18th c.) 1749, *demi-season* (= F *demi-saison*) 1796, *demi-bath* (= F *demi-bain*) 1847. *Demi-monde, demi-mondaine, demi-tasse* are French in form also. In *demi-semi* 1805 we have a jocularly depreciative adj made up of two prfs with the meaning 'half'. The word must be considered a cpd. *Demijohn* is F *dame-jeanne*.

The prf is occasionally in use with ordinary class nouns, often implying depreciation, as in *demi-atheist, -doctor, -gentleman, -Christian, -king, -lawyer.*

In spheres where the terminology is anglicized French by tradition or where French leadership is acknowledged, *demi-* forms numerous technical words. There are terms of heraldry (*demi-vol, demi-lion* etc. etc.), beg. with the 15th c., old names of armors, 16th c. and later (*demi-brassard, demi-cuirass*), of arms (*demi-cannon, demi-culverin*, both obs., *demi-lance*), of fortification (*demi-bastion, demi-gorge, demi-lune*), antiquated terms denoting costumes (*demi-robe, demi-train, demi-toilet* etc.), old names of weights, measures and coins, beginning about 1500 (*demi-barrel, demi-farthing*). Various other words have been coined (for an exhaustive treatment see OED), but except for the old-established groups, *half-* and *semi-* (the latter, for instance in music and botany), partly also *hemi-* have replaced *demi*-cbs.

3. 17.   di- /daɪ/

represents the OGr prf *di-* with the basic meaning 'two'. It forms scientific words only, chiefly terms of botany, zoology, mineralogy, coined on a Greek basis and partly adaptations of NL words. We have only adjs, coined as bahuvrihi or extended bahuvrihi cpds, as *di-dactyl* 'having two fingers' or *di-cephalous* 'having two heads'. Cbs occur from about 1700 on, but most of them date from the 19th c. A few examples are *di-arch, digastric, dipetalous, dihedral, dicoccous, dipnemonous, dipolar, diphyllous.*

The prf is used in terms of chemistry to denote the presence of two atoms, radicals, groups etc. In contradistinction to the preceding group, *di-* forms sbs as well as adjs on a native basis, all 19th c. or younger. Examples of sbs are *di-acetate, di-allyl, diamide, diamyl, dichloride, dicyanide, di-iodide, dimethyl, di-oxide, di-phenyl.*

Adjs are *di-acid* 'capable of combining with two acid radicals', *di-basic, dicalcic, dicarbon, digallic, dichromate.*

3. 18. 1.   dis- /dɪs/

The question of how prefix combinations with *dis-* originated has never been asked. It is not raised by either Jespersen (MEG VI. 26. 5), Koziol (§§ 329—334, pp. 115—116), or OED. The last (s.v. *dis-*) states that *dis-* is the Latinized form of Old French *des-* which was the popular phonetic development of Latin *dis-*, at the same time pointing out that *des-* became *de-* before a consonant during the Old French period. It does not seem to notice that the *-s* form in English then calls for an explanation. Grammarians are all agreed that gradually preconsonantal [s] became mute in the course of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, early before voiced sounds (which accounts for *s-* less E *aim, blame, male, dine, isle* etc.), later before voiceless consonants

(which explains the [s] in E *mister, feast, haste, taste, beast* etc.)[1]. However, the special position of *des-* should not be overlooked: it is a morpheme and therefore liable to persevere longer than a preconsonantal [s] in one of the above monomorphemic words. We may point out, for instance, that in English the phonetic form of *-dis* in derivative syntagmas is always [dis] while in monomorphemic words the [s] becomes [z] according to the phonetic environment: *dis-armament* as against *disaster*. The Old French words and their introduction into Middle English offer a somewhat confusing picture. That [s] had become mute by and large seems to be proved by the spelling variants both in French and English; usually forms with *de-, des-, dis-* occur side by side. Of OF *des-* forms, the *s-* less form appears in English with *deface* c 1325, *defeat* c 1374 (no des- or dis- is recorded in OED), *decrease* 1382 (early practice prefers dis-, however), *deflower* 1382, *deform* 1400, *deplume* 1420 (in part influenced by Latin verbs, as *deformare*, ML *deplumare, deflorare*), while the *des-*form has prevailed in *dismember* 1297, *disdain* (as a sb 1290, with *de-* being the only form till about 1380 while the vb is not recorded before about 1380, with both *de-* and *dis-* equally common for some time), *discover* 1300, *discharge* 1300, *displease* 13.., *disguise* c 1325 (we have rival *de-* forms also in the 14th c.), *disfigure* 1374.

3. 18. 2. It would thus appear that in the early loans of the 14th c. *s-* forms were still more frequent. The number of *des-* forms was greatly increased by loans of French verbs whose radical began with a vowel. To the present day, *des-* has remained the antevocalic allomorph of preconsonantal *dé-*, so the [s] never became mute in verbs such as OF *desacorder, desalouer, desavouer, desobeir*. To this group belong *dishonor* 1300, *disarm* 1374, *disallow* 1377, *disavow* 1393, *disobey* 1393, *disaccord* 1400. These phonic circumstances then seem to account for the form *des-*. The form of the prefix was subsequently changed to *dis-*. This may be due to Latinizing influence, but it may also in part be attributable to the influence of the prefix *mis-* which combined the strong OE prefix *mis-* (as in *misbelieve*) and less frequent OF *mes-* (as in *mescreant, meschief*); loans from Old French were all adjusted to the form *mis-*. The form *dis-* is definitely established by the 15th century.

3. 18. 3. Deverbal loans are *disallow* 1377, *disavow* 1393, *disobey* 1393, *disaccord* 1400 (representing OF *desalouer, desavouer, desobeir, desacorder* respectively), all analysable as 'refuse to, fail to, not ...'. An early English coining is *distrust*, recorded 1430 (Lydgate). However, no other examples of the use of this word occur before 1548, nor do we find any other coinage with a non-Romanic basis before the 16th century. This seems to indicate that *distrust* was probably not early in common use. Latin *diffidere* may have served as a pattern, as OED supposes. Later are recorded *disapprove* 1481, *discommend*

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[1] W. Wilmanns, op. cit. §§ 111—118. — W. Meyer-Lübke, Historische Grammatik der französischen Sprache. Teil I[2,3], § 200. Heidelberg 1913. — Kr. Nyrop, Grammaire historique de la langue française. Tome I[2], § 462. Copenhagen 1904. — M. K. Pope, From Latin to Modern French with especial consideration of Anglo-Norman, § 377. Manchester University Press 1934. — W. von Wartburg, Evolution et structure de la langue française[1], p. 126. Bern 1946. — For the whole question of the phonemic status of prefixes see 3. 1. 14—18.

1494, *disagree* 1494, *disaffirm* 1531, *disfavor* 1533, *disclaim* 1560, *dislike* 1594, *disesteem* 1594, *disacknowledge* 1598, *disrespect* 1614, *disadvise* 1636, *disbelieve* 1644, *dissatisfy* 1666. Though it is basically the concept of contradictory opposition that is expressed ('not . . .'), contrary opposition is often implied, as in *disrelish* 'dislike' 1548, *disimprove* 'render worse' 1642, *disregard* 1641 (esp. in earlier use), *disremember* 'forget' 1815, *disown* 'refuse to acknowledge as one's own; repudiate, disclaim' 1649.

In a few cases, the prefix conveys the meaning 'cease to . . .', as in *disuse* (chiefly in the form *disused*, though) 1487, *discontinue* 1479.

3. 18. 4.　Reversal, undoing of the verbal action was implied in the loans *dishonor* 1300, *disarm* 1314, *disclose*, orig. 'unclose, unfold' 1393. It is difficult to tell whether verbs found before 1500 are anything but loans. Of *disarray* 1470, *disjoin* 1483, *discouple* 1489, *disannex* 1495, *dispossess* 1494, *discompose* 1483, *discompose* is the only verb for which no French pattern appears to be recorded. For *disinherit* 1450 (from *inherit* with the now obsolete meaning 'make heir') no pattern has been found, either, but it doubtless existed in Anglo-French legal terminology. It is probably safe to assume that by about 1500 the reversative pattern had become established in English.

After 1500 are recorded *disappear* 1530, *disanimate* 1538, *dismount* 1544, *dishallow* 1552, *disunite* 1560, *discrown* 1586, *disestablish* 1598, *disinfect* 1598, *dishearten* 1599, *disassociate* 1603, *discanonize* 1605, *dislink* 1610, *disanoint* 1648, *disqualify* 1718, *disarrange* 1744, *disconnect* 1770, *disorganize* 1793, *disintegrate* 1796, *disharmonize* 1801, *dishabituate* 1868, *disassemble* (machinery, a watch) 1922.

3. 18. 5.　There are in particular many verbs beginning with *en-* (*em-*, *in-*, *im-*), either as a prefix (e.g. *en-tangle*, *im-prison*) or as an unanalysable constituent (e.g. *endow*, *inter*). This more recent pattern is likewise due to French where the type *désenchanter* has been very productive. Around 1600 we find the first loans, such as *disenchant* 1586, *disencumber* 1598, *disenamor* 1598, *disinter* 1611, *disengage* 1611 (F *désenchanter*, *désencombrer*, obs. *désenamourer*, *désenterrer*, *désengager* respectively). But the type was obviously not felt to be different from the reversative type in general, as we have early coinages, even with a non-Romance basis such as *disentangle* 1598. Other exs are *disembowel* 1603, *disembellish* 1611, *disenthrone* 1608, *disimprison* 1611, *disimmure* 1611, *disembroil* 1622, *disentomb* 1626, *disenthrall* 1643, *disennoble* 1645, *disentitle* 1654, *disentrance* 1663, *disenfranchise* 1664, *disembody* 1714, *disembarrass* 1726, *disembosom* 1742, *disentwine* 1814, *disentail* (legal term) 1848, *disembower* 1856, *disendow* 1861, *disenmesh* 1868, *disentrammel* 1866, *disembed* 1885.

3. 18. 6.　Several loans from French were denominal verbs, analysable as 'remove, deprive of, rid of (what is denoted by the nominal basis)', in some cases as 'remove from . . .'. Examples are *dismember* 1297, *dishonor* c 1300, *discharge* 'relieve of a charge' c 1330, *disarm* 1314, *disfigure* 'deprive of its figure, form, shape' 1374, *disjoint* 'put out of joint' 1420 (though originally derived from the participial adjective *disjoint* = OF *desjoint*), *dislodge* 1450, *disanchor* 1470, *discharm* 'undo a charm' 1480, *discourage* 1481 (later followed by the English coinages *dishearten* 1599, as opposed to *hearten*, and *dispirit*

1647). By the second half of the 15th c. this derivative pattern appears to have been established in English, and numerous words have been formed. The chief semantic pattern is 'deprive of, deprive of the character, rank, privileges of . . .', on which were coined *disfranchise* 1467, obs. *dismerit* 1484, *distune* 1484, *discommon* 1478 = *discommune* 1590, *dispark* 1542 'deprive of the character of a park', obs. *disapparel* 1580, *disburden* 1531, *dishorn* 1558, *discountenance* 1580, *dissceptre* 1591, *dispost* 1577, *disbranch* 1575, *disrank* 1599, *disquantity* 1605, *disedge* 'blunt' 1611, *discloud* 1600, *disinterest* 1612, *disabuse* 1611, *disprivilege* 1617, *disgarland* 1616, *disflesh* 1620, *dispauper* 'depr. of the privil. of a p.' 1631, *dislimb* 1662, *disfeature* 'mar the feature' 1659 (after *disfigure* ME which is OF *desfigurer*), *disbud* 1725, *diswarren* 1727, *disgown* 1734, *dismast* 1747, *disrate* 1811, *disfellowship* 1831, *disfrock* 1837, *disillusion* 1855, *dishorse* 1859, *discommons* 'deprive of commons in a college' 1852, not to mention rarer words such as *disfen, disfever, disflesh, disforest, disleaf, diswig, diswindow, diswing, diswood*, all recorded as main entries in OED.

The concept 'remove from, put out of . . .' underlies verbs such as *dislodge* (= OF *desloger*) 1450, *displace* 1551, *dishouse* 1586, *discase* 1596, *disparish* 1593, *disorb* 1606, *disbench* 1607, *disbar* 1631, *discage* 1649, *dischurch* 1651.

Of these numerous coinages (which represent only part of the words OED lists), however, there are not too many that have general currency, and among them verbs derived from a non-Romance word are exceptional. In common use are *disarm, discharge, discourage*, which attracted *dishearten, dispirit, disabuse, disillusion, dislodge, disbar, disfranchise, disfigure*. It is worth noting, however, that *disfigure, dislodge* are no longer connected with their nominal bases. *Disinterested* is common only as a participial adjective. With the exception of *dishearten*, which was coined after *discourage*, there is no derivative from a non-Romance word that is commonly used. The privative pattern with native substantives is the type *un-burden*. We have seen the same tendency with the other types.

3. 18. 7. *Dis-* does not in general combine with non-Romance elements. In the group based on the concept 'not, fail to . . .', the only words in common use are *disbelieve, distrust, disown*, and *dislike*. It should be noted that this semantic pattern is unrivalled by *de-* or *un-* combinations. Likewise unrivalled are verbs beginning with *disen-* (*disem-*) so that, here again, we find a few current verbs derived from a non-Romance radical: *disentangle, disentwine, and disembody* (cf. 3.15.6). The prefix is redundantly intensifying in *disgruntled* (f. obs. *gruntle*) 1682 and the uncommon verbs *disannul* 1494 and *dissunder* 1580.

3. 18. 8. *Dis-* is a nominal prefix, too, combining with adjs and sbs of Romance origin. In nominal combinations, it expresses the concept of negativity, converting the meaning of the underlying noun into its contrary or contradictory opposite. A strict line between the two aspects of negativity cannot be drawn. The derivational patterns are French: OF *des-loyal* 'not . . .' or 'the reverse of . . .', OF *des-confort* 'lack of . . .' or 'the reverse of . . .'.

English borrowed many adjs from French in which the prf conveyed the nuance of either contrary or contradictory opposition, as in *dishonest* 1386,

disobedient 14.., *discomfortable* 1413, *disnatural* 1430, *disloyal* 1477. The pattern led to such coinages as *discontent* 1494, *dispassionate* 1594, *discourteous* 1578, *disquiet* 1587, *disadvantageous* 1603, *dissimilar* 1621, *disaffected* 'disloyal' 1632, *disingenuous* 1655, *disharmonious* 1659, *discontinuous* 1667, *disrespectful* 1677, *disuniform* 1687, *disreputable* 1772, *disrespectable* 1813, *disapprobative* 1824, *dissymmetric* 1867.

The sense 'absence, lack of . . .' underlies the loans *disease* 'lack of ease' 1330—1623, *discomfort* 1375, *discontinuance* 1398, *distrust* 1513, *discommodity* 1513, *disuse* 1552, *disproportion* 1555, *discredit* 1565, *discontinuity* 1570, *disability* 1580, *disharmony* 1602, *disaffection* 1605, *disfellowship* 'exclusion from f.' 1608, *discontinuation* 1611, *disunity* 1632, *disregard* 1665, *dispassion* 1692, *dispeace* 1825, *disutility* 1879.

The shade of contrary opposition ('the reverse of . . .') primarily underlies the loans *dishonor* 1300, *disobedience* 1400, *displeasure* 1470, *disloyalty* 1481, *disagreement* 1495. Formed on the pattern are *disorder* 1530, *disadvantage* 1530 H, *disfavor* 1533, *discourtesy* 1555, *dislike* 1577, attracting *distaste* 1598, *disservice* 1599, *disunion* 1598, *disconformity* 1602, *disesteem* 1603, *disaffirmance* 1610, *disapproval* 1622, *disrelish* 1625, *disapprobation* 1647, *disbelief* 1672, *disinclination* 1647, *disaccord* 1809, *disassimilation* (physiological term 'reversal of assimilation') 1880.

It will be noted that several of the preceding examples can also be analysed as suffixal derivatives from *dis-* combinations, as *disagreement* (*disagree*), *disloyalty* (*disloyal*), *disobedience* (*disobedient*), *discontinuance*, *discontinuation* (*discontinue*), *disapproval* (*disapprove*) and others. There is no doubt about *disagreeable* which in its original sense 'disagreeing, discordant' 1400 is derivationally connected with *disagree* vb; the meaning 'unpleasant' is not recorded before 1698.

3. 18. 9. *Dis-* combines only with Romance adjs, chiefly such as have a learned or academic tinge. In productivity it cannot compete with *un-* which is far more common with words of general currency. Though adjs like *discomfortable, dissatisfactory, dissocial* exist, the commonly used words are *uncomfortable, unsatisfactory, unsocial*. As far as prefixal derivation is concerned, these are the counterparts of the unprefixed adjs.

Dis- is equally unusual with non-Romance substantives. The three that are common are nominal derivatives from the verbs which we have already mentioned (3. 18. 7): *distrust* 1513, *dislike* 1577, and *disbelief* 1672.

3. 19. 1. **en-, em-** /ɛn, ɪn; ɛm, ɪm/

originated in ME loans from French. The retention of the level [e] before nasal consonants as against central Old French pronunciation [ãn] is a regular feature of Anglo-Norman (see Pope op. cit. footnote 63 a, §§ 1084 and 1088). For the allomorphs [im, in] see below 3. 19. 6. The various English types of coining were all in existence in French which had itself inherited them from Latin. The types are en cage 'put into a cage' / en crown 'put a crown on a p. or th.', en slave/en feeble 'make (into) . . .', en wrap 'wrap up'. Before 1450 there are few Ec, the majority of words occuring are loans from French, as *enamor, enchain, encharge, encircle, enchase, encurtain, endamage, enfeoff, enfeeble, engross, enrich*. Many have died out, as *enarm, englue, enoil, enchase* 'hunt' a.o.

3. 19. 2.   Type en cage 'put in . . .'.

In many French words the meaning 'put in . . .' was easily abstracted, as in *enamor, enchain, encharge*, obs. *enarm*. Others could be analysed as 'affect, cover or the like with . . .' or 'put a . . . on a p. or th.' as *enamel, encharm, endamage/encrown, enchain*. The two shades are not always clearly separable, but the first one is greatly predominant. Early Ec are *embow* 'bend into a bow' 1400, *embliss* 'make happy' c 1430, obs. *embrace* 'fix with a brace' 1475, *endanger* 1477, *encrown* 1486, obs. *embull* 'publish in a bull' 1480, *enhungered* 1480. The most productive period was the 16th c. which formed *emball, embay, emblazon*, o. *embloom, embody*, o. *emborder, embosom, embower*, o. *enage, encage, encamp*, o. *enchronicle, encipher*, o. *encloister, encloud, encoffin, encompass, encradle, endungeon, enflesh, enflower, enfold, engarland, engulf*, o. *enharbor*, o. *enhazard*, o. *enkennel*, o. *enrail, ensheath, enshroud, enshrine*, o. *ensnarl, ensnare, entomb, entrench, entrap*, o. *envault, enwall*. From the 17th c., chiefly the first half, are recorded *embank*, o. *embeam*, o. *embillow*, o. *embladder* (1662), *emblaze, embog, embox, embrangle* (1664), *encase*, o. *enchurch* (1681), *encolor, encurl, enfetter*, o. *enforest, enfrenzy* (1656), *englobe, engrace, enhearse, enheaven* (1652), *enjail, enjewel, enlist* (1698), *ensoul, ensphere, enstamp, enwreathe*. Later came *embale* 1727, *embed* 1778, *emblossom* 1766, *enfever* 1799, *encapsule* 1877 (Phys.), *encash* 'convert into cash' 1861 (= F *encaisser*), *encyst* 1845, *enhalo* 1842, *engroove* 1842, *enrapture* 1740, *ensepulchre* 1820, *enregiment* 1831, *enframe* 1848, *enface* (after *endorse*) 1861, *entrain* 1881 (orig. a British Army term like its opposite *detrain* 1881), *embus* 1915, *emplane* 1923.

The original and dominant sense is 'put into . . .'. But we have occasionally transitive uses with the meaning 'put oneself into, enter . . .', as in *embark* 1580 H, obs. *embreach* 1581, *enlist* 1776 H, *enroll* (not mentioned in this use in OED or Spl.), *embus* 1915, *emplane* rec.

3. 19. 3.   Type en slave 'make into . . .', type en feeble 'make . . .'.

Only the deadjectival type has an old French pattern underlying the English loans *embellish*, o. *emblanch, enable*, o. *enfeeblish, engross, enlarge, enrich*. Ec are o. *enhardy* 1483, *endark, ennoble* 1502, o. *enclear* 1509, o. *embase* 1551, *endear* 1580, *embrave* 1579, o. *embright* 1598, *enrough* 1601, *embitter* 1603, o. *enhappy* 1626, o. *embarren* 1627, *embrown* 1667, *encrimson* 1773 / *endenizen* 1592, *enthrall* 1576, o. *envassal* 1605, *enslave* 1643, o. *encaptive* 1592.

3. 19. 4.   As there were unprefixed vbs derived from sbs or adjs alongside of such with the sf -en (*black/blacken, length/lengthen*), our prf came to be tacked on to suffixed vbs (all between 1500 and 1650): *embrighten, embolden, encolden, enliven, enharden, enhearten*; obs. are *enlengthen, enstrengthen, enquicken, ensweeten, enwiden*.

3. 19. 5.   Type en wrap 'wrap in, wrap up'.

French had also non-denominal prefixed vbs (as a continuation of L type *invadere*) and English borrowed vbs such as *enclose, enroll, encounter* which gave rise to Ec based on the type. The tendency was, however, obviously

strengthened by the resemblance *en-* bore to native *in-*. The earliest words found are *enlighten* and *enwrap* (both 1382, in Wyclif), occurring as *enwrappid* ptc., *inwrappyde* pret. and *inligtened* (which may be a suffixal derivative from OE *inlihtan*). In the 15th c. there followed the now obs. vbs *embraid* 'upbraid' 1481 and *embraid* 'plait' 1491. Other coinages are 16th c. and later. The prf adds a slightly intensifying nuance, if any, to the simple vb. Examples are *encover* 1520, *emblaze* 1522 'render famous', *engird* 1566, *enkindle* 1548, *enlink* 1560, *enclasp* 1596, *engrasp* 1593, *entwine* 1597, *entrust* 1602, *embind* 1628, *encheer* 1605, *encolor* 1648, *enclothe* 1832, *enwind* 1850.

Of the types discussed, *encage* has been the strongest, and it is the only one still productive.

3.19.6. We have already pointed out that so long ago as ME the prf *em-*, *en-* was felt to be connected or identical with native *in-*. As early as the 14th c. we have by-forms in *in-*, *im-* to most *en-*, *em-* vbs. The practice is still in existence though in many cases one of the forms is either obsolete or otherwise differentiated (as the pairs *inquire/enquire*, *indorse/endorse*, *insure/ensure*). With *breathe* three forms exist: *embreathe*, *inbreathe* and *imbreathe—inbreathe* being the oldest (14th c.). The coining is obviously influenced by L *inspirare*. And this is how a third element comes in. Latin had all the types English inherited from French, and it is practically impossible to tell whether in this or that word the prf is Latin or native *in-* though in learned words the prf can safely be considered as Latin. With *en-*, *em-* the pronunciation is still often [en, em], but its allomorphs are [ɪn, ɪm]. Semantically there is but one prf, in which three different elements are combined, though in one or the other case this or that element is felt to be predominant. As most vbs have or have had both *en-*, *in-* resp. *em-,im-*, I give only such words here for which no counterparts in *en-*, *em-* appear to have been coined: *imburse* 1530 (now rare, repr. LL *imbursare*), *impack* "pack in" 1590 (rare), *immingle* 1606, *inspirit* 1610, *impalace* 1611, *imbark* "enclose in bark" (as different from *embark* "go on board") 1647, *impalsy* 'affect with p.' 1750, *impersonify* 1804, *impave* "pave in" 1830 (rare).

Obsolete *in-*, *im-* spellings are now *imposer*, *impoison*, *incamp*, *incompass*, *inlist*, *inclasp*, *infranchise*, *ingender*, *inglobe*, *inglut*, *inhearse*, *inleague*, *inroll* a.o. Obsolete *en-*, *em-* spellings are *enstate*, *envigor*, *empledge*, *empassion* a.o. But as the tendency to spell *en-*, *em-* is predominant, the number of obsolete forms of this group is smaller. The prf is unstressed.

3.20. **epi-** /ˈɛpɪ/

was a prefix in Old Greek with both deverbal and denominal derivatives. In its latter function it has been used in Neo-Latin scientific phraseology. Hence its use in English where it forms words on an OGr resp. NL basis. Before a vowel it becomes [ep-], but contrary to OGr usage, it is preserved before [h]. The respective OGr types are epigastrios 'situated on or over (the stomach)', epigastrion 'the part situated over the stomach'. The words are chiefly terms of anatomy and biology; a few belong to geology. In the main, they are 19th c. or later words. Examples are *epaxial, epibasal, epicentral, epifocal, epicerebral, epiclinal, epichordal, epicranial, epidendral,*

epidermatous, epihyal, epigynous etc. / *epiblast, epicalyx, epidermis, epiglottis, epiphragm, episperm, episternum, epithelium* etc.

In modern chemistry the prf is "employed in the names *epibromhydrin, epichlorhydrin* . . . denoting substances of analogous composition belonging respectively to the *bromhydrin, chlorhydrin* . . . series" (OED). In mineralogy *epi-* "is prefixed to the names of certain minerals to form names of other minerals closely resembling them in composition, as in *Epiboulangerite*, a sulph-antimonide of lead resulting from the decomposition of *boulangerite*" (OED).

3. 21. ex- /ɛks/

The prf goes back to Late and Medieval Latin usage in words such as *ex-patricius* 'ex-patrician', *ex-consul* 'ex-consul'. Imitation of this usage begins rather late in English (as it does in German and French), app. not before the end of the 18th c. *Exconsul* 1398, *ex-consular* 1683 are adapted Latin. Ec are *ex-bishop* 1793, *ex-mayor* 1796, *ex-ambassador* 1805, *ex-courtier* 1806. More recent are *ex-emperor, -empress, -king, -commander, -president, -professor, -proprietor, -secretary, -husband, -wife, -Army officer, -Navy lieutenant, -service man, -Freedom Partisan Fighters* (Times Weekly 3. 688. 20).

With adjs, the prf has not become successful. 19th c. words such as *ex-Russian, ex-learned, ex-Liberal, ex-boarded out* (q. in OED) do not represent common usage. In the *ex-rich* (A. Huxley, Point Counter Point 540) the adj is used as a primary.

In scientific terminology words have been coined on a Neo-Latin basis. The types are exsanguis (CL) and excaudatus (LL). The meaning of these parasynthetic adjs is 'deprived of, void of . . .'. Examples are *exalbuminous, excaudate, exarticulate, exappendiculate, exstipulate*.

On the semantic basis 'outside . . .' are formed *exterritorial* 1880, *excentral* 1847, *exorbital* 1876, *exinguinal* 1884. There is no Classical Latin type for them, they are even outsiders in English, *extra-* being the normal prf for words on this notional basis.

3. 22. 1. extra- /'ɛkstrə/

forms parasynthetic adjs on a Latin basis of coining. The type is extra-mundane, the meaning 'outside, outside the scope of . . .'. CL is *extra-ordinarius*, LL are *extramundanus, extramuranus* 'extramural', *extranaturalis* (Tertullianus), ML *extraprovincialis* a.o. The starting-point for Ec seems to be *extraordinary* 1460 which was orig. used with the meaning 'out of the usual order', as opposed to *ordinary*. Later come *extra-decretal* 1563/87, *-judicial* 1630, *-legal* 1644, *-regular* 1649, *-essential* 1652, *-parochial* 1674/81, *-lineal* 1691, *-uterine* 1709, *-Britannic* 1770, *-urban* 1773, *-tabular* 1780, *-jugal* 1782, *-tropical* 1783, *-professional* 1799. Most of the coinages, however, which are in use today, date from the 19th c., as *extra-alimentary, -carpal, -cerebral, -corporeal, -curricular, -embryonic, -governmental, -historic, -marital, -parental, -sacerdotal, -scriptural, -territorial, -spectral, -orbital, -stomachal, -vaginal, -visceral, -vascular*.

Coinings on a native basis are exceptional: *extra-hundredal, extra-red* (= *infra-red*).