

PART II.

DERIVATION.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING PART II.—The pupil should study Chapter I., so as to be able to recite it readily, (i. e. to state the substance of each of the preliminary observations, and to give an account of each of the Prefixes and Suffixes, with the examples which illustrate their use,) before proceeding further.

The figures included in parentheses refer to the paragraphs of Chapters II. and III.; and in Chapter I., the references to Latin and Greek words are distinguished by the letters L. and G.

It is desirable that Part II. should be studied, as a distinct exercise, before it is used as a reference book. The pupils will thus become accustomed to tracing the etymology of words, and will be prepared to discover, without referring to the book, the derivation and signification of many words, on meeting with them for the first time. Not only should the practice of tracing English words to their Latin or Greek primitives be continued by all pupils who have studied this Part, but those who are studying Latin or Greek should be in the habit of ascertaining, and stating in their recitations, what English words are derived from the Latin or Greek words which occur in their lessons.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION OF ENGLISH WORDS.

1. THE words of the English language may be separated into two principal classes, viz.: *words of Saxon origin*, and *words of Latin origin*. Words derived from the ancient Greek, belong, in this general division, to the latter of the two classes; although they will be arranged by themselves, for the sake of convenience, in the following pages.

Note. For an account of such words as are neither of Saxon nor Latin origin, let the student consult Dr. Webster's large Dictionary.

2. A great part of the words which are classed as words of Latin origin, were introduced into the English, not directly from the Latin itself, but from the French, or from some other of those modern languages which sprung from the Latin, and strongly resemble it. For example, the word *finish* may have come into our language from the French word *finir*; but both are to be traced back to the Latin word *finis*, (L. 176), signifying an *end* or *limit*.

3. By learning the derivation of a word, we often obtain a clearer notion of its signification than we could obtain in any other way. This is true of the following examples, viz.: *contact*, which is from the Latin particle *con*, together, and the verb *tango*, (participle *tactus*), (L. 526), to touch; *Federal*, from *foedus*, (L. 162,) a league, or treaty; *Gradual* from *gradus*, (L. 207), a step; *Induce* from *in*, into, and *duco*, (L. 133), to lead.

4. As Latin and Greek words often vary considerably in form, in their different cases, tenses, &c., and as the English word is not always formed from that case or tense which is considered the foundation of the others, it is often necessary to know more than one of the forms which the Latin or Greek word may assume. Thus, the word *fluent* is derived from the Latin verb *fluo*, (L. 185), to flow; while *influx* is from *fluxum*, the supine of the same verb, and the preposition *in*. So the Latin adjective *felix*, (L. 163), which has in its genitive case *felicitis*, gives rise to the English word *felicity*.

5. In arranging English words in *families* under the Latin or Greek words from which they are derived, it is proper to place under the several Latin or Greek words, not only the English words derived *immediately* from them, but also those derived from *their derivatives*. For example, under the Latin word *nascor*, (L. 324), (part. *natus*), to be born, should be classed the English words *nascent*, *natal*, *natural*, *nativity*, and *nation*; although, with the exception of the first, they are derived more immediately from words in the Latin which are derivatives of *nascor*, viz.:—*natalis*, *naturalis*, *nativitas*, and *natio*.

6. Many English words are formed from other English words, by means of *prefixes* and *suffixes*. A letter, syllable, or word joined to the beginning of a word is called a *prefix*; a letter or syllable joined to the end is called a *suffix*. Thus, from *tell* is formed *foretell*, by joining a prefix; and from *do* is formed *doer*, by joining a suffix. A word may take two or more prefixes or suffixes at the same time. Thus, *reproduce* contains two prefixes, *re* and *pro*; *wonderfully* contains two suffixes, *ful* and *ly*; *roguishness* two suffixes, *ish* and *ness*.

7. Some of the prefixes and suffixes are of Saxon origin, and others are of Latin origin. Some of them are words which may be used separately, while the greater part are *inseparable*, i. e. are never used by themselves. Many of the prefixes which are inseparable in English, are separable in the languages from which they are derived.

8. In learning our own language, we become so familiar with the signification of most of the prefixes and suffixes, (although it is not always easy to state that signification), that as soon as we

(verbal nouns)

have ascertained the meaning of any word which is new to us, we can tell what would be the meaning of the several words formed from it by such additions. Thus, after learning the meaning of the word *confirm*, we know what must be the meaning of the words *confirmed*, *confirmation*, *confirmatory*, *confirmer*, *confirmedly*, *unconfirmed*, &c., from the manner in which they are varied from the word *confirm*. In some cases, the prefixes or suffixes seem not to affect the signification of the word to which they are joined.

9. When a prefix ends with a consonant, that consonant is often changed or omitted, in order that the prefix may unite easily with the word to which it is to be joined. In the words *affix*, *cohere*, (L. 217), *implant*, and *suffix*, (for example), the prefixes *ad*, *con*, *in*, and *sub*, are changed, for the sake of producing a more agreeable sound.

PREFIXES.

The following is a list of the most important prefixes used in forming English words. The abbreviation (Lat.) shows that the prefix is from the Latin; (Gr.) that it is from the Greek. Prefixes which are *inseparable* in the languages from which they are derived, (as above explained, § 7.) are denoted by the abbreviation (insep.)

A, (when of English or Saxon origin), signifies *in*, *on*, or *at*; as in the words *abed*, *aboard*, *aloft*, *ashore*, *aside*.

A, or AB, (Lat.), *from*; as, *avert*, (L. 579), to turn from; *absolve*, (L. 497), to release from.

A, or AN, (Gr. insep.), *destitute of*; as, *atheist*, (G. 216), one without a God; *anarchy*, (G. 18), want of government.

AD, (Lat.), which may become, in composition, (§ 9), a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, or at, signifies *to*; as *adhere*, (L. 216), to stick to; *ascend*, (L. 465), to mount to; *allot*, to assign to; *attest*, (L. 538), to bear witness to.

AM, or AMB, (Lat. insep.) *round* or *about*; as, *ambient* (L. 142), going round; surrounding.

ANA, (Gr.) *throughout*, *up*; as, *analysis*, (G. 129), a loosening throughout; the solution of any compound; *anatomy*, (G. 217), a cutting up.

ANTE, (Lat.) *before*; as *antecedent*, (L. 57), going before.

ANTI, or ANT, (Gr.), *against*; as, *antichristian*, (G. 52), *against* or opposed to Christianity; *antarctic*, (G. 19), *against* or opposite to the north; southern.

APO, or AP, (Gr.), *from*; as, *apostle*, (G. 205), one sent out; *aphelion*, (G. 105), *from* the sun.

BE, (from the word *by*), signifies *upon*, *over*, *about*; as, *besprinkle*, to sprinkle *on* or *over*. In some words, the prefix *be* seems to be one of a different origin; as in *behead*, *besiege*.

CATA, (Gr.), *down*, *against*; as, *catarrh*, (G. 195), a flowing down; *cataract*, a dashing down.

CIRCUM, (Lat.), *around*, or *about*; as, *circumnavigate*, (L. 326), to sail around; *circumjacent*, (L. 238), lying around.

CON, (in Lat., CUM), *with*, or *together*. It takes several forms, viz., *co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, and *cor*; as, *connect*, (L. 327), to bind together; *cohere*, (L. 216), to stick together; *compress*, (L. 410), to press together.

CONTRA, (Lat.), *against*; as, *contradict*, (L. 117), to speak in opposition. In many words it takes the form *counter*; as, *counteract*, (L. 3), to act against.

DE, (Lat.), *from*, or *down from*; as, *deduct*, (L. 133), to take from; *descend*, (L. 465), to go down from.

DIA, (Gr.), *through*; as, *diameter*, (G. 137) the measure *through*.

DIS, and the forms *di* and *dif*, (Lat. insep.), *asunder*, *apart*, *away*; as, *dissent*, (L. 476), to be of a different opinion; *divert*, (L. 579), to turn one aside. This prefix often has a kind of negative meaning; as in *disadvantageous*, not advantageous.

E, or EX, (Lat. & Gr.), *out*, or *out of*; as, *eject*, (L. 239), to cast out; *exclude*, (L. 77), to shut out. It also takes the forms *ec*, and *ef*; as *eccentric*, (G. 44), out of the centre; *efflux*, (L. 185), a flowing out.

EN, or EM. See IN.

EPI, or EP, (Gr.), *upon*, *over*, *for*; as, *epidemic*, (G. 67), upon a people; *ephemeral*, (G. 108), lasting *for* a day.

EXTRA, (Lat.), *beyond*; as, *extraordinary*, (L. 351), beyond what is ordinary.

FORE, *before*; as, *foretell*, to tell beforehand.

HYPER, (Gr.), *above, beyond*; as, *hypercritical*, (G. 61), critical beyond reason.

HYPO, (Gr.), *under*; as, *hypothesis*, (G. 215), a supposition taken as the basis of a theory.

IN, or EN, (Lat. & Gr.), *in, on, or into*; as, *insert*, (L. 480), to put in; *incubation*, (L. 99), sitting on; *induce*, (L. 133), to lead into; *engrave*, (G. 99), to cut upon, or in. *In* may become *ig, il, im, or ir*; and *en* may become *em*. *In* and its equivalents often denote privation or negation; as, *indecent*, (L. 110), not decent; *illegal*, (L. 256), not legal. Some words are written with *in* or *en* indifferently; as, *enclose*, or *inclose*.

INTER, (Lat.), *between, or among*; as, *interpose*, (L. 399), to place between. It sometimes takes the form *enter*; as, *entertain*, (L. 530).

INTRO, (Lat.), *within*; as, *introduce*, (L. 133), to lead within.

META, or MET, (Gr.), *after, beyond, from one to another*; as, *metaphysics*, (G. 180), the science which is after or beyond physics; *metonymy*, (G. 156), a putting of one word or name for another.

MIS, signifies *wrong, erroneous, defective*; as, *misconduct*, (L. 133), wrong conduct; *misconception*, (L. 47), an erroneous notion.

NON, (Lat.), *not*; as, *nondescript*, (L. 468), not described.

OB, (Lat.) denotes *opposition*; as, *object*, (L. 239), to cast against. In composition it may become *oc, of, or op*.

OUT, *beyond*; as, *outdo*, to surpass.

PARA, or PAR, (Gr.), *by the side of*; as, *parasite*, (G. 201), that which grows or feeds at the side of something; *parish*, (G. 75).

PER, (Lat.), *through*; as, *pervade*, (L. 565), to extend through.

PERI, (Gr.), *around*; as, *perimeter*, (G. 137), the outer line, or measure around anything.

POST, (Lat.), *after*; as, *postscript*, (L. 468), something written after.

PRE, (Lat.), *before*; as, *precede*, (L. 57), to go before; *prejudge*, (L. 241), to judge before.

PRETER, (Lat.), *beyond*; as, *preternatural*, (L. 324), beyond nature.

PRO, (Lat.), *for, forth, forward*; as, *pronoun*, (L. 334), a word used instead of a noun; *provoke*, (L. 596), to call forth; *propel*, (L. 373), to drive forward. It takes the form of *pur*, in purpose, and *por*, in portray.

RE, or RED, (Lat. insep.), *back again, anew*; as, *recall*, to call back; *recommence*, to begin anew; *redeem*, (L. 140), to buy back; to ransom.

RETRO, (Lat.), *backward*; as, *retrospect*, (L. 504), a looking backwards.

SE, (Lat. insep.), *aside, apart*; as, *secede*, (L. 57), to withdraw; *seclude*, (L. 77), to shut away, or apart.

SUB, or SUBTER, (Lat.), *under*; as, *subscribe*, (L. 468), to write under; *subterfuge*, (L. 197), a flying under. It also takes the forms *suc, suf, sug, sup, and sus*.

SUPER, (Lat.), *above, over, more than enough*; as, *supernatural*, (L. 324), above nature; *supervision*, (L. 586), overseeing. It often takes the form *sur*; as, *surcharge*, to overload.

SYN, (Gr.), *with, together*; as, *synthesis*, (G. 215), putting together. It also takes the forms *sy, syl, and sym*.

TRANS, or TRA, (Lat.), *over, through, beyond*; as, *transgress*, (L. 207), to go over a law, or rule; *transparent*, (L. 362), clear like glass; *traverse*, (L. 579), to pass over.

UN, denotes *privation or negation*, (see IN); as, *unbind*, to take off a band; *uncertain*, (L. 67), not certain.

UNDER, as, *undermine*; *underrate*, (L. 439).

WITH, as a prefix, usually denotes *opposition, or separation*; as, *withstand*, (L. 491), to stand against; *withdraw*, to retire.

SUFFIXES.

In the following list of suffixes, examples are given, under each suffix, of the several parts of speech which that suffix is used to form. Thus, under *Ate*, the example preceded by the abbreviation *a.* illustrates the manner in which *ate* is used to

form adjectives; the example marked *s.* illustrates its use in forming substantives.

The signification of the suffixes must be learned by observation. In many cases, it is impossible so to state it, that the pupil can use the statement as a general definition, in analyzing words. Should the teacher desire something like a general definition, the words italicized in the explanations of the examples given in this list, may be used for this purpose, as the sentences are constructed with a view to such a use of the italicized portion. In analyzing words, with reference to their derivation, the pupil should be accustomed to state what part of the word constitutes the suffix,—what part or parts of speech it is used to form—and how it affects the signification of the word in question. A careful study of the examples here adduced and explained, will give the pupil facility in expressing the signification of the suffixes in other cases.

AC; *a. demoniac*, like a demon; *cardiac*, (G. 43), *pertaining to the heart.*

ACEOUS; *a. saponaceous*, (L. 462), *having the qualities of soap.*

ACY; *s. obstinacy*, (L. 491), *the state or condition of being obstinate.*

AGE; *s. bondage*, the *condition* of one bound; *coinage*, the *doing* of the work upon coins.

AL; *a. personal*, (L. 379), *relating to person.*—*s. removal*, (L. 316), *the act of removing.*

AN, or IAN; *a. a republican*, (L. 441), *belonging to a republic; barbarian*, *belonging to a barbarous people.*—*s. historian*, *one who writes history.*

ANCE, or ANCY; *s. ignorance*, (G. 97), *the state of being ignorant; constancy*, (L. 491), *the being constant.*

ANT; *a. abundant*, (L. 561), *being in abundance.*—*s. disputant*, (L. 422), *one who does the act or work of disputing.*

AR; *a. lunar*, (L. 274), *belonging to the moon; annular*, (L. 15), *resembling a ring.*—*s. liar*, *one who does the act of lying.*

ARD; *s. drunkard*, *one who does*, or is guilty of intemperate drinking.

ARY; *a. rotary*, (L. 448), *resembling a wheel; planetary*, (G. 182), *pertaining to the planets.*—*s. aviary*, (L. 32), *a place*

where birds are kept; missionary, (L. 305), *one who does the work, or bears the responsibilities of a mission.*

ATE; *a. accurate*, (L. 102), *having the quality of accuracy.*—*s. a magistrate*, (L. 277), *one who does the duties of a ruler.*—*v. abbreviate*, (L. 39), *to make short; navigate*, *to perform the act of sailing.*

BLE; *a. arable*, (L. 26), *that can be plowed; laudable*, (L. 251), *that may be praised.*

CLE; *s. vesicle*, *a little cavity, or vessel; corpuscle*, *a little body.*

CULE, *s. animalcule*, (L. 13), *a minute animal.*

DOM; *s. freedom*, *the condition of being free; kingdom*, *the realm of a king.*

EE; *s. referee*, (L. 167), *one who is referred to for a decision.*

EER; *s. engineer*, *one who does the work of managing an engine.*

EN; *v. blacken*, *to make black.*

ENCE, or ENCY; *s. presence*, (L. 520), *the state of being present; tendency*, (L. 529), *the act or quality of tending towards.*

ENT; *a. prudent*, (L. 586), *having the quality of prudence.*—*s. student*, *the person who studies.*

ER; *s. carrier*, *one who does the work of carrying.*—*a. broader*, *more broad.*

ERY; *s. distillery*, (L. 511), *a place where distilling is carried on.*

ESCENCE; *s. convalescence*, (L. 567), *state of growing or becoming healthy.*

ESCENT; *a. putrescent*, *becoming putrid.*

ESS; *a suffix denoting feminine gender; as, s. lioness*, *a female lion.*

FUL; *a. joyful*, *full of joy.*

HOOD; *s. widowhood*, *the condition of being a widow.*

IC; *a. heroic*, *like a hero, or having the quality of heroism.*

ICE; *s. cowardice*, *the quality of being cowardly.*

ICS; *s. optics*, (G. 157), *the science of vision; mathematics*, (G. 133), *the science of quantity.*

ID; *a. frigid*, (L. 194), *having the quality of coldness.*

ILE; *a. fragile*, (L. 191), *that may be broken*; *puerile*, (L. 417), *like, or pertaining to a boy*.

INE; *a. canine*, (L. 45), *pertaining to dogs*; *alkaline, like, or having the qualities of an alkali*.

ION; *s. rebellion*, (L. 35), *the act of rebelling*; *expansion*, (L. 358), *the act of expanding, or state of being expanded*.

ISM; *a. whitish, somewhat white*; *boyish, like a boy*.—*v. publish*, (L. 400), *to make public*; *vanish, to do the thing denoted by the word disappear*.

ISM, or ASM; *s. heroism, the state of being a hero*; *criticism*, (G. 61), *the practice of criticising*; *Hebraism, an idiom of the Hebrew language*.

IST; *s. artist*, (L. 27), *one who does work in any branch of art*; *florist*, (L. 184), *one who practises the art of cultivating flowers*; *Calvinist, one who is a follower of Calvin*.

ITE; *s. favorite, one who is beloved*; *Israelite, one belonging to the nation of Israel*.

IVE; *a. instructive*, (L. 515), *fitted to give instruction*; *active*, (L. 3), *having power or fitness to act*.

IZE, or ISE; *v. fertilize*, (L. 167), *to make or render fertile*.

LESS; *a. fearless, without fear*; *penniless, destitute of a penny*.

LET; *s. streamlet, a little stream*.

LIKE; *a. warlike, resembling war*.

LING; *s. a suffix denoting littleness, as in sapling, yearling, lordling*.

LY; *a. beastly, like a beast*.—*adv. proudly, in a manner exhibiting pride*; *fixedly*, (L. 172), *in a manner unchanging or unmoved*.

MENT; *s. banishment, the state of being banished, or the act of banishing*; *accompaniment, that which accompanies*.

MONY; *s. acrimony*, (L. 1), *the quality of sharpness or severity*. In the words *testimony*, (L. 538), *matrimony*, (L. 284), *patrimony*, (367), &c., the suffix *mony* is used with a singular variety of signification.

NESS; *s. firmness*, (L. 177), *the state of being firm*; *littleness, the quality or circumstance of being little*.

OR; *s. governor*, (L. 213), *one who does that which is denoted by the word govern*.

ORY; *a. preparatory*, (L. 364), *fitted or designed to prepare*.—*s. observatory*, (L. 483), *a place where observations are taken*.

OSE; *a. verbose*, (L. 575), *abounding in words*.

OUS; *a. dangerous, partaking of danger*; *courageous*, (L. 86), *having the quality of courage*.

SHIP; *s. clerkship, the place, or office of a clerk*; *friendship, the condition or relation of being a friend*.

SOME; *a. quarrelsome, characterized by a disposition to quarrel*; *burdensome, having the quality or character of oppressiveness*.

STER; *s. teamster, one whose business it is to drive a team*.

TUDE; *s. servitude*, (L. 483), *the condition of slavery*; *fortitude*, (L. 189), *the quality of bravery*.

TY; *s. ability*, (L. 215), *the condition or state of being able*.

URE; *s. departure*, (L. 365), *the act of departing*; *posture*, (399), *the condition of being in a particular position*; *furniture, the thing furnished*.

WARD; *adv. eastward, in the direction of the east*.—*a. awkward, having the quality of uncouthness*.

Y; *a. dewy, covered with dew*; *watery, partaking of water*.—*s. modesty*, (L. 306), *the quality or state of being modest*.

CHAPTER II.

WORDS DERIVED FROM THE LATIN.

PRONUNCIATION. Latin words are usually pronounced in this country, in accordance with the general principles of English pronunciation. The following directions, however, are necessary for those who have not studied Latin, and should be carefully observed.

1. Every Latin word has as many syllables as there are vowels or diphthongs in it. Thus, in the expression *bona fide*, in good faith, the word *fide* has two syllables, the *e* being sounded as *e*