Jihočeská univerzita v Českých Budějovicích

Pedagogická fakulta

Katedra anglistiky

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

The Pronunciation of Latin and Greek words in Present-Day English

Výslovnost slov latinského a řeckého původu
v současné angličtině

Vypracovala: Alžběta Šmahová, 3. ročník, AJ-NJ

Vedoucí práce: PhDr. Vladislav Smolka, Ph.D.

2015

Prohlášení

Prohlašuji, že jsem bakalářskou práci na téma *Výslovnost slov latinského a řeckého původu v současné angličtině* vypracovala samostatně s použitím pramenů a literatury uvedených v bibliografii.

Prohlašuji, že v souladu s § 47b zákona č. 111/1998 Sb. v platném znění souhlasím se zveřejněním své bakalářské práce, a to v nezkrácené podobě fakultou elektronickou cestou ve veřejně přístupné části databáze STAG provozované Jihočeskou univerzitou v Českých Budějovicích na jejích internetových stránkách, a to se zachováním mého autorského práva k odevzdanému textu této kvalifikační práce. Souhlasím dále s tím, aby toutéž elektronickou cestou byly v souladu s uvedeným ustanovením zákona č. 111/1998 Sb. zveřejněny posudky školitele a oponentů práce i záznam o průběhu a výsledku obhajoby kvalifikační práce. Rovněž souhlasím s porovnáním textu mé kvalifikační práce s databází kvalifikačních prací Theses.cz provozovanou Národním registrem vysokoškolských kvalifikačních prací a systémem na odhalování plagiátů.

České Budějovice, 28.4.2015

....
podpis

Poděkování

Touto cestou bych chtěla v první řadě poděkovat svým rodičům za všechnu podporu, kterou mi během studia poskytli a v neposlední řadě pak patří mé vřelé díky skvělému vedoucímu, panu PhDr. Vladislavu Smolkovi, Ph.D., který nade mnou držel po celou dobu mého psaní profesionální dohled.

Anotace

Tato práce se zabývá rozkolísanou výslovností slov latinského a řeckého původu v současné angličtině. Začátek práce bude věnovaný historii, tj. kdy a jak tato slova do angličtiny pronikala. Zbytek bude pojednávat o slovech latinského a řeckého původu, která se v angličtině etablovala, jejich zvláštnosti v tvorbě množného čísla, především ale jejich výslovností. Součástí práce je pak abecední seznam nejpoužívanějších a výslovnostně nejzajímavějších slov přejatých z latiny a řečtiny, stejně tak abecední seznam jmen tohoto původu či znamení horoskopu.

Abstract

This thesis deals with varying pronunciation of words of Latin and Greek origin in present-day English. At the beginning, this thesis outlines the historical background, i.e. when and how these words penetrated into the English language. The rest of this work will explore Latin and Greek loans that became settled in English, their idiosyncrasies in plural formation and their Germanic equivalents. The thesis also includes an alphabetical list of the most frequent Latin and Greek loans occurring in English that are interesting with respect to their pronunciation.

Contents

1. Introduction

The English languge is sometimes called as a „*vacuuming language"*, because much of its vocabulary is taken from other language, says David Crystal in his Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English language. (Articles.latimes.com:2000)

I found it very interesting to explore this topic. I focused on Latin and Greek loans occurring in present-day English. Until I started my research, I had never realised that the two languages were represented to such a degree in English. It is certainly true that the Latin influence is stronger than Greek. But these two languages could seem very similar from the point of view of an average English speaker.

Firstly, in the theoretical part, I will be dealing with words of Latin and Greek origin, their influence and the process of their spreading into English from the early beginnings till the modern period.

Secondly, for one thing, the practical part will include a list of the most frequently used words of Latin and Greek origin and, for another, a list of Latin and Greek names in English: names used in everyday life and names of ancient philosophers or characters. All of these words will be transcribed in all their pronunciation variations found in British as well as American English, as represented in dictionaries.

The main aim of this work will be the fluctuating pronunciation found in adopted words. These words, especially those from those Latin and Greek, are usually employed in more sophisticated types of communication and native speakers can perceive them as foreign words. It follows that their pronunciation varies in a number of ways and my task will be to give a survey of the possibilities.

The topic of my thesis was something new for me, but I hope that I rose to this challenge as best I could.

2. Historical background

English is a Germanic analytic language (together with German, Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, Scottish, Afrikaans, Yiddish, e.g.), belonging to the Indo-European family of languages. It is regarded as the third most widely used language. With its lexicon of about 300 000 entries, and numerous scientific and technical terms, it has become for an international means of communication.

English lexicon was influenced by many languages:

English has borrowed many words from other languages, listing about 120 languages as sources of its present-day vocabulary.
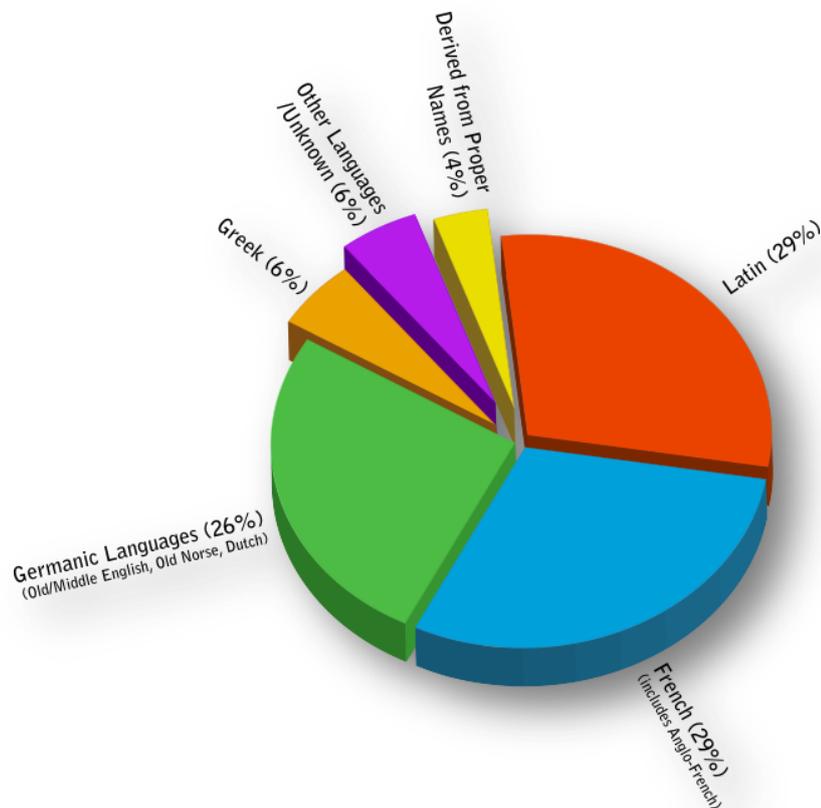
Picture 1: Chart of languages that were sources for English lexicon

(En.wikipedia.org:2014)

According to Vachek (1975:7), the history of the English language started when three Germanic tribes (the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes) invaded Britain in the 5th

century AD and started to settle there, as can be seen in the picture bellow. From the Angles came the name Englaland (land of the Angles), which later became England.
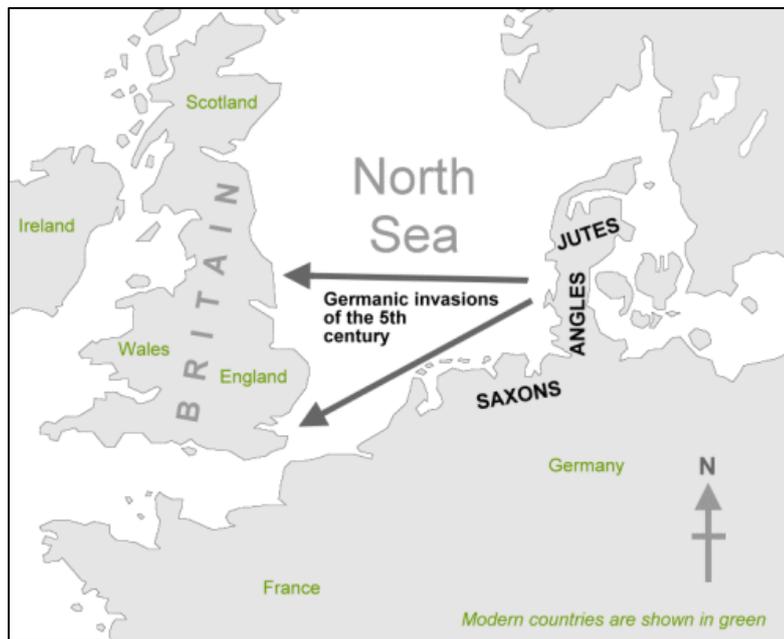
Before the Anglo-Saxon invasion, Britain was held by Romans and profited from the achievements of their civilization. This period saw a growing influence of Latin, although it did not replace the Celtic language primarily that was spoken in Britain. Latin was used in towns and by upper classes. At the very beginning of the Anglo-Saxon period, the number of Latin words in English was not large - less than 200. (Crystal 1995:12)

The end of Anglo-Saxons' power was caused by the Battle of Hastings in 1066, when Duke William of Normandy defeated King Harold and conquered England.

2.1 Latin loans in Old English

Towards the end of the 6th century, the Germanic tribes accepted Christianity from Romans missionaries. This meant the beginning of the literary age, as the rapid growth of monastic centres led to large numbers of Latin words like *altar*, *candle*,

priest making their way into English, and manuscripts being produced, especially copies of the Bible and other religious texts. (Crystal 1995:14)

The first texts dating to around AD 700 were glossaries of Latin words translated into Old English. Latin and Greek words in this period indicated the new products and concepts acquired from contact with a higher civilization, for example *straet* (lat. *via strata*, ''paved road'', later street in modern English, *ciese* (cheese), *win* (wine), *cuppe* (cup) or *pund* (pound).

These Latin words were borrowed into Old English often without a change in their vowel (lat. *castellum-* castel), whereas other words did change. (Crystal 1995:23)

2.1.1 Early Latin loans (before 1000) according to David Crystal

altar> alter	*altar*
apostolus> apostol	*apostle*
calendae> calend	*month*
planta> plant	*plant*
praedicare> predician	*preach*
rosa> rose	rose
scola> scol	s*chool*

2.1.2 Later Latin loans (after 1000)

chrisma> crisma	*chrism*
clericus> cleric	*clerk*
daemon> demon	*demon*
delphinus> delfin	*dolphin*
hymnus> ymen	*hymn*
paradisus> paradis	*paradise*

prior> prior   *prior*

2.1.3 Some more Latin loans

Abbot, accent, anchor, angel, candle, chest, cucumber, elephant, fever, giant, ginger, history, master, nocturn, noon, oyster, paper, place, plaster, pope, priest, prime, prophet, psalm, purple, rule, scorpion, synagogue, temple, tiger, title,…

2.2 The role of Latin in Middle English period

Crystal tells us (1995:34), that this period was strongly influenced by Norman French, introduced to England by the invader. French was the language of government, law, administration, literature and the Church, with Latin also used in administration, school and worship.

According to Crystal (1995:52), during the 14th and 15th century several thousand words came to English directly from Latin. Most of them were technical terms, covering fields like religion, medicine, law and literature. Vachek (1975:102) says, that Latin-Greek influence is the most noticeable in science books and the language of educated people. This influence is therefore reflected more strongly in literary language than the Scandinavian and French influence.

The simultaneous borrowing of French and Latin terms led to highly distinctive features (in meaning or style) of Modern English vocabulary.

2.2.1 Latin loans in Middle English based on domain according to David Crystal

Administration and law: arbitrator, client, conspiracy, gratis, homicide, legal, prosecute, summary, testify, testimony,…

Science and learning: allegory, contradiction, desk, discuss, essence, formal, genius, history, index, inferior, intellect, item, library, major, mechanical, minor, prosody, recipe, solar,…

Religion: immortal, incarnate, infinite, requiem, tract,…

General: admit, adjacent, collision, combine, conclude, depression, expedition, gesture, include, incredible, individual, interest, interrupt, lucrative, moderate, necessary, nervous, picture, popular, private, quiet, reject, substitute, tolerance,…

(Crystal 1995:58)

2.2.2   Great Vowel Shift

The Great Vowel Shift was a significant process in the English pronunciation. It strongly changed the whole vowel system of the English language. It lasted from about 12th to 18th century, peaking at the end of the Middle English period, in the 15th and 16th century. It was first studied by the Danish linguist Otto Jespersen during 19th century. Baugh (2002:234) tells us, "All the long vowels gradually came to be pronounced with a greater elevation of the tongue and closing of the mouth [...]".

Thank to this shift we now read English vowels as we do, and reduce of unstressed syllables to *schwa* [ə]. The next feature is that reduction of unstressed syllables in English loans does not apply strictly. Owing to this, these words are sometimes pronounced with the unstressed syllables reduced and sometimes unreduced. Reduction therefore suggests domestication of an originally foreign word.

This explains the difference between, for example, *chaos*, where the second syllable is unreduced, and the word *explain*, where the first unstressed syllable is reduced, because this word has already lost the sign of strangeness.

The Great Vowel Shift meant that the orthographic and vocal form of the language separated from each other. (Dictionary.com:2015)

The picture below illustrates how these changes occurred.

Step 1: i and u drop and become əI and əU
Step 2: e and o move up, becoming i and u
Step 3: a moves forward to æ
Step 4: ε becomes e, ɔ becomes o
Step 5: æ moves up to ε
Step 6: e moves up to i
 A new e was created in Step 4; now that e moves up to i.
Step 7: ε moves up to e
 The new ε created in Step 5 now moves up.
Step 8: əI and əU drop to aI and aU
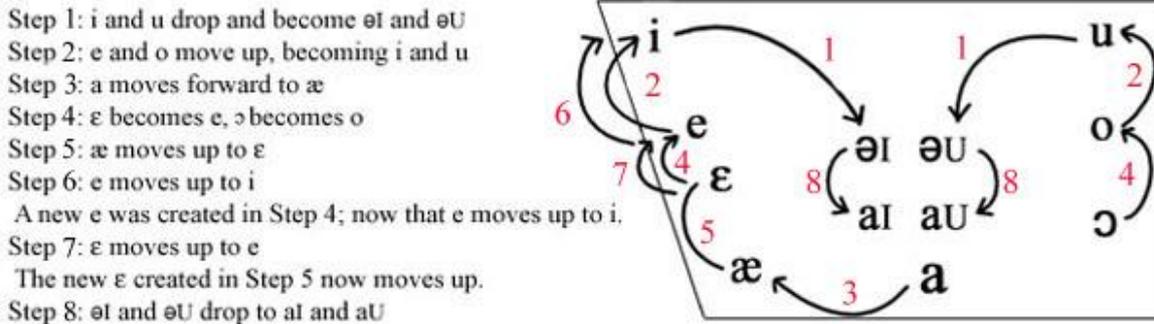
Picture 3: The Great Vowel Shift in the English language

(Facweb.furman.edu:2000)

2.3 Early Modern English period

A typical feture of this period is interest in intellectualism rather than in a military conquest, interest in sciences and Greek and Roman classics, rise of nationalism, invention of the printing press and the discovery of the New World.

Books are written in native languages rather than in Latin, which was a universal language of scholars in the Middle Ages.

2.3.1 Renaissance Latin loans

During the Renaissance period, additions from Greek and Latin entered English due to the revival of interest in the ancient classical period, as said above. As Crystal (1995:60) states, most of the words that entered the English language at that time were taken from Latin, with a good number from Greek, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. Many words came indirectly from Latin or Italian via French.

Almost the whole of terminology of natural sciences (chemistry, biology, physics) comes from Latin: *abdomen, acid, area, atom, bacteria, comet, fungi,*

7

hydrogen, larynx, mammals, nucleus, pancreas, parasite, pneumonia, proton, scheme, skeleton, species, virus, etc.

Other Latin and Greek loans: *absurdity, adapt, anonymous, atmosphere, autograph, benefit, chaos, climax, crisis, criterion, disrespect, emancipate, emphasis, encyclopedia, enthusiasm, excursion, expensive, explain, habitual, impersonal, monosyllable, pathetic, system, utopian, vacuum,* etc.

Interest in vocabulary is growing, technology is spreading and is necessary to use new special terms for inventions. According to Crystal (1995:60), there were many translations of classical works and translators tried to find appropriate English equivalents, but this effort was useless.

2.3.2 Latin via French

The Latin influence in this period was not limited to taking over whole words directly from Latin. There were words that had been taken over in the earlier periods from the Norman French and they were artificially adapted to their Latin prototypes they had originated from. (Vachek 1975:130)

2.4   Modern English period - present-day English

The 17th century was the start of a major colonial expansion, industrial revolution and also important phenomenon of immigration to America. During this period many words from all over the word were pouring into English. Specialists continued to borrow words from Latin and Greek and attempted to create new words consisting of Latin and Greek elements. This process grew in intensity with rising interest in technology. (Ruf.rice.edu:2013)

3. Multiple variants of Latin words only found in English according to Eupedia.com

Over time English language adopted two or three variants of words derived from Latin, while French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and other Romance languages have only kept one variation. Because of this process, many nuances between these terms arose. These nuances are not common in other languages. Some of the most popular of them are given below:

- acceptance, acceptation
- advantage, vantage
- adventure, venture
- barbarian, barbaric, barbarous
- capacity, capability
- capable, able, capacious
- company, companionship
- cure, curacy, curation
- dispute, disputation
- doubtful, dubious
- entrance, entry
- expectancy, expectation(s)
- exposition, exposure
- gracious, graceful
- hesitating, hesitant

- horrible, horrid, horrendous
- isolate, insulate
- joyous, joyful
- number, numerals
- pale, pallid
- poor, pauper
- print, imprint, stamp
- repair, reparation
- sensitivity, sensibility
- signification, significance
- triple, treble
- tyrannic(al), tyrannous
- vacancy, vacation
- vibrancy, vibration
- visit, visitation

(Eupedia.com:2014)

4. Latin words acquired a new, additional meaning in English

Many words in English are shared partially with other Romance languages. The particularity of the English language means its remarkable adaptability and creativity. The following examples show how English speakers coined new usages and meanings, or sometimes completely reappropriated Latin words. This is why, in spite of shared roots from Latin, these words have different meanings from their look-alike cousins in French, Italian or Spanish. (Eupedia.com:2014)

o **actual, actually** : the original meaning is 'present'; English added the meaning of 'existing as a fact'.

o **argue** : verb usage rare in Romance languages ; English coined the meaning of 'dispute' in addition to the original meaning of 'use arguments to convince'.

o **concern** : the original meaning is 'relate to', 'involve', 'be of interest to s.o.' ; English added the meaning of 'worry'

o **demonstrate, demonstration, demonstrator** : the original meaning is 'show or prove through reasoning'; English added the meaning of 'protest publicly'.

o **divert** : Romance languages only have the meaning of 'distract', while English added the senses of 'to turn aside', 'draw off a course', 'deflect' or 'route on a detour'.

o **gender**: from Latin *genus* meaning 'kind, type, species, race'. It retained this sense in other Romance languages, and came to mean "sex of a human being" in English only in the 20th century.

o **issue** : from Latin *exire* via French *issue* (exit); English added the meaning of 'sending out', 'put into circulation' 'publish', but also of 'problem', 'dispute' or 'matter', as well as 'offspring'.

(Eupedia.com:2014)

5. Latin and Greek plurals

Words of Latin and Greek origin are usually used in scientific or technical communication. Their plural form differs from common English nouns, where the suffix -*s* or –*es* is added at the end of the word. Some, though not all, of the words derived from Latin or Greek also have anglicized plurals. This is why the plural of *syllabus* can be encountered in two variants: *syllabi* and *sillabuses.* In case of uncertainty, it is better for speakers to use the traditional plural.

Singular endings		Plural endings
-a	→	-ae
-en	→	-ina
-ex	→	-ices
-is	→	-es
-itis	→	-itides
-ix	→	-ices
-on	→	-a
-um	→	-a
-us	→	-i

Table 1: Singular and plural endings of Latin and Greek origin

(Biomedicaleditor.com:2015)

Singular form	Plural form
alga	algae or **algas**
analysis	analyses
bacterium	bacteria
basis	bases
criterion	criteria or **criterions**
datum	data
focus	foci or **focuses**
foramen	foramina or **foramens**
formula	formulae or **formulas**
fungus	fungi or **funguses**

genus	genera[1]
hypothesis	hypotheses
index	indices (*math*) or **indexes**
larva	larvae or **larvas**
matrix	matrices or **matrixes**
medium	media
nephritis	nephritides
nucleus	nuclei or **nucleuses**
parenthesis	parentheses
phenomenon	phenomena
radius	radii or **radiuses**
stimulus	stimuli
stratum	strata
synthesis	syntheses
vertebra	vertebrae or **vertebras**

Table 2: Examples of Latin and Greek endings in English

(Biomedicaleditor.com:2015)

6. Common Latin Roots

Latin Root	Definition	Example
ambi	both	ambiguous, ambidextrous
aqua	water	aquarium, aquamarine
aud	to hear	audience, audition
bene	good	benefactor, benevolent
cent	one hundred	century, percent
circum	around	circumference, circumstance
contra/counter	against	contradict, encounter

---

[1] The plural ending for this word is an exception to the rule

dict	to say	dictation, dictator
duc/duct	to lead	conduct, induce
fac	to do; to make	factory, manufacture
form	shape	conform, reform
fort	strength	fortitude, fortress
fract	break	fracture, fraction
ject	throw	projection, rejection
jud	judge	judicial, prejudice
mal	bad	malevolent, malefactor
mater	mother	maternal, maternity
mit	to send	transmit, admit
mort	death	mortal, mortician
multi	many	multimedia, multiple
pater	father	paternal, paternity
port	to carry	portable, transportation
rupt	to break	bankrupt, disruption
scrib/script	to write	inscription, prescribe
sect/sec	to cut	bisect, section
sent	to feel; to send	consent, resent
spect	to look	inspection, spectator
struct	to build	destruction, restructure
vid/vis	to see	televise, video
voc	voice; to call	vocalize, advocate

Table 3: Common Latin roots in English

(Readingrockets.org:2015)

7. Common Greek Roots

Greek Root	Definition	Example
anthropo	man; human; humanity	anthropologist, philanthropy
auto	self	autobiography, automobile
bio	life	biology, biography
chron	time	chronological, chronic
dyna	power	dynamic, dynamite
dys	bad; hard; unlucky	dysfunctional, dyslexic
gram	thing written	epigram, telegram
graph	writing	graphic, phonograph
hetero	different	heteronym, heterogeneous
homo	Same	homonym, homogenous
hydr	water	hydration, dehydrate
hyper	over; above; beyond	hyperactive, hyperbole
hypo	below; beneath	hypothermia, hypothetical
logy	study of	biology, psychology
meter/metr	measure	thermometer, perimeter
micro	small	microbe, microscope
mis/miso	hate	misanthrope, misogyny
mono	one	monologue, monotonous
morph	form; shape	morphology, morphing
nym	name	antonym, synonym
phil	love	philanthropist, philosophy
phobia	fear	claustrophobia, phobic
photo/phos	light	photograph, phosphorous
pseudo	false	pseudonym, pseudoscience

psycho	soul; spirit	psychology, psychic
scope	viewing instrument	microscope, telescope
techno	art; science; sklil	technique, technological
tele	far off	television, telephone
therm	heat	thermal, thermometer

Table 4: Common Greek roots in English

(Readingrockets.org:2015)

8. Common Latin and Greek affixes

8.1   Prefixes

Prefix	Definition	Example
anti-	against	Antiklimax
de-	opposite	Devalue
dis-	not; opposite of	Discover
en-, em-	cause to	enact, empower
fore-	before; front of	foreshadow, forearm
in-, im-	in	income, impulse
in-, im-, il-, ir-	not	indirect, immoral, illiterate, irreverent
inter-	between; among	Interrupt
mid-	middle	Midfield
mis-	wrongly	Misspell
non-	not	Nonviolent
over-	over; too much	Overeat
pre-	before	Preview
re-	again	Rewrite

semi-	half; partly; not fully	Semifinal
sub-	under	Subway
super-	above; beyond	Superhuman
trans-	across	Transmit
un-	not; opposite of	Unusual
under-	under; too little	Underestimate

Table 5:Common Latin and Greek prefixes in English

(Readingrockets.org:2015)

8.2   Suffixes

Suffix	Definition	Example
-able, -ible	is; can be	affordable, sensible
-al, -ial	having characteristics of	universal, facial
-ed	past tense verbs; adjectives	the dog walked, the walked dog
-en	made of	Golden
-er, -or	one who; person connected with	teacher, professor
-er	more	Taller
-est	the most	Tallest
-ful	full of	Helpful
-ic	having characteristics of	Poetic
-ing	verb forms; present participles	Sleeping
-ion, -tion, -ation, -ition	act; proces	submission, motion, relation, edition
-ity, -ty	state of	activity, society

-ive, -ative, -itive	adjective form of noun	active, comparative, sensitive
-less	without	Hopeless
-ly	how something is	Lovely
-ment	state of being; act of	Contentment
-ness	state of; condition of	Openness
-ous, -eous, -ious	having qualities of	riotous, courageous, gracious
-s, -es	more than one	trains, trenches
-y	characterized by	Gloomy

Table 6: Common Latin and Greek suffixes in English

(Readingrockets.org:2015)

9. Comments on pronunciation of Latin and Greek words

The different pronunciation of words that originated in Latin or Greek may be evident at first sight. In contrast to the original languages, clusters such as *ps-, pn-* or *gn-* are non-existent in English and had to be adapted to fit the usual principles of English pronunciation. One such strategy is known as *mute consonats,* i.e. leaving out one of the consonants, usually the firsts, in pronunciation, e.g. *psychology, pneumonia, gnostic.*

Another interesting feature is that initial *ch-* in Greek loans *(chaos, character, chronology,…)* is pronounced as *k* rather than *tʃ,* as it is in *church* [tʃɜːrtʃ]. Some initial consonant sequences are substituted with nothers, such as the initial sequence *ks-* (written as *x-*) in words like *Xerxes, xylophone, Xantippe* or *Xenophanes*, where this group is pronounced as *z-.* All of that indicates the Greek origin.

Finally it can be mentioned that consecutive spelt vowels are pronounced separately as two syllables, e.g. *e+a* in *theatrical* θi ˈætrɪkl, compared to *feat* fiːt.

10.   Practical part

The very first thing I made was to get to know with the *Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology* written by C. T. Onions. It was very important for me to get some basic orientation in it and, fortunately, I had some preceding experience.

First of all I had to check the origin of all the words I had mentioned in my thesis, i.e. to establish whether they have or have not been adopted from Latin and Greek. The etymological dictionary helped me in this rigorous work.

When I authenticated the Latin and Greek origin, I began to deal with the *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary* written by J. C. Wells. My task was to identify and transcribe the most frequent words of Latin and Greek origin whose pronunciation was fluctuating and unusual.

This exacting work tried my patience and required much precision. I spent many hours transcribing until, and at the very end, I was able to write all the phonetic symbols automatically.

Alphabetical lists of Latin and Greek loans with varying or unusual pronunciation are presented in Appendices at the end of this thesis. Their origin is not distinguished.

11.   Conclusion

The Latin and Greek influence in present-day English is noticeable and every speaker has already met with it. However, many words of this origin have merged with original English vocabulary and they cannot be distinguished at first sight. The impact of Latin and Greek is mostly recognizable in technical terms, primarily regarding all natural sciences. In the proces of integration into the system of English, many of the expressions underwent changes in pronunciation (and sometimes in spelling, too) and may therefore be found in alternative variants. For example the word *abdomen* can be pronounced as following ways: ˈæbdəmən, -ɪn, -əmɛn; æb ˈdəʊm-; the first option is the recommended one.

This technical vocabulary of Latin and Greek origin applies to more sophisticated spheres and an ordinary speaker does not use it very much. In the course of time English created its own duplicates, so speakers can choose between more variants of one word *(to start, to begin and Lat. to commence).* But sometimes nuances in the meanings of these variants have survived to this day, making one or the other option suitable in different contexts.

Although many technical terms of Latin and Greek origin occurring in English can be theoretically interesting from the point of view of their fluctuating pronunciation, this is not the only aspect this thesis aims to explore. The main task was to deal with the fluctuating pronunciation of the most popular Latin and Greek loans in present-day English.

When a word of Latin or Greek origin is used in communication, the speaker is faced with the problem of pronouncing it. Whether the pronunciation is correct depends on the particular speakers and their education; the more educated, the better pronunciation.

I hope that this work will benefit all who study the English language and are interested in its history and origin. For those who are fond of its vocabulary and, most importantly, of the pronunciation of words adopted from Latin and Greek.

I will be pleased if this thesis helps to clarify gaps and obscurities in this field.

12.   Resumé

Latinský a řecký vliv je ve slovní zásobě současné angličtiny dodnes patrný a neměl by být opomíjen. Většina slov přejatých z latiny či řečtiny jsou však spíše odborného charakteru. Některá slova zdomácněla natolik, že na první pohled není zřejmý jejich cizí původ.

Začátek práce se zabývá nástinem toho, kdy slova latinského a řeckého původu do angličtiny pronikala a o jaká slova se jednalo. Slova latinského a řeckého původu se vyznačují svojí rozkolísanou výslovností a většinou u nich nalezneme několik různých a mnohdy i lišících se možností výslovnosti.

Tato rozkolísanost pramení z toho, že rodilí mluvčí mohou tato slova považovat do určité míry za cizí. Angličtina se postupem času k takovýmto slovům vytvořila své duplicitní varianty, které se mohou i nemusí odlišovat ve významu či kontextu jejich použití.

Hlavním cílem práce je popsat výslovnost nejznámějších a nejpoužívanějších slov latinského a řeckého původu, která se vyskytují v současné angličtině a jejichž výslovnost je nějakým způsobem zajímavá.

Na konci práce je sestaven také abecední seznam slov přejatých právě z latiny či řečtiny, dále pak přehled jmen latinského a řeckého původu používaných v současné angličtině či znamení horoskopu. Důležitou součást tvoří transkripce všech v seznamu uvedených slov. Původ slov je ověřen v etymologickém slovníku.

Doufám, že tato práce bude přínosná pro všechny, kteří se z nějakého důvodu zajímají o anglický jazyk a vývoj jeho slovní zásoby. Pevně věřím, že právě tato práce pomůže rozklíčovat a vysvětlit leckteré nejasnosti právě v komplikované výslovnosti slov přejatých z latiny či řečtiny.

13.   Bibliography

1. Anthony, Ted. (2000) *The World's Linguistic Vacuum Cleaner Makes a Wall-to-Wall Sweep.* http://articles.latimes.com/2000/apr/16/news/mn-20171. DOA: 16.4.2000

2. Baugh, Cable. (2002) *A History of the English Language*. USA: Pearson Education

3. Crystal, David. (1995) *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of English Language.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

4. *English words with Latin roots that don't exist in other Romance languages.* http://www.eupedia.com/europe/words_with_latin_roots_unique_english.shtml. DOA: 15.12.2014

5. *Greek Baby Names.* http://babynames.net/all/greek. DOA: 23.2.2015

6. *Horoscope.com Daily.* http://www.horoscope.com/. DOA: 7.4.2015

7. Kemmer, Susanne. (2013) *Loanwords- Major Periods of Borrowing in the History of English.* http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~kemmer/Words/loanwords.html. DOA: 15.9.2013

8. *Latin Baby Names.* http://babynames.net/all/latin?page=7. DOA: 23.2.2015

9. *Latin influence in English*. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin_influence_in_English. DOA: 24.12.2014

10. McEwan, E. K. (2015) *Root Words, Roots and Affixes.* http://www.readingrockets.org/article/root-words-roots-and-affixes. DOA: 7.4.2015

11. Menzer, J. Melinda. (2000) *What is the Great Vowel Shift?* http://facweb.furman.edu/~mmenzer/gvs/what.htm, DOA: 16.4.2015

12. Onions, C.T. (1966) *The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

13. *Online Etymology Dictionary.* http://www.etymonline.com/index.php. DOA: 8.4.2015

14. *Phonetics.* http://dictionary.cambridge.org/help/phonetics.html#vowels. DOA: 1.4.2015

15. *Spelling Tip: Latin and Greek Plurals.* http://www.biomedicaleditor.com/spelling-tip-latin.html. DOA: 7.4.2015

16. Vachek, Firbas. (1986) *Historický vývoj angličtiny.* Brno: Masarykova univerzita

17. Wells, J.C. (2008) *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary.* Pearson Longman

18. *What was the Great Vowel Shift?*

    http://dictionary.reference.com/help/faq/language/s23.html. DOA: 16.4.2015

APPENDIX 1

A List of Latin and Greek loans in present-day English

(Wells, 2008)

A

absurdity	əb ˈsɜːdəti	§æb-	-ˈzɜːd-	-ɪt-	‖ -ˈsɜːdəti	ˈzɜːdəti
acid	ˈæsɪd	§-əd				
admit	əd ˈmɪt	æd-	→əb-			
allegory	ˈæləgəri	ɪg- ‖ -əgɔːri		-gouri		
altar	ˈɔːltə	ˈɒltə ‖ ˈɔːltᵊr		ˈɑːltᵊr		
anonymous	ə ˈnɒnɪməs	-ə- ‖ ə ˈnɑːnɪməs				
apostle	ə ˈpɒsᵊl ‖ ə ˈpɑːsᵊl					
apposite	ˈæpəzɪt	-ət	-əzeɪt			
arbitrator	ˈɑːbɪtreɪtə ‖ ˈɑːrbətreɪtᵊr					
atmosphere	ˈætməsfɪə ‖ -fɪr					
autograph	ˈɔːtəgrɑːf	-græf ‖ ˈɔːtəgræf		ˈɑːt-		

B

| benefit | ˈbenɪfɪt | -ə- | §-fət | | | |

C

chaos	ˈkeɪɒs ‖ ˈkeɪɑːs					
clerk	klɑːk ‖ klɜːk					
combine	ˈkɒmbaɪn ‖ ˈkɑːmbaɪn					
comet	ˈkɒmɪt	§-ət ‖ ˈkɑːmɪt				
conclude	kən ˈkluːd → kəŋ-		§kɒn-			

contradiction	ˌkɒntrə ˈdɪkʃᵊn ‖ ˌkɑːntr-			
criterion	kraɪ ˈtɪəriən ‖ -ˈtɪr-			

D

deceptive	di ˈseptɪv	də-	
delete	di ˈliːt	də-	
depression	di ˈpreʃən	də-	
despicable	di ˈspɪkəbᵊl	də-	
discuss	dɪ ˈskʌs	də-	ˈdespɪk-
dolphin	ˈdɒlfɪn §-ᵊn ‖ ˈdɑːlf-	ˈdɔːlf-	

E

encyclopedia	ɪn ˌsaɪklə ˈpiːdiə	en-	ən-	
enthusiasm	ɪn ˈθjuːzi ˌæzəm	en-	ən- -ˈθuːz- §-əz- ‖ -ˈθuːz-
excursion	ɪk ˈskɜːʃᵊn	ek-	ək- -ˈskɜːʒ- ‖ -ˈskɜːʒᵊn
expedition	ˌekspə ˈdɪʃᵊn	-pɪ-	
expensive	ɪk ˈspenᵗsɪv	ek-	ək-
explain	ɪk ˈspleɪn	ek-	ək-

F

fungi	ˈfʌŋgiː	-gaɪ ˈfʌndʒaɪ -iː	

G

gesture	ˈdʒestʃə→ ˈdʒeʃ- ‖ -tʃᵊr	
gratis	ˈɡrætɪs ˈɡreɪt- ˈɡrɑːt- -əs ‖ ˈɡrætəs	

H

habitual	hə ˈbɪtʃuəl hæ- -ˈbɪtju

homicide	ˈhɒmɪsaɪd	-ə- ‖ ˈhɑːm-	ˈhoʊm-				
hydrogen	ˈhaɪdrədʒən	-ɪdʒ-	-ɪn				

I

immortal	ɪ ˈmɔːtᵊl	ə-	ɪ-	ˌɪm- ‖ ɪ ˈmɔːrtᵊl			
incarnate[2] (adj.)	ɪn ˈkɑːnət→ ɪŋ-	-ɪt	-eɪt ‖ -ˈkɑːrn-				
incredible	ɪn ˈkredəbᵊl→ ɪŋ-	-ɪb-					
inferior	ɪn ˈfɪəriə	ˌɪn- ‖ -ˈfɪriᵊr					
infinite[3]	ˈɪnfɪnət	-ɪt	ˈɪnfənət (i)	ˈɪnfɪnaɪt	-fə-	-faɪ-(ii)	
intellect	ˈɪntəlekt	-ɪ-	-ᵊlekt ‖ ˈɪntᵊlekt				
interest	ˈɪntrəst	-ɪst	-est	ˈɪntərest ‖ ˈɪntərest			
item	ˈaɪtəm	-ɪm	-em ‖ ˈaɪtəm				

L

larynx	ˈlærɪŋks ‖ ˈlerɪŋks		
library	ˈlaɪbrəri	ˈlaɪbəri ‖ ˈlaɪbreri	-rəri
lucrative	ˈluːkrətɪv	ˈljuːk- ‖ -rətɪv	

M

mechanical	mɪ ˈkænɪkᵊl	mə ˈkænɪkᵊl
moderate[4]	ˈmɒdərət	-ɪt ‖ ˈmɑːd-

N

necessary[5]	ˈnesəseri	ˈnesəsəri

---

nucleus	ˈnjuːkliəs	§ˈnuːk- ‖ ˈnuːk-	ˈnjuːk-

P

pancreas	ˈpæŋkriəs	-æs ‖ ˈpænkri-	
paradise	ˈpærədaɪs ‖ ˈper-	-daɪz	
parasite	ˈpærəsaɪt ‖ ˈper-		
plant	plɑːnt §plænt ‖ plænt		
pneumonia	njuˈməʊniə	§nu- ‖ nuˈmoʊniə	
popular	ˈpɒpjʊlə	-jəl- ‖ ˈpɑːpjəlᵊr	
private	ˈpraɪvət	-ɪt	
prosecute	ˈprɒsɪkjuːt	-ə- ‖ ˈprɑːs-	
prosody	ˈprɒsədi	ˈprɒz- ˈprəʊz- ‖ ˈprɑːs-	
proton	ˈprəʊtɒn ‖ ˈproʊtɑːn		

R

recipe	ˈresəpi	-ɪp-	
refund [6]	riˈfʌnd	rə- ˌriː- ˈriːfʌnd	
reject	riˈdʒekt	rəˈdʒekt	
requiem	ˈrekwiəm	-em	
revolve	riˈvɒlv	rə- §-ˈvəʊlv ‖ -ˈvɑːlv	

S

scholar	ˈskɒlə ‖ ˈskɑːlᵊr	
skeleton	ˈskelɪtən	-ət- ‖ -ᵊn

---

[6] Verb

26

species	ˈspiːʃiːz		ˈspiːs-	-ɪz-		
substitute	ˈsʌbstɪtjuːt	-stə-	→-tʃuːt ‖ -tuːt		-tjuːt	
system	ˈsɪstəm	-ɪm				

T

tolerance	ˈtɒlərənts	-ᵊrənts ‖ tɑːl-		

V

vacuum	ˈvækjuəm	ˈvækjʊm	ˈvækjuːm

X

xylophone	ˈzaɪləfəʊn	ˈzɪl-	ˈgzaʊl- ‖ -foʊn

APPENDIX 2

A list of Latin and Greek proper names in present-day English

A

Aegina	i ˈdʒaɪnə	i ˈgiːnə		
Aeneas	i ˈniːəs	i ˈneɪəs	i ˈneɪæs	
Aesop	ˈiːsɒp ‖ -ɑːp	-əp		
Alexander	ˌælɪg ˈzɑːndə	-eg-	-ɪk-	-ˈzændə ‖ -ˈzændᵊr
Anastasia	ˌænə ˈsteɪziə	ænə ˈstɑːziə ‖ -ˈsteɪʒə	-ˈstɑːʒə	
Angela	ˈændʒələ	ˈændʒɪlə		
Apollo	ə ˈpɒləʊ ‖ ə ˈpɑːloʊ			
April	ˈeɪprəl	ˈeɪprɪl		
Aquila	ˈækwɪlə	ˈækwələ	ə ˈkwɪlə	
Archimedes	ˌɑːkɪ ˈmiːdiːz	ɑːkɪ ˈmeɪdiːz		

Ariadne	ˌæri ˈædni ‖ ˌer-	-ˈɑːd-	

Aristotle ˈærɪstɒtə ‖ -stɑːtəl ˈer

Augustus ɔː ˈɡʌstəs ə- ‖ ɑː-

B

Barbara ˈbɑːbrə ˈbɑːbərə ‖ ˈbɑːrb-

Benedict[7] ˈbenɪdɪkt -ə- ˈbenɪt

Benita be ˈniːtə bi ˈniːtə bə ˈniːtə ‖ -ˈniːtə

C

Cara ˈkɑːrə ‖ ˈkærə ˈkerə

Cecilia sə ˈsiːliə sɪ ˈsiːliə -sɪl- ‖ -ˈsiːljə -sɪl-

Cicero ˈsɪsərəʊ ‖ -roʊ

Clara ˈkleərə ‖ ˈklerə ˈklærə ˈklɑːrə

Claudia ˈklɔːdiə ‖ ˈklɑːdiə

Clementine ˈkleməntain ˈkleməntiːn

Cleopatra kliːə ˈpætrə kliːə ˈpɑːtrə

Christian ˈkrɪstʃən ˈkrɪʃən ˈkrɪstiən

D

December di ˈsembə də ˈsembə §-ˈzem- ‖ -bˀr

Democritus di ˈmɒkrɪtəs də- -rət- ‖ -ˈmɑːkrətəs

---

[7] ˈbenɪt = the former pronunciation

Diamond	ˈdaɪəmənd	ˈdaɪmənd ‖ ˈdaɪmənd		
Diane	daɪ ˈæn	di ˈæn		
Dionysus	daɪə ˈnaɪsəs	daɪə ˈniːsəs		
Dorian	ˈdɔːriən ‖ ˈdoʊr-			
Doris	ˈdɒrɪs	ˈdɒrəs ‖ ˈdɔːr- ˈdɑːr- ˈdoʊr		

E

Eleanor	ˈelənə	ˈelɪnə ‖ -ˀr -ənɔːr		
Electra	i ˈlektrə	ə ˈlektrə		
Empedocles	em ˈpedəkliːz	ɪm ˈpedəkliːz		
Erasmus	ɪ ˈræzməs	e ˈræzməs	ə ˈræzməs	
Eunice	ˈjuːnɪs	ˈjuːnəs	ju ˈnaɪsi	
Eurydice	juˀ ˈrɪdɪsi	-əs- -iː	jʊərɪ ˈdiːtʃi -eɪ ‖ jʊr-	
Evangeline	i ˈvændʒəliːn	i ˈvændʒɪliːn	-laɪn	

F

Felicia	fə ˈlɪsiə	fɪ ˈlɪsiə	-ˈlɪʃ- ‖ -ˈlɪʃə -ˈliːʃə	
Felicity	fə ˈlɪsəti	fɪ ˈlɪsəti	fe ˈlɪsəti	fə ˈlɪsɪti ‖ -əti
Florence	ˈflɒrənts ‖ ˈflɔːr-	ˈflɑːr		

G

Genesis	ˈdʒenəsɪs	ˈdʒenɪsɪs	ˈdʒenəsɪz	
Georgia	ˈdʒɔːdʒə	ˈdʒɔːdʒiə ‖ ˈdʒɔːrdʒə		
Germaine	dʒə ˈmeɪn	dʒɜː ˈmeɪn ‖ dʒɜˀr-		
Gloria	ˈglɔːriə ‖ ˈgloʊriə			

H

Heraclitus	ˌherə ˈklaɪtəs	hɪərˈklaɪtəs ‖ -ˈklaɪtəs
Hercules	ˈhɜːkjuliːz	ˈhɜːkjəliːz ‖ ˈhɜːkjə-
Hermione	ˈhɜː ˈmaɪənɪ	ˈhə ˈmaɪəni ‖ hˀr-
Honor	ˈɒnə ‖ ˈɑːnˀr	
Horace	ˈhɒrəs	-ɪs ‖ ˈhɔːr- ˈhɑːr-
Hortensia	hɔː ˈtenᵗsiə	-ˈtenᵗʃ- ‖ hɔːr ˈtenᵗʃə

I

Irene	ˈaɪˀ riːn	aɪˀ ˈriːni ‖ aɪ ˈriːn aɪ ˈriːni

J

July	dʒu ˈlaɪ	dʒə ˈlaɪ dʒuː ˈlaɪ
Jupiter	ˈdʒuːpɪtə	-ət- ‖ -ətˀr

L

Lauren	ˈlɔːrən	ˈlɒrən ‖ ˈlɑːrən
Lucretia	lu ˈkriːʃə	lju- -ˈkriːʃiə
Luna	ˈluːnə	ˈljuːnə

M

Marcia	ˈmɑːsiə	ˈmɑːʃə ‖ ˈmɑːrʃə
Margaret	ˈmɑːgrət	ˈmɑːgrɪt ˈmɑːgərət ˈmɑːgərɪt ‖ ˈmɑːrg-
Miranda	mə ˈrændə	mɪ ˈrændə

N

Nero	ˈnɪərəʊ ‖ ˈniːroʊ	ˈnɪroʊ
Nova	ˈnəʊvə ‖ ˈnoʊvə	

O

Octavia	ɒk ˈteɪviə	ɒk ˈtɑːviə ‖ ɑːk-		
Odysseus	ə ˈdɪsjuːs	ɒ ˈdɪsjuːs əʊ-	-ˈdɪsiəs ‖ oʊ ˈdɪsiəs -ˈdɪʃ-	
	ə ˈdɪsjuːs			
Olivia	ə ˈlɪviə	ɒ ˈlɪviə əʊ ˈlɪviə ‖ oʊ-		
Olympia	ə ˈlɪmpiə	əʊ ˈlɪmpiə ‖ oʊ-		
Ora	ˈɔːrə ‖ ˈoʊrə			
Orpheus	ˈɔːfjuːs	ˈɔːfiəs		
Ovid	ˈɒvɪd ‖ ˈɑːvɪd			

P

Patricia	pə ˈtrɪʃə	pə ˈtrɪʃiə ‖ -ˈtriːʃ-
Paula	ˈpɔːlə ‖ ˈpɑːlə	
Penelope	pə ˈneləpi	pɪ ˈneləpi
Perseus	ˈpɜːsjuːs	ˈpɜːsiəs ‖ ˈpɜːsiəs
Phaedra	ˈfiːdrə	ˈfaɪdrə ‖ ˈfedrə
Plato	ˈpleɪtəʊ ‖ ˈpleɪtoʊ	
Poseidon	pə ˈsaɪdən	pɒ ˈsaɪdən ‖ poʊ-
Prometheus	prəʊ ˈmiːθjuːs	prəʊ ˈmiːθiəs ‖ prə-
Pythagoras	paɪ ˈθægərəs	paɪ ˈθægəræs ‖ pə- pɪ-

R

Regina   rɪ ˈdʒaɪnə   rə ˈdʒaɪnə   §riː ˈdʒaɪnə

Romulus   ˈrɒmjʊləa ‖ ˈrɑːmjələs

Ronald   ˈrɒnəld ‖ ˈrɑːnəld

Rosemary   ˈrəʊzməri ‖ ˈroʊz ˌmeri

S

Sabine   ˈsæbaɪn ‖ ˈseɪbaɪn

Sebastian   sə ˈbæstiən   sɪ ˈbæstiən   ‖ sə ˈbæstʃən

Seneca   ˈsenɪkə   ˈsenəkə

September   sep ˈtembə   sɪp ˈtembə   səp ˈtembə

Serena   sə ˈriːnə   sɪ ˈriːnə   se ˈriːnə   - ˈreɪnə

Socrates   ˈsɒkrətiːz ‖ ˈsɑːkrətiːz

Sophia   səʊ ˈfaɪə   səʊ ˈfiːə ‖ soʊ ˈfiːə   sə-

T

Thalia   θə ˈlaɪə   ˈθeɪliə   ˈθæl-

Theodora   θiːə ˈdɔːrə ‖ -ˈdoʊr-

Theodore   θiːədɔː ‖ -dɔːr   -doʊr

Tiberius   taɪ ˈbɪəriəs ‖ -ˈbɪriəs

Tori   ˈtɔːraɪ ‖ ˈtoʊraɪ

U

Ulysses   ju ˈlɪsiːz   ˈjuːlɪsiːz   -ə-

32

| Undine | ˈʌndiːn | ʌn ˈdiːn | ʊn ˈdiːn |

V

Valentine	ˈvæləntaɪn	ˈvæləntɪn
Veronica	və ˈrɒnɪkə	ve ˈrɒnɪkə	vɪ ˈrɒnɪkə
Vera	ˈvɪərə ‖ ˈvɪrə
Victoria	vɪk ˈtɔːriə ‖ -ˈtoʊriə
Violet	ˈvaɪələt	ˈvaɪəlɪt
Viola	ˈvaɪələ	ˈviːəʊlə	vi ˈəʊlə	-vaɪ ‖ vaɪ ˈoʊlə vi-; ˈvaɪələ

X

| Xantippe | zæn ˈtɪpi | gzæn ˈtɪpi |
| Xenophanes | ze ˈnɒfəniːz | zɪ ˈnɒfəniːz | zə ˈnɒfəniːz ‖ -ˈnɑːf |

Z

| Zeno from Elea | ˈziːnəʊ ‖ ˈziːnoʊ |
| Zeus | zjuːs | zuːs | ˈziəs ‖ zuːs |

APPENDIX 3

Signs of the Zodiac

Aries	ˈeəriːz	ˈeəriiːz ‖ ˈeriːz	ˈær-	ˈ iiːz
Taurus	ˈtɔːrəs
Gemini	ˈdʒemɪnaɪ	-ə-	-niː
Cancer	ˈkænˈsə ‖ -ᵊr

Leo	ˈliːəʊ ‖ ˈliːoʊ		
Virgo	ˈvɜːgəʊ ‖ ˈvɜːgoʊ		
Libra	ˈliːbrə	ˈlɪb-	ˈlaɪb-
Scorpio	ˈskɔːpiəʊ ‖ ˈskɔːrpioʊ		
Sagittarius	ˌsædʒɪ ˈteəriəs ‖ -ˈter-		
Capricorn	ˈkæprɪkɔːn	-rə- ‖ -kɔːrn	
Aquarius	ə ˈkweəriəs ‖ ə ˈkwer-	ə ˈkwær-	
Pisces	ˈpaɪsiːz	ˈpɪsk- ˈpɪs-	

APPENDIX 4

Phonetic symbols according to Cambridge Dictionaries Online (Dictionary.cambridge.org:2015)

Vowels

Long Vowels		*Short Vowels*	
iː	sheep	ɪ	ship
ɑː	farm	æ	hat
uː	coo	ʊ	foot
ɔː	horse	ɒ	sock (UK)
ɜː	bird	ʌ	cup

Consonants

Voiced		*Voiceless*	
b	book	p	pen
d	day	t	town
g	give	k	cat
v	very	f	fish
ð	the	θ	think
z	zoo		

Diphthongs

z	zoo		
ʒ	vision	eɪ	day
dʒ	jump	aɪ	eye
l	look	ɔɪ	boy
r	run	aʊ	mouth
j	yes		

ᵊl, ᵊm, ᵊn can be pronounced either: əl or l̩ etc.:

/ˈleɪb.ᵊl/ = /ˈleɪb.əl/ or /ˈleɪb.l̩/

ʳ linking r is pronounced only before a vowel in British English:

fɔːʳ + ˈæp.l̩z = fɔːˈræp.l̩z

four + apples = four apples

Other symbols:

[ˈ]   primary stress

[ˌ]   secondary stress

[‖]   division of BrE and AmE

[§]   BrE non-R

In bold   recommended pronunciation variant