

Word Roots: Classics 30

Wednesday,
August 18, 2010:
Unit 4 & 5



Πύρρος
(famous for his Pyrrhic
victory over the Romans)

Today's Goals

- Explain what you need to know for tomorrow's quiz.
- Finish going over Unit 4 Material
- Cover Unit 5 Material

Tomorrow's Quiz

- Know answers to all frames from Unit 4 and Unit 5 with an appropriate amount of context.
- Know all the words in the word lists from page 120 and 149.
- Know the answers to exercises from 120-23 and 152-55. (You are NOT responsible for the exercise from 150-51).
- Be able to identify in a written passage nouns, proper nouns, common nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, prepositional phrases, objects of prepositions, verbs, subjects, predicates, simple subjects, simple predicates, infinitives, participles, and gerunds. (These questions will be very similar to those presented in lectures and worksheets.)
- Be able to transliterate simple Greek words into our alphabet.
- Know several principles of transliteration on the next slide.
- Know the morphemes that go into the the Bonus Biology Terms since (and including) last Thursday's.

Principles of Transliteration for the Quiz (Part I)

1. English usually gets Greek words through Latin, so the way that Latin-speakers transliterate Greek words usually dictates their transliterations into English.

Principles of Transliteration for the Quiz (Part II)

Those pesky y's and u's.
(the important parts are underlined)

2. Latin “u” was an “oo” sound like “soon.” Greeks spelled the “oo” sound “ov,” so Greek ov → u (NOT “ou”).
3. Greek υ represented a sound we don’t have in English. It’s like French “u” or German “ü”; it was pronounced by rounding the lips to say “oo” from “soon” but pronouncing an “ee” (as in “see”). Latin speakers, when taking in Greek words with υ, wrote them with “y”: Greek υ → y (NOT “u”).

Principles of Transliteration for the Quiz (Part III)

Those pesky αι's and οι's.
(the important parts are underlined)

4. Greek αι came into Latin as “ae,” which had the same sound as Greek αι. Later, in Latin, the “ae” sound became confused with the “e” sound, and, in modern English, “e” usually stands where Greek αι was; many English words can be spelled correctly with “ae” or “e”: “encyclopedia” can also be spelled “encyclopaedia” (< ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία); “anemia” can also be spelled “anaemia” (< ἀναιμία)
5. Greek οι came into Latin as “oe,” which had the same sound as Greek οι. Later, in Latin, the “oe” sound became confused with the “e” sound, and, in modern English, “e” usually stands where Greek οι was; a few English words can still be spelled correctly with “oe” or “e”: “edema” can also be spelled “oedema” (< οἴδημα); in very old texts you may still see the word “economy” spelled “oeconomy” (< οἰκονομία).

Principles of Transliteration for the Quiz (Part IV)

And let's not forget those funny rh's
(the important parts are underlined)

6. All Greek words that begin in ρ were written with a rough breathing [ῥ] (we moderns have no idea why they did that); Latin-speakers took such words in as beginning with “rh”; today, Greek words that began with ῥ are still written with “rh.”
7. Similarly, Greeks wrote double-rho in the middle of a word with a smooth breathing and a rough breathing (again, we have no idea why) [ῥῥ]. This came into Latin as rrh, as in diarrhea (< διάῤῥοια) or Pyrrhus (< Πύῤῥος). In English, words from Greek words with ῥῥ are still written with “rrh.”

Unit 5: Greek Prefixes

- {a/an}
- {anti/ant}
- {epi/ep}
- {syn/sym}
- {meta/met}
- {ec/ex}
- {en/em}
- {para/par}
- {pro}
- {apo/ap/aph}
- {ana}
- {cata}
- {dia}
- {peri}
- {hyper}
- {hypo}
- {palin/pali}
- {amphi}
- {exo}

Unit 5: Greek Bases

- {onym}
- {path}
- {therm}
- {hydr}
- {derm}
- {ly}
- {chron}
- {gen}
- {phylac}
- {helion/elion}
- {athlet}
- {ba}
- {drom}
- {meter}
- {scope}
- {top}
- {esthes/aesthet}
- {hema}
- {the}
- {kine/cine}
- {odont}
- {chromat}
- {ge/gee}

Unit 5: Suffixes

- {ous}
- {ia}
- {y}
- {sis}
- {ist}
- {ic}

Bonus Biology Term I

- eukaryote (=“eucaryote”)
 - {eu} = “good,” “well” (sometimes “genuine”)
 - {kary} = “nut,” “kernel” (nowadays, “nucleus”)
 - {-ote} = a single example of a taxonomic group whose name ends in {-ota}.
 - {-ote} and {-ota} are adjectival endings from Greek which are now commonly used in biological science.
 - A eukaryote is an organism with true nuclei in its cells.
- Compare
 - Cyprus, Cypriot (Cypriote); patriot; idiot
 - prokaryote
 - Eukaryota
 - biota

Bonus Biology Term II

- mitochondrion (plural: mitochondria)
 - {mito} = “thread”
 - {chondros} = “granule,” “cartilage,” (its more usual meaning in medicine)
 - {ion} = “little thing”
- Compare
 - mitosis
 - chondral