

Word Roots: Classics 30

Tuesday,
August 31, 2010:
Unit 8



**Woman suffering
from extreme ichthyosis**

Note on Grades

- Written in red in a circle in the upper right corner of your quiz is a number.
- That is your grade currently in the course, based on the average of your three highest quizzes.
- Here's a rough scale:
 - 10-8.8 is an A.
 - 8.0-8.7 is a B.
 - 6.0-7.9 is a C

Today's Goals

- To learn some more grammar
 - Interjections
 - Nouns of address
 - Participial phrases
 - Infinitive phrases
 - Gerund phrases
 - Who and whom
 - Restrictive and non-restrictive elements
- To go over material from Unit 8
- To learn a couple Bonus Biology Terms

Bonus Biology Term I

- phagocytosis
 - {phago/phag/phage} = “eat”
 - {cyto/cyt/cyte} = “cell” (< Greek word for container)
 - {-sis} = process
 - “phagocytosis” is the process used by some cells (amoebas and phagocytes among others) to surround, engulf and consume things.
- Compare:
 - phagocyte
 - erythrocyte ({erythro} = red)
 - phage (= bacteriophage)

Bonus Biology Term II

- phytoplankton
 - {phyt/phyto/phyte} = plant (from {phy} = grow + {ton} = thing)
 - {plankt} = “drift”
 - {-on} = thing
 - phytoplankton are the microscopic plants that drift in the ocean.
- Compare:
 - plankton
 - zooplankton
 - physics

The Eight Parts of Speech (= Classes of Words)

- Nouns
- Pronouns
- Adjectives
- Verbs
- Adverbs
- Prepositions
- Conjunctions
- Interjections

Interjections

- Interjections are words (or phrases) like “ouch,” “Oh,” “gosh!” “duh!” and “by jingo” that are often not grammatically connected with the clauses with which they stand.
- They express surprise, dismay, joy, and other strong emotions.

More on Nouns and Pronouns

- We have learned a number of uses for nouns and pronouns.
 - Simple Subjects
 - Objects of Prepositions
 - Direct Objects
 - Indirect Objects
 - Object Complements
 - Predicate Nouns
 - Appositives.
 - (They also appear in interjections, like “My God!”)
- Here’s one more:
 - Nouns of address

Nouns of Address

- Nouns of address are used to “address” people, that is, to call their attention.
 - John, get in here right now!
 - I told you not to do that, Sally.
 - My friends, now is the perfect time to start yet another pointless war!

Practice with Nouns and Pronouns

- What function are the underlined nouns and pronouns performing? (simple subject, object of preposition, direct object, indirect object, object complement, predicate noun, appositive, noun of address, interjection)
 - I see the man on the other side of the street.
 - Don't come here again, Mary.
 - I'll give you fifty dollars.
 - I'll mail you twenty of them next month.
 - We voted her the woman most likely to succeed.
 - My God, you ate thirty hotdogs in one sitting.
 - He became an eminent ichthyologist.
 - John, my best friend in the world, said hello.
 - John, I know that salmon are anadromous fish.

More on Participles

- Participles are verbal adjectives.
- English has two common ones:
 - the present (ending in “-ing”: singing, running, flying...)
 - and the past (often ending in -ed, “-en,” or “-n”: baked, broken, sown, made, held...)
- Since they are adjectives, they modify nouns or pronouns.
- However, since they are verbs, they can themselves be modified by adverbs and prepositional phrases. They can even have direct objects, indirect objects, object complements, predicate nouns, and predicate adjectives.

Participial Phrases

- Participles which have direct objects, adverbs and so on form “participial phrases.”
- What are the participial phrases here?
 - John, walking to school slowly, was whistling.
 - The bottle, broken into pieces by the fall, was swept up.
 - Mary, mailing Louise a present, showed real character.
 - The man eating the pizza seemed suspicious to me.
 - The members of the club, electing Bob the treasurer, at last had peace of mind.
 - John, being very depressed, was unable to work.
 - The candidate defeated in the election was gracious to his opponent.

Infinitives Can Also Form Phrases

- Infinitives are usually verbal nouns in English (though sometimes they are used adverbially and even adjectivally).
- What are the infinitive phrases in the following?
 - I want to read a long book.
 - It is fun to send people joke emails.
 - I told Mark to eat the entire chocolate bar.
 - John likes to be uncooperative.

Gerunds Can Also Form Phrases

- Gerunds are verbal nouns in English. Because they end in “-ing” they look the same as present participles.
- What are the gerund phrases in the following?
 - I like singing songs around the campfire.
 - He warned me about picking flowers in the park.
 - She adores sending James gifts.
 - I was tired from working all day and going to school.

Who and Whom

(this will not be on quiz or test)

- “Who” and “whom” are pronouns.
 - Who is here? John is here.
- “Who” and “whom” are a pair like “he” and “him” or “they” and “them.”
 - The form without “-m” is used for subjects.
 - The form with “-m” is used for objects (direct objects, indirect objects, and objects of prepositions).

Who and Whom

(this will not be on quiz or test)

- Examples with “they/them” and “he/him”:
 - They eat dinner. I see them. I gave them money. I know about them.
 - He likes you. I know him. I show him pictures. We came with him.
- Examples with “who/whom.”
 - Who ate the cabbage?
 - Whom are you visiting?
 - With whom did you come?

Who and Whom

(this will not be on quiz or test)

- In the previous examples, “who/whom” was an interrogative (a question word).
- Sometimes it is a relative pronoun introducing a relative clause, and the same rules apply.
 - The man who ate the cabbage got sick.
= The man (the man ate the cabbage) is sick.
 - The man whom you are visiting is my friend.
=The man (you are visiting the man) is my friend.
 - The woman with whom you came is my sister.
= The woman (you came with the woman) is my sister.
 - (The woman whom you came with is my sister)

Restrictive and Non-Restrictive noun modifiers

(this won't be on the quiz or exam, but your writing will improve if you grasp this)

- Nouns often have modifying phrases or clauses after them.
- Most common are:
 - Relative (adjective) clauses
 - Participial phrases
 - Appositives
- These can be restrictive or non-restrictive; restrictive elements don't take commas, non-restrictive ones do take commas.
- Restrictive elements give essential information about a noun without which the sentence will be inaccurate.
- Non-restrictive elements give extra, non-essential information.

Restrictive and Non-Restrictive noun modifiers

Examples with relative clauses, participial phrases, and appositives.

- The plumber who came to dinner was poorly dressed.
- The plumber, who came to dinner, was poorly dressed.
- My brother the doctor arrived just in time.
- My brother, the doctor, arrived just in time.
- The plates broken by the movers were replaced.
- The plates, broken by the movers, were replaced.
- The fish, swimming at the bottom of the sea, were harmed by the pollution.
- The fish swimming at the bottom of the sea were harmed by the pollution.

Restrictive and Non-Restrictive noun modifiers

Examples with adjectives, infinitives, and prepositional phrases.

- The birds, common in Davis, often nest in oaks.
- The birds common in Davis often nest in oaks.
- The pills, to be taken at mealtime, tasted nasty.
- The pills to be taken at mealtime tasted nasty.
- The boys, under their mothers' supervision, were taken to the hospital.
- The boys under their mothers' supervision were taken to the hospital.

Unit 8:

Combining Forms

- {anthropo}
- {bio}
- {entomo}
- {ethno}
- {etymo}
- {geo}
- {horo}
- {neuro}
- {patho}
- {psycho}
- {pisci}
- {rani}
- {sui}
- {vermi}
- {vor/vore}
- {carni}
- {cide}
- {febri}
- {frugi/fructi}
- {fuge}
- {fy}
- {herbi}
- {insecti}
- {magni}
- {omni}
- {pater/patri}
- {pesti}

Unit 8:

Bases

- {rhizo}
- {phag}
- {ichthyo}
- {iatr/iatro}
- {hipp}
- {pus/pod}
- {ornith/ornitho}
- {ger}
- {partheno}
- {psycho}
- {ag/act}
- {frang/fract}
- {grav}
- {host}
- {neglig/neglect}
- {sap/sip}
- {brevi}
- {joc}
- {nebul}
- {rect}
- {simil/simili}
- {squal}
- {radic}