

PART IV.

WORD-FORMATION.

I. DERIVATIVES.

146. Derivatives are formed by appending certain terminations called Suffixes to stems of verbs, nouns, or adjectives.

A. NOUNS.

1. Nouns derived from Verbs.

147. 1. The suffix *-tor* (*-sor*), Fem. *-trīx*, denotes *the agent*; as, —
victor, victrīx, victor; *dēfēnsor, defēnsor*.

NOTE. — The suffix *-tor* is occasionally appended to noun stems; as, —
gladiātor, gladiator (from *gladius*).

2. The suffix *-or* (originally *-ōs*) denotes *an activity or a condition*; as, —
amor, love; *timor, fear*; *dolor, pain*.

3. The suffixes *-tiō* (*-siō*), Gen. *-ōnis*, and *-tus* (*-sus*), Gen. *-ūs*, denote *an action as in process*; as, —
vēnātiō, hunting; *obsessiō, blockade*; *gemitus, sighing*; *cursus, running*.

NOTE. — Rarer endings with the same force are:—

a) *-tūra, -sūra*; as, —
sepultūra, burial; *mēnsūra, measuring*.

b) *-ium*; as, —
gaudium, rejoicing.

c) *-idō*, as, —
cupīdō, desire.

4. The suffixes **-men**, **-mentum**, **-crum**, **-trum**, **-bulum**, **-culum**, denote *the means or place* of an action; as, —

lūmen (lūc-s-men), <i>light</i> ;	vocābulum, <i>word</i> ;
ōrnāmentum, <i>ornament</i> ;	dokumentum, <i>proof</i> ;
sepulcrum, <i>grave</i> ;	arātrum, <i>plough</i> ;
vehiculum, <i>carriage</i> .	

2. Nouns derived from Nouns.

148. 1. Diminutives end in —

-ulus,	(-ula,	-ulum)
-olus,	(-ola,	-olum), after a vowel
-culus,	(-cula,	-culum)
-ellus,	(-ella,	-ellum)
-illus,	(-illa,	-illum)

as, —

nīdulus,	<i>little nest</i>	(nīdus);
virgula,	<i>wand</i>	(virga);
oppidulum,	<i>little town</i>	(oppidum);
filiolus,	<i>little son</i>	(filius);
opusculum,	<i>little work</i>	(opus);
tabella,	<i>tablet</i>	(tabula);
lapillus,	<i>pebble</i>	(lapis).

NOTE 1. — It will be observed that in gender the Diminutives follow the gender of the words from which they are derived.

NOTE 2. — The endings **-ellus**, **-illus** contain the primitive form of the diminutive suffix, *vis.*, **-lo-**. Thus: —

agellus, <i>field</i> ,	for	ager-lus;
lapillus, <i>pebble</i> ,	for	lapid-lus.

2. The suffix **-ium** appended to nouns denoting persons designates either *a collection* of such persons or *their function*; as, —

collēgium, <i>a corporation, body of colleagues</i>	(collēga);
sacerdōtium, <i>priestly function</i>	(sacerdōs).

3. The suffixes **-ārium**, **-ētum**, **-ile** designate a place where objects are kept or are found in abundance; as, —

columbārium, <i>dove-cote</i>	(columba);
olivētum, <i>olive-orchard</i>	(olīva);
ovīle, <i>sheep-fold</i>	(ovis).

4. The suffix **-ātus** denotes official position or *honor*; as, —
cōsulātus, *consulship* (cōnsul).
5. The suffix **-īna** appended to nouns denoting persons designates a vocation or the *place where it is carried on*; as, —
doctrīna, *teaching* (doctor, teacher);
medicīna, *the art of healing* (medicus, physician);
sūtrīna, *cobbler's shop* (sūtor, cobbler).
6. Patronymics are Greek proper names denoting son of . . ., daughter of They have the following suffixes: —
- a) Masculines: **-idēs**, **-adēs**, **-īdēs**; as, **Priamidēs**, *son of Priam*; **Aeneadēs**, *son of Aeneas*; **Pēlidēs**, *son of Peleus*.
- b) Feminines: **-ēis**, **-is**, **-ias**; as, **Nērēis**, *daughter of Nereus*; **Atlantis**, *daughter of Atlas*; **Thaumantias**, *daughter of Thaumias*.

3. Nouns derived from Adjectives.

149. The suffixes **-tās** (**-itās**), **-tūdō** (**-itūdō**), **-ia**, **-itia** are used for the formation of abstract nouns denoting qualities; as, —
bonitās, *goodness*; **celeritās**, *swiftness*; **magnitūdō**, *greatness*; **audācia**, *boldness*; **amīcītia**, *friendship*.

B. ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives derived from Verbs.

150. 1. The suffixes **-bundus** and **-cundus** give nearly the force of a present participle; as, —
tremebundus, *trembling*; **jūcundus** (juvō), *pleasing*.
2. The suffixes **-āx** and **-ulus** denote *an inclination or tendency*, mostly a faulty one; as, —
loquāx, *loquacious*; **crēdulus**, *credulous*.
3. The suffix **-idus** denotes *a state*; as, —
calidus, *hot*; **timidus**, *timid*; **cupidus**, *eager*.
4. The suffixes **-ilis** and **-bilis** denote *capacity or ability*, usually in a passive sense; as, —
fragilis, *fragile* (i.e. capable of being broken);
docilis, *docile*.

2. Adjectives derived from Nouns.

a) From Common Nouns.

151. 1. The suffixes *-eus* and *-inus* are appended to names of substances or materials; as, —

aureus, of gold; *ferreus*, of iron; *fāginus*, of beech.

2. The suffixes *-ius*, *-icus*, *-ilis*, *-ālis*, *-āris*, *-ārius*, *-nus*, *-ānus*, *-inus*, *-ivus*, *-ēnsis* signify *belonging to, connected with*; as, —

<i>ōrātōrius</i> , oratorical;	<i>legiōnārius</i> , legionary;
<i>bellicus</i> , pertaining to war;	<i>paternus</i> , paternal;
<i>cīvīlis</i> , civil;	<i>urbānus</i> , of the city;
<i>rēgālis</i> , regal;	<i>marīnus</i> , marine;
<i>cōnsulāris</i> , consular;	<i>aestīvus</i> , pertaining to summer;
<i>circēnsis</i> , belonging to the circus.	

3. The suffixes *-ōsus* and *-lentus* denote *fullness*; as, —

<i>periculōsus</i> , full of danger,	<i>glōriōsus</i> , glorious;
<i>dangerous</i> ;	<i>opulentus</i> , wealthy.

4. The suffix *-tus* has the force of *provided with*; as, —

<i>barbātus</i> , bearded;	<i>stellātus</i> , set with stars.
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b) From Proper Names.

152. 1. Names of *persons* take the suffixes: *-ānus*, *-iānus*, *-īnus*; as, —

Catōniānus, belonging to Cato; *Plautīnus*, belonging to Plautus.

2. Names of *nations* take the suffixes *-icus*, *-ius*; as, —

Germānicus, German; *Thrācius*, Thracian.

3. Names of *places* take the suffixes *-ānus*, *-īnus*, *-ēnsis*, *-aeus*, *-ius*; as, —

<i>Rōmānus</i> , Roman;	<i>Athēniēnsis</i> , Athenian;
<i>Amerīnus</i> , of America;	<i>Smyrnaeus</i> , of Smyrna;
<i>Corinthius</i> , Corinthian.	

NOTE. — *-ānus* and *-ēnsis*, appended to names of countries, designate something *stationed in* the country or *connected with it*, but not *indigenous*; as, —

bellum Africānum, a war (of Romans with Romans) in Africa.

bellum Hispāniēnse, a war carried on in Spain.

legiōnēs Gallicānae (Roman) legions stationed in Gaul.

3. Adjectives derived from Adjectives.

153. Diminutives in -lus sometimes occur; as, —

parvolus, *little*;
 misellus (passer), *poor little (sparrow)*;
 pauperculus, *needy*.

4. Adjectives derived from Adverbs.

154. These end in -ernus, -ternus, -tīnus, -tīnus; as, —

hodiernus,	<i>of to-day</i>	(hodiē);
hesternus,	<i>of yesterday</i>	(herī);
intestīnus,	<i>internal</i>	(intus);
diūtinus,	<i>long-lasting</i>	(diū).

C. VERBS.

1. Verbs derived from Verbs.

155. 1. INCEPTIVES OR INCHOATIVES. These end in -scō, and are formed from Present Stems. They denote *the beginning of an action*; as, —

labāscō,	<i>begin to totter</i>	(from labō);
horrēscō,	<i>grow rough</i>	(from horreō);
tremēscō,	<i>begin to tremble</i>	(from tremō);
obdormīscō,	<i>fall asleep</i>	(from dormiō).

2. FREQUENTATIVES OR INTENSIVES. These denote *a repeated or energetic action*. They are formed from the Participial Stem, and end in -tō or -sō. Those derived from verbs of the First Conjugation end in -itō (not -ātō, as we should expect). Examples of Frequentatives are —

<u>iactō,</u>	<i>toss about, brandish</i>	(from <u>iaciō,</u> <i>hurl</i>);
<u>cursō,</u>	<i>run hither and thither</i>	(from <u>currō,</u> <i>run</i>);
<u>volitō,</u>	<i>flit about</i>	(from <u>volō,</u> <i>fly</i>).

a. Some double Frequentatives occur; as, —

cantitō,	<i>sing over and over</i>	(cantō);
cursitō,	<i>keep running about</i>	(cursō);
ventitō,	<i>keep coming.</i>	

b. agitō, *set in motion*, is formed from the Present Stem.

3. DESIDERATIVES. These denote *a desire to do something*. They are formed from the Participial Stem, and end in *-uriō*; as, —

ēsuriō, *desire to eat, am hungry* (edō);
parturiō, *want to bring forth, am in labor* (pariō).

2. Verbs derived from Nouns and Adjectives (Denominatives).

156. Denominatives of the First Conjugation are mostly transitive, those of the Second exclusively intransitive. Those of the Third and Fourth Conjugations are partly transitive, partly intransitive. Examples are —

a) From Nouns: —

fraudō, *defraud* (fraus);
vestiō, *clothe* (vestis);
flōreō, *bloom* (flōs).

b) From Adjectives: —

liberō, *free* (liber);
saeviō, *be fierce* (saevus).

D. ADVERBS.

157. 1. Adverbs derived from verbs are formed from the Participial Stem by means of the suffix *-im*; as, —

certātim, *emulously* (certō);
cursim, *in haste* (currō);
statim, *immediately* (stō).

2. Adverbs derived from nouns and adjectives are formed: —

a) With the suffixes *-tim* (*-sim*), *-ātim*; as, —

gradātim, *step by step*;
paulātim, *gradually*;
virītim, *man by man*.

b) With the suffix *-tus*; as, —

antīquitus, *of old*;
rādīcitus, *from the roots*.

c) With the suffix *-ter*; as, —

breviter, *briefly*.

II. COMPOUNDS.

158. I. Compounds are formed by the union of simple words. The second member usually contains the *essential meaning* of the compound; the first member expresses *some modification* of this.

2. Vowel changes often occur in the process of composition. Thus:—

- a. In the second member of compounds. (See § 7. I.)
- b. The final vowel of the stem of the first member of the compound often appears as *ī* where we should expect *ō* or *ā*; sometimes it is dropped altogether, and in case of consonant stems *ī* is often inserted; as,—
- signifer, standard-bearer*;
tubicen, trumpeter;
magnanimus, high-minded;
mātricīda, matricide.

159. EXAMPLES OF COMPOUNDS.

I. Nouns:—

- a) Preposition + Noun; as,—
- dē-decus, disgrace*;
pro-avus, great-grandfather.
- b) Noun + Verb Stem; as,—
- agri-cola, farmer*;
frātri-cīda, fratricide.

2. Adjectives:—

- a) Preposition + Adjective (or Noun); as,—
- per-magnus, very great*;
sub-obscūrus, rather obscure;
ā-mēns, frantic.
- b) Adjective + Noun; as,—
- magn-animus, great-hearted*;
celeri-pēs, swift-footed.
- c) Noun + Verb Stem; as,—
- parti-ceps, sharing*;
morti-fer, death-dealing.

3. Verbs:—

The second member is always a verb. The first may be—

a) A Noun; as,—

aedi-ficō, *build*.

b) An Adjective; as,—

ampli-ficō, *enlarge*.

c) An Adverb; as,—

male-dīcō, *rail at*.

d) Another Verb; as,—

cale-faciō, *make warm*.

e) A Preposition; as,—

ab-jungō, *detach*;

re-ferō, *bring back*;

dis-cernō, *distinguish*;

ex-spectō, *await*.

NOTE.— Here belong the so-called INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS:—

ambi- (amb-), *around*;

dis- (dir-, dī-), *apart, asunder*;

por-, *forward*;

red- (re-), *back*;

sēd- (sē-), *apart from*;

vē-, *without*.

4. Adverbs:—

These are of various types; as,—

anteā, *before*;

īlicō (in locō), *on the spot*;

imprīmīs, *especially*;

obviam *in the way*.