Lexical productivity appears not only as a property or a mechanism of forming new words by different linguistic means. It also reflects the lexical changes within the internal organization of the vocabulary of a language and the dynamics of the society using that language. The fact that we live in a political and administrative supranational structure, the European Union, which is subject to constant change, has important linguistic consequences in terms of lexical productivity. In this framework, the article concerns the use of English prefixes in EU documents, as an established process of word-formation, as well as innovation. In particular, the analysis deals with the prefix pre-, starting with a brief presentation of its origin and evolution, continuing with its semantic description in current English and focusing on a practical approach to the derivatives formed with this prefix in the specialized language characterizing the activities and policies of the European Union.

**Key words:** vocabulary, productivity, specialized language, prefix pre-, EU documents

1. **Lexical productivity as a reflection of extra-linguistic changes**

Productivity can be defined as “the property of permitting novel combinations of elements”\(^1\). ‘Productive’ is a quantitative, as well as qualitative feature, concerning linguistic usage and the system of a language, since it reflects both the frequency of the

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\(^1\) P.H. Matthews, 2005, p. 297.
form (or procedure), and the share that the form, class, procedure have in the system as a whole. With regard to the vocabulary of a language, the distinction productive/unproductive is assigned to suffixes and prefixes, and to other means of word-formation\(^2\).

But lexical productivity is not only a property or mechanism of forming new words by different linguistic means. It also reflects the lexical changes within the internal organization of the vocabulary of a language and the dynamics of the society using that language. Expressions may be altered due to external changes. Political trends, movements in public discourse determine the more or less justified renaming of various objects or notions. To give some examples, *body guards* tend to be called *protection officers*, *air hostesses* are now *flight attendants*. Once an *old-age pensioner* becomes a *senior citizen*, *developmental aid* becomes *economic co-operation*. This may be seen as a tendency to a circumlocutionary and inflated style in official language\(^3\).

This tendency of renaming is also visible in the specialized language of law, but as an attempt to reform what seems to be old-fashioned language and to encourage greater use of plain English. There is even a procedural code known as the ‘Civil Procedure Rules’ which has provided new terminology. Thus, *action* is now *claim*, *discovery – disclosure*, *interlocutory hearing – interim hearing*, *interrogatory – request for further information*, *subpoena – witness summons*, *thereafter/thereinafter – subsequently/then*, etc\(^4\).

2. **Lexical productivity in EU documents: the prefix pre-**

As we have seen, there is a strong connection between lexical productivity and the evolution of society. We live in a political and administrative supranational structure, the European Union, which is subject to constant change, and this fact has significant linguistic consequences in terms of lexical productivity.

In this framework, the article aims to present the use of English prefixes in EU documents, as an established process of word-formation, as well as genuine innovation. In particular, the analysis focuses on the prefix *pre-*, starting with a brief presentation of its origin and evolution and continuing with its semantic description in current English and the combinations it allows (with nouns, adjectives and verbs). The most important part of the work, which also gives its title, refers to the use of the prefix *pre-* in EU documents, actually a practical approach to the derivatives formed with this prefix in the specialized language characterizing the activities and objectives of the European Union.

Such an analysis is always welcome in the process of disambiguation and avoidance of vague or superficial interpretation, considering, *inter alia*, that many terms from common language, when used in the legal domain, are vague, that is they have an intension that does not offer univocal criteria in order to decide, in each case, whether it is part of the extension of the term or not\(^5\).

\(^2\) Bidu-VRănceanu et al., 1997, p. 385.
\(^4\) McKay, Charlton, 2005, p. 69-70.
2.1. Origin and evolution of pre-

The prefix pre- [< L prae-, combining form representing prae (prep. and adv.); akin to FIRST, FORE] originally occurred in loan words from Latin, where it meant “before”, applied freely as a prefix, with the meanings “prior to”, “in advance of”, “early”, “beforehand”, “before”, “in front of”, and with other figurative meanings.6

Occurring in various locative and temporal instances, the prefix pre- is ultimately L prae- which was spelt pre- in Medieval Latin and Old French. The formation of pre- verbs became productive in English under the combined influence of Latin and French. Among the first such verbs are presuppose (1426), prefigure (1450), predestine (1830), other examples including: preconceive, precontract, preelect, preexist, prejudge, premeditate, preexist, prepay, (19th century). The prefix is mainly attached to verbs of Latin origin, many of which belong to the legal-administrative and, generally, scientific sphere.

Recorded from the 15th century is pre-contract (1483), from the 16th century date pre-contemplation, pre-apprehension, pre-assurance, pre-conception, pre-designation, predecision, pre-disposition, pre-election, pre-engagement, pre-existence, pre-option, from the 18th century prearrangement, preattachment, pretaxation, from the 19th century preperception, preadmission. The combinations designating terms of anatomy and zoology, such as preomosternum or prerema, are chiefly used in their Latin form and trace back to the 19th century.

The structure pre- + adjective becomes productive in the same century, the earliest recorded word being pre-diluvian (1804), followed by pre-Christian, -glacial, -historic, -human, -millennial, -natal, -Roman, -Darwinian, -Raphaelite, etc., but it is not productive with native adjectives. The prefix pre- means “prior to the fact, knowledge, use, existence or the like”, as in pre-anaesthetic, or “preparatory or prerequisite to”, as in pre-medical or pre-vocational. In medical terms, it means “previous to the stage of the disease”, as in pre-albuminuric or pre-cancerous.

It is important to mention the high frequency of the type pre-war years (pre- + noun used attributively before nouns), beginning with the 19th century.

2.2. Current meanings

2.2.1. Pre- has the meaning “before” and combines with nouns, adjectives and verbs.

It is most productively used as prefix of time. It is thus prefixed to nouns and adjectives denoting events or with nouns that can be interpreted as referring to periods of time.10

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8 Ibidem, p. 184.
pre-transmission, pre-trial, pre-war) and adjectives (pre-capitalist, pre-Christian, pre-Columbian, prehuman, pre-industrial, premarital, pre-Raphaelite, pre-Roman, pre-Victorian) refer to or describe a particular event or activity taking place before another.

The derivatives are mainly used attributively: pre-dinner drink, pre-match training, pre-war years, pre-industrial France, pre-job education or training schemes, premarital sex, prepayment plan, pre-Roman era, pre-school age, pre-tax profits, pre-teen years, pre-trial stage, etc.

With the meaning “before”, pre- is productively used with verbs, the process resulting in the formation of new verbs: prearrange, predate, predecease, predetermine, prefigure, preheat, prejudge, prepay, preprint, pre-record, presurvey, pretest, pretreat, preview.

Such coinages may also denote activities where the meaning is “to do something earlier, according to some norm”, for instance preboard or preregister.

2.2.2. **Pre** means “already” and combines with nouns and past participles to form new nouns (preconception, predestination, premeditation, preordination) and adjectives (pre-arranged, pre-booked, pre-cooked, pre-cut, predestined, pre-digested, prefabricated, pre-heated, premeditated, preordained, pre-packed, pre-paid, pre-planned, pre-prepared, pre-recorded, pre-selected, preset), thus referring to an action that has already been done.

There are also derivatives starting with pre-, which have other meanings: preamble, precaution, predispose, predominant, predominate, pre-eminent, pre-empt, prefix, prehistoric, prejudice, premature, preoccupy, prepossessing, prerequisite, presentiment, pretext.

2.3. The prefix **pre**- in EU documents

Our analysis is performed starting from several examples of pre- derivatives extracted from the *Multilingual Thesaurus of the European Union*, a multilingual, multidisciplinary thesaurus (a compilation of comparative multilingual vocabulary) covering the fields in which the European Union is active. This thesaurus also provides a means of indexing the documents in the documentation systems of the European institutions and of their users. The research aims to prove the productivity of this prefix in the specialized language of EU documents. A simple search for pre- provides 13 concepts belonging to several important EU domains and covering various subjects.

With the established meanings of “before” and “already”, the prefix pre- occurs in the following combinations: pre-established group of three Member States (domain: European Union; subdomain: EU institutions and European civil service); Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance, Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession, Pre-Accession Instrument, pre-accession assistance (domain: European Union; subdomain: European construction); right of pre-emption (domain: law; subdomain: civil law); pre-packaged product, pre-packed product, bulk pre-packaging, mass pre-packaging (domain: trade; subdomain: marketing); pre-in country (domain: finance; subdomain: monetary relations); pre-school education (domain: education and communications; subdomain: teaching); pre-recorded cassette, pre-recording (domain:

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12 Collins Cobuild English Guides 2 Word Formation, p. 141-142.
13 Collins Cobuild English Guides 2 Word Formation, p. 142.
education; subdomain: communications); pre-retirement, pre-vocational trading (domain: employment and working conditions; subdomain: employment); pre-cooked foodstuff (domain: agri-foodstuffs; subdomain: foodstuff).

Notionally, the derivatives containing pre- are combinations relating to the European Union as a supranational legal order (pre-established group of three Member States, Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance, Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession, Pre-Accession Instrument, pre-accession assistance) and combinations relating to specific domains which refer to those technical terms occurring in different fields regulated by EU documents (right of pre-emption, pre-packaged product, pre-packed product, bulk pre-packaging, mass pre-packaging, pre-in country, pre-school education, pre-recorded cassette, pre-recording, pre-retirement, pre-vocational trading, pre-cooked foodstuff).15

As for combination possibilities, the prefix under discussion combines with nouns (pre-accession, pre-school, pre-recording, pre-retirement, etc.), with adjectives (pre-vocational) or verbs, usually in the past participle (pre-established, pre-packed, pre-recorded, pre-cooked), even an adverb (pre-in). In their turn, these coinages are nouns (pre-retirement), some of them used attributively (as in pre-school education), or adjectives (pre-vocational, pre-established, pre-packed). The lexical productivity of this prefix is proved by the new combination with the adverb in, a combination used as an adjective.

The contact between languages has an extremely powerful creative potential. Sometimes, the Romanian equivalents are pre- derivatives as well: ‘preaderare’ for the English pre-accession, ‘preambalat’ for pre-packed; but, quite frequently, the translation solution is a new structure which does not contain a derivative with pre- (e.g. ‘trio de președinții’ for pre-established group of three Member States, ‘țară non-participată’ for pre-in country, ‘casetă audio’ for pre-recorded cassette, ‘pensionare anticipată’ for pre-retirement).

An advanced search provides other combinations (nouns, adjectives and verbs in the past participle) with the prefix pre-: preamble, premature as in premature marriage, prevention as in prevention of conflict/war/accidents/risks, precautionary as in precautionary principle, precautionary withdrawal from the market, prefabricated as in prefabricated buildings, etc.

Etymologically, many derivatives containing the prefix pre- are internal coinages on a Latin basis, they are also loan words from Latin or French. For instance: pre-emption (literally “the right of purchasing before others”, from pre- “before” + emption < Latin emptionem “a buying, purchasing”), prefabricated (past part. of the verb prefabricate from pre- + fabricate < Latin fabricare “to build, make”, from fabrica “workshop”), preamble (< Old French préambule < Late Latin praeambulum “walking before”, from prae- “before” + ambulare “to walk”), premature (< Latin praematurus “very early”, from prae- “in advance” + maturus “ripe”), prevention (< Middle French prévention and directly from Late Latin praeventionem, nominative praeventio “action of anticipating” < Latin praevenire, from prae “before” + venire “to

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15 For a more detailed analysis of the distinction between terms relating to the European Union as a supranational legal order and terms relating to specific domains, see S. Badea, 2013, p. 693-697.
come”), etc. A special case is that of derivatives formed from *pack* (as a verb, it originates in Middle English *pakken* < Middle Dutch or Middle Low German)\(^\text{16}\).

Other contexts of pre- derivatives in EU documents include:


“A new Commission Staff Working Document analyses the various retail financial services issues which were singled out for examination: *pre-contractual* information and the related issue of advice, the level and transparency of bank fees and bank account switching.” (http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/rights/fin_serv_en.htm/07.02.2014, *Retail Financial Services Report - Bank fees, pre-contractual information, advice and switching*)

“Nothing in this Directive should *prejudice* national legislation making use of mediation compulsory or subject to incentives or sanctions provided that such legislation does not prevent [parties from exercising their right of access to the judicial system” (http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008L0052:en:NOT/11.02.2014, *Directive 2008/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on certain aspects of mediation in civil and commercial matters, recital (14)*)

\section*{2.4. Rival prefixes: ante- and fore-}

The oldest rivals of the prefix pre- are ante- and fore-.

The prefix ante- [\(\text{<L, combining form of prep. and adv. ante; akin to Gk }\text{ antí, OE and- against, toward, opposite}\)] is a learned borrowing from Latin, meaning “before”\(^\text{17}\). Ever since the end of the 15\(^\text{th}\) century, English has attempted coinages, but they have never become very productive. Fore- and, since the 19\(^\text{th}\) century, pre- have been stronger rivals of ante-\(^\text{18}\).

The prefix fore- is a native English prefix meaning “before” (in space, time, condition, etc.), “front”, “superior” (combining form representing ME, OE for(e))\(^\text{19}\). Verbal and nominal combinations with fore- go back to Old English. The verbal type seems no longer to be productive\(^\text{20}\).

\(^{16}\) These etymologies can be found in *Webster’s Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary* and at http://www.etymonline.com and http://dictionary.reference.com.

\(^{17}\) *Webster’s Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary*, 1994, p. 62.

\(^{18}\) H. Marchand, 1969, p. 141.

\(^{19}\) *Webster’s Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary*, 1994, p. 554.

\(^{20}\) H. Marchand, 1969, p. 166.
The combinations containing *ante-* and *fore-* are now being outrivaled by formations with the prefix *pre-*. One of the reasons might be the homophony of *ante-* and *anti-*, both pronounced [ænti] in English.


Other EU documents hardly offer any contexts for these two prefixes:

“In the event of a reduction in the subscribed capital, at least the creditors whose claims **antedate** the publication of the decision on the reduction shall at least have the right to obtain security for claims which have not fallen due by the date of that publication.” [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:315:0074:0097:EN:PDF/07.02.2014, Directive 2012/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012, art. 36(1)]

### 3. Conclusions

The dynamics of EU legislation, also reflected in the process of translation, have increased and encouraged the formation of new lexical units by means of affixation. There is a constant demand for the formation of new words in order to express, as clearly as possible, new ideas, notions, policies, many of these words rapidly passing into general use. Considering that the evaluation in terms of productive/unproductive can also be performed in a relative way, beyond strict statistic criteria, therefore by comparison within a language or between languages, and in accordance with the aims of this paper, based on the examples provided therein, we can conclude that the prefix *pre-* is still productive in the specialized language of EU documents (with particular reference to English). This prefix combines with adjectives, nouns and verbs (usually past participles), to form derivatives which are most often used attributively. There is also a combination with an adverb, and, against the common rule, the grammatical category of the base is changed, the innovative combination *pre-* + *adv.* *in* being used as an adjective. As for their etymology, many derivatives containing the prefix *pre-* are internal coinages on a Latin basis, they are also loan words from Latin or French. The prefix *pre-* has outrivaled its synonyms, the prefixes *ante-* and *fore-*, proving its derivational potential in time.

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