

Aphesis/Apheresis, Back Formation, Hybrids, Numerical Bases Combinations of Bases, and Suffixes

Lessons 5-8

I. Review

- What is a **participle**?
- What is a **past** or passive participle?
- What is a **present** participle?
- What are the three forms in which Latin verb bases are found?
- In this group of lessons we encounter some really pesky variable bases:

CLUD, CLUS, CLOS

CUR R , CURS, COURS, COR S not the same as CUR or COR D ; **not** found in *corsage* or *corset*

PLE, PLET, PLEN

SPEC, SPIC, SPECT

VID, VIS, VIEW

VOC, VOK

ANN U , ENNI

BENE, BON

CANT, CENT, CHANT

EQU, IQU

PLIC, PLEX, PLY

II. Aphesis and Apheresis (5)

Apheresis

Main Entry: **aphaer·e·sis**

Variant s : or **apher·e·sis** / a' fer & s&s/

Function: *noun*

Inflected Form s : *plural* **aphaer·e·ses** / "sEz/

Etymology: Late Latin, from Greek *aphairesis*, literally, taking off, from *aphairein* to take away, from *apo* + *hairein* to take

Date: circa 1550

: the loss of one or more sounds or letters at the beginning of a word as in *round* for *around* and *coon* for *raccoon*

aph·ae·ret·ic /"a f& 're tik/ *adjective*

Aphesis

Main Entry: **aph·e·sis**

Pronunciation: 'a f& s&s

Function: *noun*

Inflected Form s : *plural* **aph·e·ses** / "sEz/

Etymology: New Latin, from Greek, release, from *aphienai* to let go, from *apo* + *hienai* to send more at **JET**

Date: 1880

: aphaeresis consisting of the loss of a short unaccented vowel as in *lone* for *alone*

aphet·ic /ə'fe tik/ *adjective*

aphet·i·cal·ly /ti k & ɪ/ *adverb*

III. Back Formation (5)

Main Entry: **back-formation**

Function: *noun*

Date: 1889

1 : a word formed by subtraction of a real or supposed affix from an already existing longer word as *burgle* from *burglar*

2 : the formation of back formations

- What the 'real or supposed' part mean?
- Think about: *cherries, peas, cyber crime, kudos, homophobic.*

IV. Numerical Bases (6)

Can you explain why the following words contain the numerical base that they do?

primate

mile

biscuit

trivial

primer

December

unanimous

V. Combinations of Bases (6)

- Up to now, we have seen only single bases.
- Now we are going to see bases which are compounds.
- These are similar to noun noun and noun verb compounds in English:

earring

sky dive

basement apartment

- In Latin, a 'connecting vowel' is added to the first word to join the two bases.
- This vowel is usually *i*:

| <i>base</i> | <i>base</i> | <i>ending</i> |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| omni | pot | ent |
| multi | later | al |
| cruci | fer | ous |
| arti | fac | t |

- However, the vowels *a*, *u*, *o*, and *e* also appear as connector vowels:

| <i>base</i> | <i>base</i> | <i>ending</i> |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| bene | fic | ial |
| quadru | ped | al |
| via | duct | |
| sacro | sanct | |

VI. Hybrids (7)

Some English consist of a Latin base plus a form derived from Greek or English. Some prominent examples:

monolingual
sociology
television
automobile
speedometer

VII. Suffixes (8)

- Suffixes in English come in two varieties: **derivational** and **inflectional**.
- Derivational suffixes can change the grammatical class of a word:

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| kind adjective | ness quality of | kindness noun |
| care noun | + less without | careless |
| boy noun | + ish like | boyish |
| curious adjective | + ity quality of | curiosity |
| sing verb | + er agent of | singer |
| cooperate verb | +ion act of | cooperation |

- Inflectional suffixes do not create new words. Inflectional suffixes give information that is relevant for the grammar of a sentence: tense, number, person, gender, case.
- The suffixes that we will encounter in this book are all derivational.
- The suffixes in Lesson VIII all form **adjectives**:

-al and -ar 'pertaining to'

| root | meaning | ending |
|--------|----------|--------|
| voc | 'voice' | +al |
| verb | 'word' | +al |
| equ | 'even' | +al |
| flor | 'flower' | +al |
| or | 'mouth' | +al |
| popul | 'people' | +al |
| regul | 'rule' | +ar |
| famili | 'family' | +ar |

-ane, -ean, -ian, -ain 'having the property of'

| root | meaning | ending |
|-------|---------|--------|
| veter | 'old' | an |
| mund | 'world' | ane |
| mount | 'mound' | ain |
| villa | 'town' | ain |

-ose, -iose 'full of, characterized by'

| root | meaning | ending |
|---------------------|--------------|---------|
| verb | 'word' | ose |
| mor | 'hesitation' | ose |
| grand | 'big' | iose |
| <i>sucré</i> French | 'sugar' | sucrose |

-ous, -ious, -eous 'having the property of'

| root | meaning | ending |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| fam | 'rumor' | ous |
| popul | 'people' | ous |
| vari | 'difference' | ous |
| seri | 'order' | ous |
| glori | 'glory' | ous |
| sponta | 'initiative' | eous |