

ABSTRACT

Vocabulary items are tools of language. This study deals with vocabulary. It studies vocabulary items having the Latin prefixes *com-*, *in-* (meaning not), and *sub-*, focusing on the *forms*, *functions*, and *meanings* of the prefixes. It is expected that the knowledge and mastery of the three Latin prefixes would help foreign adult learners of English, especially those who are in the first semester of the English Department of the IKIP, to enrich their vocabulary.

Data to be described and analyzed in this study were collected from the written works of lexicographers, linguists, grammarians, and teaching methodologists. Further, the findings are discussed. This is a library study, consisting of three chapters. Its format is based on Model B of the *Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi dan Laporan Akhir IKIP Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta 1988*.

This study shows that the prefixes *com-*, *in-* (meaning not), and *sub-* have their assimilated forms. The assimilated forms of *com-* are 1. *col-*, 2. *con-*, 3. *cor-*, and 4. *co-*. The prefix *in-* (signifying not) is assimilated to 1. *im-*, 2. *il-*, and 3. *ir-*. Whereas *sub-* is assimilated to 1. *suc-*, 2. *suf-*, 3. *sug-*, 4. *sum-*, 5. *sup-*, 6. *sur-*, and 7. *sus-*. Each prefix or assimilated form precedes different first sounds of words. The assimilated form *ir-*, for instance, precedes words beginning with the sound *r*. In some cases, however, overlaps are unavoi-

able. Both *sub-* and *sus-* precede the sounds *c*, *p*, and *t*.

Com- and *sub-*, together with their assimilated forms, are added to (Latin) verbs, nouns, and adjectives. *In-* and its assimilated forms are combined with adjectives. All the prefixes function to form new words.

Concerning the meanings of *com-*, *in-*, and *sub-* used in words, this study does not provide very absolute meanings. The 710 listed words do not have clear context; they stand alone. *Com-* itself may mean *together*, *with* or *intensification*. *In-* as a negative prefix means *not*. *Sub-* may mean *under*, *below*, *less than*, *secondary repetition*, or *subordinate*.

Having the knowledge and mastery of the Latin prefixes *com-*, *in-* (meaning *not*), and *sub-*, the learners would be able to support their vocabulary enrichment process. The knowledge and mastery would assist them to acquire word spellings, word classes, and word meanings.