WORD ELEMENTS
IN
AMERICAN ENGLISH

GARDEN OF THE HESPERIDES

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold."

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

It is impossible to write a manual on current American English which will still be valid in another year, for even as the writing is being done, the language is changing. New words are being added, and old ones are dropping out of usage or taking on new meanings. Thus, making such a manual is like taking a picture of a child; next year it will not be an exact likeness of what the child is then. However, certain basic features remain in both the person and the language, and much that is new is merely a rearrangement of the old.

Since much of our language is based on Latin and Greek, this course will concentrate on those elements in English words. However, the course is designed for students with no previous knowledge of these languages. The elements which have become a part of English vocabulary will be the only thing in them which you will study. The Greek elements will even be presented in our alphabet, not the Greek alphabet.

Of course, many Greek and Latin words besides those presented here have contributed to our vocabulary; and derivatives from the elements presented are much more numerous than those given in the following lessons. What you will study is simply some of the elements most frequently found, and some of the derivatives most frequently met. By knowing these, you should be able to analyze other English words and get an approximate idea of their meaning.

All languages have "families" of words, e.g. in Latin REX (REG) = king, REGINA = queen, REGNUM = kingdom, and REGERE = to rule. From these families only one word will be included. From this family you will have REX (REG).

The first six chapters are on general themes about word origins and their usage. Chapters 7 through 23 deal with words from Latin elements; and Chapters 24 through 34 are concerned with words from Greek elements.

Every lesson after Chapter 6 contains a word list. The best method of learning the form and meaning of these word elements is to learn an English derivative with each one. The word list will be followed by comments on and derivatives from the word list of that lesson, and sometimes questions. You will be expected to know the material in both the word lists and comments.

Latin and Greek vocabulary lists are given at the end of their respective sections. Prefixes, suffixes, and direct transfers are not included.

The Appendix contains other information on English words, and some word exercises, some of which require you to apply the principles you have learned.

INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE

We are concerned here with one phase of communication -- words. Of course, other forms of communication exist, such as the use of gestures, but this has only limited capabilities because it requires the face-to-face presence of the people involved. The most far-reaching and permanent means of communication is the recording of symbols for ideas, in other words writing.

Writing is about 6,000 years old if we take Assyrian cuneiforms (c. 4,000 B.C.) as the beginning. Today we have three main forms of writing:

1. Pictograph, where pictures and not phonetic symbols are used to express ideas (like cave writing). The major language on this basis is Chinese, which has between 30 and 70 thousand symbols. The Chinese typewriter has 7,100 keys.

2. Syllabary, where each symbol represents a syllable. These languages contain between 50 and 90 characters. Among languages of this kind are the Linear B finds and Japanese, with 48 symbols.

3. Alphabet, where each letter represents a sound. These usually have from 20 to 40 characters [Greek = 24; English = 26 (but 44 sounds); Russian = 32].

We still do not know whether all languages have a single remote ancestor. But we do know that the ancestor of the language family to which we belong was what was called Indo-European, and it came from East Central Europe in the temperate zone. This language existed about 3,500 B.C. We have no written records, but it can be reconstructed, for if a single word exists in all branches of it, it was probably in Indo-European. There is a common word in these "cousin" languages for bear, wolf, pine, snow, and cow; there is not one for elephant, crocodile, or palm tree. These cousin languages have words known as COGNATES -- words that are similar and derived from a common source but not derived from each other. e.g.

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English FATHER = Greek PATER = Latin PATER = Sanscrit PITA
English DAY = Anglo-Saxon DAEG = Gothic DAGS = German TAG
English CANDY = French CANDI = Arabic QANDI = Persian QAND
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The way this works can be seen on a smaller scale by observing how the Romance languages (Italian, Spanish, and French) developed from the Latin. Cognates from these languages include:

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Italian BUONO = Spanish BUENO = French BON  [Latin BONUS]
Italian AMICO = Spanish AMIGO = French AMI  [Latin AMICUS]
Italian MORTE = Spanish MUERTE = French MORT [Latin MORT]
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Numbers are often very close:

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Italian UNO = Spanish UNO = French UN  [Latin UNUS]
Italian DUE = Spanish DOS = French DEUX [Latin DUO]
Italian TRE = Spanish TRES = French TROIS [Latin TRES]
Italian DIECI = Spanish DIEZ = French DIX [Latin DECEM]
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When similar words appear in different languages, certain sound changes, which also lead to spelling changes, seem to follow a set pattern. One formula for these changes has been called Grimm's law. Here are some examples of Grimm's law in Latin and English words. In each case here, the Latin and English words have the same meaning:

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K sound becomes H   [cornu > horn, collis > hill]
D sound becomes T   [edo > eat, duo > two]
T sound becomes TH  [tres > three, mater > mother]
F sound becomes B   [fero > bear, fui > be]
P sound becomes F   [pater > father, piscis > fish]
V sound becomes W   [verbum > word, vinco > win]
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Altogether, there are about 2,800 living languages in the world today. The oldest of these is Chinese (over 4,000 years old). Since this great variety hampers world communication, attempts have been made to establish an international language. The need for such a language was discussed in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on March 26, 1979, which said that the European Common Market has more than four hundred full-time interpreters (almost half of the ECM administrative staff), translating instantaneously into German, French, and English. The number of languages spoken by this group has caused it to be called the Common Market Tower of Babel.

One made-up language which keeps popping up for international use is Esperanto, which was devised by a Polish doctor in 1887 as "a second language for all people." It has not ever caught on, probably because it is nobody's native tongue, but its proponents claim that it would save the United Nations an estimated $75 million in translation costs. It is a simple language with only sixteen basic rules of grammar, with no ir- regularities nor exceptions. Therefore, most students can master it in three months. Third World countries seem to like it, since it does not carry an implication of colonialism as English, French, and Spanish do. In Iran publishers sold 14,000 basic Esperanto textbooks in 1978. The need for such a means of communication might be pointed up by the fact that during the Iranian revolution of the late 1970's, only six of the sixty Foreign Service officers at the United States Embassy in Iran had even a minimal proficiency in Farsi, and just three of those later held hostage spoke the language. In the past, both French and Latin have been used as international languages, and Latin is still the international language for science.

The use of a living language for international communication usually follows the power of the nation where that language is spoken.

Another consideration is the percentage of the world's population for which this language is a native tongue. Although more people speak Chinese than any other language, it has many dialects. The second largest world population speaks English, and the third largest Russian (about 180 million native speakers). Spanish is growing the fastest, but it also has many dialects. For several reasons, if we ever do establish a living language in modern times as an international language, it will probably be English:

1. Distribution: People covering one sixth of the earth's surface speak it as a native tongue. Chinese is spoken by more people, but in a more limited geographical area. Others in order of extent of usage are French, Arabic, Portuguese, Spanish, German, and Italian.

2. Vocabulary: English has the largest number of words of any living language, and its grammar is comparatively simple.

3. Availability: English has more than twice as many newspapers as its nearest competitor, Spanish (2,400 to 1,000). Two thirds of all radio and TV programs are in English; and three fourths of all sound movies are produced in English.

But because of the resentment of many nations against what they consider the desire of the United States to dominate the world, Isaac Asimov in his book, CHANGE (discussed in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE on January 31, 1982) feels that a new language for international use may emerge, which he calls lingua terra -- basically English but incorporating vocabulary and forms from other existing languages.

As we have said, English has the largest vocabulary of any modern language, with more than 900,000 words in the largest English dictionary. But the average adult recognizes only about 35,000 to 75,000. And the number of words a person uses actively in any language is comparatively small. Shakespeare used 21,000, Homer 9,000, Milton 7,500, the Old Testament 5,600, and the New Testament 4,800.

English has, without apology, blended many languages, just as the United States has blended many nationalities. The languages of other nations have not done this, e.g. 95% of modern Greek is of Greek origin. In English at least half of our words are of Latin origin, and more than ten per cent of the others are from Greek. The other forty per cent or so consists of its Anglo-Saxon base, plus borrowings from Persian, Hindu, German, American Indian, and -- you name it. For instance, many of our short words beginning with sc or sk are Danish (scare, sky, skin); and the g ending on such words as leg, keg, and drag indicates a Danish origin.

Since the majority of our words are of Latin origin, we should mention how this influence came into the basic Anglo-Saxon and developed a totally new language.

Julius Caesar was the first person to mention in writing the existence of the British Isles. The Roman contact after him was military and gave us a few simple terms like wall, post, wine, mile, and the Latin CASTRA (camp), which became caster or chester in place names, e.g. Rochester, Lancaster.

Later, when Latin was the official language of the medieval church, several hundred more words entered by this path, e.g. monk, nun, pope, creed.

After the Norman invasion in 1066, Norman French had a powerful influence on the language of Britain; and since French is a direct descendant of Latin, the words from French are basically of Latin origin.

Finally, about 1500, the revival of learning started, and from that date on English has had direct contact with Classical Latin, and thousands of words have been taken directly from Latin and Greek, sometimes unchanged, e.g. clamor and phenomenon. The result of this direct borrowing alongside the indirect borrowing through French was that derivatives developed which look like unrelated words, but which came into the language from the same Latin base by different routes. These words are called DOUBLETS, e.g. grave and grief, native and naive, penalty and pain, god and good.

Another thing that happens is the appearance of a word whose parts are derived from two different languages. These words are called HYBRIDS, e.g. anteroom = ante (Latin) + room (German); aqualung = aqua (Latin) + lung (German); monorail = mono (Greek) + rail (German).

This might be a good place to analyze the word DERIVATIVE, which means a word adapted from another language. It must be related to the parent word in both spelling and meaning. For instance, "room" is not derived from the Latin "camera," which means room, because the spelling is not close. Also, "pediatrician" is not derived from the Latin "ped," which means foot, for a pediatrician is not a foot doctor. However, the word "pedal" is derived from the Latin "ped."

Another technical term that you should become familiar with is SEMANTICS, which is the science of the meaning of words, and a study of the shifts in meaning, e.g. tabernacle was originally a tent, and the word hypocrite in Greek meant an actor.

Words also have two kinds of meaning, their DENOTATION and their CONNOTATION. The denotation is the objective meaning; the connotation is what the word suggests, e.g. cat, bitch.

And every language has what is known as its own IDIOMS, its own peculiar way of expressing an idea. It is the idioms that make it difficult

for a person to handle a language other than his native tongue. In Latin, a man did not marry but he led a woman into matrimony. In English you take an exam; in Italian you give an exam; in French you undergo an exam; and in Spanish you suffer an exam. A British student swots for that exam, and an American crams for it. In our idiom we ask, "How old is the baby?" [a baby old?] And "to put something off" is not the opposite of "to put something on."

Even where words have identical meanings, they cannot always be used interchangeably, e.g. start and begin [you could not begin your car?] Also, words whose elements appear to give them identical meanings turn out to mean totally different things: to overlook something is not the same as to oversee it.

Difficulties with English idiom can be illustrated by these examples:

1. In Paris, Sydney Harris saw a sign in a smart dress shop, advertising in English: "Gowns for street walking." Obviously, the shop owner did not know the American connotation of street walking.

2. Sydney Harris also received a letter from Mexico in 1978, which read: "We are interesting in to get the book, WINNERS AND LOSER. Please inform to us if you have it for sell, price and how long for receiving."

3. Near the peak of Mt. Vesuvius in Italy is a sign written in four languages (Italian, French, German, and English). The English version says: "The accompaniment of the local authorized guide is obligatory from the exit of superior the chair lift to ascend and visit the crater, being a dangerous zone."

Such confusion in idioms can even cause international incidents. Former President Carter was embarrassed when he visited Poland and his interpreter translated his statement that he had a feeling of love for the Polish people into the Polish equivalent of a feeling of lust. Also, conservatives in America got a lot of mileage several years ago out of Khrushchev's famous phrase, "We shall bury you!" Most people never realized that this was simply a Russian idiom, much as Americans say, "We're going to murder that team," with no thought of homicide in mind.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in July, 1978, had an article on the difficulty of translating idioms. Among the examples were two of our sayings that came out all wrong when translated into Russian: "Out of sight, out of mind" became "invisible idiot"; and "The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak" became "alcohol is agreeable but the meat is rancid." The CHICAGO TRIBUNE pointed out that General Motors Corporation's slogan, "body by Fisher" came out "corpse by Fisher" in Flemish; and Chevrolet's Nova did not sell well in Puerto Rico until its name was changed

to Caribe, because in Spanish <u>no va</u> means "It does not run."

This strange living thing known as the English language grows and changes, not always in a logical manner. For instance, instead of the usual <u>s</u> for a plural, we sometimes use the form of the original language from which it came, e.g. alumnus; and sometimes we do strange things like man-men, or mouse-mice -- but not house-hice. Anglo-Saxon used either <u>er</u> or <u>en</u> to form plurals. With <u>child</u> we did both, then dropped one <u>e</u>.

PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

Several Thousand Languages (mostly African and American Indian)

I
THE DICTIONARY AND RELATED TOPICS

A dictionary is an encyclopedia of words. It contains a great deal of information about each word: what part of speech it is; if it is a verb, whether it will or will not take a direct object; how it is pronounced and spelled; how the plurals or past tenses are formed; what related words are, such as the adjective and adverb forms; what its derivation is, and the meaning of the words from which it is derived; its historical and current meaning, for some words have changed meaning drastically, e.g. nice or silly, and some have many current meanings, e.g. jack and light. The order of meanings should be checked carefully for some dictionaries give the earliest meanings first and lead up to the current meanings while others start with the current meanings and work back to earlier meanings. When in doubt, a good word for checking the order of meanings is "nice." The technical meanings will also be given, such as what the word may signify in medicine or geology. Some words will be followed by lists of synonyms, with an explanation of the difference in the use of these synonyms. You are also told the word's current status, i.e. whether it is obsolete, or colloquial, or slang. In short, in a very small space you have a regular FBI file on every word.

Dictionaries do not determine a language; it is the other way around. The language always exists before the dictionary, which is developed so that people can understand each other. Since the purpose of language is communication, you cannot let a word mean one thing to you and something else to the person with whom you are communicating; nor can you spell it any way you wish. (A student of mine once wrote that his father was a fizishun). Therefore, generally understood meanings and pronunciations and spellings are recorded in a dictionary so that what one person says can be clearly understood by another since they will be using the same symbols.

It is not the function of a dictionary to fix the language in cement. As long as a language is living (i.e. being spoken and written by living people), it will constantly undergo change. Even as this is being written, changes are taking place. What the dictionary attempts to do is to let us know what the language is like at the time of the dictionary's publication, and what changes have occurred up to that time. Because of this constant growth of language, a dictionary more than five years old is out of date.

The first attempts at English dictionaries were made about Shakespeare's time. He spelled his own name five different ways. Thus a need for some standardization became evident. Early dictionaries, however, did not attempt to be complete; they were mostly dictionaries of "hard words." The first serious attempt to compose a dictionary of the entire English language was made by Samuel Johnson, some 150 years later. And he did it alone! Of course, no one could know every word in the language, and omissions and inaccuracies occurred. But 'twas a noble attempt!

Today, when a company publishes a new edition of a dictionary, it sends lists of words to linguists in all parts of the country, asking them the current pronunciation and meaning of these words, either as they themselves or as the people in their community use them. By compiling these statistics, the company comes up with the general usage at the level they have chosen as their criterion, popular or scholarly.

The most comprehensive dictionary of the English language is the Oxford English Dictionary (often referred to as the OED). It claims to have recorded every word used once in English. It is not a book you would bring to class. The edition in the Monmouth College library consists of thirteen large volumes. This dictionary keeps up to date by adding supplements.

The American language is not identical to the English language. An American teen-ager would probably be confused by a British boy's saying that he was going to turn off the telly and nip on over to a friend's house. He would don his waistcoat and take the tram or the tube or, if he plans to drive, he would get some petrol and check under the bonnet of the car. He also might feel that, before he starts, he should make a trip to the W.C. He would be equally confused by his American friend's settling for a dog and suds with rings and fries on the side, after he had made a trip to the john.

Besides, there is no dominant U.S. English style. American English is divided into four well-charted regions: the Northeast or New England, the South, the Midwest, and California, which is creating more new Americanisms than all the others combined. And our language changes more than the English language because we are a heterogeneous nation, with all kinds of ethnic influences molding our manners and speech. The effect of the American Indian, who gave us such words as squash and skunk, is not of any great importance any more, but other influences are at work. Black dialect has replaced Yiddish as the most profound ethnic influence. Also the mobility of our people from one area to another and our commitment to educating the masses have opened the way for much diversity in the American language.

Wars, scientific advances, and political and social upheavals keep thrusting new words into our language. From wars have come such words as blitz and fifth column; from science we get terms like astronaut and chemotherapy; from the Watergate scandal, the most colorful and useful word to enter general usage came when Nixon said on the tapes, "I want you to stonewall it." This word was not coined by Nixon. It originated long ago as a verb in the game of cricket, a term for playing solely on the defensive. It had also been used occasionally in politics. No other word has exactly the same meaning. Filibuster means to delay or talk to death; but stonewall has come to mean to resist inquiry, to confuse and cloud over an issue.

You can find dictionaries devoted only to new words. At least 400 to 500 new words enter the language each year. Perhaps the most expensive dictionary on the market today is devoted to cataloging and defining these new words (i.e. words not in standard dictionaries). This publication by Lawrence Urdang is entitled QUARREL [Quarterly Report on the English Language]. Early issues contained such terms as legionnaire's disease, prime time, weatherize. Some of these words have since made the grade to be included in standard dictionaries. Urdang's plan is to fill 350 to 400 pages with quotations from 200 English periodicals, four times a year. In 1979, when it first started, the cost for a subscriber was $12,000 a year.

There are also dictionaries of slang, dictionaries of foreign phrases, and even a dictionary of insults, called MALEDICTA, by a man who says that Americans do not know how to insult, falling back on about twenty-four basic words. And Ambrose Bierce wrote a so-called DEVIL'S DICTIONARY with witty and humorous definitions.

But what are the best dictionaries of standard American English? Many are on the market, but I shall mention only three, each with something special to offer. The ideal is to have all three for reference; if you can't do this, choose the one which is best in the area in which you are most interested:

1. The G. and C. Merriam Webster's Dictionary has been the basic American dictionary for generations. It is especially precise in its definitions because the publishers had scholars work out the best and most concise definitions possible — and then had them copyrighted!

2. The Funk and Wagnall's dictionary is better than the G. and C. Merriam in its method of indicating pronunciation, since it uses phonetic symbols (one symbol for each sound), whereas the Merriam Webster's uses diacritical marks. The Funk and Wagnall's dictionary is a "popular" dictionary in contrast to the more conservative G. and C. Merriam Webster's, because the Funk and Wagnall's publisher is concerned with how the average person pronounces and uses the word, whereas G. and C. Merriam relies on the usage of the educated people in the community.

3. Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, published by the World Publishing Company is my choice for this course because it is more thorough than either of the others in its analysis of the derivation of each word.

A TV advertisement says that the yellow pages of the telephone directory are America's "best selling book." Similarly, I think we can say that a dictionary contains as much concentrated information per square inch as you will find in any book in the world.

Something should be said about defining a word properly. There are three essentials in a good definition. It must be stated in the same part of speech as the word being defined, i.e. a noun must have a noun meaning, a verb a verb meaning, and an adjective must have an adjective or adjective phrase meaning. The definition should not include the word being defined. The definition must be specific enough to differentiate this word from other words of a similar nature. Here are examples of three poor definitions which go against these principles:

1. visible = when you see something

2. inconsiderate = not being considerate

3. horse = a four-legged animal

As an exercise in giving good definitions, formulate a definition for each of the following words, without consulting your dictionary:

1. bakery	5. tennis	9. school
2. discussion	6. reverse	10. beat
3. unfasten	7. statue	11. build
4. revise	8. freeze	12. rapid

With the help of your dictionary, find the answers to the following questions:

1. What is the accepted pronunciation of "tournament"?
2. What is another name for the Sandwich Islands?
3. What is the highest peak in the San Bernardino Mountains?
4. If you have to break the word "sanction" at the end of a line, where should the break come?
5. How do you spell the past tense of "misapply"? of "travel"?
6. How do you spell the singular of dice? the plural of chimney?
7. What is the origin of the word "Lent"? the word "mayday"?
8. What is the difference between the use of "raise" and "rise"?
9. What is the difference between the use of "farther" and "further"?
10. What is the difference between a translation, a transliteration, a version, and a paraphrase?
11. Who was Stanislavsky?
12. When did Saint Jerome live?
13. Where is Dunkirk?
14. What is the size of Monaco?
15. What is the distinctive use of the following words for kill: slaughter, murder, assassinate, execute, dispatch?

Use the Right Word

"The difference between the right word
and the almost right word
is the difference between lightning
and the lightning bug."—Mark Twain

II
WORD FORMATION

As we have said, words die out and new ones are added to our language daily. The birth rate is much higher than the death rate; thus the language keeps expanding.

One way a new word is developed is simply the combining of two existing words, as in ashtray, doorstep, sandpaper, basketball (or football or baseball), and grapefruit, which was so named because they used to grow in bunches. Another word of this nature, "pipsqueak," was originally the name given to a small German shell, which exploded with a pip after giving off a squeak in flight. Now, of course, the word refers to a person who is small or insignificant.

Most often perhaps new words are made by putting together two word elements which have standardized meanings, e.g. transplant, chemotherapy. But words also enter the language in less conventional ways. Here are a few with very unusual origins: The Ivy League has nothing to do with vine-covered walls. It comes from the Roman numeral IV, and referred to a group of four universities, which some say were once the big four in athletics (Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Brown). And the word X-ray developed because of the unknown properties of this process. This is much like the origin of the word "topaz" (from the Greek topazein = to conjecture). Topaz came to ancient Greece as a trade item of unknown origin. It was called topaz because it was said to be found only on a cloud-concealed island whose location mortal men could only conjecture. Joseph Priestly invented the word "rubber," when he discovered that this hydrocarbon under certain conditions would rub out or erase pencil marks. The grandson of the man whose name gave us the term "maverick" was a congressman from Texas during World War II. He improvised the word "gobbledegook" in congress on the spur of the moment, thinking of the meaningless chatter of turkey cocks back home. And Captain Cook asked Australian natives the name of an unusual animal in their country. They replied, "Kangaroo," which means "I don't understand." But he thought it was the name of the animal.

This leads us to another way words have entered our language; sometimes words from another language have simply been Anglicized. We have already met Mayday as the Anglicized form of the French m'aidez (Help me!) Among other such words are: hoosegow (a slurred pronunciation of a Spanish word for jail); so long (an adaptation of the Arabic salaam); the

Picketwire River (the American pioneer's pronunciation and interpretation of the French Purgetoire River). The fairy tale of Cinderella was written in French, with the title LA PETITE PANTOUFLE DE VAIR (The Little Fur Slipper); but the first English translator confused the sound of vair and verre (glass), so the impossible glass slipper became standard. Also a Persian word came into English by way of Greece. Xenophon was so impressed by the gardens of a Persian king that he took back to Greece with him the Persian word for walled garden, which is firdaus. In English this became "paradise." The word dollar came from a coin first minted in Bohemia c. 1545, called Joachimthaler or Joachim's valley, from the place where it was minted. Later it was shortened to just "thaler" and became Americanized to dollar.

A number of words have come into English through church Latin. Mass is from the priest's last words at a service: Ite. [contio] missa est. Requiem is the first word of the Latin mass for the dead. Dirge is from the first word of a Latin hymn for the dead: Dirige, Domine...in conspectu tuo vitam meam. Lavabo is the first word of Psalm 26:6, and is used to refer to the liturgical act which this Psalm accompanies, or to the towel or basin used in this act. However, a few words have come into English from church Latin with an unpleasant meaning: Hocus-pocus is from the communion service statement, "Hoc est corpus meum," and refers to meaningless words. In the same way, patter is from the first word of the Lord's Prayer (Pater noster...) These unpleasant words developed because too many people perfunctorily went through the motions of these religious ceremonies without thinking about their meaning.

Just as thaler was a shortened form of Joachimthaler, other words are created by cutting a part from a longer word. These are known as CLIPPED WORDS. College slang is filled with this kind of vocabulary: math, psych, phys ed, gym, doc, dorm, exam, stats, a con artist. But also many legitimate words came to us by this route: varsity (university), bus (omnibus), ad (advertisement), fender (defender), fan (fanatic), canter (the gait of horses as pilgrims rode to Canterbury), parole (parole d'honneur), taxicab (we use either half).

Many new words are BLENDS, i.e. two words telescoped into one. Even the words never (not ever) and none (not one) fit here. Some others are: Moped (motor + pedal), Topol (tooth + polish), brunch (breakfast + lunch), medfly (Mediterranean fruit fly), Amerind (American Indian), gasid indigestion (gas + acid), gasahol and alcoholiday and workaholic

(alcohol + gasoline, holiday, and work. The meaning of alcohol in workaholic has changed to addiction), goodbye (God be with ye), agribusiness and agricrime (agriculture + business and crime in rural areas), Medicare and Medicaid (medical + care and aid). Weather-related words include: snizzle and snain (snow + drizzle or rain), smog (smoke + fog), and humiture (humidity + temperature). Taste words: bubblicious gum, applicious soft drink, Saralicious rolls, and crunchewy dog food, which you may feed to your Chickapoo, cockapoo, or pekapoo (chihuahua or cocker spaniel or Pekingese + poodle). Another animal recently developed by a zoo in France is the ligron (a cross between a lion and a tiger). Chevemobiles were Oldsmobiles with Chevrolet motors. There is talk of building a chunnel (a tunnel under the English Channel) between England and France. In airplane talk, willco means "will comply." Another airplane term which is not quite a blend is "Roger." This means R as in Roger for received. The FBI uses many blends, such as operation unirac (unions involved in racketeering), Abscam (Arab scam), and operation Miporn (Miami pornography). In communications we have both comsat (communication satellite) and intelsat (international communications satellite). In 1981 two new words that entered the list of blends were Reaganomics and stagflation (a stagnant economy + inflation).

These word formations are closely related to ACRONYMS, where the initial letters or first few letters of several words are combined to make new words. Americans seem to have an addiction to referring to people and things by using initials. Two of our Presidents were JFK and LBJ. The list of such references is endless. Here are just a few of those met most frequently: TV (with NBC, CBS, and ABC), YMCA, DA, TWA, IRS, ESP, ERA (with different meanings to the baseball fan and a feminist). Representative Gerry Studds of Massachusetts wrote his constituents: "Air Force to do EIS on PAVE PAWS." Translation: There is to be an environmental impact statement about a type of radar: Precision Acquistion of Vehicle Entry -- Phased Array Warning System.

Often these initial letters or syllables are made into new words: jeep = GP, stenciled on the army's "general purpose" vehicles. Deejay and Veep are pronounceable spellings of acronyms for disc jockey and vice president, as emcee is for master of ceremonies, and kayo is for knockout.

These acronymic words reach into all phases of life. Some military words include: WACS, WAVES, SAC, AWOL, SNAFU (which some soldiers use for

"situation normal, all fouled up" -- or worse!); sonar is <u>so</u>und <u>na</u>vigation
<u>r</u>anging; radar is <u>ra</u>dio <u>d</u>etecting <u>a</u>nd <u>r</u>anging; laser is <u>l</u>ight <u>am</u>plification
by <u>st</u>imulated <u>e</u>mission of <u>r</u>adiation; flak is <u>Fl</u>ieger<u>a</u>b<u>w</u>ehr<u>k</u>anone (fire of
anti-aircraft gun); and gestapo is <u>Ge</u>heime <u>Staatspo</u>lizei (secret state police).
Other government acronyms include NASA, NATO, HUD,
HEW, SALT; and the UN has UNICEF and UNESCO.

From business come the terms OPEC, SUNOCO,
SOHIO, PENNZOIL, and AMOCO. Then there is IHOP,
Armco Steel, Nabisco, and YUP (Gertrude Stein's
name for Yale University Press).

Special interest groups include VISTA, SCORE,
PUSH, CORE, and CARE (The meaning of this changed
with time from Cooperative for American Remittance
to Europe to Cooperative for American Relief Every-
where).

Three anti-smoking groups are known as ASH
(action on smoking and health), GASP (group against
smokers' pollution), and SHAME (Society to humiliate
and mortify and embarrass [smokers]).

Two organizations of prostitutes go by the
names of ASP (Association of Seattle prostitutes)
and COYOTE (cast off your old tired emotions).

As I have said, this list could go on in-
definitely, but we might as well end it with the
mention of three common words: WOP (without passport),
TIP (to insure promptness), and SCUBA (self-contained
underwater breathing apparatus).

As a postscript (P.S.) to this chapter, I want to add an explanation
of three symbols we use. The dollar mark is really an acronym. It is U.S.
with the U superimposed on the S, then the bottom of the U dropped, giving
us $. The exclamation point took the two letters of the Roman shout "Io"
and put the <u>o</u> under the <u>I</u>. When the <u>o</u> became just a period, we had !
A similar process gave us the question mark. The Latin word for question
is <u>quaestio</u>. The last letter was put under the first letter to indicate
a question. Fast writing caused the first letter to become streamlined
and change shape, and eventually we got <u>?</u>

A.C.R.O.N.Y.M.
AROUSED CITIZENS
REPRESENTING OPPRESSED
NEW YORK MINORITIES

III

NAMES OF PEOPLE AND PLACES, AND WORDS DERIVED FROM PROPER NAMES

Names of people and places, called proper names from the Latin word which means "one's own" (the same word that gives us "property") are interesting in both their origins and the words they produce.

Where do people's names come from? The same name will be found in different languages with different spellings. The name John or Jack (with the feminine forms of Jean, Jane, Joan, Joanna) is originally from a Hebrew word yohanon, meaning "the Lord is gracious," and it is in many languages: in French it is Jean, in German Johann or Hans, in Italian Giovanni, in Spanish Juan, and in Russian Ivan; and the name Frank or Francis, meaning "free man," is in French François, in German Franz, in Italian Franco or Francesco, and in Spanish Francisco (cf. San Francisco).

Many variations of a name exist even in the same language. Note the variant forms of these three names:

1. Helen, Ellen, Eleanor, Elaine, Ella, Nora, Elena
2. Margaret, Marguerite, Margot, Maggie, Marge, Meg, Madge, Greta, Peg, Peggy
3. Mary, Marie, Miriam, Marian, Marilyn, Maureen, with their diminutives Mae, May, Molly, and Marietta

Many Americans have names of Hebrew origin, like Anna (from Hannah), Rebecca, Sarah, Esther, and David. Others are from German, like Hilda or Gertrude. But also many are from Latin or Greek. A Roman family name gave us Julia, Julian, and Juliet. Other Roman family names gave us Claudia and Anthony or Tony. Geographical areas furnished Lydia, Doris, Delia, Scott, and Kent. Some names indicate occupations: George and Georgia = farmer; Hortense = gardener; Gregory = watchman; Carol = a flute played for dancing, therefore dancer. Colors gave us Blanche (white), Russell (red), and Iris (rainbow). Precious stones gave us such names as Opal and Margaret (pearl). A great many names come from nature and plant life. Among these are Sylvia (forest), Flora and Florence (flower), Rhoda (rose), Lillian and Lily, as well as Susan (which means lily), Phyllis (a green leaf or shoot), Lotus, Olive and Olivia, Lawrence, with its variations Larry, Laura, Lora, and Loretta (laurel), and the name Daphne means laurel.

Many people do not know what the name means that they attach to their youngsters. As a result some names are not very complimentary:

Barbara = foreigner, Brutus = dull, Calvin = bald, Cecil and Cecilia = blind, Dolores = pain or grief, Philip = lover of horses, Cinderella or Cindy = little ash girl. Most names, however, have a pleasant connotation: Agatha = good, Katherine (Kathleen, Kate, Kay, and Kitty) = pure, Alma = kind, Clement = gentle, Constance (as well as Faye and Faith) = faithful, Felix = happy, Hilary = cheerful, Beatrice = bringing happiness or blessedness, Grace = pleasing, Clara and Clarence (as well as Lucy, Lucille, and Lucas) = bright and shining, Miranda = wonderful, Amy and Amanda and Mable are all related to the Latin amare (to love). Mable is from the adjective form amabilis, meaning lovable.

Some names imply strength: Don and Donna = masterful, Bryant = strong, Peter = rock, Andrew = manly, Bernice = bringing victory, Alexander = defender of man, Victor and Victoria and Vincent = conqueror, Leo and Leona = lion, Rex and Roy = king, and Regina = queen.

Some names have a religious significance: Benedict = blessed, Celeste = heavenly, Diana = divine, Ambrose = immortal, Timothy = honored by God, Theophilus = loved by God; and the perfect name for twins is Theodore and Dorothy, both meaning "gift of God."

People's last names or family names (also called surnames) may have prefixes or suffixes, meaning "son of." These are called PATRONYMICS:

Jefferson, Jackson, Johnson, Stevenson, Wilson (which also became Willis)
Von Hindenburg, Van Buren, O'Neill, MacDonald
Petrovitch, Fitzgerald (filius + Gerald)

Many places are named after people: Galesburg (Rev. Gale), Georgia (George II), the Carolinas (Charles I), Louisiana (Louis XIV), Virginia (Elizabeth I, the virgin queen), Delaware (Lord de la Ware, first governor of Virginia), America (Amerigo Vespucci, once considered the discoverer), China (the Chin dynasty). The origin of the name of Berkeley, California, is rather unusual. An early settler, looking at this spot, quoted a line from Bishop Berkeley, which was so appropriate that the place was so named. The name of the island called Jersey is a form of Caesarea (a land of Caesar's). A vice governor from there was given land in the United States, and he called it Nuova Caesarea (New Jersey).

As we have mentioned before, some place names contain the Latin suffix caster or chester, e.g. Manchester, Worchester (which in the United States became Wooster). A British place name ending in wich indicated salt springs, e.g. Greenwich, Sandwich, Norwich. Many towns use the Greek

polis (city): Naples = Napoli or Neapolis (new city), Tripoli, Gallipolis (galli = beautiful), Constantinople, Indianapolis.

Other interesting place names include: Akron = high, Mesapotamia = between rivers, Philadelphia = brotherly love, Colorado = the red one (from Spanish) because of Red Mountain, Nevada = snowy, Vermont = green mountain, Alaska = the Eskimo term for great lands, Rockford = a place for the early stage coach between Chicago and Galena to cross the Rock River, Hartford (another crossing -- of deer?).

This process also works in reverse. Names of people and places are from simple words, but they in turn add many new words to our vocabulary.

Many words are taken from the connotation of geographical places: meander (a winding river in Asia Minor), jam (from Jamaica, a source for cane sugar), podunk (an Indian name for a small town in Massachusetts), solecism (Soli was notorious for the bad grammar of its citizens), sybarite (Sybaris was noted for the self-indulgence of its people), charlatan (the city of Cerreto sent many cheating "traveling salesmen" throughout Italy and the rest of Europe), Bedlam (an insane asylum was located in Bethlehem, England), tawdry (cheap, showy lace was made at St. Audrey), hunky-dory (Honcho-Dori was once the most elegant street in Yokohama, Japan), hackney (Hackney, England, where a gentle-paced horse, used with a carriage for hire, was often overworked and worn out; thus we get both hack and hackneyed from this), bunk (Felix Walker from Buncombe County in North Carolina made a long, boring speech), bourbon (the Rev. Elijah Craig, founder of Georgetown College in Kentucky, sold a distilled whiskey which he named after his home county in Virginia. This county is now Scott County in Kentucky), lush with the meaning of a drunk (This contraction for the city of Lushington in England was the name given an actors' club which held forth at the Harp Tavern in London until the middle 1890's).

Often a product is named from the place where it was first discovered or invented: china (first exported from that country), italics (the first place this kind of print was used), Roquefort cheese, lima beans, Californium (discovered at the University of California), hamburger (first made in Hamburg, Germany), damask (Marco Polo found this fabric in Damascus), tweed (originally made in homes along the Tweed River in Scotland), jersey (the island of Jersey was famous for its weaving), panama hats (men in the Gold Rush days found them in Panama, but they were actually made in Equador). The Pomeranian dog is descended from

the sled dog of Iceland, but it was bred down to house-dog size in the German province of Pomerania; and St. Bernard dogs were life-saving dogs used in a hospice in the Swiss Alps which was founded by St. Bernard, in 980 A.D.

Some national names have taken on a pejorative meaning, e.g. to welsh on some one, a dutch treat, to jew somebody down, a scotch person, an Indian giver (This arose from the Indian habit of "exchanging gifts." If the first giver did not like the return gift, he could take back his own). The jew's harp is not really from Jew. It may have been a jaw's harp or a harpe de jeu (a plaything harp).

People, as well as places or ethnic groups, have given their names to products. Usually the person was either the discoverer or inventor of the product: braille was invented by Louis Braille, who was blinded at the age of three; Louis Pasteur gave us pasteurize; graham crackers were concocted by Sylvester Graham, an American physician; the colt revolver was developed by Samuel Colt; John Montagu, the fourth earl of Sandwich, put meat between two pieces of bread for eating while traveling; Robert Guppy collected the British Museum's first wild specimens of these in 1866; William Lawrence Murphy founded a firm to manufacture murphy beds c. 1900; Sanford Cluett of the Cluett Peabody Shirt Company patented a pre-shrinking process that is called sanforizing; General A. E. Burnside wore a hairstyle that gave us the term sideburns. Many flower names are derived from people's names: the poinsettia was imported into the United States from Mexico by Dr. Joel Poinsett; magnolia, begonia, and forsythia are named from Michel Begon, Pierre Magnol, and William Forsythe. The first mausoleum was built by King Mausolus. Antoine J. Saxe invented a new musical instrument that was called the saxophone (phone is a Greek word meaning sound). Rudolf Diesel invented a new type of engine. Joseph Guillotin, a French physician, was dedicated to prison reform, including a method of painless execution. A man by the name of Eiffel designed a tower in Paris; and George W. D. Ferris of Galesburg, Illinois, constructed the first ferris wheel for the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. In 1902 a Brooklyn doll manufacturer used as a model for a toy bear a bear cub which belonged to Teddy Roosevelt. With Roosevelt's permission he called this new creation the teddy bear.

Often characteristics or actions of people have caused their names to become words. Derrick was a well known hangman in England; Judge

Lynch was very tough to deal with; Boycott was a land agent who charged such exorbitant rent on harvest crops that Irish tenant farmers banded together against him. A General Hooker, in 1865, put the red light district of Washington, D.C. off limits; thus the term hooker came to mean prostitute. Chauvin was a soldier in Napoleon's army who despised all non-French -- hence, chauvinism; and from the Comte de Sade, a pervert in the early 1800's, comes the word "sadism." Hooligan was the surname of a rowdy Irish family in London c. 1900. Charles Ritz, who died in 1918, founded a chain of luxury hotels and gave us the word "ritzy." Elbridge Gerry, as governor of Massachusetts, had redefined the state's voting districts to his advantage, which gave us gerrymander. And a sea bird is called the storm petral after St. Peter because it seems to walk on water. The origin of Uncle Sam as a symbol of the United States came about in this way: Samuel Wilson, an army inspector in the War of 1812, was commonly known as Uncle Sam. He stamped meat packed by Elmer Anderson for the army with "EA -- US."

The people from whom we derive words do not have to be historical; they may be mythological or fictional. From characters in Classical mythology come such terms as mentor, stentorian, panic, cereal, atlas, tantalize, volcano, Achilles heel, Herculean task. Other fictional characters in world literature have given us quixotic, yahoo, and malapropism. This last term, which means the inappropriate use of an acceptable English word, deserves special mention in a course about vocabulary. It is a standard device of comedy. Fibber McGee on radio and Archie Bunker on TV have been masters of this, and Norm Crosby bases most of his humor on it. Here are a few of his malapropisms:

1. Does she live in the city, or does she communicate? [commute]
2. LBJ declared war on puberty. [poverty]
3. He had trouble renouncing the name, so he made an incision. [pronouncing -- decision]
4. A word to the wise is deficient. [sufficient]

Here are some others that I have picked up, many from the NEW YORKER and the SATURDAY REVIEW:

I am sure that this governmental commission will do an infinitesimal amount of good.

My brother works at the town incinerator, where they burn the refuge.

The migraine workers who help harvest crops...

The house had green shudders.

He was hurt in a profane gas explosion and taken to the expensive care unit of the hospital.

She uses only skinned milk.

We call upon this nation to return to the dream of our foundling fathers [Mayor Joe Pasero of Paris, Illinois]

He received a radioactive pay raise.

The accident resulted from his foot hitting the exhilerator instead of the brake.

Thanking you in advance for your copulation...

We are embarking up the wrong tree. [Congressman Beilenson of California]

He blames the recent rains for improved crop conditions.

My grandmother suffers from very close veins.

Big companies overlook the oblivious. [Archie Bunker]

A washed pot never boils.

A car collided with a telephone pole. [How fast was the pole moving?]

Many allegations have been made, and I intend to find the alligators. [David Frost after an interview with Richard Nixon]

Some amusing malapropisms are the result of typographical errors, e.g.

Mrs. M.'s broken arm is recovering nicely under the car of Dr. Downs.

He suffered a head injury and shock after coming in contact with a live wife.

They escaped the fire half glad.

Much of this chapter reads like one of the "begot" chapters in the Bible, but sometimes that is the simplest way of giving a lot of material in a short space. You will not be expected to know all the examples of these processes presented in this chapter; however, you should remember a few examples of each phase, for common words are continually being produced from proper names, and names in turn are developed from common words.

See whether you can find five examples, besides those given, of common words taken from proper names.

See whether you can spot five examples of malapropisms in your reading or your listening.

IV

LEVELS OF LANGUAGE

There are different levels of language. Some words are learned or literary words. They are colorful and often subtle in meaning, but they are not appropriate for every occasion. The really effective speaker is one who can talk to a group of experts in a subject and make his talk interesting and informative; he can also talk to a group of college students on that same subject and be interesting and informative; and he can talk to a group completely unacquainted with the subject and still be interesting and informative. It is mostly a matter of word choice. You do not walk into the bathroom and wash your visage, as a student of mine once wrote. Visage is a word suitable at times in formal discourse, but not in informal communication. You would not talk to your roommate in the same terms you use in writing a research paper, just as you should not write a research paper in the same language you use in talking to your roommate. Every word has its proper place.

As we have mentioned before, words have connotations as well as denotations. Different words descriptive of the same quality may be complimentary or derogatory. The Roman poet Ovid recognized this when he advised a boy trying to "fall out of love" to look at even the girl's charms as flaws. He said that if she is slender, think skinny; if she is petite, think runt.

Sydney Harris once listed a number of phrases that we interchange in this way: My country makes a detente with its enemies; your country compromises itself. The congressman I voted for is making a probe; the one I voted against is on a fishing expedition. A group working for your advancement is an organization; one working against you is a machine. A citizen belongs to a country we respect as an equal; a native belongs to a country we look down on. And a sect is a religious group we deem to be respectable; a cult is a religious group we regard with suspicion.

The words we use every day include what is known as COLLOQUIAL language -- language acceptable for conversation but not for formal writing, e.g. can't, don't, shan't. SLANG is colloquial language outside standard usage -- the coining of new words or assigning new meanings to old words. 90 % of slang words are eventually accepted into the language, and slang changes rapidly. Some years ago a book came out entitled TO MARY WITH LOVE. It was developed by a series of letters covering a period of years, and you could almost guess the date of a

letter by the slang terms used in it. And in 1973 Vietnam POW returnees
were given a dictionary of current slang so that they could understand
their associates at home. This dictionary included such terms as uptight,
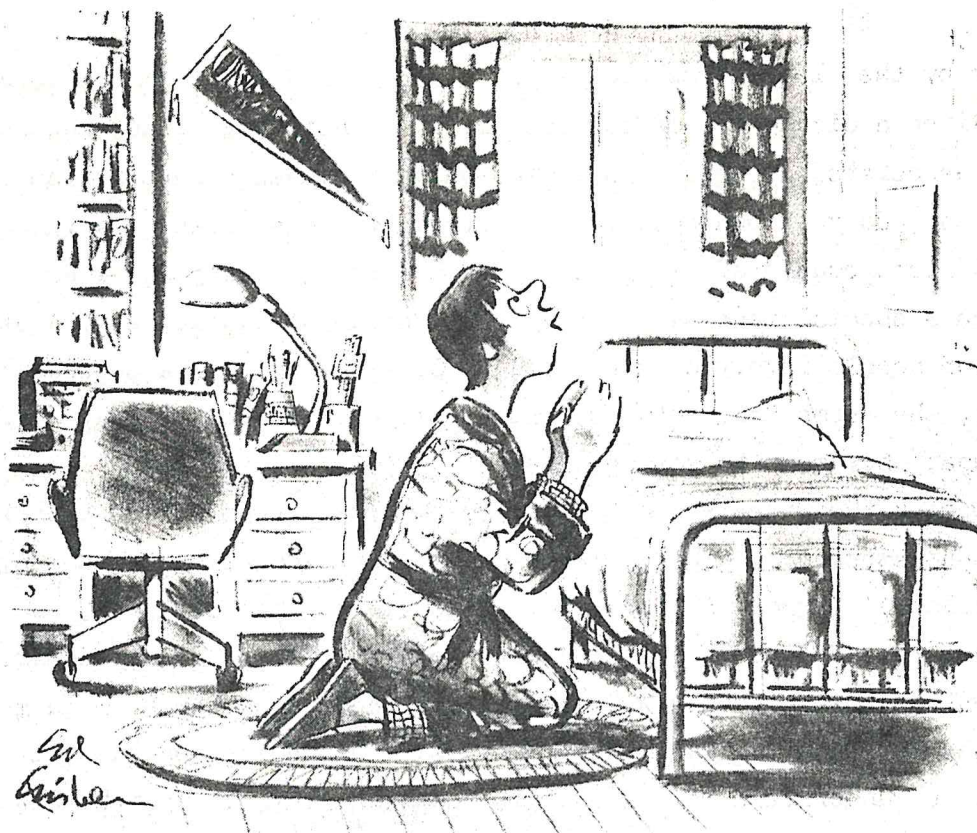cool, rap, do your own thing, speed freak or Jesus freak, and ripoff.

A first cousin of slang is JARGON. This is a language where words
take on a special meaning for a specific group of people, e.g. sports
fans, or people involved in a trade or profession. For a newspaper re-
porter, the terms "morgue" and "thirty" mean something totally different
from what they mean to any one else.

During the late 1970's the most pervasive jargon was that of the
CB enthusiasts, e.g. a person's "handle." But when I was in college the
most colorful jargon was that of what we called the soda jerk, who took
our fast-food orders at the drugstore soda fountain. To him scrambled
eggs on toast was "Adam and Eve on a raft, and wreck 'em." A large lemon
coke was "stretch one and make it yellow." To repeat an order was to
echo it (I understand that now it is to xerox it). I don't know whether
MacDonald's and the pizza restaurant have developed their own jargon or
not; but I suspect that they have.

Sociologists and professional educationalists have developed the
most extensive vocabulary of jargon in recent years. From sociologists
have come such terms as "reverse discrimination" and "affirmative action."
People have become known as "human resources." And our educationalists
have really been busy creating a new language. They refer to "individualized
learning stations" instead of desks; a teacher of English is a "language
skills coordinator." "Semantic and quantitative symbolizations" is their
way of saying words and numbers. The September 1979 issue of the
AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE contained this jingle:

> Said the modern minister, conducting the wedding,
>   To the bride and groom with grace,
> "And do you promise to actualize
>   An ongoing interface?"

A college dean who was concerned about the writing skills of students
sent a memorandum to a committee, asking them to "investigate ways of
interfacing writing skills with conceptualizations." Another dean asked
a faculty committee to "estimate, writingwise, how existing courses in
consciousness-raising can be maximized in terms of verbal output." In
1978, the personnel chief of a Maryland school district, which had decided
to give grammar tests to its English teachers, said, "We saw the tests as
one way of improving and impacting grammatics and word usage."

"... and give me good abstract-reasoning ability, interpersonal skills, cultural perspective, linguistic comprehension, and a high sociodynamic potential."

Business and medicine are not immune to this disease of the language. Many doctors refer to itching as pruritis, and swallowing as deglutition. To them a headache is cephalalgia. And a business letter may pompously state: "Pursuant to your letter of 29 March," or it may say "in compliance with your request" instead of simply "as you asked." Even TV meteorologists no longer recognize rain; it is "shower activity."

We all know how hard it is to understand the meaning of government instructions for such things as tax reports. Some one once said, "Language is all that separates us from the lower animals and from the bureaucrats." Sometimes it seems that bureaucratic jargon is a deliberate attempt to make the simple complicated. The Civil Aeronautics Board once sent out a memo which stated: "The involved document, though clothed in diplomatic costume, is no more than a transmittal note and is, thus, of no decisional significance." A cartoon in US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT once showed President Carter saying, "I hereby order all Federal Agencies to henceforth write all regulations in clear, understandable English, since the intertransmission of intertransfactional realities and informational modes impacts directionally on societal cross-relationships..."

We have many other ways of distorting language besides developing jargon. One of the most frequent distortions is our habit of using nouns as verbs. In the cartoon on President Carter just mentioned, he says that something IMPACTS on something else. You may hear: she SUSPICIONS this, or LOAN me your pencil (Friends, Romans, countrymen, loan me your ears?). Not long ago a reporter commented that a ship had MESSAGED another ship. During a snowstorm in the winter of 1979, a radio newscaster suggested that people CARPOOL it. And in January of 1981, it was reported that Ronald Reagan and his wife HELICOPTERED to their ranch the last weekend before the in-auguration. And in September of 1981, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, which normally contains careful English, reported that the rule in Corpus Christi prohibiting the speaking of Spanish on the job IRES Hispanics. From two members of the Monmouth College administration I have heard the noun ACCESS used as a verb — to access books, and to access students. The following anecdote is a tongue-in-cheek comment on this habit:

A boy left the farm and got a job in the city. He wrote a letter to his brother, who elected to stay on the farm. He told of the joys of city life...

"Thursday we autoed out to the Country Club where we golfed till dark. Then we motored to the beach for the weekend."

The brother on the farm wrote back, "Yesterday we buggied to town and baseballed all afternoon. Then we went to Ned's and pokered until morning. Today we muled out to the cornfield and gee-hawed until sundown. Then we suppered, and piped for a while. After that, we staircased up to our room and bed-steaded until the clock fived."

Mrs. E.M. Carter
Morton

We also turn any word into an adjective or a verb by adding the suffixes -wise and -ize, respectively. Lengthwise is a legitimate word, but widthwise is not; nor is moneywise, gradewise, or athleticwise. Jack Lemmon is credited with introducing the general use of this suffix. As for the -ize verbs, standardize, pasteurize, and apologize are all right, but to focalize, intelligentize, and nebulize are not. One college adminis-trator, concerned about student language skills, decided to PRIORITIZE this problem. And in the jargon of bureaucracy, the word DEFINITIZE

has been widely used. It means to make definite or clear. But then the Senate Armed Services Committee carried this process one step further when they created the word UNDEFINITIZED to mean not definite, not clear -- and it certainly is not!

Just as we -ize and -wise so many words, we also seem to take a standard word and work it to death. Recently the word CENTER has been used as the work horse. William Safire thinks that the shopping center probably started this fad, followed by the local pool hall's becoming a recreation center. One optician calls his shop a Vision Center. In Nevada two newspapers announced the building of a community-information center. The Washington, D.C., telephone book lists sixty-eight "centers for..." And Safire wonders whether a mortuary or cemetery will eventually become "Dead Center."

We also distort the sense of what we are saying by using words that could mean two different things, e.g. "thirty odd legislators scheduled for our program"; "having a sale on men's suits that won't last an hour"; "Why go elsewhere to get cheated? You can depend on us to do the job"; "When you get your laundry back from us, you will see how little there is left to iron"; "I can't praise this man too highly." Most of these examples were collected by J. D. Sadler and printed in VERBATIM, but for years I have wondered about the meaning of a statement that was made to me by the wife of a close friend of mine. After our first meeting, she said, "I used to be jealous of you; but now that I have met you, I am not jealous any more."

Another way that we mishandle words is by dividing them incorrectly at the end of a line. Any dictionary indicates where a word is to be broken into syllables. Inaccurate division can result in strange readings. The word "therapist" could become "the-rapist." And this sign is said to have been found in a desert town: T O T I
E M U L
Meaning? To tie mules to, of course! E S T O

A strange habit that we Americans have is the use of what grammarians call "phrasal verbs." These are adverbs such as OUT or UP tacked to the end of a verb to complete it. We say: he ate up all the chicken soup; he took up tennis as a recreation; we look up a word, tear up something, give up, get up, drink up (or drink down), fill up, turn up at a party, put up with nonsense. We also use UP as a prefix, e.g. update, upgrade.

Almost as common as UP to supplement a verb is OUT, e.g. speak out, look out, freaked out. One girl enjoyed the food at a party so much that she said she had "pigged out." Another girl, describing her reaction to the beauty of a valley in California, said that she had "blissed out."

There are other adverbial particles, like IN [take in a movie, sit in on a meeting, drink in the beauty of a place, take in boarders, fill in (or fill out) a blank], but UP and OUT seem to appear most frequently.

Another silly thing we do is to insert many useless and meaningless phrases in our speaking. Those that seem to have stood the test of time are AND-UH or WELL-UH. How often have you heard speakers or professors use these? Usually, this is simply a delaying noise to avoid silence while the speaker organizes his thoughts. But we also have some totally meaningless terms in wide usage, such as LIKE and Y'KNOW. One writer summed up this habit by saying: "Like, y'know, I don't go for, like, using a lot of needless words, y'know." There are others, but these are the ones you cannot avoid meeting every day.

In addition to these other problems, a language may also have many dialects; certainly American English has. Greasy is greazy south of Philadelphia; I never heard of a peony in eastern Kentucky (it was a pīny); pop is soda in the East; a city block is a square in Philadelphia; a milkshake is a frosted in New England; a sack is a bag in New York and a poke in the South; and cupboard and closet are used for the same thing in different areas. Regional slang is even more diverse. Dr. Frederic Cassidy, professor emeritus of English at the University of Wisconsin, has compiled a dictionary of American regional English, in which he has listed 175 ways Americans describe a downpour of rain.

Brooklynese is almost another language, with boid for bird, and fodder for father. And Black dialect brings further confusion, for Black African speech lacks th and l sounds. Therefore, these pronunciations occur:

    a medial or final th = f sound (birfday, Roof - for Ruth)
    initial th = d sound (dis for this, der for there)
    l = w sound or disappears (hep yoursef)

When learning a new language we tend to keep the sounds of the old. Charles Boyer used to say, "Zees ees my heart." Carmen Miranda talked about the "Souse American way." Such people as Zaza Gabor and Charo illustrate this habit in the 1980's.

Exercises on Chapter IV

Translate the following into simple English:

1. Scintillate, scintillate, asteroid minific.

2. Members of an avian species of identical plumage congregate.

3. Pulchritude possesses solely cutaneous profundity.

4. Surveillance should precede saltation.

5. It is fruitless to become lacrymose over precipitately departed lacteal fluid.

6. Freedom from incrustations of grime is contiguous to rectitude.

7. The stylus is more potent than the claymore.

8. It is fruitless to attempt to indoctrinate a superannuated canine with innovative maneuvers.

9. Eschew the implement of correction and vitiate the scion.

10. The temperature of the aqueous content of an unremittingly ogled saucepan does not reach 212 degrees F.

11. All articles that coruscate with resplendence are not truly auriferous.

12. Where there are visible vapors having their previence in ignited carbonaceious materials, there is conflagration.

13. Sorting on the part of mendicants must be interdicted.

14. Eleemosynary deeds have their incipience intramurally.

15. Male cadavers are incapable of yielding any testimony.

16. Individuals who make their abode in vitraous edifices would be advised to refrain from catapulting petrous projectiles.

17. Neophyte's serendipity.

18. Exclusive dedication to necessitous chores without interludes of hedonistic diversion renders John a hebetudinous fellow.

19. A revolving lithic conglomeration accumulates no congeries of small green bryophytic plant.

20. Abstention from any uncertain undertakings precludes potential escalation of a lucrative nature.

21. Missiles of ligneous or oterous consistency have the potential of fracturing my osseous structure, but appellations will eternally remain innocuous.

22. The person presenting the ultimate cachination possesses thereby the optimal cachination.

Give a learned and a slang equivalent for each of the following words:

house	lawyer	restaurant
horse	policeman	money
doctor	books	gift
clothes	fat	teacher

To make examples of BUSINESS JARGON, take any one number from each column
and put them together into a phrase, e.g. 1-3-1 = total reciprocal
flexibility.

0. integrated	0. management	0. options
1. total	1. organizational	1. flexibility
2. systematized	2. monitored	2. capability
3. parallel	3. reciprocal	3. mobility
4. functional	4. digital	4. programming
5. responsive	5. logistical	5. concept
6. optional	6. transitional	6. time-phase
7. synchronized	7. incremental	7. projection
8. compatible	8. third-generation	8. hardware
9. balanced	9. policy	9. contingency

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE, in 1978, commented: "There are still a
few nouns from which Americans still have not yet coined verbs."

V

EUPHEMISMS

Jargon is often a form of euphemism, a term from two Grrek words which together mean "to say it pleasantly." As a word absorbs unpleasant connotations, people try to substitute other ways of expressing the idea involved. One writer has called these euphemisms "the fig leaves of language," used in an attempt to cover the harsh realities of life. For instance, in 1980 Lucia Chase refused to resign or retire from her position as co-director of the American Ballet Theatre, but she was finally forced to "relinquish her post," a euphemism she agreed to.*

We must remember that not every alternative way of expressing an idea is euphemistic; a euphemism must say something in a less blunt way. For example, "slop" is not a euphemism for food, nor is "greasy spoon" a euphemism for restaurant.

Some common euphemisms are: perspiration for sweat; a receding hairline for growing bald; instead of stealing, a person takes something without permission; and a criminal is apprehended instead of arrested. A dirty movie becomes an "adult" movie; something that stinks has an unpleasant odor. Being sick is being under the weather or not up to par. A cancer is called malignancy, and something that will inevitably lead to death is called terminal.

Possibly the three things that have spawned the greatest number of euphemisms are telling a lie, drunkenness, and words associated with death. We have many ways of getting around the word "lie." e.g. to misrepresent, to be untruthful or mistaken, to stretch the truth, to pull my leg. A friend of mine used to say, "You are telling me something that's not so." As for drunkenness, Benjamin Franklin counted 228 expressions for this, and many more have come along since his day. Not all of the slang equivalents are euphemisms (e.g. soused), but others like "hitting the bottle" are. More conventional euphemisms for this condition include intoxicated, or the statement that a person has over-indulged. But words clustered around the idea of death seem to be the terms we try hardest to avoid. To kill is to bump off, or take for a a ride, or take care of; if a person is dying, he is "not long for this world"; and the chilling finality of death is expressed as passing away, going West, meeting one's maker, out of the picture, no longer with us, checking out, biting the dust, kicking the bucket, laid to rest. And his grave becomes his final resting place.

Victorian prudishness is responsible for many euphemisms, especially in reference to the human body and its functions, particularly those associated with sex. Some words were changed simply because their SOUND was suggestive (e.g. haycock became haystack). The word "pants" was taboo on TV in the early days; and underwear is usually referred to as lingerie (or the prudish "unmentionables"). A corset is regularly called a foundation garment. A stripper is an exotic dancer, and an adulteress is "the other woman." Adultery itself is "fooling around." Being naked is being in one's birthday suit. Venereal disease is often referred to as social disease, and having sex is "going all the way." Pregnant is being in an interesting condition or in a family way, eating for two, or expecting. Abortion is interruption of pregnancy, and having a baby is a blessed event. And children are not born, they are brought by the stork, or come into this world, or see the light of day. Having to go to the toilet becomes "nature's calling," and urinating becomes relieving oneself. The toilet itself is called a rest room, a bathroom, or ladies' lounge. I know one woman who, when bathing a small child, used to say, "Now, I have washed as far as possible. You wash possible." And just note the terms used for child training in toilet habits. But perhaps the most laughable prudish euphemism that I have seen is to be found in a pet supply catalog I recently received, which refers to a female dog in heat as "a dog in her difficult period."

A number of occupations have taken on glorified titles. A janitor is now a maintenance man or custodian, a garbage man is a sanitary engineer, a dogcatcher is an animal control warden, an undertaker is a funeral director, and a laborer is a blue-collar worker. In December of 1979, a man was hired by the University of Illinois as "assistant director of player personnel." His job? Recruiting athletes!

Another especially fertile field for the production of euphemisms is advertising. A reasonable price means expensive; while a reasonable rate of return (a phrase used by utility companies seeking a rate increase) means a profit. Irregulars or seconds = damaged goods; new and improved = old and slightly changed. Inexpensive means cheap; and if people won't buy a product, it is known as consumer resistance. Press agencies recognize only three types of women: beautiful, pretty, and attractive. This classification is similar to the grading of olives in which colossal means not bad size, mammouth means medium, and large means pretty small. In

meat we have prime and choice grades (choice is SECOND grade?) We are never sold anything second-hand; it is reconditioned or preowned or, if it is a car, predriven. Asking $3,500 means I will take $2,700; and a 1982 model, only 1,100 miles means that it is a lemon. Manure is plant food, and dirt is potting soil; false teeth are dentures; pimples are blemishes; constipation is occasional irregularity. I once heard of a motorcycle helmet with a lifetime guarantee!

Certain areas of advertising produce more than their share of euphemisms:

In real estate, an unobstructed view means no trees; a wooded area means that there is a tree in front of the house. Central to everything means a very noisy area; easy commuting means remote from everything. Rustic appeal means outdoor plumbing; and waiting your imaginative touch means in complete disrepair.

Jay Clarke, in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE for February 19, 1978, listed some of the "words to look out for" in travel brochures: quaint = a slum; unique = one of a kind, for which you can be grateful; native handicrafts = made in Hong Kong; conducive to complete relaxation = the place is dead.

Government has a special talent for creating euphemisms, because abuse of power is almost always attended by abuse of language. A radical is called a liberal, and Nixon's concealing of information became "containment." A lobbyist is a Congressional liaison officer. Lies are campaign rhetoric, and tax increases are revenue enhancement to Reaganites.

One branch of government that is especially adept at softened speech is the military. After World War II the War Department became the Defense Department. A retreat = mobile maneuvers; an invasion or bombing raid = protective reaction; mass murder = a purge (Stalin used liquidation, and the Nazis used final solution); revenge = retaliation; where nothing will grow again is referred to as defoliation. After an American bombing raid in Cambodia during the Vietnam War, a United States Air Force colonel complained to reporters, "You always write, it's bombing, bombing, bombing. It's not bombing! It's air support."

Spy euphemisms were discussed Victor Lasseter in a 1981 issue of VERBATIM. They include: surreptitious entry for breaking into and entering; foreign military adviser for mercenary; technical penetration for bugging; alias documentation for forged identity papers; covert action for secret intervention in the internal affairs of foreign countries.

But sociologists and educationalists probably tie for first prize in this area as well as in jargon. Some sociological terms: rape = criminal assault; divorce = dissolution of marriage; an unruly brat = a hyperactive child, and a hoodlum = a juvenile delinquent; an old person = a senior citizen (The Senior Citizen and the Sea?); the crippled or mentally retarded = handicapped, and the blind = visually handicapped; the poor, retarded, or delinquent = underprivileged. The poor are also the lower middle class or the economically disadvantaged, while the rich are financially comfortable. A riot is social unrest, and a jail is a correctional center.

"We in the psychoanalytic field don't refer to your problem as 'depression' any more, Mr. Chetham. We simply say 'temporary recession'."

Educators have a supply of euphemisms with which they soften their criticism when speaking to parents. A student who "shows difficulty in distinguishing between imaginary and factual material" is a liar. If he "has qualities of leadership but needs help in learning to use them democratically," he is a bully. But the flaw which has the greatest variety of euphemisms is laziness. He is an underachiever or does not work up to capacity, or he has a mental block or (most frequently) is unmotivated. Classes for the mentally retarded are for "special students"; and students who are unqualified are high potential. Some years ago teachers' colleges had a bad reputation in the quality of education they provided. They took care of this problem by becoming branches of the state university.

The Feminist Movement poses some unique problems in word choice. One of the difficulties here is that the English word MAN translates two different Latin words -- homo, as in mankind; and vir, which is man in contrast to woman. The homo meaning is the one in such words as chairman, spokesman, salesman, and manslaughter. But in a zealous attempt to wipe out discrimination, some have not differentiated between these terms; the word MAN is simply to be abolished. But how? Substituting the word PERSON is awkward and has an unpleasant sound, e.g. chairperson, mailperson. Of course, the word BOY must go also. What do we do with busboy and copyboy? A woman novelist referred quite seriously to her daughter playing cowpersons and Indians. A letter to MS MAGAZINE suggested that gender prefixes and suffixes be replaced by PEEP (probably a clipped form of people), Thus, we would have cowpeep, policepeep, chairpeep, and presumably even peepslaughter. (Would manhole become peephole?) Much of this is, of course, ridiculous. But a unisex word is definitely needed for the salutation of a business letter when you don't know whether the person addressed is a man or a woman. "Dear Sir" is distinctly masculine, but what do you say?

Give at least one euphemism for each of the following blunt words:

expensive	fat	pushy
ugly	stupid	uncomfortable
stubborn	slovenly	painful
ignorant	boring	drab

*After this chapter was written, in early 1982, the publisher of the ATLANTIC magazine was fired. He called it an "involuntary separation."

VI
FIGURATIVE USE OF LANGUAGE

Semantics (from the Greek word <u>sema</u>, meaning sign or symbol) is the study of the meaning of words, how these meanings change with time, and how the same word means different things to different people. For instance, the word "modular" means one thing to a building contractor and something totally different to an educationalist. A bank teller asked a man who wanted to buy travelers' checks, "What denomination?" and he answered, "Presbyterian."

One way that words change is a process known as the FIGURATIVE USE OF LANGUAGE, where a word with a concrete meaning shifts to an abstract idea associated with the original meaning. A good example of this is the word FOCUS. This word is a Latin word which means fireplace or hearth, the center of Roman home life. It is easy to see how this word developed its English meaning of the center of activity or interest. Another transferred word that has followed this pattern is STIMULUS, which in Latin means a whip. Also, different kinds of measurements are indicated by physical references, e.g. so many fingers, or hands, or feet. The word tongue is used for language. To impede or expedite something is etymologically to put your foot in the way or take it out of the way. Index in Latin meant the forefinger (the pointing finger). We still refer to the index finger, but the word is also used for a list in the back of a book, which refers you (or points you) to pages in the book. Also, professional groups are often designated by a symbol -- the bar, the press, the pulpit, the White House.

The fiscal year, which is the financial year, is from the Latin <u>fiscus</u> (basket); in this case, the money basket; and purse is from the Greek word for oxhide, from which money bags were made. Arctic is from the Greek word for bear, and was developed from the idea of the polar bears in that region. Scruple is from a Latin word for "little stone," because a little stone in your shoe can make you uncomfortable if your foot rubs against it, just as your scruples make you uneasy when you go against them. Also, calculate is from another Latin word for little stone, because the Romans sometimes used pebbles in counting.

Some figurative terms from Latin also have modern counterparts: delirium is from the Latin <u>de</u> (from) + <u>lira</u> (furrow), and etymologically means the inability to follow a straight line in plowing. In these days

of radar, the same thought is expressed when we speak of a person as being "off the beam." And our word excoriate, which means to criticize severely, is from the Latin ex (out of) + corium (skin); in other words, to "skin him alive."

For practice in seeing how this process works, check your dictionary for the meanings of the root words from which the following underscored words were derived:

1. The city was captured by a military blitz.
2. We eliminated everything that was not essential.
3. They wanted an increase in fringe benefits.
4. The stigma of his deed will never disappear.
5. We voted for the best candidate.
6. He was ostracized for his part in the scandal.
7. How did you concoct such a story?
8. The student was guilty of plagiarism.
9. He attended the inauguration ceremonies.
10. His request was met by an ominous silence.
11. The political arena tests a man's character.
12. He stepped to the rostrum and gave an impassioned speech.
13. She had a supercilious attitude.
14. The climate in Illinois is capricious.

Frequently, particularly in colloquial language, terms are used quite differently from their basic meaning. Mr. J. D. Saddler had an article on such words in the CLASSICAL OUTLOOK for January 1981. We speak of a person's having a head for business, a nose for news, an eye for detail. And we use parts of the body in reference to inanimate objects: the arm of a chair, the leg of a table, the tail of a plane, the mouth of a river, the shoulder of a road. We also use colors for things without color: the golden mean and the golden age; a red herring, red tape, and in the red. And the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in 1979 had an article which pointed out how much we use foods figuratively in our speech. A person spills the beans if he tells a secret, and brings home the bacon if he is a good provider. Terms of endearment include sugar and honey. Fruits become your Adam's apple and the lemon that your new car turned out to be. We use many animals and birds metaphorically also: We may call a person a cat, a crab, a snake, a road hog, a chicken, a silly goose, a hawk or a dove; or we may say that

he is batty. People ape others, or monkey with a lock; and the stock market is either bullish or bearish.

The figurative use of language is just one form of what is known as GENERALIZATION, where a word expands its meaning to include many ideas beyond its original use. A shanty was a name originally applied to a Canadian lumberman's living quarters. A cupboard is now used for many things besides cups, and a pantry (from the Latin panis, meaning bread) is no longer so limited in its use. Another word from this same Latin base is companion [cum (with) + panis], i.e. somebody with whom you break bread. And comrade is from the Latin camera, meaning room, and etymologically is a roommate. Rival is from the Latin rivus, meaning little stream, and it referred to a person having water rights on the same stream as another person. Caesar was the name of a politically powerful man in Rome and was later expanded to designate any emperor of Rome. Other languages adapted it into the titles kaisar and czar. Vaccine is from the Latin word for cow, because this was the source from which the original vaccine was derived. A journal means etymologically a "daily" writing (from the Latin dies, which in French became jour), and the word paper is really a form of the word papyrus, the ancient writing material. Politics is from the Greek word for city, because city-states were the standard form of government in ancient times. We have already noted, in the chapter on the dictionary, how drastically meanings have changed in such words as "nice" and "silly."

The evolution of a word's meaning can be seen clearly in the word bureau. The Latin word burra meant coarse hair, and in Late Latin became bura, a coarse wool covering for a table or desk. From this the French developed the word bureau, which meant a desk, but it also took on the meaning of the office in which the desk sat. The expansion of meaning to the people who sat behind those desks was not a big step, and now the terms bureaucrat and beaucracy are familiar words.

The opposite of generalization also takes place. Many words narrow their meaning and become associated with definite connotations for a given group of people. The word modular, mentioned earlier in this lesson, illustrates this. Also, many religious words have gone through this process which we call SPECIALIZATION. The Greeks and Romans were pagans and did not have specific terms for the concepts of the Christian religion; therefore, their words had to be adapted. The Greek term

from which we get the word Bible means simply book. (Bibliography is from the same base). Also from Greek the word pope is derived from a word that means father, and angel was a word that meant messenger. In Latin, a minister was merely a servant, scripture was something written, a pulpit was a speaker's platform, and a sermon was a speech or conversation.

But religion is not the only area in which this narrowing has occurred. In Latin, campus was the word for a field; opera meant a piece of work of any kind; sane meant healthy in either mind or body. Venison comes from a word which means to hunt, without reference to the kind of animal being hunted; and in Old English a hound is any dog, and a deer is any wild animal.

Learn the following Latin roots. With the exception of sal, all of them will be studied more fully in later chapters. With each of these words I have listed an English derivative that illustrates the material in today's lesson:

    lingua = tongue (linguistic)
    manus = hand (manufacture)
    matri = mother (matrimony, matriculate)
    sal = salt (salary)
    veter = old (veterinarian)
    vulgus = common people (vulgar)

DIRECT TRANSFERS FROM LATIN AND FRENCH

Hundreds of English words have been transferred directly, without any change in spelling, from another language into English. Today's work involves learning some of the most frequently used of these from Greek and Latin, as well as some phrases transferred in toto from French and Latin into American English.

A number of the Latin nouns and adjectives end in a. These are often feminine in their meaning, and after a preposition the ending will be am. The plural sometimes follows the Latin method of ending in ae, and sometimes the words are given our usual plural ending of s. Examples of such direct transfers include: arena, area, insomnia, and nausea. Therefore, our phrase is ad nauseam (never ad nauseum), and in memoriam (never in memorium). Formula, nebula, and vertebra are direct transfers which may have their plurals in either the Latin ae or the English s, but the plural of alumna (a female graduate) is always the Latin ae. Also, a woman becomes a professor emerita (not emeritus), and your school is called your alma mater (nourishing mother). Occasionally, a word comes into our language in only its plural form, e.g. facetiae.

Just as the ending a often indicates feminine, the ending us often indicates masculine. Thus a male graduate is an alumnus, and a man becomes a professor emeritus. The Latin plural for these us words is i. Therefore, the plural of alumnus is alumni (which is also used for a group including both sexes). Many English words of this group use the Latin form for their plural, e.g. cactus, crocus, gladiolus, nucleus, and stimulus; but some do not, e.g. campus.

Neuter words in Latin may have the singular ending um; the plural of these words ends in a. Some of these words appear in English only in their singular form, especially those conveying an abstract idea, e.g. maximum, minimum, optimum, tedium, ultimatum, vacuum. Others use the Latin forms for both their singular and plural, e.g. curriculum, desideratum, the noun "medium," memorandum, and stratum. Still others are usually found in their plural form, e.g. data, impedimenta, viscera, addenda, agenda, and corrigenda. (The nd before the ending of the last three words implies that something must be or ought to be done).

Another group of direct transfers from Latin consists of those words whose singular ending is becomes es for the plural, e.g. basis, crisis, oasis, thesis; and closely related to these are nouns whose singular

ending is <u>ex</u> or <u>ix</u>, and whose plural may be <u>ices</u>, e.g. index, vertex, appendix.

Most other nouns transferred from Latin will follow the regular English method of forming the plural, and will therefore give you no trouble. Some of the most frequently met Latin verb transfers that are used in English as nouns are: exit (it goes out), caret (it is lacking), deficit (it is lacking), caveat (let him be careful), habitat (he lives), and memento (remember). The adverb <u>sic</u> is used in brackets after an error found in a direct quotation. You must not change ANYTHING in a direct quotation, but [<u>sic</u>] indicates: "I know that this is inaccurate, but this is the way I found it."

Some of the Greek words that have come into the language unchanged are: chaos and pathos (no plural); criterion and phenomenon (plural = <u>a</u>); metamorphosis and synopsis (plural = <u>es</u>); and charisma (plural = charismata, but it is rarely used). A Greek verb that has become an English exclamation is "Eureka," which literally means "I have found it."

In addition to single words, many Latin phrases have been brought into English unchanged:

A. Borrowed Latin phrases which are used as nouns in English:

deus ex machina = one who unexpectedly intervenes and changes the
    course of events.
habeas corpus = an order to produce a prisoner before the court.
ipse dixit = an arbitrary or dogmatic statement.
magnum opus = great work or masterpiece.
modus operandi (abbreviated to M.O.) = method of operation.
ne plus ultra = the point of highest perfection.
nolo contendere = a plea that a defendant will not make a defense
    in court, but without admitting guilt.
non sequitur = a statement that does not logically develop from
    what precedes it.
persona non grata = an unwelcome person.
post mortem = examination after death or completion.
quid pro quo = an exchange of favors.
rara avis = a person or thing not often found.
sine qua non = an essential part.
status quo = the existing condition.
summum bonum = the highest good.
terra firma = solid ground.

B. Borrowed Latin phrases which are used as adjectives or adverbs in English:

ad hoc = for this one purpose.
ad nauseam, or ad infinitum = to the point of making one sick, or
    never ending.
ante bellum, or post bellum = before the war, or after the war.
bona fide = in good faith.
cum laude, magna cum laude, or summa cum laude = with honor, with
    great honor, or with highest honor.

de jure and de facto = by right or by law, and as a matter of fact.
ex cathedra = from the person of highest authority.
ex officio = by virtue of one's official position.
ex post facto = retroactive.
in absentia = with the person not present.
in medias res = in the middle of the action.
in memoriam = in memory of.
in toto = entirely.
per capita = for each person.
per diem and per annum = for each day, and for each year.
per se = by or for itself.
prima facie = without investigation, at first view.
pro tem = for the time being.
sine die = without a day set for reconvening.
sub rosa = secret or confidential.
sui generis = unique.

C. Borrowed French phrases that are used as nouns in English:

coup d'état = sudden, forcible overthrow of government.
coup de grâce = a finishing blow.
double-entendre = a statement with two meanings, especially when one
    of them is somewhat indecent.
esprit de corps = group pride or morale.
faux pas = a social blunder.
laissez-faire = non-interference by government control.
savoir-faire = knowledge of the right thing to do or say.

D. Borrowed French phrases that are used as English adjectives or adverbs:

de trop = unwanted, just too much.
en rapport = in harmony or accord.
par excellence = beyond comparison.

It would be well to check the dictionary for the correct pronunciation of
these loan words from Latin and French.

The following list contains some of the abbreviations of Latin words
which are a standard part of English usage:

A.D. (anno Domini) = in the year of our Lord.
ad lib (ad libitum) = as you please, not preplanned.
A.M. and P.M. (ante and post meridiem) = before and after noon.
c. (circa) = approximately.
cf. (confer) = look at or compare.
e.g. (exempli gratia) = for example.
etc. and et al. (et cetera, and et alii) = and other things, and
    and other people.
i.e. (id est) = that is.
ibid. (ibidem) = the same reference (as the immediately preceding footnote).
lb. (libra) = pound.
M. (mille) = a thousand.
N.B. (nota bene) = note well.
no. (numero) = number.
op. cit. (opus citatum) = work referred to earlier.
per cent (per centum) = by the hundred.
P.S. (postscriptum) = written afterward.
sc. (scilicet — scire licet) = that is to say.
viz. (videlicet — videre licet) = namely.

A. Comments on Latin direct transfers:

    1. Modus operandi is most frequently, but not exclusively, used in connection with crime.

    2. Quid pro quo literally means something for something, and means that I will do this for you if you will do that for me.

    3. A rara avis is rarely found; something sui generis is in a class by itself —— there is no other like it.

    4. De jure and de facto are often used together in contrast, as in: De jure there is no discrimination on the basis of religion, race, or sex, but there is much de facto segregation.

    5. Prima facie most often modifies a word like "impression."

B. Comments on French direct transfers:

    1. A faux pas refers only to a SOCIAL blunder, like drinking from your finger bowl.

    2. Most frequently the term "laissez-faire" is attached to the word policy, i.e. a policy of non-interference.

C. Comments on abbreviations:

    1. A.D. and B.C., our way of designating years, are from totally different languages —— A.D. is Latin, and B.C. (before Christ) is English.

    2. cf., e.g., i.e., sc., and viz. may be confusing: cf. means refer to or see; e.g. introduces examples; i.e. and sc. introduce explanations; and viz. gives specific names for a general statement e.g. Two board members were absent, viz. John Smith and Harry Jones. Viz. is made up of the first two and last two letters of videre licet (it is permitted to see). Et was a Latin word that meant "and"; and the Medieval churchmen, like us, had a shortened form for and, but instead of our ＋ , theirs looked like a z. Therefore, vi + et became viz.

Latin endings which are often found in English nouns:

Singular	Plural	
a (am after some prepositions)..........ae	[alumna – alumnae]
us...i	[alumnus – alumni]
um..a	[memorandum – memoranda]
is..es	[crisis – crises]
ex (or ix).....................................ices	[index – indices]

The underscored phrases are distortions of Latin or French phrases adopted by English. Write the correct forms, and tell what they mean:

1. The Auntie Belle South had many beautiful mansions.
2. He gave a bony Fido promise to return.
3. That conclusion is a non sequential.
4. PARADISE LOST is Milton's magnus opum.
5. He was served a writ of habit corpses.
6. We just heard another exit Dixie from the editor.
7. The model operation was the same in both murders.
8. He quoted a long poem ad totum.
9. He was expelled from Russia as a person not grateful.
10. After the accident, a postal mortuary was scheduled.
11. Tolerance is a sign quinine for a peaceful society.
12. Conservationists want to preserve the stated quotient.
13. Wealth is not the summit bonus of life.
14. The story began in medius race.
15. My prime face impression is that the book is good.
16. I made a terrible false pass when I met the queen.
17. That gentleman has a lot of savior-fare.
18. That book is so thorough that it is a no place ulterior.
19. They appointed an add hockey committee to work out a solution.
20. The President had a policy of lazy fairy.

Unscramble the underscored Latin or French phrase used in each of the following sentences:

1. A person with a 3.9 grade average will graduate clasumudammue. [3 words]
2. The Mona Lisa is perhaps the gummansoup of Leonardo da Vinci. [2 words]
3. His fulsome flattery continued eunasadam. [2 words]
4. After riding in a boat on a stormy sea, I was ready to feel raterfamir under my feet. [2 words]
5. All the murders seemed to follow the same somuddoperain. [2 words]
6. The farm girl made a serious uxafsap when she said, "Hi, there" to the queen. [2 words]
7. The man spoke with a certain bluedoenredent, which delighted the audience. [2 words]
8. It was once thought that Einstein's theory of relativity was the pullsanruet in physics. [3 words]
9. Trust is a quinnosean in any successful alliance. [3 words]
10. A dedicated teacher is a arvarisa today. [2 words]
11. A Frenchman is convinced that French wines are raxlepcleecen. [2 words]
12. The government practiced a policy of sizales-riefa in the steel strike.

MAGNA
CUM
LAUDE

VIII

LATIN ADJECTIVES - 1

We are now ready to study some of the Latin bases from which English words are derived. We shall start with some Latin adjectives and their meanings. The base of these words (i.e. what is left after the endings us or is have been dropped) will become the core of many English words. The derivative base of some adjectives will be different from the form as given in a Latin dictionary. For these words, the derivative form will be given in parentheses after the Latin adjective, and it is the form most important for you to remember. The precise meaning of some words can best be remembered if one learns them in pairs of related bases. Therefore, some of these Latin bases will be presented in this way.

Two important facts to keep in mind are: A Latin adjective does not necessarily come into English as an adjective, e.g. the English noun "brevity" is from the Latin adjective brevis. Also, some English derivatives, having passed through French before entering our language, will become somewhat altered in spelling, e.g. the noun brevity has the adjective brief; and the English verb from probus is prove, with its noun proof.

Word list:

    alter and alius = the other (of two) and another

    bonus and malus = good and bad

    fidelis = faithful

    fortis = strong or brave

    gratus = pleased or pleasing

    humanus = human (in contrast to an animal or a god)

    integer (integr) = whole, as a unit or entity

    lenis = gentle

    liber = free

    memor = mindful, remembering

    miser and felix (felic) = wretched, and happy or fortunate

    mitis and durus = soft and hard

    neuter (neutr) = neither

    nullus = no

    omnis and totus = all or every, and whole

    pauper = poor

    probus = good or proper

sanus = healthy

senex (seni) = old

verus = true

vetus (veter) = old

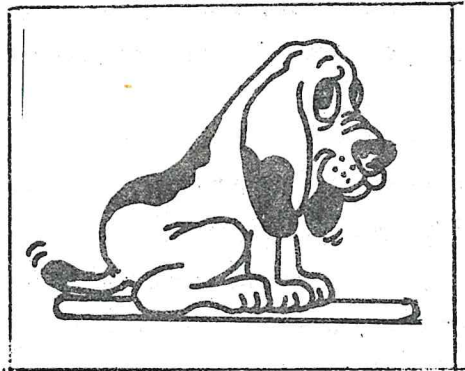Some derivatives from, and comments on the word list:

1. a. alter - Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as THREE alter-
      natives, but we have expanded the word in English to include more
      than two. Other derivatives include: alter, alternate, and altru-
      istic. Adulterate and adultery are forms of adultare (ad + alter),
      which means to pollute, but the word "adult" is from adolescere,
      which means to grow up, and is not related to the other two.

   b. alius - alias, alibi, alien

2. a. bonus - This often comes into English in its adverb form bene, e.g.
      benediction, beneficial, benevolent, benign.

   b. malus - malady, malefactor, malevolent, malicious, malignant, mal-
      nutrition. Dismal = dies + malus (a bad day)

3. fidelis - confidant and confident, fidelity, Fido, infidel

4. fortis - force, fort, fortifications, fortitude

5. gratus - agree, congratulate, disgrace, grateful (but not grate),
   gratuity, ingratiate

6. humanus - human, humane. The humanities are the cultural subjects
   (art, music, literature) which separate man from an animal or a
   computer.

7. integer - integration, integrity

8. lenis - lenience, lenient, lenity

9. liber - liberate, liberty, liberal. The "liberal arts" are those
   skills suitable for the "free" man, who in Roman times was from the
   aristocracy, therefore the education of a gentleman.

10. memor - commemorate, memorial, memorize

11. miser - commiserate, miser, misery

    felix - felicitations, felicity, Felix

12. a. mitis - mitigator. We speak of unmitigated gall and mitigating
       circumstances.

    b. durus - durable, duress, endure

13. neuter - neuter, neutrality, neutron

14. nullus - null, nullifidian, nullify

15. a. omnis - omnipotent, omnivorous, omniscient

    b. totus - total, totalitarian

16. pauper - impoverish, poverty

17. probus - probable, probe, probation, prove and proof. What is the
    function of a probate court?

18. sanus - Since this word meant healthy in body or mind, we get from
    it all the words associated with both sanity and sanitation.

19. senex — senile, senior, seniority. Senator was derived from this word because the members of the governing body of Rome were the heads of the important households, the older citizens. The difference between senex and vetus is that senex usually refers to age, and vetus refers to something lasting over a period of time.

20. verus — verify, verisimilitude, very

21. vetus — veteran, inveterate. A Latin noun from vetus meant a beast of burden because an animal had to attain a certain age before it could be so used; therefore, a doctor caring for such animals became a veterinarian.

With the help of the dictionary, distinguish between the following pairs of words: altar and alter; confidant and confident; human and humane; nullify and annul; veracity and verity.

Encircle the word which is NOT a derivative of the Latin word on the left:
1. fidelis — Fido, fiddle, infidel
2. totus — tote, total, totalitarian
3. senex — senile, senate, sense
4. verus — versatile, very, verify
5. sanus — insane, sanctuary, sanitary
6. miser — commiserate, miser, remiss
7. gratus — agree, grate, ingratiating
8. humanus — humid, humane, humanities
9. malus — dismal, malicious, malleable
10. alter — altruistic, adultery, adult

FIDO

IX
LATIN ADJECTIVES - 2

Word list:

acer (acr) = sharp or sour

aequus (ae becomes e in English) = equal or even

altus and brevis = tall or high, and short

cavus = hollow

celer and tardus = fast and slow

clarus = clear

facilis and difficilis = easy and hard

firmus = strong or fixed

frigidus = cold

frustra = in vain

gravis and levis = heavy and light

latus = wide

magnus and multus = large or great, and many

medius = middle

qualis and quantus and quot = what kind, how much, and how many

rectus = straight or right

satis = enough

similis = like

solus = alone

Some derivatives from and comments on the word list:

1. acer - acrid, acumen, acupuncture. Vinegar = vinum (wine) + acer.

2. aequus - adequate, equilibrium, equation, equator, equinox, equivalent, inequity

3. a. altus - altimeter, altitude, alto [altus may mean "deep" as well as "high"]

   b. brevis - abbreviate, brevity and brief, abridge (ad + brevis)

4. cavus - cave, cavity, excavate

5. a. celer - accelerator, decelerate

   b. tardus - retarded, tardy

6. clarus - clarify, clarinet, chanticleer

7. facilis - facile, facility, facilitate. Facilis is related to the verb facere, which means to make or do.

8. firmus - affirmative, firmament, infirmary

9. frigidus - frigid, refrigerator

10. frustra - frustration

11. a. gravis – aggravate, gravity, grieve and grief

    b. levis – alleviate, elevator, lever, relieve and relief. People possessed with special powers can levitate.

12. latus – dilate, latitude

13. a. magnus – magnanimous, magnify, magnitude

    b. multus – multiply, multitude

14. medius – intermediate, mediator, medieval, mediocrity, medium. Media, as in "news media," is the plural of medium, but it is now sometimes used as a singular noun in English. The difference between the "median" and the "mean" is this: the median means that half a series of numbers are above that point, and half below; the mean is the half-way point between the highest and the lowest, e.g. the mean temperature.

15. qualis and quantus and quot – quality and quality and quota

16. rectus – rectangle, rectitude

17. satis – satiety, satisfy

18. similis – assimilate, facsimile, simile, verisimilitude

19. solus – sole, soliloquy, solitary, solitude, solo, solitaire, sullen

Find the Latin adjectives which are the base of these English derivatives. They may run horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.

1. brief	6. lever	11. satisfy
2. clarinet	7. solitude	12. quota
3. affirmative	8. refrigerator	13. accelerator
4. acupuncture	9. mediator	14. frustration
5. tardy	10. latitude	15. multiply

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A P C Q S M U L T U S L B U Z
I C R N B R E V I S B O F F R
S E J C Y H U D C T X R I R Q
T L C L A R U S I Q Z L R U M
A E Y A Q C M C D U H S M S H
Y R L T L J E A R O S A U T I
R Q E U I Q F R M T P T S R C
N M V S P T A R D U S I O A A
Z U I O F R I G I D U S U T G
P O S O L U S V M Y C L X J R
```

Unscramble the following English words which are derivatives of the Latin words whose meanings are given in parentheses:

1. R A D I C (sharp)

2. D Y T A R (slow)

3. T A L L E V I A E (light)

4. T U Q O A (how many)

5. R U S T E F R A T (in vain)

6. D I M U E M (middle)

7. L O O S (alone)

8. F R I B E (short)

9. F R Y L I A C (clear)

10. T A C I V Y (hollow)

X
COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES; PEJORATION AND AMELIORATION

Adjectives in all languages have three degrees, called the positive, comparative, and superlative. In English we normally form the comparative by using more or adding the ending er to the positive; and we form the superlative by using most or adding est to the positive. In Latin the comparative normally used the ending ior or ius (cf. senior), and the superlative used issimus (cf. fortissimo). But it seems that in all languages the adjectives most frequently used are irregular (cf. good, better, best; and bad, worse, worst). The same thing is true in Latin, and we derive many English words from these adjectives with irregular comparative and superlative forms. Some of the most important of these should be learned thoroughly:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bonus (good)	melior, melius	optimus
malus (bad)	pejor, pejus	pessimus
magnus (large)	major, majus	maximus
[parvus] (small)	minor, minus	minimus
multus (many)	plus (pluris)	plurimus

Many of the comparative and superlative forms of these irregular adjectives come into English as direct transfers. From the comparative of the adjectives listed above come minor and minus, plus, major and mayor; and from the comparative of other adjectives come ulterior, inferior and superior, junior and senior. Prior is the comparative of a Latin adjective and means "earlier." This, of course, also gives us the word "priority." From the superlative of the words in the list are the direct transfers maximum, minimum, and optimum (the neuter forms of these words). Sir and surly are both derived from the comparative of senex.

Some derivatives and comments on the words discussed here. The five irregular adjectives listed will be broken down into the three degrees:

1. bonus – bonanza, bon bon, bonus
       amelioration. What would ameliorating circumstances be?
       optimum, optimist

2. malus – malignancy, dismal
       pejorative, pejoration, impair
       pessimist

3. magnus – Magna Charta, magnate
       majority: a majority of 25 is 25 over half the votes cast; a
           plurality of 25 is 25 more than the next highest candidate.
     maximum

4. parvus - The positive form does not provide derivatives
        minute (adj.), mini-skirt, miniscule, minicam for TV, minister
        minimize, minimal

5. multus - multigraph, multiped
        plural, plurality, pluperfect, nonplus (in a scholastic
           debate, when one had no more to say)
        The superlative form does not provide derivatives

Derivatives from adjective superlatives are used to describe Latin syllables: ultimus is a Latin superlative which means "last"; Therefore, the last syllable of a Latin word is called the ultima. the next-to-last syllable is the penult, which is paene (almost) + ultima. The syllable preceding that is the antepenult, which is ante (before) + paene + ultima.

As we have mentioned in earlier chapters, words sometimes pick up unpleasant connotations. For some words the original meaning is eventually lost. This process is known as PEJORATION, from the comparative form of malus. Here are a few examples of words which have degenerated in this way:

silly - from the Anglo-Saxon selig, which means blessed (cf. God takes care of children and fools)

pious - originally a high compliment; now implies self-righteousness

saloon (related to salon) - originally simply a social gathering place

smug - from a German word which means "neat." Likewise, prude is from a Latin word for wise, which gave us also "prudent."

college - once a place of higher learning (a junior college?)

heathen - one who lived on the heath; just as pagan was one who lived out in the country

vulgar - originally meant characteristic of the common people

villain (from the Latin word for farm) and boor (from a Danish word meaning to cultivate) originally meant simply a farm worker

lewd - from an Anglo-Saxon word for unlearned, meant simply ignorant.

Other respectable words have taken on unpleasant sex connotations, like gay and fairy. Especially words referring to women seem to have gone through this change. Here are a few examples, with their original meanings: madam (my lady), mistress (feminine form of master), hussy (housewife), and courtesan (lady of the court).

However, this process also works in reverse. Some words have been promoted to more respectable meanings, a process called AMELIORATION from the comparative form of bonus. Here are some words (with their original meanings) which have picked up prestige along the way:

nice (from <u>nescius</u>, which meant ignorant) – originally meant foolish, then foolishly particular, then just particular –– a meaning it still sometimes has.

fond – originally meant foolish or silly

debate (from de + battere) – originally a quarrel since <u>battere</u> means to beat as in "assault and battery"; likewise, <u>nuisance</u> is from the Latin <u>nocere</u>, which means to harm.

shrewd (from the Middle English shrew or evil person + ed or cursed) – originally meant a troublemaker

fame – originally a reputation, which could be either good or bad

steward (from the Old English <u>sty</u> + <u>weard</u> or caretaker) = caretaker of the pigs; likewise, <u>marshal</u>, from the German <u>marah</u> (horse) + <u>scalh</u> (servant), meant stable boy

lord (from Old English words for <u>loaf</u> + <u>caretaker</u>) was a foreman of servants; and <u>lady</u> (from an Old English word for "to knead") was also an overseer of servants

minister and pastor are Latin transfer words which mean servant and shepherd

Give a single Latin-derived English word from the material in this lesson for each of the underscored phrases:

1. Our problems can be divided into <u>those of greater importance</u>, and <u>those of lesser importance</u>. [two adjectives]

2. "Silly" is a word that has gone through the process of <u>loss of prestige</u>.

3. "Pastor" is a word that has gone through the process of <u>increase in respectability</u>.

4. Six <u>made more by</u> four equals ten.

5. He had <u>more votes than any one else</u>, but he did not have <u>more than half the votes cast</u>. [two nouns]

6. He is a <u>person who always looks on the best side</u>. [<u>on the worst side</u>.]

7. With this computer we can attain <u>the greatest amount of</u> efficiency.

8. He could not buy a drink because he was a <u>person underage</u>.

9. He got some close-up shots with a <u>small TV camera which can be carried</u>.

XI

LATIN NUMERALS

Numerals are of two kinds, cardinal and ordinal. The word cardinal comes from the Latin word that means hinge, and this term is applied to the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc. The word ordinal tells the order or succession, e.g. first, second, third, etc. Some of the Latin numerals most frequently used in English are these:

semi = one half	
unus = one	primus = first
sesqui = one and one half	
duo (also bi or bini) = two	secundus = second
tres (tri or ter) = three	tertius = third
quattuor (quadri or quatern) = four	quartus = fourth
quinque = five	quintus = fifth
sex = six	sextus = sixth
septem = seven	septimus = seventh
octo = eight	octavus = eighth
novem = nine	nonus = ninth
decem = ten	decimus = tenth
centum = one hundred	
mille = one thousand	

Latin numbers from eleven to seventeen combined one + ten, two + ten, etc., e.g. duodecim = twelve (the source of our word dozen). Also numerical forms like quadra, quinqua, sexa, septua, octo, and nona + geni = forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, and ninety.

From September to the end of the year, the names of our months are derived from Latin numerals. The fact that the number of the month is inaccurate in our calendar results from the Roman year's beginning with March.

The names of many of our coins come from Latin numerals. The word dollar is of Germanic origin, but the parts into which a dollar is broken include: a cent (one hundredth), a dime (one tenth), and a quarter (one fourth).

Some derivatives from, and comments on Latin numerals:

1. semi - semester, semiconscious
2. a. unus - unanimous, uniform, unify, unique, university
   b. primus - primary, prime, primer, primeval, primitive, primrose

3. sesqui - sesquicentennial, sesquipedalian

4. duo - duet, duplex, duplicity. Duo also gives us the word deuce in dice and card games, and dozen from the Old French duo + decem, using the symbol z for and or plus, as in viz.

   bi - bigamy, binocular, biparty. Biscuit means "baked twice"(cf. Zwieback, which means the same thing in German).

   secundus - to second (verb), secondary. Secundus is related to the verb sequi, which means to follow

5. tres - triangle, triple, trivial

6. a. quattuor - quadrangle, quadrefoil (foil = leaf), quadriplegic, quatrain

   b. quartus - quart, quarter, quartet, quartile, quadrant

7. quintus - quintet, quintuplets

8. sex - sextet, sextuplets, siesta

9. septem - On October 30, 1978, TIME magazine carried this headline: "Septicentennial for a ministate." [the 700th birthday of Andorra, population 8,000]

10. octo - octave, octagon, October, an octavo volume

11. decem - decimal, dime, Dixie (possibly named from a ten-dollar note issued in Louisiana before the Civil War)

12. centum - centennial, century, centigrade

13. mille - millennium, mile (1,000 paces). A million = 1,000 times 1,000; then 1,000 times a million = a billion; 1,000 times a billion = a trillion. After trillion come quadrillion, quintillion, sextillion, etc.

Give the Latin word which would be the answer to the following problems:

1. unus + tres =   8. sex + unus =

2. duo + septem =   9. unus + duo =

3. quinque - tres =   10. quinque - quattour =

4. unus + semi =   11. tres x duo =

5. duo + tres =   12. duodecim - duo =

6. quattour + quattour =   13. 500 - 400 =

7. unus ÷ duo =   14. 6,000 - 5,000 =

Give a month named from a Latin numeral, and tell what is wrong with the name.

Give two American coins named from Latin numerals, and tell what each means.

Distinguish between dual and duel; between quartile and quadrant.

How many years are involved in a sesquicentennial?

What is the origin of the word "mile"?

Distinguish between a folio volume, a quarto volume, and an octavo volume.

What is a sexagenarian?

Distinguish between a bilateral action and a unilateral action.

Why is it inaccurate to refer to Monmouth College having three semesters?

How many works would be encompassed in a trilogy?

XII

LATIN PREFIXES

At this point it seems desirable for you to become familiar with Latin prefixes used in English words. A prefix is an element fastened to the beginning of a word to complete its meaning. The _pre_ in prefix is an example of this.

a-, ab- = away from

ad- = to, toward, against

ante- = before

circum- = around

contra- (counter-) = against

cum- = with, together

de- = down, away

dis- = apart

e-, ex- = out of

extra- = outside of, beyond

in- = in or into; not

infra- = below

inter- = between, among

intra- = inside

juxta- = near, next to

ob- = against, in the way

per- = thoroughly, badly

post- = after

pre- (sometimes prae-) = before

pro- = forward, in place of, in front of, in favor of

re- = back, again

retro- = backward

se- = apart

sub- = under

subter- = secretly

super- = above

supra = above, more than

trans- = across

ultra- = excessively

The spelling of these prefixes often changes, usually to blend with the first letter of the word to which they are being attached:

    ad + breviate, similate, cumulate, tract, nex
    con (from cum) + laborate, pose, rect
    in + legal, mortal, revocable
    ob + pose, cur, fer

Some of the most frequent changes are these:

    ad becomes ab, as, ac, etc.
    cum becomes com, con, col, cor, etc.
    dis becomes di, dif, etc.
    ex becomes ef, es, etc.
    in becomes il, im, ir, etc.
    ob becomes of, op, or, etc.
    sub becomes sug, suf, sup, sur, etc.
    re and se often add d before a vowel, e.g. redactor

Some English words with these prefixes. [NB- only selected prefixes are given here]:

1. ad - abbreviate, attractive

2. ante - to raise the ante, antique

3. circum - circumference, circumlocution

4. contra - contraceptive, contradict

5. cum - co-director, collide, condominium, context, cooperate, corrugated

6. de - decadent, degrade, demote

7. dis - dishonor, disloyal, dismiss, disobey, dispel

8. e, ex - enormous, escape, excoriate, exit, exonerate

9. in - inflammable, injection, innate; injustice, insatiable

10. juxta - juxtaposition

11. ob - obvious, obstacle

12. per - perfect, perfidy

13. post - postscript, posterity, postlude, preposterous (putting before-hand what belongs after)

14. pre - preclude, preface, president (one who sits before a group)

15. pro - procrastinate, proregent, proscenium, provide

16. re - review and revise, retract

17. retro - retroactive, retrospect

18. se - security, segregation

19. sub - submarine, suffix

20. subter - subterfuge [Note that subterranean is NOT from this prefix]

21. supra - supraglacial, soprano

Learn the following Latin verbs on which many of the prefixes in this lesson are extensively used. These verbs will also appear in later lessons. Most Latin verbs will have two forms which are important roots of English words. It will be necessary to learn both of these forms:

ag (act) = do	pell (puls) = drive, beat
ced (cess) = go	pon (pos) = place
gress = go	port = carry
ject = throw	ven (vent) = come
mov (mot) = move	vert (vers) = turn

Some derivatives from these Latin bases:

1. ag - act, actor, agent, agile

2. ced - recede, succession

3. gress - congress, digression, progress, regress, transgression

4. ject - inject, project, reject

5. mov - immovable, motor, remote

6. pell - expel and expulsion, impulse, propeller, pulse

7. pone - decompose, depose, dispose, expose, exposition, postpone, posture

8. port -deportation, porter, transportation

9. ven - convene and convention, intervene and intervention

10. vert - advertise, anniversary, aversion, conversation, revert

Using the meaning of the prefixes, give the definition of each of the following words, all based on ced (cess):

antecedent, excessive, intercede, precedent, procedure, recession

Give the meaning of the prefix and the base word element in the under-scored words of these sentences:

1. They received a retroactive pay increase.

2. He was promoted to the chairmanship.

3. Our transportation system needs improvement.

4. He was rejected for the role.

5. They were expelled from school.

6. He will be punished for his transgressions.

7. He felt very dejected.

8. We must postpone the meeting.

9. They attended the annual convention.

10. He was a pervert.

11. I will be able to face any opposition.

12. Diplomacy can avert war.

13. She was an introvert.

14. She had an aggressive manner.

What does the PREFIX mean in each of the following underscored words?

1. to argue the question pro and con
   [Is congress the opposite of progress?]

2. an international conference

3. to be filled with compassion

4. to turn the dial counterclockwise

5. extrasensory perception

6. to circumnavigate the globe

7. contradictory evidence

8. an extraordinary person

9. intramural sports

10. supersonic planes

11. adverse circumstances

12. to be disorganized

13. a contemporary version

14. to decapitate a person

15. prenatal care

16. to support a candidate

17. to disrupt a meeting

Distinguish between the meanings in the following groups of words:

1. import and export

2. translate and transliterate

3. imply and infer

4. explicit and implicit

5. enunciation and pronunciation

6. repellent and repulsive

7. emigrant and immigrant

8. compulsory and compulsive

9. construction, destruction, and obstruction

LATIN AND GREEK SUFFIXES

Just as a prefix is attached to the beginning of a word element, a suffix may be fastened to the end (etymologically, under it) to complete its meaning. These may be confusing, but some of the most frequently used on Latin derivatives can be grouped. Here is a list of some, each with an example:

A. These suffixes form English nouns, with the following meanings:

    1. a place for = -arium (aquarium), -ary (library), -ble (stable), -cle (oracle), -eum (museum), -ory (dormitory)

    2. a person connected with, or agent = -ary (missionary), -er (employer), -ier (cashier), -or (orator)

    3. one who believes in or is concerned with = -ist (dentist), -ite (Israelite)

    4. a belief in, or addiction to = -ism (socialism, alcoholism)

    5. diminutives = -cil (codicil), -cle (cubicle), -cule (molecule), -el (chapel), -et (turret), -ule (nodule). The most important Greek suffix is -isk (asterisk)

    6. endings for abstract nouns (often meaning act or state of, result of, means or instrument for) = -es [-ess, -esse] (duress), -ice (service), -itude (magnitude), -ity [-ty] (brevity), -ment (testament), -or (terror), -tion (education), -ure (dentures)

B. These suffixes form English adjectives, with the following meanings:

    1. able to = -ble (credible), -ile (mobile) [-ile may also mean suitable for]

    2. full of = -acious (tenacious), -lent (corpulent), -ose (verbose), -ous (numerous)

    3. inclined to = -id (vivid), -ulous (pendulous), -uous (deciduous)

    4. having the characteristic of, or associated with (by far the most varied and most frequent adjective suffix) = -al (judicial), -an and -ane (human and humane), -ant or -ent (verdant and antecedent), -ar (solar), -ary (temporary), -ian (Christian), -ic (poetic), -ile (juvenile), -ine (bovine), -ive (passive)

Without looking at the list of suffixes in this lesson, see whether you know the meaning of the suffix on each of the following words:

1. sanitarium

2. optimist

3. pendent

4. justice

5. pugnacious

6. portable

7. puncture (punct = to prick)

8. senile

9. adviser

10. sensuous

11. communism

12. coronet

Distinguish between the following pairs of words:

1. urban and urbane
2. incredible and incredulous
3. egoism and egotism
4. comprehensive and comprehensible
5. compulsive and compulsory

Latin also has some so-called compound endings, or suffixes which are really a formation from a Latin word. Among those are the following:

-ify (adj. = -ific) = make

-ply = 1. to fold (from plicare)
     2. to fill (from plere)

-colous = inhabiting

-ferous = carrying or producing

-parous = reproducing

-vorous = eating

-scere, or -sce = growing

-cide = kill

-culture = cultivation of

-mony = resulting thing or condition

Some derivatives from these compound endings are:

1. ify - clarify, exemplify, ossify, testify; soporific, sudorific
2. ply - multiply; supply
3. colous - terricolous, arboricolous
4. ferous - odoriferous, auriferous rocks, pestiferous swamps
5. parous - oviparous, viviparous
6. vorous - insectivorous, omnivorous
7. scere - adolescent, convalescent, obsolescent, senescent
8. cide - herbicide, homicide, insecticide, suicide
9. culture - apiculture, horticulture, viticulture
10. mony - patrimony, testimony

With the help of the Latin word list, give the meaning of both parts of the following underscored words:

1. Hitler attempted genocide.
2. What did he imply?
3. A lion is carnivorous, a cow is herbivorous. [herb = grass)
4. I will comply with your request.
5. That will not satisfy her.
6. His major interest was agriculture.
7. A pine tree is coniferous.
8. She was not interested in matrimony.
9. Complete permissiveness in education is senescent.
10. Some animals are oviparous, others are viviparous.

LATIN NOUNS – 1

To analyze a word means to break it down into its individual elements and to arrive at a meaning for the word by fitting together the meanings of these elements. If the derivative has changed from its original meaning, the current meaning should also be added. Many words are made up of one or more prefixes + a base word + a suffix, e.g. infidelity = in (not) + fidelis (faithful) + ity (state of being); thus the word means the state of not being faithful. An example of a word which has changed meaning is "tabernacle," from the Latin word for tent. This term once referred to the tent meetings for religious revivals. Now, of course, it can refer to something as elaborate and as permanent as the Mormon tabernacle in Salt Lake City. You may have to check your dictionary for these changes in meaning, but otherwise, from this point on, you should be able to analyze English derivatives.

Today's words are nouns, referring to people and other living creatures. The derivative base of many Latin nouns is different from the form given in a Latin dictionary. When this is true, the derivative form will be given in parentheses. If there is nothing in parentheses after the word, the derivative base is what is left after removing the endings us or is.

Word list:

amicus = friend	hostis = enemy
avis = bird	judex (judic) = judge
canis = dog	magister (magistr) = master
civis = citizen	maritus = husband
deus = god	miles (milit) = soldier
equus = horse	pater (patr) and mater (matr) = father and mother
filius and filia = son and daughter	
frater (fratr) and soror = brother and sister	plebs and vulgus = common people
	rex (reg) = king
grex (greg) = herd, crowd	socius = friend, companion
homo (homin) and vir = man	taurus = bull
hospes (hospit) = guest or host	testis = witness

Some derivatives from and comments on the word list:

1. amicus – This word is related to the Latin verb amare (to love). Among the derivatives are: amiable, amicable, enemy [in (not) + amare], amateur. From this last derivative we get the term "ham" actor or

radio operator. H did not have full status as a letter, especially in Greek, where it was indicated by just a breathing mark at the beginning of a word; and in Latin harena (sand) produced the word arena (the sand floor for gladiatorial games). A "ham" actor is a clipped form of "amateur" actor. Amateur itself means one who is involved because of his love for the activity rather than as a profession.

2. avis – aviator, aviary, aviculture, auspicious and inaugurate. Auspicious comes from avis + spicere (to look at). Whenever the Romans entered any important undertaking, they studied the omens by inspecting the insides of a bird. If everything was normal there, it was a good omen. Since this was done at the BEGINNING of an undertaking, the word "inauguration" developed.

3. canis – canine, kennel, canary. The canary was native to the Canary Islands, which were so called because of the big dogs there.

4. civis – city, civility, civilization

5. deus – deify, deity, adieu (from the French "I entrust you to God")

6. equus – equestrian, equine

7. filius – affiliate, filial

8. frater – fraternal, fraternity, friar   [sorority from soror]

9. grex – congregation, gregarious, segregation

10. homo and vir – homo refers to man in the sense of mankind; vir is man in the sense of being masculine. This distinction can be seen in the words homicide and virile.

11. hospes (and hostis) – hospes is the source of our words hospital, hospitality, hostel, and hotel. It also gives us our words host and hostess. The same word in Latin was used for both host and guest because it was a mutual relationship. If you were some one's guest, you were obligated to be his host when he visited your country. Also, the Latin words for guest and enemy were closely related since all strangers were potential enemies. The word hostis gives us hostile.

12. judex – judge, judgment, judicial

13. magister – This word is from the Latin magis, meaning greater. From it comes our word master, which in turn became Mister (Mr.) The feminine form is Mistress (Mrs.), and from this comes Miss, and Ms.

14. maritus – marital, marriage

15. miles – military, militant, militia

16. pater and mater – patriarch, paternal, patron, patrimony; matron, matriculate, alma mater

17. plebs and vulgus – plebs was a Latin word for the masses, the common people in general, whereas vulgus had more of a connotation of low class. Therefore, plebeian, in contrast to patrician, has the meaning of ordinary and not aristocratic. But we also get from this word such terms as "plebiscite," which has no derogatory connotation. The adjective vulgar always carries the implication of coarse and crude, but the words Vulgate and divulge do not.

18. rex – regal, regent, regime, interregnum

19. socius — associate, social, society, sociology

20. taurus — taurine, taurocholic acid

21. testis — from this word comes not only testimony and testament, but also intestate [in (not) + test (witness)], which means dying without leaving a will. The importance of witnesses is emphasized here.

Analyze the following words:

　　　social security

　　　congregation

　　　inhospitable

　　　deify

　　　aviculture

The following paragraph contains ten English words derived from Latin words in today's word list. Do the following things:

　　1. Underscore these derivatives, and number them in order

　　2. Give the meaning of the Latin base word in each of these derivatives.

　　　Tired from the judicial proceedings, we decided to relax by going to the park. We stopped by the aviary for a few minutes, and then we watched some equestrian maneuvers. One military man and two civilians were watching a hostile canine keep a cat up a tree. A woman with maternal concern was ordering her children to keep back from the animals, but they did not show much filial obedience. One child got himself bitten by the dog and was rushed to the hospital. This seemed pretty dull, so we went home and watched TV, which was equally dull.

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

AVIS

XV

LATIN NOUNS - 2

Today we shall concentrate on nouns that refer to the human body, and to time.

A. The human body

animus = life, spirit, mind; vita = life; mens (ment) = mind

caput (capit) = head	lingua = tongue
caro (carn) = flesh	manus = hand
cor (cord) = heart	nas = nose
corpus (corpor) = body	oculus = eye
cutis = skin	os (or) = mouth
dens (dent) = tooth	os (oss) = bone
	pes (ped) = foot

B. Time words

aevum (ae becomes e in English) = an age, or period of time	dies (often jour through French) = day
annus = year	nox (noct) = night
cras = tomorrow	tempus (tempor) = time

Some derivatives from and comments on these words:

A. The human body:

1. Animus usually (but not always) emphasizes the spirit; vita is the life you lead; mens is the ability to think. Derivatives:
   animus - animal, animated, inanimate, unanimous, equanimity
   vita - vital, vitality, vitamin
   mens - mental, demented

2. caput - This word (derived from the Indo-European Kaput, meaning "cup-shaped") has developed in various ways in English. From it we get direct derivatives like decapitate, recapitulate, capitol and capital, and "capital punishment," where capital is the equivalent of "life." We also get "cabbage," and through the French "achieve" (ad + caput). Also through the French the word became "chief," and a cloth covering for the head was a "kerchief." Eventually another cloth, shaped like the head cover, was called a handkerchief. A corruption of the word chief gave us chef. Caput also gave us a totally different group of words. A man traded animals from his herds for his purchases. Thus, his wealth was measured by the "heads" of cattle in his herds. From this idea also came our word "chattel." Another indication of the importance of a man's cattle in his financial dealings is that the Latin word pecus means herd, but the English word "impecunious" does not mean "without a herd," but "without money." Even in Latin pecus had given the Romans their word for money — pecunia.

3. caro - carnal, carnage, incarnate, reincarnation, carnivorous, chili con carne, carrion, carnation (the first ones were flesh

colored), carnival [carn + vale (farewell)] = a feast just before a time like Lent

4. cor - cordial, core, discord, courage

5. corpus - corporal (adj.), corps, corpse, corpuscle, corsage, corset, incorporate

6. cutis - cuticle, subcutaneous

7. dens - dentist, dentures, dentifrice, indent, dandelion (teeth of the lion)

8. lingua - linguist, bilingual

9. manus - manacle, manual, manuscript, emancipate, manufacture (Note that this first meant "hand made" in contrast to natural; now it is machine made in contrast to hand made)

10. nas - nasal, nasturtium (nose twisting because of unpleasant smell)

11. oculus - binocular, monocle, oculist, inoculate, antler (ante + oculus)

12. os (or) - oral, oration, orifice

13. os (oss) - ossicle, ossiferous, ossify (Note the figurative use here. The word now means to settle rigidly, as a practice)

14. pes - pedal, peddler, pedestrian, pedestal, centipede, impede, pedigree (from the idea that a genealogical chart looked like the foot of a crane 个).

B. Time words:

1. aevum - longevity, medieval, primeval, eternal (ex + aevum)

2. annus - annual, anniversary, annuity, perennial

3. cras - procrastinate

4. dies - diary, diet, meridian; adjourn, journal, journey

5. nox - nocturnal, nocturne

6. tempus - tempo, temporal, temporary, temporize, contemporary, pro tem, tempest [from tempus the Latin word tempestas (season or storm) developed]

Analyze, i.e. give the meaning of each element, and then the definition:

1. unanimous
2. carnivorous
3. procrastination
4. cuticle

5. mentality
6. dentist
7. centipede
8. medieval

Distinguish between the following pairs of words:

capital - capitol

biannual - biennial

temporary - temporal

64

Give the Latin name for each of the numbered items in this picture.
Then give one English derivative from each of these Latin words.

Latin word	Derivative
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.
9.	9.
10.	10.

LATIN NOUNS - 3

Today's word list is comprised of things in the natural environment:

ager (agr) and campus = field   mare = sea

aqua = water   radix (radic) = root

arbor = tree   rus (rur) and urbs (urb) =
                                           country and city
hortus = garden

ignis = fire   sol = sun

insula = island   stella = star

lapis (lapid) = stone   terra = earth, ground

locus = place   umbra = shade, shadow

luna = moon   unda = wave

lux (luc) and lumen (lumin) = light   via = road, way

Some derivatives from and comments on the word list:

1. ager was a field for cultivation; campus was a wide open area. Ager
   gives us such words as agriculture, agronomy, and peregrination. We
   have transferred campus into English with a specialized meaning of grounds
   on which a school is built. Many English derivatives from this word
   have been influenced by the fact that the most famous Roman campus was
   the Campus Martius where, among other uses, athletic contests and mili-
   tary drills were held. From this connotation come our words camp,
   campaign, and champion.

2. aqua - aquatic, aquarium, Aquarius, aqueduct

3. arbor - arborescent, arboretum

4. hortus - Hortense, horticulture

5. ignis - ignite, ignition, igneous rocks (formed by the action of heat)

6. insula - insulation, isolate, peninsula (Latin paene = almost)

7. lapis - dilapidated, lapidary

8. locus - allocate, dislocation, local, locomotion, lieu and lieutenant
   (through the French)

9. luna - lunar, lunatic

10. a. lux - lucent, lucid, Lucifer, Lucy, translucent

    b. lumen - illuminate, luminary

11. mare - aquamarine, marinate, mariner, submarine

12. radix - ineradicable, radical, radish

13. a. rus - rural, rustic

    b. urbs - suburb, urban and urbane

14. sol - solar, solstice, parasol [para is equivalent to "protection
    against," cf. parachute (chute is from cadere = to fall)]

15. stella - constellation, Stella, stellar

16. umbra - umbrage, umbrella

17. unda — abundance, inundated, redundant, somber (sub + unda)

18. via — devious, impervious, obvious, viaduct, trivial (where three
    roads meet was equivalent to a street corner, where nothing of any
    importance would be discussed or transacted)

Some groups of elements in nature:

1. caelum (sky) — not given in word list, but it furnishes such words
   as ceiling, celestial, and celestine —
       sol, luna, stella

2. terra — urbs, rus and ager, via, hortus, arbor, lapis

3. aqua — mare, unda, insula

Analyze the following words:

1. dislocation
2. dilapidated
3. stellar
4. impervious
5. horticulture
6. translucent
7. mediterranean
8. ineradicable

Give the Latin word for each underscored word in this paragraph, and
give one derivative from each of these Latin words:

I was tired of the city, so I got into my car and drove down the
road into the country, looking out over the fields and the trees
along the horizon. I was amazed to see that the farmers did not seem
to bother with vegetable gardens. I finally came to the sea, and,
parking my car, I rented a small boat and rode through the waves to
a small island, a quiet place with lots of shade. I sat on a big flat
rock near the root of a large oak tree, and watched a camp fire flicker-
ing in the distance on the mainland. Finally, when the light of the
sun faded into darkness, I gazed up into the sky, where the full moon
and the stars looked low enough to touch.

1.   11.
2.   12.
3.   13.
4.   14.
5.   15.
6.   16.
7.   17.
8.   18.
9.   19.
10.

To complete each sentence, choose the word which is nearest the etymological meaning:

_____ 1. A horticulturist works with: (a) gardens, (b) designs, (c) astrology.

_____ 2. Solar energy is from: (a) heat, (b) the sun, (c) radiation.

_____ 3. A subterranean passage goes under: (a) a building, (b) a roadway, (c) the ground.

_____ 4. To illuminate a city for a holiday is to: (a) clean it, (b) put up lights, (c) decorate it.

_____ 5. A radical person wants to: (a) change, (b) uproot, (c) hold fast to something.

_____ 6. A stellar role in a play is: (a) starring, (b) supporting, (c) one with no spoken lines.

_____ 7. A lapidary works with: (a) precious stones, (b) architecture, (c) cement.

_____ 8. Peregrination is derived from the word that means: (a) fire, (b) root, (c) field.

_____ 9. Campaign is a doublet of: (a) champion, (b) camouflage, (c) camphor.

_____ 10. Marinate comes from the fact that: (a) it started in a seacoast area, (b) it causes an object to turn blue like the sea, (c) the sea is salt water.

_____ 11. A form of locomotion is: (a) walking, (b) eating, (c) watching TV.

_____ 12. Anything translucent: (a) is undependable, (b) lets light through, (c) stands between two objects.

_____ 13. Igneous rocks are formed by the action of: (a) water, (b) pressure, (c) heat.

_____ 14. A lunatic is: (a) crazy, (b) moonstruck, (c) unmanageable.

_____ 15. An arboretum is a place for: (a) grapes, (b) flowers, (c) trees.

_____ 16. A thing that is obvious is: (a) in your way, (b) clearly visible, (c) unmistakable.

_____ 17. The original purpose of the umbrella was to: (a) protect from rain, (b) furnish shade, (c) conceal.

_____ 18. Redundant is from a Latin word that means: (a) sea, (b) wave, (c) water.

_____ 19. An urbane person has: (a) a home in the city, (b) the manners of a city-bred person, (c) a job in the city.

_____ 20. Aquatic sports include: (a) hockey, (b) roller skating, (c) diving.

XVII
LATIN NOUNS - 4

Today we shall look at some of the abstract nouns in Latin that are the base of many English words:

bellum and pugna = war and fight

cura = interest or concern

fama = reputation

fames = hunger

gens (gent) and genus (gener) = race or family, and kind

labor = trouble or work

lex (leg) and jus (jur) = law and right

morbus = disease

mors (mort) = death

mos (mor) = custom, habit, character

nihil = nothing

ordo (ordin) = rank or order

pars (part) = portion

pax (pac) = peace

poena (pen) = punishment

sopor = sleep

Some comments on and derivatives from the word list:

1. bellum - Belligerent implies actual fighting or actions that are likely to provoke a fight. Bellicose implies a hostile nature, suggesting a readiness to fight. Pugnacious connotes aggressiveness and willingness to initiate a fight. Another derivative from bellum is rebel. An old form of bellum was duellum, from which we get "duel."

2. cura - accurate, curator, curiosity, manicure, sure (se + cura). Pro + cura gave us both proctor and proxy (one who manages another's affairs)

3. fama - The Latin word meant either good or bad reputation; the English word fame has been specialized to mean only good. Other derivatives include: defame, infamy

4. fames - famine, famished

5. a. gens - This word gives us English words like "gentleman," which implies having the characteristics of a person of "good breeding"; gentleness was one of those characteristics.

   b. genus - This word gives us words like generation (of one time period), general (not particular, but common to a whole class), generalize (to emphasize the common character rather than the specific details). Also "degenerate" means to go down from the standard character.

   Both of these words are related to a Latin word that means to be born, which gives us genuine (inborn), genetic, and indigenous.

6. labor - elaborate (both the verb and the adjective), laborious, collaborate

7. a. lex - legacy, legal, legislature, legitimate

   b. jus - injury, justice, justify, jurisdiction. The word "jury" is from a related word which means to swear an oath; from this verb also comes perjury.

8. morbus — morbid, morbific

9. mors — mortal, mortify, mortuary, mortgage (death pledge)

10. mos — moral, morale, demoralize, mores

11. nihil — annihilate, nihilism, nil

12. orde — coordinate, inordinate, ordinal, ordinary

13. pars — apartment, department, partial (both meanings), participate, partner, partition, repartee

14. pax — pacify, Pacific Ocean, appease, pay

15. poena — penalty, penitent, penitentiary (tenere = to hold)

16. sopor — soporific

Distinguish between the following pairs of words:

    penitentiary — reformatory   famous — notorious

    moral — morale   ingenious — ingenuous

Analyze the following words: nihilism

                            primordial

                            defame

                            mortuary

The following paragraph contains nineteen derivatives from words in this lesson. Underscore them, and give the meaning of the LATIN words involved:

A member of my department is reputed to be as pugnacious as a bulldog but, in general, I have not found him to be bellicose except for legitimate reasons. However, I cannot justify his inordinate curiosity nor his morbid obsession with his mortality. He also works out elaborate schemes to act in ways contrary to the mores of our small town. Some people would like to annihilate him, but he can usually pacify them by a gentle and penitent apology. He has a voracious appetite; and when I want to torment him for some reason, I simply give him a long, soporific lecture about his infamous behavior while he sits there famished, waiting for me to serve dinner.

1.   7.   13.

2.   8.   14.

3.   9.   15.

4.   10.   16.

5.   11.   17.

6.   12.   18.

                                              19.

XVIII
LATIN NOUNS - 5

Here is a list of other Latin nouns which you should know:

arma = weapons	litera = letter of the alphabet
cappa = a hooded cloak	navis = ship
cardo (cardin) = hinge	nomen (nomin) = name
crux (cruc) = cross	opera = work
domus = house, home	orbis = circle
finis and terminus = end	ovum = egg
gradus = step	signum = sign or mark
iter (itiner) = journey, trip	verbum = word
liber (libr) = book	vulnus (vulner) = wound

Some derivatives from and comments on the word list:

1. arma - armada, armadillo, armament, armistice, armor, army, alarm (ad + arma), gendarme (gens d'armes = men at arms)

2. cappa - cap, cape. Several English words from this base are unusual in their development. The word "escape" (ex + cappa) developed because a person fleeing threw off his cloak to keep it from hindering his running; and a "chaperon" usually wore a big hat. Also, a chapel was originally a small room where a sacred cloak was kept, and the chaplain was the person in charge of guarding that cloak.

3. cardo - The English word "cardinal" has taken on several meanings. A church dignitary (one on whom the church "hinged") was known as a cardinal. Since he wore scarlet vestments, the term was eventually used to describe that color. Finally, a bird of that color was given that name.

4. crux - crucial, excruciating. Crisscross is a word that developed from "Christ's cross." The first letter of Christ's name in Greek was chi, X (two crossed lines). This symbol X is used to symbolize both Christ and the cross in Xmas, and it is used simply for the word "cross" in such road signs as: Ped Xing.

5. domus - condominium, domestic, domesticated, domicile. The master of the household was the dominus and his wife was the domina. From this we get madam (mea + domina), mademoiselle, etc.

6. a. finis - final, finale, finesse, finish

   b. terminus - determine, exterminate, term, terminal, terminate

7. gradus - degradation, grade, gradual, graduate

8. iter - itinerant, itinerary, reiterate

9. liber - library, libretto

10. litera - illiterate, letter, literal, literature, obliterate

11. navis - naval (Do not confuse with navel), navigate, navy

12. nomen - denomination, ignominious (ig = a negative), nominal, nominate, nomenclature, renown

13. opera – cooperate, operetta, operator. The word opera has been trans-
    ferred into English with the specialized meaning of a MUSICAL work.
14. orbis – orbit, exorbitant
15. ovum – oval, ovary, ovipara and oviparous, ovoid
16. signum – sign, signal, signature, significant
17. verbum – verb, verbal, verbatim, verbose
18. vulnus – invulnerable, vulnerary

Give the distinctive meaning of each of the following words: immortal,
interminable, infinite, and eternal

Analyze: condominium, crucial, degradation, invulnerable, reiteration

In the following list, two of each three words are derived from the same
Latin base word; one is not. Encircle the one which does not belong.

1. terminal, exterminate, termite
2. escape, capitol, chapel
3. coop, cooperate, operetta
4. condominium, dome, domesticate
5. fin, finale, finish
6. literature, obliterate, oblivious
7. arm of a body, armistice, army
8. verbose, verity, verbatim
9. excruciating, crusade, cruel
10. bovine, oval, oviparous
11. library, libretto, liberal
12. vulgar, vulnerary, invulnerable
13. gradual, ingrate, degraduation
14. navy, navigate, navel
15. initiation, reiterate, itinerant
16. signature, sight, significant
17. nomad, noun, nominate
18. cardinal (religion), cardinal (bird), card

XIX
LATIN VERBS - 1

The next five lessons will be devoted to Latin verb bases in English words. Verbs in all languages have what is known as principal parts, e.g. in English: see, saw, seen; eat, ate, eaten. Latin is no exception, and two of the principal parts in Latin are important in English derivatives. Sometimes the English verb is from one of these and its related noun is from the other, e.g. pellere (puls) gives us the verb expel, and the noun expulsion. It will be necessary to remember both forms of the Latin verb where they are given. The derivative base of the first form given is found by dropping the re or i at the end of the word. The base of the second form (as in adjectives) drops the us.

Today's list of verbs contains verbs of motion. Several of these you have already met in earlier lessons:

cadere (casus) and caedere (caesus) = to fall or happen, and to kill or cut

cedere (cessus) and ire (itus) = to go
currere (cursus) = to run
ducere (ductus) = to lead
errare (erratus) = to wander
fluere (fluxus) = to flow
fugere (fugitus) = to flee
gredi (gressus) = to step
jicere (jectus) = to throw
labi (lapsus) = to slip or fall

mittere (missus) = to send
movere (motus) = to move
pellere (pulsus) = to beat or drive
salire (saltus) = to leap
sequi (secutus) = to follow
surgere (surrectus) = to rise
trahere (tractus) = to drag
trudere (trusus) = to push or shove
venire (ventus) = to come

Some derivatives from and comments on the word list:

1. a. cadere - casual, casualty, decadent and decay, deceased. The a often softens to i after a prefix, e.g. incident, occidental, deciduous

   b. caedere - The element cide is not always from caedere, but it is the most frequently found form of this word in English, as in homicide, suicide, genocide, insecticide. Other forms of caedere are found in such words as incisor, chisel, concise, and incision.

2. a. cedere - antecedent and ancestor (both from ante + cedere), precede and precedent, recede and recession, concede and concession, proceed and procession, secede and secession, succeed and success

   b. ire - The most frequently found form of this verb is it, as in exit, initiation, transition

3. currere - corridor, courier, excursion, occur, recur

4. ducere - aqueduct, duke and duchess, education, introduction, reduce, seduce, viaduct

5. errare - aberration, errant, erratic, erroneous, error

6. fluere - fluent, fluid, flux, influence, superfluous

7. fugere - fugitive, refuge

8. gredi - aggressive, congress, digression, progress, regress, transgress

9. jicere - adjective, conjecture, eject, inject, objection, project (both the noun and the verb), reject

10. labi - collapse, lapse, relapse

11. mittere - committee, dismiss, message and messenger, mission and missionary, missile, remit, transmit

12. movere - emotion, motivation, motor, promote, remote, remove. The idea sometimes comes into English from the related Latin adjective mobilis (moving), e.g. immobile, automobile, mobilize, mob (clipped form of vulgus mobile)

13. pellere - compel and compulsion, expel, impulse, propeller, repellent, repulsive

14. salire - assault, desultory, insult, salient

15. sequi - consecutive, consequence, execution, executive, obsequious, second, sequel, sequence

16. surgere - surge, insurrection, resurrection and resurgence

17. trahere - attract, distract, extract, intractable, retract, subtract, traction, tractor

18. trudere - intrude and intrusion, protrude and protrusion, obtrusive

19. venire - convene, convenient, convent, intervene, invent, prevent

Analyze: conjecture, deciduous, incision, resurrection

Distinguish between the following pairs of words: persecute and prosecute, compulsory and compulsive, repellent and repulsive

On a separate piece of paper, make a derivative tree, putting on it as many branches as you can. Some branches may fork, like remit - remittance, dismiss - dismissal. Sample tree:

Fill in the blanks in each pair of sentences with English derivatives
from the SAME Latin base word, e.g.
    a. The slave was a _fugitive_ from a harsh master.
    b. He sought _refuge_ with us.

1. a. I cannot _____ his going if he insists on it.

   b. The meeting will _____ at seven o'clock.

2. a. This is an age of _____, with crime rampant.

   b. There were fifty _____ in the airplane crash.

3. a. She is a very _____ girl.

   b. On the ice the car could not get any _____.

4. a. To dismiss the case would set a bad _____.

   b. We are in the midst of an economic _____.

5. a. This book is a _____ to the other one.

   b. It is unjust to _____ any minority group.

6. a. We must _____ the budget.

   b. She had saved for years toward her son's _____.

7. a. He was _____ from school for vandalism.

   b. Chapel attendance was once _____ at Monmouth College.

8. a. I want him _____ from the premises immediately.

   b. He had waited a long time for his _____ to professor.

9. a. How far can that radio station _____ a program?

   b. How many intercontinental _____ do we have?

10. a. A place by which to go out is called an _____.

    b. Moving from one area of thought to another is called _____,
       and should be smooth for a reader.

XX

LATIN VERBS - 2

Today's lesson will concentrate on some Latin verbs that relate to the five senses, and those that express mental activity or attitude.

A. Words directly related to the five senses:

  audire (auditus) = to hear

  gustare = to taste

  sentire (sensus) = to feel or perceive

  tangere (tactus) = to touch

  videre (visus) = to see; and spicere (spectus) = to look at

B. Words that mean to say, speak, or call:

  dicere (dictus)   fari (fatus)   loqui (locutus)   vocare

C. Words expressing mental activity or attitude. (Note that derivatives from the second form are often passive in meaning, e.g. a <u>doctor</u> is not one who teaches, but one who has been taught).

  cavere = to beware

  colere (cultus) = to cherish or cultivate

  credere (creditus) = to believe

  decet and licet = it is proper, and it is permissible

  discere and docere (doctus) = to learn and to teach

  fallere (falsus) = to deceive

  fingere (fictus) = to imagine or make up

  noscere (notus) = to learn or to know

  oblivisci (oblitus) = to forget

  posse (pot) = to be able

  putare = to think

  scire (scitus) = to know

  studere = to be eager or interested

  tacere (tacitus) = to be silent

  volo = I am willing or I wish

Some derivatives from and comments on the word lists:

A. 1. audire - audience, audio-visual, audit, audition, disobedient

  2. gustare - disgust, gustatory, gusto

  3. sentire - consent, dissent, resent, sensation, sense, sensible, sensitive

  4. tangere - attain, contagious, contaminate, contact, contiguous, tactile, tangent, tangible

  5. a. videre - improvise, provide, prudent, revise and review, television, supervise, view and preview, visible, vision, visual

    b. spicere - conspicuous, despise, expect, perspective, prospect, spectacle, spectacular, spectator, suspect

B. 1. dicere - contradict, dictate, diction, dictionary, predict

  2. fari - fate (that which has been spoken). The Romans thought that man's destiny was in the hands of goddesses known as the Three Fates. Eventually this term "Fate" was applied to any goddess and in French developed into <u>fae</u> and in English to <u>fay</u>. Their

enchantment was called <u>fairy</u> (like witchery and knavery), and finally this term was applied to the person rather than the enchantment. Also, both "infant" and "infantry" are derived from this word. An infant was so called because it could not talk. Later, this expanded to include a child, then a child attendant who walked beside a knight in the Middle Ages. Therefore, "foot" soldiers became known as infantry. Other derivatives include affable (easy to talk to), ineffable (in + ex + fari + able = not capable of being spoken out), fatal, and nefarious. This verb is related to the nouns <u>fama</u> (reputation) and <u>fabula</u> (story). We have already studied words from fama. Those from fabula include fable and fabulous.

    3. loqui - colloquial, colloquium, eloquent, elocution, loquacious, soliloquy

    4. vocare - This word usually means to call and is related to the noun for voice. Derivatives include vocal and vocabulary

C. 1. cavere - caveat, caveat emptor, cave canem, caution

    2. colere - cult, cultivate, culture

    3. credere - credit, creed, incredible and incredulous

    4. a. decet - decent, decorous

       b. licet - illicit, license, licentiousness

    5. a. discere - disciple, discipline

       b. docere - docile, doctor, doctrine, docent (a lecturer in college, not on the regular faculty)

    6. fallere - failure, false, falsify

    7. fingere - fiction, fictitious, effigy

    8. noscere - ignorant (<u>ig</u> = negative), noted, notify, notorious

    9. oblivisci - oblivion, oblivious

    10. posse - possess, possible, potent, potentate, potential, power

    11. putare - computer, dispute, reputation

    12. scire - omniscient, science

    13. studere - student, studious, study

    14. tacere - reticent, tacit, taciturn

    15. volo - voluntary, volunteer

Analyze the following words:

    1. colloquial   4. irrevocable

    2. dissension   5. supervise

    3. fiction   6. tangible

Distinguish between each of the following pairs of words:

    fallible - fallacious   reticent - taciturn

    incredible - incredulous   vocation - avocation

    reputation - character

Match a word from the second column with a word in the first column from the same Latin base word. Then tell what that Latin base word means:

_____ 1. oblivion
_____ 2. fallible
_____ 3. tacit
_____ 4. discipline
_____ 5. science
_____ 6. infant
_____ 7. conspicuous
_____ 8. irrevocable
_____ 9. license
_____ 10. consent

a. omniscient
b. fatal
c. obligation
d. taciturn
e. illicit
f. influence
g. vocation
h. obvious
i. revolution
j. false
k. scene
l. sensitive
m. oblivious
n. fallow
o. tactile
p. disciple
q. spectator
r. discus

In the square below, find the meaning of the following Latin verbs. They may run horizontally or vertically, forward or backward. All except two begin with "to"

1. scire
2. oblivisci
3. posse
4. fallere
5. colere
6. volo
7. putare
8. studere
9. fingere
10. credere
11. docere
12. cavere
13. licet
14. discere

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T O F O R G E T T O D E C U B L I T
O D V J O N L T O B E L I E V E T O
K M B U L C B A C E R A W E B O T B
N K T O T E A C H B I T E L P I S E
O H E T O D E C E I V E G S U C P E
W O D F W E B O R N R A E L O T R A
O N J Q E L O T I A M W I L L I N G
S K Y H Q O T O S T O I M A G I N E
T Z J P N T O T H I N K S X F N A R
A G R E L B I S S I M R E P S I T I
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XXI

LATIN VERBS - 3

English derivatives from Latin verbs with the ending ant or ent usually have meanings ending in ing, e.g. prescient = foreknowing; innocent = not harming.

Today's list describes things that people do. You have met some of these verbs in earlier lessons.

agere (actus) and facere (factus) = to do

capere (captus) and prehendere (prehensus) and rapere (raptus) = to seize

clamare (clamatus) = to shout

claudere (clausus) = to close or shut.
  [may come into English as clude (cluse)]

crescere (cretus) = to grow

ferre (latus) and portare (portatus) = to carry or bear

flectere (flexus) = to bend

frangere (fractus) = to break

fundere (fusus) = to pour

ludere (lusus) = to play

nectere (nexus) = to fasten

ponere (positus) = to place

premere (pressus) = to push or press down

ridere (risus) = to laugh

rumpere (ruptus) = to burst

secare (sectus) = to cut

struere (structus) = to build

vertere (versus) = to turn

vincere (victus) = to conquer

Some comments on and derivatives from the word list:

1. a. agere - active, actor, agent, agile. This word may also mean to drive.

   b. facere - (becomes ficere, fectus after a prefix) - counterfeit, factory, perfect, and all words with the suffixes ify and ific where it has the other meaning of this word, to make.

2. a. capere (becomes cipere, ceptus after a prefix) - captive, capture, deceive and deception, receive and reception

   b. prehendere - apprehend, comprehend, prehensile, prison

   c. rapere - rapacious, rape, rapture, ravenous

3. clamare - acclamation, clamor, exclaim and exclamation

4. claudere - claustrophobia, close, exclude, include, preclude, recluse, seclusion

5. crescere (often comes into English as esce) - adolescent, crescent, concrete, incandescent, obsolescent, senescent

6. a. ferre - refer, transfer, suffer; collate, correlate, translate

   b. portare - deport, export and import, portable, porter, report

7. flectere - reflect, inflexible

8. frangere - fraction, fracture, fragile, frail, fragment, infraction

9. fundere - refund, confusion, profusion, refuse, transfusion

10. ludere - illusion, interlude, ludicrous, prelude

11. nectere - annex, connect

12. ponere - deposit, expose, composition, juxtaposition, opponent, postpone

13. premere - depress, print, press, repress, suppress

14. ridere - deride and derision, ridicule

15. rumpere - abrupt, disrupt, erupt, rupture

16. secare - bisect, dissect, intersection, insect, sect, section, sickle

17. struere - construction, destruction, instructor, obstruction

18. vertere - conversation, introvert and extrovert, reverse, revert

19. vincere - convince, convict, invincible, victory, victim

The following pattern is made up of derivatives from today's word list.
Fit word number 1 into the vertical rectangle; then fit the other words
into the blanks, putting one letter in each blank:

1. one who is growing into adulthood
2. to laugh at or make fun of
3. to join together
4. to shut out
5. to grasp entirely, to understand
6. to build
7. a break in a bone
8. one who acts for another
9. to carry from one language to another
10. capable of being carried

LATIN VERBS - 4

Today's word list continues naming things that people do:

canere = to sing

cendere (census) = to burn

dare (datus) and donare = to give

dormire (dormitus) = to sleep

edere and potare = to eat, and to drink

habere (habitus) = to have or to hold

lavare (lavatus) = to wash

legere (lectus) = to read, or to choose

monere (monitus) = to advise, to warn

nasci (natus) = to be born

negare (negatus) = to deny

nocere (nocitus) = to harm

orare (oratus) = to speak, to pray

parare (paratus) = to prepare

pati (passus) = to suffer, feel, or permit

petere (petitus) = to seek or attack

scribere (scriptus) = to write

sedere (sessus) = to sit

uti (usus) = to use

valere = to be strong

vivere = to live

Some derivatives from and comments on the word list:

1. canere - cant, chant, chanticleer, enchant, incantation

2. cendere - incendiary, incense

3. dare - add, treason (trans + dare); donate, donor

4. dormire - dormant, dormitory

5. a. edere - edible

   b. potare - potable, potation

6. habere - inhibition, habit, prohibit

7. lavare - laundry, lava, lavatory, lavage and lavation, laver and lavabo

8. legere - a. lectern, lecture, legible
             b. delegate, elect, elite, intelligent, select

9. nasci - innate, national, native, prenatal, renaissance (or renascence)

10. negare - denial, negative, negotiate [= negare + otium (leisure)]

11. monere - monitor, premonition

12. nocere - innocent, innocuous, noxious, pernicious

13. orare - adoration, inexorable, oracle, oratory

14. parare - prepare, repair, separate

15. pati - compassion, compatible, passion, passive, patient (adj. and noun)

16. petere - appetite, competition, petition

17. scribere - inscribe, manuscript, postscript, prescription, scribble, scripture

18. uti - use, useful, utility, utilize

19. sedere - obsession, president, sedative, sedentary, sediment, session

20. valere - invalid, valid, valuable

21. vivere - convivial, revive, vivacious

Distinguish between session and cession

Explain the difference in a lectern, a dais, and a podium

Analyze: inexorable, postscript, premonition

Write an English derivative from today's word list to fit each of the following etymological definitions. The first letter and number of letters are given:

1. I __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
2. D __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
3. L __ __ __ __ __ __ __
4. P __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
5. L __ __ __ __ __ __ __
6. P __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
7. C __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
8. R __ __ __ __ __ __ __
9. E __ __ __ __ __ __
10. P __ __ __ __ __ __
11. I __ __ __ __ __ __ __
12. I __ __ __ __ __ __
13. R __ __ __ __ __ __
14. P __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
15. H __ __ __ __ __

1. adjective describing a fire bomb
2. a place for sleeping
3. capable of being read
4. before birth
5. a place for washing
6. a forewarning
7. a feeling with another person
8. to bring back to life

9. capable of being eaten
10. a formal request
11. not inclined to harm
12. one who is not strong
13. to fix or prepare again
14. one who sits before a group
15. a characteristic that has a hold on you

Legere
est
Discere

XXIII

LATIN VERBS - 5

An English word from a Latin verb indicates that the action ought to or must be done, if there is an <u>nd</u> in the ending, e.g. reverend = must be revered, in contrast to rever<u>ent</u> or revering; Amanda = must be loved. Often the ending <u>nda</u> indicates THINGS that must be, e.g. agenda, addenda, corrigenda, memoranda.

Today's word list is a miscellaneous collection of other Latin verbs with which you should become familiar.

augere (auctus) = to increase

debere (debitus) = to owe

figere (fixus) = to fasten

haerere (haesitus) = to stick

haurire (haustus) = to drain

jungere (junctus) = to join

ligare and stringere (strictus) =
    to bind, and to bind tightly

mirari (miratus) = to wonder at

miscere (mixus) = to mingle

mordere (morsus) and rodere (rosus) =
    to bite, and to gnaw on

munire (munitus) = to fortify

mutare (mutatus) = to change

oriri (ortus) = to rise or begin

pendere (pensus) - two words =
    a. to weigh out or spend
    b. to hang

plicare (plexus) and plere (pletus)
    = to fold, and to fill

quaerere (quaesitus) and rogare
    (rogatus) = to ask

solvere (solutus) = to loosen

stare (status) = to stand

tendere (tentus or tensus) =
    to stretch

tenere (tentus) = to have or hold

volvere (volutus) = to roll

Some derivatives from and comments on the word list:

1. augere - auction, augment, author, auxiliary

2. debere - debt, debit, due, duty

3. figere - crucifix, fixation, prefix, suffix

4. haerere - adhere, adhesive, coherence, hesitate

5. haurire - exhaust

6. jungere - conjunction, junction, adjunct

7. a. ligare - alliance, league, liaison, ligament, ligature, obligation,
       religion (<u>re</u> is intensive here)

   b. stringere - restrain, restrict, strict, stringent

8. mirari - admire, miracle

9. miscere - miscellaneous, mixture, promiscuous

10. a. mordere - mordant, morsel, remorse

    b. rodere - corrode, erode, rodent

11. munire - An obvious derivative is ammunition. When people banded to-
    gether for protection, it gave us community. From this arose such
    derivatives as common, communicate, and communion.

12. mutare — commuter, immutable, mutual, mutation, moult

13. oriri — abortion, original, orientation. The words "Oriental" and "Occidental" became designations for the East and the West because of the rising and setting of the sun.

14. pendere — a. (to weigh out): compensate, expensive, pension, stipend, expendible.

   b. (hang): appendage, dependent, impending, pendant, pendulum, pendulous

15. Both plicare and plere often come into English as ply:
   a. plicare — complication, complex, explicit and implicit, imply, multiply, pleat, pliable, three-ply
   b. plere — complete, complementary, comply. An advertisement for household appliances once stated: "Compliment your favorite cook by complementing her kitchen."

16. a. quaerere — inquire, inquisition, inquest, question

   b. rogare — interrogative, prerogative

17. solvere — dissolve, solve, soluble, solution

18. stare — armistice, distant, obstacle, prostitute, stability, stance, station

19. tendere — attention, extend, intense, tendon, tense, tensil, tent

20. tenere (often comes into English as tain) — tenable, tenant, tenacious, tenure, contain, retain

21. volvere — evolve and evolution, revolve and revolution, revolver, volume

Distinguish the following pairs of words: complementary and complimentary, imply and infer, stationary and stationery

Analyze: adhesive, ligament, penitentiary, rodent, tenure

Give a derivative from the OTHER FORM of each of these verbs. e.g. pendere = expensive

1. augere —

2. figere —

3. haurire —

4. miscere —

5. mordere —

6. solvere —

7. tendere —

8. volvere —

LATIN WORDS IN WORD LISTS
(Direct Transfers, Prefixes, and Suffixes not included)

Nouns

aevum = age, time period

ager (agr) = field

amicus = friend

animus = mind, soul

annus = year

aqua = water

arbor = tree

arma = weapons

avis = bird

bellum = war

caelum = sky

campus = field

canis = dog

cappa = hooded cape

caput (capit) = head

cardo (cardin) = hinge

caro (carn) = flesh

civis = citizen

cor (cord) = heart

corpus (corpor) = body

crux (cruc) = cross

cura = concern, care

cutis = skin

dens (dent) = tooth

deus = god

dies (jour) = day

domus = house, home

equus = horse

fabula = story

fama = reputation

fames = hunger

filius (filia) = son, daughter

finis = end

frater (fratr) = brother

gens (gent) = race, family

genus (gen, gener) = kind

gradus = step

grex (greg) = herd, crowd

homo (homin) = man, human being

hortus = garden

hospes (hospit) = host, guest

hostis = enemy

ignis = fire

insula = island

iter (itiner) = road, travel

judex (judic) = judge

jus (jur) = right

labor = trouble, work

lapis (lapid) = stone

lex (leg) = law

liber (libr) = book

lingua = tongue

litera = letter of the alphabet

locus = place

lumen (lumin) = light

luna = moon

lux (luc) = light

magister (magistr) = master

manus = hand

mare = sea

maritus = husband

mater (matr) = mother

mens (ment) = mind

miles (milit) = soldier

morbus = disease

mors (mort) = death

mos (mor) = habit, custom, character

nas = nose

navis = ship

nihil = nothing

nomen (nomin) = name

nox (noct) = night

oculus = eye

opera = work

orbis = circle

ordo (ordin) = rank, order

os (or) = mouth

os (oss) = bone

ovum = egg

pars (part) = portion

pater (patr) = father

pax (pac) = peace

pes (ped) = foot

plebs (plebi) = common people

poena = punishment

pugna = fight

radix (radic) = root

rex (reg) = king

rus (rur) = country

signum = mark, sign

socius = friend, companion

sal = salt

sol = sun

sopor = sleep

soror = sister

stella = star

taurus = bull

tempus (tempor) = time

terminus = end

terra = earth, ground

testis = witness

umbra = shade, shadow

unda = wave

urbs (urb) = city

verbum = word

via = road, way

vir = man

vita = life

vulgus = common people, mob

vulnus (vulner) = wound

Adjectives and Adverbs

acer (acr) = sharp

aequus = even, equal

alius = another

alter = the other (of two)

altus = high

bonus (bene) = good

brevis = short

cavus = hollow

celer = swift

centum = one hundred

clarus = clear

cras = tomorrow

decem = ten

decimus = tenth

difficilis = hard, difficult

duo = two

durus = hard

facilis = easy

felix (felic) = happy, lucky

fidelis = faithful

firmus = strong, fixed

fortis = strong, brave

frigidus = cold

frustra = in vain

gratus = pleased, pleasing

gravis = heavy

humanus = human

integer (integr) = as a unit

latus = wide

lenis = soft, gentle

levis = light in weight

liber = free

magnus = large, great

malus = bad

medius = middle

memor = mindful

mille = one thousand

miser = wretched

mitis = soft

multus = much, many

neuter (neutr) = neither

nonus = ninth

novem = nine

nullus = no

octavus = eighth

octo = eight

omnis = all, every

parvus = small

pauper = poor

primus = first

probus = good

qualis = of what kind

quantus = how much

quartus = one fourth

quattuor = four

quinque = five

quintus = fifth

quot = how many

rectus = straight, right

sanus = healthy

satis = enough

secundus = second

semi = one half

senex (seni) = old

septem = seven

septimus = seventh

sesqui = one and one half

sex = six

sextus = sixth

similis = like

solus = alone

tardus = slow

tertius = third

totus = entire

tres = three

unus = one

verus = true

vetus (veter) = old

Verbs

agere (actus) = do

audire (auditus) = hear

augere (auctus) = increase

cadere (casus) = fall, happen

caedere (caesus) = kill, cut

canere (cantus) = sing

capere (captus) = seize

cavere = beware

cedere (cessus) = go

cendere (census) = burn

clamare = call out, shout

claudere (clausus) = shut, close

colere (cultus) = cultivate, cherish

credere (creditus) = believe

crescere (cretus) = grow

currere (cursus) = run

dare (datus) = give

debere (debitus) = owe, ought

decet = it is fitting or proper

dicere (dictus) = say

discere = learn

docere (doctus) = teach

donare = give

dormire (dormitus) = sleep

ducere (ductus) = lead

edere = eat

errare (erratus) = wander

facere (factus) = do, make

fallere (falsus) = deceive

fari (fatus) = say

ferre (latus) = bear, carry

figere (fixus) = fasten

fingere (fictus) = imagine

flectere (flexus) = bend

fluere (fluxus) = flow

frangere (fractus) = break

fugere (fugitus) = flee

fundere (fusus) = pour

gredi (gressus) = go, step

gustare = taste

habere (habitus) = have, hold

haerere (haesus) = stick

haurire (haustus) = drain

ire (itus) = go

jicere (jectus) = throw

jungere (junctus) = join

labi (lapsus) = slip, fall

lavare (lavatus) = wash

legere (lectus) = read, choose

licet = it is permissible

ligare = bind

loqui (locutus) = speak, say

ludere (lusus) = play

mirari (miratus) = wonder at

miscere (mixus) = mingle

mittere (missus) = send

monere (monitus) = advise, warn

mordere (morsus) = bite

movere (motus) = move

munire (munitus) = fortify

mutare (mutatus) = change

nasci (natus) = be born

nectere (nexus) = join

negare (negatus) = deny

nocere (nocitus) = harm

noscere (notus) = learn, know

oblivisci (oblitus) = forget

orare (oratus) = pray, speak

oriri (ortus) = rise, begin

parare (paratus) = prepare

pati (passus) = suffer, feel, permit

pellere (pulsus) = beat, drive

pendere (pensus) = weigh, pay

pendere (pensus) = hang

petere (petitus) = seek

plere (pletus) = fill

plicare (plicatus) = fold

ponere (positus) = place

portare (portatus) = carry

posse (pot-) = be able

potare (potatus) = drink

prehendere (prehensus) = seize

premere (pressus) = push down

putare (putatus) = think

quaerere (quaesitus) = ask

rapere (raptus) = seize

ridere (risus) = laugh

rodere (rosus) = gnaw

rogare (rogatus) = ask

rumpere (ruptus) = burst

salire (saltus) = leap

scire (scitus) = know

scribere (scriptus) = write

secare (sectus) = cut

sedere (sessus) = sit

sentire (sensus) = feel, perceive

sequi (secutus) = follow

solvere (solutus) = loosen

spicere (spectus) = look at

stare (status) = stand

stringere (strictus) = bind, draw
tight

struere (structus) = build

studere = be eager

surgere (surrectus) = rise

tacere (tacitus) = be silent

tangere (tactus) = touch

tendere (tensus or tentus) = stretch

tenere (tentus) = hold

trahere (tractus) = drag

trudere (trusus) = push, shove

uti (usus) = use

valere = be strong

venire (ventus) = come

vertere (versus) = turn

videre (visus) = see

vincere (victus) = conquer

vivere = live

vocare (vocatus) = call

volo = I wish, I am willing

volvere (volutus) = roll

Latin Words Introduced in Greek Section

antiquus = old

ars (art) = skill

arteris = blood vessel

articulus = joint

auris = ear

aurora = dawn

aurum = gold

cadaver = dead body

cornu = horn

crus (crur) = leg

digitus = finger

femina = woman

flos (flor) = flower

jecur = liver

mamma = breast

musculus = muscle

niger (nigr) = black

novus = new

nuntius = messenger

odi = hate

pauci = a few

planus = flat

puer = boy

pulmo (pulmon) = lung

renes = kidney

rota = wheel

sanguis = blood

sapiens (sapient) = wise

son = sound

venter = stomach

vesica = bladder

ROMAN ORATOR — Graffiti from city of Pompeii

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK SECTION

Greek is the oldest language with a written record in Europe. The earliest written Greek we have today goes back to c. 1500 B.C. It was the language of Homer and of the New Testament. And it is spoken today by about ten million people.

The forms of the Greek alphabet (a word which is a blend of the first two letters of it) were somewhat different from ours, but the order of the letters was similar. However, some differences are worth noting. Eight letters in our alphabet did not exist in theirs:

c — Its function was fulfilled by k (kappa)
f — The sound of this letter was found in their ph (phi)
h — This sound never occurred inside a word, but every word beginning with a vowel had a so-called breathing mark before it to indicate whether the word started with an h sound or not. Also, all words beginning with r (rho) had an h sound.
j, q, y, v, and w had no real equivalent in Greek. Some of these letters developed in Latin: there i could be used as either a vowel or a consonant; as a consonant, it was the equivalent of of our letter j. Another Latin letter that could be either a vowel or a consonant was u, which was made with a pointed base (v), and as a consonant it became our letter v, but was pronounced by the Romans as a w. [Note that German follows the reverse practice, with w pronounced as v, e.g. Wagner]. The name of our own letter w is double-u, and is made up of two Roman-shaped u's. The Greek u (upsilon) often comes into English words as y, e.g. hyper = Greek huper.

Greek also had a few letters which our alphabet does not have. They had two e's (epsilon and eta) and two o's (omicron and omega). Omega was the last letter of their alphabet, so from Alpha (A) to Omega (Ω) means from beginning to end. Other sounds for which they had letters were:

th (theta) and ph (phi)
ps (psi) — We bring this spelling into Greek-derived English words, but do not pronounce the p as they did, e.g. psychology.
ch (chi), pronounced in Greek like k. English words in which ch is pronounced like k are usually from Greek (e.g. Christ); those in which ch is pronounced as in "child" are probably from Anglo-Saxon.

Your word lists for the Greek section of this course will consist of the basic element of a Greek word, transliterated into our alphabet, followed by its English meaning, and often the Latin equivalent base. The full form of the Greek word will not be given, just its base as found in English, with alternate forms in parentheses. Also the alphabetical order will follow the English alphabet, not the Greek.

XXIV

GREEK NOUNS - 1

Today's lesson contains two lists of English bases from Greek nouns, and five combining forms. A word in brackets is a Latin equivalent.

A. Some abstract nouns:

bio = life or way of life [vita]

calli (cali, kali) = beauty

chrono = time [tempor]

dox = opinion, glory

etho and ethno = custom or habit, and race

gen (gon) = birth [nat]

morphe = shape or form

onym (onomat) = name [nomin]

phone = sound [son]

schola = school or leisure

techne = skill [art]

thanato (thana) = death [mort], and necro = dead body [cadaver]

B. Some elements of nature:

aer = air

aster (astr) = star [stella]

antho = flower [flor]

cosmo = universe, order

dendro = tree [arbor]

eo = dawn [aurora]

geo = earth [terra]

helio = sun [sol]

hydro = water [aqua]

meteoro = something in the air (often "weather" in derivatives)

petr and litho (lite) = rock or stone

phos (photo) = light [luc]

pyro = fire [igni]

topo = place [loc]

xylo = wood

C. Combining forms:

-cracy and -archy = rule by

-logy =study of, science of, collection of

-metry = measure of

-nomy = law or arrangement of

-oid = resembling

-crat and -arch = one who

-logist or logian = one who

-meter = means or instrument for measuring

-nomist = one who

Journal of American Insurance
Designing tools for comfort — an ergonomics concept

Some comments on and derivatives from the word lists:

A. 1. bio - amphibian, antibiotic, bio-degradable (self-destructing),
       biography

   2. calli - calligraphy, callisthenics (sthen = strength)

   3. chrono - chronic, chronicle, chronometer, synchronize

   4. dox - doxology, orthodox, paradox

   5. etho - ethical; ethno - ethnic

   6. gen - cosmogony, eugenics, genesis, progenitor, psychogenic

   7. morphe - amorphous, anthropomorphic, metamorphosis

   8. onym - anonymous, patronymic (e.g. Johnson = son of John), onomato-
       poeia (poeia = to make), eponymous (naming a place from the founder
       or a time period from a personality, e.g. Rome, and the Homeric Age);
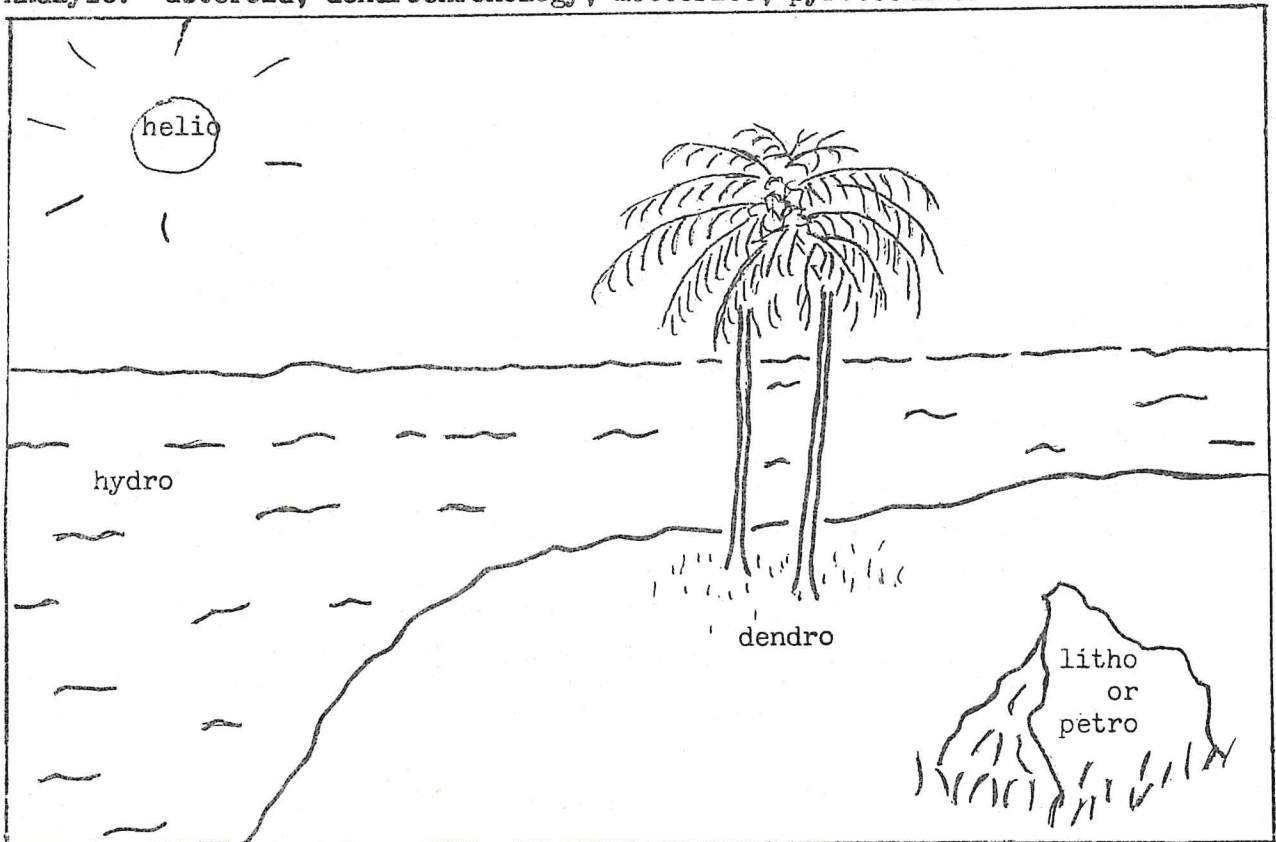   rhetorical figures: antonym, homonym, metonymy, synonym

   9. phone - euphony and cacophony, symphony, saxophone, telephone

  10. schola - scholar, scholarship, scholastic, school

  11. techne - polytechnic, technical, technician, technique

  12. a. thanato - euthanasia, thanatopsis

      b. necro - necromancy, necrophobia. Nectar was a drink given to
         overcome death; therefore, it was the drink of the immortal gods.

B. 1. aer - aerial, aerobatics, aerolite, aeronautics, aeroplane, malaria

   2. aster - asterisk, astral, disaster (a hybrid with Latin prefix dis)

   3. antho - anthology, chrysanthemum, cryptanthous

   4. cosmo - cosmetic, cosmonaut, cosmopolitan, cosmos, microcosm

   5. dendro - dendrochronology, dendroid, rhododendron (rhodo = rose)

   6. eo - eohippus, eolithic

   7. geo - apogee and perigee, geocentric, geography and geology, geometry,
       geophagy, George (erg = work, c.f. illustration at end of p. 91)

   8. helio - heliocentric, heliolatry, helioscope, heliotherapy, helio-
       trope

   9. hydro - dehydrated, dropsy (= hydropsy), hydrant, hydrocephaly
       (excess water around the brain), hydrolysis

  10. meteoro - meteor, meteorite, meteorology, biometeorology (relation-
       ship of weather and health)

  11. a. petr - Peter, petrified, petroglyph, petrology, petroleum

      b. litho - ichthyolite, lithograph, lithosphere, lithotomy, neolithic

  12. phos - phosphorous, photobiotic, photochromic eye glasses, photo-
       graph, photometer, photopia (adjustment of eyes to bright light),
       photosphere (visible surface of the sun)

  13. pyro - pyre, pyrex, pyromaniac, pyrometer, pyrotechnics

  14. topo - ectopia (= ec + top - an organ out of place in the body),
       topical, topography

  15. xylo - xylography (wood printing), xylophagous (e.g. insects),
       xylophone

C. 1. —cracy and —archy — aristocracy, autocrat, gerontocracy, democracy, monarchy, oligarchy, plutocrat. —crat and —arch may mean either one who rules or one who advocates rule by. Arch— may also be fastened to the beginning of a word, and in this use it may mean the chief one, e.g. archbishop, archangel, architect (tect = worker).

2. —logy — A professor at the University of Arizona teaches the study of garbage as an indicator of society; his title is "garbalogist." Here is a list of a few from the many Greek bases that combine with —logy to form English words:

antho	cosmo	geo	petro
anthropo	dendro	hemato	psycho
archaeo	doxo	meteoro	techno
astro	eco	morpho	theo
bio	etymo	necro	zoo
chrono	genea	ornitho	

3. —metry — altimeter (a hybrid with Latin), photometer, biotelemetry (bio + tele + metry) = the "bugging" of animal life with electric transistors to learn how they live and interrelate. Some one once said that the basic instruments for the amateur meteorologist are: barometer, thermometer, anemometer (anemo = wind), ombrometer (ombro = rain), and hygrometer (hygro = humidity).

4. —nomy — agronomy, astronomy

5. —oid — anthropoid, asteroid

Distinguish between the following pairs of words: astrology and astronomy, cosmetic or aesthetic surgery and plastic surgery, ecology and economy, ethical and ethnic, etymology and entomology, necrology and thanatology, petrology and lithology.

Analyze: asteroid, dendrochronology, meteorite, pyrotechnics

XXV

GREEK NOUNS - 2

Today's word list is made up of nouns which designate living beings,
followed by a miscellaneous list, and a few more combining forms.

A. Living beings:

angel = messenger [nuntius]   hippo = horse [equus]

anthropo = man [homin]   ped = child [puer]

cyno = dog [canis]   theo = god [deus]

demo = people [pleb]   xeno = stranger

gyn (gynec) and andr = woman and   zoo = animal
    man [femina and vir]

B. Miscellaneous: logo = word [verbum]

biblio = book [libr]   oico (comes into English as eco) =
                                             house, home, environment [domus]
centro = center
                                         organo = means, instrument
cero = horn [cornu]
                                         poli = city [urb]
chroma = color
                                         ptero and ornitho = feather or wing,
chryso = gold [aurum]   and bird [avis]

cycle = wheel [rota]   sema = sign [signum]

(h)od = road, way [via]   sphere = ball

C. Combining forms:

1. a. -phil = love;   -phile = one who loves

   b. -mania = a mad desire for;   -maniac = one who has a mad desire
                                                    for

   c. -phobia = a morbid fear of;   -phobe = one who has a morbid
                                                  fear of

2. a. -graphy = a recording or writing about

   b. -graph = an instrument for recording

   c. -gram = the thing recorded

3. -latry = worship of

4. -mancy = foretelling by means of

Some derivatives from and comments on the word list:

A. 1. angel - angel, evangelist

   2. anthropo - anthropomorphic, anthropoid, philanthropic and misan-
      thropic

   3. cyno - cynic, cynosure (Do not confuse with sinecure from the Latin)

   4. demo - demagogue, democratic, epidemic and pandemic

   5. a. gynarchy, gynecology, gynephobia

      b. andr - Andrew, androgynous

   6. hippo - hipparch, hippodrome, hippopotamus (potamus = river), Philip

7. ped – pedagogue, pediatrician, lithopedian (an unborn child that dies and becomes calcified), pedeoproctor (a device to prevent a child from turning a TV to a forbidden program).

8. theo – apotheosis, atheist, monotheism, polytheism, theism

9. xeno – xenogamy (cross fertilization), xenolith, xenomorphic

10. zoo – zoo, zodiac, zoology

B. 1. biblio – Bible, bibliography, bibliophile

2. centro – anthropocentric, heliocentric, centrifugal and centripetal

3. cero – rhinoceros

4. chroma – monochrome and polychrome, photochromic glasses

5. chryso – chrysanthemum, chryselephantine

6. cycle – bicycle and tricycle, cyclone, cyclops

7. (h)od – exodus, odometer, Methodist [meta (change) + od + ist]

8. logo – monologue, prologue and epilogue

9. oico – ecology, economy

10. organo – organism (diverse parts functioning together to maintain life), organize (put into a workable structure)

11. poli – acropolis, cosmopolitan, politics, police, metropolitan, polite (like urbane. A verb related to poli means to polish or refine)

12. a. ptero – archaeopteryx (first known bird), dipterous, gymnopterous, helicopter (helico = spiral), pterocarpous (carp = fruit), pterosaur (a flying reptile of some 180 million years ago)

   b. ornitho – ornithology, ornithoid

13. sema – semantics, semaphore

14. sphere – atmosphere (atmos = mist), hemisphere, lithosphere, stratisphere

C. 1. a. phil – Anglophile, hemophilia (note the change in meaning of phil here), necrophilia, paradophilia (a term used by Loretta Swit at the 1979 Rose Bowl parade), pedophilia (child pornography), Philadelphia, philanthropy, philatelist, philosophy, photophilous. An article in the SATURDAY REVIEW referred to "lexical necrophilia" (the desire to revive obsolete words).

   b. Many elements are used with both mania and phobia, but some are more frequently found with one than the other. The following are more frequently used with mania or maniac:

dipso = drink	klepto = stealing	phono = noise
dromo = travel	logo = talking	pyro = fire
ereme = being alone	megalo = delusions	rypo = dirt
ergo = work	grandeur	sito = food
helio = sun	mytho = lying	tacho = speed
	neo = change	theo = a belief that one is god

   Recent additions include: disco, muppet, and disaster (This last one is mentioned in an article in TIME magazine about the popularity of such books as THE CHINA SYNDROME).

c. Elements used mostly with phobia include:
    1. fears of people: andro and gyno, anthropo, demo, pedo, xeno
    2. fears of other living things: cyno, ornitho, zoo; also entomo
       (insects), and arachno (spiders)
    3. other fears: agora and ceno, algo, astra (airplanes), claustro
       dysmorpho, hemato, mono, tapho, thalasso, thanato and necro,
       triskaideca [tris (three) + kai (and) + deca (ten) = thirteen]

Newspaper columnists have a lot of fun with these strange-sounding
phobia words. One wrote the following facetious definitions for
some of them. The real definitions are given in parentheses.
      bathophobia = being clean (depth)
      belonophobia = cold cuts (sharp objects)
      claustrophobia = Santa (enclosed places)
      Gallophobia = California wine (French)
      haphephobia = fractions (being touched)
      hydrophobia = fire plugs (water)
      phobophobia = stuttering (fear)
      polyphobia = parrots (many things)
      tacophobia = Mexican food (speed: spelled "tachophobia)

2. a. graphy —pornography (porno = prostitute), pyrography (on wood or
    leather), telegraphy, cryptography, oceanography

  b. graph — cardiagraph, mamagraph, psychograph (chart of personality
    traits in a person), seismograph (seismo = shake), telegraph

  c. gram — dactylogram (fingerprint), diagram, telegram

    The adjective form is graphic, as in demographic. Both grammar
    and graffiti are from this family of words

3. latry — heliolatry, iconolater, idolatry

4. mancy — chiromancy, geomancy, necromancy, psychomancy, pyromancy

Define the following words ETYMOLOGICALLY. Each will have two parts:
anthropomorphic, bibliophile, dipsomaniac, heliolatry, philanthropist,
phonograph, pyromancy, xenophobia.

BIBLIOS

XXVI
GREEK ADJECTIVES - 1

Your next two lessons will present some Greek adjectives which are important in English derivatives, and a few more combining forms.

Word list:

akro (acro) = high [altus]

allo = different (alius)

archaeo and palaeo = ancient [antiquus]

auto = self

baro = heavy [gravis]

caco and eu = bad and good [malus and bonus]

catharo = pure

ceno = empty, common, recent

chloro = light green

dys = difficult or bad

gero (geronto) = old (seni)

gluko (gluco) = sweet

gymno (gymnato) = naked

hiero = holy

holo = entire, whole [totus]

homeo = similar [similis]

homo and hetero = the same and different

idio = one's own

iso = equal

leuko (leuco) = white

Some comments on and derivatives from the word list:

1. akro - acronym, acropolis, Akron. In medical terminology acro often refers to the extremities, i.e. head, hands, and feet

2. allo - allonym, allopathy

3. a. archaeo - archaeology, archaic

   b. palaeo - paleography (deciphering of ancient writing), paleolith (stone tool of the Pleistocene Age), paleontology (study of fossils), paleozoology

4. auto - autopsy (seeing with one's own eyes), autograph, autonomy, automobile, autohypnosis, autointoxication (poisoning from sources within the body), autogenesis (spontaneous generation), automatic (mat = to think), autism (condition where a child cannot relate mentally or physically with his environment)

5. baro = barometer, baritone, isobar

6. a. caco - cacogenesis (inability to reproduce), cacography (may refer to penmanship or spelling), cacophony

   b. eu - eulogy, euphemism, euphony, euthanasia, evangelist

7. catharo - Catherine, catharsis, cathartic

8. ceno - Three different Greek words come into English with this spelling:
   a. koinos (common) - cenobite (cf. the koine version of the Bible; the Latin equivalent version is called the Vulgate)
   b. kenos (empty) - cenophobia, cenotaph
   c. kainos (recent) - the Cenozooic geological period

   The element meaning "recent" is pronounced cēno; the other two are prounounced cĕno.

9. chloro - chlorophyl, chlorine, chlorosis (the green parts of a plant turn yellow as a result of disease or lack of light; also a form of anemia in young girls, causing their skin to turn a greenish color)

10. dys – dysphoria (antonym of euphoria), dysgenic (antonym of eugenic), dysphrenophobia. Many physical ailments have this prefix: dysentery, dyspepsia, dysphagia (phag = swallow), muscular dystrophy, dyslexia (inability to spell or put words in proper order. Lexia is from legein = to speak).

11. gero – geriatrics, geritol, gerontology

12. gluko – glucose, glycerin

13. gymno – gymnasium

14. hiero – hiearchy, hieroglyphics, hierology (religious beliefs of a group)

15. holo – holograph (a will in one's own handwriting), holocaust

16. homeo – homeomorphous (close similarity of crystalline forms between substances of different chemical composition)

17. a. homo – homogenize. A rhetorical device known as a homonym has several subdivisions:
    (1) Different letters or words that are pronounced the same, e.g. c as in can, and k as in king; to – too – two; no – know; heal – heel. These are called HOMOPHONES.
    (2) Words that are spelled alike but have different meanings, e.g. match, seal, last, rake. These are called HOMOGRAPHS. If homographs are pronounced differently, they may also be called HETERONYMS, e.g. wind, does, bow.

    b. hetero – heterodox (versus orthodox), heterogeneous (versus homogeneous), heterosexual (versus homosexual), heteroplasty (skin graft from another person), heteromorphic (having different forms at different stages of development, e.g. tadpole or butterfly)

18. idio – idiom, idiot, idiosyncrasy

19. iso – isobar, isoscles triangle, isotherm

20. leuko – leukemia, leukoderma, leucocyte (cyte = blood cell), leucoma (a white covering on retina of the eye which does not reflect light)

What would be the opposite of the following words: dysphoria, eugenic, euphony, heterosexual, homeopathy?

Analyze the following words: autonomy, euthanasia, gerontology, heteromorphic, hierarchy, isobar.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the difference between an idiom, a colloquialism, and a provincialism?
2. Give five examples of a homophone, and five examples of a homograph.
3. What part of a city was the acropolis?
4. Which blood cells are the leucocytes?
5. What does the name Catherine mean?
6. What does dysphagia say about a person's swallowing?
7. What part of a plant is affected by chlorosis?
8. What do we learn about ancient athletes from the word "gymnasium"?
9. What branch of medicine is geriatrics?
10. What is the meaning of ceno in each of the following words: cenobite, cenotaph, and Cenozooic?

XXVII
GREEK ADJECTIVES - 2

Word list:

macro = long

mega (megalo) = large [magnus]

mela (melan) = black [niger]

meso = middle [medius]

micro = small

neo = new [novus]

oligo = few [pauci]

ortho = straight, true [rectus]

pachy = thick

palin = again

pan (panto) = all [omnis]

plat (platy) = broad, flat [planus]

poly = many [multus]

pseudo = false

sopho = wise [sapiens]

stereo = solid

tauto = same

tele = distant

thermo = hot

Combining forms:

-gamy = marriage   -gamist = one who is married

-orama = view

-scopy = viewing of   -scope = an instrument for viewing

Some derivatives from and comments on the word list:

1. macro – macrocosm (versus microcosm), macrodactylism, macrography
   (a nervous disorder causing large handwriting), macron, macroscopic
   (versus microscopic). Two sections in the 1978 edition of the
   ENCLYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA are called "Micropedia" (concise accounts)
   and "Macropedia" (information in depth).

2. mega – megacephalic (versus microcephalic), megalith, megalomania
   (a passion for doing "big" things), megaphone

3. mela – melancholy, melanoid, melanoma (a dark-colored tumor, some-
   times malignant), melanosis (dark pigment in the skin tissues)

4. meso – mesophyte (a plant needing medium moisture), Mesopotamia, mesosphere

5. micro – microbe, microcardia, legislative microphilia (a state legis-
   lature's preoccupation with trivia instead of tackling really serious
   problems). Charles Darwin referred to "macroevolution" (sudden
   gross changes that mark the emergence of a new species) in contrast
   to "microevolution" (gradual small changes within a species).

6. neo – neologism, neonalogy (study of the new-born), neophyte,
   neoplasty (restoration of a destroyed part of the body)

7. oligo – oligarchy, oligodontous. On August 8, 1979, the CHRISTIAN
   SCIENCE MONITOR had this headline: "Food costs and the oligopoly:
   Big firms control cost." (poly here is from the Greek word that means
   to sell)

8. ortho – orthodontist, orthography (spelling, not penmanship)

9. pachy – pachyderm, pachymeter (for measuring the thickness of some-
   thing like paper). The dinosaur (dino = terrible; saur = lizard)
   called the pachycephalosaurus (cephalo = head) had a skull nine
   inches thick.

10. palin – palimpsest (psest = rub smooth), palindrome [examples: 1331, Otto, radar, "a man, a plan, a canal, Panama", "Straw? No, too stupid a fad. I put soot on warts", "Are we not drawn onward, we few, drawn onward to new era?" — the longest palindrome so far recorded, by a group called OuLiPo, is a 5,000 letter treatise on palindromes].

11. pan – panacea (acea = cure), pandemic, pandemonium, Pan Hellenic, pantoscope (wide-view lens), pansophy (system or work embracing all knowledge). The NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC says that 200 million years ago all land formed one supercontinent, called Pangaea, washed by a universal ocean, Panthalassia (thalasso = sea).

12. plat – platter and plate, plateau, platycephalous, platypus. Plato was so called because of his broad shoulders; his real name was Aristocles.

13. poly – polyglot, polymath, polyphonic, polysyllabic, polytheism

14. pseudo – pseudonym, pseudopodium (for locomotion in primitive life), pseudoscience

15. sopho – philosophy, sophistication, sophomore (more = fool)

16. stereo – stereophonic, stereoptic, stereotype

17. tauto – tautology (also called redundancy, from the Latin). This is saying the same thing twice, e.g. free gifts, falsely padded expense accounts, and etc., to commit suicide by killing oneself. This seems an appropriate place to distinguish the meanings of other terms that describe an excessive use of words:
    a. wordy = using more words than necessary, e.g. now > at this time > at this point of time > [eventually maybe] at this point from where we look at things during this present juncture of time.
    b. verbose = wordiness leading to obscurity or pomposity (cf. jargon).
    c. prolix [from Latin pro + liquo (to flow)] = tiresome elaboration of details.
    d. diffuse (from Latin dis + fundere) = so loose as to lose all force.

18. tele – telemarketing (really a blend of telephone and marketing), telemeter (for such jobs as measuring the height of clouds), telepathy, telephone, television

19. thermo – thermometer, thermos, thermostat, thermotherapy, geothermal drilling

Some comments on and derivatives from the combining forms:

1. –gamy – allogamy and xenogamy (both mean cross-fertilization), autogamy, endogamy and exogamy, misogamy, polygamy. This form is often used with numbers: monogamy, bigamy, deuterogamy, polygamy.

2. –orama – panorama

3. –scope – horoscope, keleidoscope, microscope, stethoscope (stetho = breast), telescope

Which of the adjectives in today's lesson would describe each of the following: a dish, a piece of onyx, a skyscraper, an elephant's skin, a great professor, the shortest distance between two points, a beginner, molten lava, Mars in relation to the earth, the hub of a wheel, 2662, statement of a perjuror, to revert back, George Eliot

XXVIII
GREEK NUMERALS

Word list:

hemi = half [semi]

mono = one [unus] and proto =
    first [primus]

dy (di, dicho) = two [duo] and
    deutero = second

tri = three [tre]

tetra = four [quattuor]

pente = five [quinque]

hex = six [sex]

hepta = seven [septem]

octo = eight

ennea = nine [novem]

deca = ten [decem]

hecat (hecto) = 100 [centum]

kilo = 1,000 [mille]

Combining forms:

-gon = angle

-hedron = sides or faces

-merous = of parts

-meter (with Greek numbers) = feet in a line of poetry

Some derivatives from and comments on Greek numerals:

1. hemi - hemialgia, hemicycle, hemiplegia (plegia = paralysis), hemisphere

2. a. mono - monocarpic (carp = fruit), monochrome, monocle, monolith,
       monologue, monopoly (poly = to sell), monorail, monotonous

   b. proto - protolithic (earliest stone age), protomorph (primitive
      form), protocol (kolla = glue. Protocol was originally the first
      page in a manuscript, which was the table of contents. This de-
      veloped into a list of points agreed on, leading to a final agree-
      ment. Now it is the order in which precedence is given dignitaries).

3. a. dy - dyarchy (cf. the former government of India, with both British
       and provincial governors)

   b. di - diacid, dimeter, diploma (folded in two). The word diploma (an
      official paper) led to diplomat (one who carries an official document).

   c. dicho - dichotomy

   d. deutero - deuterogamy, deuteronomy

4. tri - triangle, tricycle, tridactyl, trilogy, tripod

5. tetra - tetrameter, tetrapetalous

6. pente - pentathlon, Pentateuch (teuch = book; therefore, the first five
   books of the Old Testament), Pentecost (the fiftieth day after Easter)

7. hex - hexameter, hexapod (e.g. insects)

8. hepta - heptachord (seven-stringed lyre)

9. octo - octant, otcave, octopus

10. ennea - enneaphyllous

11. deca - decade, Decalogue, Decapod (e.g. lobster), Decameron (hemera =
    day, cf. ephemeral and ephemeron. The Decameron consists of stories
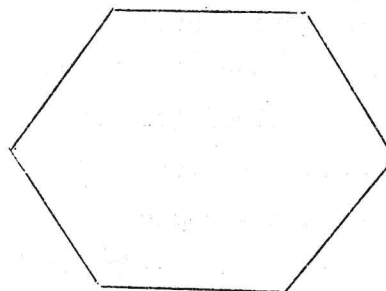   told over a period of ten days).

12. hecto – hectogram, hectograph. Sometimes <u>hecto</u> simply means very many.

13. kilo – kilogram, kilometer, kilowatt, kiloton (a kiloton is the explosive force of one thousand tons of TNT; a megaton is the explosive force of one million tons of TNT. TNT is an acronym of <u>tri</u> + <u>nitro</u> + <u>tolu</u> + ene).

Derivatives from combining forms:

-gon – pentagon, polygon, trigonometry

-hedron – decahedron, polyhedron

-merous – octamerous, polymerous

-meter – hexameter, pentameter

Answer the following questions:

1. How many decades are in a century?

2. What is a pentagon?

3. How many grams are in a hectogram?

4. Something polymerous has many what?

5. Which stone age would the protolithic be?

6. A pentathlon consists of how many events?

7. What is the Decalogue?

8. How does deuterogamy differ from bigamy?

9. What is the difference between a megalith and a monolith?

HEXAGON

Here is a list of English words of two parts, both of which are derived from Greek. Choose the correct meaning of each part, putting the number of the meaning of the first part under <u>A</u>, and the second part under <u>B</u>:

A	B			
___	___	hemisphere	1. ten	13. marriage
___	___	deuterogamy	2. parts	14. five
___	___	decahedron	3. four	15. one who loves
___	___	pentameter	4. rule by	16. angles
___	___	hectograph	5. one	17. instrument to record
___	___	tetragon	6. fear of	18. seven
___	___	trimerous	7. color	19. half
___	___	monochrome	8. second	20. metrical feet
			9. law	21. instrument for viewing
			10. one hundred	22. three
			11. ball	23. sides
			12. six	24. one thousand

PENTOGRAM

TRIANGLE

GREEK PREPOSITIONAL PREFIXES

Word list:

a (an) = not [in]   epi = on, in addition, on top of

amphi = on both sides [ambi]   hyper = over, excessively [super]

ana = up, back, again, against, intensive hypo = under [sub]

anti = against, opposite [ob]   meta = with, over, after, change

apo = off, from [ab]   para = beside, contrary to

dia = through, thoroughly, across [trans] peri = around, near [circum]

en (em) = in, into [in]   pro = in front of [pre]

ec (ex) = out [e, ex]   syn (sym) = with, together [cum]

Some derivatives from and comments on the word list:

1. a — amnesia, anarchy, aphasia, apathy, atypical

2. amphi — amphibian, amphora (a jar with TWO handles), amphitheatre.
   The Latin prefix ambi includes these derivatives: ambience, ambidextrous,
   ambiguous (ambi + agere = to go), ambition (ambi + it = to go), ambi-
   valence (contrasting feelings about a person or thing, e.g. an Israeli
   about a wounded Arab prisoner)

3. ana — with the meaning "back" = anachronism
          with the meaning "again" = anaplasty
          with the meaning "against" = analgesic, anabaptist

4. anti — Antarctic, antipathy, antipodes, antiseptic, antitoxin, antonym

5. apo — apocalypse (kalypsein = to cover; therefore, revelations),
   apostle (stle = one sent)

6. dia — diameter, diathermy (e.g. X-ray)

7. en — empathy, encephalitis, endemic (plants native to a region)

8. ec — eccentric

9. epi — epicycle (e.g. of a planet), epidermis, epilogue, epitaph

10. hyper — hyperacidity, hyperalgesia, hyperopia (antonym of myopia),
    hypersensitive, hyperthermia (heat treatment for lung cancer)

11. hypo — hypodermic, hypoglossal nerve, hypoglycemia (hypo + glyc +
    emia = blood), hypothermia = two meanings: (a) what a person suffers
    who does something like falling into icy water; and (b) a procedure
    used in open-heart surgery where a person is put into a state of
    suspended animation for thirty minutes or more by the use of ice packs.

12. meta — metamorphic, metaphor, metaphysics [In Aristotle's manuscripts
    a book on natural science (Greek physica) was followed by a book on
    abstract philosophy, which his disciples called Metaphysica (the one
    "after" natural science)].

13. para — parable (ble = throw), paradox, paralogism (argument with faulty
    reasoning), paramedic, parasite (sitos = food). On March 10, 1982,
    President Reagan referred to American paramilitary forces for surveillance
    in Nicaragua.

14. peri - pericranium (skull), perigee (antonym of apogee), perihelion (when the earth is nearest the sun), perimeter, peripheral, periscope, periphrastic. DOG FANCY says that one of the most common physical problems of dogs is periodontal disease. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on August 8, 1979, spoke of peripatetic legislators who go on "fact finding" trips abroad, some of which are legitimate and others are viewed as junkets. The NEW YORKER quotes an ignorant memo circulated by Reynolds Securities, Inc., which said: "Peripatetic was a disciple of Aristotle, who taught his own disciples while walking about the Lyceum."

15. pro - progeria (young children developing physical characteristics of old age), prologue (antonym of epilogue), proscenium

16. syn - symbiosis (in which the life habits of animals and birds are mutually helpful, e.g. birds eat ticks, etc. from animals), symmetry, symposium (pos = drink), symptom (piptein = to fall in), synagogue, synchronous (cf. Latin contemporary), syndrome, synopsis

By checking your dictionary, analyze "antiseptic" and "antipodes."

Not using the words already used in this lesson, give an English word which uses the Greek prefix meaning:

1. against	4. on top of
2. through	5. in, into
3. off	6. with

Give the Latin preposition with the equivalent meaning of each of these Greek prepositions:

1. dia	3. peri	5. apo
2. hypo	4. syn	6. ec

Give the meaning of the underscored part of each of the words:

1. anabaptist	5. paradox
2. eccentric	6. anachronism
3. hyperopia	7. proscenium
4. metaphor	8. apathy

Distinguish between the meanings of the following groups of words:

1. sympathy, empathy, apathy
2. antonym and synonym
3. prologue and epilogue

PARTS OF THE BODY IN GREEK AND LATIN

	Greek	Latin
bladder	cyst	vesica
blood	haem (hem, hemat, aem, em)	sanguis (sanguin)
bone	osteo	os
body	somat	corpus (corpor)
breast	masto	mamma
ear	oto	auris
eye	ophthalmo or opt	oculus
finger or toe	dactylo or acro	digitus
flesh	sarco	caro (carn)
foot	pus (pod)	pes (ped)
hand	chiro	manus
head	cephalo	caput (capit)
heart	cardia	cor (cord)
intestine	entero	intestinus
joint	arthro	articulus
kidney	nephro	renes
liver	hepat	jecur
leg	skelo	crus (crur)
lung	pneumon	pulmo (pulmon)
mind	phren or psyche	mens (ment)
mouth	stom (stomato)	os (or)
muscle	myo	musculus
nerve	neuro	nervus
nose	rhis (rhino)	nas
skin	derma (dermato)	cutis
spinal cord	myel	vertebrae
stomach	gastro	venter (ventr)
tongue	gloss (glott)	lingua
tooth	odont	dens (dent)
uterus	hyster	uterus
vein	phleb	vena
vessel	angi	arteris

Comments on and some combining elements used with parts of the body:

1. cyst - + -itis, -olith, -tomy and -ectomy

2. haem - anemia and hyperemia, cephalemia, hematoma or hematocyst, hemo-
   philia, hemorrhage, leukemia, uremia

3. osteo - osteoarthritis, osteoclassis (the breaking of a bone to correct
   a condition), osteitis, osteoplasty (bone graft), osteotomy (cutting
   out part of a bone)

4. somat - psychosomatic, somatic (in contrast with psychic), somatology
   (the study of the physical characteristics of man)

5. masto - + -ectomy, -itis, -oid

6. oto - + -lith (tiny particle in internal ear of vertebrates), -logy,
   -scope; otitis

7. a. ophthalm - + -itis, -oscope, -oscopy (the examination of the interior
      of the eye with an ophthalmoscope)

   b. opt - the optic nerve, optometer (to test the range and power of
      vision), Cyclops, myopia (myein = to close). Listed among eye ail-
      ments on the test for a driver's license are: hyperopia (versus
      myopia), diplopia (seeing double), presbyopia (a defect incident to
      aging), and nyctalopia [nyct = night; alaos = blind. Therefore,
      night blindness]

8. dactylo - dactylogram (fingerprint), dactylology (hand language). A
   dactyl in poetry is one long and two short syllables, like the sections
   of the forefinger.

   acro - acromegaly (enlargement). An acrolith is a statue which is
   basically of wood, with the hands, feet and head of stone.

9. sarc - + -oma, -ology (study of the soft tissues of the body), -ous,
   sarcastic (kazein = to tear apart like a dog), sarcomatosis (the
   spread of sarcomas through the body), sarcophagus (phagein = to eat)

10. pod - chiropodist, podagra (gout), podiatrist

11. chiro - chirography, chiropractor

12. cephalo - acrocephaly (pointed head), cephalograph (dream analysis),
    encephalitis, macrocephalic and microcephalic

13. cardia - tachycardia (tachy = fast); card + -algia (heartburn), -itis

14. entero - dysentery, enteritis

15. arthr - + -algia, -itis

16. nephr - + -algia, -itis, -osis (no inflammation, but degeneration),
    -otomy (to remove a stone) and -ectomy

17. hepat - + -ectomy, -itis

18. skelo - no derivatives

19. pneumo - pneumatometer, pneumoconiosis (konia = dust), pneumonia,
    pneumectomy (removal of all or part of a lung) and pneumonectomy
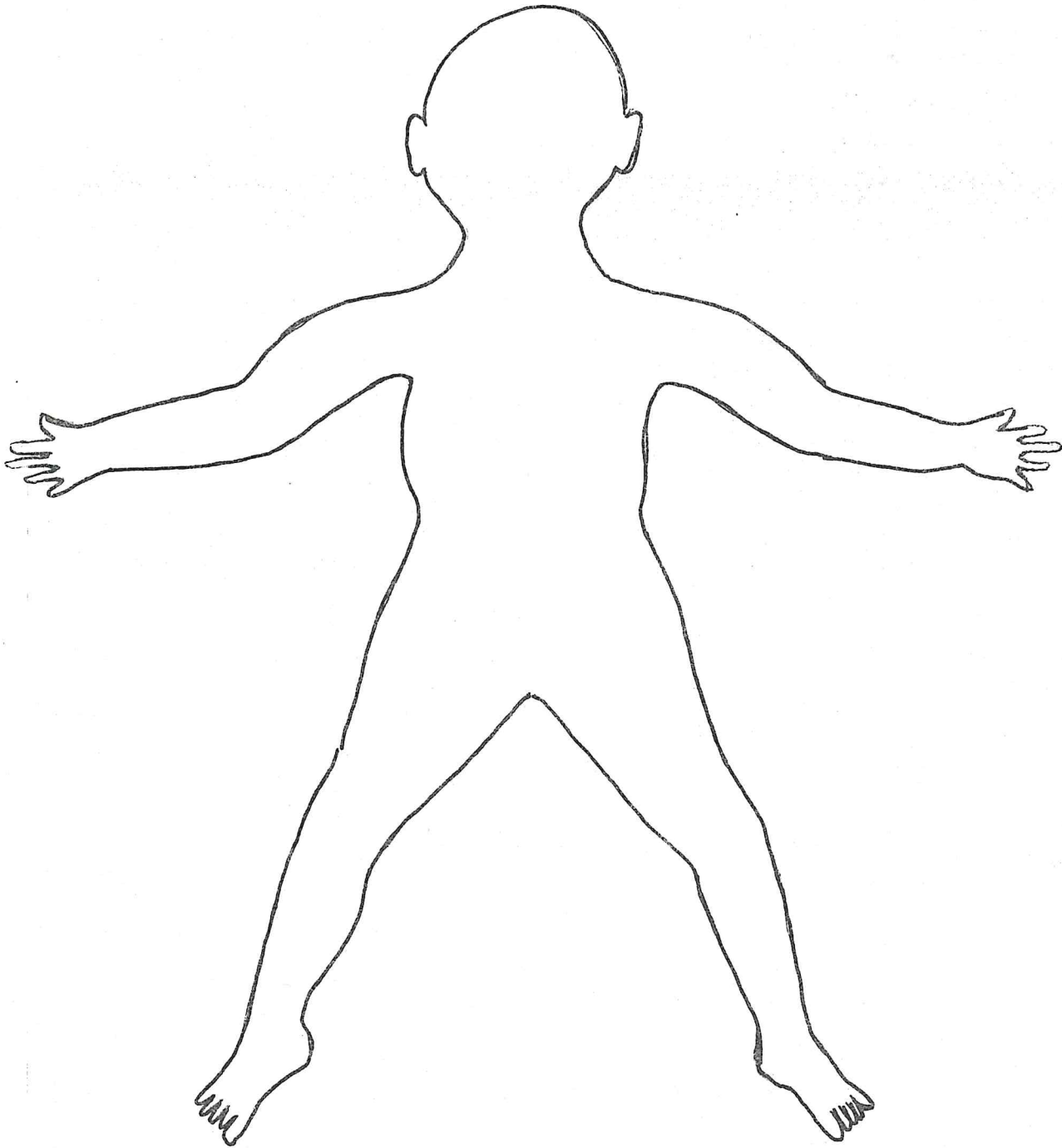   (removal of entire lung)

20. a. phren – phrenology (study of the shape of the skull), schizophrenia (schizein = to split)

   b. psycho – psychosocial (mental development in relation to social environment), psychoacoustics (a person's response to sound stimuli), psychopharmacology (study of the action of drugs on the mind), psychological warfare. Do not confuse this base with PSYCHRO, which means "cool," as in psychrophile (something that thrives best in cool temperatures). What would be meant by the statement that a pilot's psychomotor ability decreases because of low blood sugar from eating just a sandwich before the flight?

21. stomat – + –itis, –ology. A colostomy is the making of an artificial opening (mouth) in the colon.

22. myo – myogenetic

23. neur – + –algia, –itis, –oma, –osis, –otic

24. rhin – + –itis, –ology, –oplasty, –oscope. The rhinencephalon is that part of the brain concerned with the sense of smell. A rhinoceros has a horn (ceros) on his nose, and a rhinarium is the roughened skin at the tip of a bear's nose.

25. dermat – ÷ –itis, –oplasty. An elephant is an example of a pachyderm.

26. myel – poliomyelitis = polio (gray) + myel (literally marrow) + itis; cf. osteomyelitis, which is inflammation of the bone marrow.

27. gastr – + –algia, –itis, –olith, –oscope, –otomy and –ectomy

28. gloss – + –ectomy and –otomy; epiglottis, idioglossia (a language developed by children to communicate with each other), polyglot

29. odont – macrodont, mastodon, odontalgia, orthodontist. Note, however, that the adult human teeth get their names from Latin: bicuspid, which has two prongs at the base; canine, which is pointed like a dog's; incisor made to cut into things; molar, which is flat or rounded to grind food (mola = a mill or millstone)

30. hyster – + –ectomy and –otomy. Hysteria comes from the idea that women are more excitable than men.

31. phleb – + –itis, –osclerosis

32. angi – + –ology, –oma, –stenosis; angina pectoris.

Although you have met many of the Latin names for parts of the body in the Latin section, a few things need special mention here:

1. arteris – artery, arteriosclerosis

2. digitus – digit, digital

3. mamma – The mammary glands are those that secrete milk; and a mammal feeds its young from the breast.

4. oculus – The oculamotor nerve is the one that controls eyeball movements.

5. pulmo – a pulmotor is for artificial respiration.

6. rena – adrenalin

On this crude outline of a human body, write in the proper locations the Greek name of as many parts of the body as you can. Give yourself double points if you can name both the Latin and Greek terms:

XXXI
AILMENTS, CURES, AND PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE

Sometimes an entire course is offered in medical terminology from Latin and Greek because many of our medical terms are from these languages, especially the Greek because of the influence of the great Greek physicians Galen and Hippocrates. According to the JOURNAL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION in 1980, more than 93% of the terms listed in DORLAND'S ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY (1965 edition) are from Latin and Greek; almost 60% of these are from Greek, about 22% from Latin, and the rest from a combination of the two. It has been estimated that about a thousand new words a year enter our language through medicine, but a large percentage of them are simply new combinations of existing prefix, root, and suffix elements.

Today's chapter will acquaint you with some of the most frequently met elements in English words dealing with medicine. You have met many of these in the suffixes used in Chapter XXX. Here they will be outlined under four headings: (I) Designations of ailments and problems; (II) Methods of treatment, and instruments to aid in diagnosis (which, by the way, is from the Greek dia + gnos, and means to understand thoroughly); (III) Titles of practitioners of medicine; and (IV) a miscellaneous list of some other important terms in medicine.

I. Ailments and problems:

-algia (pain): arth-, enter-, gastr-, nephr-, neur-, nost-, odont-

-atrophy (lack of nourishment): cardi-

-clasis or -classis (rupture, dissolution): arthro-, cardio-, hemo-, osteo- (the breaking of a bone to correct a problem)

-ectopia (displacement): splen-

-megalia (enlargement): acro- (bones of the extremities), cardio-, spleno-

-itis (inflammation): arthr-, card-, cyst-, dermat-, encephal-. enter-, gastr-, hepat-, gloss-, mastoid-, nephr-, ophthalm-, osteomyel-, ot-, phleb-, pneumon-, poliomyel-, rhin-, stomat-.

-lysis (dissolution - this may be a problem or a treatment):
    as a problem: hemo-, arthro-
    as a treatment: photo-, pyro-, thermo- (to remove unwanted hair from the face)

-osis (diseased condition): halit-, nephr- (no inflammation, but degeneration), neur-, pyr- (heartburn), sarcomat- (spread of sarcoma throughout the body). Pope Paul had arthrosis.

-oma (tumor, often malignant): angi-, carcin-, glauc-, hemat-, leuc-, lip- (fat), melan-, my-, neur-, sarc-

-plegia (paralysis): cardio-, entero-, glosso-, hemi-

-rrhage (bursting forth): hemo-

-rrhea (discharge): dia- (dia = through), oto-, pyo-, rhino-. A Chicago TV newscaster was described by a TRIBUNE radio critic as having "logorrhea."

-sclerosis (hardening): arterio-, arthro-, phlebo-

-stenosis (narrowing): angio-, entero-, cardio-

II. Instruments for diagnosis, and methods of treatment:

A. instruments: -meter (thermometer)
                 -scope (ophthalmoscope)

B. Methods of treatment:

1. -tomy and -ectomy = not always, but normally, -tomy indicates merely an incision, whereas -ectomy is a "cutting out" or removal

   -tomy: gastro-, neuro-(to relieve pain), phlebo- (blood-letting), rhizo- (= root and means the cutting of spinal nerve roots to relieve pain), tracheo-(windpipe)

   -ectomy: append-, hemorrhoid-, hyster-, mast-. David Brinkley once said that a doctor cured a man's back pain by a walletectomy.

2. -path (one who) and -pathy (a diseased condition, a method of treatment, or simply a feeling):
   a. diseased condition – psychopath, sociopath (one aggressively antisocial)
   b. method of treatment – allo- and homeo-, hydro-
   c. feeling – antipathy, sympathy, telepathy

3. -plasty (corrective surgery): dermato-, entero-, osteo- (bone graft), rhino-

4. -stomy (making a hole in, from the Greek word for mouth); colo-

5. -therapy (treatment by): actino- (X-ray), hydro-, chemo-, sero-, thermo-

III. Some areas of medicine, and practitioners (Greek iatr = doctor. In May of 1980 the SATURDAY REVIEW referred to iatrogenic [doctor-produced] diseases):

A. Area   Specialist in the area

   dermatology..............................dermatologist

   geriatrics (cf. Geritol)

   gynecology...............................gynecologist

   obstetrics...............................obstetrician

   osteopathy...............................osteopath

   pediatrics...............................pediatrician

   podiatry or chiropody....................podiatrist or chiropodist

   urology..................................urologist

B. Specialists within an area:

    1. eyes – oculist or ophthalmalogist = an M.D. who treats diseases of the eye

        optometrist = a doctor of optometry, who examines for glasses

        optician = a person who makes glasses

    2. teeth – dentist = a general term for one who works on teeth

        exodontist = one who pulls teeth

        orthodontist = one who straightens teeth

        prosthodontist [pros = in addition + the = place + odont = teeth + ist = one who] – one who makes false teeth

IV. Some other important terms in medicine:

A. Body elements:

1. chole = bile: cholera, cololith (also known as gallstone)
2. cyte = cell: hemocyte, macrocyte (unusually large red corpuscle)
3. lip = fat: lipectomy (from hips), lipoma. A geriatric problem is lipic particles in the blood.
4. myelo = marrow: poliomyelitis, osteomyelitis

B. Problems:

1. lith = stone: arthro-, cysto-, hemato-, oto-
2. myco = fungus: dermatomycosis, enteromycosis, mycosis
3. pyo = pus: pyoderma, pyorrhea
4. thromb = clot: thrombosis (in vessels of the heart), thrombo-phlebitis. Thrombin is used to cause clotting, and thromboly-sin is the insertion of a tube in an artery near the heart to dissolve a clot of coronary thrombosis.
5. tox (toxico) = poison: antitoxin, intoxication, toxicology, toxicogenetic (producing poison), toxicosis. There are detoxification centers for alcoholics. An interesting parallel is "hashish," from the Arabic word which means assassin.

I. What kind of specialist would I consult if...

1. I was going to have a baby?
2. my child was seriously ill?
3. I had a slipped disc?
4. I found blood in my urine?
5. I was getting cataracts on my eyes?
6. I had a skin infection?

II. What would my ailment be if it were diagnosed as...

arteriosclerosis   otorrhea

enterostenosis   sarcoma

gastritis   tachycardia

III. What kind of treatment is...

dermatoplasty   osteoclassis

lipectomy   phlebotomy

mastectomy   thermolysis

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. What would a hemocytometer be?

2. What is the difference in an artery, a vein, and a capillary?

3. How can toxophilite and toxic be from the same Greek root?

4. The scientific name for what is commonly called Legionnaire's Disease is Legionella pneumophilia. Analyze this term, keeping in mind the meaning of the word "hemophilia."

5. Give the etymological definition for each of the following:

   a. rhinoscope

   b. thermometer

UPPER BODY:

   masto

   pneumon

   cardia

MIDDLE AND LOWER BODY:

   gastro

   hepato

   nephro

   entero

EXTREMITIES (ACRO):

   chiro + dactylo

   pus (pod) + dactylo

XXXII
GREEK VERBS – 1

The next two lessons will be concerned with Greek verb bases that are frequently used in English words. As was said earlier, those verb bases which are related to noun and adjective bases that you have already had will not be given to you again as verbs, e.g. pathein = to feel; and graphein = to write. But a few additional verb bases remain with which you should become familiar. Today's group will involve action verbs.

Word list:

agog = to lead [ducere]

ball (bol, ble) = to throw [jicere]

caus (caut) = to burn

clas = to break [frangere]

crypt = to hide

kine (cine) = to move [movere]

lep (lem, lab) = to seize [capere]

ly = to loosen

pher (phor) = to bear [ferre]

schis (schizo) = to split

stol (stle) = to send [mittere]

stroph (strep) = to twist

tak (tac, tax) = to arrange

tom (cf. tomy, ectomy) = to cut [secare]

trop = to turn [vertere]

typ = to strike

Some derivatives from and comments on the word list:

1. agog – demagogue, synagogue (note that this word refers to a place instead of to a person), pedagogue (This word originally applied to a slave who accompanied a child to school. Later it came to be applied to a school teacher. A further development led to the word "pedant," when a teacher tried to show off his learning).

2. ball – hyperbole, problem, symbol, parable (in Latin parabole took on the idea of comparison)

3. caus – cauterize, caustic

4. clas – iconoclast

5. crypt – cryptic, cryptography. Grotesque (The Greek adjective kryptos (hidden) > krypte (vault); in Italy krypte = grotto and the curious paintings on the walls were described as grotesca).

6. kine – cinema, kinetic, cytokinosis (change in cells)

7. lep – epilepsy

8. ly – analysis, catalyst, frontalysis (a weather term), hydrolysis, paralysis

9. pher – phosphorus, semaphore

10. schis – schism, schizogenesis, schizophrenia

11. stol – apostle, epistle

12. stroph – apostrophe, streptococcus (coccus = seed)

13. tak – syntax, tactics, taxidermist

14. tom – entomology, merotomy, tome

15. trop - heliotrope, tropical

16. typ - prototype, stereotype (stereo = solid), typewriter

Give the Latin equivalent for the following Greek base words: agog, ball, clas, kine, stol (stle).

Explain the difference between syntax and grammar.

Fill in the blank spaces in the following chart:

Greek verb	Meaning	English derivative
1. stroph	1.	1. apostrophe
2.	2. strike	2. typical
3. lep (lem, lab)	3.	3. epilepsy
4. tom	4. cut	4.
5.	5. hide	5. cryptography
6. pher (phor)	6. bear	6.
7. schis (schizo)	7. split	7.
8. trop	8.	8. heliotrope
9.	9. arrange	9. syntax
10. pher (phor)	10. bear	10.

The Discus Thrower

(ball)

XXXIII

GREEK VERBS - 2

Word list:

aesthe = to feel, perceive [sentire]

cris (crit) = to judge or question

glyph = to carve

gno (gnos) = to know [scire]

math = to learn [discere]

miso = to hate [odi]

mne (mnes) = to remember

pha (phan) = to show

pha (phe) = to say [dicere]

phag = to eat (usually phagous = the Latin vorous)

phras = to speak [loqui]

phys = to grow (the noun = nature)

skep (scep, scop) = to examine (cf. scope)

sta = to set or stand

the (thes, thet) = to place [ponere]

Some derivatives from and comments on the word list:

1. aesthe - anaesthetic, aesthetic (Do not confuse this with ascetic, which comes from the Greek verb meaning to exercise, since Greek athletes observed rigid rules of abstinence).

2. cris - critic, hypocrite (In Greek a word developed from this base, meaning "to reply to questions." This came to mean "to speak dialogue" or "to play a part on the stage." It is a short step from there to playing a part offstage).

3. glyph - hieroglyphics

4. gno - agnostic, diagnosis, prognosis, prognosticate

5. math - mathematics, polymath

6. miso - misanthropic, misogamy, misogyny, misoneism (hatred of change)

7. mne - amnesia, amnesty, mnemonic, paramnesia (distortion of facts in memory)

8. pha (phan) - diaphanous

9. pha (phe) - aphasia, prophecy and prophesy, prophet

10. phag - anthropophagy, entomophagous, lithophagous, sarcophagus

11. phras - paraphrase, periphrastic, phrase

12. phys - physical, physician, physique. An epiphytic plant grows on another plant but does not take food, water, or minerals from it as a parasitic plant does.

13. skep - skeptic, skeptical

14. sta - apostate (apo in the sense of "against"), humidistat, thermostat

15. the - epithet, parenthesis (para + en + thesis), synthesis (syn + thesis). A grammatical term, epenthesis (epi + en + thesis), means the insertion of an extra letter in the pronunciation of a word, e.g. athaletic, prostrate gland, sherbert worsh. A Carter aide once referred to the sovereigntry of the Panama Canal. The term metathesis, on

the other hand, is reversing the order of letters in pronouncing a word, cf. perty, childern, hunderd, butterfly (which was flutter-by). Another strange shifting of letters (I have heard no name for this) comes through the use of the articles a and an, where the n may become the first letter of the noun or may slip from the noun to the article. Here are some examples:

A. n slips from noun to article –
    a napron > an apron (nape = cloth and is related to napkin)
    a nadder > an adder
    a numble pie (meat) > an umble pie > a humble pie
    a nuncle > an uncle
    a nompere > an umpire (The Latin non par, meaning "not equal,"
        became nompere in French, with the meaning of a third man
        or odd man. This became a nompere in Middle English,
        which in turn became an ompere, then an umpire)

B. n slips from article to noun –
    an eke name > a nickname
    an inny (innocent) > a ninny
    an ewt > a newt

The meaning "to place" must not be confused with the meaning "god."

Answer the following questions:

1. By what method were hieroglyphics recorded?
2. What is a mnemonic device?
3. Name a material that is diaphanous.
4. What is the physical problem called aphasia?
5. Give an example of an entomophagous creature?
6. a. What kind of verbal expression is called periphrastic?
   b. Contrast the meanings of periphrastic and a paraphrase.
7. What is a misogynist?
8. Etymologically, what do the following words mean: amnesty, criticize, prophet, sarcophagus?
9. What is the difference between an atheist and an agnostic and a theist?
10. Give an example of: a. epenthesis
               b. metathesis
11. What is the difference between a phrase, a clause, and a sentence?
12. What is the Latin equivalent of these Greek verb bases:
    aesthe   phras
    gnos   the (verb)
    math
13. Distinguish between an epithet and an epitaph.

XXXIV

NEOLOGISMS

You have now completed the study of Greek word elements in English and are ready to have a little fun with them. Today you are to create neologisms (neo = new + logos = word). A neologism is a word that is not found in a standard dictionary.

Newspaper columnists have often commented on our need for non-existent words to express a specific idea. There are a number of gaps in our language. We dropped the word "fetch" from general usage but we did not replace it, since fetch means to go and get something and bring it back. We use this word now only when playing with a dog. Herb Daniels in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE once listed a number of things for which we have no word. Among the things on his list were:

1. the wet ring a glass makes on a table top

2. the uncomfortable feeling of having forgotten something

3. the panicky feeling of sudden loss when you discover your wallet missing

4. anything that exists for reasons other than those stated

Other people have wondered what to call a person with whom you live but to whom you are not married. Charles-Gene McDaniel in the Chicago SUN-TIMES on June 4, 1981, lamented the fact that aunts do not have an adjective form; uncle has avuncular, but aunt has nothing. And Sydney J. Harris mentions that the African Bantu language has terms for many things for which we do not, e.g. a word for a person who loses other people's things, and one who is constantly divorcing and remarrying.

You are not being asked to invent new words for such ideas as these; but you are to invent new words made up of Greek elements, mostly synonyms for already existing words. These new words will be most interesting to sesquipedalianists.

On the next page is a list of some of the neologisms worked out by previous students. See whether you can figure out what they mean. The English equivalent will not always be a literal translation of the elements involved in the word. After figuring these out, make up at least ten neologisms of your own. Your primary source of material will be the Greek vocabulary in this book, the Greek prepositional prefixes, and the Greek combining forms.

autocardiaphagia

cardiaclast

cenocephalic

chaotophrenic

chlorodactyl

chronometerscopist

cynoteknon

dysmath

glucodontitis

gymnopod

hippopteres

hyperglucosis

hyperrhinotic

hypochirist

hypocynophile

lipocephalic

lipophobia

liposomatic

logotomy (or schizology)

megalocephaloma

nymphoscopy

oinophile

oleodactyl

ornithophrenic

osteocephalic

pantognostic

pharmacomania

podenstomatosis

pseudologist

rhodorhinotic

schizoceramic

sclerorhinotic

stenophrenic

stomatorrhea

thermocephalic

xylocephalic

SUMMARY OF GREEK COMBINING FORMS
(Excluding Medical Terms)

-gon = number of angles

-hedron = number of sides or faces

-merous = number of parts

-meter (with number prefix) = number of metrical feet in a line
of poetry

-oid = like, resembling

-orama = view

Abstract noun	Agent or Advocate	Instrument or Result
-archy (rule by)	-arch	
-cracy (rule by)	-crat	
-gamy (marriage)	-gamist	
-graphy (recording of)	-grapher	-graph (instrument or result) -gram (result)
-latry (worship of)	-later	
-logy (science or study of)	-logist	
-mancy (foretelling by)	-mancer	
-mania (mad desire for)	-maniac	
-metry (measure of)	-metrist	-meter (instrument)
-nomy (law or arrangement of)	-nomist	
-phil (love for)	-phile	
-phobia (morbid fear of)	-phobe	
-scopy (viewing of)	-scopist	-scope (instrument)

GREEK WORDS IN WORD LISTS
(Excluded: Prefixes and Medical Terms except Parts of Body)

Nouns
(Most will be given with o combining ending included)

aer = air	gastro = stomach
andr = man	gen (gon) = birth
angel = messenger	geo = earth
angi = blood vessel	gloss (glott) = tongue
antho = flower	gyn (gynec) = woman
anthropo = human being	haem (hem, aem, em) = blood
arthro = joint	helio = sun
aster (astro) = star	hepato = liver
biblio = book	hippo = horse
bio = life	(h)od = road, way
calli (cali, kali) = beauty	hydra = water
cardia = heart	hyster = womb, uterus
centro = center	litho = stone
cephalo = head	logo = word
cero = horn	masto = breast
chiro = hand	meteoro = something in the air
chroma = color	morpho = shape, form
chrono = time	myelo = spine, marrow
chryso = gold	myo = muscle
cosmo = universe, order	necro = dead body
cycle = wheel	nephro = kidney
cyno = dog	neuro = nerve
cyst = bladder, sac	odonto = tooth
dactylo = finger	oico (eco) = home, environment
demo = people	onym (onomat) = name
dendro = tree	ophthalmo = eye
derma (dermato) = skin	organo = instrument, means
doxo = glory, opinion	ornitho = bird
entero = intestine	osteo = bone
eo = dawn	oto = ear
ethno = race, nationality	ped = child
etho = character, custom	petro = stone

phlebo = vein

phone = sound

phos (phot) = light

phren = mind

pneumon = lung

poli = city

psycho = mind

ptero = wing, feather

pus (pod) = foot

pyro = fire

rhis (rhino) = nose

sarco = flesh

schola = school, leisure

sema = sign

skelo = leg

somato = body

sphere = ball

stom (stomato) = mouth

techno = skill

thanato = death

theo = god

topo = place

xeno = stranger

xylo = wood

zoo = animal

Adjectives, Adverbs, and Numerals

akro (acro) = high

allo = different

archaeo = ancient

auto = self

baro = heavy

caco = bad

catharo = pure

ceno = empty; common; recent

chloro = light green

deca = ten

deutero = second

dy (di or dicho) = two, twice

dys = difficult, bad

ennea = nine

eu = good

etymo = true

gero (geronto) = old

gluco = sweet

gymno (gymnato) = naked

hecato (hecto) = one hundred

hiero = holy

hemi = one half

hepta = seven

hetero = different

hex = six

holo = entire

homeo = similar

homo = the same

idio = one's own

iso = equal

kilo = one thousand

leuko (leuco) = white

macro = long

mega (megalo) = large

mela (melan) = black

meso = middle

micro = small

mono = one

neo = new

octo = eight

oligo = few

ortho = straight, right

pachy = thick

palaeo = old

palin = again

pan (panto) = all

pente = five

plat (platy) = flat, broad

poly = many

proto = first

pseudo = false

sopho = wise

stereo = solid

tauto = the same

tele = distant

tetra = four

thermo = hot

tri = three

Verbs

aesthe = to feel

agog = to lead

ball (bol, ble) = to throw

caus (caut) = to burn

clas = to break

cris (crit) = to judge or question

crypt = to hide

glyph = to carve

gno (gnos) = to know

kine (cine) = to move

lep (lem, lab) = to seize

ly = to loosen

math = to learn

miso = to hate

nme = to remember

pha (phan) = to show

pha (phe) = to say

phag = to eat

pher = to bear, to carry

phras = to speak

phys = to grow [the noun = nature]

pleg = to strike, to attack

schis (schizo) = to split

skep (scep, scop) = to examine

sta = to set, to stand

stol (stle) = to send

stroph (strep) = to twist

tak (tac, tax) = to arrange

the (thes, thet) = to place

tom = to cut

trop = to turn

typ = to strike

A P P E N D I X

(Latin: ad + pendere)

TWO CULTURES

The following shortened excerpt is from an article in the SATURDAY REVIEW of February 4, 1978. See how many Latin or Greek derivatives you can find in this article.

Scientists and humanists have come of age since the days when these two cultures had the greatest difficulty in understanding each other, each having very little curiosity about what the other was doing; and as a consequence, both had insufficient respect for each other at a time of mutual challenge. However, whatever rift may once have existed between scientists and humanists has been substantially closed. The sciences have been de-mystified for the humanists; and the humanists have become less extraneous to the scientists. The ivory tower and the laboratory are no longer zones of isolation.

The old gap between the two cultures, however, has been replaced by an even more serious division within the sciences and humanities themselves. The separation between two intellectual worlds has given way to a profound cleavage of values inside each area, reflecting the differences in the way truth is perceived and pursued; differences in the way the world is understood; differences, more implicit than explicit perhaps, in the way the individual sees his obligations to society.

Some scientists, for example, recognize no issue of moral values in undertaking research for destructive mechanisms that no longer have anything to do with genuine national security but can lead only to a holocaust of continental dimensions. They are neutral about breeding pathological organisms that condemn not only the living but generations yet to be born. In short, they have no difficulty in subordinating the human interest to the tribal interest. These scientists justify their position by claiming that what they do in their laboratories is not harmful; what is harmful is what the politicians do with their work. They do not accept responsibility for what others make of their theories or discoveries.

Other scientists, however, feel that they better understand the implications and significance of what they are doing than the people who hire them to do it. Their colleagues may make proclamations about the morally antiseptic nature of science, but these scientists see no way of exempting themselves from the obligation to peer beyond the laboratory into the public arena. Perhaps the prime example of this latter group would be the scientists who wrote to President Truman in 1945, imploring him to recognize that the atomic bomb was not merely a highly devastating weapon but a suicidal device of mass incineration that could bring down civilization itself. Before the use of the bomb, Japan had asked the Soviet Union to enquire about U.S. peace terms. The United States knew this because it had intercepted the coded message from Tokyo to Moscow. But when we knew that we could end the war by ourselves with the atomic bomb, we wanted to polish off Japan before a Russian entry in order to prevent the Soviet Union from establishing a claim on the occupation of Japan. Hence the U.S. decision to use the atomic bomb -- not once, but twice. Since World War II, many atomic scientists have continued to exercise their sense of responsibility by trying to persuade the American people that modern warfare makes traditional concepts of victory obsolete, and that national security is achieved not through the pursuit of force, but through the control of it.

Just as scientists have been divided by questions of moral priorities, so humanists have been split by issues of human values. One group of philosophers feels that questions of war and peace have become too technical and complex for them to handle. They feel that government leaders have far better sources of information and should not be subjected to pressures from the people. Juxtaposed against them are the humanists who believe that in making moral judgments, the humblest citizen stands on even ground with a President. They feel, moreover, that something in the nature of government itself makes it resistant to moral values. Men caught up in the games of international realpolitik tend to delude themselves with the thought that "hard" matters of military policy are the only ones that count. History, however, is littered with the relics of civilizations whose leaders felt uncomfortable or scornful in the presence of moral questions.

Two hundred years ago, a great nation was founded on the idea that the strength of a country begins with moral concepts, the truth of which is confirmed in the natural response of human beings and in the history of the race. If we want that nation to go on for another two hundred years, we will dispense with the nonsense that moral values are incidental and that the national interest can stand apart from the human interest.

N.C.

Match a word from the second column with its ANTONYM in the first column:

_____ antonym	1. ingratitude
_____ maximum	2. segregate
_____ optimist	3. pejoration
_____ minor	4. futile
_____ amelioration	5. synonym
_____ interested	6. antipathy
_____ ante bellum	7. regress
_____ gratitude	8. major
_____ introvert	9. pessimist
_____ oriental	10. occidental
_____ sympathy	11. misanthropic
_____ entrance	12. minimum
_____ impede	13. post bellum
_____ progress (verb)	14. uninterested
_____ philanthropic	15. extravert
_____ effective	16. exit
_____ congregate	17. expedite

DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES FROM LATIN BASES

With each statement, match the adjective which best describes the person:

_____ He is laughable		1. introverted
_____ He likes to be with people		2. studious
_____ He pushes his way in when not wanted		3. aggressive
_____ He is full of liveliness		4. altruistic
_____ He draws people to him		5. pessimistic
_____ He is quarrelsome		6. taciturn
_____ His manner drives people away from him		7. inflexible
_____ He is willing to wait without complaining		8. ludicrous
_____ He does things for other people		9. tenacious
_____ He is stern in applying the rules		10. invincible
_____ He is curious about details		11. repulsive
_____ He has a very unfriendly attitude		12. inquisitive
_____ He is determined in his purposes		13. obtrusive
_____ He is uneducated		14. gregarious
_____ He lives in a world of his own		15. laudable
_____ He feels things deeply		16. omniscient
_____ He complains mildly but incessantly		17. strict
_____ He is unbending in his decisions		18. invisible
_____ He is a minister who travels between parishes		19. lenient
_____ He is easy-going and permissive		20. bellicose
_____ He works hard in his courses		21. vivacious
_____ He knows everything		22. hostile
_____ He looks on the worst side of a situation		23. oblivious
_____ He never seems to be there when you look for him		24. patient
_____ He is stubbornly silent		25. querulous
_____ He is praiseworthy		26. rapacious
_____ He ignores or is unconscious of his surroundings		27. sensitive
_____ He is forceful and pushes forward		28. attractive
_____ He cannot be conquered		29. illiterate
_____ He is greedy		30. itinerant

Give the Latin-derived equivalent for each of these English words, most of which are not derived from Latin:

eaglelike	untouchable	two-tongued
mulelike	largeness	one-sided
cowlike	loneliness	embody
doglike	likeness	unending
lionlike	unconquerable	unlettered
bullish	overflowing	unwitnessed
highness	manslaughter	forecast
healthiness	yearly	oversee
heartiness	god	underwrite
heaviness	clearness	falling
wordiness	unspeakable	egg-producing
emptiness	wretchedness	sleep-producing
fewness	meat-eating	outcry
weariness	untouched	outstretch
fitness	unseeable	foresee
lightness	wholly	all-knowing
biting	forewarning	handbook

The following English nouns are not from Latin, but the adjectives that go with them are. What are the adjective forms of these nouns?

eye	father	sight
nose	sea	hearing
mind	city	touch
son	head	smell
house	foot	speech
sun	finger	man (versus woman)
moon	chest	woman (versus man)
fall	dog	boy
spring	cat	baby
mother	king	very old person

LATIN AND GREEK PAIRS

The first column consists of English words with two Latin elements. The words in the second column have the same two GREEK elements. Match the Greek and Latin words. The meanings usually will not be synonymous. e.g. omniscient - pansophic.

English		Greek
_____ benediction		1. chiropractor
_____ bisection		2. hyperbole
_____ carnivore		3. syndrome
_____ circumambulatory		4. hypothesis
_____ circumference		5. polypod
_____ circumspect		6. epithet
_____ compassion		7. hypodermic
_____ component or composition		8. sarcophagus
_____ concurrence		9. polyanthus
_____ conductor		10. prognosis
_____ conjecture		11. peripatetic
_____ consonant		12. dichotomy
_____ contemporary		13. polymorph
_____ imposition		14. synagogue
_____ inscription		15. eulogy or euphemism
_____ insensitive		16. metamorphosis
_____ malnutrition		17. periscopic
_____ manufacturer		18. analysis
_____ manuscript		19. periphery
_____ multiflora		20. prologue
_____ multiform		21. synthesis
_____ multilingual		22. palindrome
_____ multiped		23. program
_____ prediction		24. symbolism
_____ preface		25. sympathy
_____ prescience		26. anaesthetic
_____ prescription		27. synchronous
_____ projection		28. polyglot
_____ recurrence		29. dystrophy
_____ resolution		30. chirography
_____ subcutaneous		31. prophecy
_____ supposition		32. symphonic
_____ transformation		33. epigram

SPELLING

See how many misspelled words you can find in the following excerpt from a Herb Daniels' column in the Chicago TRIBUNE:

English speling — its only consistency is inconsistancy. Its rules are the original riddle wrapped in a mystery.

Take thos dratted e's and i's. Everyone knows that i comes before e except after c unless the e is sounded as a as in "weigh." Despite this clear rule, I've found many words that wierdly defy the law. See whether you can think of ten or more.

At least eleven English words of more than one syllable end with the sound seed. In none of them is the last syllable spelled seed. In fact, the last syllable of these words is spelled in three different ways. What are some of these words?

Among other rarities of English are four words — the only four — that end in gry. Two of these are easy — hungry and angry. Looking for the others should keep you off the streets today.

I don't know how many words end in ify, as in terrify, but there are four words ending with the same sound that spell it efy: liquefy, rarefy, stupefy, and putrefy.

Here are a few more of the many words that give me spelling snake-bite fits: all right (I write alright), supercede, embarassed, drunkeness, irresistible, occurance, ecstacy, occasion, perseverance, and irridescent. In fact, six words in that list are purposely misspelled, along with a few others in this column. Can you spot them?

Finally, how do you spell the name of that Hawaiian stringed instrument? Ukelele, you say? Sorry, next contestant, please.

Beetle Bailey

CONFUSING WORDS

Some nouns use <u>ice</u> for the noun form, and <u>ise</u> for the verb form, e.g. advice – advise, device – devise.

Some terms are two words or one, according to meaning, e.g. all together – altogether, all ready – already, all ways – always.

Sometimes an abstract noun ends in <u>nce</u>, and the people or things involved are called <u>nts</u>, e.g. attendance – attendants, residence – residents, presence – presents.

Two pairs of words that cause apostrophe problems are: its – it's, and whose – who's.

The following list contains some other frequently confused English words:

accept – except	desert – dessert	passed – past
adapt – adopt	die – dye	personal – personnel
affect – effect	disburse – disperse	peer – pier
aisle – isle	disinterested – uninterested	plain – plane
allusion – illusion	elude – allude	pole – poll
altar – alter	eminent – imminent	principal – principle
amount – number	epic – epoch	quiet – quite
angel – angle	feat – feet	raze – raise
ascent – assent	foul – fowl	rapped – rapt – wrapped
bar – bare – bear	gamble – gambol	recent – resent
beach – beech	grate – great	reign – rain – rein
berth – birth	hail – hale	respectfully – respectively
brake – break	heal – heel	shone – shown
canvas – canvass	healthy – healthful	shudder – shutter
cast – caste	hear – here	steal – steel
censored – censured	hole – whole	straight – strait
cereal – serial	idle – idol – idyll	suit – suite
childish – childlike	later – latter	tare – tear
cite – site – sight	lean – lien	than – then
clothes – cloths	lightning – lightening	there – their – they're
conscience – conscious	local – locale	thorough – through
continual – continuous	loose – lose	to – too – two
council – counsel	marital – martial	vain – vein – vane
currant – current	mean – mein	waive – wave
dairy – diary	meat – meet – mete	wander – wonder
deceased – diseased	miner – minor	ware – wear
decent – descent	morning – mourning	weather – whether

What is the young of the following animals called:

dog	cow	bird	fish
cat	horse	eagle	frog
sheep	bear or lion	duck	swan
goat	goose	kangaroo	

What do we call a young female horse? a young female chicken?

What are the MALE and FEMALE designations of the following species:

horse	hog	fox	swan
goose	bovines	goat	duck
chicken	sheep	deer	rabbit

What GROUPS of animals are described by these terms:

herd	pride	gaggle	parliament
flock	bevy or covey	leap	troop
pod	school	sloth	exaltation
pack	swarm	ostentation	rafter

SOME INTERESTING TRIVIA

1. The symbol on the dollar bill is the reverse of the Great Seal of
   the United States, adopted in 1782 -- a pyramid with the Roman
   numerals 1776 on its base. The pyramid = permanence and strength,
   but it is unfinished because much remained to be accomplished and
   more states to enter the union. The eye = omnipotent deity. The
   words Annuit coeptis = He [God] has favored our undertaking. Novus
   Ordo Seclorum = a new order of the ages.

2. The words "male" and "female" are not from the same root. Male is
   from the Latin masculus, a diminutive of mas, meaning man. Female
   is a diminutive of the Latin femina (woman). The Indo-European base
   of this word means to suckle or nurse.

3. The peace symbol is from the sema-
   phore alphabet used by the navy.
   $\wedge$ = N, and | = D. These stand for
   Nuclear Disarmament, with the D
   superimposed on the N. The circle
   may be an unborn child or a man in
   distress.

N"   "D"   Peace symbol