



# Word Roots: Classics 30

Thursday,  
August 26, 2010:  
Unit 6 & 7

# Today's Goals

- To give next week's homework assignment
- To learn a bit about apposition
- To learn more about dependent clauses
  - Noun Clauses
  - Adjective clauses (= relative clauses)
- To learn some bioscience terms!

# Bonus Biology Term I

- protozoon (plural: protozoa) (usually, the synonymous term “protozoan” is used instead nowadays)
  - {prot(o)} = “first”
  - {zo} = “animal”
  - {on} = thing
  - Originally, protozoa were classified as the first animals. They were considered animals of only one cell. (They are no longer considered animals.)
- Compare:
  - metazoon (now usually “metazoan”); {meta} = “transformed”
  - Metazoa are multicelled animals usually with differentiated tissues.
  - Originally, metazoa were called “transformed animals” because, they represented a major transformation of protozoa (one-celled animals) into multi-celled animals.
  - Originally, all animals were either protozoa or metazoa; now that protozoa are not considered animals, the metazoa means pretty much the same as animals (animalia).

# Bonus Biology Term II

- ecdysis
  - {ec} = “out”
  - {dy} = “slip” (as in “slip” clothes on or off)
  - {sis} makes nouns from verbs.
  - “ecdysis” occurs when an animal slips off its outer skin or surface to reveal a new one as snakes or crabs or insects.
- Compare
  - ecdysozoans (insects, arthropods, and other related animals that typically shed their exoskeletons)
  - ecdysone: a hormone that stimulates ecdysis.
  - ecdysiast = a humorous word for a stripper.



# Apposition

- Sometimes, English places a noun phrase after another to modify it.
- Example:
  - I saw your brother the plumber yesterday.
    - The noun phrase “the plumber” is called an appositive, and it is said to be in apposition with “my brother.”
  - My sister, a complete fool, ruined everything.
    - The noun phrase “the plumber” is called an appositive, and it is said to be in apposition with “my brother.”
- {ap}{posit}{ive}
- {ap}{posit}{ion}
- Any noun anyplace in a clause can have an appositive attached to it.

# Apposition

- Commas and apposition (this is hard, but you'll get it).
  - Appositives that are non-restrictive, that is, that give extra information, but are not necessary to the sentence, require commas around them.
  - Appositives that are restrictive, that is, that restrict the meaning of a noun to make it clear what we are talking about do not have commas.
- My brother the doctor went to Rome.
  - (I have more than one brother and I'm specifying whom I am talking about)
- My brother, a doctor, went to Rome.
  - (It's extra information that my brother is a doctor)

# Apposition

- What are the appositives in these clauses?
  - The woman, a known criminal, entered the bank.
  - I gave your sister the lawyer fifty dollars, a small fee.
  - I'm talking about Ted the banker.
  - I wouldn't worry about Bill, a skilled driver.
  - The penguins, arctic animals, cannot survive in Davis, a very hot city.
  - I, the King of Siam, forbid you to do this!

# More on Dependent Clauses: Adverbial Clauses

- So far, we have looked at subordinate clauses that begin with subordinating conjunctions.
- Because such clauses explain verbal actions (telling “how?” “when?” “where” or “why”), they are usually thought to be adverbial.
- Examples:
  - If I go home, I’ll see you (the if-clause tells “when.”)
  - I do that as you do it (the as-clause tells “how.”)

# More on Dependent Clauses: Noun and Adjective Clauses

- Some clauses fill the slots of nouns and are called noun clauses
  - Example:
    - I see what you did
      - “what you did” is the direct object of “see.”
- And some clauses modify nouns or pronouns and are called adjective clauses
  - Example:
    - The man whom you see is my friend.
      - “whom you see” modifies “the man.”

# More on Dependent Clauses: Noun Clauses

- Noun clauses fill the role of nouns in clauses on which they are dependent: usually (but not always) the subject or direct object.
- Most begin with the subordinating conjunctions “that,” “whether” or “if” or an interrogative word.
- An interrogative word is a question-word: who (whom, whose), what, where, how, why, and when (the category “interrogative” is NOT one of the eight classical parts of speech).
- Some begin with the words “whatever” and “whoever.”
- Examples:
  - Whether you come makes no difference. (subject)
  - I see that you like spaghetti. (direct object)
  - I know where you live. (direct object)

# More on Dependent Clauses:

## Noun Clauses: Supplemental Subjects

- English does not like to have long clauses as subjects, so it usually puts noun clauses that serve as subjects at the end of sentence, and puts an “it” at the beginning of the sentence:
- Examples:
  - Whether you come makes no difference. =>  
It makes no difference whether you come.
  - That I like you bothers Mark =>  
It bothers Mark that I like you.
- The “it” here is called a supplemental subject or an “anticipatory it.”
- {sup}{ple}{ment}{al}

# More on Dependent Clauses: Noun Clauses: Practice

- Identify the noun clauses in these sentences:
  - I know who you are.
  - I have what you want.
  - He said that the girls had gone to the store.
  - Whoever said that is in trouble.
  - It's sad that you didn't arrive on time.

# More on Dependent Clauses: Noun Clauses: Practice

- Identify the noun clauses and the adverbial clauses in these sentences:
  - I came to Davis because I wanted to learn veterinary medicine.
  - I thought that you would go to San Francisco.
  - It's good that you brought some food.
  - John was sad when you didn't come.
  - He said when you would come.
  - He told me whether you were here.
  - If you eat the peanuts, you will get sick.
  - He knows if you ate the peanuts.
  - It doesn't matter how you get there.

# More on Dependent Clauses: Adjective Clauses

- Some clauses modify nouns and we call them adjective clauses.
- Usually, they begin with a relative pronoun.
- In English, these are: who, whom, which, that, and whose.
- Examples:
  - The man whom you visited is a spy.
  - The book that you bought was very good.
  - You saw the man whose money I have.
- Adjective clauses that begin with a relative pronoun are usually called “relative clauses.”
- {re}{lat}{ive} ({lat} is an allomorph of {fer})

# More on Dependent Clauses: Adjective Clauses: Practice

- Identify the relative clauses in these sentences:
- The pot that you bought had a crack.
- I broke the window that faces the street.
- The window, which was broken, cost \$500.
- I gave Mary, whom you love, an expensive gift.
- I read the book that Bill bought.

# More on Dependent Clauses:

## Adjective Clauses: Restrictive and Non-Restrictive clauses.

- Like appositives, relative clauses can be restrictive and non-restrictive.
- “that” is used only in restrictive clauses.
- “which,” “who (whom and whose)” can be used in both restrictive and non-restrictive clauses.
- Like non-restrictive appositives, non-restrictive relative clauses have commas around them
- Contrast:
  - The woman, whom you are dating, has ugly feet.
  - The woman whom you are dating has ugly feet.

# More on Dependent Clauses:

## A note on “that”

- In noun clauses and relative clauses, English often leaves the word “that” out.

I know that you are here = I know you are here.

The man that you saw was here = The man you saw was here.

# More on Dependent Clauses:

## Practice with Dependent Clauses

- Are the dependent clauses in the following sentences adverbial, noun, or relative [adjective] clauses?
  - I gave her the same speech that I gave you.
  - It's sad that Bill doesn't come here more often.
  - Because I love you, I'll go.
  - He'll come if you do.
  - He knows if you are coming.
  - John knows that you came with the man in green socks.
  - Before you leave town, Carl will already be in Switzerland.
  - It's true that I like asparagus.
  - The trees that grow by the river are greener.
  - The trees, which grow by the river, are greener.

# Pliny the Elder on Pygmies and Cranes

Beyond these in the most outlying mountain region we are told of the Three-Span (Trispithami) Pygmae who do not exceed three spans, that is, twenty-seven inches, in height; the climate is healthy and always spring-like, as it is protected on the north by a range of mountains; this tribe Homer has also recorded as being beset by cranes. It is reported that in springtime their entire band, mounted on the backs of rams and she-goats and armed with arrows, goes in a body down to the sea and eats the cranes' eggs and chickens, and that this outing occupies three months; and that otherwise they could not protect themselves against the flocks of cranes that would grow up; and that their houses are made of mud and feathers and egg-shells. Aristotle says that the Pygmies live in caves, but in the rest of this statement about them he agrees with the other authorities.

