the frequency of the usage of words with prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* found in BBC News articles and to perform the morphological analysis of the collected words;

4. To carry out the comparative analysis of the frequency of the usage of the collected words with prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* in COCA and BNC.

To analyze the usage of these prefixes there were 53 words collected, retrieved from the BBC News publications (from the following sections: Business, Entertainment & Arts, UK News, World News, Education, Science, Culture, Magazine). This study uses a quantitative method and descriptive, comparative analytic approach to investigate the frequency of words with each prefix under the analysis.

This paper consists of an introduction, theoretical part, methodology, empirical survey, conclusions, a summary and appendixes.

The theoretical part introduces the review of the linguistic literature on word-formation in the English language with the focus on prefixation as one of the major ways of word-formation processes and prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-*. It describes the major process of word-formation, provides examples and describes every prefix of time, temporal relations or order according to the works of different linguists. Moreover, the theoretical part introduces the literature review on media language. It presents reasons why it is important to research new branch of linguistics study - media language, discusses the internet language, and describes the impact of mass media on the language development. The part of methodology provides a detailed description of the steps of the research that were made to reach the aim and the objectives of the research. The empirical survey includes three parts: analysis of the usage of the collected words from BBC News, the analysis of the frequency of the words with prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* according to the COCA, and the analysis of the frequency of the usage of the collected words with prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *-ante* according to the BNC. In every case there are descriptions, examples of the usage of words with prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* and diagrams, demonstrating the frequency of the usage of words with prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* in different fields of usage (spoken, academic, magazine, newspaper or fiction) are provided. Finally, conclusions, a summary and appendixes are to be found in the end of the work.

I. Overview of prefixes *pre-, post-, fore-, neo-, ex-, ante-* through word-formation processes

1. Major ways of word-formation processes

Word-formation is a process of creating new words or their forms. There are four main types of word-formation in modern English. According to Greenbaum (1996, p. 441), Haspelmath and Sims (2010, p. 34-40), Plag (2002, p. 90-207), they are suffixation, prefixation, compounding (or composition), and conversion. However, there are more processes of making new words in English: abbreviation (which includes clipping, acronyms, blends), and back-formation (Carter and McCarthy, 2006, p.482-483; Bauer, 1983, p. 230-240). Some authors classify these processes in a different way. For example, Andriyevska (2008) claims that the main ways of word-formation are “affixation, composition, conversion, abbreviation”, while other authors (Aarts, 2011, p.19; Lieber, 2009, p. 34-49) state that word-formation processes are divided into: “derivation, compounding, conversion, minor types”.

1.2 Suffixation

Suffixation is a process of making new words by adding a suffix to the base (Blake, 2008, p. 22; Greenbaum, 1996, p.441). For example, *like – likely; work – worker; child – childhood*. This type of word formation, as prefixation, relates to the affixation (or derivation) (Greenbaum, 1996, p.441). Usually a suffix is added to change the part of speech of the word. For example, Greenbaum (1996, p.441) explains “<...> the adjective *fat* to noun *fattism*, the verb *lug* to the adjective *luggable* <...>”. According to Plag (2002), there are four main groups of suffixes: nominal, verbal, adjectival and adverbial suffixes.

The function of nominal suffixes is deriving abstract nouns “from verbs, adjectives and nouns” (Plag, 2002, p. 109). These suffixes are: *-age, -al, -ance (-ence/-ancy/-ency), -ant, -cy/-ce, -dom, -ee, -eer, -er, -(e)ry, -ess, -ful, -hood, -an (-ian,-ean), -ing, -ion, -ism, -ist, -ity, -ment, -ness, -ship* (Plag, 2002, p.109-116). Verbal suffixes build verbs from other parts of speech. There are four verbal suffixes: *-ate, -en, -ify, -ize* (Plag, 2002, p.116-118).

Adjectival suffixes produce two types of adjectives: relational and qualitative. There are 13 adjectival suffixes: *-able, -al, -ary, -ed, -esque, -ful -ic, -ing, -ish, ive, -less, -ly, -ous* (Plag, 2002, p.118-122). The last group is adverbial suffixes, which contains two of them: *-ly, -wise* (Plag, 2002, p.123). Thus, the classification of suffixes is based on the part of speech they produce.

1.3 Prefixation

Prefixation is considered to be one of the major word-formation processes. According to Greenbaum (1996), Aronoff and Fudeman (2005, p.2-3), prefixation is a process of making new words by adding a prefix to the beginning of the base of the word. For example: *pro-life*, *recycle*, *deselect* (Greenbaum, 1996, p.441). Another author Dixon (2014) states that prefixes do not change the word-class, but add some new semantic meaning.

According to Šeškauskienė (2013), the classification of the prefixes could be based on the origin of prefixes; the structure of word; the semantic features. According to the author, prefixes could be divided into two groups in accordance with their origin: native and foreign. The meaning of the native prefixes is usually clear, e.g. “*unhappy* ‘not happy’, *underwear* ‘clothes worn under other clothes, next to the skin’” (Šeškauskienė, 2013, p.80). Foreign prefixes (e.g. *il-*, *ir-*, *im-*, *dis-*, *ab-* etc.) are divided into Latin, French, Greek and others, because “at different periods Latin influenced English either directly or via other languages, such as French” (Šeškauskienė, 2013, p.81).

However, there is another version of classification of prefixes. According to Greenbaum (1996), there are 11 groups of prefixes in English:

1. “Supportive and opposing (e.g. *pro-*, *anti-*, *contra*, *counter-*);
2. Reversative and deprivative (e.g. *de-*, *dis*, *un-*);
3. Negative (e.g. *a-*, *dis-*, *in-*, *il-*, *im-*, *ir-*, *non-*, *un-*);
4. Pejorative (e.g. *crypto-*, *mal-*, *mis*, *-pseudo*);
5. Place (e.g. *ante-*, *circum*, *-extra-*, *fore-*, *in-/il-/im-/ir-*, *inter-*, *intra*, *-mid-*, *out-*, *over-*, *retro-*, *sub-*, *super-*, *supra-*, *sur-*, *tele-*, *trans-*, *ultra-*, *under-*);
6. Size (e.g. *macro-*, *mega-*, *micro-*, *midi-*, *mini-*);
7. Time (e.g. *ante-*, *ex-*, *fore-*, *mid-*, *neo-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *re-*);
8. Status (e.g. *arch-*, *co-*, *pro-*, *vice-*);
9. Number (e.g. *mono-*, *uni-*, *poly-*, *multi-*, *semi-*, *demi-*, *hemi-*, *bi-*, *di-*, *duo-/du-*, *tri-*);
10. Class-changing (e.g. *be-*, *en-/em-*);
11. Miscellaneous (e.g. *auto-*, *bio-*, *eco-*, *Euro-/euro-*, *para-*, *self-*)” (Greenbaum, 1996, p. 444-452).

Šeškauskienė (2013) suggests that there are two types of structural classification of prefixes in English. The first type is based on the part of speech of the word to which prefix is added; the second – on the part of speech of the word with a prefix. Prefixes of the first group are divided in three more parts:

1. Deverbal prefixes (e.g. re-, mis-, over-, under-);
2. Denominal prefixes (e.g. ex-, pre-, en-, over-, under-, be-);
3. Deadjectival prefixes (e.g. dis-, un-, in-/il-/im-/ir-, bi-, en-, pre-) (Šeškauskienė, 2013, p. 82).

The second part of prefixes is divided into:

1. Verb-building prefixes (e.g. re-, mis-, over-, un-, der-, en-, dis-, pre-, be-);
2. Noun-building prefixes (e.g. ex-, pre-, under-, over-);
3. Adjective-building prefixes (e.g. dis-, un-, in-/il-/im-/ir-, bi-, pre-) (Šeškauskienė, 2013, p.82).

To conclude, different authors, such as Greenbaum, Šeškauskienė, Aronoff and Fudeman present different classifications of the prefixes according to the part of speech, semantics, and origin of the prefixes.

1.4 Compounding

Another type of major word-formation processes is compounding. According to some authors (Plag, 2002; Carter and McCarthy, 2006; Lieber, 2009), compounding (or composition) is a process of making new words by joining two or more bases together. For example, “the two bases *head* and *ache* can combine to form the compound word *headache*” (Carter, McCarthy, 2006, p.475). However, Plag (2002, p.173) notices that compounds may be formed not only by base, but by root, word or phrase. The author also explains that every compound consists of a head and a modifier. The head is the main element containing the general meaning, and the modifier is a word that modifies the head (Plag, 2002, p.173).

1.5 Conversion

According to some authors (Greenbaum, 1996; Carter and McCarthy, 2006; Yule, 2010), conversion is a process of creating new words without using any affixes, but by changing class-word. Cartner and McCarthy (2006, p.474) present the following examples: “the verbs *to screen* and *to tax* are formed from the nouns *screen* and *tax*. The verb *to narrow* is formed from the adjective *narrow*; the noun *love* from the verb *to love*”. Plag (2002, p.134-135) distinguishes and provides the examples of four general ways of conversion:

1. From noun to verb (e.g. *the bottle – to bottle*);
2. From verb to noun (e.g. *to jump – a jump*);
3. From adjective to verb (e.g. *empty – to empty*);
4. From adjective to noun (e.g. *blind – the blind*).

The author also notices that there can be more ways of conversion (for example, “the use of prepositions as verbs, as in *to down the can*”) (Plag, 2002, p.135). Thus, linguists Greenbaum, Carter and McCarthy, Yule, Plag distinguish different types of conversion.

1.6 Productivity

According to Henk Shultnik (as cited in Fernández-Domínguez, 2013), morphological productivity is “the property of word-formation processes whereby new words are unintentionally created to satisfy a naming need” (Fernández-Domínguez, 2013, p.422). Other authors (Haspelmath and Sims, 2010) have attempted to draw fine distinctions between productivity and creativity. The authors point out that productivity allows to make new forms of words unintentionally, while creativity is an intentional process of creating new words – neologisms (Haspelmath and Sims, 2010, p.116).

According to Carter and McCarthy (2006, p.484), affixes have different level of productivity. Some of them are used for creating new words more often, while others are not so frequently used. The authors provide an example: prefixes *un-*, *de-* and suffixes *-er/-or* are very productive, while suffixes *-dom* and *-ose* are less productive (Carter and McCarthy, 2006, p.484). In addition, Carter and McCarthy (2006, p.484) state that conversion and compounding are highly productive processes in making new words in English, “especially in technical domains such as computing and in the sciences in general”. The authors claim that almost every noun can be used to form a compound. Plag (2002, p.169) suggests that compounding is the most productive type of word-formation in English. Carter and McCarthy (2006, p.484) also notice that other ways of word-formation, such as acronyms or back-formation appear rarely, but are “productive in themselves”.

According to Bauer (2009), corpora play a great role in measuring the level of productivity. The author states that the corpora give an opportunity to discover not only the frequency of the usage of word, but also to find out the registers in which a particular word or a morpheme is more or less productive (Bauer, 2009, p. 5-6). Moreover, according to Bauer (2009), the productivity may be measured in different ways, for example, according to the register, or to the particular period of time. It could be found out when a particular morpheme or a lexeme was more productive: now or in the past. In addition, the corpora allow to compare the productivity of any item in written and spoken forms of the language (Bauer, 2009, p. 5-6). Thus, it could be concluded that there are some ways of measuring the productivity of a particular word or a morpheme.

2. Prefixes of time and temporal relations or order

According to Dixon (2014, p. 149-161) there are six prefixes of time and temporal relations or order: *ante-*, *ex-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *fore-* and *neo-*.

2.1 Ante-

According to Dixon (2014, p.155), the prefix *ante-* has existed in English since the seventeenth century. It usually appears with Romance loans, such as “*ante-chamber*”. Dixon states that this prefix has two main meanings:

1. Locational sense. In this case it is added to nouns and the meaning is “a small introductory place”. The author provides an example: “*ante-room* is a small room leading into a larger room”.
2. Temporal sense. Dixon gives the following definition: “during a period preceding”. For example, “*ante-classical* is before the classical period”. According to the author it is usually appears with adjectives.

In addition, Dixon (2014, p. 148) notices that the meaning of the prefix *ante-* has some similarities with the meanings of *pre-* and *fore-*.

Another author Lehrer (1995) observes that the difference between the prefixes *pre-* and *ante-* is their level of productivity. According to the author, the prefix *ante-* is less productive than *pre-* (Lehrer, 1995, p.141). As a result, the temporal meaning of the prefix *ante-* should be distinguished from its locational meaning.

2.2 Ex-

According to Greenbaum (1996, p.449), the prefix *ex-*, which means “former”, relates to the time prefixes. The author provides the following examples: “*ex-wife*, *ex-president*, *ex-colony*”.

Šeškauskienė (2013, p.82) claims that the prefix *ex-* is a noun-building prefix according to the classification of the part of speech of word they produce; according to the base it is added it is denominal, and from the point of view of semantic classification it refers to the category of prefixes with temporal meaning.

As noted by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2013) the prefix *ex-* does not change the word class. The authors provide an example: *wife* – *ex-wife* (2013, p.45).

Lehrer (1995) suggests an idea that the prefix *ex-* can be repeated twice in the same word. E.g. *ex-ex-president*. The author claims that “these are possible words in English, and if they are rejected, it is for pragmatic and stylistic reasons” (1995, p.142).

The prefix *ex-* is a temporal prefix, which does not change the word class and has only temporal meaning.

2.3 Post-

According to Dixon (2014, p.149), the prefix *post-* came into English from the Latin language. It has the same meaning as the Latin word *post*, which means “behind, after”. The loans *postpone* and *posterity* were made, but the prefix was not commonly used. It gained popularity later in the end of the sixteenth century with such words as “post-predicament, post-date”. According to the author, this prefix has two meanings:

1. Spatial meaning, e.g. *post-abdomen* means “the rear portion of the abdomen”.
2. Temporal meaning “a period of time following after”.

Dixon (2014, p.149-151) compares the prefix *post-* with *after-*. Firstly, *post-* usually attaches to the Romance roots, while *after-* to the Germanic ones. Secondly, the prefix *after-* mostly produces nouns, rarely adjectives. The prefix *post-* mostly produces adjectives and rarely nouns. Thirdly, the prefix *after-* may have two meanings:

1. “*after-X* refers to an X which follows something else”. The author provides following example: “*after-life*”. Dixon explains that *after-life* means “life after death”.
2. “*after-X* refers to something which follows an X”. E.g. *after-war* means “a period following a war”.

The author notices that the prefix *post-* is usually used in the second meaning (2). For example, “*post-electoral euphoria*” is that happens after election. Fourthly, the prefix *post-* usually refers to a period of time or quality related to such a period e.g. “*the post-Elizabethan age, the post-cold-war atmosphere*”. The prefix *after-* usually refers to a specific time e.g. “*an after-shock from an earthquake, an after-show party*”.

Another author Lehrer (1995) claims that in contrast to the prefix *pre-*, the prefix *post-* is usually used with nouns or adjectives, but appears less with the verbs (1995, p.141).

2.4 Pre-

According to Dixon (2014, p.153), the prefix *pre-* came into English from Latin word *prae*, which means “front part of, ahead of”. The author notices that *pre-* was a productive prefix in ME period. Dixon (2014, p.154) distinguishes several possible meanings of this prefix:

1. Location (usually attaches to the noun or adjective), e.g. “*pre-molar* is at the front of the set of molar teeth”.
2. Temporal meaning (attaches to the verb) “do at some time in advance”, e.g. *pre-arrange* music for funeral.
3. Temporal meaning (attaches to the noun or adjective) “existing in advance”, e.g. “*pre-cooked, pre-recorded*”.
4. Period of time (attaches to the adjective), e.g. “*pre-Christian times, pre-scientific ideas*”.
5. Superlative sense, e.g. “*pre-eminent, pre-dominate*”.

Similarly, Lehrer (1995) holds the view that *pre-* has locational as well as temporal meaning. However, the author observes that this prefix is more frequently used in its temporal sense (Lehrer, 1995, p.140). Lehrer points out that *pre-* is “productively used with verbs denoting activities” (1995, p. 141). Moreover, according to the Šeškauskienė (2013, p.82), *pre-* is a noun-building prefix, e.g. “*prewar*”.

As a result, the prefix *pre-*, which has the meaning of time or order, may appear as the prefix of location.

2.5 Fore-

According to Dixon (2014, p.152-153), the prefix *fore-* is “parallel” to *after-*. It was recognized as a “productive derivational prefix”. This prefix is used to express the following senses:

1. Location (usually used with nouns of body parts, environment terms etc.), e.g. “*fore-head, fore-shore*”. However, it may be used in such words as “*fore-name, fore-word, fore-man*”. The word “*fore-name*” means name that precedes a surname. “*Fore-word*” can be explained as “introduction” of the book. The last one was used in ME, it describes a person who is in front and leads.
2. Temporal meaning (attaches to the verb) “do at some time in advance”, e.g. “*fore-warn*”, which means that one person warns other person about something that may happen in the future.
3. Temporal meaning (attaches to the nouns and adjectives”, e.g. “*fore-warning, fore-sight, fore-play, fore-runners*”. There is variety of meaning for these derivations. For

example, *fore-warning* has the same meaning as *fore-warn* in (2). However, the word “*fore-noon* is the period up until midday”.

Dixon (2014, p. 153) also mentions that *fore-* usually appears with Germanic stems.

As a result, the prefix *fore-* has not only temporal meaning, but also can be used in a context requiring the meaning of location.

2.6 Neo-

According to Dixon (2014, p.160), the prefix *neo-* came into English from Greek. The meaning of *neo-* is “new”. Usually this prefix appears in a scientific terms, e.g. “*neolithic*”, which means the later stage of the Stone Age. The author points out that *neo-* is a productive derivational prefix, e.g. “*neo-Devonian*”. Moreover, Dixon notices that this prefix is used rarely because of the prefix *paleo-*, which has the opposite meaning.

Greenbaum (1996, p.449) provides the following examples of using the prefix *neo-*: “*neo-colonialism, neo-conservative, neo-impressionist*”. The author suggests that the meaning of this prefix is “new; recent form of”.

The prefix *neo-* has only temporal meaning and is used in specific spheres.

The results of the study of linguistic literature on word-formation show that there are four major types of word-formation processes in the English language: suffixation, prefixation, compounding, conversion. According to the above-mentioned authors, the most productive way of creating new words is considered to be affixation, which includes two processes: prefixation and suffixation.

The study also showed that different authors propose several classifications of prefixes. It may be based on the origin of the prefixes, on the part of speech it attaches to or creates, and on semantics. According to Šeškauskienė (2013, p.88) prefixes *ante-, ex-, post-, pre-* in accordance to semantic classification are prefixes of time and temporal relations. According to the structural classification, the prefix *ex-* is denominal, noun-building prefix; *pre-* - denominal, deadjectival, verb-, noun-, adjective-building prefix (Šeškauskienė, 2013, p.82). According to Dixon (2014, p. 149-161) prefixes *pre-, post-, fore-, ex-, neo-, ante-* are prefixes of time and temporal relations. The author also provides all the possible meanings of each prefix (Dixon, 2014).

Moreover, the theory shows that some of the prefixes, which are analyzed may have several different meanings. Most usually the temporal meaning may be confused with the locational one.

3. Media language

As the focus of the research of the current paper is the use of prefixes of time and temporal relations or order: *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* in the media language, therefore it is necessary to define what media language is and how it can be related to the current research.

According to Жаркова (2013, p. 1), the fast growth of variety of media platforms such as television, radio, press requires new ways of analysing the language. The study of media linguistics started when scientists realized that it is a different form of the language, which needs to be researched. The author states that a new branch of linguistics – media linguistics was distinguished in the second half of the 20th century. Жаркова (2013, p. 2) points out that general linguistics focuses on the text, while media linguistics takes into consideration not only the verbal level, but “extralinguistic features” as well (Жаркова, 2013, p.2). In addition, the author states that mass media forms individual’s world view. That is why it is very important to research this field of the language (Жаркова, 2013, p.3-4). According to Добросклонская (2014, p. 10), the first “western” linguists, who started researching media language are: Teun Adrianus van Dijk, Martin Montgomery, Allan Bell and others.

As Bell (1991, p.2) claims, there are several reasons to start researching media language. Firstly, the data needed for research are always available online. Secondly, there is an interest in how media (journalist) uses some features of the language in order to affect the reader. Thirdly, the impact of media on society. In addition, the author mentions the importance of how this kind of the language reflects society. Bell also states that the study of media language is related to a variety of disciplines, which are not directly related to the language. As Добросклонская (2013, p. 20) perceptively states there are several important issues to study media linguistics. Some of them are: how mass media affects spoken and written forms of the language; how the norms of the language change. Finally, it is necessary to study linguistic features, which are used in mass media texts.

Herring (2012, p. 4) presents one of the methods of analysing media discourse. The author uses the term “CMDA – Computer Mediated Discourse Analysis”. This kind of analysing data includes several aspects: “structure, meaning, interaction management, and social phenomena” (Herring, 2012, p.4). Another author Fraggella (2016) discusses the ethical problem of analysing data retrieved from online sources (social media). The author states that there is a possibility to analyse online content (e.g. posts on Facebook) without permission from its authors. Fraggella (2016) presents the research made by University of Pennsylvania, which discloses the relation between people’s behavior online and offline. The author also mentions

that some administrators of social platforms can provide research programmes, which help to retrieve the data needed from a particular page. Finally, Fraggella (2016) comes to the conclusion that there is no obvious answer to the question about ethics. On the one hand, such data give an opportunity to analyse media language easily, while personal data should be protected and not used against the person.

Szécsi (2013, p.123) reveals that the language of the internet may be treated as a mix of both written and spoken forms of the language. The author points out that the internet has a negative impact on the language: “This process leading to decline of the prestige of literacy is accelerated by the convergence of the oral and the written communication technologies that affects usage <...>” (Szécsi, p.124). Szécsi (2013) especially marks out the language of written messages. According to the author short messages are more similar to spoken, not written language, because it uses different linguistic features. Szécsi (2013) even mentions a special term for such kind of media language – “secondary orality” with reference to Walter J. Ong (1982, p.135-136), who states that: “<...> with telephone, radio, television and various kinds of sound tape, electronic technology has brought us into the age of 'secondary orality’” (as cited in Szécsi, 2013, p.125).

Another author Reed (2014) has expressed an opposite opinion: social networks enriched English vocabulary with acronyms, neologisms, abbreviations. The author also pays attention, that social networks create new meanings for the already existing words. Reed gives an example: “like” (on Facebook). However, the author mentions that the impact on the language may not be only positive, but negative: “a *troll* is no longer just a character from Norse folklore, but someone who makes offensive or provocative comments online” (Reed, 2014). According to Blair (2016), the impact of social media on the language is very noticeable. The author states, that social networks promote the economy principle in the language. That is why the acronyms now appear in texts much more often. Blair gives such an example: “OMG (oh my god)” (Blair, 2016).

Добросклонская (2008, p. 14) also discusses the impact of mass media on the language. The author distinguishes several processes:

1. From the point of view of stylistics there are no more straight lines between different styles of writing;
2. Spoken forms of the language spread in media discourse;
3. Mistakes appearing in spoken language appear in media language;

4. The usage of jargon in mass media leads to the change of norms of literary language, which is a negative impact according to Добросклонская (2008).

One more author, namely Jones (2013, p. 31), looks at the impact of media language from a different angle. The author analyses how media is affecting minor languages. As Jones points out, media helps such a language to stay alive with reference to Riggins: “ethnic minority media are making a substantial contribution to the continued survival of minority languages” (as cited in Jones, 2013, p. 31).

The results of the study of literature on media linguistics show that it is a new field of linguistics, which was started to be treated as a separate branch of linguistic study only in the second part of 20th century. This field of the language needs to be researched for some reasons, as explained by Bell (1991) and Добросклонская (2013). Some scientists focus on the positive and negative impact of mass and social media on the language; others describe the effect of media on the language in a broad sense, while others (for example, Jones, 2013) concentrate on narrow subjects, like minority language. However, all scientists recognize the importance of researching media and its great influence on the language.

To analyze the frequency of the usage of the prefixes of time, temporal relations or order the analysis of linguistic literature on the major word-formation processes, and on the media language was carried out. The review on the literature on the word-formation processes showed that prefixation is one of the major word-formation processes. Moreover, there were some classifications based on the structure, semantics, and origin of each of the analyzed prefixes presented. According to the structure, there are noun-building prefixes: *ex-*, *post-*, *pre-*; adjective-building prefix: *ante-*; noun-, verb-, adjective-building prefix: *fore-*. According to semantics, prefixes *ex-*, and *neo-* have only temporal meaning, while prefixes *ante-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *fore-* have more than one meaning. The classification by origin shows that prefixes *pre-* and *post-* are of the Latin origin; prefix *neo-* originated from Greek. Moreover, the theoretical part includes a brief review of literature on the media language. This part describes the meaning of media language for linguistics, why it is important to study media language and how it impacts the modern language. Authors present positive and negative impact of the media language on the literary language.

II. Methodology of the research

The analysis of the prefixes of time and temporal relations or order: *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* is based on works of R. M. W. Dixon, I. Plag, A. Lehrer, S. Greenbaum, I. Šeškauskienė, V. Fromkin, R. Rodman and N. Hyams who describe prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* according to its origin, structure, and semantics. Authors present all the possible meanings of the prefixes and provide examples of the usage.

The stages of the empirical research involved the following steps:

To analyze the usage of the prefixes of time, temporal relations and order: *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *pre-* there were 53 words from 43 articles from BBC News collected. The articles were published during the period of January, February and March 2016 representing the following sections: Business, Entertainment & Arts, UK (the United Kingdom) News, World News, Education, Science, Culture, Magazine.

To conduct the research there were BBC News, the Corpus of Contemporary American English, and The British National Corpus used. BBC News (news from the online page) presents current publications, reflecting modern language, while the COCA and the BNC give an opportunity to analyze the sphere and frequency of the usage of particular words with the prefixes under the analysis.

Then the morphological analysis of the collected examples of words with prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* collected from the BBC News was performed.

Next the frequency of the usage of the collected words from the BBC News with the prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* was carried out by making use of Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). This corpus was chosen because it is the largest corpus of the English language. It contains 520 million words and covers the period of time from 1990 until our days (2015) and includes different registers of the language: spoken, academic, magazine, newspaper, fiction.

Then the frequency of the usage of the collected words from the BBC News articles with prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* was examined by using the British National Corpus (BNC). This corpus was chosen because it reflects the usage of British English, which is used in BBC News publications. There were the same registers as in the COCA taken to compare the results.

After that the comparative analysis of the frequency of the collected words from the BBC News with prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* in both corpora was carried out.

Finally, the results of the analyses of the usage of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* in BBC News, the COCA, and the BNC were compared, and conclusions were made.

The methods of the research were the following:

A *quantitative research* method was used for the following purposes:

- to calculate the frequency of the usage of each word (collected from the BBC News) with a particular prefix of time, temporal relations or order: *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* according to the COCA, – then the results of the frequency of the usage of all the words with a particular prefix of time, temporal relations or order: *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* were summarized and the final frequency was presented in the diagrams;

- to find out the frequency and the sphere of the usage of the collected words with prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-* and *ante-* from the BBC News, according to the BNC. The results of the frequency of the usage of all the words with a particular prefix of time, temporal relations or order: *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* were summarized and the final frequency was presented in the diagrams.

A *descriptive, comparative, analytic* research approach was applied in the paper where the analysis, evaluation, and comparison of literature on word-formation processes in the English language, and media language was presented. A *descriptive, comparative, analytic* research approach was applied to describe, analyse, evaluate and compare the usage of prefixes that were not found in BBC News texts according to the COCA and to the BNC.

III. The results of the empirical data analysis

1. The usage of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* in the context of the BBC News

To analyze the usage of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* different types of articles from BBC News were chosen, which were published during January, February, and March in 2016. The total number of articles is – 43. They were publications in such sections as Business, Entertainment & Arts, World News, Magazine, Culture, Education, UK, Science.

The words with the prefixes of time, temporal relations or order: *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* were chosen from the articles, then the frequency of the usage of words with prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo*, *ante-* was calculated and the thematic section was analysed.

Pre-

The prefix *pre-* appeared in the following 21 words in the analyzed articles: *predecessor*, *prequalify*, *preview*, *pre-performance*, *pre-1998*, *pre-tax*, *pre-internet*, *pre-existing*, *prematurely*, *preschoolers*, *pre-sentencing*, *pre-school*, *pre-trial*, *pre-peeled*, *pre-prison*, *pre-inquest*, *pre-Raphaelite*, *pre-Raphaelitism*, *preconception*, *pre-historic*, *pre-planned*.

According to the particular thematic section of BBC News, – the largest number of words with the prefix *pre-* was found in the section of UK News (the United Kingdom News)– 8 cases (see Figure 1).

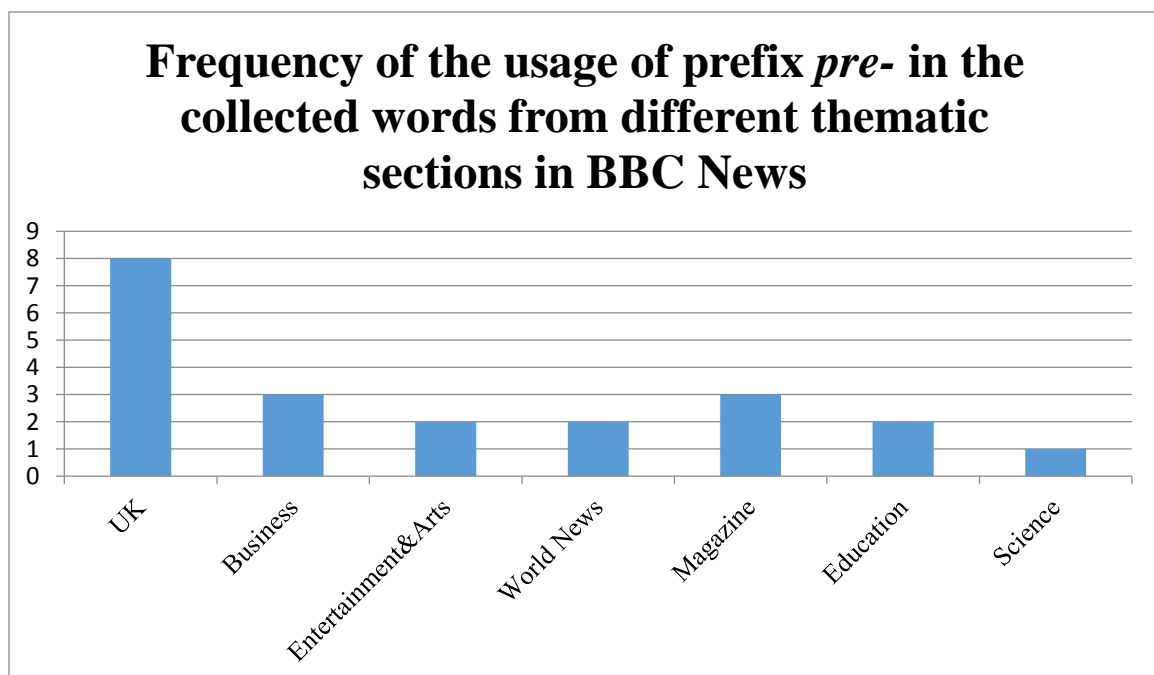


Figure 1. Frequency of the usage of prefix *pre-* in the collected words from different thematic sections in BBC News

According to the bar chart above, words with the prefix *pre-* are used less frequently in certain fields. By arranging them in a descending order of frequency, it can be stated that there are 3 cases per Business and Magazine sections, 2 cases per Entertainment & Arts, World News, and Education sections and only one word with such prefix appears in the field of Science.

The analysis of the empirical research data was also carried out in order to find out what parts of speech the prefix *pre-* is most frequently attached to (see Figure 2).

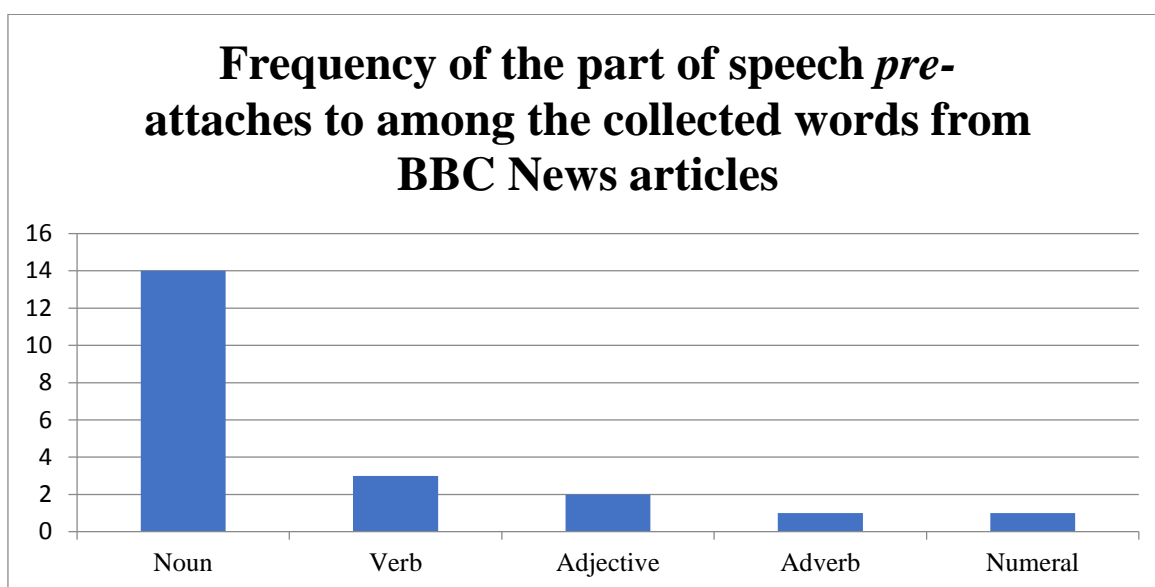


Figure 2. Frequency of the part of speech *pre-* attaches to among the collected words from BBC News articles

According to the part of speech that the prefix *pre-* is attached to among the collected words from BBC News articles, most usually it appears with nouns – 14 cases. The analysis of the empirical research data also showed that *pre-* may appear with a verb (3 cases), adjective (2 cases), adverb (1 case) or numeral (1 case).

The analysis of the usage of prefix *pre-* in the context of BBC articles showed, that it is denominal and deadjectival prefix as it is stated in Šeškauskienė's (2013, p.80-89) theory. However, it may be used with other parts of speech, for example, with verb – *to pre-peel*; adverb – *prematurely*; numeral – *pre-1998*.

Post-

The linguistic analysis of the prefix *post-* in the words collected from the articles of BBC News showed that the prefix *post-* appeared in 13 words: *post-war*, *post-apocalyptic*, *post-election*, *post-natal*, *post-weekend*, *post-impressionism*, *posthumous*, *post-graduate*, *post-modernism*, *post-mortem*, *post-colonial*, *postscript*, *post-crisis*. The frequency of the usage of prefix *post-* in different thematic section in BBC News is presented in Figure 3.

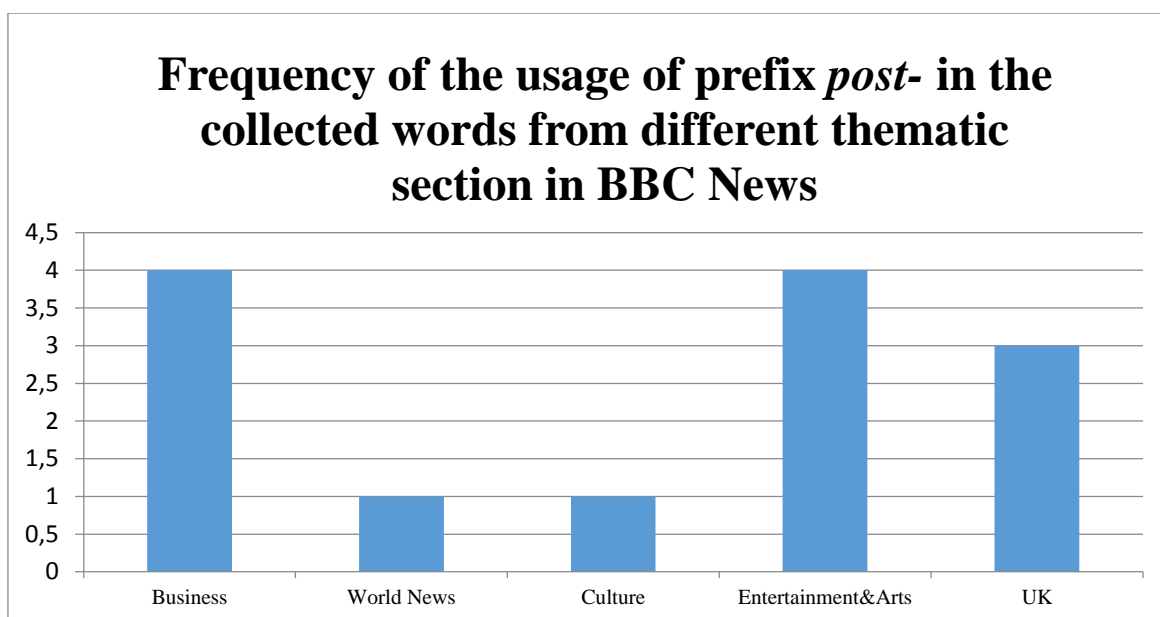


Figure 3. Frequency of the usage of prefix *post-* in the collected words from different thematic sections in BBC News

Evidently the prefix *post-* is most frequently used in the articles related to the topics of Business and Entertainment & Arts – 4 cases in each of the mentioned sections (see Figure 3). Less frequently it appears in the thematic section of the United Kingdom (3 cases). Rarely the prefix *post-* could be found in the sections of World News, and Culture (1 case for each one).

According to the part of speech of the words to which the prefix *post-* is attached in the collected words, it can be assumed that *post-* is a denominal prefix. Moreover, it can be used with adjectives, for example: *post-colonial*.

The analysis of the usage of prefix *post-* in BBC articles demonstrated that it can be used with different parts of speech and is relevant in both contexts of Business and in the section of Entertainment & Arts. However, the words with prefix *post-* in the thematic section of Entertainment & Arts are mostly describing periods of time, related to arts: *post-war*, *post-modernism*, *post-impressionism*, *posthumous*. The thematic section of Business contains the following words with the prefix under the analysis: *post-election*, *post-natal*, *post-graduate*, *post-crisis*.

Fore-

The prefix *fore-* was found in the following topics of BBC News online: Business, Magazine, World News, Entertainment & Arts. The total number of found words is 7: *forecast*, *foremother*, *forewarn*, *forearm*, *foreshadow*, *foresee*, *forecaster*.

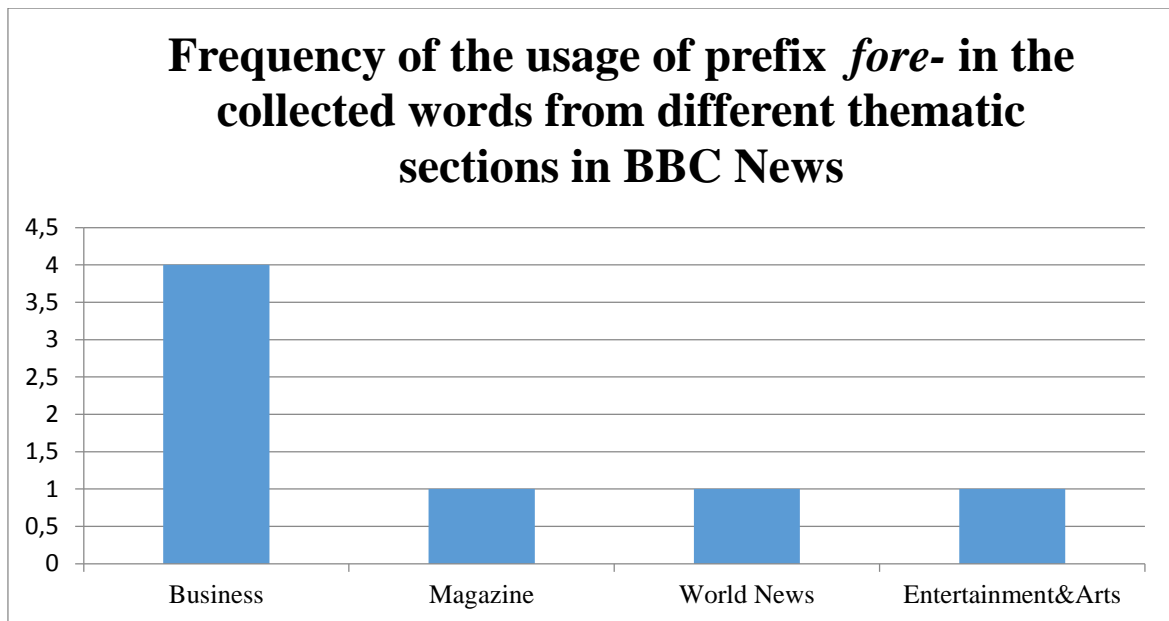


Figure 4. Frequency of the usage of prefix *fore-* in the collected words from different thematic sections in BBC News

The prevailing topic for the usage of the prefix under discussion is Business - 4 cases (see Figure 4). Less frequently the prefix *fore-* could be found in the thematic groups of Magazine, World News, and Entertainment & Arts (1 case for each one).

According to the usage of prefix *fore-* with parts of speech it appears to be attached to, most frequently it is attached to the noun – 4 of 7 cases. Moreover, it can be found with verbs – 3 cases. For example, *forewarn*. The analysis of the data retrieved from the BBC News publications shows that prefix *fore-* is not as frequently used as *pre-* or *post-*.

Neo-

The prefix *neo-* occurred in the analyzed BBC News texts in one word: *neoclassical*. It was gained from the Magazine section and appeared in the following context: *Yet at one end there's a fine **neoclassical** town hall and an equally fine medieval abbey church, and an imposing war memorial featuring a mounted crusader knight and steel-helmeted tommies*. The result of the conducted research leads to the assumption that this prefix in contrast to prefixes *pre-* and *post-* is rarely used in journalistic texts.

Ex-

The prefix *ex-* appeared in the analyzed texts in 12 words: *ex-boss, ex-lover, ex-public, ex-dancer, ex-wife, ex-chief, ex-head, ex-leader, ex-president, ex-minister, ex-PM, ex-soldier*.

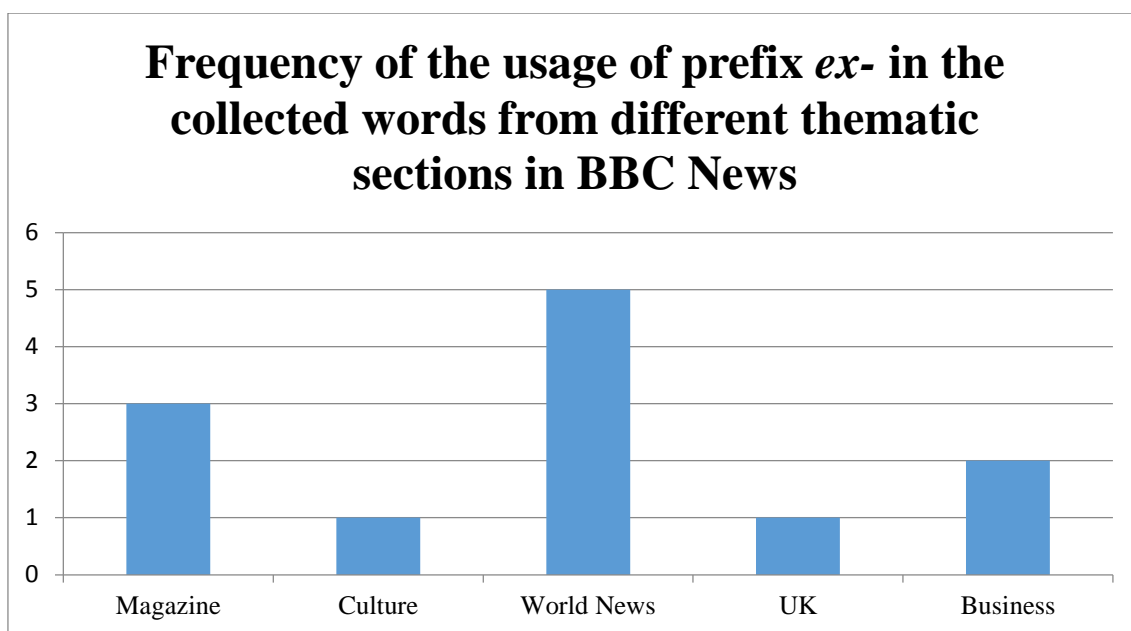


Figure 5. Frequency of the usage of prefix *ex-* in the collected words from different thematic sections in BBC News

Obviously, the prefix *ex-* occurs most frequently in the area of World News – 5 cases (see Figure 5). Less frequently it appears in Magazine (3 cases), and Business (2 cases). *Ex-* could be rarely found in the thematic sections of Culture, and UK (1 case for each one).

According to the usage of prefix *ex-* with parts of speech it appears to be attached to, most frequently it is attached to the noun. Moreover, there is a tendency of defining people by their profession, position or status using the time prefix *ex-*. For example, *ex-president* defines a person in accordance to his position in the government; *ex-wife* defines a woman according to her relations with a particular man. In addition, the prefix *ex-* may appear with an abbreviation, e.g.: *ex-PM*.

Ante-

The prefix *ante-* is the only prefix, which did not appear in any context of the 43 analyzed articles of BBC News. It could be assumed that this prefix is less productive, than other prefixes with similar meaning. For example: *pre-* or *fore-*. On the other hand, *ante-* may be presumably less used in journalistic writing.

According to the empirical research carried out, the frequency of the usage of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* is not the same. The frequency of the usage of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* in the collected words from BBC News articles is presented in Figure 6.

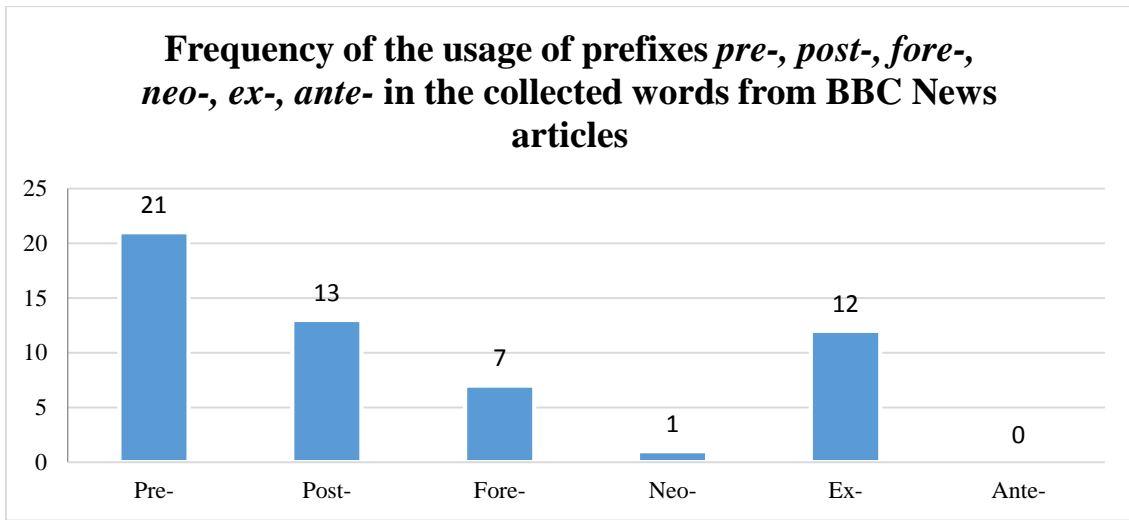


Figure 6. Frequency of the usage of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* in the collected words from BBC News articles

According to 43 articles of BBC News, the most frequently used among the analyzed prefixes is the prefix *pre-* (see Figure 6). It appears in 21 of 53 collected words. The second most frequently used prefix is *post-*, which was found in 13 words. The next prefix is *ex-* – appeared in 12 words. Prefixes *fore-* (7 words), *neo-* (1 word) and *ante-* (0 words) are relatively rarely used.

2. The use of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* in the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)

To analyze the frequency of the use of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-* and *ante-* there were 53 words retrieved from the articles published on BBC News. Then the frequency of the usage of each word was determined according to registers of the COCA. Next, the words were divided into 6 groups according to the prefixes they have. Finally, the results of the frequency of the usage of each of the collected word with a particular prefix were summarized.

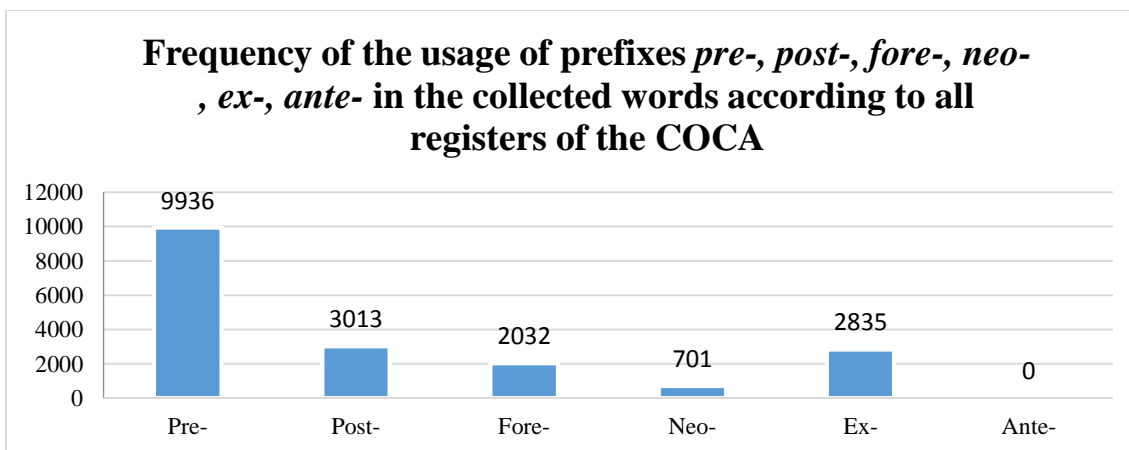


Figure 7. Frequency of the usage of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* in the collected words according to all registers of the COCA

According to the frequency of the usage of the most popular prefixes among 53 collected words is *pre-* (see Figure 7). Less frequently used words are with the prefix *post-* (3013 cases). Prefixes *ex-* (2835 cases), *fore-* (2032 cases), *neo-* (701 case) are rarely used.

The frequency of the usage of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* generally matches the frequency of the usage of considered prefixes in BBC News articles: most frequently used is prefix *pre-*, then *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-* and *ante-*.

Pre-

The figure below shows the slight variation in the frequency of the usage of prefix *pre-* among the registers of the COCA.



Figure 8. Frequency of the usage of prefix *pre-* in different registers of the COCA

According to the COCA, the prefix *pre-* in the collected words is most commonly used in the newspaper register – 2888 cases. However, the usage of this prefix is almost the same in all registers except the register of fiction – 745 cases (see Figure 8). The most commonly used word with the prefix *pre-* (among the collected data) according to the COCA is *preview*. It appears in 3344 cases. Most frequently *preview* is used in spoken language. For example, “*Here with the preview and some predictions is Derek Thompson, senior editor of the Atlanta magazine*”. Moreover, *preview* is actively used in newspaper field: e.g. “*In addition to getting a preview of the upcoming season from coach Jeff Fisher, fans will be seated at tables <...>*”.

As a result, we can see that prefix *pre-* is found in all the registers and probably it explains its frequent usage in BBC News articles.

Post-

Frequency of the usage of the prefix *post-* is not the same among the registers of the COCA. The frequency of the usage of prefix *post-* in the COCA is presented in Figure 9.

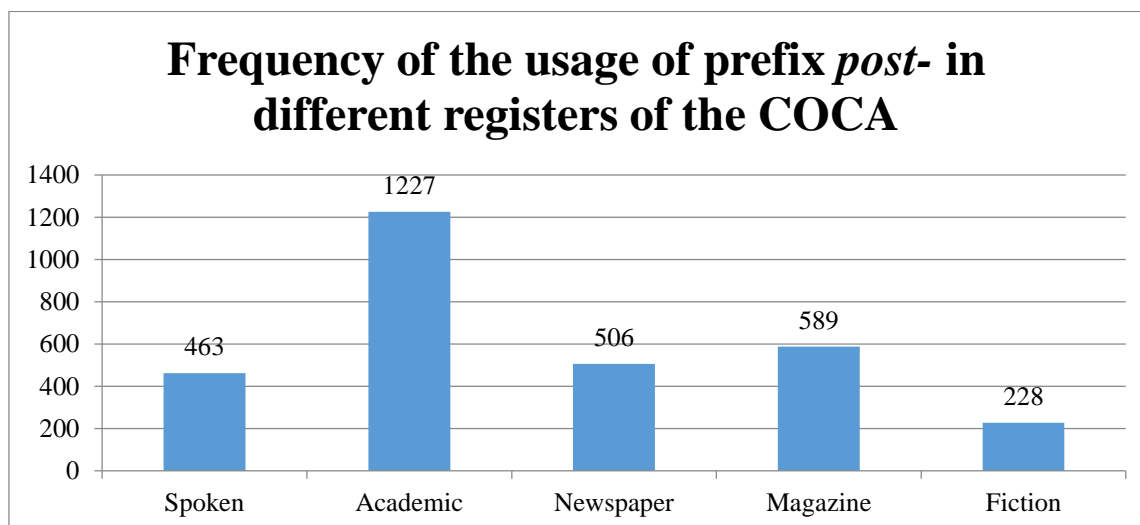


Figure 9. Frequency of the usage of prefix *post-* in different registers of the COCA

In accordance to the COCA, the prefix *post-* is most frequently used in the academic register – 1227 cases. Less frequently it appears in the registers of magazine (589 cases), newspaper (506 cases) and spoken language (463 cases). Most rarely – in the register of fiction – 228 cases (see Figure 9).

The most frequently used word with the prefix *post-* is *post-war* (914 cases). It appears in the academic register for 421 times. For example: 1. *Indeed, the transition from Wonder Woman's WWII era to that of Supergirl's **post-war** era plays out the transformation in women's roles in American life;* 2. *The **post-war** leadership that Washington Republicans allowed to emerge in Georgia consisted largely of politicians who had <...>.*

However, the word *post-war* may be spelled without a hyphen and there was the frequency of the word *postwar* analyzed. As a result, it was discovered that spelling without a hyphen is much more popular among American English users – 3800 cases. Similarly, this variant is most frequently used in the academic register. For example: *Like much of the southern economy as a whole, the **postwar** years were ones of rebuilding the orchards and the economic infrastructure of the South.*

Thus, there could be a conclusion made that prefix *post-* is more relevant for the academic register, irrespective of the fact how it is spelled.

Fore-

The figure below shows the variation in the frequency of usage of prefix *fore-* among the registers of the COCA.

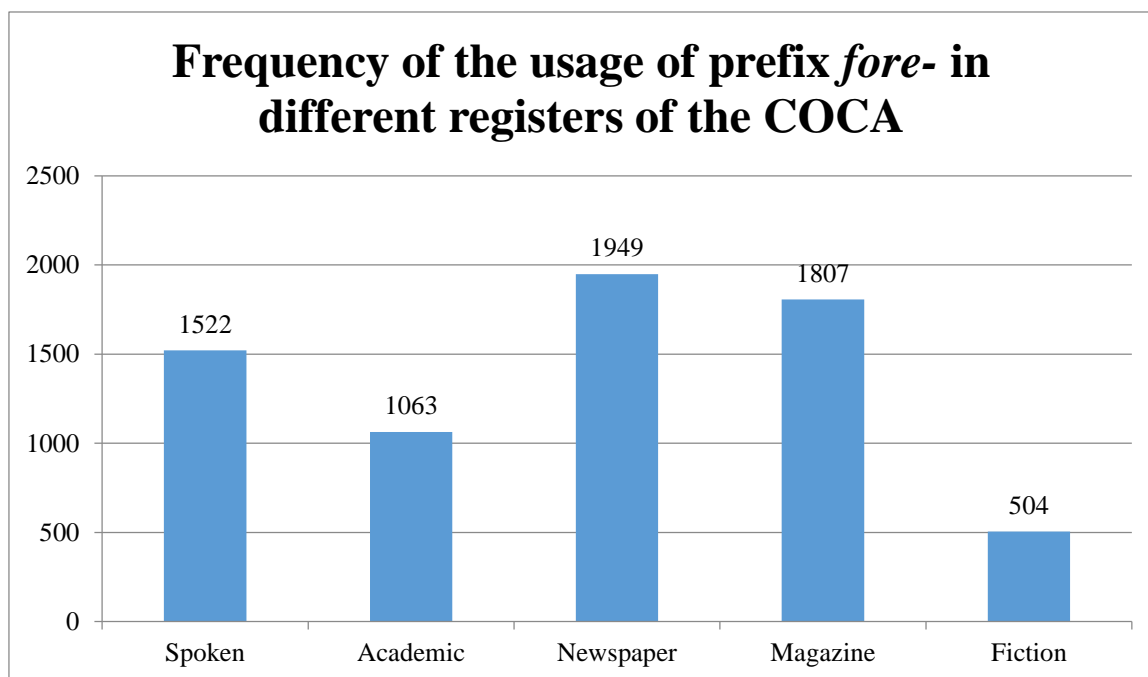


Figure 10. Frequency of the usage of prefix *fore-* in different registers of the COCA

According to the COCA, the prefix *fore-* in the collected words, appears more frequently in a newspaper (1949 cases) and magazine (1807 cases) registers. It is also actively used in spoken language (1522 cases) and academic writing (1063 cases). Rarely *fore-* appears in a fiction register – 504 cases (see Figure 10).

Among the 7 collected words, the most popular according to the COCA is *forecast*. It is used in 4813 cases. However, it appears more frequently in registers of newspapers and spoken language. An example of the usage of the word *forecast* in the context of newspaper: *The results beat ShopperTrak's forecast for a 3.8 percent increase and mark the strongest growth since 2005.* Another example of use *forecast* in a spoken register: *So that's the good news in the forecast across the town of Cobb which his near the Valley Fire.*

It could be stated that prefix *fore-*, which has some similarities in the meaning with prefix *pre-*, is more frequently used in newspaper and magazine registers than in spoken, academic and fiction registers. In addition, prefix *fore-* is rather often used in spoken language.

Neo-

Prefix *neo-* in the articles by BBC News appeared only in one word – *neoclassical*.

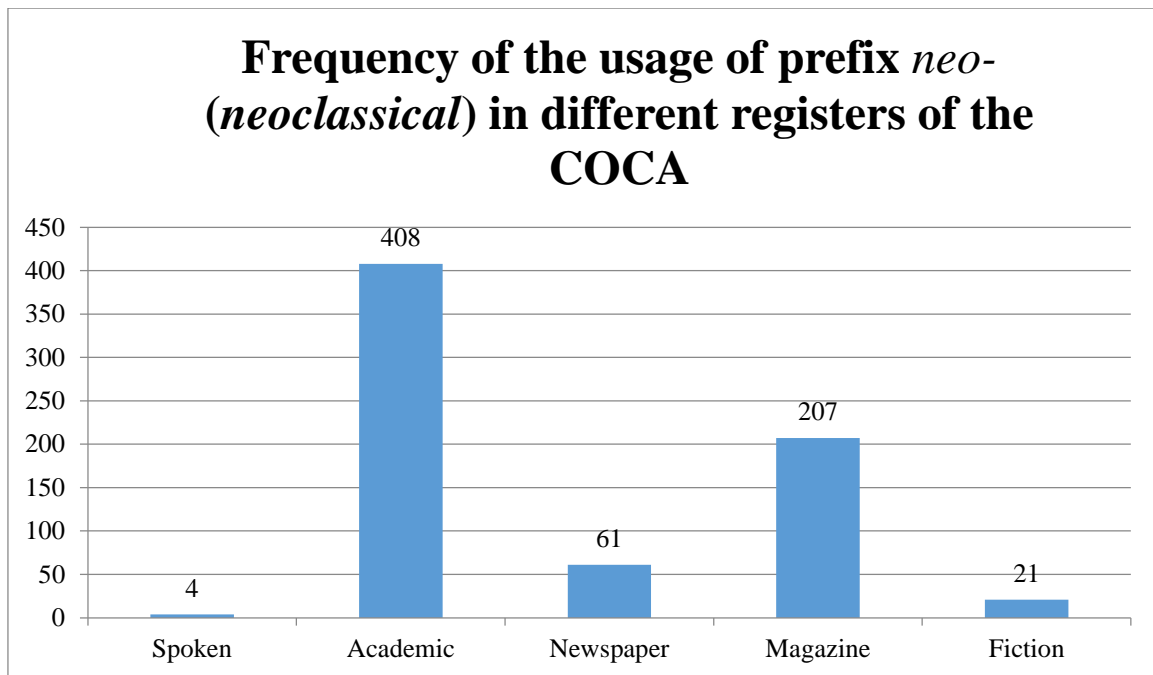


Figure 11. Frequency of the usage of prefix *neo-* (*neoclassical*) in different registers of the COCA

It seems obvious that prefix *neo-* rarely appears in newspaper or magazine registers, because it is usually used with scientific terms, which are more relevant for the academic register.

According to the COCA, the frequency of use of this word in all the registers is 701. It is used most frequently in academic register – 408 cases (see Figure 11). Less frequently prefix *neo-* is used in the field of Magazine (207 cases). Rarely it could be found in the fields of Newspaper (61 case), Fiction (21 case), and Spoken (4 cases).

To make the analysis complete, there was a research into the most popular word with the prefix *neo-* made in COCA. In accordance to the survey, the most frequently used word is *neoliberal* (973 cases) and the *neoclassical* is in the second place. Moreover, both words dominate in the academic register.

Ex-

The figure below shows the variation in the frequency of the usage of prefix *ex-* among the registers of the COCA.

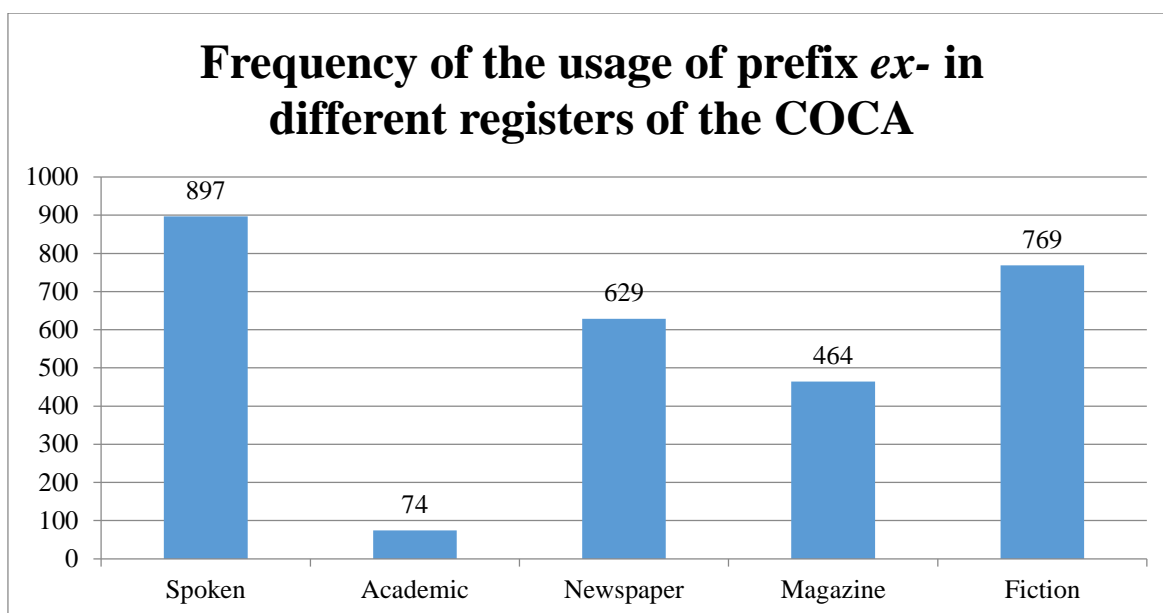


Figure 12. Frequency of the usage of prefix *ex-* in different registers of the COCA

In accordance to the COCA, the prefix *ex-* is more frequently used in spoken language – 897 cases. Fewer examples of the use of *ex-* could be found in the register of fiction (769 cases), newspaper (629 cases) and magazine (464 cases). It appears less frequently in academic language – 74 cases (see Figure 12).

The most actively used word is *ex-wife*. This noun is popular in spoken and fiction registers. An example of the usage in a spoken language: *Donna, as Lanny's ex-wife, wouldn't have received a penny.* Rarely it is used in newspaper and magazine fields. *Ex-wife* is also used in academic context. For example: *A few weeks later, Steve's ex-wife, Kim, arrives in Tybee with their children, Ronnie and Jonah.*

As a result, prefix *ex-*, which usually describes people by their position, status or profession, is more relevant for the spoken language. However, the field of fiction also contains nouns with prefix *ex-*.

Ante-

The research conducted in BBC News articles gave no examples of words with the prefix *ante-*. However, there was a search for the most popular forms with such prefix according to the COCA made. For the next analysis the example of *antecedents* was taken, as the most frequently used word with prefix *ante-* in the COCA.

The *antecedents* appears in the COCA texts in 789 contexts. More relevant this noun is for the academic register (635 cases): *These connections show us that our contemporary film music has direct antecedents in great compositions of the past.* The noun is also used equally

in magazine (84 cases), and newspaper (38 cases) registers, with lower number in fiction (20 cases) and spoken (12 cases) registers.

3. The use of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* in the British National Corpus (BNC)

To analyze the frequency of the usage of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-* and *ante-* in the BNC there were 53 words retrieved from the articles published on BBC News. Then the frequency of the usage of each word was determined in the BNC registers. Next, the words were divided into 6 groups according to the prefix they have. Finally, the results of the frequency of the usage of each of the collected word with a particular prefix were summarized.

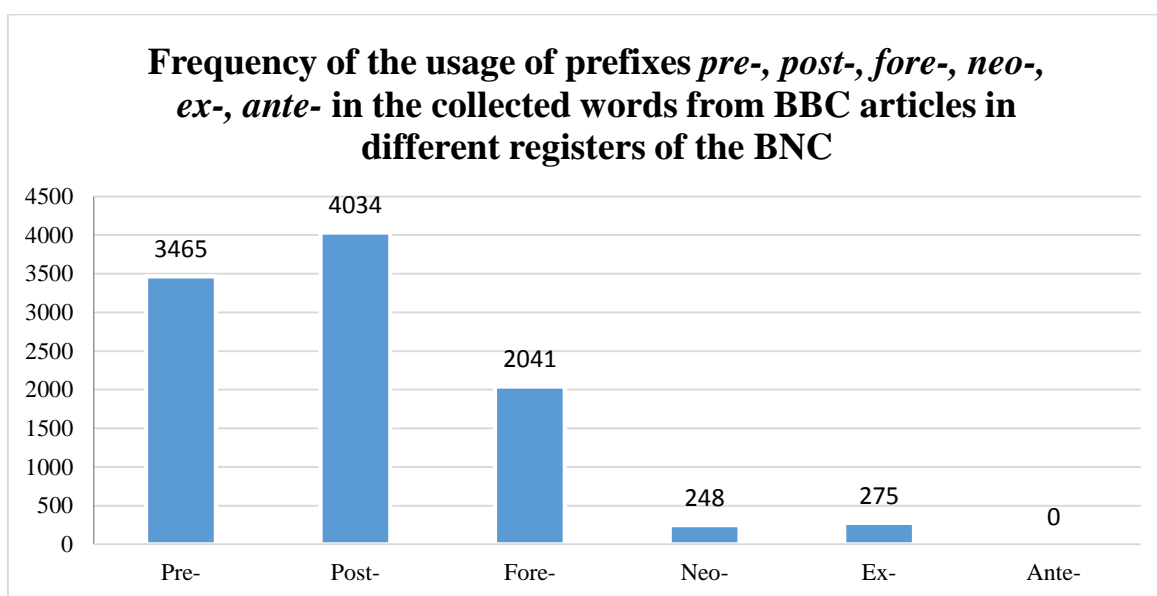


Figure 13. Frequency of the usage of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* in the collected words from BBC articles in different registers of the BNC

According to the frequency of usage of the most popular prefix among 53 collected words is *post-* (see Figure 13). The results of this part of the research are different from the results of the analysis of the usage of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, and *ante-* according to the COCA. According to the COCA, the most frequently used prefix is *pre-* (9936 cases), then *post-* (3013 cases), *ex-* (2835 cases), *fore-* (2032 cases), *neo-* (701 case); while according to the BNC, the most frequently used prefix is *post-* (4034 cases), then *pre-* (3465 cases), *fore-* (2041 case), *ex-* (275 cases), *neo-* (248 case).

Pre-

The figure below shows the huge variation in the frequency of usage of prefix *pre-* among the registers of the BNC.

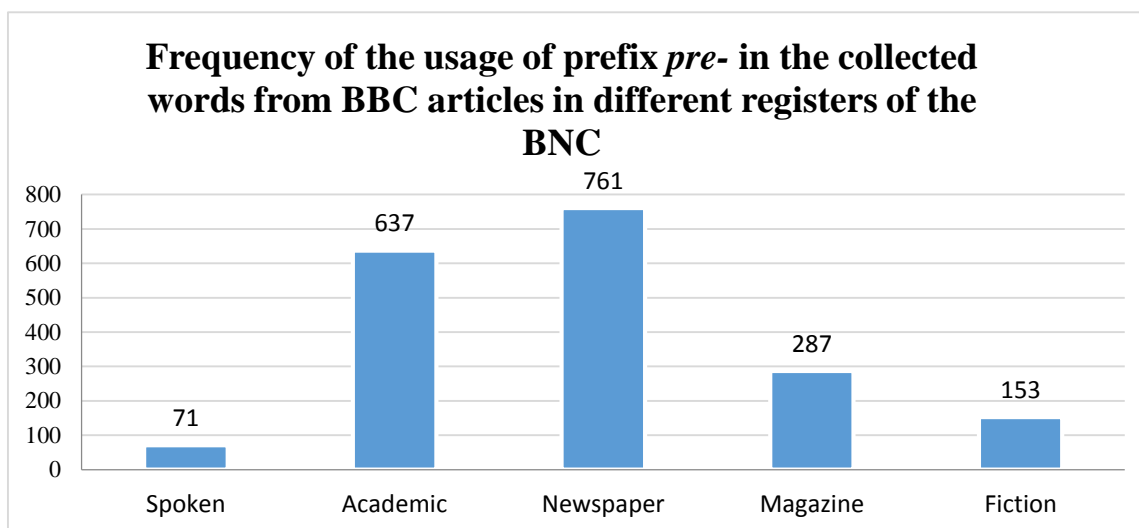


Figure 14. Frequency of the usage of prefix *pre-* in the collected words from BBC articles in different registers of the BNC

According to the BNC, the prefix *pre-* in the collected words is most commonly used in newspaper (761 case), and academic (637 cases) registers. However, in other registers its usage is completely different. Less frequently, the prefix *pre-* is used in magazine (287 cases), and fiction (153 cases). Most rarely – in spoken language – 71 case (see Figure 14).

The most commonly used word with the prefix *pre-* (among the collected data) according to the BNC is *predecessor*. It appears in 877 cases. Most frequently *predecessor* is used in the non-academic register. For example, “*The contrast between Reagan and his predecessor in these situations has been pointed up by one Democratic congressman*”.

As a result, there is a huge variation in the frequency of the usage of prefix *pre-* in different registers of the BNC. It is more frequent in newspaper and academic registers. However, *pre-* is less frequent in spoken language.

Post-

Frequency of the usage of prefix *post-* is different among the registers of the COCA. The frequency of the usage of prefix *post-* in the COCA is presented in Figure 15.

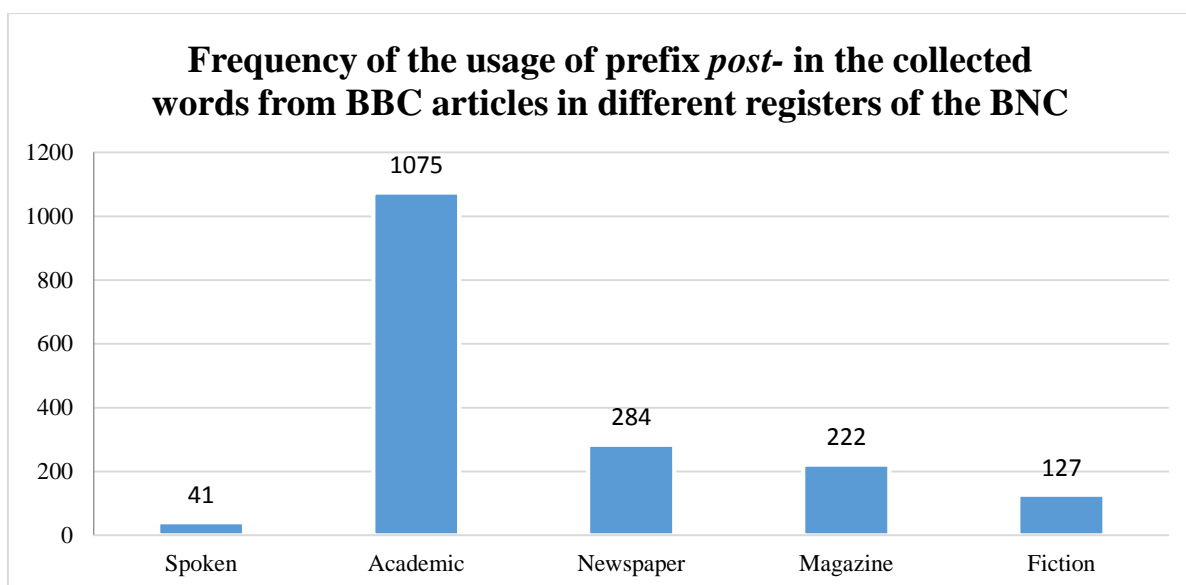


Figure 15. Frequency of the usage of prefix *post-* in the collected words from BBC articles in different registers of the BNC

There is a serious contrast between the usage of prefix *post-* in different registers of the BNC. Most frequently, prefix *post-* appears in the academic register (1075 cases). Less frequently *post-* appears in the newspaper (284 cases), magazine (222 cases), fiction (127 cases), and spoken – 41 case (see Figure 15).

The most frequently used word with prefix *post-* according to the BNC is *post-war* – 1589 cases (to compare, according to the COCA, *post-war* is used in 914 cases). Most frequently, it appears in the academic register – 519 cases. For example, “*In the **post-war** period, foreign affairs and economic issues have tended to dominate the Prime Ministers*”.

However, there was one more research into the usage of *postwar* spelled without a hyphen made. The result shows that spelling without a hyphen is less frequent among British English users – 417 cases. Similarly, most frequently *postwar* is used in the academic register. For example, “***Postwar** migration policy, for example, brought large numbers of Greeks and Italians to Australia <...>*”. In case of the COCA the result was completely opposite: *postwar* – 3800 cases, *post-war* – 914 cases of the usage.

As a result, prefix *post-* is more relevant for the academic register.

Fore-

Frequency of the usage of prefix *fore-* is different among the registers of the BNC. The frequency of the usage of prefix *fore-* in the BNC is presented in Figure 16.

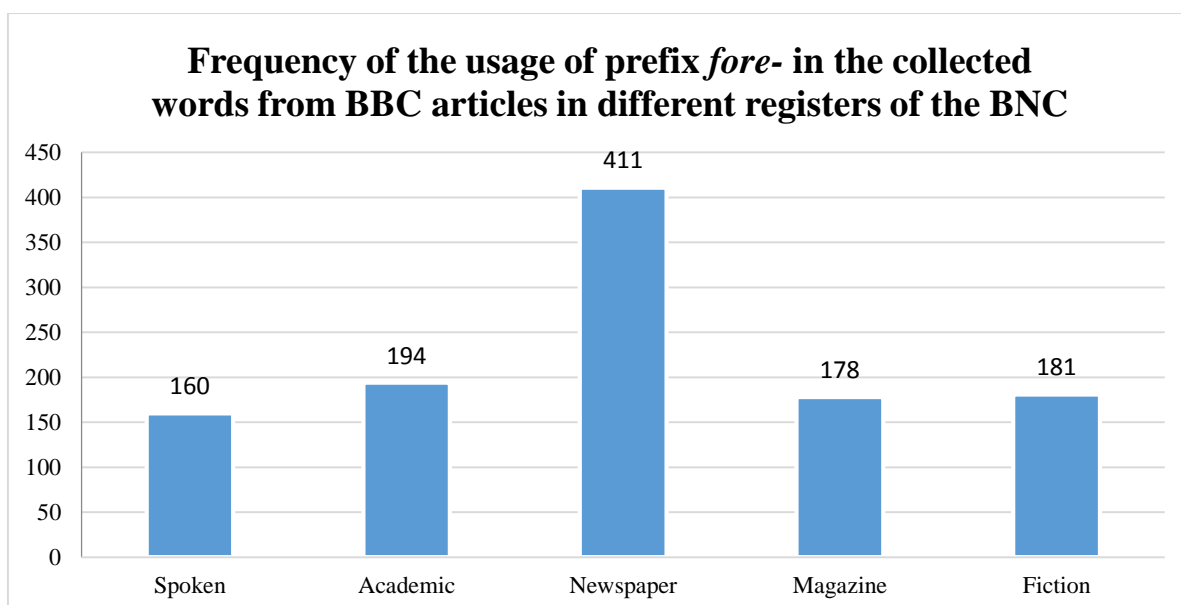


Figure 16. Frequency of the usage of prefix *fore-* in the collected words from BBC articles in different registers of the BNC

According to the BNC, most frequently the prefix *fore-* appears in newspaper register (411 cases). Almost the same frequency of the usage of the prefix *fore-* is in academic (194 cases), fiction (181 case), magazine (178 cases), and spoken (160 cases) registers (see Figure 16).

According to the BNC, the most popular among the collected words is *forecast* (1502 cases of usage in different registers). However, *forecast* is more relevant for newspaper (411 cases) register. Illustration for newspaper: “*Deepening concern over the Government’s monetary policies and a gloomy stock market forecast compounded nervousness in financial markets by sending London share prices into rapid retreat yesterday*”.

As a result, prefix *fore-* is frequently used in newspaper register. Its usage in spoken, academic, magazine, fiction registers is almost the same.

Ex-

As shown in the figure below, the frequency of prefix *ex-* can differ among the registers of the BNC.

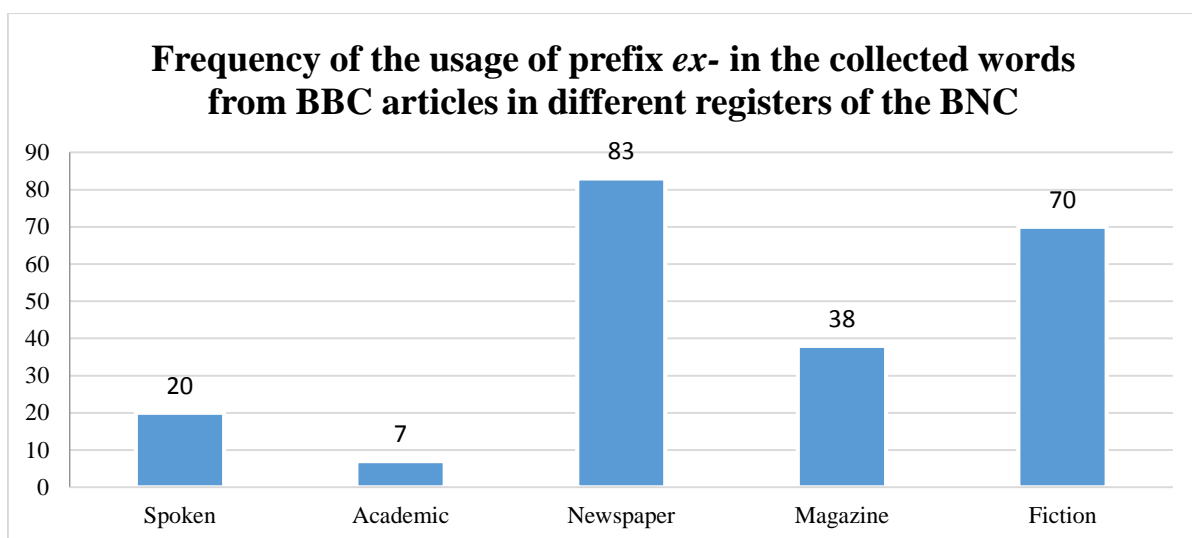


Figure 17. Frequency of the usage of prefix *ex-* in the collected words from BBC articles in different registers of the BNC

In accordance to the BNC data, prefix *ex-* is usually used in newspaper (83 cases), and fiction (70 cases) registers. Less frequently it appears in magazine (38 cases), and spoken (20 cases) registers. Rarely *ex-* is used in academic register – 7 cases (see Figure 17).

The conducted research showed that the most frequently appearing word with prefix *ex-* according to the BNC is *ex-wife* – 120 cases. This word is more relevant for newspaper register (43 cases). For example, “*Cranog Jones claims his ex-wife Margaret wanted him out of the family home*”. However, it appears in all registers of the BNC: spoken – 14 cases, academic – 2 cases, magazine – 20 cases, fiction – 28 cases of usage.

There could be a conclusion made that prefix *ex-* is more relevant for newspaper and fiction registers. However, it is rarely used in academic register.

Neo-

There is only one word with prefix *neo-*, which was found in the BBC News articles – *neoclassical*. The diagram below shows the variation in the frequency of the usage of prefix *neo-* among the registers of the BNC.

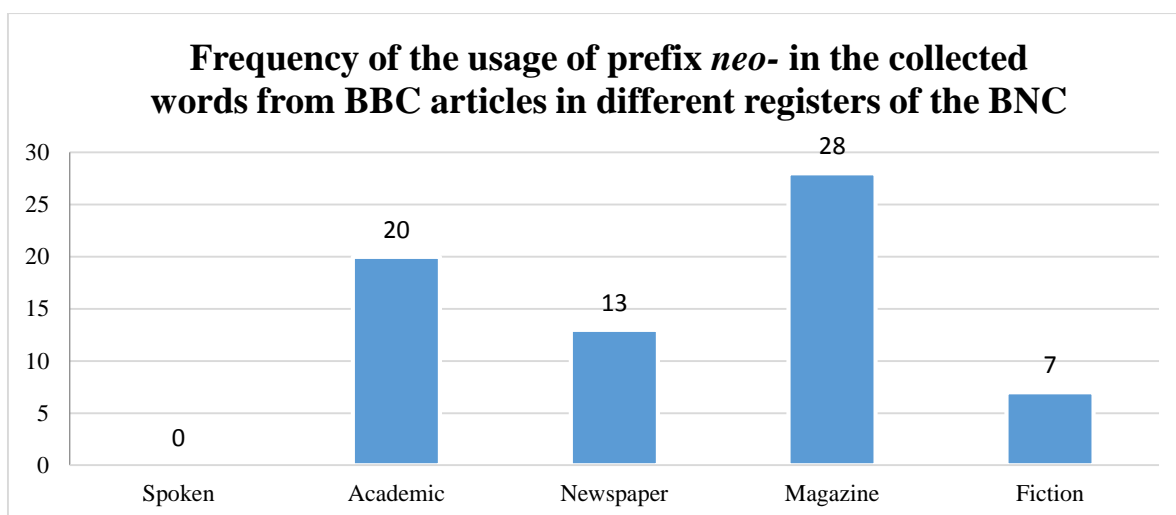


Figure 18. Frequency of the usage of prefix *neo-* in the collected words from BBC articles in different registers of the BNC

Most frequently *neoclassical* appears in magazine (28 cases) and academic (20 cases) registers. Rarely it is used in newspaper (13 cases) and fiction (7 cases) registers. There are no cases of usage of the *neoclassical* in spoken language (see Figure 18). Moreover, according to the BNC, *neoclassical* is the most frequently used word with the prefix *neo-*.

According to the COCA, the most popular word with the prefix *neo-* is *neoliberal* (973 cases of usage). To make this research more complete, there was the frequency analysis of *neoliberal* according to the BNC carried out. The result of this research is completely opposite to the result of the analysis based on the COCA – only 4 cases of the usage of *neoliberal* in the BNC. Similarly as in the COCA, *neoliberal* is most frequently used in academic register.

The result of analyzing prefix *neo-* shows that this prefix is more relevant for academic register, than for spoken language.

Ante-

The research conducted according to the BBC articles showed that there are no cases of the usage of the prefix *ante-*. However, there was a research for the most frequently used word with the prefix *ante-* according to the BNC made. The most frequently used word: *antecedents* was taken for the analysis.

According to the BNC, the total number of the usage of *antecedents* is 158. More relevant this noun is in the academic register (54 cases): “*The remaining antecedents all emerged in North America but for slightly different reasons*”. The noun is also used equally in fiction (7 cases), magazine (5 cases), newspaper (2 cases), spoken (1 case) registers.

Conclusion

The results of the conducted survey show that the words with prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* found in the articles in BBC News are frequently used in the following BBC News sections: Business, Entertainment & Arts, World News, UK News (the United Kingdom News), Magazine, Education, Science. However, according to the BBC News publications, the most frequently used are words with prefix *pre-* (21 word). Less frequently used are words with prefixes *post-* (13 words), *fore-* (7 words), *neo-* (1 word), *ante-* (0 words). The results of the analysis of the words from BBC News articles are similar to the results of the analysis of the frequency of the collected words in the COCA. According to the COCA, *pre-* is the most frequently used prefix. Moreover, it may appear in a large variety of contexts. Less frequently prefix *post-* is used. Prefixes *ex-*, *fore-*, *neo-* and *ante-* are rarely used. According to the BNC, the most frequently used prefix is *post-*. In addition, it is more relevant for the academic register. Less frequently prefixes *pre-*, and *fore-* are used. Prefixes *ex-*, *neo-*, and *ante-* appeared rarely in the registers of the BNC.

Conclusions

1. This work deals with the analysis of the usage of the prefixes of time, temporal relations or order: *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-*. To figure out the usage of these prefixes there were the major word-formation processes: prefixation, suffixation, compounding, and conversion overviewed. According to the linguistic literature that was analysed, the most popular way of creating new words in the English language is affixation, which includes prefixation and suffixation. Moreover, the study showed that there are several classifications of prefixes according to the origin, semantics and structure. According to the origin, prefixes *pre-* and *post-* are of the Latin origin; prefix *neo-* originated from Greek. According to semantics, all the prefixes are prefixes of time and temporal relations, however, prefixes *ante-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *fore-* have more than one meaning. According to the structure, prefixes *ex-*, *post-*, *pre-* are noun-building, *ante-* is adjective-building, *fore-* may be attached to the noun, verb or adjective.
2. A brief overview of media language and its meaning for the study of linguistics showed that media linguistics is a new branch of language study, which is important because of its influence on literary norms of the language. Moreover, linguists describe not only positive, but negative impact of media on language, such as a loss of the prestige of literacy. Some authors (Bell (1991) and Добросклонская (2008)) present the reasons why it is so important to research this field of the language. Despite the fact that scientists differently evaluate the media language, all of them recognize its impact on the language, and the necessity to study the media language.
3. The research conducted according to the BBC News articles showed that the most frequently used prefixes among the analysed ones are: *pre-* (21 word), the following is prefix *post-* (13 words), then *ex-* (12 words), *fore-* (7 words), *neo-* (1 word) and *ante-* (0 words). However, all these words appear in different topics and contexts, such as Business, Entertainment & Arts, Education, World News. According to the morphological analysis of the words collected from the BBC News publications, prefix *pre-* is denominal and deadjectival. However, *pre-* may be used with different parts of speech. Prefix *post-* is denominal, rarely it attaches to adjectives. Prefixes *fore-* and *ex-* attach more frequently to the noun. Prefix *neo-* was found in the only word – *neo-classical*, prefix *ante-* was not found in the BBC News articles at all.
4. The results of the analysis of the frequency of the usage of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* according to the COCA (the Corpus of Contemporary American English) proved the results of the research based on BBC News publications. According

to the COCA the most frequently used are words with the prefix *pre-* (9936 cases), the following is *post-* (3013 cases), then *ex-* (2835 cases), *fore-* (2032 cases), *neo-* (701 cases) and *ante-* (0 cases). All the analyzed words are frequently used in all registers of the COCA. Prefix *pre-* is used in newspaper, magazine, spoken and academic registers almost in the same proportions. Rarely it appears in the field of fiction. The prefix *post-* dominates in the area of academic language. Prefix *fore-* is actively used in newspaper, magazine, spoken and academic registers, rarely in fiction. Prefix *neo-* has a specific field of the usage and usually appears in academic texts or magazines. Prefix *ex-* prevails in the field of spoken language and is the most frequently used (among other prefixes) in fiction, it also appears in newspaper and magazine sections. The last prefix *ante-* in word *antecedents* appears more frequently in academic register. However, the results of the research conducted according to the BNC (the British National Corpus) are slightly different from the results of the research conducted according to the COCA. According to the BNC the most frequently used are words with prefix *post-* (4034 cases), the following is *pre-* (3465 cases), then *fore-* (2041 case), *ex-* (275 cases), *neo-* (248 cases) and *ante-* (0 cases). According to the sphere of the usage, prefix *post-* is more relevant for the academic register, prefix *pre-* is usually used in newspaper and academic registers. Prefix *fore-* appears more frequently in the newspaper register, its usage in spoken, academic, magazine, fiction registers is almost the same. Prefix *ex-* is used in newspaper and fiction registers, *neo-* in magazine and academic registers. Finally, prefix *ante-* in the word *antecedents* is more relevant for the academic register.

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Summary

Резюме

Употребление приставок со значениями времени, временных отношений и порядка: *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* в английских медиа текстах

В данной работе анализируется употребление приставок со значениями времени, временных отношений или порядка: *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* в английских медиа текстах. Цель работы – проанализировать употребление приставок *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* в английских медиа текстах. Для достижения цели были поставлены следующие задачи: обзор научной литературы по словообразованию, определение значения медиа языка, установление частоты употребления отобранных слов с приставками *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-*, *ante-* и морфологический анализ отобранных слов, сопоставление данных корпусов. В качестве анализируемого материала было отобрано 53 слова, которые содержат одну из приставок со значением времени, временных отношений или порядка. Источником отобранных слов с приставками *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* является новостной портал BBC News. Согласно морфологическому анализу, приставки *ex-*, *post-*, *pre-* чаще употребляются с именами существительными, *ante-* – с именами прилагательными, *fore-* – с именами существительными, прилагательными и глаголами. На основании количества отобранных слов были сделаны выводы о частоте употребления приставок в интернет СМИ – BBC News. Согласно результатам, наиболее часто в текстах статей BBC News встречается приставка *pre-* (21 случай), реже употребляется приставка *post-* (13 случаев), еще реже употребляются приставки *ex-* (12 случаев), *fore-* (7 случаев), *neo-* (1 случай) и *ante-* (ни одного случая употребления на 43 изученных статьи). Затем для установления частоты употребления отобранных слов с одной из приставок со значением времени, временных отношений или порядка, был проведен анализ при помощи корпуса современного американского английского языка (COCA) и британского национального корпуса (BNC). В результате исследования было выявлено, что наиболее часто употребляемой приставкой в корпусе современного американского английского языка (COCA) является приставка *pre-*, чуть менее активно используется приставка *post-*, затем *ex-*, *fore-*, *neo-* и *ante-*. Однако, согласно данным британского национального корпуса (BNC), наиболее часто употребляемой приставкой является приставка *post-*, менее активно используется приставка *pre-*, затем *fore-*, *ex-*, *neo-* и *ante-*. Таким образом, результаты анализа частоты употребления приставок в корпусах различаются.

В результате проведенного исследования было выявлено, что данные корпуса современного американского английского языка совпадают с результатами количественного анализа употребления приставок *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ante-* в статьях BBC News, однако отличаются от результатов исследования, проведенного на основе британского национального корпуса. Также было выявлено, что для каждой приставки языковой регистр, в котором она наиболее часто употребляется, отличается. Таким образом, приставки *pre-* и *fore-* чаще встречаются в языке печатных СМИ; *post-*, *neo-* и *ante-* – в академических текстах; приставка *ex-* преобладает в разговорной речи.

Appendix

Table 1. Frequency of the usage of prefixes *pre-*, *post-*, *fore-*, *neo-*, *ex-*, *ante-* according to the COCA

Word	All registers	Spoken	Academic	Newspaper	Magazine	Fiction
forecast	4813	1160	665	1468	1268	252
predecessor	3317	423	682	1129	854	229
ex-boss	33	8	1	10	5	9
post-war	914	216	421	109	126	42
pre-qualify	2	0	0	2	0	0
preview	3344	1208	309	1069	622	131
pre-performance	39	0	29	4	6	0
ex-lover	118	29	6	9	26	46
ex-public	0	0	0	0	0	0
post-apocalyptic	0	0	0	0	0	0
pre-1998	6	2	2	2	0	0
foremother	9	1	6	0	2	0
ex-dancer	4	0	0	0	2	2
ex-wife	2328	759	30	494	362	683
post-election	297	92	49	101	53	2
forewarn	295	29	38	58	105	65
forearm	32	1	3	3	13	12
pre-tax	105	12	14	56	19	4
post-natal	35	7	14	4	8	2
post-weekend	2	0	0	1	1	0
post-Impressionism	13	1	3	2	7	0
posthumous	534	37	142	113	180	62
pre-internet	35	6	11	9	7	2
ex-chief	23	4	3	10	4	2

pre-existing	985	204	412	231	119	19
foreshadow	203	23	85	39	41	15
ex-head	7	0	1	5	1	0
foresee	1197	269	252	261	274	141
prematurely	1365	188	266	267	363	281
forecaster	296	39	14	120	104	19
ex-leader	6	0	0	3	2	1
ex-president	276	90	27	88	53	18
pre-schoolers	6	3	0	1	0	2
pre-school	262	40	128	34	36	24
pre-trial	187	79	31	49	14	14
post-graduate	170	15	78	40	20	17
post-modernism	102	7	60	24	6	5
neoclassical	701	4	408	61	207	21
ex-minister	9	1	4	3	1	0
post-mortem	160	33	37	32	35	23
post-colonial	324	9	260	16	23	16
pre-peeled	0	0	0	0	0	0
ex-PM	2	1	0	1	0	0
pre-prison	3	0	0	0	1	2
pre-inquest	0	0	0	0	0	0
pre-Raphaelite	77	0	34	12	11	20

pre-Raphaelitism	1	0	1	0	0	0
preconception	123	12	79	6	17	9
postscript	427	41	146	58	123	59
pre-historic	16	1	8	3	2	2
ex-soldier	29	5	2	6	8	8
post-crisis	35	5	17	6	7	0
pre-planned	63	21	16	14	6	6
antecedents	789	12	635	38	84	20

Table 2. Frequency of the usage of prefixes pre-, post-, fore-, neo-, ex-, ante- according to the BNC

Word	All registers	Spoken	Academic	Newspaper	Magazine	Fiction
forecast	1502	139	101	361	126	63
predecessor	877	19	143	144	92	45
ex-boss	3	1	0	0	0	2
post-war	2006	12	671	132	100	34
pre-qualify	4	1	0	0	2	0
preview	323	26	12	69	82	18
pre-performance	4	0	0	0	0	0
ex-lover	23	0	0	9	0	12
ex-public	11	0	0	2	3	2
post-apocalyptic	4	0	0	1	0	0
pre-1998	0	0	0	0	0	0
foremother	0	0	0	0	0	0
ex-dancer	0	0	0	0	0	0
ex-wife	120	14	2	43	20	28

post-election	67	0	3	30	0	0
forewarn	10	0	0	1	0	2
forearm	215	3	20	13	34	89
pre-tax	797	5	10	432	33	1
post-natal	131	11	29	6	7	13
post-weekend	0	0	0	0	0	0
post- impressionis m	6	1	2	0	2	0
posthumous	126	2	19	15	18	14
pre-internet	0	0	0	0	0	0
ex-chief	12	0	2	1	2	1
pre-existing	243	1	155	1	1	0
foreshadow	15	0	7	1	0	0
ex-head	7	1	0	1	0	0
foresee	271	16	66	31	15	26
prematurely	269	5	45	40	19	39
forecaster	28	2	0	4	3	1
ex-leader	4	0	0	1	0	0
ex-president	37	3	2	9	7	1
pre-schoolers	4	0	2	0	0	0
pre-school	257	7	162	40	3	3
pretrial	16	1	12	0	1	0
post-graduate	867	8	132	39	22	18
post- modernism	171	0	130	0	2	3
neoclassical	248	0	20	13	28	7
ex-minister	16	0	0	7	5	0
post-mortem	199	2	26	52	16	41
post-colonial	55	0	36	2	3	0
pre-peeled	0	0	0	0	0	0
ex-PM	1	0	0	1	0	0
pre-prison	0	0	0	0	0	0
pre-inquest	0	0	0	0	0	0

pre-Raphaelite	68	1	2	6	7	20
pre-Raphaelitism	1	0	0	0	0	0
preconception	22	1	10	2	2	0
postscript	400	5	33	7	54	5
pre-historic	396	2	78	22	37	28
ex-soldier	41	1	1	9	1	24
post-crisis	2	0	1	0	0	0
pre-planned	28	2	6	5	3	1
antecedents	158	1	54	2	5	7