

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 *al* 9 Persia *in* 17 moment *ant* 25 ocean *in* 33 *splendor* *ide*
 2 nation *al* 10 presbytery *aw* 18 element *ant* 26 metal *ant* 34 infant *ile*
 3 fate *ful* 11 globule *ar* 19 second *ant* 27 nonsense *ant* 35 *puer* (a boy) *ilo*
 4 elegy *ac* 12 *luna* (the moon) 20 parliament 28 astronomy 36 *canis* (a dog) *no*
 5 demon *iac* 13 *oculus* (the eye) 21 honor *al* 29 botany *ant* 37 *felis* (a cat) *ne*
 6 republic 14 consul 22 poet *er* 30 period *ant* 38 promise *ory*
 7 Rome *ant* 15 *sol* (the sun) 23 despot 31 tragedy *ant* 39 access *ory*
 8 European 16 planet *ary* 24 majesty 32 *feror* 40 transit *ional*

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 *ducere*, to draw or lead, is a Latin primitive or root, and from it are formed *educere*, *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 :—

<i>1st pers. sing. pres. ind.</i> ducō (I draw)	<i>Supine</i> . . . ductum (drawing, or to draw)
<i>Root</i> duc-	<i>Root</i> duct-
<i>Derivative</i> <i>educere</i>	<i>Derivative</i> <i>ductile</i>

I. In giving a Latin verb-primitive in this book three "principal parts" of the verb will be given, namely: (1) The present infinitive, (2) the first person singular of the present indicative, and (3) the supine—the second and the third parts because from them radicals are obtained, and the infinitive because this is the part used in naming a verb in a general way. Thus as we say that *loved, loving, etc.*, are parts of the verb "to love," so we say that *a'mo* (present ind.) and *ama'tum* (supine) are parts of the verb *ama're*.

II. It should be noted that it is incorrect to translate *amo, amatum* by "to love," since neither of these words is in the infinitive mood, which is *amare*. The indication of the Latin infinitive will be found of great utility, as it is the part by which a Latin verb is referred to in the Dictionary.

7. Noun-radicals and adjective radicals are formed from the nominative and from the genitive. (or possessive) case of words belonging to these parts of speech. Thus:—

NOM. CASE.	ROOT.	DERIVATIVE.
iter (a journey)	iter-	reiterate
GEN. CASE.	ROOT.	DERIVATIVE.
itineris (of a journey)	itiner-	itinerant
felicis (nom. <i>felix</i> , happy)	felic-	felicity

NOTE.—These explanations of the mode of forming radicals are given by way of general information; but this book presupposes and requires no knowledge of Latin, since in every group of English derivatives from Latin, not only the root-words in their several parts, but the *radicals actually used* in word-formation, are given.

Pronunciation of Latin Words.

1. Every word in Latin must have as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs: as *miles* (= *mil'es*).

2. *C* is pronounced like *k* before *a, o, u*; and like *s* before *e, i, y*, and the diphthongs *æ* and *œ*: as *cado*, pronounced *ka'do*; *cedo*, pronounced *se'do*.

3. *G* is pronounced hard before *a, o, u*, and soft like *j* before *e, i, y, æ, œ*: as *gusto*, in which *g* is pronounced as in *August*; *gero*, pronounced *je'ro*.

4. A consonant between two vowels must be joined to the latter: as *bene*, pronounced *be'ne*.

5. Two consonants in the middle of a word must be divided: as *mille*, pronounced *mil'le*.

6. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ* are sounded like *e*: as *cælo*, pronounced *ce'do*.

7. Words of two syllables are accented on the first: as *ager*, pronounced *a'jer*.

8. When a word of more than one syllable ends in *a*, the *a* should be sounded like *ah*: as *musa*, pronounced *mu'sah*.

9. *T, s,* and *c,* before *ia, ie, ii, io, iu,* and *eu,* preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*: as *fa'cio*, pronounced *fa'sheo*; *san'cio*, pronounced *san'sheo*; *spa'tium*, pronounced *spa'sheum*.

NOTE.—The mode of pronouncing Latin words is not uniform even among English scholars; thus, there is the English method (*væ'ni*), the continental (*væ'ne*), and the Roman (*væ'ne*). For the purposes of Word-Analysis, the English method is recommended, and that method is followed in syllabifying Latin words in this book.

LATIN ROOTS AND ENGLISH DERIVATIVES.

DIVISION I.—METHOD OF STUDY.

1. AG'ERE: a'go, ac'tum, to do, to drive.

Radicals: ag- and act-.

1. **act, v.** ANALYSIS: from *actum* by dropping the termination *um*. DEFINITION: to do, to perform. The noun "act" is formed in the same way. DEFINITION: a thing done, a deed or performance.
2. **ac'tion**: act + ion = the act of doing: hence, a thing done.
3. **act'ive**: act + ive = having the quality of acting: hence, busy, constantly engaged in action.
4. **act'or**: act + or = one who acts: hence, (1) one who takes part in anything done; (2) a stage player.
5. **a'gent**: ag + ent = one who acts: hence, one who acts or transacts business for another.