

School 9.

EXERCISES

IN

Derivation and Word Building

AND A

Brief History of the English Language



Prepared for Use in the West High School
Rochester, N. Y.

EXERCISES
IN
DERIVATION AND WORD
BUILDING
AND A
BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE

PREPARED FOR USE IN THE WEST HIGH SCHOOL
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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PART I

THE HISTORY OF WORDS

WHERE do words come from? That would be a hard question to answer if we were to attempt to go back to the beginning. But two-thirds of our English words are borrowed, and with a good dictionary we can learn the life histories of many interesting ones. Some of these words have come to us from the ends of the earth; some belong to great families, having cousin words in several languages and brother words in our own. Some have changed their appearance, some their meaning. Some words have been forced on us by conquering races; some we took because we had no like word of our own, others because we wanted a better one or because the new one was more stylish. Some words once slang have crowded into good society; others once fashionable have degenerated. Some we have just made up "out of our heads".

EXERCISES IN ETYMOLOGY

In Webster's New International Dictionary the etymology (prime meaning) or derivation (origin) of a word is given in brackets after that word, the first time it occurs. Reference to the page preceding the letter "A" will explain all signs and abbreviations used.

In Funk and Wagnalls' New Standard Dictionary the derivation follows the meaning. For example, after the description of the hippopotamus, we find: [L., < Gr. *hippopotamos*, river-horse < *hippos*, horse + *potamos*, river.]

This, being interpreted, means that the Romans passed on to us the word, which they had taken from the Greeks, who had made it by combining their words

for river and horse. Hence according to its derivation a hippopotamus is a river-horse.

Often the dictionary will refer you to some other word of the same derivation. For instance, on looking up *mobilized* to find its derivation you will read, "See *mobile*," where it appears that both words come from the Latin *movere*, to move. Hence to mobilize troops is to set them in motion.

Sometimes other languages have taken the same word from the Greek or Latin that we have and then these forms are also given in brackets. But these are only *brother* words, and in seeking derivation we want *parent* and *grandparent* words. Greek comes before Latin, and Latin before Italian, Spanish and French.

1 Try to discover whence and how the following words came to be part of our language. Where the meaning has changed you must tell three things:

(1) the original meaning of the word or its parts; (2) the present meaning; (3) how the original came to shift to the present meaning.

hippodrome, rhinoceros, gas, macadam, meander, kodak, dilapidated, champagne, buzz, telegraph, alligator.

2 Find out from what language each of these words comes. Guess first, and then verify your guess. Attempt to reason out why a particular word should come from the particular language whence it does.

bungalow, biology, sabbath, soprano, yacht, macaroni, etiquette, brigand, tea, tobacco, turban, guitar, boomerang, permission, hussar, mosquito, meerschaum, algebra, despair, gondola, wigwam, czar, bouquet, piazza, pajamas, ermine, shawl, molasses, stiletto, sutler, jinrikisha.

3 What does the prefixed *al* mean in such words as alcohol, algebra, alkali, alchemist, alkoran? From what language did we take them?

From the same language come assassin, caliph, cipher, coffee, cotton, magazine, mattress, minaret, salaam, sultan, talisman, zenith, zero.

Why should each one have come from this particular tongue?

4 Why has a certain nation given us yacht, ballast, boom, skipper, smuggle, luff, reef?

5 And another, alto, andante, allegro, piano, fortissimo, concert, opera, sonnet, stanza, canto?

What other terms of the same class and from the same tongue can you add? From 2 tell what other words this country has given us.

6 To what tongue do we owe armada, flotilla, bonanza and galleon? Why these particular words? And why cigar, buffalo, vanilla, Sierra Nevada, Sierra Leone, and Sierra Madras? What do these last phrases mean?

7 Quartz, nickel, cobalt, zinc are from one language. What other word in 2 is from it also? What is the etymology of that word?

8 Ennui, bivouac, trousseau, soiree, matinee, brunette, garage, chauffeur and two words in 2 are late borrowings from a language which earlier gave us scores of words. What are their meanings? Why these particular words now?

9 How do you know at once from what tongue the following come?

Hosannah, hallelujah, amen, shekel, jubilee, cherubim, seraph, sabbath, Pharisee, rabbi. What does each of these terms mean?

10 What words may safely be added to this list?

squaw, papoose, maize, tobacco, moccasin, opossum, hammock, tapioca, tomahawk, Genesee

(Beautiful Valley), Irondequoit (Where-the-waves-gasp-and-die), Niagara (Mighty Waters), Hoboken (Smoke Pipe), Susquehanna (Crooked Spoon), Mississippi (Father of Waters), Michigan (Fish Trap).

11 From what tongues do the scientific names of plants and animals come?

Find out the meaning of *rosaceae*, *agaricus disseminatus*, *dipterae*, *hymenopterae*, *ungulata*, *pachydermata*, *ruminantia*, *gastropod*.

12 If you do not already know find the translation of *e pluribus unum*, *in hoc signo vinces*, *alma mater*, *alumnus*, *ad infinitum*, *dramatis personae*, *ex cathedra*, *hic jacet*.

13 You know what M. D. means. But what do the following letters after a person's name signify? They are called *degrees*. Why do the words of which they are the initial letters come from the Latin?

A. B., M. A., Ph. D., Litt. D., L. L. D., D. C. L., D. D. S., C. E.

14 Each word in the following list comes from the name of some mythical person. After you have learned all you can from the dictionary, ask the librarian for a book which will tell you more about these characters.

herculean, atlas, volcano, tantalize, panic, martial, phaeton, cereal, jovial, saturnine.

15 What is the derivation of each of the days of the week?

16 Months of the year?

17 Of the planets Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Neptune, Saturn, Uranus, Venus?

18 What does your family name or surname mean?

The ancestors of the Smiths worked at the forge, the Websters made cloth, the Baxters and Bakers made bread. The Chamberlains were the body servants of princes. Pomeroy equals Apple King. Apfelbaum is Apple Tree. Morgenroth means Morning-Red. Neilson is the son of Neil. The Sutherlands dwelt in the South. The Whites, Greens, Browns, etc. may have been named from the color of their houses or clothes.

19 What does your Christian name mean? At least from what language does it come? Why is it called a "Christian" name? Theodore, meaning gift of God, is from the Greek. Find the meanings of Ethel, Margaret, Gertrude, Mabel, Martha, Alfred.

20 Find out just how each of the following came to have its present meaning:

mackintosh, pullman, derrick, zeppelin, pompadour, boycott, guillotine, lynch, marconigram, taube, volt, ampere, shrapnel.

21 Also:

derby, panama, canary, cologne, cambric, currant, damask, indigo, italics, spaniel, gingham, calico.

22 Work out the etymology of the following:

babble, caterpillar, daisy, gospel, husband, intoxicate, ammunition, nostril, starboard, walrus, bedlam, squirrel.

23 Browse in the dictionary until you discover for yourself some word with an interesting history. Then write an account of it right here:

24 From what language does each come?

mulligatawny, shampoo, thug, bamboo, mandarin,
shah, turban, lasso, chess, bazaar, binnacle.

25 Account for such words as

bang, hum, clatter, chickadee, mew, snarl, roar,
crash, groan, squeal, bellow, peep, gurgle.

26 Add others of the same class. Account for the
naming of

Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Nevada, New York,
Pennsylvania, Michigan, Washington, Virginia,
Louisiana, Montana, Dakota, Massachusetts.

27 Other place names with interesting derivations
or meanings are:

America, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Indianapolis,
Annapolis, Vera Cruz, San Salvador, Santiago, Rio
Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Hudson Bay, Philippine
Islands.

28 Many states, owing to the classical tastes of their officials, are full of towns and cities named for ancient Greek and Roman ones. New York State is particularly rich in classical names. What can you add to Syracuse, Ilion, Troy, Naples, Carthage, Athens?

29 Every boy and girl who reads "Treasure Island" and "The Red Rover" should be familiar with a few *nautical* (look up derivation) terms.

Draw a ship, labelling

hull, mast, jib boom, mizzenmast, bowsprit, shrouds, topsail, keel, rudder, aft, forward, stern, prow.

(See dictionary under *ship*.)

30 A dialect is the language peculiar to a small group as distinguished from the literary language of the main body of the people.

Of the dialects of English, the Scotch is perhaps the most fascinating. To appreciate some of our best literature you should know the meaning of such words as:

ken, gar, guid, unco, braw, lauch, greet, dee, twa, kirk, speir.

31 Many words have changed in meaning. The following words as commonly used by Shakspeare had meanings which we no longer attach to them. Find out what those meanings were:

fancy, conscience, favour, humour, admiration, uncouth.

32 These words have interesting origins. Give their history, telling in each case the three things required in Exercise 1.

- 1) contract, insignificant, monopoly, concord, suicide, trivial, congeal, jelly, inculcate.
 - 2) messiah, laboratory, primer, composition, current, journal, leopard, arena, nasturtium.
 - 3) barbarian, vulgar, esophagus, husband, aristocrat, manual, verify, neighbor.
- 33 Seek out the derivations of the *italicized* words.
- 1) General Washington, owing to his *austerity* of manner, was not a man to be familiar with. Yet he was really kindly and *magnanimous*.
 - 2) The *equinoctial* storms are most severe.
 - 3) The Chinese are our *antipodes*.
 - 4) He wished that *anarchists* as people of *pernicious* views could be *annihilated*.
 - 5) There has been in the *aggregate* a score of *revolutions* in Mexico.
 - 6) The *preamble* to the *governor's proclamation* was not long.
 - 7) The *cormorant*, the *albatross* and the stormy *petrel* are birds of the sea.
 - 8) There was a tinge of *sarcasm* in his reply.
 - 9) The room was disinfected with *germicide*.
 - 10) A Shaksperian *pageant* was given.
 - 11) The *ringing* of the *curfew* sent the children to bed at eight.
 - 12) We felt that because of his *atonement* he should be *exonerated* from further suffering.
 - 13) The *pigmies* are a race of dwarfs.
 - 14) Their unseemly *carousing* led to their being *ostracized* from polite society.

- 15) The butterfly goes thru an interesting *metamorphosis*.
- 16) Moses *transmitted* the *decatalogue* to men.
- 17) At the close of the play the heroine recites an *epilogue*.
- 18) Her *equanimity* rendered her *secure* from vexation.
- 19) The priest wore a *cassock*.
- 20) When you study *philology* you incidentally learn something of *ethnology*.

34 **WAR WORDS.** When we come into contact with other peoples or new ideas we borrow or invent or make over words to fit our new thots. The Great War has added to our vocabulary *kultur*, *boche*, *strafe*, *hooverize*, *camouflage*, *poilu*, and even *cootie*. It has also given us new meanings for *paeificist*, *hyphenate*, *frightfulness* and *tank*. Make a list of others.

CAUTION

Not every word has a clear and unmistakable derivation that you can discover. The best scholars differ over many words. And words change so much in meaning that often it is impossible to understand how a particular derivation is possible. Nor do we stop to think of what a word once meant or where it came from when we wish to use it.

MORE CAUTION

Before going further we must remind ourselves that the mainstay of **OUR SPEECH** is not this horde of borrowed words but **OUR OWN OLD ENGLISH OR ANGLO-SAXON**. Our common words such as *to*,

and, but, I, you, she, come, go, look, think, do, etc., are Anglo-Saxon. We use them much oftener than any others. Our grammar too is Anglo-Saxon. So just the mere fact that we have more *different* Latin words than English in our speech does not mean that we speak Latin or that English may, like French, be called a Latin language. Next to Latin we have borrowed most from Greek.

Altogether we have over 400,000 words in our dictionary. But we don't use them all. Even Shakespere used only 15,000, Milton 10,000, and the average man from 4,000 to 5,000. Some of us, it is true, seem to employ only two or three hundred, for we call everything from kittens to soccer players "cute", allude to "nice" times, teachers, and weather, or have "some" ride, "some" lesson, and "some" toothache. We forget that the size of one's vocabulary tells the size of one's mind. Of course we shouldn't show off by trying to use "big words", but surely we should prefer the accurate word, which implies thought, to the inaccurate one, which indicates a lazy mind.

WORD BUILDING

One of the greatest benefits derived from a knowledge of words is the ability it gives to take them apart and put them together again. A great number of our words are compounds. With a little familiarity with Greek and Latin *stems* (the main part of a word) and a few prefixes and suffixes (little parts placed before or after), the longest word has no terrors for us. We break it up and attack it piecemeal. Take *valedictory*. *Vale* means *farewell*; *dict* means *speak*; *ory* simply means *of the nature of*. Hence a valedictory is of the nature of a farewell speech. *Tele* means *far*, and *graph* means *writing*. So telegraph is "*far-writing*".

1 By breaking up and comparing the following find, with as little hunting as possible, their derivation and meaning:

telegraph	telephone	telescope
heliograph	phonograph	periscope
geography	geology	geometry
biography	biology	microscope
autograph	lithograph	kaleidoscope
plutocrat	autocrat	democrat

2 Do the same with:

manufacture	manuscript	superscription
factory	anniversary	superannuated
auditorium	natatorium	aquarium
subterranean	terrestrial	aqueduct
submarine	educate	product
biped	bivalve	bisect

3 Such words as automobile and multigraph are called hybrids because half comes from one language, half from another.

4 To what do most of the words in Exercise 1 pertain? With them belong aeroplane, biplane, monoplane. Distinguish between these words. Where does dirigible get its name?

PREFIXES

Try to discover by inspection the force of the prefix in the following groups. When you are sure of it, write the meaning or meanings in the space left for it opposite the prefix. Add as many other words as you can be certain of. With the exception of *anti* these prefixes are all of Latin origin.

1 a, ab, abs.

avert
abdicate
absent
abrupt
abstain

2 ante

antedate
antediluvian
anteroom
anticipate

3 anti (Greek)

antiseptic
antipodes
antiphonal
antithesis

4 circum

circumference
circumvent
circumnavigate

5 de

degrade
dethrone
debate
decrease

6 inter

interweave
interscholastic
interview

7 non

nonsense
noncombatant
non-conductor

8 per

perforate
perspire
per cent
permission

- 9 post
 postpone
 postscript
- 10 pre
 prelude
 preface
 president
 prejudice
- 11 pro
 proceed
 prologue
 product
 pronoun
- 12 re
 rebate
 recollect
 reply
 resign
- 13 se
 separate
 secede
 seclude
- 14 super
 superficial
 superintend
 supernumerary
- 15 trans
 transfer
 transient
 transplant
 trans-Atlantic
- 16 ad
 (ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at)
 adhere

adjacent
adapt
annihilate
affix
accompany

17

con

(col, com, cor, co)
combine
command
complex
coeducation
cohere
correspond
collide

18

dis

(dif, di)
disadvantage
disapprove
different
digress

19

ex

(e, ef)
exit
extort
export
emigrant
effect
elocution

20

in

(il, im, ir)
infuse
illumine
inhale
immigrant
inspection

- 21 in
 (il, im, ir)
 incompetent
 inelegant
 impossible
 illegible
 illogical
 irregular
- 22 sub
 (suc, suf, sug, sup, sur)
 subdivide
 suburban
 subscribe
 suffix
 suppress

ROOTS

Form as many additional derivatives from the following Latin roots as you can, and fill in the meanings.

- 1 ag, act
 agent
 action
- 2 ceive, cept
 receive
 acceptable
- 3 cede, ceed, cess
 recede
 recessional
- 4 duc, duct
 aqueduct
 ductile
- 5 fect, fict, fact
 perfect

- fiction
factory
- 6 grad, gred, gress.....
- congress
ingredient
degrade
- 7 ject.....
- eject
projection
- 8 junct.....
- conjunction
- 9 man, main.....
- remain
permanent
- 10 mit, miss.....
- remit
mission
- 11 pel, puls.....
- repellent
compulsion
- 12 pon, pos.....
- exponent
deposit
- 13 sequ, secut
- sequel
persecute
- 14 serv.....
- preserve
conservation
- 15 sist.....
- consist
desist

- 16 spect.....
inspect
respect
- 17 spir.....
expire
conspiracy
- 18 struct.....
construct
instruction
- 19 tract.....
tractor
extract
- 20 vert.....
convertible
invert
- 21 vis.....
invisible
visit
- 22 voc, vocat.....
vocation
vocabulary
- 23 volv, volu, volut.....
revolve
convolutions

SUFFIXES

Suffixes do not present so much difficulty as prefixes and roots. Make a list of words ending in (1) ness; (2) ory; (3) hood; (4) dom; (5) tion, ation; (6) less; (7) ly; (8) ish; (9) ard, art; (10) age; (11) ance; (12) et, ette, let; (13) able, ible, ble; (14) ize; (15) ity. What does each suffix mean?

PART II

THE BEGINNINGS OF LANGUAGE AND A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

SOUNDS

Language, as we think of it, is the conveying of meaning by vocal *articulated* sounds. (Query: Does a dog speak?) With our primitive ancestors these sounds may have been mere grunts or ejaculations. Later they became *articulate*, that is, they were joined together systematically for the expression of thought. Definite sounds conveyed definite meaning

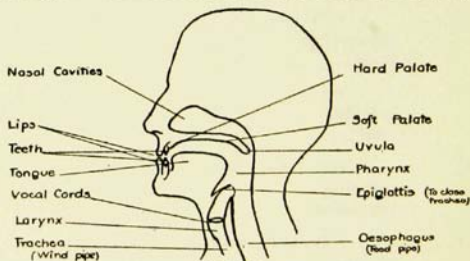


FIGURE 1

apart from the tones in which they were uttered. Language was of course at first unwritten. In fact many languages died out before any form of writing was invented. Nine-tenths of our speech is still spoken language. In order to understand it thoroughly we should understand its simplest elements, sounds.

Vocal sounds are produced by a current of air from the lungs setting in vibration a pair of tendons known as the vocal cords, which are situated in the voice

box or larynx. The vowel sounds, a, e, i, o, u, are made with the throat and mouth more or less open but without definite interference by the tongue, lips, teeth, etc. Experiment with your vocal apparatus and discover which of the vowels are made at the front, which at the back of the mouth. All other sounds are made in connection with vowels by the interposition of the tongue, lips, etc. The place of

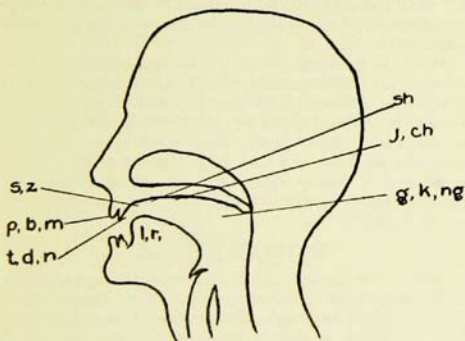



FIGURE 2

forming these *consonants* (look up the derivation of this word) may best be illustrated by a diagram. 

In Figure 2 we are all ready to say *r*. *L* and *r* are called *liquids* because they are *flowing* sounds. The lips (*labia*) meet for the *labials*, *p, b, m*; the tip of the tongue strikes just behind the upper teeth (*dens-dentis*) for the *dentals*, *t, d, n*. Air is allowed to escape between the up-turned tip of the tongue and the front part of the hard palate for the *sibilants* (hissers), *s* and *z*. *Sh* is made with the tip of the tongue straightened out. *J* and *ch* are called *palatals* for they are made by touching with the tip of the tongue the

palate or roof of the mouth. The *gutturals* **g**, **k**, **ng**, are made nearer the throat. **M**, **n**, and **ng** are made with the *uvula* (the little pendant at the back of the mouth) dropped as in Figure 1 so that the air may enter the nasal cavities and the sound reverberate therein and give the proper humming sound. When the nasal passage is obstructed by a cold in the head the nasal cannot be sounded and we say, "I cadt bake byselb udderstood". **M** is known as a *nasal* labial, **n** as a *nasal* dental, and **ng** as a *nasal* guttural.

How are **f** and **v** made? They are called *spirants*. With what other sounds would you class them? Is there any difference in the position of the lips and tongue in making **f** and **v**? **t** and **d**? **p** and **b**? What is the difference? Some shorthand systems recognize the relation of **t** and **d** by placing a light line | for **t** and a heavy line | for **d**. How would you classify that sound so difficult for foreigners to English, **th**?

WRITTEN SOUNDS

When you stop to think of it what queer-sounding and queer-looking things words are anyway—especially queer-looking! **Horse** doesn't look any more like the thing it means than does any other set of marks. You still occasionally marvel at the aeroplane, the wireless and the phonograph, but some day people will give no more thot to these wonders than you are accustomed to pay to the wonder of books, the wonder of the alphabet, the wonder of *seeing sounds*.

Perhaps you never regarded your A B C's as a great invention, yet such they are—and no petty device with a number in the patent office and royalties for the originator, but the toil-wrought product of past civilizations, the work of whole races, transmitted to us for an inheritance forever; bringing us the wisdom-treasure of the ages in our recorded history and

literature; making possible our newspaper and telegraph; like all great things, simple; and in increasing simplicity finding increased perfection.

Our alphabet has been developed from some such picture writing as the Indians used. The Phoenicians, who were formerly said to have invented the alphabet (See the myth of Cadmus), at least deserve credit for simplifying and disseminating it. They passed on to the Greeks, the Greeks to the Romans, and the Romans to us, a set of symbols modified from the pictures used by the Egyptians (or Cretans or some other ancient people.) But these signs became changed not only in form but in use. A drawing of an eagle (ahom) became abbreviated to a form something like our letter A and came also to represent not simply an eagle, but the *Sound A*. So it was no longer necessary to have a separate symbol for each word, since the sound of every word could be indicated by a combination of unit sounds; for example, *urn* and *run*, two very distinct ideas, can be represented by the thesame letters differently combined.

Now in an ideal alphabet each letter or combination of letters would represent one sound only, and one sound would be represented by one letter or combination of letters only. This is almost true of the French language. But with us it is far from the case. For example, look at *c* and *k* in cat and kitten, and *c* and *s* in certain and safe. Then see how inconsistent we are in pronouncing dough, rough, cough, hiccough, etc.

The particular form of letters which English in common with most European languages today uses is the Roman alphabet.

What is the derivation of *alphabet*? In the big dictionary under this word is a table which you should study, noticing not only the strange forms of other alphabets but particularly the gradual change from picture to sound writing.

Some languages, such as the Chinese, have never developed beyond a modified picture or idea writing.

The symbol no longer looks like anything in particular and yet there must be a different one for every different idea. Consequently the Chinese are burdened with thousands of characters which do no more work than our twenty-six.

You see, our language comes of a better family, at least so *we* think, than do the languages of the Turks or of the Chinese or of the African tribes. *Our* language is *inflected*. Remember that word until we have had a look at our family tree and our family history, and then we'll find out what it means.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY

Our Mother English belongs to a great and wonderful group of languages, greater than the Dravidian or the Semitic or the Iberian. **Ours** is the **Indo-European** or **Aryan** family, a family so ancient that its parent tongue must have been spoken centuries before man had learned to make an alphabet and write.

Sometimes we find the terms **Indo-Germanic** or **Japhetic** for **Indo-European**. Noah's sons are said to have founded distinct races. Ham was the parent of the Hamites, and the Hamitic languages were those of ancient Egypt and northern Africa. Shem was the father of the Semitic peoples, Assyrians, Hebrews, etc. Japhet is said to have founded the Aryan race, with which we are now concerned.

At any rate, long before the dawn of history, in a far-off shadowy time, a primitive Aryan race and language existed somewhere in northern or central Europe (or perhaps in Western Asia). To this primitive race and language the daughter tribes and tongues furnish the only clue.

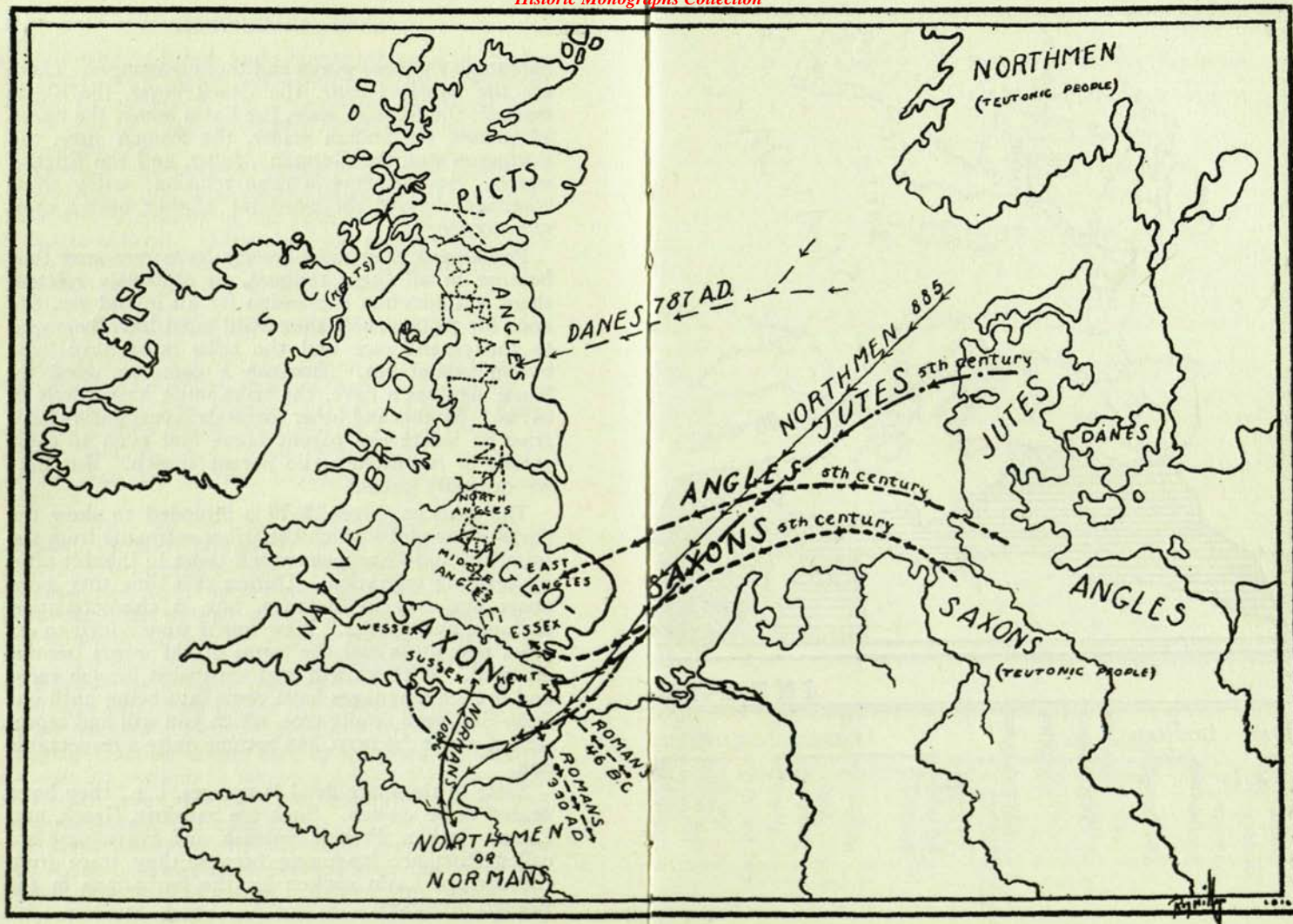
Slowly, painfully, thru the dim ages these tribes had spread abroad over Europe and Asia until the parent race was forgotten. It was only yesterday, comparatively, that to scholars the similarity of words in various languages seemed to indicate a common

parentage for those words and those languages. There are the Sanskrit *matr*, the Greek *meter*, the Keltic *mathair*, the Russian *mate*, the Latin *mater*, the Spanish *madre*, the Italian *madre*, the French *mere*, the Portuguese *mai*, the German *Mutter*, and the English *mother*. Surely there is some relation; surely these languages derived the word for mother from a common source.

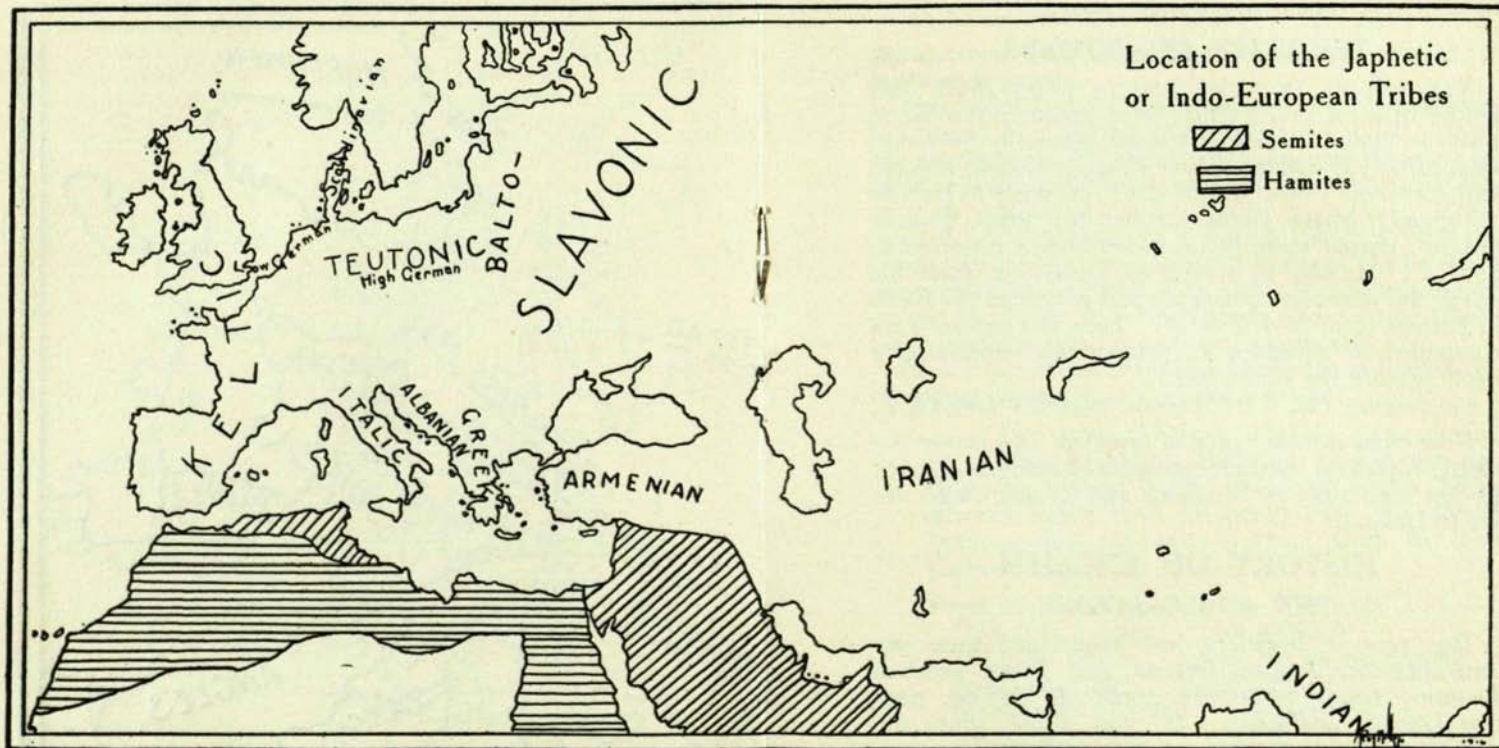
Philologists (language-lovers) have reasoned that because in all these tongues, so obviously related, there is a common expression for an inland sea, tho none for an open sea, that word must have belonged to the parent race and the tribe must have lived by an inland sea. Because a common word for house signifies a cave, the tribe must have dwelt in caves. By this and other methods investigators have tried to locate the parent home and even to some extent to reconstruct the parent speech. But here we can only guess.

The map on pages 28-29 is intended to show the parts of the globe which the tribes springing from the primitive Indo-European stock came to inhabit after an age-long migration. During this time they grew apart not only in distance, but in characteristics, customs, and speech. New words were added to express new ideas and the forms of old words became changed. With growth and expansion branch races and branch languages have come into being until our Indo-European family tree, which you will find represented under the map, has become quite a respectable one.

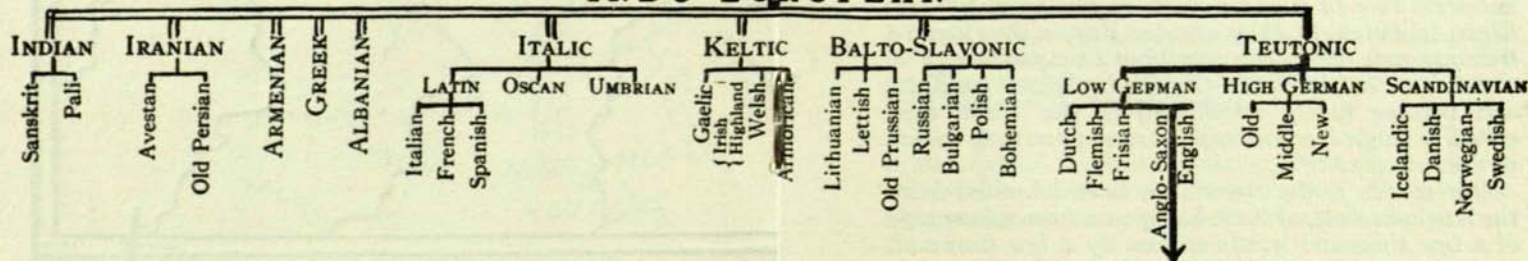
Some of these are dead languages, i. e., they have ceased to be spoken. Such are Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin. Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese are called Romance languages because they trace from the corrupt Latin spoken by the barbarians in the Roman provinces.



THE INVASIONS OF ENGLAND



INDO-EUROPEAN



THE KELTS AND ROMANS

You will see from the map on pages 28-29 that before Spanish and French were spoken, the Kelts dwelt in Spain and also in France, where in the north-west corner, in Brittany, Armorican, a Keltish tongue, still survives. From France the Kelts went to Britain (England), where Julius Caesar, the great Roman general, visited them on an expedition of conquest in 55 B. C. He had to return to Rome, but after his death the Romans came again and governed the Kelts in Britain from 43-407 A. D. Then the legions were compelled to withdraw to protect the imperial city itself against the barbarians.

(See Cheyney, Chs. II-III; Tappan; England's Story, Ch. I).

Now came another race of invaders who drove the Kelts, enfeebled by their centuries of subjection, back to the highlands of Scotland and Wales, and over sea to Ireland.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH

THE ANGLO-SAXONS

The race of invaders just mentioned were our own ancestors, **Angles, Saxons, and Jutes**, heathen Teutonic tribes from the north of Europe, near the Danish peninsula. If you think that the story of our race begins in England, rid yourself of the notion. Our story begins in Europe. This ancestral race of ours we know as the Anglo-Saxons. When in 449 A. D. they invaded Britain they found a different race, the Kelts, speaking a tongue foreign to the Anglo-Saxon. When they had subdued the Kelts and become firmly established in the island they called it Angle-land or England, and gave their speech to the country.

Our speech is the speech we have inherited from the Anglo-Saxons, altho it has grown from a language of a few thousand words spoken by a few thousand people to one of over 400,000 words, enriched by words

taken from every language of earth, and spoken by millions of people.

They were a hardy race of heroes, those Saxon forefathers of ours, worshiping Odin and Thor, loving the sea, fighting all day and drinking and bragging all night, owning allegiance only to the petty chieftain of their particular band. Later they were Christianized and welded into a nation under Alfred the Great, great not only in war but in peace, for he made wise laws and established schools for his people and caused the Bible and other goods books to be translated from the Latin into their own speech.

Here is a passage from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, recording the death of that great prince:

“Her gefor AElfred Aþuling, syx nihtum
aer haligra maessan. Se waes cyning ofer eall
Ongelcyn butan ðaem daele ðe under Dena
onwalde waes; ond he heold ðaet rice oþrum
healfum laes þe xxx wintra. Ond ða fend
Eadweard his sunu to rice”.

From the poem called “The Wanderer”:

“Oft him anhaga are gebideð
Metudes miltse, þeah þe he modcearig
geond lagulade longe sceolde
hreran mid hondum hrimcealde sae,
wadan wraecastas; wyrd bið ful araed!”

The unfamiliar letters both stand for **th**, a sound peculiar to English.

(See Wrong: *The British Nation*, Chs. III-V; Cheyney Chs. IV-V; Montgomery, Sect. IV; Tappan “In the Days of Alfred the Great”; and the pictures in the illustrated edition of Green’s *Short History of the English People*).

The greatest piece of literature in Anglo-Saxon is the story of the monster-slayer, Beowulf, which you will read in translation in fourth year. It was probably composed while our home was still on the continent.

(See Buxton’s *Stories of Early England*).

Most of the words in English that express common relations or simple ideas, those that have to do with every day life, including most of our prepositions and conjunctions, have come down to us from Anglo-Saxon. It has been estimated on the basis of the Lord's Prayer that nine out of ten words that we use are Anglo-Saxon. Eighty per cent. of the words in Lincoln's Gettysburg address are Anglo-Saxon.

INFLECTION

One of the characteristics of Indo-European languages is *inflection*, the bending or changing of the ends of words to show a different relation to other words. We say, "I hear", but "he hears"; we have "drop" for the present but "dropped" for the past; we say "father works" but "his father's business". English was once far more inflected than it is now; almost as much so as Latin and German. Then the construction of a noun could be told by its case ending as much as by its position in the sentence.

The Roman could say either "Virum vidit puer" or "Puer vidit virum" and both meant "The boy saw the man", for the *-um* on *vir-* showed that *man* was the object. Instead of using a preposition *by*, the Latin for which was *ab*, the Roman would use the ablative case *viro*, which meant *by a man*. So our ancestors the Anglo-Saxons would use the instrumental case *men*, meaning *by a man*, without bothering to say *by*. Our only case inflection now is for the possessive or genitive case when we add 's in the singular and (') in the plural; altho we do inflect for number and tense. Compare the *declensions* given below and look up the derivation of the names of the cases and also of the word *case* itself. Remember that generally in Latin we know what a noun tells by its case form, while in English what a noun tells shows its case.

LATIN		GERMAN
Case	Singular	
Nominative } Vocative }	vir	Mann
Genitive	virī	Mannes
Dative	viro	Manne
Accusative	virum	Mann
Ablative	viro	
	Plural	
Nominative } Vocative }	virī	Männer
Genitive	virorum	Männer
Dative	virīs	Männern
Accusative	viros	Männer
Ablative	virīs	
ANGLO-SAXON		MODERN ENGLISH
Nominative } Vocative }	mon(n)	<i>Man</i> is a thinking animal.
Genitive	monnes	<i>Man's</i> life is short.
Dative	men	Give a <i>man</i> his chance.
Accusative	mon	He killed a <i>man</i> .
Instrumental	men	He was killed <i>by a man</i> .
	Plural	
Nominative } Vocative }	men	<i>Men</i> are queer beings.
Genitive	monna	<i>Men's</i> wants are many.
Dative	monnum	He sends poor <i>men</i> aid.
Accusative	men	He loved <i>men</i> .
Instrumental	men	<i>By men</i> are men betrayed.

WORD-BRANCHING

(See Meiklejohn: The English Language p 143.)

We used, also, to *grow* our own words, instead of borrowing them. Figure 5 represents rather imperfectly how a number of words have sprung from a single primitive root meaning *to cut*. *Sceran* is the

Anglo-Saxon verb and may be regarded as the trunk of the tree, for while it is not in every case the parent stem, it retains the original meaning, whereas the various *cognate* (find derivation) words: *shirt*, *shore*, *scar*, etc., have *branched* in meaning as well as in form. Work out to your own satisfaction the connection in meaning of each word with the root.

Besides this growing power, we could graft words together. But for *native compounds*, see page 40.



FIGURE 5

ANGLO-SAXON PREFIXES

a	on	abed, aboard
for	away, thoroly	forget, forlorn, forswear, forbid
fore	before	forewarn, forebode, forecast
mis	wrong	misdeed, mistake
un	not	unholy, unlock
with	against	withstand, withhold
in	in	income, inborn, insight
en, em	(Frenchified)	endear, embolden
off	off	offset, offshoot
on	on	onset, onslaught
out, ut	out	outbreak, outpost, uttermost
over	over	overcoat, overflow, overthrow
thorough	through	thoroughfare, through-train
under	under	undersell, underhand, underneath
up	up	uphold, upland, upward

ANGLO-SAXON SUFFIXES

dom	power, office	dukedom, kingdom, Christ- endom
hood	rank, state	brotherhood, childhood,
en, kin, ling	diminutive	kitten, lambkin, duckling
ness	makes nouns	darkness, happiness
ship, scape	nouns	friendship, lordship, land- scape
ful	full	hateful, willful
ish	of the nature of	childish, whitish, Scottish, Welsh
less	loose from	fearless, helpless, toothless
like, ly	like	childlike, warlike, manly
ward	direction	toward, homeward

ANGLO-SAXON STEMS

The words in the third column are not necessarily derived from those in the first. They come as a rule from the same ancient root as the first column word, and may best be called *cognate* or *kindred* words. Study out the kinship in meaning.

beorgan	shelter	burrow, borough, burgh, burgher, bury
beran	bear	bier, bairn, birth, berth, burden, born, borne, barrow
bindan	bind	band, bond, bound, bend, bundle
brecau	break	breakers, brake, breach, brick, bray
byrnan	burn	brand, brimstone, brindle, brunt
cnauan	know	ken, knowledge
cunnau	know, be able	can, con, cunning, uncouth
cwic	alive	quick (and the dead), quick- en, quicklime, quick sil- ver, to cut to the quick.
daelan	divide	deal, dole, dale, dell
dragan	draw	drag, dray, draft, dredge, drawer
dreopan	drip	drop, droop, dribble
drifan	drive	drift, drove
dryge	dry	drain, drought
faran	travel	far, fare, welfare, thorough- fare, ferry, ford, farewell, wayfarer
galan	sing	gale, yell, nightingale
gangan	go	gangway, gang, ago
grafan	dig, grave	grave, engrave, groove, grove, graft

hal	whole	hale, holy, hallow, heal, health, hail, wassail, (waes hael!—Be whole!), wholesome
hlaf	loaf	lord (hlaforð—loaf-ward, Lady (hlaef-dige—loaf- kneader, or feminine of hlaforð?)
pic	point	pike, peak, picket, pickerel, peck
sceotan	throw	shoot, shot, shut, sheet, shutter, shuttle, scud, skittles
tellan	count, recount	tell, tale, talk, toll, teller
twi	two, twilight,	twin, twine, twist, twill,
witan	know	wit, to wit, wise, wisdom witness

EARLY BORROWINGS—FIRST LATIN ELEMENT

The Anglo-Saxons had begun to borrow words before leaving the continent. They had taken a few Latin terms from the Romans; and then after reaching England they took a few which the Romans had left the Kelts. The following examples remain in the names of towns.

castra	camp	Lancaster, Leicester, Rochester (Hrof's camp, or perhaps covered camp)
strata	street	Stratford, Stratton
colonia	colony	Lincoln
fossa	ditch	Fossbridge
portus	port	Portsmouth, Portland
vallum	wall	Walton

FIRST KELTIC ELEMENT

From the Keltic language, the Saxons took a few common words,—*crock*, *darn*, *knob*, *pool*, *glen*; and

some geographic terms,—*Avon*, *ex* (water) as in *Stratford-on-Avon*, *Axminster*, *Exmoor*, *Exmouth*; and *Ben*, *Pen* (mountain), *Ben Lomond*, *Penrith*, *Pendleton*

CONVERSION OF ENGLAND—SECOND LATIN ELEMENT

More Latin words were to come thru the Christianization of Britain. Pope Gregory when a young man had seen in the Roman forum some English captives. When told that the fair-haired, blue-eyed boys were Angles, he exclaimed, "Not Angles, surely, but angels" He vowed that if he had the opportunity he would see that the gospel was preached to their nation. So in 597 Saint Augustine and forty monks were sent over to Britain, the seed of Christianity was sown, and Latin words to describe the new church offices were adopted. Thus we have from *episcopus* (really Greek) bishop, from *clericus*, clerk, from *monachus*, monk, and from *presbyter*, priest.

A closer relation with Rome and Europe stimulated commerce and various new products came in bringing their names with them: *butter*, *cheese*, *cedar*, *pear*, *peach*, *lettuce*, *lily*, *pepper*, *pease*, *oyster*, *trout*, *pound*, *candle*, *marble*, *camel*, *lion*, and *elephant*. These words were all taken from the Latin, but the Latin had borrowed most of them from the Greek, and the Greek borrowed some of them from Arabic and Egyptian.

SCANDINAVIAN ELEMENT—THE DANES

But just as the Saxons had done, Danish pirates came in their long ships and ravaged the English coasts, finally holding half the country. Alfred fought long and hard wars against them. He ended by con-

cluding a peace with the invaders, but after his death they failed to keep it, renewed their incursions, and for a time Danish kings sat on the throne of England. The Danes in England were finally assimilated and became one people with the Saxons. They gave us: (1) some common words,—*aloft, call, cast, sky, take, wrong, cake, dairy, dirt, flit, ill, kid, kindle, root*; and (2) place names,—*by* (town), as in *Whitby, Grimsby, Derby, by-law; beck* (stream) *firth, fiord* (arm of the sea); *ness* (nose or promontory of land), *Inverness, Caithness*.

(See Montgomery pp. 42-4; Cheyney, Ch. VI).

THE NORMAN CONQUEST—THIRD LATIN ELEMENT

But the **greatest** and most **far-reaching change** of all came as the result of the conquest of our rather stolid Saxon ancestors by the Normans, a sprightly, venturesome, picturesque race of Northmen or Scandinavians. These Northmen had dwelt for a hundred and fifty years in Northern France and spoke a French dialect known as Norman French. It was in 1066 (remember that date) that William the Conqueror led the Normans to victory over Earl Harold and the Saxons at the battle of Hastings. The Conqueror was an energetic and strong ruler. New laws, new taxes, new customs, new ideas were imposed on the Saxons. Incalculable results followed for our civilization and our language.

True, very few words were borrowed from *Norman-French* (peace, tower, castle, prison, court, etc.) For the two races, conquering and conquered, lived for several generations side by side before knowing much of each other's language. The haughty Norman nobles did not condescend to employ Anglo-Saxon except

when necessity required and then only thru interpreters. It was when the Normans lost ground in France, especially when the luckless King John lost the last of the Norman property there, that the conquerors realized that their interests were at one with those of the Saxons. Then they began to learn the Saxon speech, tho not meaning to forget the French they had always spoken and in its pure Parisian form had taught to their children. Where the Anglo-Saxon failed to give them the word to express their precise shade of meaning they did not scruple to employ a French one. And now the Saxons hearing French words mixed with their own speech began to adopt the foreign terms. As time went on and they lost their purely Saxon feeling, they even preferred the French words, for as French was the language of the court and the new Norman nobility, their use seemed to prove that the user moved in high circles.

These new French or Latin words, for French is a colloquial Latin language, had to do with the pursuits of the ruling class. They may be divided into:

- 1 **War Terms:** arms, armor, battle, assault, captain, chivalry, joust, lance, standard, trumpet, mail, vizor
- 2 **Feudal Terms and Titles:** homage, fealty, esquire, vassal, herald, scutcheon, duke, marquis, mayor, count, viscount
- 3 **Hunting Terms:** brace, couple, chase, copse, forest, quarry, venison
- 4 **Law Terms:** assize, attorney, chancellor, court, judge, justice, plaintiff, sue, summons, trespass
- 5 **Church Terms:** sermon, Bible, baptism, ceremony, friar, tonsure, penance, relic

In the following list tell which are French terms and which Anglo-Saxon:

spade, throne, royalty, oats, court, prince, house, rake, hearth, treasurer, duke, scythe, rye, palace, truth, honor, freedom, courtesy.

For a very interesting and witty explanation of the relative provinces of Norman-French and Anglo-Saxon read Wamba's remarks, Heath's edition of *Ivanhoe* pp. 8-9.

On these earlier times see Warren: *Stories from English History* pp. 1-6, and Synge: *Social Life in England*, Chs. III-V.

For the Normans, see Montgomery, Sect. V, Cheyney, Chs. VI-VII, Wrong, Ch. VI, Tappan's *England's Story*, Ch. III; Tappan's "In the Days of William the Conqueror"; and Bulwer-Lytton's "Harold".

GAINS AND LOSSES FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST

SYNONYMS BILINGUALISM

The Normans brought new ideas and new words. In fact they are largely responsible for our great number of synonyms. We have not only Saxon *bough*, but Norman *branch*, Saxon *work*, but Norman *labor*. To make himself perfectly clear or to show his command of language a writer would often give both the Saxon and the French term: thus, *will and testament, give and bequeath, aid and abet*. This is called bilingualism, and it still flourishes in law documents. But it became also a literary trick or habit and often both words were of the same language.

We may consider as a gain the elimination of the guttural sounds which abounded in Anglo-Saxon.

LOSS OF POWER TO FORM NATIVE COMPOUNDS

But because there was always a French term to use if we didn't have one of our own, we forgot how to grow our own compound words, as the Germans still

do. Instead of making a new word we borrow one. As a result, instead of the Anglo-Saxon *word-hoard*, we have the Latin *vocabulary*; instead of inventing *sky-edge*, we borrow *horizon*. *Agriculture* has left us no room for *earth-tilth*, *library* for *book-hoard*, *astronomy* for *star-craft*, *poverty* for *wan-speed*, *despair* for *wan-hope*.

LOSS OF INFLECTIONS]

The loss of inflections, a natural change (aided but not caused by the coming of the Normans), has proved only partly gain. It has made the language much simpler, but it went so far finally as to leave us a great many unpoetical monosyllables (*grene* has become *green*; *swele*, *sweet*). Our word order too has become quite rigid. We cannot shift words about in a sentence for emphasis or poetical effect as the Latin and German can, without risking the sense.

PERIODS OF ENGLISH

The great mingling of Anglo-Saxon and French due to the Norman Conquest and closer relations with Europe had largely come about by the year 1200. So we let

450 A. D.-1200

Represent the

ANGLO-SAXON or OLD ENGLISH PERIOD,

and

1200-1500

THE MIDDLE ENGLISH PERIOD

Then comes 1500—THE PRESENT representing
THE MODERN ENGLISH PERIOD

CHAUCER

That English rather than Latin or French has become our speech is owing largely to the fact that Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400) wrote in it. Chaucer was the greatest writer of the Middle English Period, and he had the courage to write in English, when others were writing in Latin or French, fearing that English could never become a literary language. Chaucer demonstrated that it could.

Here is a specimen of Chaucer's English from the Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, which you will read in the fourth year. You will not find it difficult to translate:

"Whan that Aprille with his shoures sote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the rote,
And bathed every veyne in swich licour,
Of which vertu engendred is the flour;
Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth
Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his halfe cours y-ronne,
And smale fowles maken melodye,
That slepen al the night with open ye,
(So priketh hem nature in hir corages):
Than longen folk to goon on pilgrimages."

LATIN OF THE FOURTH PERIOD—THE REVIVAL OF LEARNING

Even after 1500 the Latin borrowings were fast and furious. To understand this we must realize that Latin was as well known to the learned of the middle ages as their mother tongue, no matter what that might be. They studied it, conversed in it, wrote in it. The monasteries had control of learning and they taught Latin, for the head of the church was at Rome and the church service was in Latin. Latin was the language of the law, of business and of the court.

Queen Elizabeth addressed foreign ambassadors in Latin. Accounts were kept in Latin. We still use Latin commercial terms such as *item* (likewise), *debit*, *credit*, etc.

Then there had been a renewed interest in classical languages after 1453, when Constantinople fell before the Turks, and scholars fled from that ancient seat of learning, spreading over Europe the precious classical works they brought with them. People became stimulated by the works of the grand old authors of Greece and Rome, who had been the products of a higher civilization than the middle ages could boast, and this stimulus led to a **Revival of Learning** or **Renaissance**. The invention of printing about this time helped to disseminate the new learning.

Now long, scholarly, bookish words were borrowed and so thickly was English impregnated with Latin words that some began to complain that the mother tongue was being corrupted by those who mistakenly sought to "improve and embellish" it. Much fun was made of the six-syllabled words in *-osity* and *-ation*. And yet many of the words that were regarded as "strange termes" then are now accepted without question: *witness*, *mention*, *region*, *renowned*, *enviored*, *accompanied*, *universal*, *industry*, *magnanimity*, *temperance*.

In our wholesale borrowing we even took words which we had already adopted in their French form a second time—now in the original Latin form. Thus we have from *penitentiam*, *penance* and *penitence*; from *radius*, *ray* and *radius*, from *historia*, *story* and *history*. We give a somewhat different meaning to the derived words and thus get two words from one.

You will realize why so great importance is here attached to Latin, when you consider that we have appropriated a full quarter of the Latin vocabulary, and that four-fifths of our borrowed words are of Latin origin. As about two-thirds of our words are borrowed, this means that there are more Latin than

English words in our dictionary. It does not mean, however, that we employ more Latin words. We use the common Saxon words many times to once that we use a Latin term. In our borrowings we have never taken more than words. The structure, the grammar, the essential part of our language has always been and still is **Anglo-Saxon**.

LATER BORROWINGS FROM OTHER SOURCES

Most of these later borrowings have received sufficient attention in the **exercises on the history of words**. To avoid confusion, mention is now first made of

- 1 A few Keltic words the Normans added:
bar, bargain, barter, barrel, bonnet, garter, ribbon, mutton, gown, mitten, rogue, truant.
- 2 Some Keltic words of more recent date, largely from the writings of Sir Walter Scott:
pibroch, clan, plaid, slogan, whiskey, claymore.
- 3 And some late Scandinavian borrowings, whose meanings will require looking-up:
edda, viking, scald, saga.

RECAPITULATION OF IMPORTANT ELEMENTS

(Look up the derivation of that word *recapitulation*)

ANGLO-SAXON plus			
Element	How Acquired	Date	Character
First Latin	1. From Romans on Continent 2. Thru Kelts in Britain	400-	Place names
First Keltic	From Kelts in Britain	450-	Common and geo- graphic terms
Second Latin	Conversion by Roman Monks	597-	Church words new products
First Scandinavian	Danish Invasion	787-	Common and geo- graphic terms
<u>Third Latin</u>	<u>Norman Conquest</u>	1066-	War, law, feudalism hunt, church, etc.
Fourth Latin	Revival of Learning	1453-	Book words

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TODAY

We may say that English has a vocabulary of 600,000 words, but half of these are either obsolete or rarely found outside of technical works. (What do *obsolete* and *technical* mean?) There are 450,000 words in the New Standard Dictionary. Professor Skeat of a total of 20,000 records 3,681 words as Anglo-Saxon, and from

Teutonic tongues (including Anglo-Saxon).....	5,700
From Latin and derived languages.....	9,432
From Greek (including some thru Latin).....	2,493
From other sources.....	1,535
	<hr/>
	19,160

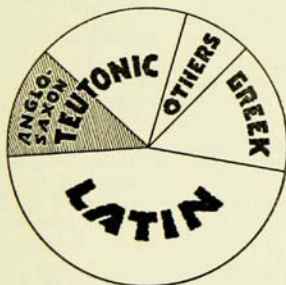


FIGURE 6

Of the 3,424 spoken languages of earth English may be considered first. This is not only because having been the medium of Shakspeare, Milton and Scott it possesses a noble literature, but because of the political dominance of the Anglo-Saxon race. With its people and their civilization it has spread to the uttermost

parts of the earth. English is spoken not only in the British Isles, but in these great United States and the Philippines, and thruout the vast British possessions, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and by the ruling caste in India and South Africa.

In 1801, 20,520,000 people spoke English; in 1916 160,000,000 people are speaking it. A hundred and eighteen years ago English was the speech of 12.7 per cent. of those speaking European languages; to-day that percentage has increased to 27.3. Meanwhile, French, which ranked first with 31,450,000 speakers in 1801 and has 70,000,000 now, has decreased in percentage from 19.4 to 11.9. German, our nearest rival, was only slightly behind French in 1801 and had 10,000,000 more users than English. Now it has increased to 22.2 per cent. and has 130,000,000 users altho this is 30,000,000 behind English.

Our language is certainly taking the place once held by Latin and later by French as an international language. Our words being based on both Teutonic and Latin roots find acceptance as a means of intercommunication between the various European peoples. Thruout the Far East a strange dialect, "Pidgin-English," is spoken by traders and sailors and, as Stevenson points out, the natives of the South Sea Islands exhibit a marked preference for English.

And just as we have appropriated words from others so they have adopted scores of ours. The French have taken our *beefsteak* as *bifteck*, and *bull-dog* as *boule-dogue*. The Germans have *record* as *Rekord* and *jungle* as *Dschungel*. Foreign borrowings have been mostly from our society, athletic, nautical and commercial terms.

It has even been predicted that some day ours will be the universal language. This is of course doubtful, but its freedom from inflection, its varied vocabulary, and its magnificent literature are greatly in its favor.

APPENDIX

These lists are not to be memorized, but studied. Strive to see just how the force of the original word persists in the derived one. Add as many derivatives as you can.

GREEK PREFIXES

a, an	negative	aseptic, anhydrous
amphi	both, around	amphibious, amphitheatre
ana	up	analysis, anode
anti	against	antiseptic, antidote
cata	down	catastrophe, cathode
dia	thru	diameter, diagram
ec	out of	eccentric, eczema
epi	upon	epitaph, epigram
hyper	above	hypertrophy, hyperchloric
hypo	under, deficient	hyposulphite, hypocrite
meta	after, beyond	metaphysics, metaphor
para	beside	paragraph, parable
peri	around	perimeter, pericardium
pro	before	prologue, proscenium
syn	with	sympathy, symmetry

GREEK ROOTS

anthropos	man	misanthrope, philanthropist, anthropology
archo	rule, begin	monarch, archaic, archbishop
aster, tron	star	astronomy, astrology, disaster
autos	self	autocrat, autograph, automobile

baros	weight	barometer, baritone, isobar
biblos	a book	Bible, bibliography, bibliomania
bios	life	biology, biography, amphibious
chronos	time	chronology, chronic, chronicle
cosmos	world	cosmopolitan, cosmic
daktulos	finger	dactyl, pterodactyl, date, (fruit)
dek	ten	decagon, decalogue, decade
demos	the people	democrat, epidemic, demagogue
doxa, dogma	an opinion	doxology, orthodox, dogmatic
drao	do	drama, dramatic
dunamis	power	dynamics, dynamo, dynamite
eidos	form	kaleidoscope, spheroid
electron	amber (connection?)	electricity, electrotpe, electrode
ergon	a work	surgeon, energy, metallurgy
eu	well	euphony, euphemism, eulogy
gamos	marriage	bigamy, monogamy, polygamy
ge	earth	geography, geology, geometry, geodetic
gennao	produce	genesis, genealogy, hydrogen, oxygen
grapho	write	graph, graphic, telegraph, biography
gramma	a letter	grammar, diagram, telegram
helios	sun	heliograph, heliotrope, heliotype
hemi	half	hemisphere
hepta	seven	heptarchy, heptameter, heptagon
hieros	sacred	hierarchy, hieroglyphic
hippos	horse	hippodrome, hippopotamus
homos	the same	homogeneous, homeopath
hudor	water	hydraulic, hydrophobia, hydrogen
idios	one's own	idiom, idiot, idiosyncrasy
isos	equal	isobar, isotherm, isosceles

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kephale	head	cephalopod, megaloccephalic
kratein	rule	aristocrat, democracy, autocrat
krino	judge	critic, criterion, hypocrite
kuklos	a circle	cycle, cyclone
lithos	a stone	lithograph, monolith
logos	word, speech	logic, monologue, dialogue, geology
luo	loosen	dialysis, analysis, paralysis
mega	large	megaphone, megalomania, megatherium
meter	mother	metropolis, metropolitan
metron	a measure	meter, metronome, diameter, thermometer
micro	small	microscope, micron, micrometer
monos	alone	monastery, monogram, monopoly, monarchy
morphe	shape	amorphous, dimorphous, metamorphosis
nekros	a dead body	necropolis, necromancy
neo	new	neolithic, neophyte
onoma	name	anonymous, synonomous, patronymic
nomos	a law	Deuteronomy, autonomous, astronomy
oikos	house	economy, economical
orthos	right	orthodox, orthography
pan	all	pantheist, pan-American
pathos	feeling	sympathy, pathetic
pente	five	pentagon, Pentateuch, pentameter
petra	rock	Peter, petrel, petrify, petroleum
phainomai	appear	phenomenon, phantasy, phantom, fantastical
phero	bear	periphery, phosphorous
phileo	love	philosophy, Philadelphia, philharmonic
phone	sound	euphony, phonograph, symphony, phonetic
phos-tos	light	photometer, photograph, phosphorus
phusis	nature	physical, physics, physiology, physician

pneuma	air	pneumatic, pneumonia
polis	city	Indianapolis, metropolis, Constantinople
polis	many	polynomial, polytheist, polygon, polychrome, polysyllabic
pous, podis	foot	antipodes, tripod, gastropod
protos	first	prototype, protoplasm
psychos	mind	psychology, psychic
pur	fire	pyrotechnic, pyre, pyrography
skoepo	see	microscope, telescope, bishop (episcopus)
sophia	wisdom	philosopher, sophisticated
stereo	solid, fixed	stereoscope, stereotyped
stratos	army	strategy, strategic
strephe	turn	catastrophe, apostrophe
techne	an art	technical, technology
tele	far	telescope, telegraph, telephone, telepathy
tetra	four	tetrarch, tetrachord, tetrameter
theos	a god	theist, theology
therme	heat	thermal, isotherm, thermometer
thesis	a placing	synthesis, antithesis, hypothesis
treis	three	triangle, trinity, tripod
tupos	stamp	type, typical, stereotype, typographical
zoon	an animal	protozoan, zoology, zodiac

LATIN PREFIXES

ab, abs, a	from	absolve, abstract, avert
ad	to	adhere, affect, attract, adjoin
ante	before	antecedent, antebellum
bi	two, twice	biennial, bisect, bicycle
circum	around	circumnavigate, circumscribe

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con	with	convene, co-ordinate, contain
contra	against	contradict, contravene
de	down	descend, describe, degrade
dis	away from, not	diverge, digress, dishonest
e, ex	out of, former	emerge, emigrate, ex-president
extra	beyond	extra, extraordinary, extradite
in	in, not	induce, immigrate, imprison, injustice
inter	between	interstate, interurban, interlinear
intro	within	introduce, introspection
non	not	non-resident, nonentity
ob	toward, against	object, occur, obstinate
per	thru, thoro	perceive, peroxide, permanent
pre	before	precede, prelude, premeditate
pro	forward, for, forth	pronoun, promote, profusion
re	back, again	recede, revise, recall
retro	back	retrogression, retrospection
se	apart	secede, seclude
sub	under	submarine, subway, support
super	above	supernatural, superfluous
trans	across, beyond	transcontinental, trans-Atlantic

LATIN ROOTS

ago, actum	do	agent, act
altus	high	altitude, altar, exalt
anima	life, mind	animal, animated
annus	year	annual, anniversary, biennial
avis	bird	aviary, aviation
bene	well	benefactor, beneficent, benediction
cado, casum	fall	decadent, occasion

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caedo, caesum	cut	decide, incision
capio, captum	take	recipient, capture, recipe
caput-itis	head	captain, capital, chapter, decapitate
cedo, cessum	go, yield	precede, antecedent, procession
centum	hundred	cent, centennial, centurion, century
civis	citizen	civil, civilization, civic
clamo, clamatum	shout	claim, declaim, reclaim, proclamation
claudio, clausum	shut	include, seclusion, exclusion
colo, cultum	till (the soil)	agriculture, horticulture, cultivated
corpus-oris	body	corporation, corpse, corporeal
cor-dis	heart	cordial, discord, record
corona	crown	coroner, coronation, coronet, corolla
cresco, cretum	grow	crescent, decrease, increment
curro, cursum	run	current, course, recurrent
decem	ten	decimal, December, decimate
dens-tis	tooth	dentist, indent, trident
dico, dictum	say	predict, dictate, dictionary
do, datum	give	data, dative, date (time)
doceo, doctum	teach	docile, doctor, doctrine
dominus	lord	dominate, dominion
domus	house	domicile, domestic
dormio, dormitum	sleep	dormant, dormitory
duco, ductum	lead	educate, aqueduct, induction, duke
facio, factum	make, do	manufacture, factory, fact, infect, efficient
fero, latum	bear, carry	differ, reference, suffer, dilate, collate
finis	end	final, infinite, finite, infinitesimal
flecto, flexum	bend	deflect, inflection, flexible
fluo, fluxum	flow	fluent, fluid, flux, superfluous
frango, fractum	break	infringe, fracture, fractuous

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frater	brother	fraternal, fraternity, friar (F)
fugio, fugitum	flee	refuge, fugitive
fundo, fusum	pour, melt	confusion, diffuse, infuse
gradior, gressum	walk	grade, congress, retrograde, gradual
habeo, habitum	have, hold	habit, exhibition, inhibition
jacio, jactum	throw	projectile, reject, dejection
jungo, junctum	join	junction, adjunct, conjunction
lego, lectum	read	legend, legible, lecture
lex-gis	law	illegal, legislature, legitimate
liber	book	library, libel, libretto (It.)
lingua	tongue	linguistic, bilingual
litera	letter	literary, illiterate
loquor, locutus	speak	eloquent, elocution, interlocutor
ludo, lusum	play	elude, interlude, ludicrous, elusive
lumen-inis	light	illumination, luminary
manus	hand	manufacture, manual, amanuensis
mare	sea	mariner, submarine, maritime
mille	thousand	millipede, millenium
mitto, missum	send	admit, remit, emissary, missile, missive
mors-tis	death	immortal, mortuary, mortify
nascor, natus	be born	nascent, innate, native
nomen-inis	name	nominal, nominate, nominative
norma	rule	norm, abnormal
nox-noctis	night	nocturnal, equinoctial
numerus	number	innumerable, supernumerary
opus-eris	work	operate, inoperative, opera (It.)
pator, passus	suffer	patient, passive
pello, pulsum	drive	repel, expel, propulsion
pendeo, pensum	hang	dependent, pending, pendant, pendulum

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pendo, pensum
pes, pedis
plico, plicatum
pono, positum
porto, portatum
probo, probatum
rego, rectum
rump, ruptum
scribo, scriptum
seco, sectum
sedeo, sessum
semi
sequor, secutus
solvo, solutum
specio, spectrum
spiro, spiratum
sto, statum
tango, tactum
tendo, tensum
teneo, tentum
socius
terra
urbs
venio, ventum
verto, versum
video, visum
via

weigh
foot
fold, weave
place
carry
try, prove
rule
break
write
cut
sit
half
follow
loosen
look
breathe
stand
touch
stretch
hold
companion
land
city
come
turn
see
way

expend, expense
impediment, pedal, pedestrian
complicate, duplicate, imply
exponent, postpone, exposition
report, export, portable, deportment
improve, probable, probation, probity
regent, rector
interrupt, eruption, rupture
describe, scribble, inscription, scripture
secant, section
supersede, session, obsession, sediment, siege (F.)
semicircle, semiannual
consequence, consecutive, persecute
solution, dissolve, solve, insolvent
inspection, retrospect, spectacular
inspire, conspiracy, spirits, expiration
instant, station, static
tangent, contact, tact, intact, tangible
attend, tension, extend
content, retentive, tenement
society, social, sociology
terra firma, subterranean, Mediterranean, terrier
urban, suburban, interurban, urbane
convene, intervention, advent, invention
avert, divert, verse, transverse, convert
evident, vision, revision, supervised
via, obviate

