

Element	Gloss	Source	Examples
fla	blow	L	inflate, flatus, sufflation, afflatus, flatulent
loc	place	L	local, locus, allocate, collocation
lumen~lumin	light	L	luminous, lumen, luminary, illuminati
man	hand	L	manual, manipulate, emancipate, manumission, manicure
pl~plec~plic	times, fold, entwine	L	triple, quadruple, duplex, complicated, explicate, plexus
son	sound	L	sonic, sonority, dissonant, assonant, sonnet

### Element Study

1. Guess the meanings of the words below based on the numeral morphemes in this chapter. Then look them up and in a few words explain the connection between the meaning of the numeral morpheme and the meaning of the word it appears in.

- a. sesquiduple *sesqui: one and a half*  
b. ambiguous *ambi: both -ous*  
c. monandry *mona: one andr - man*  
d. omnivore *omni: all vore: eat*  
e. pandemic *de pan: all dem: people*  
f. semitrailer, or semi *semi: half*  
g. quinquagenarian *quinqua: five gen: birth*  
h. octuplet *oct: eight*  
i. Novena *nov: nine*  
j. December *dec: ten*

2. Coin adjectives for the following definitions using the numeral morphemes in this chapter and other roots you have learned up to this point. Some of the words you create may be found in the dictionary; others may not. Don't try to capture every bit of the meaning of the definition in the actual morphemes of the term you coin; a prefix and a root or two should be sufficient. Try to restrict yourself to only Latin or only Greek roots within each word.

- a. having the head of a human \_\_\_\_\_ic  
b. having six heads \_\_\_\_\_ic  
c. occurring every twenty years \_\_\_\_\_ial  
d. governed by a two-member group \_\_\_\_\_ic  
e. having a hundred angles \_\_\_\_\_al  
f. having three gods \_\_\_\_\_istic  
g. having three letters \_\_\_\_\_al  
h. having two feet \_\_\_\_\_al

3. Parse and give all glosses and allomorphs you have learned. Primary stresses are marked (') to aid in pronunciation and recognition of the word.

- a. *héc*toliter (gloss *liter* as 'liter')  
b. *merít*ocracy (gloss *merit* as 'deserve')  
c. *tétr*dlogy  
d. *primogén*iture (gloss *-iture* as NOUN)  
e. *inflát*ionary (*in-* isn't 'not')  
f. *perá*mbulate (*per-* isn't *peri-*)

### Exercise

1. a. In all but two of the following words, the last letter of the prefix has been assimilated to the first sound of the root. What is the original (i.e., unassimilated) form of the prefix in each word? Use a dictionary to check your answers.  
b. For each word, indicate whether the final consonant of the prefix has been completely assimilated to the initial consonant of the next morph or only partially. In each case say what phonetic characteristics of the final consonant of the prefix have changed as a result of assimilation to the consonant that follows it.

*in → im / - stabilizal stops*

- a. impossible  
b. corrupt  
c. effect  
d. infect  
e. suffer  
f. irrelevant  
g. embolism  
h. immemorial  
i. annotate  
j. opposition  
k. commit *con*  
l. illegible *in*  
m. occlude *od*  
n. assimilate  
o. submit *sub*

REPERCUTED  
a.  $n \rightarrow m / -p$  (partial assimilation)

e.g.  $un \rightarrow upposition$  (total assimilation)  
everything changed.

b. ~~can~~  $can \rightarrow cor$

c. ~~eff~~  $ex$

empty:  $emo : to buy$   
↑ ↑  
labial nasal stop  
emo ty  
p as insertion