

**THE SEMANTIC
VARIABILITY AND
SEMANTIC EQUIVALENTS
OF -OSO- AND -LENTO-**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649196852

The semantic variability and semantic equivalents of -oso- and -lento- by Edward W. Nichols

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

EDWARD W. NICHOLS

**THE SEMANTIC
VARIABILITY AND
SEMANTIC EQUIVALENTS
OF -OSO- AND -LENTO-**

YALE UNIVERSITY
MAR 25 1914

TC

THE SEMANTIC VARIABILITY AND
SEMANTIC EQUIVALENTS OF
—OSO— AND —LENTO—

BY

EDWARD W. NICHOLS



A THESIS

PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF
YALE UNIVERSITY IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE
OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

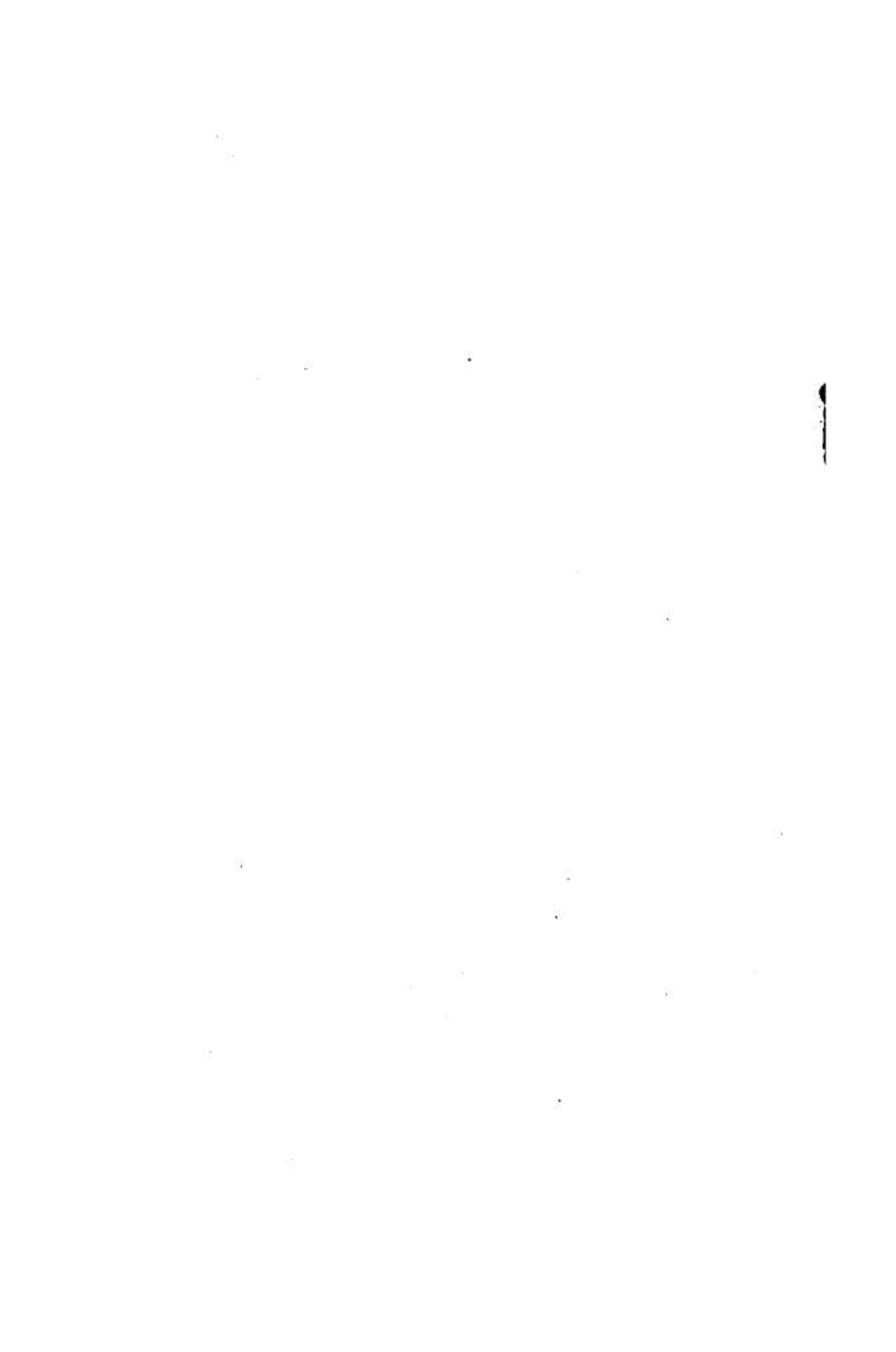
PRINTED BY
THE NEW ERA PRINTING COMPANY
LANCASTER, PA.

1914

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

PREFACE.

This dissertation has been slightly altered from its original form, the principal change being the addition of the section on Semantic Reciprocity. I am indebted to Professor E. P. Morris for the idea which I have endeavored to work out; to Dean Oertel for careful and detailed criticism of the entire paper; to Professor E. W. Hopkins for assistance with the Sanskrit examples; and to Professor C. U. Clark for some valuable suggestions. I take this opportunity of thanking all these gentlemen for their interest and advice.



INTRODUCTION.

§ 1.

The purpose of this dissertation is to show (1) that an adjectival termination in Latin may have a wide range of semantic variability, determined primarily by (a) the stem to which it is attached, (b) the noun which the adjective limits; and secondarily (c) by the more remote context; and (2) that there may be a large number of semantic equivalents for such a termination, determined in each instance by the factors (a), (b), and (c) above. Nearly every adjective suffix occurs in several different semantic categories, and each semantic category is represented by a number of suffixes.* If semantic categories (Bedeutungsklassen) are to be established under which suffixes may be subsumed, they must of necessity be large and abstract. But each concrete suffix has its meaning determined largely by the forces mentioned above; hence the necessity for examination of a great number of examples before making any general statement about the semantic value of a termination.

The idea developed in the following pages may be found in Morris, 'Principles and Methods in Latin Syntax' (1901), Chap. IV, and is concisely stated by Brugmann, V. G., II, 1(1906), p. 663: "Die Formantien geben an und für sich kaum mehr als die ganz allgemeine adjektivische Beziehung, die genauere Art dieser Beziehung ist durch die Bedeutung des Grundworts bestimmt worden. So fallen oft zwei Formen mit demselben Formans wegen verschiedenen Begriffs des Stammnoms verschiedenen Bedeutungsklassen zu. Aber auch darauf kam es an, zu welchem Substantivbegriff das Adjektiv attributiv oder prädikativ in Verbindung trat, und hierdurch kann auch dasselbe Adjektiv als verschiedenen Bedeutungsklassen zugehörig erscheinen, z. B. '*agger niveus*' 'ein Damm oder Wall, der aus

* These phenomena parallel those of case-suffixes; vid. Oertel and Morris, Harvard Studies, XVI (1905), p. 85.

Schnee besteht, Schneedamm,' und '*equos niveus*' 'ein Pferd, das wie Schnee aussieht, schneeweisses Pferd,' '*lyra eburna*' 'Leier aus Elfenbein,' und '*digitus eburnus*' 'elfenbeinweisser Finger.'"

§ 2.

The term 'semantic content' applied to suffixes throughout this paper denotes the meaning of a suffix in some particular context. For the general meaning of a suffix which is of course an abstraction, the term 'semantic area' (Gebrauchssphäre) is perhaps as good as any, and will be used in that sense where necessary. The suffix *-oso-* has a semantic area; in the sense here employed it has no semantic content until placed in a definite context which determines such content.

§ 3.

The suffixes chosen for investigation are *-oso-* and *-lento-*. The results obtained, however, are chiefly based on *-oso-*. This fact is due partly to the greater frequency of adjectives in *-oso-*, partly to their wider range of use in individual words. The material for investigation has been gathered from the following authors: Catullus, Caesar, Cicero, Cato, R. R., Comic Fragments (Ribbeck), Horace, Juvenal, Livy, Lucretius, Plautus, Propertius, Quintilian, Sallust, Tacitus, Tibullus, Terence, Tragic Fragments (Ribbeck), Varro, R. R., Vergil, Vitruvius. The mass of examples is so great that it has not been necessary to include any doubtful readings. Over this literature each instance of any adjective in *-oso-* or *-lento-* has been examined, and many adjectives in *-to-*. Adjectives in other terminations have been included only for purposes of illustration; and many examples have been taken from Pliny and Columella, though from these no systematic collection has been made.

Adjectives in *-oso-*, *-lento-*, and *-to-* examined are: Actuosus 1 instance, acerosus, 1, aerosus, 2, aestuosus, 13, aerumnosus, 11, aluminosus, 2, alsiosus, 3, ambitiosus, 45, (inambitiosus, 1), animosus, 31, annosus, 20, aquosus, 30, araneosus, 5, argillosus, 3, argumentosus, 1, artificiosus, 25, aurosus, 2, axitiosus, 2, bellicosus, 24, bellosus, 1, belluosus, 1, bibosus, 1,

TO THE
AMERICAN

bituminosus, 4, bucculentus, 1, cadaverosus, 1, caenosus, 1, calamitosus, 42, caliginosus, 4, callosus, 1, captiosus, 10, cariosus, 2, cerebrosus, 1, cicatricosus, 4, citrosus, 1, clamorus, 3, clivosus, 5, confragosus, 17, contumeliosus, 21, copiosus, 52, corpulentus, 2, cretosus, 5, criminosus, 11, cruentus, 107, (inrulentus, 24), cuniculosus, 1, curiosus, 22, (percuriosus, 2), damnosus, 36, desidiosus, 4, detrimentosus, 1, dictiosus, 1, dolosus, 11, dumosus, 2, ebriosus, 5, elleborosus, 2, esculentus, 3, exitiosus, 20, fabulosus, 12, facinerosus, 21, factiosus, 10, famosus, 27, fastidiosus, 9, febriculosus, 1, fistulosus, 1, flagitosus, 14, (perflagitosus, 1), flexuosus, 1, fluctuosus, 1, formidolosus, 31, formosus, 182, fragosus, 3, fraudulentus, 9, frondosus, 12, fructuosus, 47, fruticosus, 3, fucosus, 2, fumosus, 14, furiosus, 63, funestus, 6, generosus, 50, glareosus, 2, globosus, 8, gloriosus, 74, gratiosus, 39, gravidinosus, 1, gulosus, 1, harenosus, 14, hederosus, 1, herbosus, 15, herniosus, 1, honestus, 70, (inhonestus, 8), hircosus, 1, ieiuniosus, 1, ignominiosus, 17, imaginiosus, 1, impendiosus, 1, imperiosus, 20, importuosus, 4, ingeniosus, 54, (peringeniosus, 1), iniuriosus, 6, inlecebrosus, 1, inopiosus, 1, insidiosus, 21, invidiosus, 74, iocosus, 28, iugosus, 2, iuncosus, 1, labeosus, 1, laboriosus, 24, lacertosus, 4, lacrimosus, 10, lapidosus, 9, latebrosus, 8, lacunosus, 3, libidinosus, 32, licentiosus, 1, lienosus, 3, lignosus, 3, limosus, 15, litigiosus, 10, lucrosus, 4, litorosus, 1, luctuosus, 29, (perluctuosus, 1), luculentus, 19, ludosus, 1, luminosus, 2, luscitiosus, 2, lutosus, 4, lotiolentus, 1, lutulentus, 4, luxuriosus, 29, maculosus, 15, malitiosus, 15, mammosus, 3, medicamentosus, 2, mendosus, 10, meticulosus, 2, montosus, 7, monstruosus, 2, morosus, 11, (submorosus, 1), morbosus, 8, muscosus, 6, mulierosus, 4, nebulosus, 9, negotiosus, 10, nemorosus, 10, nervosus, 4, nimbosus, 6, nivosus, 7, nodosus, 9, numerosus, 18, nitrosus, 2, obliviosus, 3, obnoxiosus, 2, obsequiosus, 1, odiosus, 74, (perodiosus, 2, subodiosus, 1) officiosus, 25, (inofficiosus, 2) onerosus, 11, operosus, 28, opiniosus, 1, opulentus, 103, orbitosus, 1, otiosus, 70, obstrudulentus, 1, palmosus, 1, pannosus, 2, paludosus, 2, peculiosus, 1, pecuniosus, 23, perniciosus, 89, pecorosus, 1, perfidiosus, 12, pedicosus, 1, peminosus, 1, periculosus, 95, pilosus, 8, piscosus, 6, pituitosus, 1, pisculentus, 3,