



EXIT

EMERGENCY EXIT ONLY
ALARM WILL SOUND

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ALARM WILL SOUND







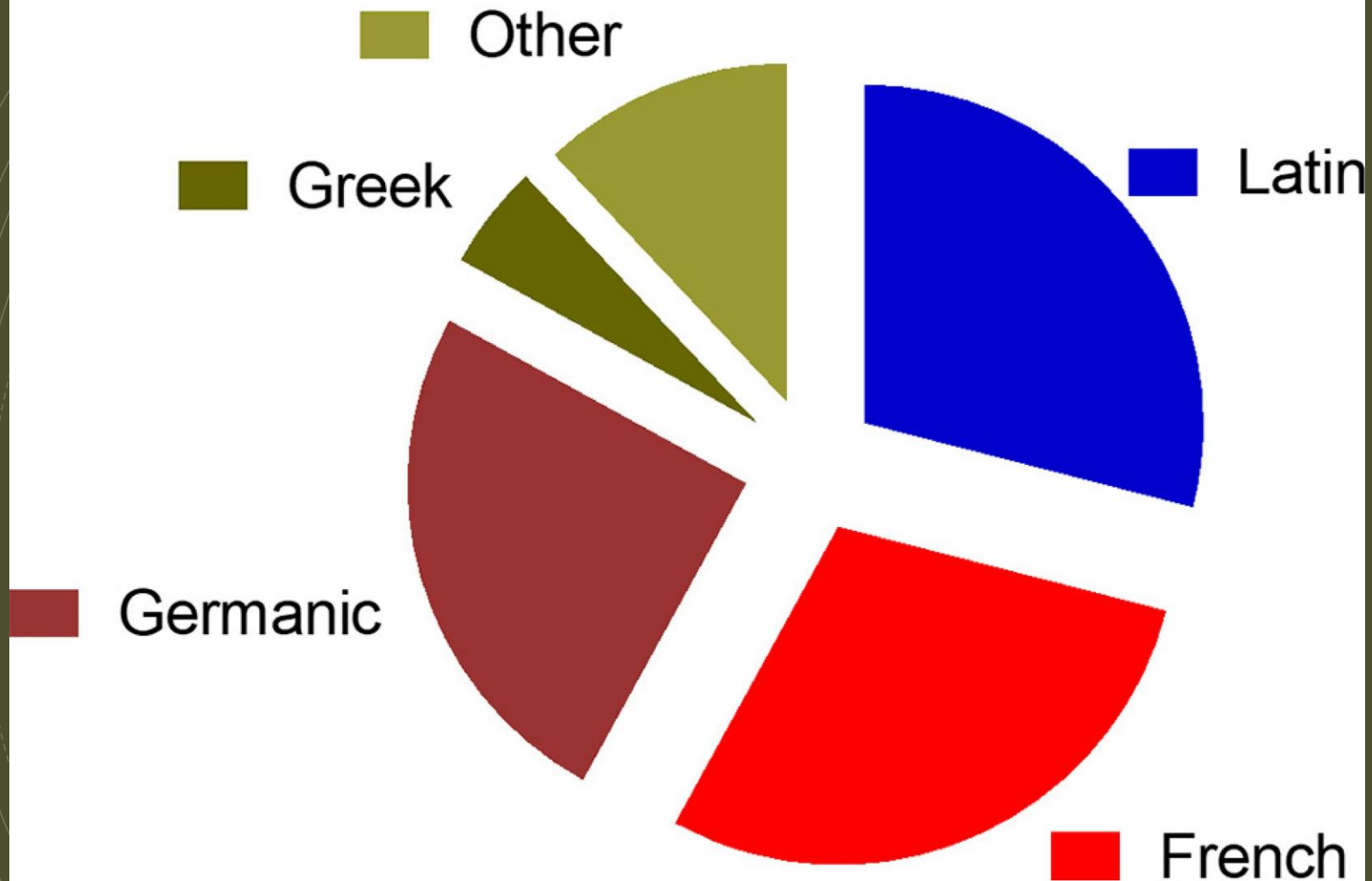


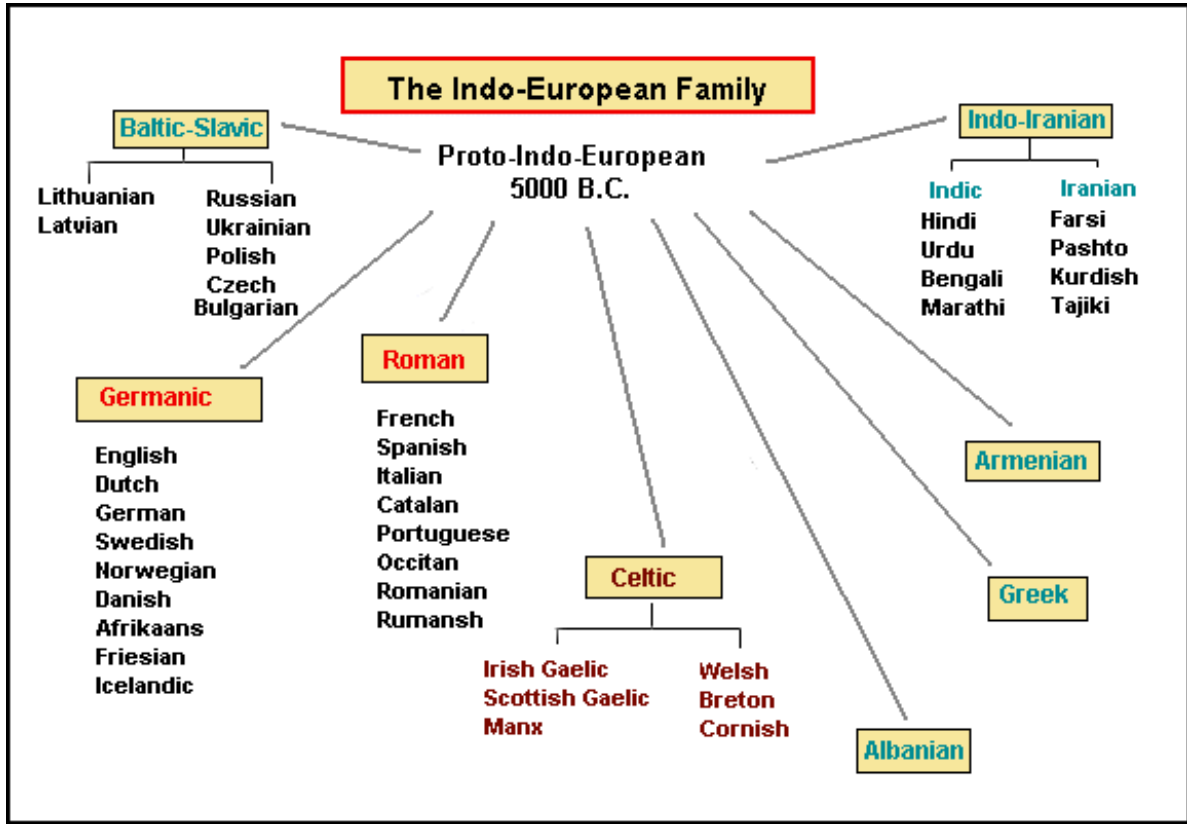


Pandemic and Corona Virus

Words in English from ancient Greek and
Latin

ENGLISH





English, Latin, Greek are all related as members of the Indo-European language family.

- 
- **Mother** -- English
 - **Μήτηρ** – Ancient Greek
 - **Mater** – Latin
 - **Μητέρα** – Modern Greek
 - **Madre** – Spanish
 - **Madre** – Italian
 - **Mère** -- French
 - **Mutter** – German
 - **Ma'an** (माँ) – Hindi
 - **Mā** (মা) -- Bengali
 - **Maan** (مان) -- Urdu
 - **Mâdar** (مادر) -- Persian



The extent of the Roman Empire and the influence of Latin.

**SAT Sample Questions –
Reading Test (knowing
Latin here will
definitely help!)**

Line 10: This frequent experience of gift-giving can engender ambivalent feelings in gift-givers.

In line 10, the word “ambivalent” most nearly means?

- A) unrealistic.**
- B) conflicted.**
- C) apprehensive.**
- D) supportive.**

Line 54: Perhaps givers believe that bigger (i.e., more expensive) gifts convey stronger signals of thoughtfulness and consideration.

As it is used in line 54, “convey” most nearly means?

- A) transport.**
- B) counteract.**
- C) exchange.**
- D) communicate.**

Line 40: We know that the human brain is highly plastic; neurons and synapses change as circumstances change.

As used in line 40, “plastic” most nearly means?

- A) creative.**
- B) artificial.**
- C) malleable.**
- D) sculptural.**

What are some words in English that come from either Greek or Latin?

Greek -- pandemic, pneumonia, plasma, **tyrant**, oligarchy, plutocracy, chaos, democracy, **narcissist**, idiot, moron, astronomy, zoology, **dinosaur**, galaxy, bibliography, synagogue, priest, bishop, church.

Latin -- corona virus, cure, **immunity, vaccine**, republic, empire, populist, patriotism, liberal, **conservative, progressive**, justice, **senate, congress**, library, index, student, stipend, saint, mass.

Question: Can you think of others?

Note: Latin abbreviations commonly used in English:

e.g. = exempli gratia (“for example” in Eng.);

i.e. = id est (“that is” in Eng.);

etc. = et cetera (“and so on” in Eng.).

Many fields abound with words derived from Greek and Latin. Some of these include:

LITERATURE

Lyric, epic, fable, hymn, legend, parody, **poetry**, **fiction**, biography, expressionism, realism, volume, paper, pen, **fantasy**, grammar.

THEATER

Drama, **tragedy**, **comedy**, dialogue, act, scene.

MUSIC

Concert, opera, **orchestra**, violin, organ, **guitar**, symphony.

POLITICS

Democracy, **socialism**, capitalism, communism, fascism, anarchy, monarchy, **republic**.

LAW

Illegal, **criminal**, civil, **jury**, client.

MEDICINE

Patient, **doctor**, **diagnosis**, anatomy, psychiatry, antibiotics, vaccine, vitamin, bacterium (**students: what is the plural form?**), virus, pandemic.

In the Natural Sciences, many words are derived from Greek and Latin:

CHEMISTRY (Gr. χυμεία, χημεία = art of alloying metals (alchemy), and χύμα = fluid)

Al – Aluminum (Lat. *aluminium*)

Mg – Magnesium

Ca – Calcium

Cu – Copper (Lat. *cuprum* “from Cyprus”)

Ag – Silver (Lat. *argentum*)

Pb – Lead (Lat. *plumbum*)

Au – Gold (Lat. *aurum*)

PHYSICS – ASTRONOMY (Gr. φύσις = nature, ἄστρον = star, νόμος = law, order)

Comet (Gr. κόμη = hair)

Constellation (Lat. *con-* = with and *stella* = star)

Satellite (Lat. *satelles* = attendant, follower)

Universe (Lat. *universum* = the whole)

BIOLOGY – ZOOLOGY (Gr. βίος = life, ζῷον = animal, λόγος = speech, study)

Dolphin (Lat. *delphinus*)

Camel (Lat. *camelus*)

Lion (Lat. *leo*)

Elephant (Lat. *elephantus*)

Tiger (Lat. *tigris*)

Hippopotamus (Gr. ἵππος and ποταμός)

The Semitic Background of Our Alphabet

LATIN ZERAPHIM	ORIGINAL NAME	GRAPHIC PICTURE	PHOENICIAN	ARABIC	HEBREW	SYRIAC	GREEK	ROMAN	EGYPTIAN	HEBREW	ARABIC
A	'alf	ox-head 									
B	bet	house 									
C, G	gaml	throw stick 									
D	dāg	fish 									
E	hē	man calling 									
U, V, W	waw	magic 									
Z	zēn	?									
H	hēt	fence 									
I, J, Y	yad	hand without fist 									
K	kapp	palm 									
L	lamd	ox-goat (whisk) 									
M	maym	water (waves) 									
N	nahās	snake 									
O	'ayin	eye 									
F, P	pēh	mouth/corner 									
Q	qu (p)	?									
R	ra's	head 									
S, X	tann	composite bow 									
T	taw	cross-marker 									

GREEK ALPHABET

Name	Sign	Name	Sign
Alpha	A α	Nu	N ν
Beta	B β	Xi	Ξ ξ
Gamma	Γ γ	Omicron	O ο
Delta	Δ δ	Pi	Π π
Epsilon	E ε	Rho	P ρ
Zeta	Z ζ	Sigma	Σ (C) σς
Eta	H η	Tau	T τ
Theta	Θ θ	Upsilon	Υ υ
Iota	I ι	Phi	Φ φ
Kappa	K κ	Chi	X χ
Lambda	Λ λ	Psi	Ψ ψ
Mu	M μ	Omega	Ω ω



Building blocks of words:

Prefixes Roots
Suffixes

Importer: im-(in-), -
port-, -er



Latin: CORONA VIRUS

root CORONA = *crown, halo*

root VIRUS = *poison*

Greek: PAN—DEM—IC

prefix PAN- = *all*

root -DEM- = *people*

suffix -IC = *pertaining to*

Question: Can you think of other words formed with these Greek prefixes?

PREFIXES

(Latin, pre- + fingo, fingere, “to form”) are syllables added to the beginning of words to add or change meanings.

Greek:

a-, an- =not, un-, -less (atheist, anarchist);

arch- =first, beginning (archaeology, architect);

anti- =against (anti-fascist);

dia- =through (dialogue, diagnosis, diarrhea);

pseud(o)- =false (pseudoscience, pseudonym);

syn-, sym- =with, together (symphony, symmetrical);

Question: Can you think of other words formed with these Latin prefixes?

Latin:

ab-, a-, abs = *from, away* (abstract, abnormal);

ad- = *before, towards* (addition, assimilation);

con-, co- = *with, together* (communicate, companion, compassion);

ex-, e- = *from* (export, emigration);

in- = *in, into* (import, immigration);

inter- = *between* (international, interdisciplinary, internet);

ob-, op-, of- = *towards, against* (opposition, offer);

pro- = *for, forward* (propeller, pro-Biden, pro-Trump, progressive);

re- = *back, again* (return, reconstruct);

sub- = *under* (submarine, subscribe);

super- = *above* (supermarket, superman).

ROOTS are bases of a word to which prefixes and suffixes can be added to form complete words.

Question:

Which Greek roots make up the words 'geology' and 'technology'?

Greek:

-anthrop- = *human* (anthropology, misanthrope);

astr- = *star* (astronomy, astronaut);

bibli- = *book* (bibliography, bibliophile);

-dem- = *people* (democracy, pandemic);

-phob- = *fear* (claustrophobia, agoraphobia);

-gon- = *corner* (polygon, pentagon);

-log- = *word, speaking, thought, study of* (geology, philology);

-path- = *suffering, feeling* (empathy, sociopath);

psych- = *mind, soul* (psychology, psychopath);

-scop- = *look at* (microscope, telescope).

Question: Can you think of other words using these roots or those of the preceding page?

Latin:

-ag-, -act- =*drive, set in motion* (active, react);

-cap-, -cip-, -cept- =*take* (accept, reception);

-duc-, -duct- =*lead* (introduce, product);

-gred-, -gress- =*walk* (aggressive, progressive);

manu- =*hand* (manual, manufacture);

radix-, radic- =*root* (radical);

spir-, spirat- =*breathe* (respirator, inspire);

-ven-, -vent- =*come* (advent, avenue, invent);

-vid-, -vis- =*see* (vision, visit).

Question: Can you identify the suffix in a noun such as “democracy”? What suffixes do you add to the root to form a verb and an adjective of that word?

Suffixes (Lat. sub/suf + fingo, fingere) – are syllables added after the roots, typically to indicate whether a word is a noun, adjective, verb, or an adverb as in these examples:

immun -- e – adjective

immun-- ity -- noun

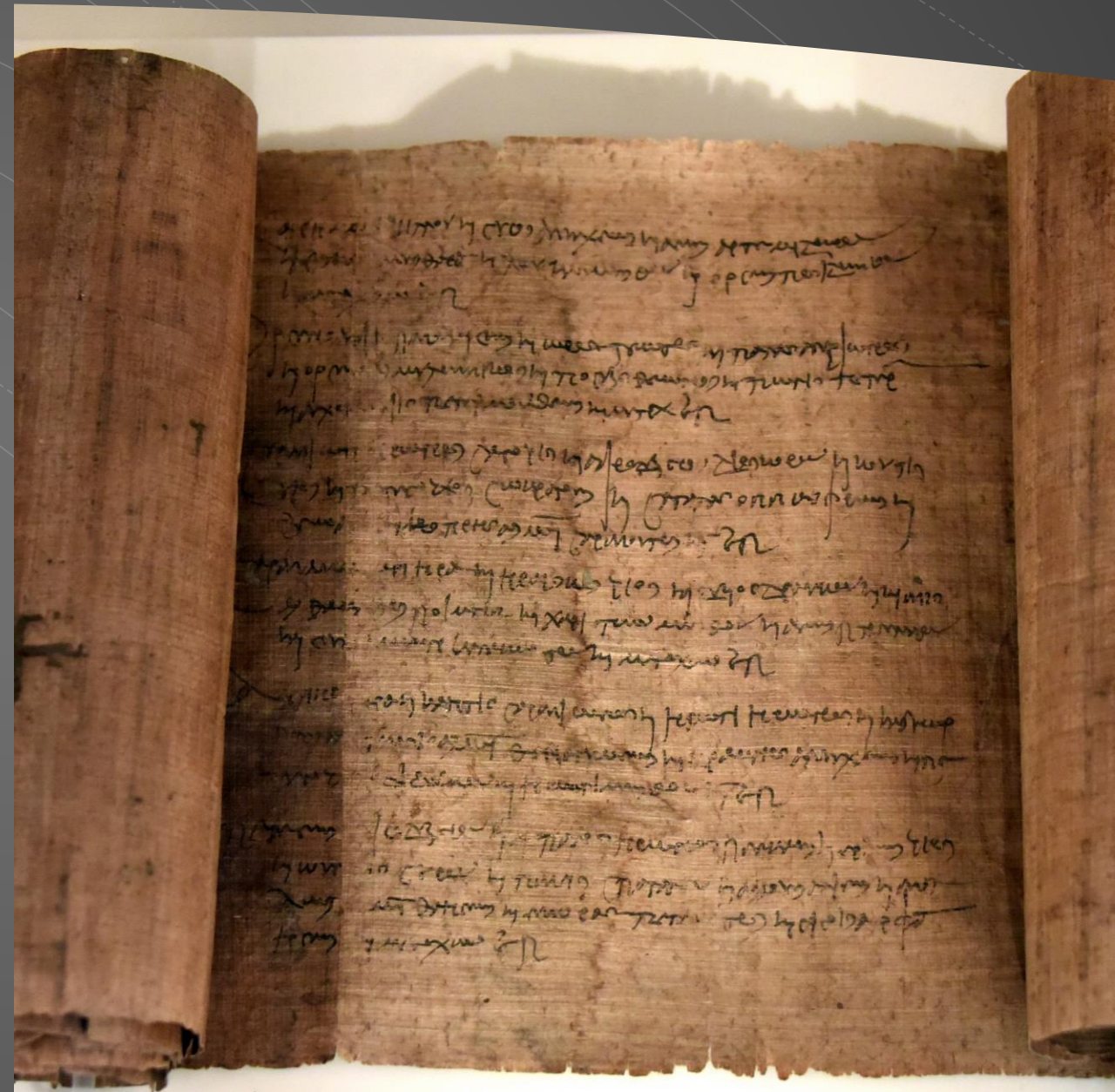
immun -- ize – verb

creat – e -- verb

creat – ion -- noun

creat – ive -- adjective

creat – ive – ly -- adverb

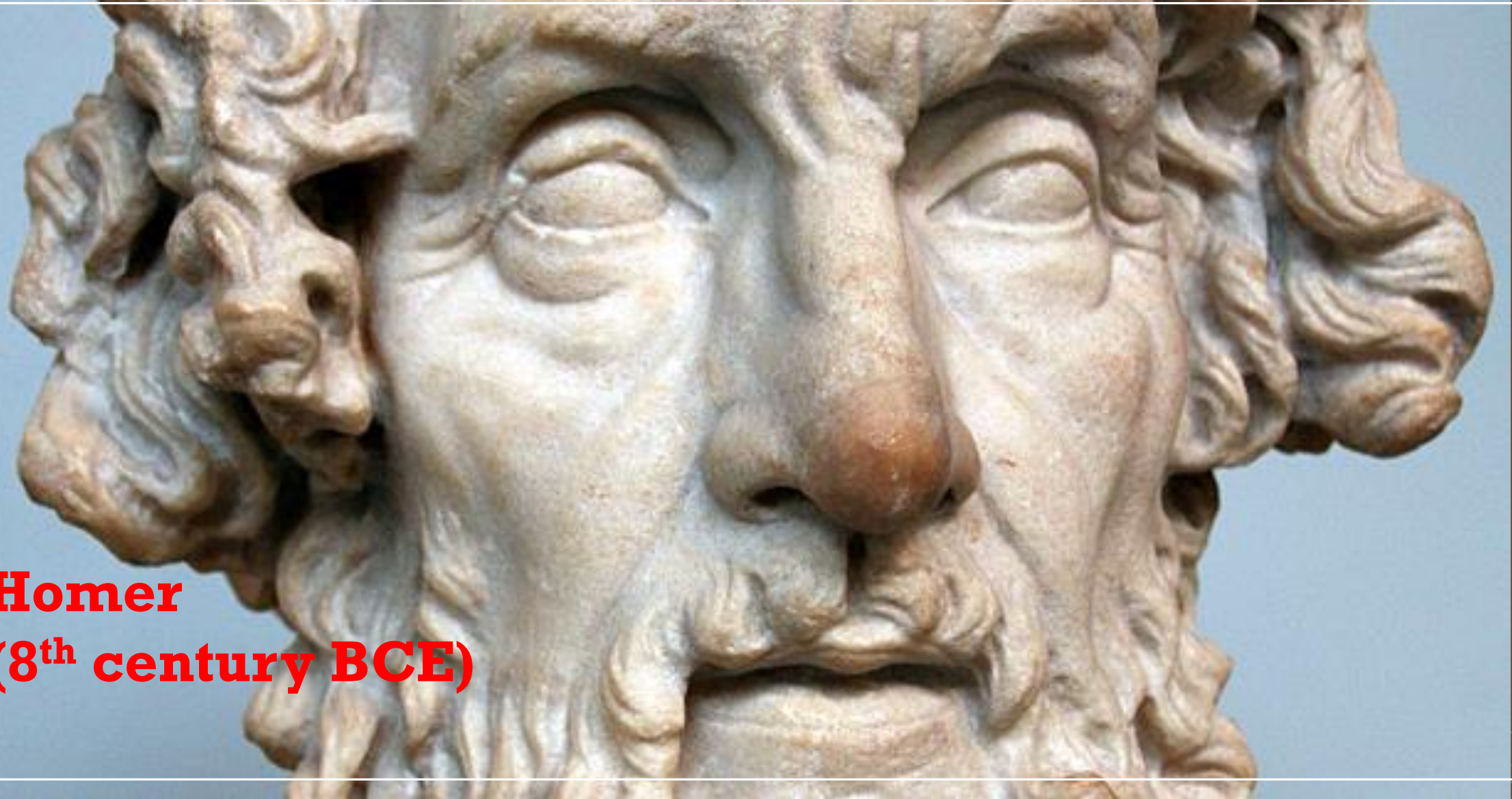






Ἰησοῦς ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἦν ἁγίος καὶ ἀνομιῶν ἄνευ
καὶ ἁμαρτιῶν ἄνευ ἠγάπησεν ἡμᾶς ἑαυτὸν ὑποτάξας ὑμῖν
καὶ ἑαυτὸν ὑποτάξας ὑμῖν ἵνα ἡμᾶς ἑαυτὸν ὑποτάξας ὑμῖν

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Homer
(8th century BCE)



HOMERI ILIAS

CUM SCHOLIIS

CODEX VENETUS A.












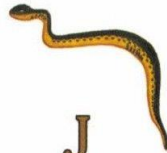


















MARCIANUS 454

Linear B (early Greek script) Tablet

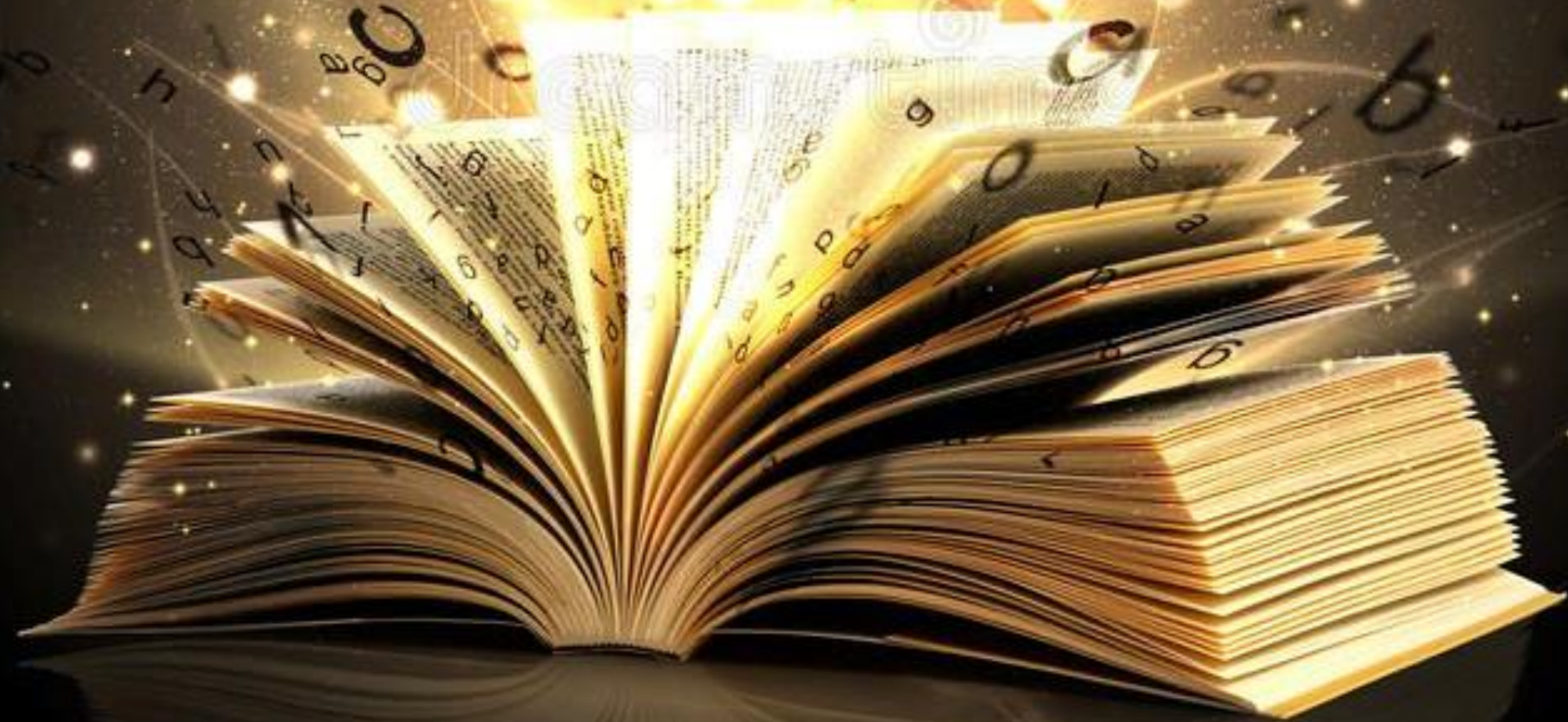




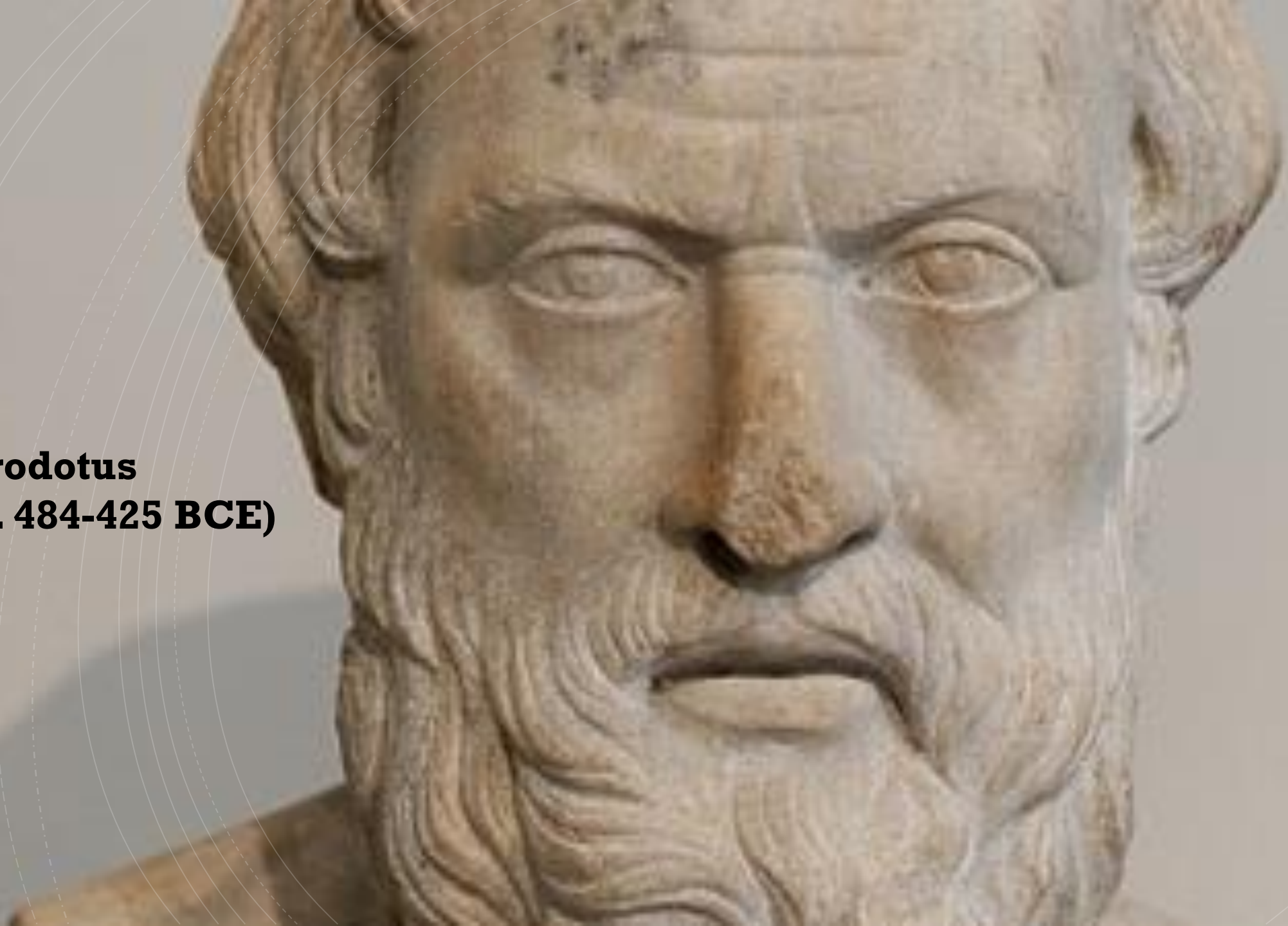
Hieroglyphs (ἱερός + γλύφειν)

 A	 B	 B	 C	 D	 E
 F	 G	 H	 H	 I	 J
 K	 L	 M	 N	 N	 O
 P	 Q	 R	 S	 T	 T
 U	 V	 W	 X	 Y	 Z





Herodotus
(ca. 484-425 BCE)





HERODOTUS
J. C. F. BAEHR.

VOL.
II.

HERODOTUS
J. C. F. BAEHR.

VOL.
II.

HERODOTUS
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III.

HERODOTUS
J. C. F. BAEHR.

VOL.
IV.

HERODOTUS
BLAKESLEY

CLASS
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.A2
1861
v. 1

HERODOTUS
VOL. II
BLAKESLEY

CLASS
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4002
.A2
1861
v. 2

HISTORIARUM LIBRI IX -- HERODOTUS

CLASS
PAA002
.A2
1864
v. 1

HERODOTUS
LIBRI IX VOL. II

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Question: Can you identify which subjects are derived from these Greek words?

ἱστορία (inquiry)

ἀριθμός (number)

μαθήματα (things learned)

φυσικά/ή (natural things)

ζῷον (animal) and λόγος (study, knowledge)

βίος (life) and λόγος (study, knowledge)

μουσικά/ή (things to do with the arts, the Muses)

δρᾶμα (something performed)

τέχνη (art, skill) and λόγος (study, knowledge)

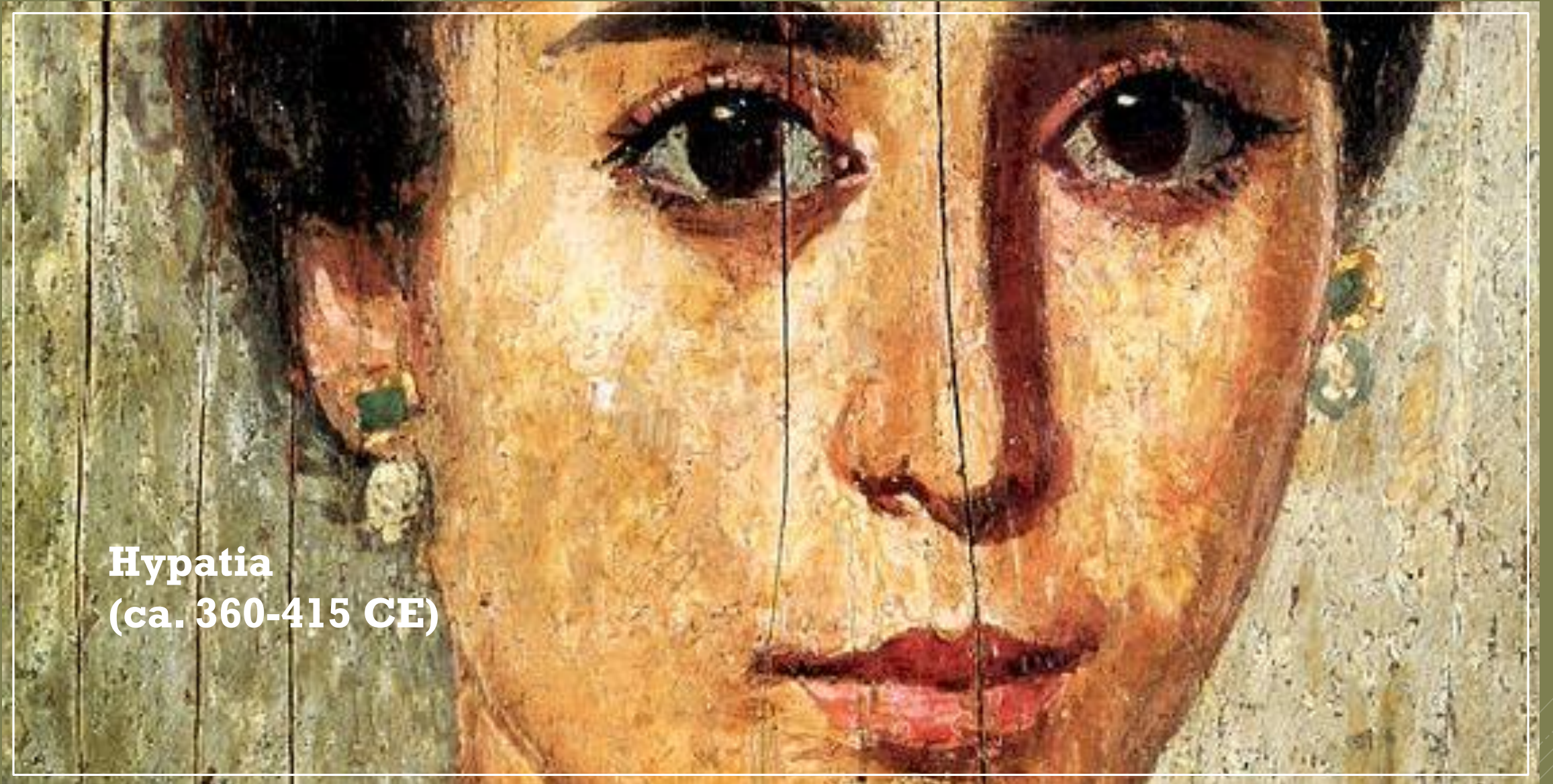
γῆ (earth) and γράφω (write, describe)

The Greek alphabet

α (alpha) β (beta) γ (gamma) δ (delta) ε (epsilon) ζ (zeta) η (eta) θ (theta) ι (iota) κ (kappa) λ (lambda) μ (mu) ν (nu) ξ (xi) ο (omicron) π (pi) ρ (rho) ς (final sigma) σ (sigma) τ (tau) υ (upsilon) φ (phi) χ (chi) ψ (psi) ω (omega)

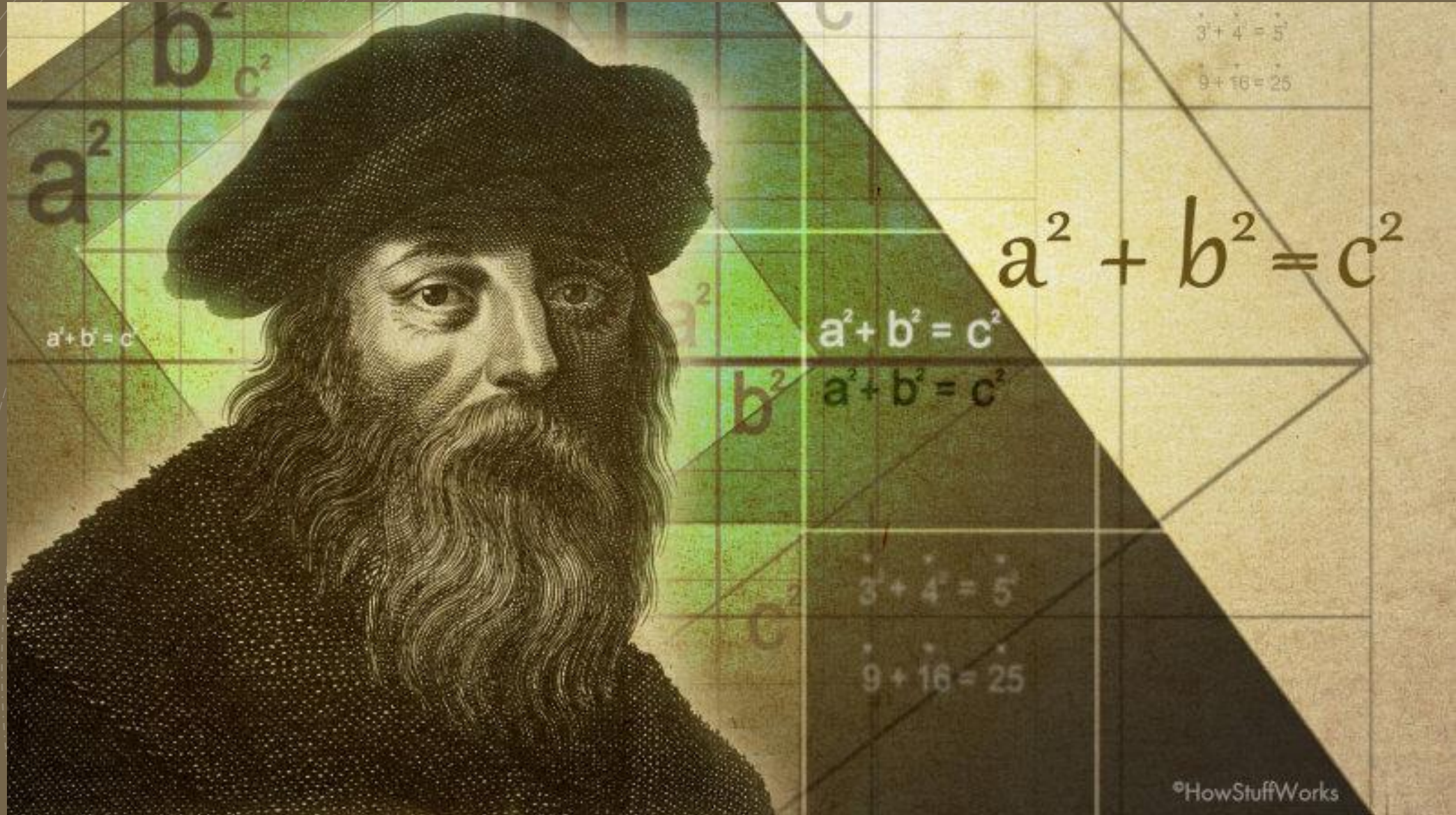
Sarcophagus (σάρξ, σαρκός + φαγείν)





Hypatia
(ca. 360-415 CE)

Pythagoras (ca. 570-495 BCE)



EVCLIDIS
ELEMENTORVM
LIBRI SEX
PRIORES.

Quorum demōstrationes tum
alibi sparsim, tum maximè
libro quinto ad faciliorem
captum accommodavit

CAROLVS MALAPERTIVS
Montensis è Societate IESV.

Hic Min. Revellatory Novij.
16  82.

DVACI,

Typis BALTAZARIS BELLERI
sub Circino Aurco

ANNO 1620.

Archimedes (ca.
287-212 BCE):

“I have found it!”

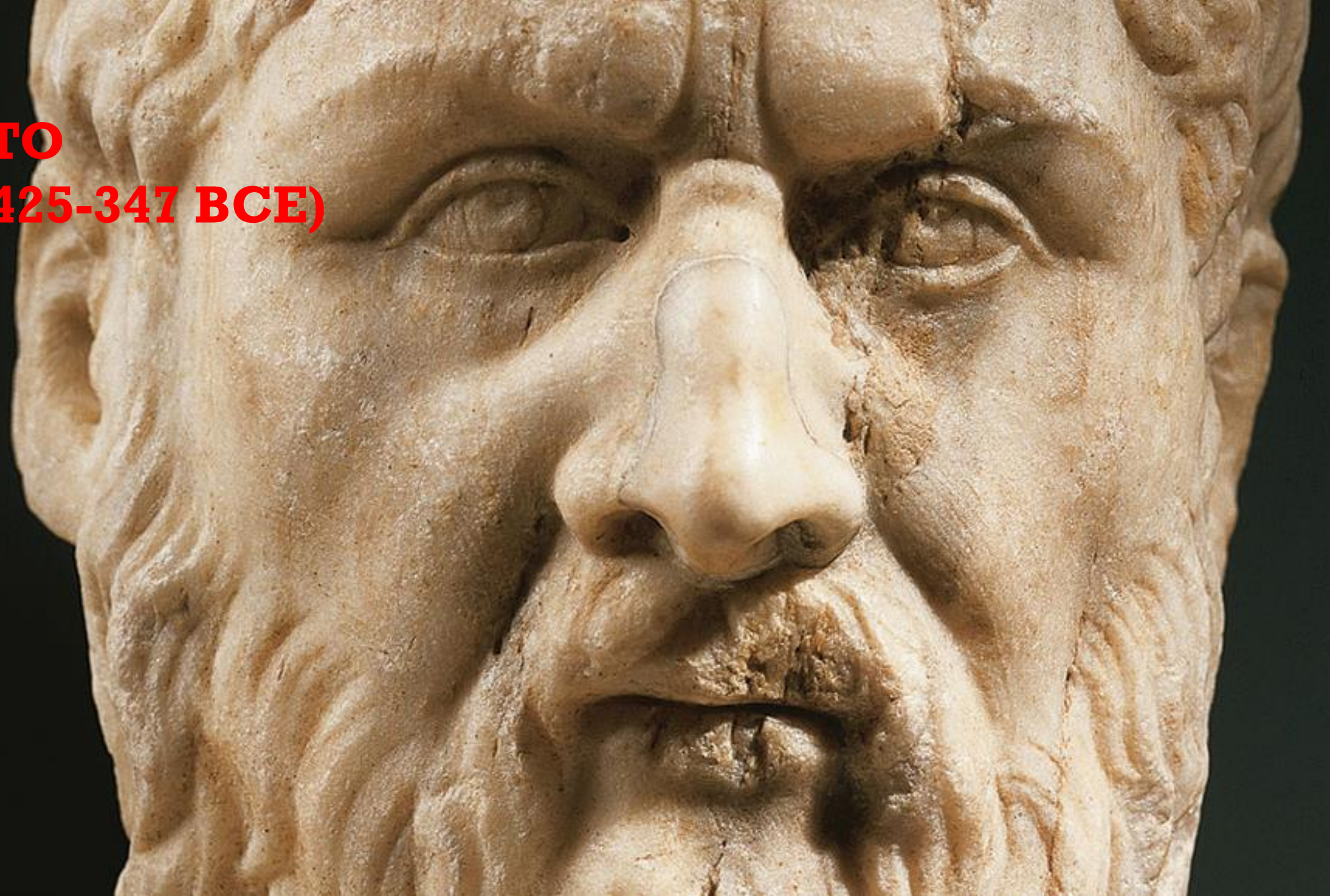


Astrolabe

(ἄστρον +
λαμβάνω)



PLATO
(ca. 425-347 BCE)



Question: Do you recognize words and meanings in these famous quotations?

“Ἄπας ὁ βίος των ανθρώπων φύσει και νόμοις διοικείται.”
The human life is governed by nature and laws.

-- Aristotle, 384-322 BCE, Ancient Greek philosopher

“Ἀρχή ἡμισυ παντός” (The beginning is half of everything)

-- Plato, 427-347 BCE, Ancient Greek philosopher

“Ο κόσμος σκηνή, ο βίος πάροδος. Ἦλθες, είδες, απήλθες.”
The world is a stage, life is a passage. You came, you saw, you departed.

-- Democritus, 460-370 BCE, Ancient Greek philosopher

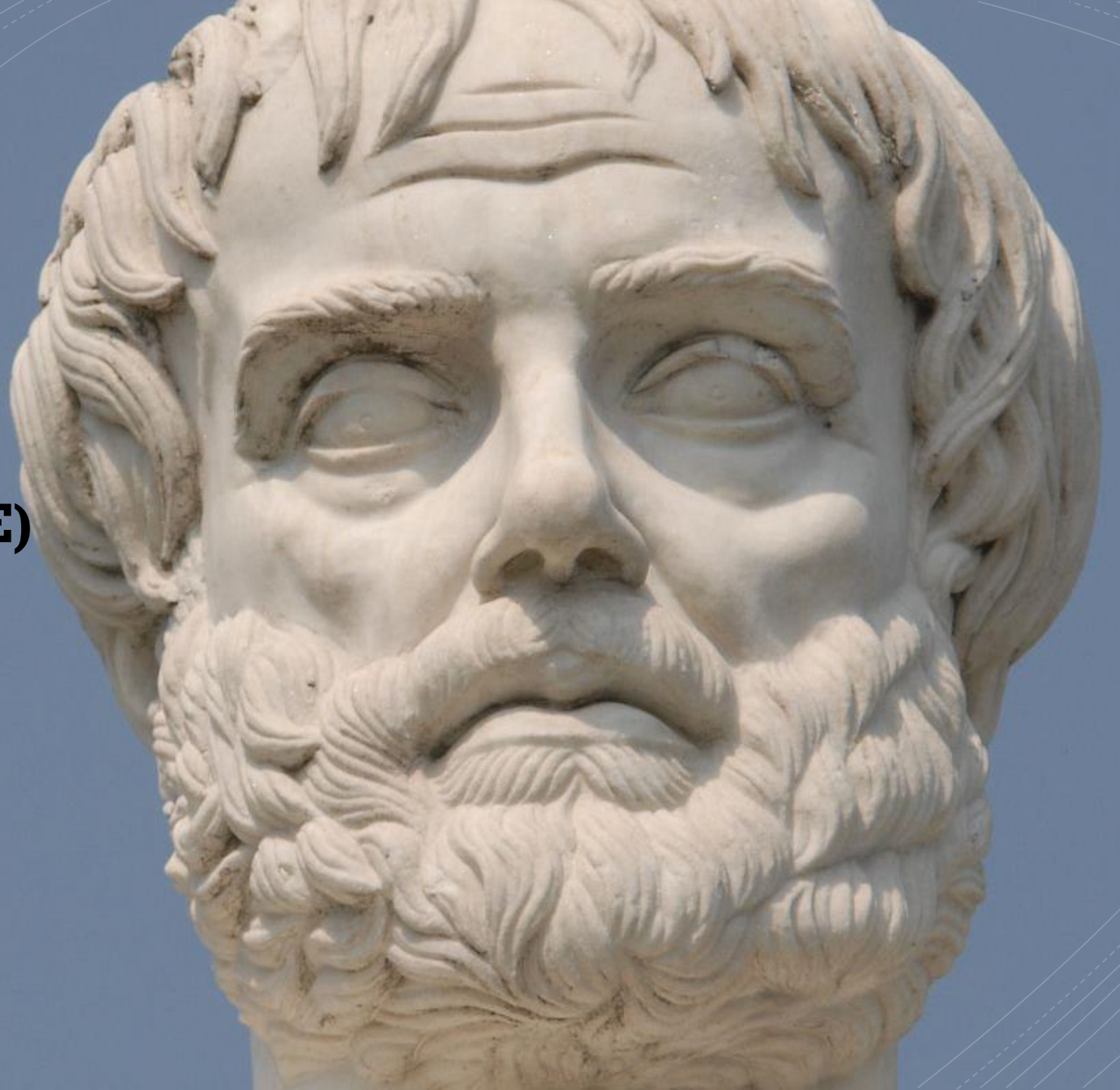
“Ἀναρχία κρείσσων πυρός.” Anarchy is stronger than fire.

--Euripides, 480-406 BCE, Ancient Greek tragedian – *Hecuba*

“Ο άνθρωπος φύσει πολιτικόν ζών.” The human being is by nature a political animal.

-- Aristotle, 384-322 BCE, Ancient Greek philosopher

Aristotle (384-322 BCE)



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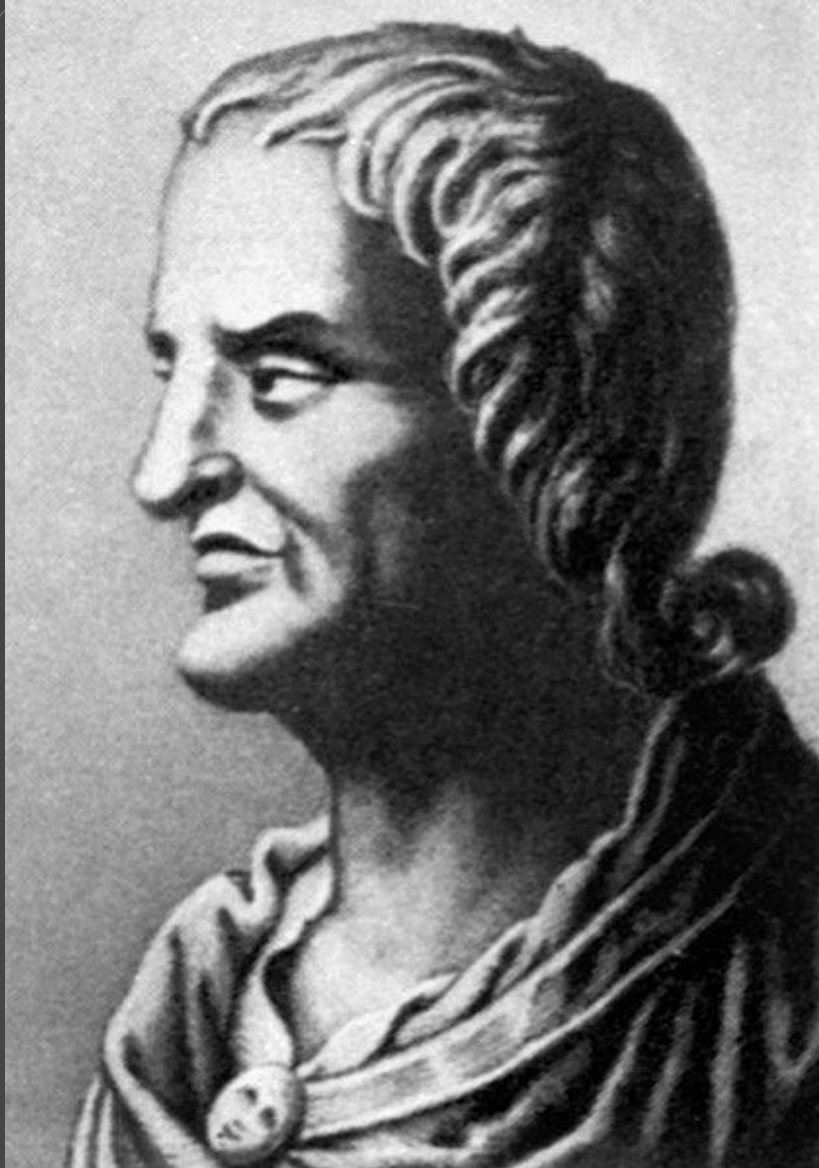
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(The human being is by nature a political animal)**

-- Aristotle, 384-322 BCE, Ancient Greek philosopher

Juvenal (1st-2nd century CE)



“Ingenio maximus, arte rudis.” Maximum ingenuity, raw technique.

-- Ovid, 43 BCE-18 CE, Roman poet (referring to the poet Ennius)

“Fata viam invenient.” Fate will find a way.

-- Virgil, 70-19 BCE, Roman poet

“Mens sana in corpore sano” (A sound mind in a sound body)

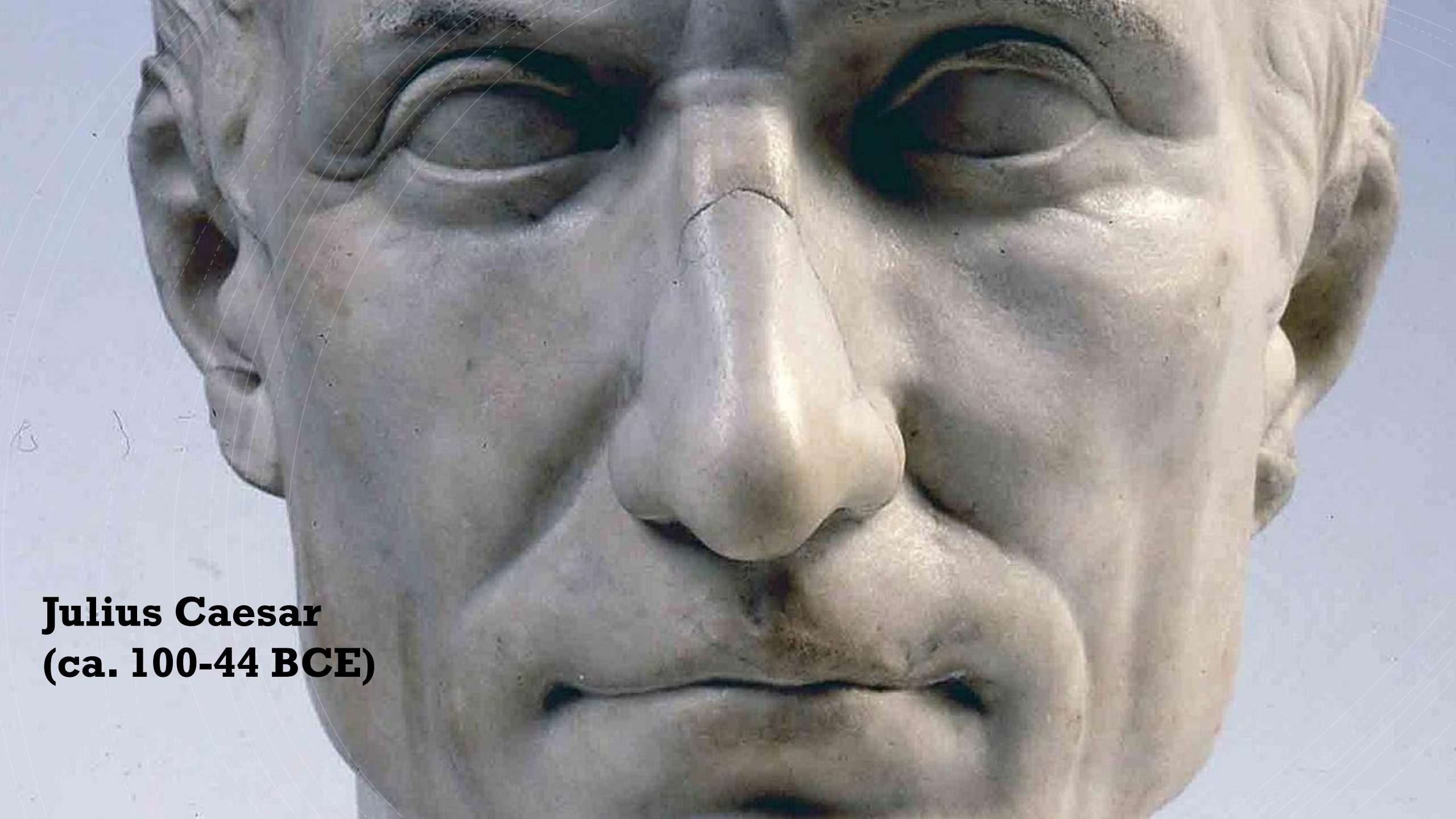
-- Juvenal, 1st-2nd cent. CE, Roman satiric poet

“Nil desperandum!” Never despair.

-- Horace, 65-8 BCE, Roman poet

“Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto.” I am human: Nothing human is alien to me.

-- Terence, c. 185-159 BCE, Roman comedy playwright



Julius Caesar
(ca. 100-44 BCE)

“Tanta stultitia mortalium est.” What fools these mortals be!

-- Seneca, 4-65 CE, Roman philosopher (originally a verse by the poet Accius)

“Addito salis grano.” I add a grain of salt.

-- Pliny the Elder, 23-79 CE, Roman natural philosopher

“Finis coronat opus.” The end crowns the work.

-- Latin proverb

“In dubio abstine.” When in doubt, abstain.

— Latin proverb

“Veni, vidi, vici” (I came, I saw, I conquered)

-- Julius Caesar, 101-14 BCE, Roman general and consul (message to the Senate after his victory over Pharnaces of Pontus in 47 BCE)



TO: Jim -
Classics are
always in style!
Jim Davis



BRVT · IMP · PLAET · L · CEST with Brutus' head on the obverse and EID · MAR with a pileus and two daggers on the reverse.

Your turn to
translate!

- **“Omnia vincit amor”** (Love conquers all, Virgil)
- **“Bellaque matribus detestata...”** (War hated by mothers..., Horace)
- **“O tempora! O mores!”** (O, the times! O, the morals!, Cicero)
- **“Errare humanum est”** (To err is human, proverb)
- **“Non nobis solum nati sumus”** (We are not born for ourselves alone, Cicero).
- **“Legum servi sumus ut liberi esse possimus”** (We are slaves of the law so that we can be free, Cicero).
- [ὁ Βίας ἔφησε] **“κρατίστην εἶναι δημοκρατίαν ἐν ἣ πάντες ὡς τύραννον φοβούνται τὸν νόμον”** (The best democracy is where everybody is afraid of the law like a tyrant, Bias of Priene)
- **“Δημοκρατία κρείττον τυραννίδος”** (Democracy is better than tyranny, Periander of Corinth)



tionis libe
episcopos.

Sancte et
in dno
et in
da f

Sancte
clementia Romana
horum impatoru se
per augustus et in
emie ter. Ad ppri
am rei memoria
sunt regnum in
sunt deola

imperator
in fiont
de fiont
in lumbis



A ppheta precantur et signis ostenditur
: q mulier pcedere q dnm virgo parere
Distusa est gla. Kyrieleyson. Pater nre. Et ne
S: li. Tude dne benedicere Alma
virgo virginum: intercede pro nobis ad ems
filium Amen

Loxiosa dicea simit deee gemere dnm
dei sed adhuc locis est tne landacon.
adhuc mentis landidnis dno emigna bat
hiet. De ergo omnipotentis pater voco simplici exo
ro. qm mandas mndis et pluit symbrem qui
cangit montes et pinguant. Qm aperis terram
et germinat. Qm drcam mbeas. Ad qnd sermo
nem drcam aperiam: ve digne de pectis dne nos
tee conpendiose loqm valeam. Qd hie est em qd ma
gis me delectat sed nec est qd magis me terreat qd
de gla virginis matris habere sermonem. In

Sulget dies hodierna digna lande
superna. Quia concepta est maria p
nam patre vite via. Secunde re
gali nec non pontificali. Una. In
de dne. Qm natus est de maria virgine digne
tne nos benedicere Amen



hodie concepta est sancta dei genitrix. Et lapsa
mundo fueret velata. ^{ante}
decus virginium ante nubar esherent. nobis pre
sens sollemnitas dat ut sit perpetua iocunditas.
Eia namq; conceptio emic est gratulatio
et magnificat.



Enis qui beate marie virginis concep
tionem angelico vaticinio parentis
pudicici: prescia hinc famulie tue emic
muni presidens: emic conceptionis sacra so
lemna regeneratione congrua venerant. Verdo

Dem in hoc
emim meum socror mea sponsa mea messim my
redam meam emm aromatis meis

Dens qui beate marie virgi
nis concep

ra pigniles dno mitalate fideles. Conceptus
pre sollemnitate marie. Venite

Sanctae fidelis concio adese emic conceptio
que delecte emic maculam vite redonando mpti lam

Em ena obedimt hec herpentis capite temit
nigim sperens mptiam deo vone celibacim



Change or add prefixes
of the following words
to form:

Antonyms (opposites)

| Associate (dis | associate)

Con | cord (dis | cord)

De | mote (pro | mote)

In | flate (de | flate)

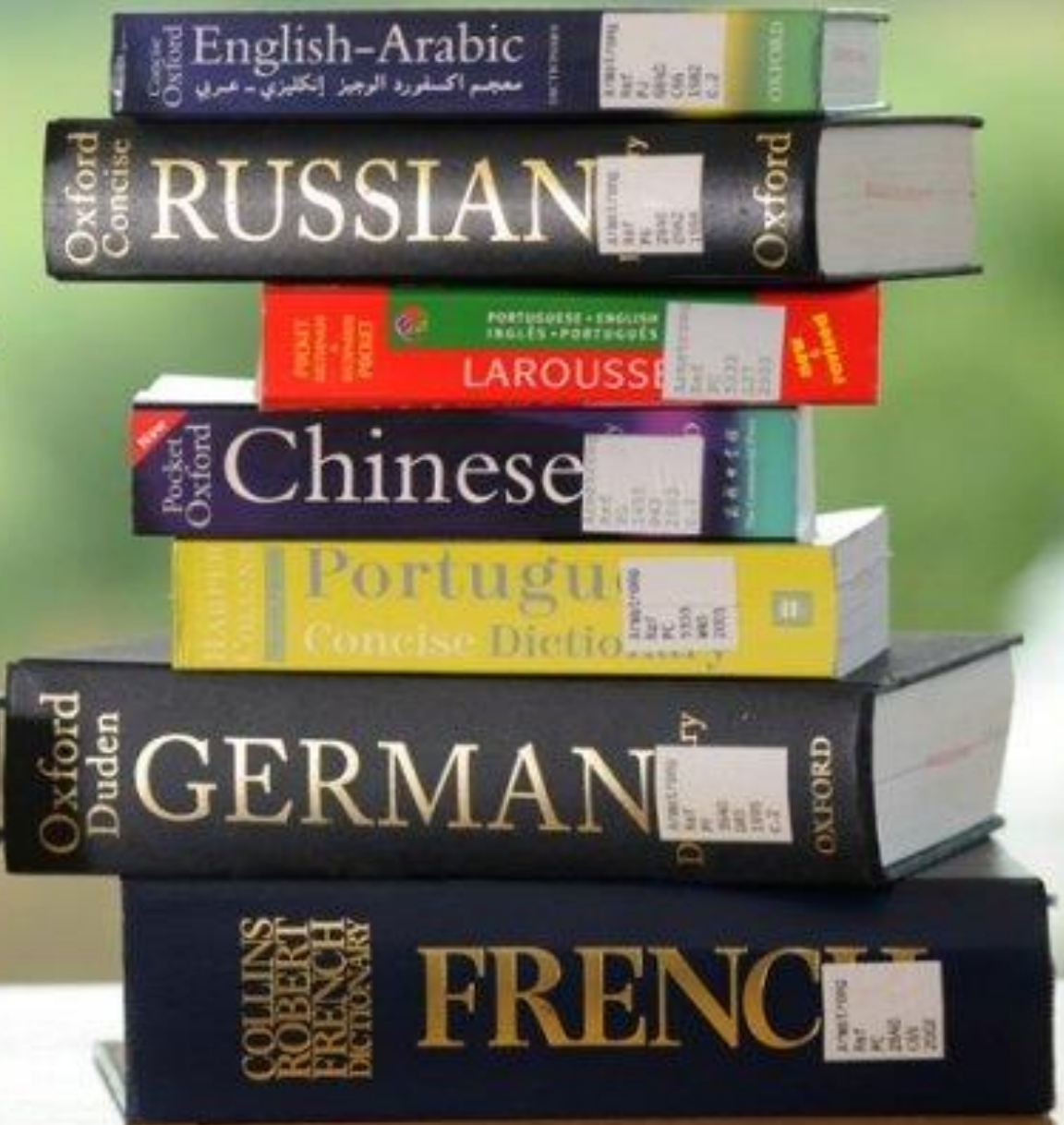
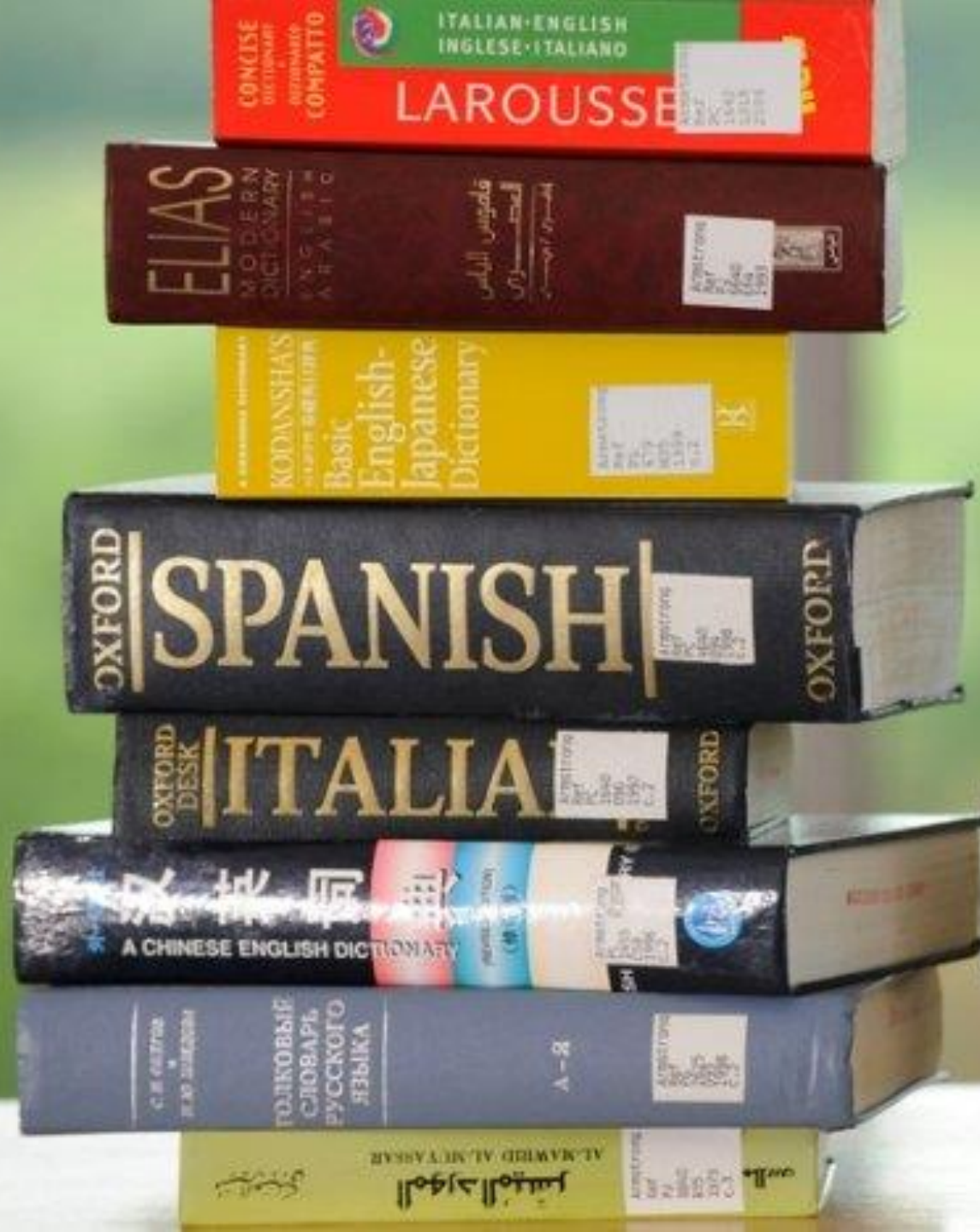
Intra | mural (extra | mural)

Post-bellum (ante | bellum)

Im | port (ex | port)

Extro | vert (intro | vert)

Pro | logue (epi | logue)



imperator

emperador

imperatore

emperor

empereur

ιστορία

historia

histoire

history

storia

studere

estudiar

étudier

studieren

school

escuela

σχολεῖον

Schule

scuola

Are you a polyglot?

**Analyze the roots –
poly- and glot-
(πολύς and γλῶττα) to
figure out the meaning.**

























NEOLOGISMS GAME TIME!

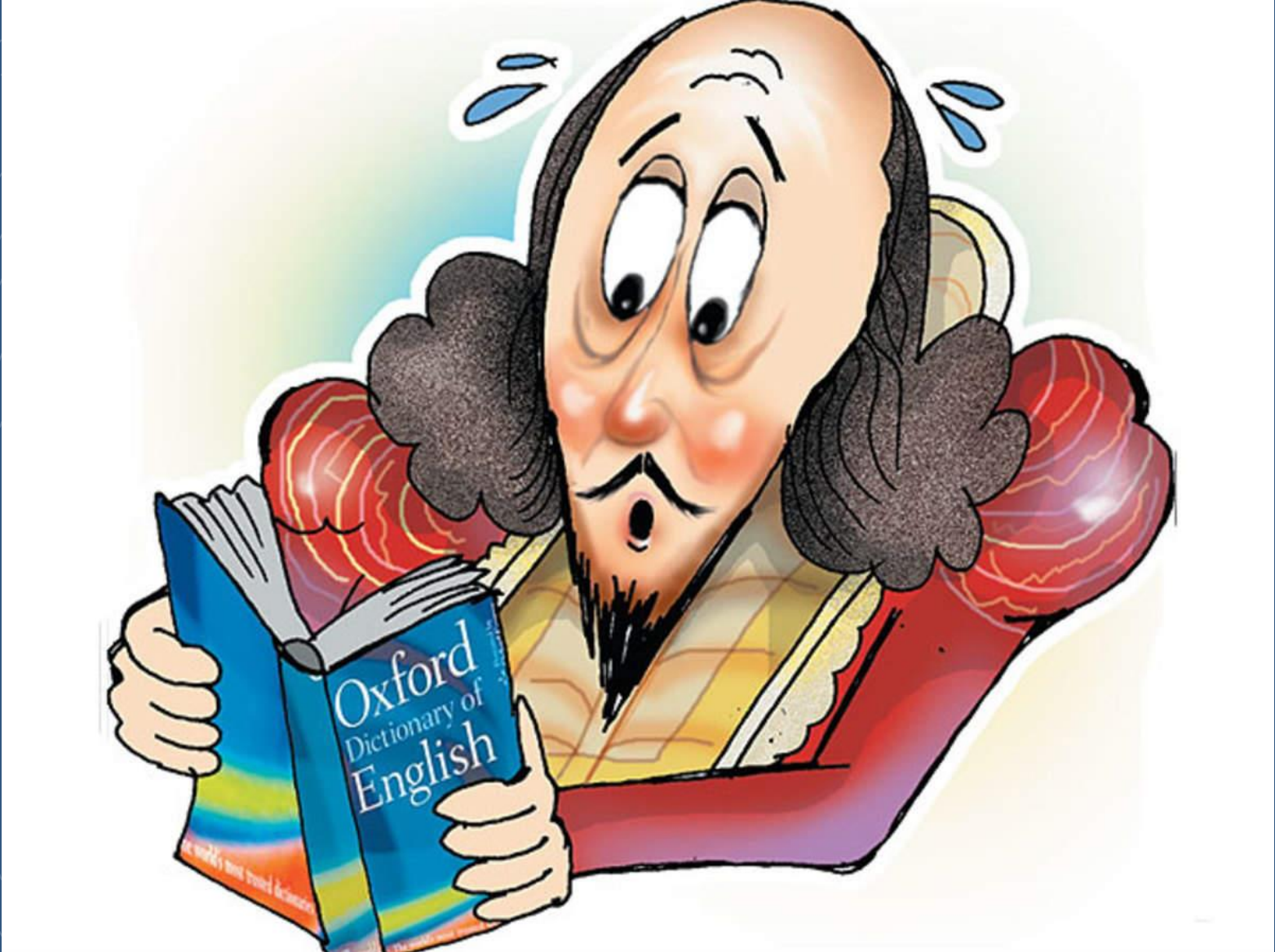
Invent and name a device or concept using these roots and prefixes.

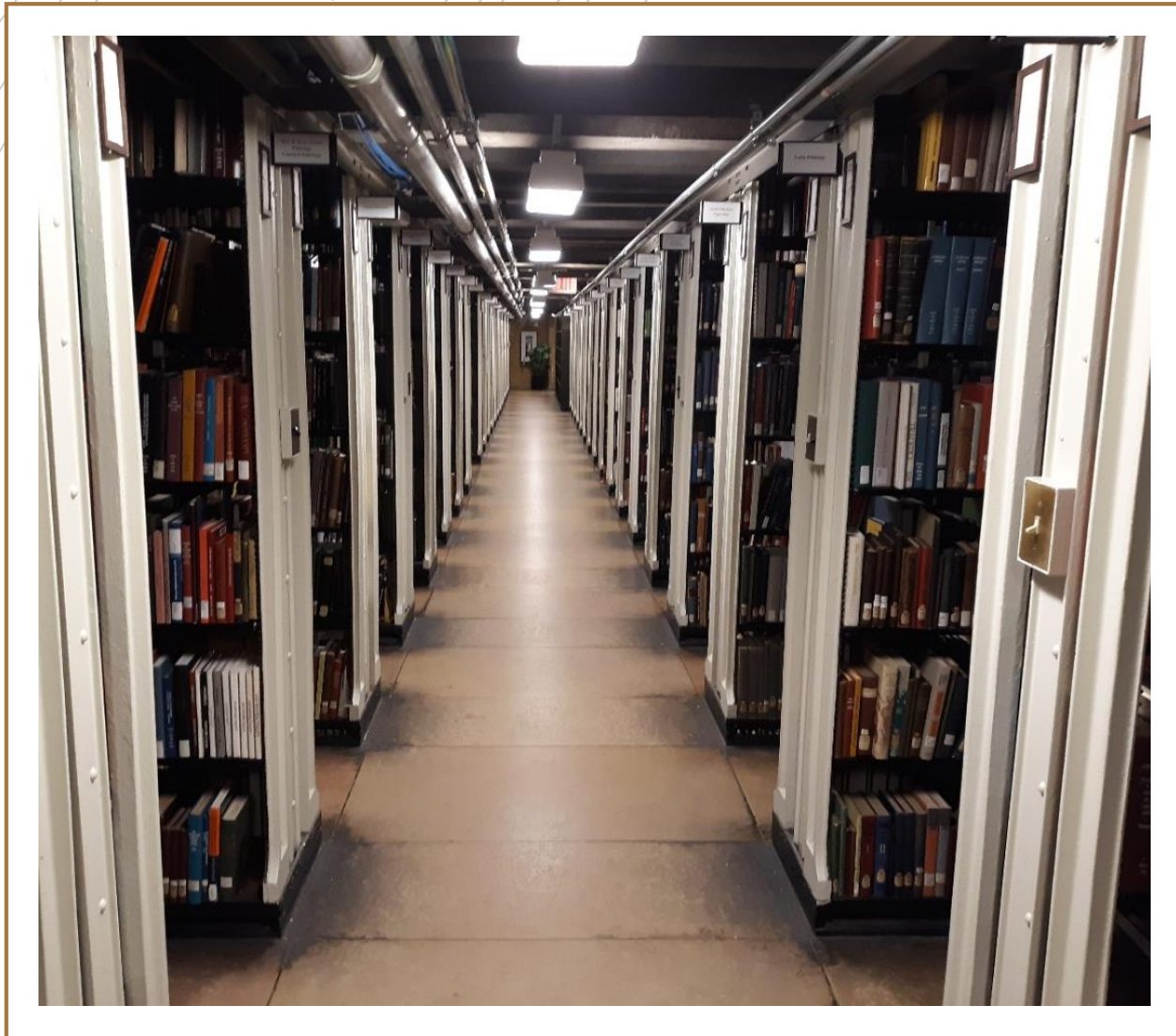
Prefixes

- a-, an- = *not, un-, -less* (atheist, anarchist);
- arch- = *first, beginning* (archaeology);
- anti- = *against* (anti-fascist);
- dia- = *through* (dialogue, diarrhea);
- pseud(o)- = *false* (pseudoscience, pseudonym);
- syn-, sym- = *with, together* (symphony, symmetrical);
- ab-, a-, abs = *from, away* (abstract, abnormal);
- ad- = *before, towards* (addition, assimilation);
- con-, co- = *with, together* (communicate, companion);
- ex-, e- = *from* (export, emigration);
- in- = *in, into* (import, immigration);
- inter- = *between* (international, internet);
- ob-, op-, of- = *towards, against* (opposition, offer);
- pro- = *for, forward* (propeller, progressive);
- re- = *back, again* (return, reconstruct);
- sub- = *under* (submarine, subscribe);
- super- = *above* (supermarket, superman);
- neo- = *new* (Neolithic, neorealism, neologism);
- macro- = *big* (macroscopic, macrolevel);
- trans- = *across* (transport, transatlantic);
- para- = *beside* (parapsychology, paraphrase);
- poly- = *many* (polyglot, polygamy);
- pan- = *all* (Pan-American, pantheism, pandemic);
- re- = *back* (repeat, regress, reconstruct).

Roots

- path- = *suffering, feeling* (empathy, sociopath);
- psych- = *mind, soul* (psychology, psychopath);
- -scop- = *look at* (microscope, telescope);
- -ag-, -act- = *drive, set in motion* (active, react);
- -cap-, -cip-, -cept- = *take* (accept, reception);
- -duc-, -duct- = *lead* (introduce, product);
- -gred-, -gress- = *walk* (aggressive, progressive);
- manu- = *hand* (manual, manufacture);
- radix-, radic- = *root* (radical);
- spir-, spirat- = *breathe* (respirator, inspire);
- -ven-, -vent- = *come* (advent, avenue, invent);
- -vid-, -vis- = *see* (vision, visit);
- -phob- = *fear* (claustrophobia, agoraphobia);
- -gon- = *corner* (polygon, pentagon);
- -log- = *speaking, thought, study of* (geology, philology);
- astr- = *star* (astronomy, astronaut);
- bibli- = *book* (bibliography, bibliophile);
- -dem- = *people* (democracy, pandemic);
- -anthrop- = *human* (anthropology, misanthrope);
- chron- = *time* (chronology, anachronistic);
- zoo- = *animal* (zoology, zoonotic);
- -graph- = *write* (autograph, geography);
- metr- = *measure* (diameter, geometry);
- tech- = *art, skill* (technology, pyrotechnics).





To read about the UC Classics Library, see photos of highlights of the collections and of the physical spaces, to view a virtual tour and take an interactive 3D tour of the library, and more, explore the UC Classics Library's website:

<https://libraries.uc.edu/libraries/classics.html>

Once the Library reopens, we hope to see you in person!