

Word Roots: Classics 30



Tuesday,
August 24, 2010:
Unit 6

ὄστρακον
(a small piece of pottery [potsherd or tile] ,
used in an ostracism
(This one votes to ostracize “Cimon Miltiado,”
“Cimon [son] of Miltiades”
[The ‘-o’ ending on Miltiado means “of”])

MacDermott's War Song

by G.W. Hunt

Chorus:

We don't want to fight, but by Jingo now we do,
We've got the ships; we've got the men; we've
got the money too.



(audio from firstworldwar.com)

A Note on Quiz Grades

- The quiz grades have been too low.
- It's obvious that something is structurally wrong with the quizzes.
- So, at the end of the course, I'll probably have to adjust grades upward a bit; I will not be able to use a straight scale.
 - Example: In the most recent quiz, 8.4 and above approximately is an A; 7.0-8.4 is a B, and 6.0-7.0 is a C.

Today's Goals

- To go over Material from Unit 6
- To learn about basic patterns of predicates.
 - Transitive Verbs
 - Direct Objects
 - Indirect Objects
 - Object Complements
 - Intransitive Verbs
 - Linking Verbs
- To learn some more biology terms

Unit 6 Prefixes, Part I

- {hypo} (Greek)
- {re}
- {ab/abs}
- {ad/ac/af/ag/al/an/ap/as/at}
- {ex/e/ef}
- {in/im/il/ir} (1)
- {en/em} (Greek)
- {di/dis/dif}
- {pro}
- {trans}
- {ante}
- {com/con/co/col}
- {inter}
- {pre}
- {se}
- {de}
- {anti} (Greek)
- {circum}

Unit 6 Prefixes, Part 2

- {ob/of/op}
- {sub/suff/sup}
- {super}
- {post}
- {extra}
- {intra}
- {intro}
- {retro}
- {non}
- {in/im/il/ir} (2)
- {infra}
- {per}
- {preter}
- {ultra}

Unit 6 Bases, Part 1

- {therm} (Greek)
- {puls/pulse/pel}
- {duce/duct}
- {err}
- {hes/her}
- {it}
- {ject}
- {tract}
- {fus}
- {viscer}
- {mit/miss}
- {apt}
- {similat}
- {ced/cede/ceed/cess}
- {flu}
- {gress}

Unit 6 Bases, Part 2

- {loc}
- {nounce}
- {petit}
- {sume}
- {mens}
- {labor}
- {pose/pone/posit}
- {linqu}
- {rupt}
- {cure}
- {fer}
- {the} (Greek)
- {mur}
- {litera}
- {ambula}
- {col}

Unit 6 Suffixes

- {ia}
- {ion}
- {ive}
- {ed}
- {al}
- {sis}

Bonus Biology Term I

- organism
 - < Greek organon (organum) = tool
 - <{org/erg} = “work,” “do” + {-an(o)} (makes nouns that indicate tool to do a verbal action) + ism (noun suffix connected with verb suffix {ize})
 - “organize” means to divide up into cooperatively functioning organs (= tools)
- Compare:
 - tympanum (“middle-ear,” “drum”) <{typ/tymp} = beat + {an(o)}
 - metabolize, metabolism
 - erg (unit of work or energy), energy (Greek “energos” = “in work,” “active”; Greek “energeia” = “activity”)
 - ergonomic
 - work (an Anglo-Saxon word cognate with {org/erg})

Bonus Biology Term II

- cyanobacterium (plural = cyanobacteria)
 - {cyano} = dark blue
 - {bacter} = staff, cane, rod
 - {-ion} = little thing
 - cyanobacteria are blue-green algae
- Compare
 - cyan



A Note on Finding Subjects

- When analyzing a sentence, first look for the simple predicate.
- Then look for the subject.
- The subject will answer this question:
 - Who or what (simple predicate)?
- Example:
 - The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dogs.
 - Question: “Who or what jumps?”
 - Answer: “The quick brown fox.”

A Note on Subjects and Predicates

- Complete subjects are not as varied in form as are predicates.
- Predicates tend to have greater variety in form.
- So, today, we will be looking at important varieties of predicates.
- The simple predicate, which we casually call the “main verb” or just the “verb” of a clause, dictates what forms of predicate are possible.

Transitive vs. Intransitive Verbs

- {trans}{itive} // {in}{trans}{itive}
- Transitive verbs take direct objects.
- Direct objects are the object of a verb's action.
- Direct objects can be found sometimes with the question:
 - (Simple Subject)(simple predicate) what?
- Example: The man sees the woman.
 - Question: “man sees what?”
 - Answer: The woman.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

- Note: Some verbs can be both intransitive and transitive.
- Identify whether these verbs are transitive or intransitive:
 - Bill washes his hands.
 - The old woman drives slowly.
 - The girl is driving her car.
 - I walked around the block.
 - Bill washed before eating.
 - I walked her dog every day.
 - I will cook dinner tonight.
 - I cooked every night.
 - He went into the room.

Indirect Objects

- Some transitive verbs can also take an indirect object. In English, it is usually placed between a verb and its direct object.
- They occur with verbs of giving, making, telling, and showing.
 - I showed John the picture.
 - Mary made Sue a cake.
 - I'll give you fifty dollars.

Indirect Objects

- There is a sure test for indirect objects. They can always be replaced with a prepositional phrase beginning with “to” or “for.”
- Examples:
 - I gave Bill four dollars => I gave four dollars to Bill.
 - I bought you a car => I bought a car for you.
 - I’m cutting her a piece of cake => I’m cutting a piece of cake for her.

Indirect Objects

- Which of these sentences have indirect objects?
 - I found Bill a seat.
 - We sent the girl a birthday present.
 - I had shown Tim the expensive car.
 - We elected a president yesterday.
 - Bob moved the table over to me.
 - I read Timmy a long bedtime story.
 - Bill loaned us thirty dollars.
 - Bob gave fifty dollars.

Object Complements

- Sometimes a noun, pronoun, or adjective is added after a direct object to further modify it. We call such things **object complements**.

We elected Bill **president**.

I called Tom **ridiculous**.

We considered the work **a burden**.

The hoodlums beat the man **senseless**.

I had my laundry **folded**.

Practice

Identify direct objects, indirect objects, and object complements if they exist in these sentences.

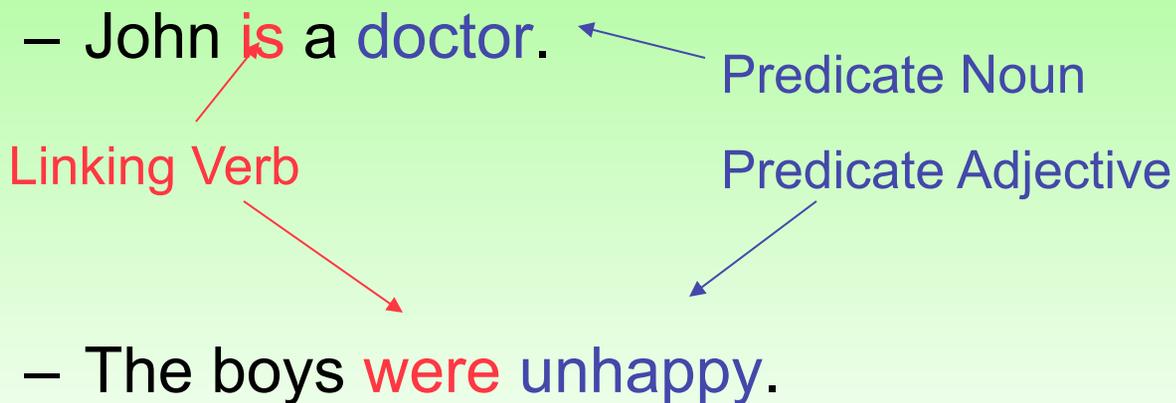
- The clown was giving the children balloons.
- Tomorrow, I will write you a note.
- I broke the lamp in the hallway.
- The committee appointed John principal.
- I cannot see the trees.
- The man walked swiftly through the fog.
- I passed him a bottle of soda.
- I always thought him foolish.

Intransitive Verbs

- Intransitive verbs tend to be verbs of motion, states, change of state, or bodily functions. They usually have adverbs or prepositional phrases acting as adverbs to complete their meaning.
 - I run quickly.
 - The clothes stink.
 - She's crying on the bed.
 - The clothes are drying slowly in the sun.

Linking Verbs

- There is one important category of intransitive verbs that must be mentioned: Linking Verbs.
- The most common linking verb is “be.” Linking verbs typically are followed by a noun or an adjective (called a predicate noun or a predicate adjective because it is in the predicate of the sentence).



Linking Verbs

- There are many other verbs that can serve as linking verbs (most of the more exotic ones only sound good with predicate adjectives).
 - The children seemed happy.
 - Bill became a pediatrician.
 - Tom and Mary grew angry.
 - The old woman went mad.
 - The people grew bitter over time.
 - Everyone got upset.
 - That fish smells rotten.

Patterns of Clauses

These various predicates generate six types of clause:

Subject—Transitive Verb—Direct Object

Subject—Transitive Verb—Indirect Object—Direct Object

Subject—Transitive Verb—Direct Object—Object Complement

Subject—Intransitive Verb

Subject—Intransitive Linking Verb—Predicate Nominative

Subject—Intransitive Linking Verb—Predicate Adjective

Practice:

Which of the six patterns does each clause here fit?

- This clause fits in one of the patterns.
- because the pants fit Bill well
- Bill is a fool.
- Bill, falling down the steps, broke his leg.
- If I buy you a cup of coffee
- We nominated him class president.
- Tom seems a little scared.
- although the children in the park ran to the slide
- I gave him a taste of his own medicine.

More Practice:

Which of the six patterns does each clause here fit?

- since the water was dripping down the wall
- The woman left the man heartbroken.
- after someone enters the building soon
- The food tastes awful.
- And the portions are so small.
- when we nominated him class president

The End



Pygmies and Cranes at War