

[https://latin.stackexchange.com/questions/4921/is-the-prefix-di-more-latin-like-than-bi#:~:text=di%2D%20is%20Greek%20and%20bi,as%20English%20%22w%22\).](https://latin.stackexchange.com/questions/4921/is-the-prefix-di-more-latin-like-than-bi#:~:text=di%2D%20is%20Greek%20and%20bi,as%20English%20%22w%22).)

di- is Greek and *bi-* is Latin

The Proto-Indo-European root for "two" is reconstructed as **dw-*. The remnants of this *w* can be seen in English "two", Russian *dva*, Ancient Greek *δύο*, and many other languages, as well as Latin *duo*, "two".

Old Latin had many words starting with *dv-* (where *v* was pronounced as English "w"). But at some point before Classical times, *dv-* changed into *b-* at the beginning of words. Hence *dvellum* (whence English "duel") became *bellum* "war", and *dvonos* became *bonus* "good".

The word *duo* "two" itself had a vowel *u* rather than a consonant *v*, so it avoided the change. But the prefix *dvi-* was affected by the change, and became *bi-*. A similar thing happened in Ancient Greek, which lost the *w* sound entirely, giving *δι-*.

So strictly speaking, *di-* should be used only on Greek roots, and *bi-* on Latin. But in practice Greek and Latin are mixed together all over the place and the prefix is generally chosen based on what sounds better.

(Compare also the prefixes *semi-* from Latin and *hemi-* from Greek, which are sometimes even combined, as in the musical term "hemidemisemiquaver". They're also cognates; *s-* before vowels at the beginning of words changed into *h-* in Greek.)

Sat = exist Asat = not exist Sat-Asat = both Anirvacaniya = neither

,GANG GIS RTEN CING 'BREL PAR 'BYUNG, , 'GAG PA MED PA SKYE MED PA,
,CHAD PA MED PA RTAG MED PA, , 'ONG BA MED PA 'GRO MED PA,

,THA DAD DON MIN DON GCIG MIN, ,SPROS PA NYER ZHI ZHI BSTAN PA,
,RDZOGS PA'I SANGS RGYAS SMRA RNAMS KYI, ,DAM PA DE LA PHYAG 'TSAL LO,

(Garfield)

I prostrate to the Perfect Buddha,
The best of teachers, who taught that
Whatever is dependently arisen is
Unceasing, unborn,
Unannihilated, not permanent,
Not coming, not going,
Without distinction, without identity,
And free from conceptual construction.