

## Prefixes: intermediate

**Class objective** - To learn prefixes in more detail.

### Concept A: Introduction:

A **prefix**, called उपसर्ग in **Sanskrit**, can be added before a verb to change its meaning. For example, गच्छति means 'he goes' whereas आगच्छति means 'he comes'. Much of the time, a **prefix** has a fairly consistent meaning and changes the meaning of a verb in a predictable way.

Let us explore the topic of prefixes from Sanskrit in more detail. Romanised spellings are given for all prefixes. Example words are given along with their meaning.

Prefix	Meaning	Example Words
अ (a)	नहीं ( <i>nahi</i> – not)	अज्ञान ( <i>agyan</i> – ignorance), अभाव ( <i>abhaav</i> – lack)
अति (ati)	अधिक ( <i>adhik</i> – more, much)	अत्याचार ( <i>atyaachar</i> – oppression), अत्यधिक ( <i>atyaadhik</i> – very much)
स्व (sva)	अपना ( <i>apna</i> – ours), निजी ( <i>nizi</i> – private)	स्वदेश ( <i>svaadesh</i> – motherland), स्वतन्त्र ( <i>savatantr</i> – self-rule)
प्रति (prati)	विरोध ( <i>virodh</i> – against)	प्रत्येक ( <i>pratyek</i> – every), प्रतिकूल ( <i>pratikul</i> – opposite)
वि (vi)	विशेष ( <i>vishesh</i> – special), अलग ( <i>alag</i> – different), उल्टा ( <i>ulta</i> – opposite)	विदेश ( <i>videsh</i> – foreign land), विभाग ( <i>vibhag</i> – department)

1. **Introduction**

2. **Background**

3. **Method**

- 1. **Study Design**
- 2. **Participants**
- 3. **Intervention**

4. **Results**

- 1. **Primary Outcome**
- 2. **Secondary Outcome**
- 3. **Subgroup Analysis**

5. **Conclusion**

- 1. **Summary**

6. **References**

7. **Appendix**

8. **Supplementary Materials**

9. **Footnote**

- 1. **Page 1**
- 2. **Page 2**
- 3. **Page 3**

10. **Page 4**

1. **Introduction**

2. **Background**

3. **Method**

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- 2. **Participants**
- 3. **Intervention**

4. **Results**

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- 2. **Secondary Outcome**
- 3. **Subgroup Analysis**

5. **Conclusion**

- 1. **Summary**

6. **References**

7. **Appendix**

8. **Supplementary Materials**

9. **Tables**

- 1. **Table 1**
- 2. **Table 2**
- 3. **Table 3**

10. **Figures**

1. **Introduction**

This document describes the system architecture and components.

2. **System Architecture**

- 1. **System Overview**
- 2. **System Components**
- 3. **System Flow**

3. **System Components**

- 1. **System Overview**  
The system is designed to provide a secure and reliable environment for data storage and retrieval. It consists of several key components that work together to ensure data integrity and availability.
- 2. **System Components**  
The system is composed of the following main components:
  - Database Layer**: The core of the system, responsible for storing and managing data.
  - Application Layer**: The layer that interacts with the database and provides the user interface.
  - Presentation Layer**: The layer that handles the user interface and provides the visual representation of the data.
- 3. **System Flow**  
The system flow is as follows:
  - The user interacts with the presentation layer.
  - The presentation layer sends requests to the application layer.
  - The application layer interacts with the database layer to retrieve or store data.

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2. **Background**

3. **Method**

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- 2. **Participants**
- 3. **Intervention**

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- 2. **Secondary Outcome**
- 3. **Subgroup Analysis**

5. **Conclusion**

- 1. **Summary**

6. **References**

7. **Appendix**

8. **Supplementary Materials**

9. **Tables**

- 1. **Table 1**
- 2. **Table 2**
- 3. **Table 3**

10. **Figures**