

# Word Roots: Classics 30

Tuesday,  
August 17, 2010:  
Unit 4



**Diogenes the Cynic and Dogs**  
(Διογένης ὁ Κυνικὸς καὶ Κύνες)

# Today's Goals

- Review Unit 4
- Do some more grammar
  - Simple Subjects and Predicates
  - Verbs
    - Infinitives
    - Participles
    - Gerunds
- Learn some Bonus Biology Terms
- Practice Transliteration into English from Greek

# Unit 4: Greek Prefixes

- {dys}
- {eu}

# Unit 5: Greek Bases

- {enter}
- {gen}
- {log}
- {pept/peps}
- {phon/phem}
- {pne}
- {thanas/thanat}

# Unit 5: Greek Suffixes

- {ia/a}
- {ic}
- {ics} (plural of above; the “s” in English was added to mimic plural of Greek words)
- {ism}
- {istic}
- {y} (same as {ia/a} above)

# Words with two Bases

- {patri}
- {arch}
- {mon}
- {phil/phile/philo}
- {phob}
- {anglo}
- {biblio}
- {anthrop/anthropo}
- {soph}
- {hellene}
- {hydro}
- {dynam}

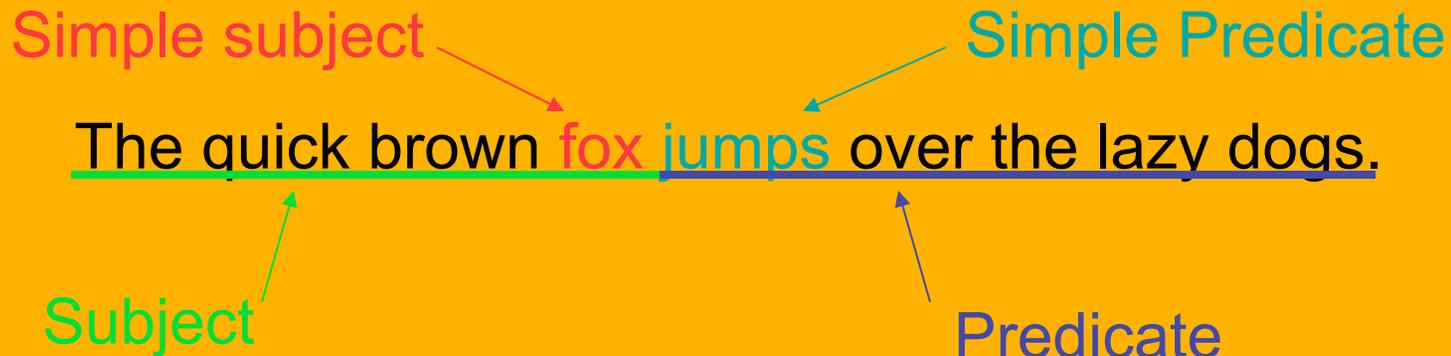
# More Greek Bases

- {acro}
- {crac}
- {dermato}
- {entomo}
- {etymo}
- {graph}
- {helio}
- {man}
- {ochlo}
- {ophio}
- {ornitho}
- {phag}
- {pyro}
- {theo}

# Simple Subjects and Simple Predicates:

The simple subject of a clause is the noun or pronoun that is at the core of its subject. Informally, we sometimes call this simply “the subject.”

The simple predicate of a clause is the verb that is at the heart of the predicate. Informally, we sometimes call this the “verb” of the sentence.



# Auxiliary Verbs

= “Helping Verbs”

Common English auxiliary verbs are:

be (am, is, are, was, were, been)

have (has, had)

will, would

shall, should

can, could

do, does, did

may, might

must

When identifying simple predicates, they are usually included in the simple predicate.

# Simple Subject and Predicate Identification Practice

- Identify the subject and predicate of the following sentences, then identify the simple subject and predicate.
  - The little girl ate her spinach.
  - I did do the dishes!
  - The work will have been done by then.
  - The girl running down the stairs fell down.
  - My best friend in the world was eating pizza.

# More Uses of Verbs: Infinitives

- Infinitives in English usually have “to” in front of them. They usually act as nouns; sometimes they express purpose.
  - Examples:
    - I like to eat pizza (cf. I like books).
    - The bread to take on the picnic is sitting on the table.
    - To wake up early was a real mistake.

# More Uses of Verbs:

## Participles (Part I)

- Participles are verb forms that act as adjectives. English has two common participles:
  - Present Participles (ending in “-ing”)
  - Past Participles (often ending in “-ed,” but sometimes irregular [sing, sang, sung, break, broke, broken; hide, hid, hidden])

# More Uses of Verbs: Participles (Part II)

- Examples of Participles:
  - The lamp broken by the fall cost \$200.
  - The falling rock flattened my car.
  - The burning house collapsed.
  - The abridged dictionary did not include etymologies needed by the students.
  - The cat, carefully stalking the mouse, twitched from time to time.

# A Note on Dangling Participles

- A common error in English prose is the “dangling participle.”
- Since participles are adjectives, they must have nouns or pronouns which they modify.
- A participle without such a noun is a “dangling” participle.
  - Examples:
    - Throwing a rock, the window was broken.
    - Walking down the street, the sun rose.
    - Eating spaghetti, it’s easy to make a mess.

# More Uses of Verbs:

## Gerunds (Part III)

- Gerunds are easy to confuse with present participles. They look the same; both end in “-ing.”
- Gerunds, are nouns; participles are adjectives.
  - Running is fun.
  - I like watching movies.
  - I got sick from eating the pizza.

## Practice Identifying Verb Uses

- What are the verbs in the following sentences doing? (simple predicate, infinitive, participle, gerund)
  - Studying Latin, I improved my English.
  - John, saddened by his father's death, was refusing to eat.
  - Bert, saying the correct answer, would have won the prize.
  - We will discuss traveling to Rome later.
  - Bill wrote a book about making money.

# Bonus Biology Term I

- anaerobe
  - {an} = “not” (variant of {a})
  - {aer} = “air”
  - {o} a morpheme used in Greek to bind compounds.
  - {be} = “live,” “life” (variant of {bi} as in biology)
- An anaerobe is an organism that does not use oxygen to live.
- Compare:
  - microbe

# Bonus Biology Term II

- endosymbiont
  - {endo} = “inside”
  - {sym} = “with,” “together” (allomorph of {syn})
  - {bi} } = “live,” “life”
  - {ont} = “-ing” (a Greek participle ending)
- An endosymbiont is an organism that lives inside another in a symbiotic relationship.
- Compare:
  - symbiosis
  - symbiote

# Practice with Transliteration of Greek

Ὀδυσσεύς	καθέδρα	σύστημα
δημιουργός	δαίμων	ἀποκάλυψις
ὀρίζων	ρίζωμα	ρίζοφάγος
παράλυσις	ῥυθμός	κρατήρ