sine- sim-	} = *without*	sine-cure sim-ple	*without* care. *without* folds.
sub- suc- suf- sug- sum- sup- sus-	} = *under* or *after*	sub-scribe suc-ceed suf-fer sug-gest sum-mon sup-port sus-tain	to write *under*. to follow *after*. to *undergo*. [*under*. to bring to mind *from* to hint from *under*. to bear by being *under*. to *under*-hold.

NOTE. — The euphonic variations **suc-**, **suf-**, **sug-**, **sum-**, **sup-**, result from assimilating the *b* of **sub-** to the initial letter of the root. In "sustain" **s** **s-** is a contraction of *subs-* for *sub-*.

subter-	} = *under* or *beneath*	subter-fuge	a flying *under*.
super-	} = *above* or *over*	super-natural super-vise	*above* nature. to *over*-see.

NOTE. — In derivatives through the French, **super-** takes the form **sur-**, as *sur*-vey, to look over.

trans- tra-	} = *through, over* or *beyond*	trans-gress tra-verse	to step *beyond*. to pass *over*.
ultra-	} = *beyond*, or *extremely*	ultra-montane ultra-conservative	*beyond* the mountain (the Alps). *extremely* conservative.

II. — LATIN SUFFIXES.

Suffix.	Signification.	Example.	Definition.
-able -ible -ble	} = *that may be ; fit to be*	cur-able possi-ble solu-ble	*that may be* cured. *that may be* done. *that may be* dissolved.
-ac	} = *relating to* or *resembling*	cardi-ac demoni-ac	*relating to* the heart. *like* a demon.

NOTE. — The suffix **-ac** is found only in Latin derivatives of Greek origin.

-aceous -acious	} = *of ; having the quality of*	sapon-aceous cap-acious	*having the quality of* soap. *having the quality of* holding much.
-acy	} = *condition of being ; office of*	celib-acy cur-acy	*condition of being* single. *office of* a curate.
-age	} = *act, condition, or collection of*	marri-age vassal-age foli-age	*act of* marrying. *condition of* a vassal. *collection of* leaves.

NOTE. — The suffix **-age** is found only in French-Latin derivatives.

-al	} = adj. *relating to* n. *the act of ; that which*	ment-al remov-al capit-al	*relating to* the mind. *the act of* removing. *that which* forms the head of a column.
-an -ane	} = adj. *relating to* or *befitting* n. *one who*	hum-an hum-ane artis-an	*relating to* mankind. *befitting* a man. *one who* follows a trade.
-ance -ancy	} = *state or quality of being*	vigil-ance eleg-ance	*state of being* watchful. *quality of being* elegant.
-ant	} = adj. *being* n. *one who*	vigil-ant assist-ant	*being* watchful. *one who* assists.
-ar	} = *relating to ; like*	lun-ar circul-ar	*relating to* the moon. *like* a circle.
-ary	} = adj. *relating to* n. *one who ;* *place where*	epistol-ary mission-ary avi-ary	*relating to* a letter. *one who is* sent out. a *place where* birds are kept.
-ate	} = n. *one who is* adj. *having the quality of* v. *to perform the act of, or cause*	deleg-ate accur-ate navig-ate	*one who is* sent by others. *having the quality of* accuracy. *to perform the act of* sailing.

-cle **-cule** }	= *minute*	vesi-cle animal-cule	a *minute* vessel. a *minute* animal.
-ee	= *one to whom*	refer-ee	*one to whom* something is referred.

NOTE. — This suffix is found only in words of French-Latin origin.

-eer **-ier** }	= *one who*	engin-eer brigad-ier	*one who* has charge of an engine. *one who* has charge of a brigade.

NOTE. — These suffixes are found only in words of French-Latin origin.

-ene	= *having relation to*	terr-ene	*having relation to* the earth.
-ence **-ency** }	= *state of being* or *quality of*	pres-ence tend-ency	*state of being* present. *quality of* tending towards.
-ent = {	n. *one who* or *which* adj. *being* or *-ing*	stud-ent equival-ent	*one who* studies. *being* equal to, equaling.
-escence	= *state of becoming*	conval-escence	*state of becoming* well.
-escent	= *becoming*	conval-escent	*becoming* well.
-ess	= *female*	lion-ess	a *female* lion.

NOTE. — This suffix is used only in words of French-Latin origin.

-ferous	= *producing*	coni-ferous	*producing* cones.
-fic	= *making, causing*	sopori-fic	*causing* sleep.
-fice {	= *something done* or *made*	arti-fice	*something done* with art.
-fy	= *to make*	forti-fy	*to make* strong.

-ic **-ical** = {	n. *one who* adj. *like, made of, relating to*	rust-ic hero-ic metall-ic histor-ical	*one who* has countrified manners. *like* a hero. *made of* metal. *relating to* history.

NOTE. — These suffixes are found only in Latin words of Greek origin, namely, adjectives in **-ικος**. In words belonging to chemistry derivatives in **-ic** denote the acid containing most oxygen, when more than one is formed : as *nitric* acid.

-ice	= *that which*	just-ice	*that which* is just.
-ics **-ic** }	= *the science of*	mathemat-ics arithmet-ic	*the science of* quantity. *the science of* number.

NOTE. — These suffixes are found only in Latin words of Greek origin.

-id	= *being* or *-ing*	acr-id ; flu-id	*being* bitter ; flowing.
-ile {	= *relating to ; apt for*	puer-ile docile	*relating to* a boy *apt for* being taught.
-ine {	= *relating to ; like*	femin-ine alkal-ine	*relating to* a woman *like* an alkali.
-ion {	= *the act of, state of being,* or *-ing*	expuls-ion corrupt-ion frict-ion	*the act of* expelling. *state of being* corrupt. rubbing.
-ish	= *to make*	publ-ish	*to make* public.
-ise **-ize** }	= *to render,* or *perform the act of*	fertil-ize	*to render* fertile.

NOTE. — The suffix **-ise, -ize,** is of Greek origin, but it is freely added to Latin roots in forming English derivatives.

-ism {	= *state or act of ; idiom*	hero-ism Gallic-ism	*state of* a hero. a French *idiom*.

NOTE. — This suffix, except when signifying an idiom, is found only in words of Greek origin.

-ist	{	one who practices or is devoted to	art-ist botan-ist	one who practices an art. one who is devoted to botany.
-ite -yte	= {	n. one who is adj. being	favor-ite defin-ite prosel-yte	one who is favored. being well defined. one who is brought over.

NOTE. — The form **-yte** is found only in words of Greek origin.

-ity -ty	= {	state or quality of being	security ability liber-ty	state of being secure. quality of being able. state of being free.
-ive	= {	n. one who is or that which adj. having the power or quality	capt-ive cohes-ive	one who is taken. having power to stick.
-ix	=	feminine	testatr-ix	a woman who leaves a will.
-ize		(See **-ise**.)		
-ment	= {	state of being or act of; that which	excite-ment induce-ment	state of being excited. that which induces.
-mony	= {	state or quality of; that which	matri-mony testi-mony	state of marriage. that which is testified.
-or	= {	one who; that which; quality of	audit-or mot-or err-or	one who hears. that which moves. quality of erring.
-ory	= {	adj. fitted or relating to n. place where; that which	preparat-ory armor-y	fitted to prepare. place where arms are kept.
-ose -ous	= {	abounding in	verb-ose popul-ous	abounding in words. abounding in people.
-tude	= {	condition or quality of	servi-tude forti-tude	condition of a slave. quality of being brave.

-ty		(See **-ity**.)		
-ule	=	minute	glob-ule	a minute globe.
-ulent	=	abounding in	op-ulent	abounding in wealth.
-ure	= {	act or state of; that which	depart-ure creat-ure	act of departing. that which is created.

CLASSIFIED REVIEW OF LATIN SUFFIXES, WITH GENERIC DEFINITIONS.

Noun Suffixes . .			
	-an	-ent	one who (agent); that which.
	-ant	-ier	
	-ary	-ist	
	-ate	-ive	
	-eer	-or	
	-ate	-ite	one who is (recipient); that which is.
	-ee	-ive	
	-acy	-ism	state; condition; quality; act.
	-age	-ity	
	-ance	-ment	
	-ancy	-mony	
	-ate	-tude	
	-ence	-ty	
	-ency	-ure	
	-ion		
	-ary		place where.
	-ory		
	-cle		diminutives.
	-cule		
	-ule		

II.

-ac	-ic	
-al	-ical	
-an	-id	
-ar	-ile	= *relating to ; like ; being.*
-ary	-ine	
-ent	-ory	

-ate	
-ose	= *abounding in ; having the quality.*
-ous	

Adjective Suffixes .

-able	-ible	= *that may be.*
-ble	-ile	

-ive = *having power.*

-ferous	= *causing or producing.*
-fic	

-aceous	= *of ; having the quality.*
-acious	

-escent = *becoming.*

III.

Verb Suffixes .

-ate	
-fy	= *to make ; render ; perform an act.*
-ise	
-ize	

EXERCISE.

I.

a. Write and define nouns denoting the agent (one who or that which) from the following : —

1. Nouns.

Model : *art + ist = artist,* one who practices an art.*

1 art	5 vision	9 auction	13 tragedy	17 note
2 cash	6 tribute	10 cannon	14 mutiny	18 method
3 humor	7 cure	11 flute	15 grammar	19 music
4 history	8 engine	12 drug	16 credit	20 flower (*flor-*)

2. Verbs.

1 profess	3 act	5 preside	7 visit	9 survey
2 descend	4 imitate	6 solicit	8 defend	10 oppose (*oppon-*)

3. Adjectives.

1 adverse	2 secret	3 potent	4 private

b. Write and define nouns denoting the recipient (one who is or that which) from the following : —

1 assign	3 *captum* (taken)	5 favor	7 *natus* (born)	9 refer
2 bedlam	4 devote	6 lease	8 patent	10 relate

c. Write and define nouns denoting state, condition, quality, or act, from the following : —

1. Nouns.

1 *magistr*ate	3 cure	5 pilgrim	7 despot	9 vassal
2 parent	4 *private*	6 hero	8 judge	10 vandal

2. Verbs.

1 conspire	4 repent	7 excel	10 accompany	13 abhor
2 marry	5 ply	8 prosper	11 depart	14 compose
3 forbear	6 abase	9 enjoy	12 abound	15 deride (*deris-*)

3. Adjectives.

1 *accurate*	3 *distant*	5 *current*	7 prompt (*i-*)	9 docile
2 *delicate*	4 *excellent*	6 parallel	8 similar	10 moist

* For the full definition, reference should be had to a dictionary ; but in the present exercise the literal or etymological signification may suffice.

d. Write and define nouns denoting place where from the following words : —

1 grain   2 deposit   3 penitent   4 arm   5 observe

e. Write and define nouns expressing diminutives of the following nouns :—

1 part   2 globe   3 animal   4 verse   5 *corpus* (body)

II.

a. Write and define adjectives denoting relating to, like, or being, from the following nouns : —

1 parent	9 Persia	17 moment	25 ocean	33 *splend*or
2 nation	10 presbytery	18 element	26 metal	34 infant
3 fate	11 globule	19 second	27 nonsense	35 *puer* (a boy)
4 elegy	12 *luna* (the moon)	20 parliament	28 astronomy	36 *canis* (a dog)
5 demon	13 *oculus* (the eye)	21 honor	29 botany	37 *felis* (a cat)
6 republic	14 consul	22 poet	30 period	38 promise
7 Rome	15 *sol* (the sun)	23 despot	31 tragedy	39 access
8 Europe	16 planet	24 majesty	32 *fervor*	40 transit

b. Write and define adjectives denoting abounding in, having the quality of, from the following nouns : —

1 passion	4 fortune	7 *aqua-* (water)	10 courage	13 victory
2 temper	5 *popul-* (people)	8 verb (a word)	11 plenty	14 joy
3 *oper-* (work)	6 affection	9 beauty	12 envy	15 globe

c. Write and define adjectives denoting that may be, or having the power, from the following verbs : —

1 blame	3 move	5 collect	7 *aud-* (hear)	9 vary
2 allow	4 admit (*miss-*)	6 abuse	8 divide (*vis-*)	10 *ara-* (plough)

Write and define the following adjectives denoting —

(*causing* or *producing*) 1 terror, 2 *sopor-* (sleep), 3 *flor* (a flower), 4 *pestis* (a plague) ; (*having the quality of*) 5 *farina* (meal), 6 crust, 7 *argilla* (clay) ; (*becoming*), 8 effervesce.

III.

Write and define verbs denoting to make, render, or perform the act of, from the following words : —

1 authentic	4 *anima* (life)	7 just	10 false	13 equal
2 person	5 *melior* (better)	8 *sanctus* (holy)	11 *facilis* (easy)	14 fertile
3 captive	6 ample	9 pan	12 *magnus* (great)	15 legal

III.—DIRECTIONS IN THE STUDY OF LATIN DERIVATIVES.

1. A **Latin primitive**, or root, is a Latin word from which a certain number of English derivative words is formed. Thus the Latin verb *du'cere*, to draw or lead, is a Latin primitive or root, and from it are formed *educe, education, deduction, ductile, reproductive*, and several hundred other English words.

2. **Latin roots** consist chiefly of verbs, nouns, and adjectives.

3. **English derivatives** from Latin words are generally formed not from the root itself but from a part of the root called the *radical*. Thus, in the word "education," the *root-word* is *ducere*, but the *radical* is **duc-** (education = e + **duc** + ate + ion).

4. A **radical** is a word or a part of a word used in forming English derivatives.

5. Sometimes several radicals from the same root-word are used, the different radicals being taken from different grammatical forms of the root-word.

6. **Verb-radicals** are formed principally from two parts of the verb, — the first person singular of the present indicative, and a part called the *supine*, which is a verbal noun corresponding to the English infinitive in -ing. Thus : —

1st pers. sing. pres. ind. duco (I draw)	*Supine* . . . ductum (drawing, or to draw)
Root . . . . . . **duc-**	*Root* . . . **duct-**
Derivaitve . . . . educe	*Derivative* . . ductile