Chapter 8: Further resources

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TPh03KsGrAA

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0oWWOJW3948

Johnson, Ben. *LT - latintutorial - YouTube Channel.*
http://www.youtube.com/channel/UCrMiGmO4X9WeWq1fMm_7avg
http://www.latintutorial.com/

YouTube channel with dozens of very well done video tutorials about Latin. Latin doesn't have to be hard, and with the help of online descriptions of complicated grammatical topics, I hope it isn't. If you're a teacher, feel free to use these videos in your class, either to flip the learning, or for review. If you're a student, learn as much as you can. And stay tuned, there's much more Latin to come. Who am I? My name is Ben Johnson and I am a high school Latin teacher in Maine, USA. Seeing that there weren't good quality Latin grammar videos on YouTube, I began to create these videos to use as a resource for my own students. I continue to do so, both for initial instruction and review, combined with online activities. If you have a question about a topic, please leave a comment, or sent me a message. I will be glad to help, time permitting.


No known language, including English, has achieved the success and longevity of Latin. French, Spanish, Italian, and Romanian are among its direct descendants, and countless Latin words and phrases comprise the cornerstone of English itself. A Natural History or Latin tells its history from its origins over 2500 years ago to the present. Brilliantly conceived, popularizing but authoritative, and written with the fluency and light touch that have made Tore Janson's Speak so attractive to tens of thousands of readers, it is a masterpiece of adroit synthesis.


In Latin Alive, Joseph Solodow tells the story of how Latin developed into modern French, Spanish, and Italian, and deeply affected English as well. Offering a gripping narrative of language change, Solodow charts Latin's course from classical times to the modern era, with particular focus on the first millennium of the Common Era. His story includes scores of intriguing etymologies, along with many concrete examples of texts, studies, scholars, anecdotes, and historical events; observations on language; and more. Joseph
Solodow is Professor of Foreign Languages at Southern Connecticut State University and Lecturer in Classics at Yale University.


The Latin language has been the one constant in the cultural history of the West for more than two millennia. It has been the foundation of our education, and has defined the way in which we express our thoughts, our faith, and our knowledge of how the world functions. Indeed, the language has proved far more enduring than its empire in Rome, its use echoing on in the law codes of half the world, in the terminologies of modern science, and until forty years ago, in the liturgy of the Catholic Church. It is the unseen substance that makes us members of the Western world. In his erudite and entertaining “biography,” Nicholas Ostler shows how and why (against the odds, through conquest from within and without) Latin survived and thrived even as its creators and other languages failed. Originally the dialect of Rome and its surrounds, Latin supplanted its neighbors to become, by conquest and settlement, the language of all Italy, and then of Western Europe and North Africa. Its cultural creep toward Greek in the East led it to copy and then ally with it in an unprecedented, but invincible combination: Greek theory and Roman practice, delivered through Latin, became the foundation of Western civilization. Christianity, a latecomer, then joined the alliance, and became vital to Latin’s survival when the empire collapsed. Spoken Latin re-emerged as a host of new languages, from Portuguese and Spanish in the west to Romanian in the east. But a knowledge of Latin lived on as the common code of European thought, and inspired the founders of Europe’s New World in the Americas. E pluribus unum. Illuminating the extravaganza of its past, Nicholas Ostler makes clear that, in a thousand echoes, Latin lives on, ad infinitum.


This is the fullest account ever published of Latin suffixes in English. It explores the rich variety of English words formed by the addition of one or more Latin suffixes, such as ial, -able, -ability, -ible, and -id. It traces the histories of over 3,000 words and reveals the range of derivational patterns in Indo-European, Latin, and English. It makes an important contribution to the history of English and Latin morphology and etymology, as well as to the history of suffixal derivation in Indo-European.


Over 60 percent of all English words have Greek or Latin roots; in the vocabulary of the sciences and technology, the figure rises to over 90 percent. Through the study of the Greek and Latin roots of English, students can expand their knowledge of English vocabulary and also come to understand the ways in which the history of the English language have shaped our perceptions of the world around us. The fifth edition of The Greek & Latin Roots of English maintains the book’s much-praised thematic approach. After an essential overview of language history, Greek, and Latin, the book organizes vocabulary into various topics, including politics and government; psychology, medicine, and the biological sciences; literature, ancient culture, and religion; and philosophy.

Latin is a living, breathing language! Many of the English words you use today, such as ad hoc, memorandum, et cetera, and habitat, are based on Latin roots. A basic understanding of Latin will vastly improve your English vocabulary and provide keys to understanding legal, medical, and scientific nomenclature. The Everything Learning Latin Book builds upon what you already know about English to teach you the basics of Latin grammar, usage, and vocabulary. Through step-by-step instruction, practical exercises, and cultural information, The Everything Learning Latin Book will have you speaking like a Roman in no time. Other features include the history and evolution of the Latin language, extensive glossaries, exercises, and pronunciation instruction.


The classic beginning Latin textbook offers forty chapters with grammatical explanations and readings based on ancient Roman authors, along with self-tutorial exercises and an answer key for independent study. For nearly sixty years, Wheelock's Latin has remained the optimus liber of beginning Latin textbooks. When Professor Frederic M. Wheelock's Latin first appeared in 1956, the reviews extolled its thoroughness, organization, and conciseness; one reviewer predicted that the book "might well become the standard text" for introducing students to elementary Latin. Now, nearly six decades later, that prediction has certainly proved accurate. This new edition of Wheelock's Latin has all of the features, many of them improved and expanded, that have made it the bestselling single-volume beginning Latin textbook.


In staff meetings and singles bars, on freeways and fairways, there are aggravating people lurking everywhere these days. But bestselling humorist Henry Beard has the perfect comeback for all prickly situations, offering a slew of quips your nemesis won't soon forget... or even understand. Beard's gift is his ability to make fun of popular culture and the current zeitgeist. In X-Treme Latin he provides Latin with an attitude, an indispensable phrasebook that taps the secret power of Latin to deliver, in total safety, hundreds of impeccable put-downs, comebacks, and wisecracks. Within its pages you will learn how to insult or fire coworkers; blame corporate scandals on someone else; cheer at a World Wrestling Entertainment match; talk back to your computer, TV, or Game Boy; deal with your road rage; evade threatening situations; snowboard in style; talk like Tony Soprano; and much more.


The Blackwell History of the Latin Language charts the development of Latin from its prehistoric origins in the Indo-European language family, through the earliest texts, to the creation of the Classical Language of Cicero and Vergil, and examines the impact of the spread of spoken Latin through the Roman Empire. This text makes use of contemporary work in linguistics to provide up-to-date commentary on the development of Latin, from its prehistoric origins in the Indo-European language family, through the earliest texts, to the
creation of the Classical Language of Cicero and Vergil, and examines the impact of the spread of spoken Latin through the Roman Empire. * The first book in English in more than 50 years to provide comprehensive coverage of the history of the Latin language. * Gives a full account of the transformation of the language in the context of the rise and fall of Ancient Rome. * Presents up-to-date commentary on the key linguistic issues. * Makes use of carefully selected texts, many of which have only recently come to light. * Includes maps and glossary as well as fully translated and annotated sample texts that illustrate the different stages of the language, * Accessible to readers without a formal knowledge of Latin or linguistics.


This innovative guide to the Latin language, written for a new generation of students, deploys examples and translation exercises taken exclusively from the Classical Latin canon. Translation exercises use real Latin from a variety of sources, including political speeches, letters, history, poetry, and plays, and from a range of authors, including Julius Caesar, Cicero, Virgil, Catullus, Ovid, and Plautus, among others. Offers a variety of engaging, informative pedagogical features to help students practice and contextualize lessons in the main narrative. It prepares students for immersion in the great works of Classical Latin literature. A companion website provides additional exercises and drills for students and teachers.


Whether interested in learning Latin or just seeking a deeper understanding of English, readers will find a fun alternative to the standard dusty tomes usually associated with Latin. Included in this revised edition are updated vocabulary lists relevant to today’s world, expanded pronunciation guides, Latin-to-English and English-to-Latin translations, and a workbook of exercises, reading passages, and tools for greater comprehension of the language. In 2002, the number of high school students taking Latin tests for college credit had risen 95% since 1993. According to CNN, educators are increasingly turning toward Latin to improve student performance in reading, math, and science. Perfect reference tool for law school, medical school, music school, and other graduate school students faced with getting through a Latin course as a requirement.


Latin For Dummies takes you back for a quick jaunt through the parlance of ancient Rome, as well as discussing the progress of Latin into church language, and its status today as the “dead” language that lives on in English, Spanish, Italian, and most other Western tongues. Written for those with zero prior knowledge of Latin, this snappy guide puts the basics at your fingertips and steers clear of the arcane, schoolmarm stereotype of endless declensions and Herculean translations. An introduction to Latin that provides information on grammar, usage, and vocabulary, discusses how it can be used in modern situations, and includes a mini-dictionary and usage examples.


Latin names – frequently unpronounceable, all too often wrong and always a tiny puzzle to unravel – have been annoying the layman since they first became formalised as scientific terms in the eighteenth century.
Why on earth has the entirely land-loving Eastern Mole been named Scalopus aquaticus, or the Oxford Ragwort been called Senecio squalidus – 'dirty old man'? What were naturalists thinking when they called a beetle Agra katewinsletae, a genus of fish Batman, and a Trilobite Han solo? Why is zoology replete with names such as Chloris chloris chloris (the greenfinch), and Gorilla gorilla gorilla (a species of, well gorilla)? The Naming of the Shrew will unveil these mysteries, exploring the history, celebrating their poetic nature and revealing how naturalists sometimes get things so terribly wrong. With wonderfully witty style and captivating narrative, this book will make you see Latin names in a whole new light.


How on Earth did we fix upon our twenty-six letters, what do they really mean, and how did we come to write them down in the first place? Michael Rosen takes you on an unforgettable adventure through the history of the alphabet in twenty-six vivid chapters, fizzing with personal anecdotes and fascinating facts. Starting with the mysterious Phoenicians and how sounds first came to be written down, he races on to show how nonsense poems work, pins down the strange story of OK, traces our five lost letters and tackles the tyranny of spelling, among many many other things. His heroes of the alphabet range from Edward Lear to Phyllis Pearsall (the inventor of the A-Z), and from the two scribes of Beowulf to rappers. Each chapter takes on a different subject - whether it's codes, umlauts or the writing of dictionaries. Rosen's enthusiasm for letters positively leaps off the page, whether it's the story of his life told through the typewriters he's owned or a chapter on jokes written in a string of gags and word games. This is the book for anyone who's ever wondered why Hawaiian only has a thirteen-letter alphabet or how exactly to write down the sound of a wild raspberry.


http://www.macroevolution.net/suffix-prefix-dictionary.html

Suffix Prefix Dictionary is the most comprehensive online dictionary of biological and medical prefixes and suffixes. Searchable. With etymologies.


Presents an overview of the development of the English language and examines the formation of words especially from Greek and Latin roots. Also discusses definitions and usage. Since 1965, Donald Ayers' English Words from Latin and Greek Elements has helped thousands of students to a broader vocabulary by showing them how to recognize classical roots in modern English words. Its second edition, published in 1986, has confirmed that vocabulary is best taught by root, not rote... Ayers' text exposes students to a wider range of roots, introduces new English words in context sentences, and reinforces vocabulary through exercises. It promotes more practice with roots so that students learn to use them as tools in their everyday
encounters with new words. English Words is written from the standpoint of English; it neither attempts to teach students Latin or Greek nor expects a knowledge of classical languages on the part of instructors. An Instructor's Manual and a Workbook are also available.


Complex Words in English presents a comprehensive account of present-day word formation in English. Starting with a discussion of some basic issues, including the definition of 'word', motivation, lexicalization, productivity, the relevance of historical information and the usefulness of dictionaries and other data-bases, the book then moves on to describe in detail a variety of prefixing, suffixing and compounding patterns - all illustrated with copious up-to-date examples. Other topics that are explored in-depth include diminutives, backformation and other effects of reanalysis, Latin and Greek based formations and sound symbolism. Many examples are given in context: recent writing and the records of OED on CD ROM are drawn on to demonstrate the relationship between spontaneous coinages and familiar items. The comprehensive coverage allows an instructive overview and comparison of patterns and of the many and diverse factors relevant to the notion of productivity. Throughout, the discussions are placed in the context of other recent and less recent work in the area and the book also contains a useful extensive bibliography.


One of the outstanding problems of the biologist, whether he be beginning student or specialists, is that of understanding technical terms. The best way to understand and remember technical terms is to understand first their component parts, or roots. This dictionary has been designed primarily to meet the needs of the beginning student, the medical student, and the taxonomist, but it should be of value to all biologists... This dictionary has been designed primarily to meet the needs of the beginning student, the medical student, and the taxonomist, but it should be of value to all biologists. (From the preface)


The national standards require that students beginning at fourth grade know common Greek and Latin roots and affixes and use this knowledge to analyze the meaning of complex words. Students will learn over 300 vocabulary words and become more comfortable "dissecting" words and defining their parts. 144 pages. Gr. 4-8.


Academic Vocabulary presents vocabulary building with a visually stimulating, full-color design to pique students’ interest and make the process fun. This attractive, highly-interactive workbook improves academic word knowledge through academic readings and interactive exercises. Repetition of the words and getting the students to see the words used in multiple contexts improves memorization.

http://wordinfo.info

An English dictionary about English vocabulary words and etymologies derived primarily from Latin and Greek word origins. This site currently contains over 3,660 family-word units which contain over 69,600 listed main-entry English words primarily derived from Latin and Greek roots, prefixes, and suffixes; as well as, additional vocabulary-related information. By the author of Robertson's Words for a Modern Age, A Cross Reference of Latin and Greek Combining Elements.


A compilation of English words that are derived from Latin and Greek elements with cross references from the Latin and/or Greek elements or from English to Latin and/or Greek elements.


En esta 5ª edición del Nuevo diccionario etimológico Latín-Español y de las voces derivadas, de Santiago Segura Munguía, la mayoría de las voces latinas, tras las diversas acepciones y frases que las justifican, siguen las voces originadas en español y en las demás lenguas romances habladas en la actualidad. Además, pueden ir acompañadas por la voz griega con la que guardan alguna relación morfológica o semántica y por los derivados y compuestos de dicha palabra griega. Esto permite conocer el origen y significado de innumerables tecnicismos, formados en el mundo actual con las palabras griegas.


Here is a one-stop word-reference book for language lovers. Anyone who has scoured a regular dictionary or thesaurus in search of an elusive word expressing a specific meaning will appreciate this versatile reference. This dictionary, split into three parts, presents the prefixes, suffixes, combining forms and roots that fit together to form words in English. Part I, an alphabetical listing of word parts with definitions, allows a reader to quickly locate the meaning of a known word part. Part II, the Finder, allows a user to start with a meaning or concept and then find word parts that express that meaning. Part III, also a reverse dictionary, organizes the word parts under broad headings: where a reader might consult Part II for word parts relating to Skull, Part III gives a complete listing of word parts pertaining to "The Body. (From the book jacket)


Latin is one of two acceptable languages for describing new plants, and taxonomists must be able to translate earlier texts in Latin. Providing a simple explanation of Latin grammar along with an in-depth vocabulary, this is an indispensable guide for systematic botanists worldwide. All relevant parts of speech are discussed, with accompanying examples as well as worked exercises for translating diagnoses and descriptions to and from Latin. Guidelines for forming specific epithets are also included. The authors cross-reference their grammar to Stearn's Botanical Latin and to articles in the International Code of Nomenclature for Algae,
Fungi and Plants. The comprehensive vocabulary is enhanced with terms from recent glossaries for non-flowering plants – lichens, mosses, algae, fungi and ferns – making this an ideal resource for anyone looking to hone their understanding of Latin grammar and to translate botanical texts from the past 300 years.

Cultismos y helenismos - El léxico griego - Griego 1º. (19 October, 2013)

Latin Dictionary and Grammar Resources - Latdict. (12 October, 2013)
http://www.latin-dictionary.net/

Latdict was created to be a Latin resource website, provided free of charge, to the online community. Well, to be completely honest, Latdict was originally an experiment that eventually developed into a fully-fledged website. It all started as a hobbyist activity, playing around with another type of language — a computer language called PHP. I found a neat new framework to play around with, and I wanted to learn it by creating a practical project that would give me some focus. Thus, Latdict was born out of my own tinkering.