

CLA 201 H1S - UNIT 5

EXEMPLA: retroreflector — retro/re/flect/or =

back (more) / back / bend / agent – class application?

curri/culum from currus (running) + suffix # 4 bk p 77)

LAT curriculum vitae

Grammar review, PARTICIPLES, esp. p 40 pres.part.

also Gender in Latin terminations, -A (f), -US (m), -UM (n)

GROUP B — Adjective Suffixes

1. -(b)ilis = ability, capacity — formed usually from verb stem

e.g. frag-ILIS, ENG fragile

aud-IBILIS, ENG audible

solu-BILIS from solvere (release)

2. -idus, -ida, -idum = state or condition —

from verb part A

e.g. ar-IDA -IDUS -IDUM from arere (be dry) ENG arid

rig-IDA -IDUS -IDUM from rigere (be stiff) ENG rigid

3. -eus, -ius, -aceus, -aneus, -inus, -ivus (also -a & -um endings)

= quality or nature or made of — formed from noun

e.g. ferr-EUS from ferrum (iron) ENG ferrous,

Fe in periodical table

ign-EUS from ignis (fire) ENG igneous

cut-ANEUS from cutis (skin), ENG cutaneous

cf. cuticle < cuti-CULUS = ?-?

can-INA from canis (dog), ENG canine

equ-INUM from equus (horse), ENG equine

3b. -iva (-ivus, -ivum) = nature/quality of

— usually attached to verb (part B)

subjunct-IVA from sub (= ?), junct (= ?), ENG -ive

act-IVA from actum (= ?), ENG active

cf. ENG adjective, locomotive

4. -alis, -aris, -ilis = connected or pertaining to

— attached to noun (cf. -ilis # 1 supra attached to verb)

e.g. sen-ILIS from senex (old person), ENG ??

infant-ILIS from infans, infantis (lit. non-speaking)

vir-ILIS from vir (male man), ENG virile, cf. feminine (< ?)

dent-ALIS from dens (tooth), ENG dental

5. -an(e)a/us/um, -ena/us/um, -(i)ensis, -(e)stris

= place, origin, sometimes only "belonging to"

— attached to noun

e.g. Canad-ENSIS, Toronton-ENSIS, Americ-ANUS,

subterr-ANEUS from terra (land), ENG subterranean,

what does Mediterranean mean?

rup-ESTRIS, rup-ESTR-ALIS from rupes (cliff)

6. -osum, -lentum = full of

— attached to noun, ENG -ose, -ous

e.g. fibr-OSA from fibra, ENG fibrous (cf. # 3 above)

cell-ul-OSA from cella (room) + -ulus (# 7 small) ENG cellulose

corpu-LENTUS from corpus (= ?), ENG corpulent

succu-LENTUS from succus (juice)

** somno-LENTA from somnus (sleep)

7. (addendum) -ent, -ant = -ing, present participle (Text p 40)

— formed from verb, Part A

e.g. ag-ENT, stud-ENT, ambul-ANT, pati-ENT (suffer-ing)

SUFFIXES — GROUP C — VERBAL

1. -ate = put into action, do (from verb -are/-atum)

— attached to noun or adjective

e.g. radi-ATE from radius (spoke, ray), cf. radi-AT-ION

e-labor-ATE from labor (work, toil), e- < ?, meaning ?

stimul-ATE from stimulus (goad)

2. -sc- = progressive action, step-by-step

** N.B. NOT inceptive, AXIOM # 1

— attached to adjective or noun

e.g. rube-SC-ent from ruber (red) + SC + ent (= -ING < ?)

flore-SC-ence from flos (flower) + SC + ent + ia (? ?)

SUFFIXES — GROUP D — ADVERBIAL

1. -ad = to(ward), attached to noun, adjective, adverb

e.g. dorsad from dorsum (back)

LATIN NUMERALS

CARDINAL from cardo, cardinis (pivot)

ORDINAL from ordo, ordinis (row or series)

I. unus una unum = one, prima -us -um = first

e.g. UNI-valent, UNI-lateral (latus = side), PRIME, PRIM-ary

LAT e pluribus unum, primus inter pares

II. duo = two, secundus -a -um = second from secutum (following)

e.g. DU-al, SECOND-ary

III. tres (tri-) = 3, tertius = 3rd

e.g. TRI-angle, TRI-dent, TERTI-ary

IV. quattuor (quadr-)= 4, quartus = 4th

e.g. QUADRI-valent, QUART

V. quinque = 5, quinta = 5th, e.g. quintuplet

VI. sex = 6 (cf. sexus = sex), sextus = 6th

VII. septem = 7, septimum = 7th, e.g. September

VIII. octo = 8, octava = 8th, e.g. October, octave

VIII or IX. novem = 9, nonus = 9th, e.g. November

X. decem = 10, decimum = 10th, e.g. December

XI = undecim = 11, XII = duodecim = 12, XX = viginti = 20

C = centum = 100, centesimum = 100th, e.g. centennial

M = mille = 1000, e.g. millennium