

A THESAURUS OF

ENGLISH  
WORD  
ROOTS

The word "ENGLISH" is at the top in a large, serif font. Below it, the word "WORD" is centered, with its letters partially obscured by decorative scrollwork flourishes. The letter "W" has a red circle, the "O" has a purple circle, and the "D" has an orange circle. Below "WORD", the word "ROOTS" is centered, with its letters partially obscured by more decorative scrollwork flourishes. The letter "R" has a yellow circle, the "O" has a green circle, and the "T" has a blue circle.

HORACE GERALD DANNER

# A Thesaurus of English Word Roots

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Horace Gerald Danner

Foreword by  
Timothy Brian Noone

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## *Dedication*

To my grandchildren  
Nathan, Alissa, Margaret  
Donna, Susan, and Madeline



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## *Foreword*

When you read these words you probably do not fully understand what you have in your hands. Were I to say that you have a whole dictionary in your hands, you might find that unremarkable; we often think of *thesauri*, those treasure-books of words, as mere extensions of dictionaries anyway. But if I were to say that you had a lexicographical library in your hands, you might first wonder at the meaning of 'lexicographical'—you may look it up in this book—and then express a note of incredulity at my claim. Yet that is what you do actually have in your hands: Dr. Danner has compressed into one volume all the knowledge of words and learning regarding their origins to be found in an entire library of foreign language dictionaries as well as related linguistic tools for the study of English developed by historians of the language. This is an altogether singular achievement.

To see the extent to which this is the case, let us follow out Dr. Danner's set of organizing principles by considering an example. Take that strange word I used in the previous paragraph: lexicographical. Using the English to Roots index at the back of the volume, you would soon discover that the word has two roots within its structure, roots that will reveal its meaning when combined. The first is 'lex.' Once you look that up, you will learn that it derives from 'legein' in Greek, a verb that means 'to say' and by extension refers to utterances or words. But you will also learn at the entry for that root the entire range of words that use that same root, discovering in the process that the root is behind the Latin word for 'law' as well as a host of English derivatives. The second root of 'lexicographical' is 'graph'. Having arrived by way of the index at this root, you will find that this root means 'writing' and takes its origin from 'graphein', another Greek verb. As a result, you will now see *inside*, so to speak, the word 'lexicographical' and understand that lexicographers are people who write about words and that the adjectival form must mean: pertaining to writing about words.

I cannot overstate how important having an insight into the inner meaning of words is, for you now have a technique for decoding words even when you do not have access to a dictionary, as I do not when writing this on a commuter train coming home from work. Dr. Danner's book allows you not only to build up your passive English vocabulary, resulting in word recognition knowledge, but also gives you the rudiments for developing your active English vocabulary, making it possible to infer the meaning of words with which you are not yet acquainted. Your knowledge can now expand and will do so exponentially as your awareness of the roots in English words and your corresponding ability to decode unfamiliar words grow apace. This is the beginning of a fine mental linguistic library: Enjoy!

Timothy B. Noone  
Ordinary Professor  
Catholic University of America



## *Acknowledgments*

I wish to thank Dr. Roger Noël, Chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages at Georgia College and State University, Milledgeville, Georgia. Dr. Noël is fluent in French, his native language, as well as in Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, Italian, and Walloon. His help on a previous book added finesse, especially in French.

I am sincerely grateful to Dr. Timothy B. Noone, Ordinary Professor at Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., for his writing the Foreword. He is fluent in French, German, Greek and Latin. In fact, he actually converses in Latin with his colleagues at the university.

I am also grateful to Ron Evry, who assisted me at every turn when I needed his computer expertise.

This thesaurus was made more complete by using the search engine onelook.com.

For the continuous guidance and support, I want to thank Bennett Graff, editor, and Monica Savaglia, associate editor, of Rowman and Littlefield. Both of them were always ready to help and offered it graciously.

No book is written in a vacuum, and I am grateful for the many fine books on Latin and Greek that I've been able to use in listing words derived from those languages.



## Preface

The main reason for compiling this thesaurus was to provide a comprehensive list of word roots and examples across disciplines. Most of the compilations of word roots already published give fewer than 100 roots; furthermore, of the roots given, only two or three examples of words derived from the individual roots are listed. In addition, some of these lists cover only a single discipline, for example, biology, chemistry, literature, mathematics, music, philosophy. This thesaurus lists over 1,200 roots; in addition, it is multidisciplinary, giving virtually all the major roots of all the disciplines. In addition, it lists as examples practically every useful word that could be located. The following paragraphs show how the thesaurus is organized for maximum benefit to the user.

Under the heading **Element**, the roots, as well as prefixes, are listed alphabetically; where the root has different forms, these are listed alphabetically underneath the basic form.

In the second column, **From** indicates the original language source of the root, i.e., Latin, Greek, French, German, English, Arabic, Sanskrit. Under the language source is listed the word from which the root is derived, as well as the original meaning, if it is different from the first one listed in the next column, **Meaning**. Also, in the **From** column, the Indo-European base and original meaning are listed (see discussion of the prototype Indo-European language later in this preface). In the **Meaning** column, the most common meanings of the root are listed, along with any extended meanings of the root as used in particular disciplines.

In the **Examples** column, the words from each root or prefix are categorized by linguistic forms, that is, the words of a family are categorized by Simple Root, Prefixed Root, Leading Root Compound, Trailing Root Compound, and other forms as explained in succeeding paragraphs.

The categories follow a paradigm, or model. First listed is **Simple Root** (the root itself together with basic suffixes); then, **Prefixed Root** (where the root being considered is preceded by a prefix, e.g., *prevent*, where *pre-* is the prefix and *vent*, come, is the root). Prefixes are those elements that change the meaning of the root, and are properly prepositions and adverbs in Greek or Latin. In this book, this policy has been followed; admittedly, the policy

here is rather arbitrary for the sake of consistency. Some authorities regard prefixes as those elements that come invariably at the beginning of the word, for example, *auto*, self; *bi*, two; Greek *homo*, same (Latin *homo* means man); *hetero*, different. A root is variously defined: *Webster's New World Collegiate Dictionary* defines a root as the fundamental element of a word or form, exclusive of affixes (prefixes and suffixes) and inflectional phonetic changes (e.g., *-ed* of *waited*; *-er* of *prettier*). *American Heritage Dictionary* defines a root as a word or word element from which other words are formed.

In some cases, there are assimilations. In linguistics, *to assimilate*, to make the same, is to change the last letter of the prefix to correspond to the first letter of the root, thus making the word easier to pronounce. For example, the word *assimilate* itself is an assimilated form. The prefix *as-* is an assimilation of *ad-*, to, toward, as in *address*, *adjective*, *administration*. In other cases, assimilations change the last letter of the prefix to a letter that is *not* the same as the first letter of the root, but to a letter that makes the word simply easier to pronounce, for example, *agnomen*, *ascend*. In this case, the change is more properly called a *variation*.

The next category in the paradigm is **Leading Root Compound**, where the root under consideration comes at the beginning of a word comprised of at least two roots, e.g., if the root under consideration is *cunei*, wedge, *cuneiform* is listed as **Leading Root Compound**, with *cunei* leading the compound, followed by *form*, form, shape; thus, *cuneiform* means in the shape of a wedge. Where there are different forms of the root, they are listed separately and are referenced to the original root.

The next category is **Trailing Root Compound**, where the root under consideration comes after another root, thus most likely at the end of the word, but sometimes in the middle of the word.

Depending on the family, there may be additional categories. One is **Disguised Root**, indicating that the spelling of the root changed through centuries of use in locales apart from Greece and Rome. Although many words from Latin have remained intact or with slight modifications, many have been altered considerably as they passed into English through one of the Romance languages, in particular,

French, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish; for example, English *lettuce* comes from Latin *lactis*, milk, and so called from its milky juice. Romanian, Catalan, and Provençal are also Romance languages, but their impact on English is minimal. Roots originally Greek were often modified as they passed into Latin, when Rome conquered Greece before the time of Christ.

In each of these categories, the element not under consideration as well as its meaning is listed in parentheses. For example, under the family *ped*, child, *pediatric* is listed as **Leading Root Compound**; consequently, *iatic* trails or follows *ped*. Therefore, after the entry *pediatric*, *pediatrics*, *pediatrician*, (*iatr*, healing) is listed after the entry. Only in cases where the root's meaning is obvious was the meaning not given. Different forms of the same word within a list are indicated by {curly brackets}. Not all dictionaries agree on derivative words; some dictionaries indicate those words placed within curly brackets as entries themselves.

In many examples, **Synonyms** of particular words are given. Where two or more sets of synonyms are applicable for the same word, these sets are numbered and separated with a semicolon, for example, 1); 2). There are often several synonyms for a single word; however, I have limited listings in most cases to four or five items. This thesaurus does not attempt to differentiate these synonyms; that has been left to lexicographers, the makers and compilers of dictionaries.

There may also be indicated **Doublets**, where two words with different meanings and with different spellings were originally one word, e.g., *aptitude* and *attitude*, *cart* and *chart*, *chef* and *chief*, and *ease* and *adjacent*. The reason for their variance is that they entered English through different languages, or from the same language but at different stages of that language's development. In the thesaurus, doublets are joined by a colon, e.g., *aptitude:attitude*.

There may also be **Cognates**, where the element had a common origin with an element from a different language. It should be indicated here that English is only a small part of an extremely large prehistoric language family, which comparative linguists have called Indo-European. Although there are no written records to document the existence of this common language, these linguists have been able to show this likelihood by comparing words with similar meanings and spellings in languages as diverse as English, French, German, Greek, Irish,

Latin, Russian, Spanish, and Sanskrit, as well as others. For example, the cognate for English *brother* is *phrater* in Greek (although Greek has a more common term for brother--*adelphos*, as in Adelphi, Maryland; and Philadelphia, an ancient city in Lydia, as well as Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and several other States); *frater*, in Latin; *Bruder*, in German; *brat*, in Russian; *brothar*, in Gothic; *brathir*, in Old Irish; *brothir*, in Icelandic; *bhratar*, in Sanskrit; and *frère*, in French. The reader is advised to consult an encyclopedia or Internet article on Indo-European languages. In addition, *Webster's New World* does an excellent job of cross-referencing roots of the Indo-European family; *American Heritage* includes a treasury of Indo-European bases in its Appendix.

In many cases, **Place Names** have been included, e.g., there is Deovolente, Mississippi, listed under *Deo*, God, and *vol*, willing. *Deovolente* means "God willing"; one can only surmise the reasons for the name. Under *cur*, run, the reader will find Bon Secour, Alabama. *Secour* means literally "to run under," but actually means "help"; thus, *Bon Secour* is translated "Good help." Smackover, Arkansas, was named by the early French explorers *sumac covrir*, covered with sumac. Dozens of other towns in the United States have names derived ultimately from Latin, from one of the Romance languages or from Greek. In Alabama, there is a village called Onycha, Greek for "fingernail"; also in Alabama, there is Greek Demopolis, literally People City. In both Illinois and Missouri, there is Creve-Coeur, French for broken heart, but extended to mean "utter discouragement." (Other reasons have been given for the name.) In Texas, there is Corpus Christi, Latin for Body of Christ. In Ohio, there is Peninsula, "almost an island"; and in Maine, there is Presque Isle, French for "almost an island." One of the most interesting place names is Uncertain, in Texas. The reasons for these inland towns being so called are both interesting and colorful.

In some word families, there are also Latin Phrases, Latin Legal Phrases, Italian Music Terms, Greek Mythology, Roman Mythology, Constellations. There may be additional categories, peculiar to the particular word family; the reader will experience no difficulty in seeing the relationship of these categories.

In word families where a single word is used in more than one discipline, the word is listed in ALL CAPS and is designated INTERDISCIPLINARY, under which the word's meanings in the different disciplines are given. This feature should prove es-

pecially beneficial to teachers in showing how words are used in disciplines other than their own. Teachers are encouraged to help their students see these relationships. It should be noted that only example words are given; there are many other words used across disciplines besides those so indicated.

The use of **NB**, from Latin *nota bene*, note well, indicates that the word listed, though spelled the same or similar to the root under consideration, does not belong in the family. For example, *diamond*, though beginning with the letters *dia*, is not derived from the Greek prefix *dia-*, across, through.

In cases where another root or roots have the same or a similar meaning, these are listed under **Cross Reference**. For example, Greek *thes*, to place, put, is cross-referenced to *pon*, *pos*, *theca*. There are also **Root Notes** in cases where the meaning of the root is different from the original meaning, or where there are interesting aspects to the background. For example, *aniso* is considered a root itself; however, *aniso* combines the prefix *an-*, not + *iso*, same. Consequently, the meaning of *aniso* is “not the same,” and can be found in *anisogamete*, *anisomeric*, *anisotropic*.

In many cases, I have given a short definition of the word or explanatory notes. These definitions and notes are given for one of several reasons: to differentiate a particular word from a similar word; to give backgrounds of interesting words; or to break the simple listing of words. These definitions and explanatory notes should not be construed as comprehensive, but simply as notes of differentiations or as pointers to understanding. In no way does the thesaurus obviate the use of a dictionary; the thesaurus is a companion to a dictionary.

It should be stressed that this thesaurus is designed for a user to refer to when an unknown word of mainly Latin or Greek origin is encountered. By seeing other words in the same family, the user can better associate, and therefore, better remember the meaning of the root. Psychologists have shown that

when one associates an unfamiliar word with a familiar one, the learning is more permanent.

In the case of words comprised of two or more elements, users are encouraged to formulate their own definitions. To solidify the learning process, users should see if their definitions appear to fit the context of these particular words as the words are used in their textbooks or in their professional reading. Users may also wish to consult a dictionary to see how closely their own definitions match those of the dictionary. For some of the polysyllabic words, readers will find it necessary to consult an unabridged dictionary, such as *Webster's Third New International*. In other cases, readers will need to consult a medical, music, or law dictionary, or possibly some other specialized dictionary. References consulted in compiling this thesaurus are listed at the end of the book under **Works Consulted**.

Users are encouraged to write additional words in the blank space to the left of the word categories. The blank space can also be used for recording one's own definitions or for notes on particular words.

The thesaurus concludes with a useful feature: the **English to Roots Index**. The Index lists each of the major meanings of a root and references them to the root in the thesaurus. For example, *good* is referenced to *bene* (Latin), *bon* (Latin), *eu* (Greek), *prob* (Latin); *water* is referenced to *aqua* (Latin), *hyd* (Greek), *lacu* (Latin), and *limn* (Latin). The advantage of this feature is that one can see the major word elements that produce a single concept in English.

Users are encouraged to let me know of additional words that can be listed in subsequent editions of the thesaurus. Please send any comments and suggested additions or corrections to Dr. Horace G. Danner, P. O. Box 614, Occoquan, Virginia 22125. My telephone number is 703-491-5283, and my email is: imprints5283@comcast.net.

# A

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
a- <sup>1</sup>	Latin prefix	to, toward	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: abut, amass, amenable, ascend, aspire CROSS REFERENCE: ad-, ob-
a- <sup>2</sup>	Greek prefix	not, without, negative	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: agnostic, amoral, apolitical, atheist CROSS REFERENCE: an-
ab- abs-	Latin prefix	away, off, from	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: abdicate, abjure, ablution, abort; absent, abstain PREFIXED ROOTS: (The roots of the following words are not otherwise listed separately.) abolish (SYNONYMS: eradicate, exterminate, extirpate) ( <i>ab</i> contrasts with <i>a</i> , to, toward, of <i>adolere</i> , to increase) abomasum (the fourth or digesting chamber of the stomach of a cud-chewing animal) ( <i>omasum</i> , bullock's tripe) CROSS REFERENCE: apo-, cata-, de-, dis-, ex-, ec-, se-
abb	Aramaic <i>abba</i>	father	SIMPLE ROOT: abba, abbacy, abbatial, abbess, abbot FRENCH: abbé CROSS REFERENCE: patri
-able			See hab-.
ac-	Latin prefix (assimilation of <i>ad-</i> )	to, toward	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: access, accident, acclaim, accost, accumbent CROSS REFERENCE: ad-
acanth	Greek <i>akantha</i> thorn IE <i>ak-</i> sharp, bitter	thorny, spiny	SIMPLE ROOT: acanthaceous (having prickly growths) acanthine (of or resembling an acanthus or its leaves) acanthous (spinous; thorny; nettling) acanthus (a Mediterranean plant with lobed, often spiny leaves and long spikes of flowers; in architecture, a motif or conventional representation of the leaf of the acanthus plant) PREFIXED ROOT: anacanthous (in biology, not having spines; without thorns) ( <i>an</i> privative) heteracanth (in zoology, having the spines of the dorsal fin unsymmetrical, or thickened alternately on the right and left sides) ( <i>heteros</i> other) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>acanth</i> : acanthoid (spiny; spine-shaped) ( <i>eidos</i> form) acanthoma (a tumor comprised of epidermal squamous cells; skin cancer) ( <i>oma</i> tumor) acanthosis (a benign overgrowth of the prickle-cell layer of the skin) ( <i>osis</i> condition) <i>acantho</i> : acanthocarpous (in botany, having the fruit covered with spines) ( <i>karpos</i> fruit)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
acanth (cont'd)		[thorny, spiny]	<p>acanthocephalan (a parasitic, threadlike worm having a proboscis covered with thornlike hooks) (<i>kephale</i> head)</p> <p>acanthocereus (a genus of weak, often trailing, cacti having nocturnal funnel-shaped white flowers and 3-angled spiny stems) (<i>cereus</i> candle)</p> <p>acanthocyte, acanthocytosis (same as <i>acanthrocyte</i>, and <i>acanthrocytosis</i>, respectively) (<i>kytos</i> cell + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>acanthopterygian (any of the spiny-finned fishes, as the basses, perches, etc.) (<i>pterygion</i> a fin)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>coelacanth (an order of bony fishes) (<i>koilos</i> hollow)</p> <p>tragacanth (lit., goat's thorn; a reddish or white, tasteless and odorless gum extracted from a plant grown in Asia; used in pills, adhesives, textile printing, stabilizers, and a thickener for sauces) (<i>tragos</i> goat)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> echin</p>
acar	Greek <i>akari</i> (see Note)	mite, tick	<p>NOTE: This root consists of <i>a-</i> not + <i>keirein</i> to cut; therefore, too short to cut. Compare with <i>atom</i>.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> acrarian, acariasis (same as <i>acariosis</i>), acarid, acaridan, Acarina (an order of ectoparasites, including mites or ticks), Acarus (a genus of mites)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>acar:</i></p> <p>acarapis (a species of mites that invades the tracheae of honeybees causing Isle of Wight disease) (<i>apis</i> bee)</p> <p>acaroid (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>acari:</i></p> <p>acaricide (<i>cide</i> from <i>caedere</i> to cut, cut down, kill)</p> <p>acariosis (<i>osis</i> condition, state)</p> <p><i>acaro:</i></p> <p>acarology (the scientific study of mites and ticks) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>acarophilous (attractive to mites) (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>acarotoxic (<i>toxikon</i> a poison)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
ace	Latin <i>acerbus</i> bitter, morose IE <i>ak-</i> sharp, bitter	sharp, bitter; vinegar	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>acer:</i></p> <p>acerate (in botany, needle-shaped; see <i>acerose</i>)</p> <p>acerb (sour or astringent in taste; harsh or severe, as of temper or expression)</p> <p>acerbate (to make sour, bitter; to irritate, vex), acerbic, acerbity</p> <p>acerose (in botany, shaped like a needle; having a sharp, stiff point, as a leaf; also, like chaff)</p> <p><i>ascet:</i></p> <p>acetate, acetic, acetous</p> <p>ACETABULUM (lit., vinegar cup; a cup in Roman times to hold vinegar or sauce at the table), acetal, acetate</p> <p>acetic (pertaining to, derived from, or producing vinegar or acetic acid)</p> <p>acetone (a colorless, flammable, volatile liquid, used in organic synthesis and as a solvent)</p> <p>acetous (containing or producing acetic acid; sour; vinegary)</p> <p>acetum (in pharmacy, vinegar)</p> <p>acetyl (in chemistry, containing the acetyl group)</p> <p>acetylate (also, acetylize)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ace (cont'd)		[sharp, bitter; vinegar]	<p><i>aceto:</i>  <i>acetolysis</i> (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)  <i>acetometer</i> (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><i>aci:</i>  <i>acicula</i> (in biology and geology, a needlelike spine, prickle, or crystal; pl., <i>aciculae</i>), acicular, aciculate (also, aciculated)  <i>aciculum</i> (in zoology, a bristlelike part; pl. <i>acicula</i>, or <i>aciculums</i>)</p> <p><i>acid</i> (SYNOMYS: acidulous, dry, sour, tart) [see separate entry: acid]</p> <p><i>acierate</i> (from French <i>acier</i>, steel; ultimately from <i>acer</i>, sharp; to change into steel)</p> <p><i>acrid</i> (sharp or biting to the taste or smell; bitter or sarcastic in speech)</p> <p><i>acrimonious</i> (caustic, stinging, or bitter in nature, speech, behavior, etc.)</p> <p><i>acrimony</i> (bitterness or ill-natured animosity)</p> <p><i>acu:</i>  <i>acuate</i> (having a point; sharp at the end), <i>aculeate</i>, <i>aculeus</i>  <i>acuity</i> (acuteness; keenness, as of thought or vision)</p> <p><i>aculeate</i> (also, aculeated; in botany and zoology, having an <i>aculeus</i> or <i>aculei</i>), <i>aculeus</i> (in botany, a prickle; in zoology, a sting; pl., <i>aculei</i>)</p> <p><i>acumen</i> (keenness and quickness in understanding and dealing with a situation; shrewdness)</p> <p><i>acuminate</i> (in biology and zoology, pointed; tapering to a point; as a verb, to make sharp or keen) {acuminated}</p> <p><i>acutance</i> (a measure of the steepness of an edge in a photographic image)</p> <p><i>acute</i> (SYNOMYS: critical, crucial)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>acer:</i> exacerbate (to make more intense or sharp; aggravate; embitter), exacerbation (<i>ex</i> intensive)</p> <p><i>acute:</i>  <i>hyperacute</i> (<i>hyper</i> beyond, over, excessively)  <i>peracute</i> (very acute: said of a disease) (<i>per</i> intensive)  <i>subacute</i> (moderately acute, as a <i>subacute angle</i>; having a tapered but not sharply pointed form, as a <i>subacute flower petal</i>; falling between acute and chronic in character; less marked in severity or duration than a corresponding acute state, as subacute pain) (<i>sub</i> under)  <i>superacute</i> (<i>super</i> beyond, over)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>ac:</i> <i>acnode</i> (in mathematics, an isolated point on the graph of an equation) (<i>nodus</i> node)</p> <p><i>acet:</i> <i>acetamide</i> (<i>ammonia</i> + <i>-ide</i>)</p> <p><i>aceti:</i> <i>acetify</i> (to change into vinegar or acetic acid) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><i>aceto:</i>  <i>acetolysis</i> (the decomposition of an organic compound using acetic acid or acetic anhydride) (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)  <i>acetometer</i> (also, acetimeter; an instrument used to find the amount of acetic acid present in vinegar or other solution) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ace (cont'd)		[sharp, bitter; vinegar]	<p><i>aci:</i> aciform (needle-shaped; sharp) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p><i>acu:</i> acupressure (compression of a bleeding vessel by inserting needles into adjacent tissue) (<i>premere</i> to press)</p> <p>acupuncture (<i>pungere</i> to pierce)</p> <p><i>acuo:</i> acuology (the study of the use of needles for therapeutic purposes, as in acupuncture) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p><i>acut:</i> acutangular (acute-angled) (<i>angulus</i> corner, angle)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: accipiter (with <i>pteron</i> wing, a genus of hawks with a long tail)</p> <p>aglet (the metal tip at the end of a cord or lace)</p> <p>ague (from Medieval Latin <i>febris acuta</i>, violent or acute fever)</p> <p>cute (aphetic of <i>acute</i>; clever; pretty or attractive, especially in a lively, wholesome, or dainty way; artificial)</p> <p>eager (feeling or showing keen desire; impatient or anxious to do or get; ardent; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>anxious, avid, hungry, intent, keen; <sup>2</sup>enthusiastic, fervent, zealous) [do not confuse <i>eager</i> with <i>eagre</i>, a high tidal wave in an estuary]</p> <p>ear (of corn) [<i>ear</i> of one's body is from Old English]</p> <p>edge (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> border, brim, margin), edging, edgy</p> <p>egg (with <i>on</i>; to give an edge to; to urge or incite)</p> <p>eglantine (a European rose with hooked spines)</p> <p>ocrea (in botany, a tubelike covering around some stems)</p> <p>vinegar (Latin <i>vinum</i>, vine + Old English <i>aigre</i>, sour)</p> <p>TRAILING DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND: mediocre (lit., middle of the peak; neither very good nor very bad; also, not good enough) (<i>oris</i>, a peak; from <i>acer</i>, sharp)</p> <p>FRENCH: <i>aiguille</i> (a peak of rock shaped like a needle)</p> <p><i>aiguillette</i> (a gilt cord hung in loops hung from the shoulder in certain military uniforms)</p> <p>GRAMMAR: acute accent [a mark (') to show the quality or length of a vowel, as in French <i>idée</i>; also, primary stress, as in type'writer]</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ACETABULUM [in <i>medicine</i>, the cup-shaped socket in the hipbone that receives the head of the thighbone; in <i>zoology</i>, any suction disc of flukes, leeches, cephalopods, etc. used to hold a host, prey, or surface; also, the cavity into which an insect's leg fits]</p> <p>NOTE: <i>Acme</i> and <i>acne</i>, from <i>akme</i>, a point, top, are also derived from the IE base of this family.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: amar, obel, ox, picr</p>
ac(ea)	Greek <i>akos</i>	healing; medicine	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: autacoid (a hormone; any of a group of natural biochemicals that activate changes in the blood, nerves, etc., similar to those caused by drugs) (<i>autos</i> self)</p> <p>panacea (a supposed remedy or medicine for all diseases or ills; cure-all) (<i>pan</i> all)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cur<sup>2</sup>, med<sup>1</sup>, therap</p>
acerv	Latin <i>acervere</i>	to heap up	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: acervate (in biology and botany, growing in tight clusters or heaps, as irises), acervative</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: coacervation (an aggregation of colloidal droplets held together by electrostatic forces) (<i>co</i> with)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cumu, sor</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>acid</b>	Latin <i>acidus</i>	sour, sharp	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: acid, acidic, acidism, acidize; acidulate, acidulous</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>acid:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>antacid (<i>anti</i> against)</li> <li>diacid {diacidic} (<i>di</i> two)</li> <li>hexacid (<i>hex</i> six)</li> <li>hyperacid (<i>hyper</i> over, beyond)</li> <li>monoacid (also, monacid) {monoacidic, or monacidic} (<i>monos</i> one, single)</li> <li>peracid (an acid containing a larger proportion of oxygen than other acids containing the same elements, as perboric acid or perchloric acid) (<i>per</i> through)</li> <li>subacid (<i>sub</i> under, below)</li> <li>tetracid (<i>tetra</i> four)</li> <li>triacid (<i>tri</i> three)</li> </ul> <p><i>cidity:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an acidity (same as <i>inacidity</i>) (<i>an</i> negative)</li> <li>hyperacidity (<i>hyper</i> over, beyond)</li> <li>hypoacidity (acidity in a lesser degree than is usual or normal, as of the gastric juice) (<i>hypo</i> below, under)</li> <li>inacidity (same as <i>anacidity</i>) (<i>in</i> negative)</li> <li>peracidity (<i>per</i> through)</li> <li>subacidity (<i>sub</i> under, below)</li> <li>superacidity (<i>super</i> over, beyond)</li> </ul> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>acid:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>acidosis (<i>osis</i> condition)</li> <li>acidosteophyte (<i>osteon</i> bone + <i>phyton</i> a plant: growth)</li> </ul> <p><i>aci-</i>: acidific, acidify (<i>facere</i> to make) acidimeter (an instrument used to find the amount or strength of acid present in a solution) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><i>acido-</i>: acidocyte (<i>kytos</i> cell) acidogenic (<i>genere</i> to beget, produce) acidolysis (<i>lyein</i> to loosen) acidophil (a cell, substance, or tissue easily stained by acid dyes, as any of the alpha cells in the anterior pituitary) {acidophilic} (<i>philos</i> love, liking)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: alegar (vinegar)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ace</p>
<b>acini</b>	Latin <i>acinus</i>	grape	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: acinus (in anatomy, one of the small sacs of a compound or racemose gland)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: aciniform (formed like a cluster of grapes) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: uv<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>acou,</b> <b>acu</b>	Greek <i>akous:</i> to listen notice, observe	to hear	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>acoustic, acoustical, acoustician</p> <p>acoustics (the qualities of a room, theater, etc. that have to do with how clearly sounds can be heard or transmitted; the branch of physics dealing with sound, especially with its transmission; as an area of study, <i>acoustics</i> is singular)</p> <p>acusis (normal hearing)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>acou</b> (cont'd)		[to hear]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>acousia:</i> dysacusia (<i>dys</i> wrong, bad, abnormal) hyperacusia (an abnormally keen sense of hearing, often with pain in the ears; same as <i>hyperacusia</i>), hyperacusia (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p><i>acusia:</i> hypacusia (<i>hypo</i> below, under) hyperacusia (<i>hyper</i> over, beyond)</p> <p><i>acusis:</i> anacusis (complete loss of hearing) (<i>an</i> privative) diplacusis (<i>diplo</i> double) dysacusis (an impairment of hearing involving difficulty in processing details of sound as opposed to any loss of sensitivity to sound) (<i>dys</i> wrong, bad) hypacusis (or, hypoacusis: a hearing impairment associated with a deficiency in the neurosensory or conductive organs of hearing) (<i>hypo</i> below, under) hyperacusis (<i>hyper</i> beyond) paracusis (<i>para</i> alongside) pseudacusis (<i>pseudos</i> false)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>acou:</i> acouesthesia (<i>esthesia</i> feeling, perception) acoumeter (<i>metron</i> measure) <i>acouo:</i> acouophone, acouphonia (<i>phone</i> sound)</p> <p><i>acousmat:</i> acousmatagnosia (failure to recognize sounds due to mental disorder) (<i>a negative + gnosis</i> knowledge) acousmatamnesia (<i>amnesia</i>, forgetting; <i>amnesia</i> itself consists of <i>a negative + mnasthai</i> to remember)</p> <p><i>acoustico:</i> acousticophobia (morbid fear of certain sounds) (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p><i>acousto:</i> acoustogram (<i>graphein</i> write)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>acusia:</i> bradyacusia (dullness of hearing) (<i>bradys</i> slow) diplacusia (also known as double disharmonic hearing; the perception of a single auditory stimulus as two sounds, as a result of cochlear pathology) (<i>diplo</i> double)</p> <p><i>acoustic:</i> optoacoustic (<i>ops</i> eye)</p> <p><i>acusis:</i> nosoacusis (<i>nosos</i> disease) odynacusis (<i>odyne</i> pain) presbyacusis (<i>presby</i> old) socioacusis (<i>socius</i> companion)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: aud<sup>1</sup>, aur<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>acro-</b>	Greek <i>akros</i> IE <i>ak-</i> sharp, bitter	highest, extreme; can also designate extremities, e.g., fingers, toes	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Other words with this prefix are placed with the roots to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: acronym; acrobat, acrophobia, acropolis, acrosome</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Acme (TX, WA, WY); Akron (in sixteen States)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alt, apic, hyps, sum</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
act,	Latin	to act, conduct, do,	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>act:</i> act (a thing done; deed; an action; a decision of a court, legislature, etc.; a law; decree) actable, acting (SYNONYMS: ad interim, provisional, temporary) action (SYNONYMS: battle, campaign, engagement) actionable (in law, that gives cause for an action, or lawsuit) activate, activator, activist, active (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup> energetic, strenuous, vigorous; <sup>2</sup> agile, nimble, spry), activity actor, actress actual (SYNONYMS: authentic, real, true), actuality, actualize, actually, actuary, actuate
ag,	<i>agere</i>	drive, move	<i>ag:</i> agendum (pl., agenda), agency, agent, agentive agile (see synonyms at <i>active</i> ) {agility} agitate (SYNONYMS: disturb, perturb, upset), agitation, agitator PREFIXED ROOT: <i>act:</i> coact, coaction ( <i>com</i> together) counteract {counteractive} ( <i>contra</i> against) deactivate ( <i>de</i> down, away) enact, enactment, enactive ( <i>en</i> in) epact ( <i>epi</i> on, in, upon) exact (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup> claim, demand, require; <sup>2</sup> definite, explicit, precise; <sup>3</sup> accurate, correct) exacting (SYNONYMS: burdensome, onerous, oppressive), exactation, exactitude, exactly ( <i>ex</i> out) hyperaction, hyperactive, hyperactivity ( <i>hyper</i> over, beyond) hypoaactive ( <i>hypo</i> below, under) inaction, inactivate, inactive {inactivity} ( <i>in</i> negative) inexact ( <i>in</i> negative + <i>ex</i> out) interact, interactant, interaction, interactive ( <i>inter</i> between) proactive (taking the initiative; in <i>psychology</i> , relating to or caused by previously learned behavior, habits, etc.) ( <i>pro</i> before) react, reactance, reactant, reaction, reactionary reactivate, reactive, reactor ( <i>re</i> back, again) redact (to put into suitable literary form; revise; edit) redaction {redactor} ( <i>re</i> again) reenact (to enact again, as to reenact a law; reenact a scene) retroact, retroaction, retroactive ( <i>retro</i> back) transact, transaction ( <i>trans</i> across) <i>ag:</i> ambage (a roundabout, indirect way of talking or doing things) {ambigious} ( <i>ambi</i> around) coagulable, coagulant, coagulate, coagulum ( <i>cogere</i> to curdle, collect; see <i>cogent</i> , Prefixed Disguised Root) reagent (in chemistry, a substance used to detect or measure another substance or to convert one substance into another by means of the reaction which it causes) reagin (a type of antibody in the blood associated with some allergic diseases) ( <i>re</i> again) amen: examen (an examination or detailed study; in ecclesiology, an examination of one's conscience)
ig	IE <i>ag-</i> , to drive, do		

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
act (cont'd)		[to act, conduct, do, drive, move]	<p><i>amin:</i> examination, examine (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> inspect, scan, scrutinize) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p><i>ig:</i> ambiguity, ambiguous (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> cryptic, enigmatic, equivocal, obscure, vague) (<i>ambi</i> both, around) disambiguate (to remove the ambiguity from an ambiguous utterance or form) (<i>dis</i> reversal + <i>amb</i> both)</p> <p><i>exigency:</i> exigent (calling for immediate action), exiguous (<i>ex</i> out) indefatigable (<i>in</i> not + <i>de</i> not + <i>fames</i> hunger)</p> <p><i>intransigent:</i> (<i>in</i> not + <i>trans</i> across)</p> <p><i>prodigal:</i> (<i>prod</i> forth)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>act:</i> bioactive (having a capacity to interact with a living tissue or system) (<i>bios</i> life)</p> <p>radioactive (giving off, or capable of giving off, radiant energy in the form of particles or rays) (<i>radius</i> spoke of a wheel)</p> <p><i>ig:</i> fatigue (<i>fames</i> hunger)</p> <p><i>verbigeration:</i> (<i>verbum</i> word)</p> <p><i>vertiginous:</i> (<i>vertere</i> to turn)</p> <p><i>igate:</i> castigate (<i>castus</i> pure)</p> <p>fastigate (<i>fast</i> slope, roof)</p> <p>fumigate (<i>fumus</i> smoke)</p> <p>fustigate (<i>fustis</i> a stick)</p> <p>levigate (<i>levis</i> smooth)</p> <p>litigate (<i>litis</i> dispute)</p> <p>mitigate (<i>mitis</i> soft, tender)</p> <p>navigate (<i>navis</i> a ship)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOTS:</b></p> <p>ambassador cogency, cogent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> sound, telling, valid)</p> <p>quail (to draw back in fear; lose heart or courage; cower)</p> <p>remiges (the large quill feathers of a bird's wing), squat</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>cogent (forceful and to the point; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> convincing, sound, telling, valid)</p> <p>cogitate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> deliberate, reason, speculate, think) (<i>com</i> with + <i>agitate</i>)</p> <p>excogitate (to think out carefully and fully) (<i>ex</i> out + cogitate)</p> <p><b>LATIN TERMS:</b></p> <p>Acta Sanctorum (a collection of lives of the saints and martyrs)</p> <p>cogito ergo sum (I think, therefore I exist: the basic tenet of the philosophy of Descartes, 1596-1650)</p> <p><b>FRENCH TERMS:</b></p> <p>agent provocateur (a provoking agent)</p> <p>cache-sexe (a small cloth, or band worn, as by an otherwise nude dancer, to conceal the genitals)</p> <p>entr'acte (the interval between two acts of a play, opera, etc.; intermission; musical selection, dance, etc. performed during this interval)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>act</b> (cont'd)		[to act, conduct, do, drive, move]	<p>PORTUGUESE: auto-da-fé (lit., act of the faith; the public ceremony in which the Inquisition pronounced judgment and passed sentence on those tried as heretics; the public burning of a heretic)</p> <p>ITALIAN: agitato (in music, fast and with excitement)</p> <p>THEOLOGICAL: actual sin (any sin committed by one's own free will, as distinguished from <i>original sin</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: agon</p>
<b>actin</b>	Greek <i>aktis</i> ray	rays; similar to rays; of a radiated nature	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>actinal (of the oral region of a radiate animal, from which the rays or tentacles grow)</p> <p>actinia (any of a genus of sea anemones) {actinian}</p> <p>actinic (actinic rays are those light rays of short wavelength, occurring in the violet and ultraviolet parts of the spectrum, that produce chemical changes, as in photography)</p> <p>actinide [actinide series: a group of radioactive chemical elements from element 89 (actinium) through element 103 (lawrencium): it resembles the lanthanide series in electronic structure]</p> <p>actinism (that property of ultraviolet light, X-rays, or other radiations, by which chemical changes are produced)</p> <p>actinium (symbol: Ac)</p> <p>actinon (an isotope of radon, formed by the radioactive decay of actinium; atomic weight: 217)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>actin</i>: actinoid (having a radial form, as an actinozoan) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>actini</i>: actiniform (in zoology, having radial form; rayed) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p><i>actino</i>:</p> <p>actinogen (<i>genere</i> to produce)</p> <p>actinograph (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>actinology (the science of light rays and their chemical effects) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>actinometer (in physics, an instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's rays, or the actinic effect of light rays) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>actinomorphic (in biology, having radial symmetry, as a flower or a starfish) (<i>morphe</i> shape, form)</p> <p>actinomycete, actinomycin (<i>mykes</i> fungus)</p> <p>actinoscopy (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>actinozoan (same as <i>anthozoan</i>) (zo animal)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: photoactinic (emitting radiation similar to visible and ultraviolet light in its chemical effects on substances such as photographic emulsions) (<i>photos</i> light)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: agon, fac<sup>1</sup>, ger<sup>1</sup>, migr, mov, pel<sup>2</sup>, prac</p>
<b>ad-</b>	Latin prefix	motion toward, addition to, nearness	<p>NOTE: Only examples are given; the examples as well as other words with this prefix are placed with the roots to which it is attached.</p> <p>Pure form:</p> <p>ad-: addict, address, adequate, adjoin, adrenal, adsorb</p> <p>Elided form:</p> <p>a-: abut, ascend, aspire</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>ad-</b> (cont'd)		[motion toward]	<p>Assimilations and variations:</p> <p>ac-: access, accident, acclaim, accredit, accustom      ac-: acquaint, acquire, acquisition, acquit      af-: affair, affect, affix, afflict, afford, affricate      ag-: aggrade, aggravate, aggressor, aggrieve      al-: allude, allure, allusion, alluvium      an-: annex, annotate, annul      ap-: appanage, apparel, apparatus, apparition      ar-: array, arrest, arrive      as-: assail, assemble, assist, associate, assure      at-: attain, attend, attest, attorney, attune</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: pro-</p>
<b>add</b>			See don- for <i>add, addendum</i> .
<b>adelph</b>	Greek <i>adelphos</i>	brother	<p>SIMPLEROOT: adelphia, adelphic (of, or relating to, a polygynous marriage in which the wives are sisters, or to a polyandrous marriage in which the husbands are brothers)</p> <p>NOTE: With the addition <i>-ous</i>, <i>adelphous</i> becomes an adjectival suffix, indicating possession of one or more groups of stamens, from <i>adelphus</i>, having the <i>stamens</i> grouped together in a brotherhood.</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>diadelphous (in botany, arranged in two bundles or sets by the fusion of the filaments: said of stamens; also, having the stamens so arranged, as in the sweet pea) (<i>di</i> two)</p> <p>monadelphous (in botany, united by the filaments into a single tubelike group: said of stamens) (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>polyadelphous (in botany, having stamens joined by their filaments into a number of clusters) (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Adelphi (MD, OH); Philadelphia (PA, and in nine other States)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: frater</p>
<b>aden</b>	Greek <i>aden</i>	gland	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>aden</i>:</p> <p>ademectomy (<i>ektomy</i> excision)      adenitis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)      adenoid(s), adenoidectomy (<i>eidos</i> form + <i>ektome</i> excision)      adenoma (<i>oma</i> tumor)      adenosis (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>adeno</i>:</p> <p>adenoblast (<i>blastos</i> germ, cell)      adenocarcinoma (<i>karkinoma</i> cancer)      adenocele (<i>kele</i> tumor)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: inguin</p>
<b>adip</b>	Latin <i>adeps</i>	fat	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: adipose (adjective, fatty; noun, fat), adiposity</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>adip</i>:</p> <p>adipectomy (<i>ektome</i> excision)      adipoid (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>adipo</i>:</p> <p>adipocere (a fatty or waxy substance produced in decomposing bodies exposed to moisture) (<i>cera</i> wax)      adipochrome (<i>chroma</i> color)  <i>adipos</i>: adiposuria (<i>uria</i> urine condition)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lip<sup>2</sup>, seb, stear</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>adrenal</b>	See ren-.		
<b>adjut,</b> <b>adjuv</b>	Latin <i>adjutare</i>	to help, assist	<p>NOTE: This root consists of <i>ad-</i> to, toward + <i>juvare</i>, to help, assist.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>adjut</i>: adjutancy, adjutant (the administrative position, or the bird; see Doublets)</p> <p><i>adjuv</i>: adjuttant (that helps or aids)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> coadjutant (helping each other; cooperating; as a noun, an assistant), coadjutor (<i>co</i> with)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  aid, aide (see Doublets) (Middle English <i>aiden</i>; from Old French <i>aider</i>; from Latin <i>adjutare</i>)  jocular, jocund (from <i>jucundus</i>: pleasant; cheerful; genial; gay)  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> adjutant:aide  <b>SPANISH:</b> ayudar (to help), ayudarme (help me)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>adult</b>	See alter- for <i>adulterate</i> .		
<b>aecid</b>	Greek <i>aikia</i>	harm, injury	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> aecidium (an aecium: a cuplike spore fruit produced by certain rust fungi), aecium (pl., aecia)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  aeciospore (a spore that develops within an aecium) (<i>spore</i> seed)  aeciostage (the period in their life cycle during which certain rust fungi produce aecia) (<i>stare</i> to stand)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> dam<sup>2</sup>, deleter, himsa, noc<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>aer</b>	Greek and Latin <i>aerius</i> air	gas, air	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  aerate (to expose to air, or cause air to circulate through), aerated, aeration, aerator  aerial (in biology, growing in the air instead of in soil or water), aerialist, aerity</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> anaerobe, anaerobic (an organism, especially a bacterium that does not require air or oxygen to live; opposed to <i>aerobe</i>) (<i>an</i> negative + <i>bios</i> life)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>aeri</i>:  aeriferous (conveying air, as the bronchial tubes) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)  aerify (<i>facere</i> to make)  <i>aero</i>:  aerobatics (aero- + acrobatics; spectacular feats done with an airplane, as loops and rolls) (<i>bainen</i> to walk, go)  aerobe (an organism that requires air and free oxygen to live), aerobic, aerobium (<i>bios</i> life)  aerodonetics (the science of soaring in a glider) (<i>donein</i> to shake)  aerodrome (chiefly British; same as <i>airdrome</i>: an airport; a landing field; an airplane hangar) (<i>dromein</i> to run)  aerodynamics (used with singular verb; the dynamics of gases, esp. of atmospheric interactions with moving objects)  aerodyne (any aircraft that is heavier than air and derives its lift chiefly from aerodynamic forces) (<i>dyne</i> power)  aeroembolism (an embolism of air bubbles often caused by surgery, induced abortion, or decompression sickness) (<i>em-</i> prefixes <i>bolein</i> to throw)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>aer</b> (cont'd)		[gas, air]	<p>aerogram (a radiogram; an airmail letter written on a standard, lightweight form that folds into the shape of an envelope and can be sent at a low postage rate) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>aerology (total atmospheric meteorology as opposed to surface-based study) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>aeromechanics (plural in form; used with singular verb)</p> <p>aerometeorograph (an aircraft instrument for simultaneously recording temperature, atmospheric pressure, and humidity) (<i>meteor</i> lifted up + <i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>aerometer (a device for determining the weight and density of air or other gas) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>aeronaut, aeronautics (plural in form; used with singular verb) (<i>naus</i> ship)</p> <p>aeroneurosis (also called <i>flying fatigue</i>) (<i>neuron</i> nerve + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>aeronomy (the science dealing with the physics and chemistry of the upper atmosphere) (<i>nomos</i> law)</p> <p>aeropause (the region of the atmosphere above which aircraft cannot fly) (<i>paein</i> to bring to an end)</p> <p>aerophobia (an abnormal fear of air, especially of drafts) (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>aerophyte (in botany, an <i>epiphyte</i>: a plant, such as certain orchids or ferns, that grows on another plant or object upon which it depends for mechanical support but not as a source of nutrients; also called "air plant") (<i>phyton</i> plant)</p> <p>aerosol (<i>aero</i> + <i>solution</i>)</p> <p>aerosphere (the lower portion of the atmosphere in which both unmanned and manned flight is possible) (<i>sphere</i> ball, globe)</p> <p>aerostat (an aircraft, especially a balloon or dirigible, deriving its lift from the buoyancy of surrounding air rather than from aerodynamic motion), aerostatics (plural in form; used with singular verb) (<i>histanai</i> to cause to stand)</p> <p>aerotermodynamics (the study of the relationship of heat and mechanical energy in gases, especially air) (<i>therme</i> heat + <i>dynamis</i> power, strength)</p> <p>PREFIXED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: anaerobe, anaerobiosis (<i>an</i> not + <i>bios</i> life + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>NB: <i>Aerie</i>, the nest of an eagle or other bird of prey that builds in a high place, is not in the family. It is probably derived from <i>ager</i> field.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: atm, phys, pneu</p>
<b>af-</b> (assimilation of <i>ad-</i> )	Latin prefix	to, toward	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: affair, affect, affidavit, affinity, affix, affricate CROSS REFERENCE: ad-
<b>ag-</b> (assimilation of <i>ad-</i> )	Latin prefix	to, toward	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: agglomerate, aggrade, aggrandize, aggravate CROSS REFERENCE: ad-
<b>ag<sup>1</sup></b> <i>aio</i> IE <i>eg-</i> speak, say	Latin <i>aio</i> IE <i>eg-</i> speak, say	I say	PREFIXED ROOT: adage (an old saying that has been popularly accepted as truth; SYNONYMS: aphorism, epigram, maxim, motto, proverb, saw, saying) ( <i>ad</i> to) CROSS REFERENCE: dic, ig, phan

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ag<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>agio</i>	ease	PREFIXED ROOT: adagio (lit., at ease; as an adverb, slowly and leisurely; as an adjective, slow; as a noun, a slow movement or passage in music; also, a slow dance step) CROSS REFERENCE: oti, scho
<b>agio</b>			See jac-.
<b>agog</b>	Greek <i>agein</i> to lead IE <i>ag-</i> to drive, do	leading	PREFIXED ROOTS: anagogue (or, analogoy: lit., a leading up; mystical interpretation, as of the Scriptures; also, an uplifting of the mind to spiritual things) ( <i>an</i> from <i>ana</i> up) emmenagogue (a medicine that induces or hastens the menstrual flow) ( <i>em</i> in + <i>men</i> month) isagogue (an introduction, as to a branch of study) isagogics (introductory study; especially, the literary history of the Bible, considered as introductory to the study of Bible interpretation) ( <i>eis</i> into) paragoge [the adding of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, either grammatically, as in <i>drowned</i> , or unnecessarily, as in <i>drown<i>ed</i></i> (DROUN did), or for ease in pronunciation, as in <i>amid<i>st</i></i> ] ( <i>para</i> alongside) synagogue (lit., to bring together; an assembly of Jews for worship and religious study; also, a building or place used by Jews for worship and religious study) ( <i>syn</i> together) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: choragus (in ancient Greece, the leader of a dramatic chorus; any leader of a chorus or band) ( <i>choros</i> , orig., a dance; a band of dancers and singers) demagogue (lit., a leader of the people; orig., a leader of the common people; now, a person who tries to stir up the people by appeals to emotion, prejudice, etc., in order to win them over quickly and gain power) ( <i>demos</i> people) galactagogue (promoting the flow of milk) ( <i>gala</i> milk) hypnagogic (sleep-inducing) ( <i>hypnos</i> sleep) mystagogue (a person who interprets religious mysteries or initiates others into them) ( <i>mysterion</i> a secret) pedagogue (lit., one who leads children; thus, a teacher; especially a pedantic, dogmatic teacher) pedagogy (the profession or function of a teacher; teaching; the art or science of teaching) ( <i>paedos</i> child) CROSS REFERENCE: agon <sup>1</sup> , athl, duc
<b>agon<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>agein</i> IE <i>ag-</i> to drive, do	to drive, lead (orig., assembly, contest)	SIMPLE ROOT: agon (the conflict of characters, as in classical Greek drama) agonal (of or connected with death pangs) agonist (one who takes part in a struggle, as the main character in a drama; a muscle whose action on a joint or orifice is opposed by the action of another muscle, the antagonist) agonistes (designating a person engaged in a struggle: used postpositively, or after the word modified, as in <i>Hamlet agonistes</i> ) agonistic (also, agonistical; striving to overcome in argument; competitive; combative; contesting; strained for effect; of or pertaining to contests) agonize (to be in extreme pain or suffer great anguish; as a transitive verb, to cause great pain in torture) agony (SYNONYMS: anguish, distress, suffering)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
agon <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to drive, lead]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:          antagonism (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> animosity, enmity, hostility)          antagonist (lit., one who struggles against; a person who opposes or competes with another; adversary; opponent; in <i>literature</i>, one who opposes the protagonist; compare <i>protagonist</i>; a muscle, drug, etc. that acts in opposition to or counteracts another)          antagonize (to oppose or counteract; to incur the dislike of) (<i>anti</i> against)          deuteragonist (in ancient Greek drama, the actor second in importance to the protagonist) (<i>deuteros</i> second)          protagonist (the first, or most important, actor in a Greek drama; hence any notable leader or spokesperson; compare <i>antagonist</i>) (<i>protos</i> first)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:          glucagon (so named for its effect on insulin; a hormone formed in the pancreas) (<i>glykys</i> sweet)          stratagem (a military maneuver designed to deceive or surprise the enemy; a clever, often underhanded scheme for achieving an objective; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> maneuver, ruse, trick, wile) (<i>stratos</i> army)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: epact (the period of 11 days by which the solar year exceeds the lunar year of twelve months; the age, in days, of the calendar moon on the first of the year) (<i>epi</i> on, in)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: act, agog, agora, athl, duc</p>
agon <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>akone</i> IE <i>ak-</i>	whetstone	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: paragon (a model or pattern of excellence or perfection of some kind; an unflawed diamond weighing at least 100 carats) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Paragon (AL, IN, KY, LA, MT, OH, UT)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
agor, egor, egyr	Greek <i>ageirein</i> to assemble IE <i>ger-</i> to collect	marketplace, assembly	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: agora</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>egor:</i>          allegory (a literary, dramatic, or pictorial representation, the apparent or superficial sense of which both parallels and illustrates a deeper sense just as, for example, the story of the search for the Holy Grail may illustrate an inner spiritual search) (<i>allos</i> other) [see Allegorical Work]          category (a class or division in a scheme of classification; in <i>logic</i>, any of the various basic concepts into which all knowledge can be classified; in this sense, also called <i>predicament</i>) (<i>kata</i> down, against)          paregoric (orig., a medicine that soothes or lessens pain; a camphorated tincture of opium, containing benzoic acid, anise oil, etc. used to relieve diarrhea) (<i>para</i> alongside)  <i>egyr:</i> panegyric [lit., (for) all the assembly; a formal eulogistic composition intended as a public compliment; elaborate praise or laudation; an encomium] (<i>pan</i> all)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: agoraphobia (lit., fear of the marketplace; fear of open spaces) (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>ALLEGORICAL WORK: Pilgrim's Progress, by John Bunyan (1628-88)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: greg</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>agr</b>	Greek <i>ager</i> a field IE <i>ag-</i> to drive, do; to where the cattle were driven	a field; wild	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: agrarian (relating to land or to the ownership of land) agrestic (rural, rustic; crude, uncouth) {agrestal}</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>agri:</i> agribusiness (<i>agriculture business</i>; farming and related food-processing and marketing businesses) agriculture (the science or art of cultivating land in the raising of crops; husbandry; farming) (<i>cultus care</i>) <i>agro:</i> agrobiology (the quantitative science of plant life and plant nutrition) (<i>bios life</i> + <i>logy study</i>) agrology (the branch of soil science dealing especially with the production of crops) (<i>logy study</i>) agromania (opposed to <i>agoraphobia</i>) (<i>mania</i> madness) agronomics, agronomy (both terms refer to the art or science of managing land or crops) (<i>nomos law</i>) <i>agros:</i> agrostology (the branch of botany dealing with grasses) (<i>logy study</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: peregrinate, peregrine (traveling or migratory; see Doublets) pilgrim (see Doublets) (<i>per</i> through + <i>ager</i> field, country)</p> <p>DISGUISED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: onager (wild ass; also, a catapult) (<i>onos</i> ass + <i>agrios</i> wild)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: peregrine:pilgrim</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: camp</p>
<b>agra</b>	Greek <i>agra</i>	seizure	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: arthragra (<i>arthron</i> joint) chiragra (<i>cheir</i> hand) podagra (<i>pous</i> foot)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>ailur</b>	Greek <i>ailouros</i>	cat	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: ailurus (the lesser pandas)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ailurophile (<i>philein</i> to love) ailurophobia (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fel</p>
<b>al-</b> (assimilation of <i>ad-</i> )	Latin prefix	to, toward	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: alleviate, alliteration, allude, allure, allusion</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ad-</p>
<b>al<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>ala:</i> wing IE <i>aks-</i> axis	wing, armpit	<p>NOTE: This root originally meant upper arm, and by extension, wing. The root also refers to the side parts of a specified organ or structure, e.g., alithmoid, alinasal.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: ala (in zoology, a wing; a winglike structure, as a lobe of the ear or a side petal of a butterfly-shaped corolla; pl. alae) alar (now, of, or like a wing; having wings; in anatomy, pertaining to the armpit; axillary, the original meaning of <i>alar</i>; in botany, pertaining to the axil), alary, alate alula (the group of three to six small, rather stiff feathers growing on the first digit, pollex, or thumb of a bird's wing)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: dealate (having lost its wings: said of ants and other insects whose wings are shed after the mating flight) (<i>de off</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
al <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[wing, armpit]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  aliform (wing-shaped; same as <i>alar</i>) (<i>forma</i> shape)  alinasal (pertaining to the <i>ali nasi</i>, the flaring cartilaginous expansion forming the outer side of each nostril) (<i>nas</i> nose)  aliped (wing-footed, as the bat) (<i>pes</i> foot)  alitrunk (the portion of the insect trunk that bears the wings)  <b>FRENCH:</b> aileron (a movable hinged section in or near the trailing edge of an airplane wing for controlling the rolling movements of the airplane)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> aisle (Old French <i>aile</i>, wing; orig., wing of a building; <i>s</i> inserted through confusion with <i>isle</i>)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> axi, pen<sup>2</sup>, pter</p>
al <sup>2</sup>	Arabic	the	<p><b>NOTE:</b> The words in this family are entered as simple roots, even though they are <i>article + root</i>.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>albacore (lit., the young camel; a type of tuna)  albatross (in Spanish, alcatraz, lit., pelican; in Arabic, water-wheeled basket)  alcaide (the commander or governor of a fortress as in Spain or Portugal) (<i>quad</i> to command)  alcalde (the mayor or chief judicial official of a Spanish or Spanish-American town) (<i>qadi</i> judge)  alcazar (capitalized, the palace of the Moorish kings at Seville; in lower case, a castle or fortress of the Spanish Moors) (<i>qasr</i> castle)  alchemy  alcohol, alcoholic, alcoholism (<i>kuhl</i> antimony)  alcove (an arch, vault; a recessed section of a room, as a breakfast nook; a secluded bower in a garden; summerhouse) (Spanish <i>alcoba</i>; from Arabic <i>al-qubba qubba</i>)  alembic (an apparatus formerly used for distilling) (<i>anbig</i> still)  alfalfa (lit., the best fodder) (<i>fisfisa</i> fodder)  algarroba (or, algaroba; lit., the carob tree)  algebra (lit., the rejoining of broken parts) (<i>jabbara</i> to reunite)  algorism [from <i>al-Khowarazmi</i>, lit., native of Khwarazm (Khiva), mathematician of the 9th cent., A.D.; the Arabic system of numerals; decimal system of counting]  alidade (a type of surveying instrument) (<i>'idadah</i> rule)  alif (the first letter of the Arabic alphabet)  alkali (see separate entry)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  admiral (the highest rank in the U.S. Navy) (short for <i>amir al bar</i>, leader of the sea)  elixir (in full, <i>elixir of life</i>: a hypothetical substance sought by medieval alchemists to change base metals into gold or to prolong life indefinitely; now, a supposed remedy for ailments; panacea) (<i>ikṣir</i> philosopher's stone; from Greek <i>xerion</i> powder for drying wounds; <i>xeros</i> dry)  <b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b> Alcatraz short for <i>Isla de Alcatraces</i> Island of the Pelicans; in California; formerly, site of a Federal prison  <b>PLACE NAME:</b> Alhambra, CA [Spanish; from <i>al hamra</i>, lit., the red (house); orig., palace of the Moorish kings near Granada, Spain; from <i>Alhambra</i> is <i>Alhambresque</i>, like the Alhambra, especially in richness of ornamentation]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
al <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[the]	<p>NOVEL: <i>The Alhambra</i>, by Washington Irving (1783-1839)          NOTE: There are numerous other Arabic words in English that do not begin with <i>al</i>, e.g., adobe, amber, ameer, apricot, arsenal, artichoke, assassin, azimuth, azure, burnoose, caliber, caliph, camise, candy, carafe, carat, cassock, checkmate, cipher, coffee, cotton, drub, emir, fakir, gazelle, ghoul, hegira, lute, magazine, mattress, minaret, mohair, monsoon, mortise, myrrh, nabob, nadir, Ramadan, safari, saffron, Sahara, salaam, sequin, sheik, sherbet, sirocco, spinach, sugar, sultan, Swahili, syrup, talcum, talisman, tariff, zenith, zero.          CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
al <sup>3</sup>	Latin <i>alere</i> fr. <i>alescere</i> to grow up IE <i>al-</i> to grow	to nourish	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>aliment</i> (anything that nourishes; food; means of support; necessity; as a verb, to supply with aliment; nourish)  <i>alimental</i>, <i>alimentary</i>, <i>alimentary canal</i>, <i>alimentation</i>  <i>alimony</i> (lit., food, support; orig., supply of the means of living; an allowance that a court orders paid to a person by that person's spouse or former spouse after a legal separation or divorce or while legal action on this is pending)  <i>altricial</i> [pertaining to birds that are helpless and naked, as pigeons, and which must be fed by parents after hatching; opposed to <i>nidifugous</i> and <i>precocial</i> (from <i>precocious</i>), pertaining to birds whose newly hatched young are covered with down and are fully active; <i>precocial</i> describes the wild birds of the Gallinae family, those that nest on the ground, e.g., turkey, chicken, grouse, pheasant, partridge, quail]          PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>coalesce</i> (lit., to grow together; join, blend, fuse, as the halves of a broken bone; to unite or merge into a single body, group, or mass; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> blend, fuse, mingle, mix) (<i>com</i> together)  <i>coalition</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> alliance, confederacy, confederation, league, union)          DISGUISED ROOT: adult, adolescent          LATIN:  <i>alma mater</i> (lit., nourishing mother)  <i>alumna</i> [feminine (pl., <i>alumnae</i>); <i>alumnus</i> [masculine (pl., <i>alumni</i>)]]          ENGLISH COGNATE: old          BOUND COMPOUND: alderman (lit., old man; but meaning in Old English, chief, prince)          CROSS REFERENCE: nurt, troph</p>
alac	Latin <i>alacer</i>	lively	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: alacrity (eager willingness or readiness)          ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:  <i>allegretto</i> (moderately fast; faster than <i>andante</i>, but slower than <i>allegro</i>)  <i>allegro</i> (fast; faster than <i>allegretto</i> but not so fast as <i>presto</i>)          CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
alb	Latin <i>albus</i> IE <i>albho-</i> white	white	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>alb</i> (from <i>alba vestis</i>, white cloak; a white vestment worn by a priest)  <i>alba</i> (Provençal, dawn; the stylized dawn love song of Provençal troubadour literature)  <i>albarium</i> (a thin, white stucco)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>alb</b> (cont'd)		[white]	<p>ALBEDO, albescent (turning white)      albinism, albino (a person with deficient pigmentation, exhibited by milky or translucent skin, white or colorless hair; birds and animals may also be albino)      albite (a milky white variety of plagioclase, occurring in many rocks, including granite)      albugineous (of or resembling a tough white layer of fibrous body, as the white of the eye)      album, albumen (white of an egg), albumin (white protein substance), albuminate, albuminous, albumose      alburnum (sapwood)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      albuminoid (<i>eidos</i> form)      albuminosis (<i>osis</i> condition)      albuminuria (the abnormal presence of albumin in the urine) (<i>uria</i> urine condition)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      abele (the white poplar tree)      aubade (a piece of music composed for performance in the morning) (French; from Spanish <i>albada</i>; from Provençal <i>alba</i>, which see)      auburn (influenced by Middle English <i>brun</i>, brown; thus, reddish brown)      daub (to smear with sticky matter) (<i>de</i> intensive + <i>albus</i>)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> elf (literal sense: whitish figure in the mist), elfin, elfish, elflock(s)  <b>GREEK COGNATE:</b> alphosis (leukoderma: dull-white leprosy)  <b>POETIC NAME OF ENGLAND:</b> Albion (from its White Cliffs of Dover)  <b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Alba (MI, MO, TX)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> ALBEDO [in <i>astronomy</i>, the reflecting power of a planet or satellite, expressed as a ratio of reflected light to the total amount falling on the surface; in <i>botany</i>, the spongy white tissue on the inside of a rind in citrus fruit; in <i>engineering</i>, the reflecting ability of an object]  <b>NB:</b> The following Arabic words, though similarly spelled, are not in this family. See al<sup>2</sup>.      albacore (lit., young camel)      albatross (lit., the water-wheel basket)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> blanc, cand, leuk   </p>
<b>alc</b>	Greek <i>alkimos</i>	strong	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: analcime (weak—from its weak electric power; a white or slightly colored zeolite) (<i>an</i> negative)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> bil, dur, fort, poll, rob<sup>2</sup>, val<sup>2</sup>, vig<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>alea</b>	Latin <i>alea</i>	chance, a dice game	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      aleatoric (designating or of music that involves chance or unpredictability in composition, performance, or both; chance music)      aleatory (of or depending on chance, luck, or contingency)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> fortu</p>
<b>aleph</b>	Hebrew <i>aleph</i> ox	first letter of Hebrew alphabet	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: synalepha (the contraction into one syllable of two adjacent vowels, usually by elision, e.g., <i>th' eagle</i> for <i>the eagle</i>) (syn with)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> alpha</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>alg<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>algein</i> to feel <i>algos</i> pain	pain, feeling	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: algesia, algesic, algetic</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: analgesia (a fully conscious state in which a person does not feel painful stimuli), analgesic (of or causing analgesia; as a noun, a drug that produces analgesia) (<i>an</i> negative)</p> <p>hyperalgesia (an exaggerated sense of pain; opposed to <i>hypalgesia</i>), hyperalgetic, hyperalgia (<i>hyper</i> over, beyond)</p> <p>hypalgesia (decreased sensitivity to pain; opposed to <i>hyperalgesia</i>), hypalgia (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>alg</i>: algedonic (pertaining to both pleasure and pain) (<i>hedonic</i> pertaining to pleasure) <i>alge</i>: algethesis (perception of pain) (<i>thesis</i> a placing) <i>algo</i>: algogenic (producing pain) (<i>genere</i> to produce) [listed also in following family] algalgania (sexual pleasure derived from inflicting or suffering pain; masochism or sadism) (<i>lagneia</i> lust)</p> <p>algometer (a device for measuring sensitivity of pain produced by pressure) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>algophobia (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: adenalgia (<i>adenos</i> gland) brachialgia (<i>brachium</i> arm) cardialgia (same as <i>heartburn</i>; lit., heart pain: so named because mistakenly thought to be located in the heart) (<i>kardia</i> heart) causalgia (neuralgia characterized by a burning sensation) (<i>kaiein</i> to burn) metralgia (pain in the uterus) (<i>metra</i> uterus) myalgia (pain in a muscle or muscles) (<i>mys</i> muscle) neuralgia (severe pain along the course of a nerve or in its area of distribution) (<i>neuron</i> nerve) nostalgia (a longing to return home) (<i>nostos</i> a return) otalgia (earache) (<i>ous</i> ear)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dol, esthes, noso, odyn, pass, path, pen<sup>3</sup>, sens, tact<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>alg<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>algere</i> IE <i>algh-</i> frost, cold	to be cold	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: algid (cold; chilly)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: algefacent (cooling; refrigerant) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>algogenic (<i>generare</i> to produce) [listed also in previous family]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cry<sup>2</sup>, psychr</p>
<b>alg<sup>3</sup></b>	Latin <i>alga</i> IE <i>el-</i> to be moldy	seaweed	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: alga (pl., <i>algae</i>) {algal}, algin</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>algi</i>: algicide (a substance used to prevent or get rid of algae, esp. green scum in a swimming pool) (<i>caedere</i> to kill) <i>algo</i>: algology (the branch of botany that deals with algae; phycology)</p> <p>TERM: alginic acid (a gelatinous material extracted from seaweed or kelp: used in jellies, plastics, dentistry, etc.)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: phyc</p>
<b>aliph</b>	Greek <i>aleiphar</i>	fat, oil	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: aliphatic (pertaining to fat or oil)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: adip, lip<sup>2</sup>, ol<sup>2</sup>, seb, stear, unct</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
alk	Arabic <i>alqili</i> the ashes of the saltwort	base or hydroxide	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      alkahest [apparently coined by Paracelsus (1493-1541), a Swiss physician and alchemist; the hypothetical solvent, <i>the philosopher's stone</i>, sought by the alchemists]      alkalescence (the quality of being alkaline or somewhat alkaline)      alkali (any base or hydroxide, as soda, potash, that is soluble in water and gives a high concentration of hydroxyl ions in solution; pl., alkalies, or alkalis)      alkalic (in geology, designating or of igneous rocks having an unusually large amount of alkali metals, especially sodium and potassium), alkalize      alkyl, alkylation</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>alkal-</i>:      alkaloid (<i>eidos</i> form)      alkalosis (<i>osis</i> condition)  <i>alkali</i>: alkalmeter (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
all	Greek <i>allos</i> other; Latin <i>alius</i> IE <i>al-</i> that, yonder one	other, mutually, another	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: allele (in genetics, either of a pair of genes located at the same position on both members of a pair of chromosomes and conveying characters that are inherited in accordance with Mendelian law) {allelic, allelism}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:      diallage (a greenish mineral that is a laminated variety of monoclinic pyroxene) (<i>dia</i> through)      parallax, parallel, parallelism (the use of parallel structure in writing; in philosophy, the doctrine that mind and matter function synchronously but without any causal interaction)      parallelepiped (a solid with six faces, each of which is a parallelogram) (<i>para</i> alongside + <i>epi</i> upon + <i>pedon</i> ground)      parallelogram (<i>para</i> alongside + <i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>all-</i>:      allegory (the description of one thing under the image of another; a story in which people, things, and happenings have hidden meanings) (<i>agora</i> assembly) [see Literary Work]      allergen, allergy (lit., other work) (<i>ergon</i> work + <i>generare</i> to produce)      allonym (another name, usually historical, adopted by an author; compare <i>pseudonym</i>) (<i>onym</i> name)  <i>allelo</i>:      allelomorph (same as <i>allele</i>) (<i>morphe</i> form)      allelopoly (the repression or destruction of plants from the effect of certain toxic chemical substances produced and released by other, nearby plants) (<i>pathos</i> disease)  <i>allo</i>:      allochthonous (originating elsewhere; not native to a place) (<i>chthon</i> earth)      allogamy (fertilization of a flower by the pollen of another; cross-fertilization) (<i>gamos</i> marriage)      allograft (a graft of tissue or an organ taken from an individual of the same species as the recipient but with different hereditary factors) (<i>grapheion</i> stylus)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
all (cont'd)		[other, mutually, another]	<p>allograph (any of the ways a unit of a writing system is formed or shaped) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>allomerism (variation in chemical composition without change in crystalline form) {allomorous} (<i>mere</i> part)</p> <p>allometry (in biology, the growth of a part of an organism in relation to the growth of the whole or some other part of it) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>ALLOMORPH {allomorphic} (<i>morphe</i> shape)</p> <p>allopath, allopathy (the method of treating disease by use of remedies that produce effects different from those of the disease treated; opposed to <i>homeopathy</i>) (<i>pathein</i> to suffer)</p> <p>allopatric (in biology, of or pertaining to species of organisms occurring in different but often adjacent places) (<i>patra</i> native village; from <i>pater</i> father)</p> <p>allophone (in linguistics, any of the various forms of a phoneme as conditioned by position or adjoining sounds) (<i>phone</i> sound)</p> <p>alloplasm (in biology, a part of protoplasm that is differentiated to perform a special function, as that of the flagellum) (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>allosaurus (also, allosaur; a dinosaur of the Jurassic period) (<i>sauros</i> lizard)</p> <p>allotrope (the property that certain chemical elements have of existing in two or more different forms, as carbon in charcoal, diamonds, lampblack, etc.) (<i>tropein</i> to turn)</p> <p>allotrophic (rendered nonnutritious by the process of digestion) (<i>trophein</i> to nourish)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: morphallaxis (<i>morphe</i> shape)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: else (different, other, in addition)</p> <p>LITERARY WORK: <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i>, by John Bunyan (1628-88)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ALLOMORPH [in <i>linguistics</i>, any of the variant forms of a morpheme as conditioned by position or adjoining sounds; in <i>mineralogy</i>, any of the crystalline forms of a substance existing in more than one such form]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alter, hetero</p>
allant	Greek <i>allas</i>	sausage	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>allantoic (of or in the allantois; having an allantois)</p> <p>allantoid (of or like allantois; shaped like a sausage) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>allantois (a membranous pouch with a rich blood supply in the embryos of birds, reptiles, and mammals)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
alli	Latin <i>allium</i>	garlic	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>alliaceous (having the smell of onions or garlic)</p> <p>allicin (an amino acid found in garlic oil)</p> <p>allium (any strong-smelling bulb plant of the genus Allium of the lily family, as the onion, garlic, leek, etc.)</p> <p>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: aioli (or, aïoli: a mayonnaise containing much crushed raw garlic) (<i>oleum</i> oil)</p> <p>SPANISH: ajo</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>allod</b>	Frankish <i>all</i> all + Old English <i>ead</i> wealth	free possession	SIMPLE ROOT: allodium (in law, land owned independently, free of any superior claim, and without any rent, payment in service, etc.; a freehold estate: opposed to <i>feud</i> ) {allodial} CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>alm</b>			See elee- for <i>almoner</i> , <i>alms</i> .
<b>aloep</b>	Greek <i>aleiphein</i>	to smear, anoint	PREFIXED ROOT: synaloepha (or, synalepha: lit., a melting together; the contraction into one syllable of two adjacent vowels, usu. by elision, e.g., <i>th' egg</i> for <i>the egg</i> ) (syn with) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>alp</b>	Latin <i>Alpes</i>	the Alps; high mountains	SIMPLE ROOT: alp (a high mountain, especially in Switzerland) alpenstrine (of the Alps or any mountainous region; in botany, growing in the elevated region closest to the timberline; compare <i>subalpine</i> ) PREFIXED ROOT: subalpine (designating, of, or growing in mountain regions just below the timberline or on a tundra or paramo*) [*paramo: any high, barren plain in the South American tropics, especially in the Andes] COMPOUNDS: alpenglow (a reddish glow seen on mountain tops before sunrise or after sunset) alpenstock (a strong iron-pointed staff used by mountain climbers) alphorn (also, alpenhorn) GEOGRAPHIC: The Alps (mountain system in Europe, extending from France, through Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Austria, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina into Yugoslavia) CROSS REFERENCE: mont, oro
<b>alpha</b>	Greek <i>alpha</i>	the letter A	PREFIXED ROOT: analphabetic (not alphabetic; unable to read or write) ( <i>an</i> negative + <i>beta</i> second letter of the Greek alphabet) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: alphabet ( <i>beta</i> second letter of the Greek alphabet) EXPRESSION: alpha and omega (the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet; the beginning and the end; see Revelation 1:8) CROSS REFERENCE: aleph
<b>alt</b>	Latin <i>altus</i> IE <i>al-</i> to grow, nourish	height, high	SIMPLE ROOT: altar (possibly, from its being raised high) altitude (SYNONYMS: elevation, height, stature), altitudinal PREFIXED ROOT: exalt (to raise on high; elevate; lift up; specif., to raise in status, dignity, power, wealth, etc.), exaltation (elation, rapture), exalted ( <i>ex</i> up, out) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>alt:</i> altazimuth (from Arabic <i>al sumut</i> the way) <i>alti:</i> altigraph (a device for that records the altitude on a chart) ( <i>graphein</i> to write) altimeter (a device for measuring the altitude to which it is carried) altimetry (the science or practice of measuring altitudes, as with an altimeter) ( <i>metron</i> measure) <i>alto:</i> altocumulus (a type of cloud) ( <i>cumulus</i> pile)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
alt (cont'd)		[height, high]	<p>altostratus (a type of cloud) (<i>stratum</i> layer)</p> <p>altotroposphere (a portion of the atmosphere about 40 to 60 miles above the surface of the earth) (<i>tropein</i> to turn + <i>sphere</i> ball, globe)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>enhance (to make greater as in cost, value, attractiveness, etc.; heighten, improve, augment, etc.; as an intransitive verb, to increase, as in value or price) (Vulgar Latin <i>inaltiare</i> to raise high)</p> <p>haughty (SYNOMYS: contemptuous, disdainful, lordly)</p> <p>hautboy (lit., high wood; earlier name for <i>oboe</i>)</p> <p>oboe (a woodwind with a high, penetrating tone) (from <i>haut-bois</i> high wood)</p> <p>SPANISH: altiplano (lit., high plane, as in Bolivia)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>de haut en bas (lit., from high to low; with haughtiness; condescension)</p> <p>haute cuisine (lit., high kitchen; the preparation of fine food by highly skilled chefs, or the food so prepared)</p> <p>haute couture (lit., high sewing; high fashion)</p> <p>haute école (lit., high school)</p> <p>haut monde (lit., high world; high society)</p> <p>haute vulgarisation (vulgarization on a higher level, especially as done by academics, scholars, etc.)</p> <p>ITALIAN: alto-relievo (also, alto-rilievo; same as <i>high relief</i>)</p> <p>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:</p> <p>alt (high in pitch; the first octave above the treble clef)</p> <p>altissimo (very high)</p> <p>alto [in the Middle Ages, the highest male voice (above the tenor, which held the melody); the lowest of the three female voices was <i>contralto</i>; over the centuries, the lowest female part was often shortened to <i>alto</i>; consequently, that which literally refers to <i>high</i> in music actually refers to <i>low</i> in four-part choral music]</p> <p>alto clef (the C clef on the third line: used in notation, especially for the viola)</p> <p>contralto (see note at <i>alto</i>) (<i>contra</i> against)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <p>Altadena, CA (it is higher in elevation than Pasadena, its neighbor)</p> <p>Alta Loma (CA, TX)</p> <p>Altamont (IL, KS, MO, OR, SD, TN, UT)</p> <p>Alta Vista (IA, KN); Altavista, VA</p> <p>Altitude (MS, OH)</p> <p>Alto (GA, LA, MI, NM, TX, WI); Palo Alto, CA</p> <p>Terre Haute, IN (from French; lit., high land, highest point on the Wabash; not the highest point in Indiana, however)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: acro, apic, hyps, sum<sup>2</sup></p>
alter, altr	Latin <i>alter</i> IE <i>al-</i> that, yonder one	other	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>alter (SYNOMYS: change, modify, transform) (not to be confused with homonym <i>altar</i>, previous family)</p> <p>alteration, alterative (in medicine, gradually restoring health)</p> <p>altercate (to argue angrily; quarrel)</p> <p>altercation (SYNOMYS: quarrel, squabble, wrangle)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
alter (cont'd)	[other]		<p>alterity (the state or quality of being other; otherness)      alternate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> intermittent, periodic, recurrent)      alternative (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> choice, option, preference), alternator      altruism (selflessness; concern for the welfare of others, as opposed to <i>egoism</i>), altruistic (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> charitable, humanitarian, philanthropic)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>inalterable (that cannot be altered; unchangeable) (<i>in</i> not)      subaltern, subalternate (following in order; successive; in <i>botany</i>, in an alternate arrangement, but tending to become opposite: said of a leaf arrangement) (<i>sub</i> under)      superaltern (in traditional logic, a universal proposition that is the basis for immediate inference to a corresponding subaltern) (<i>super</i> over, beyond)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>aliquant (in mathematics, designating a part of a number that does not divide the number evenly but leaves a remainder, e.g., 8 is an aliquant part of 36) (<i>quantus</i> how large)      aliquot (in mathematics, designating a part of a number that divides the number evenly and leaves no remainder, e.g., 8 is an aliquot part of 32) (<i>quot</i> how many, or as many as)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOTS:</b></p> <p>adulterate, adulterine, adulterous, adultery      alias (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> incognito, nom de plume, pseudonym)      alibi (contraction of <i>alias ibi</i>, elsewhere; in another place)      alien (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> émigré, foreigner, stranger; as a verb, in law, to transfer property; see <i>alienor</i>) {alienable}      alienage, alienation, alienee (in law, one to whom or to which ownership of property is transferred), alienism      alienist (in law, a physician who has been by a court of law as an expert on mental competence of principals or witnesses appearing before the court)      alienor (in law, a person from whom property is transferred or conveyed)      aliunde (from another place; in law, from some other source, e.g., evidence clarifying a document but not deriving from the document itself is <i>evidence aliunde</i>)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> inalienable (that may not be taken away or transferred, as <i>inalienable rights</i> guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence) (<i>in</i> negative)</p> <p><b>LATIN TERMS:</b></p> <p>alter ego (lit., other I; another aspect of oneself; a very close friend or constant companion)      alter idem (another of the same kind; second self)      et alibi (and elsewhere; abbreviated et al.)      et alii (and others; abbreviated et al.)      [et al. is the abbreviation for both <i>et alibi</i> and <i>et alii</i>]      inter alia [among other (things)]      inter alios [among other (persons)]</p> <p><b>MUSIC:</b> altered chord (a chord in which one or more tones have been chromatically altered by sharps, flats, or naturals foreign to the key)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH:</b> else</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> all, hetero, xeno</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
alv	Latin <i>alvus</i> IE <i>aulos-</i> - tube, reed	hollow, cavity; the belly, womb	SIMPLE ROOT: alveolar (of or like an alveolus or the alveoli), alveolate (honeycombed; full of small cavities), ALVEOLUS, alveus, alvine (of the abdomen or intestines) INTERDISCIPLINARY: ALVEOLUS [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i> , a small cavity or hollow, as a cell of a honeycomb, air cell or sac of a lung, tooth socket, etc.; in <i>dentistry</i> , plural <i>alveoli</i> is the ridge of the gums above and behind the upper front teeth; <i>teethridge</i> ] CROSS REFERENCE: colp, fist, hyster <sup>1</sup> , uter <sup>2</sup> , ventr
am	Latin <i>amare</i>	to love; friend	SIMPLE ROOT: amateur (in radio parlance, a ham, one licensed to operate radio transmitters as a hobby, for the love of it; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : dilettante, neophyte, novice, tyro), amateurish amatative (of or inclined to love, especially sexual love) amatory (of, causing, or showing love, especially sexual love) amenity (pleasant quality; an attractive feature; pl., the courteous acts and pleasant manners of polite social behavior) amiable ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : affable, good-natured, obliging) amicable ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : benevolent, civil, harmonious, peaceable, see Doublets) amity (peaceful relations, as between nations; friendship; see Place Names) amorist (a person much occupied with love-making; one who writes about love), amorous PREFIXED ROOT: enamor (to fill with love and desire; captivate; usually used in the passive voice with <i>of</i> or <i>with</i> , e.g., <i>enamored with his job</i> ) ( <i>en</i> in) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: enemy ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : adversary, antagonist) enmity ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : animosity, antagonism, hostility) ( <i>en</i> negative) inimical (like an enemy; unfriendly; in opposition; adverse; unfavorable; same derivation as <i>enemy</i> ) ( <i>in</i> negative) LATIN: amici probantur rebus adversis (friends are proved by adversity: Cicero) amicitia semper prodest (friendship is always of benefit: Seneca) amicus curiae (friend of the court; a disinterested party, who volunteers advice to the court) amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas (Plato is my friend, but a greater friend is truth) amor patriae (lit., love of one's country; patriotism) amor vincit omnia (love conquers everything) FRENCH: amadou (lit., lover; a fungus, originally used as a wound dressing and a hemostatic) ami (a male friend); amie (a woman or girl friend) ami de coeur (bosom friend) ami du peuple (friend of the people) ami en voie (lit., friend on the road; friend at court) bon ami (good friend; capitalized, name of a cleaning compound, a "good friend" to the cleaning person, or that being cleaned because "it hasn't scratched yet")

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>am</b> (cont'd)		[to love; friend]	<p>amour (a love affair, especially of an illicit or secret nature; see <i>paramour</i>)</p> <p>amour propre (self-love; love of oneself; self-esteem)</p> <p>affaire d'amour (a love affair)</p> <p>paramour (a lover or mistress; especially the illicit sexual partner of a married man or woman) (<i>per</i> by)</p> <p>ITALIAN:</p> <p>amoretto (an infant cupid, as in Italian art of the 16<sup>th</sup> cent.; do not confuse with <i>amaretto</i>, a liqueur—see next family) (diminutive of <i>amore</i>, love), amorino (same as <i>amoretto</i>)</p> <p>con amore (lit., with love; tenderly; a direction to the performer in music; with enthusiasm)</p> <p>inamorata (lover; specif., a woman in relation to the person who is her lover; sweetheart or mistress)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: amiable:amicable</p> <p>SPANISH: amigo (friend), enemigo (enemy)</p> <p>NAMES:</p> <p>Amadis (Spanish; love of God; name of hero in medieval romances in Spanish, French and English literatures)</p> <p>Amanda (lit., worthy to be loved)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Amity (AR, GA, IL, IN, MO, NY, OH, OR, PA, TX), Amado, AZ; Amador, CA</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: eros, phil</p>
<b>amb</b>	Latin <i>ambulare</i> IE <i>al-</i> wander	to walk, go, move	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>amble (to move at a smooth, easy gait by raising first both legs on one side, then both on the other: said of a horse, etc.; to go easily and unhurriedly; walk in a leisurely manner)</p> <p>ambulacrum (lit., tree-lined walk; in echinoderms, that surface area containing a radiating series of perforated plates through which the tube feet extend)</p> <p>ambulance (from French <i>hôpital ambulant</i>, moving hospital: first used in World War I), ambulant, ambulate</p> <p>ambulatory (describes a patient in a hospital who is able to walk; not bedridden; in law, revocable, subject to change, capable of alteration, e.g., an <i>ambulatory disposition</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>circumambient (surrounding; enclosing), circumambulate (to walk around) (<i>circum</i> around)</p> <p>perambulate, perambulator (often shortened to <i>pram</i>, a baby carriage) (<i>per</i> through)</p> <p>preamble (lit., walking, or going, before; an introductory statement, introduction; SYNONYMS: foreword, preface, introduction, prologue); capitalized, the introductory statement of the United States Constitution, setting forth the principles of American government and beginning with the words, "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union. . .") (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ambit (a circuit or circumference; the limits) (<i>itere</i> to go)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>funambulist (one who performs on a tightrope or a slack rope) (<i>funis</i> rope)</p> <p>noctambulism (also, noctambulation; walking in one's sleep—lit., at night; same as <i>somnambulism</i>) (<i>nox</i> night)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
amb (cont'd)		[to walk, go, move]	<p>somnambulate (to walk in one's sleep) (<i>somnus</i> sleep)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  alley (from French <i>aler</i>, to go; from Medieval Latin <i>alare</i>, a contraction of <i>ambulare</i>)  lure (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> beguile, decoy, entice, inveigle, seduce)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  allure (orig., way of walking; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> attract, captivate, charm, enchant, fascinate), alluring (<i>ad</i> to)  purlieu (orig., an outlying part of a forest, exempted from forest laws and returned to private owners; now, a place that one visits often or habitually; haunt) (<i>per</i> through)  <b>FRENCH:</b> allée (a walk or passage, especially between two rows of evenly planted trees)  <b>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:</b>  andante (moderate in tempo, as though walking; as a noun, an andante movement or passage)  andantino (orig., slower; now slightly faster than andante)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ambi-, bas<sup>1</sup>, it, pat </p>
ambi, ambo, amb, an	Latin <i>ambi</i> : <i>ambo</i> IE <i>ambhi-</i> around	both, around	<p><b>EXTENDED PREFIX:</b> amice (a cloak that is thrown around oneself)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>amb</i>:  ambiguity (the state or quality of being ambiguous)  ambiguous (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> cryptic, enigmatic, equivocal, obscure, vague) (<i>agere</i> to act)  ambience (also, ambiance; milieu)  ambient (surrounding; on all sides)  ambit, ambition (orig., going around seeking votes)  ambitious (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> emulous, enterprising) (<i>ire</i> to go)  <i>ambi</i>:  ambidextrous (<i>dexter</i> right)  ambisexual (same as <i>bisexual</i>)  ambivalence (simultaneous conflicting feelings toward a person or thing, as love and hate), ambivalent (<i>valere</i> to be worth)  ambiversion (a condition or character trait that includes both introversion and extroversion) (<i>vertere</i> to turn)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  ambage (winding pathway; used in plural: roundabout, indirect ways or talking or doing things) (<i>agere</i> to go)  ambassador (the highest-ranking diplomatic representative appointed by one country or government to represent it in another) (<i>agere</i> to do)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  amsbace (lit., double aces, the lowest thrown at dice; misfortune; bad luck)  embassy (from <i>ambassador</i>)  <b>FRENCH:</b> bivouac (lit., to watch by; a temporary military encampment in the field; orig., an encampment in which a soldier stood guard during the night) (from German <i>beiwacht</i>)  <b>DUTCH:</b> bilander (from <i>binnen</i>, inside + land; a small, two-masted ship used on the canals and along the coast of The Netherlands)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> amphi-, circ-, peri- </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>amel</b>	Old French <i>amel</i>	a glaze	PREFIXED ROOT: enamel (melted substance; in dentistry, a hardy, glossy coating of the crown of a tooth) ( <i>en</i> in) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>amnio</b>	Greek <i>amnos</i> lamb	membrane	SIMPLE ROOT: amnion (the innermost membrane of the sac enclosing the embryo of a mammal, reptile, or bird) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: amniocentesis (a test to determine the health, sex, or genetic constitution of a fetus by taking a sample of amniotic fluid through a needle inserted into the womb of the mother) ( <i>ken-tein</i> to prick) amnioscopy ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) CROSS REFERENCE: hymen, meninges
<b>amoeb</b> (also spelled <b>ameb</b> )	Greek <i>ameibein</i>	to change	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>ameb</i> : ameba (or, amoeba, which is the preferred general usage) <i>amoeb</i> : amoeba (a one-celled, microscopic animal) amoeban (also, amoebae, amoebian; alternately answering, as in dialogue) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>amoeb</i> : amoebiasis (or, amebiasis: infested with amoebas, or, amoebae) ( <i>asis</i> condition) amoeboid ( <i>eidos</i> form) <i>amoeko</i> : amoebocyte (or, amebocyte: any cell capable of moving like an amoeba, especially one that floats freely in the blood or other body fluids, such as a white blood corpuscle) ( <i>kytos</i> cell) CROSS REFERENCE: apo-, camb, meta-, mut
<b>amph-</b>	Greek <i>amphi-</i> IE <i>ambhi-</i> both, around	both sides, around	EXTENDED PREFIX: amphigory (a piece of nonsense writing, as in burlesque) amphoteric (lit., each of two; partly one and partly the other; specif., capable of reacting chemically either as an acid or as a base) PREFIXED ROOT: The following are examples of this prefix. Other words are listed in the families to which it is attached. Examples: amphibian, amphibrach, amphimacer, amphora DISGUISED ROOT: ampul, ampulla (nearly round bottle with two handles, used by the ancient Greeks and Romans; in anatomy, a sac or dilated part of a tube or canal, as of a milk duct in a mammary gland), ampullaceous (shaped like an ampulla or bladder) MYTHOLOGY: Amphion (he built a wall around Thebes by charming the stones into place with a lyre) CROSS REFERENCE: ambi, circ, peri
<b>ampl</b>	Latin <i>amplus</i> IE <i>am-</i> to contain	plenty	SIMPLE ROOT: ample (large in size, scope; spacious; more than enough; adequate; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : abundant, copious, plentiful, profuse) {amply}, amplitude ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : abundance, magnitude, scope, size) PREFIXED ROOT: preamplifier (an auxiliary) ( <i>pre</i> before) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: amplification, amplifier, amplify ( <i>facere</i> to make) NB: <i>Example</i> is listed under emp-. CROSS REFERENCE: ops

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>amyg</b>	Greek <i>amygdale</i> almond	almond, tonsil	<p>NOTE: This root originally meant <i>almond</i>; however, it is extended to mean <i>tonsil</i>, because of the tonsil's shape.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>amygdala (in anatomy, a tonsil)      amygdaceous (belonging to a group of shrubs and trees with soft, fleshy fruit that contains a single hard seed or stone, as the peach, almond, cherry, plum, etc.)      amygdalate (of, or like almonds)      amygdalin (a glucoside present in bitter almonds)      amygdaline (of, or like an almond or almonds; also, having to do with the tonsils)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: amygdaloid (almond-shaped; also, designating or of a volcanic rock having small bubble holes filled with secondary minerals; as a <i>noun</i>, this rock) (<i>eidos</i> shape)</p> <p>FRENCH: amandine (prepared or garnished with thinly sliced almonds)</p> <p>ENGLISH: almond</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>amyl</b>	Greek <i>amylos</i>	starch	<p>NOTE: This root is derived from <i>amylon</i> (<i>aleuron</i>)—(meal) not ground at the mill (<i>aleuron</i>, meal + <i>a</i>, negative + <i>myle</i>, mill).</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>amylaceous (of or like starch)      amylase (an enzyme that helps change starch into sugar; it is found in saliva, pancreatic juices, etc.)      amylene (any of several liquid isomeric hydrocarbons having the formula C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>; pentene)      amyllum (technical name for <i>starch</i>)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>amyl</i>: amyloid (a starchy food or substance), amyloidosis (<i>eidos</i> form + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>amyo</i>:</p> <p>amylogen (the water-soluble part of the starch granule) (<i>generare</i> to produce)      amylolysis (the changing of starch into soluble substances) (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)      amylopsin (from <i>trypsin</i>, the enzyme of pancreatic juice)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>an<sup>-1</sup></b> (assimilation of <i>ad-</i> )	Latin	to, toward	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: annex, annihilate, annotate, announce, annul</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ob-</p>
<b>an<sup>-2</sup>,</b> <b>a-</b>	Greek prefix	not, without	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: anemia, anergy; agnostic, aseptic, atheist, atom</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse words with <i>an-</i> prefix + root, for example, <i>anarchy</i>, <i>analgesia</i>, with words beginning with <i>ana-</i> prefix, as in <i>anatomy</i>, where the root is <i>tom</i>, to cut.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: a<sup>2</sup>, de, dis, in, ne, non, un</p>
<b>ana-</b>	Greek prefix	again, over, above, anew, against, back, backward, up throughout	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: anabolism, anabanch, anachronism, anatomy</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: re-</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>anc</b>	Latin <i>anculus</i>	servant	SIMPLE ROOT: ancillary (subordinate: often used with <i>to</i> ; that serves as an aid; auxiliary) CROSS REFERENCE: serv <sup>1</sup>
<b>andr</b>	Greek <i>andros</i> IE <i>aner-</i> , <i>ner-</i> vital force	man, male; (in biology, anther, stamen, the pollen- producing male organ of certain plants)	NOTE: As a suffix, this root means “having husbands, having stamens.” PREFIXED ROOT: monandrous (practicing monandry; in botany, having only one stamen, as some flowers) monandry (the state or practice of having only one male sex partner over a period of time; in botany, a monandrous condition) ( <i>monos</i> one) polyandrous (practicing polyandry; in botany, having many stamens), POLYANDRY ( <i>polys</i> many) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>andr</i> : android (in science fiction, an automaton made to resemble a human being) ( <i>eidos</i> form) androecium (in botany, the stamens of a flower collectively) ( <i>oikos</i> house, surroundings) <i>andro</i> : androgen (a male sex hormone; in biochemistry, any substance that promotes masculine characteristics), androgenic androgenous (producing only male offspring) ( <i>generare</i> to produce) androgynie, androgynous (both male and female; <i>androgenous</i> and <i>androgynous</i> are pronounced the same) ( <i>gyne</i> woman) androsphinx (a sphinx with the head of a man) androsterone (a sex hormone usually present in male urine) ( <i>stereos</i> solid) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: philander (to engage lightly in passing love affairs; make love insincerely: said of a man) ( <i>philein</i> to love) MASCULINE NAME: Andrew ( <i>andreios</i> manly) INTERDISCIPLINARY: POLYANDRY [in <i>botany</i> , the presence of numerous stamens on one flower; in <i>zoology</i> , the mating of one female animal with more than one male] CROSS REFERENCE: anthrop, homo, masc <sup>1</sup> , vir <sup>1</sup>
<b>anem</b>	Greek <i>anemos</i> IE <i>an(e)-</i> to breathe	wind	SIMPLE ROOT: anemone (the windflower) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>anem</i> : anemosis (same as <i>wind shake</i> , a condition of timber in which there is separation of the concentric rings, supposedly due to strong winds during growth) ( <i>osis</i> condition) <i>anemo</i> : anemograph (an instrument for recording the velocity and direction of wind) ( <i>graphein</i> to write) anemology (the study of winds) ( <i>logy</i> study) anemometer (a gauge for determining the force or speed of the wind, and sometimes its directions; wind gauge) ( <i>metron</i> measure) anemometry (the process of determining the speed and direction of the wind with an anemometer) ( <i>metron</i> measure) anemophilous (fertilized by the wind, as plants to which pollen is blown) ( <i>philein</i> to love)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
anem (cont'd)		[wind]	<p>anemoscope (an instrument for showing or recording the direction of the wind) (<i>skopein</i> to examine)          NOTE: Do not confuse this root with the prefixed elided root of <i>anemia</i> (<i>an</i> + <i>emia</i> blood condition).          CROSS REFERENCE: flat, pneu, vent</p>
ang <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>angulus</i> Greek <i>ankulos</i> bent, crooked <i>ankon</i> elbow IE <i>ank-</i> to bend	corner, angle	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          angle (SYNOMYS: aspect, facet, phase) [another <i>angle</i> is from the same root, meaning to fish with a hook and line; extended to mean “to scheme to get something”]          angled, angler          angular, angulate {angulation}          PREFIXED ROOT:          multangular (also, <i>multiangular</i>: having many angles, as certain wrist bones) (<i>multus</i> many, much)          octangular (<i>okto</i> eight)          pentangular (having five angles) (<i>penta</i> five)          rectangle, rectangular (<i>rectus</i> straight)          triangle, triangular, triangulate, triangulation (<i>tri</i> three)          DISGUISED ROOT:          ancon (in architecture, a bracketlike projection supporting a cornice)          ankle (a joint that connects the foot and leg), anklet          CROSS REFERENCE: cant, gon<sup>2</sup></p>
ang <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>anchein</i> to squeeze IE <i>angh-</i> constricted	narrow, tight, choking	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          anger (SYNOMYS: fury, indignation, rage)          angina (<i>quinsy</i>, which see under Disguised Root)          anguish (SYNOMYS: agony, distress, suffering)          LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>angin</i>: anginoid (resembling angina) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>angino</i>: anginophobia (same as <i>claustrophobia</i>) (<i>phobos</i> fear)          DISGUISED ROOT:          anxiety (SYNOMYS: care, concern, solicitude)          anxious (SYNOMYS: avid, eager, keen)          quinsy (an early term for <i>tonsillitis</i>; from <i>kynanche</i>, lit., dog-choking; inflammation of the throat; from <i>kyon</i>, dog + <i>anchein</i>; the Spanish form is <i>angina tonsilar</i>)          SPANISH: angostura (a bitter tonic from the bark of the angostura tree is used as a stimulant) (from the town Angostura, Venezuela; lit., the narrows)          GERMAN: angst (gloomy, often neurotic feeling of generalized anxiety and depression)          CROSS REFERENCE: steno</p>
angel	Greek <i>angelos</i>	messenger	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: angel (SYNOMYS: backer, sponsor), angelic, angelus (see Theological)          PREFIXED ROOT: evangel (lit., the good news; the gospel; capitalized, any of the Four Gospels of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke, John), evangelism          evangelist (lit., bringer of good news), evangelize (<i>eu</i> good)          DOUBLE PREFIXED ROOT: tetraevangelium (the Four Gospels, the first four books of the New Testament) (<i>tetra</i> four )          TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: archangel (a chief angel; angel of high rank; an angelica plant) (<i>arch</i> first, foremost)          PROPER NAMES: Angela, Angelica, Angelina, Angeline, Evangeline</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>angel</b> (cont'd)		[messenger]	<p>THEOLOGICAL: Angelus (in the Roman Catholic Church, a prayer said in commemoration of the Incarnation; the bell rung to announce the time for this prayer)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Angeles, Pampanga Province, Luzon, The Philippines Evangeline Parish, Louisiana [in Louisiana, counties are known as parishes]</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Angela, MT; Angel City, FL; Angeles, TX Angelica, WI; Angelus, KS Los Angeles, CA (orig., Nuestra Señora Reina de los Angeles, Our Lady, Queen of the Angels)</p> <p>LITERARY WORK: "Evangeline," a poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-82)</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse this element with <i>angle</i>, to fish (with a hook); angle (in <i>geometry</i>), or the Angles (Angles of England). All these words are derived from Greek <i>angkos</i>, hook, or <i>angkylos</i>, bent. See ang<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>angi</b>	Greek <i>angos</i>	vessel (either blood, or lymph); also seedcase (can also mean "something contained within a vessel")	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>angi</i>:</p> <p>angiectomy (the excision of a section of a blood vessel) (<i>ektomy</i> a cutting out)</p> <p>angioma (a tumor composed of lymph and blood vessels) (<i>oma</i> mass, tumor)</p> <p><i>angio</i>:</p> <p>angioblast (one of several mesenchymal cells capable of developing into the endothelium of blood vessels) (<i>blastos</i> shoot, sprout, embryo)</p> <p>angiocardiography (<i>kardia</i> heart + <i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>angiocarditis (<i>kardia</i> heart + <i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>angiocarpous (having fruit partially or wholly enclosed within an external covering, such as the acorn) (<i>karpos</i> fruit)</p> <p>angiogenesis (development of blood vessels) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>angiogram, angiography [the process of making X-ray pictures (angiograms) of blood vessels after first injecting a radio-paque substance] (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>angiolith (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p>angiology (the study of blood and lymph vessels) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>angiolysis (obliteration of blood vessels as in the umbilical cord when it is tied just after birth) (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)</p> <p>angioplasty (any of various techniques for repairing or replacing damaged blood vessels using surgery lasers, or tiny inflatable balloons at the end of a catheter that is inserted into the vessel) (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>angiosarcoma (<i>sarx</i> flesh + <i>oma</i> tumor, mass)</p> <p>angiosperm (in botany, a plant having the seeds enclosed in an ovary, including monocotyledons and dicotyledons; a flowering plant; compare <i>gymnosperm</i>, under <i>gymn-</i>) (<i>sperm</i> seed)</p> <p>angiotensin (a polypeptide that is a powerful vasoconstrictor, formed in the blood by the action of renin on a plasma protein) (<i>tendere</i> to stretch)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
angi (cont'd)		[vessel]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>hydrangea (lit., water vessel; any of various shrubs or trees of the genus <i>Hydrangea</i>, having large, flat-topped or rounded clusters of white, pink, or blue flowers; its seed pods are cup-shaped, like tiny water vessels) (<i>hydr</i> water)</p> <p>sporangium (in botany, the case or sac in which the asexual spores are produced in cryptogams and phanerogams; also called <i>spore case</i>) (<i>spore</i> seed)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cell, can<sup>3</sup>, cyt, vas</p>
angui	Latin <i>anguis</i>	snake (like a snake, e.g., eel)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: anguine (of, pertaining to, or resembling a snake; snakelike), anguineous</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>angui</i>:</p> <p>anguiform (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>anguipes (snake-footed, as in certain statues) (<i>pes</i> foot)</p> <p><i>anguilli</i>: anguilliform (in the shape of an eel) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: herpe, ophi</p>
anim	Latin <i>anima</i> : breath IE <i>an(e)-</i> to breathe, exhale	life principle, breath, soul, spirit	<p>NOTE: Many cultures link <i>breath</i> and <i>spirit</i>, believing that the spirit leaves the body with the last breath.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>anima (the passive or animal soul; an individual's true inner self-reflecting archetypal ideals of conduct—used especially in contrast with <i>persona</i> in the analytic psychology of Carl Gustav Jung; also in Jungian psychology, the feminine component of a man; compare <i>animus</i>)</p> <p>animal (SYNONYMS: carnal, fleshly, sensual), animalism</p> <p>animate (SYNONYMS: quicken, exhilarate, stimulate)</p> <p>animated (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>gay, sprightly, vivacious; <sup>2</sup>alive, living, vital), animation</p> <p>animatism (the belief that inanimate things have consciousness or personality)</p> <p>animism (the doctrine that all life is produced by a spiritual force separate from matter) {animistic}</p> <p>animosity (SYNONYMS: antagonism, enmity, hostility)</p> <p>animus (hostile feeling or attitude; antagonism; an animating force or underlying purpose; intention; in <i>Jungian psychology</i>, the masculine component of the unconscious of the woman; compare <i>anima</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>equanimity (SYNONYMS: composure, nonchalance, sang-froid, serenity) (<i>aequus</i> equal)</p> <p>exanimate (lacking in animation; spiritless; lifeless, dead; also, appearing lifeless) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>inanimate (not animate; lifeless; spiritless; dull) (in negative)</p> <p>reanimate (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>transanimation (mouth-to-mouth resuscitation) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>unanimity, unanimous (lit., of one mind; in complete accord) (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>animadversion (a critical, especially unfavorable, comment on or upon something; the act of criticizing adversely) (<i>anima</i> + <i>adversion</i>)</p> <p>animadvert (to criticize adversely) (<i>ad</i> to, toward + <i>verttere</i> to turn)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
anim (cont'd)		[life principle]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  longanimity (patient endurance of injuries; forbearance) (akin to German <i>langen</i> to reach, extend)  magnanimity, magnanimous (describing one with a noble mind, great soul, or generous spirit) (<i>magnus</i> great)  pusillanimous (lit., of a tiny mind; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: cowardly, craven, dastardly, irresolute, timid) (<i>pusillus</i> tiny; diminutive of <i>pusus</i>, little boy)</p> <p>LAW:  animo (with intention, disposition, design, will)  animo et corpore (by the mind, and by the body; by the intention and by the physical act)  animus furandi (intent to steal, or feloniously to deprive the owner permanently of his or her property)  animus manendi (the intention of remaining; intention to establish residence, a point to be settled in determining the domicile or residence of a party)  animus revertendi (the intention of returning)  animus testandi (intention or purpose to make a will; also expressed as <i>animo testandi</i>)</p> <p>[See <i>Black's Law Dictionary</i> for other phrases with <i>animus</i>.]</p> <p>ITALIAN: animato (in music, with animation)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Las Animas, CO</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bio, hal<sup>2</sup>, pneu, spir<sup>1</sup>, vit, zo</p>
aniso	Greek <i>aniso</i>	unequal	<p>NOTE: This root comprises <i>an</i>, not + <i>isos</i>, equal.</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>anis</i>: aniseikonia (a condition in which the image seen by one eye is larger than that seen by the other) (<i>eikon</i> icon, image)  <i>aniso</i>:  anisogamete (same as <i>heterogamete</i>), anisogamous (in biology, reproducing by the fusion of dissimilar gametes or individuals, usually differing in size) (<i>gamos</i> marriage)  anisomerous (in botany, having an unequal number of parts in the floral whorls) (<i>mere</i> part)  anisometric (not isometric; with asymmetrical parts) (<i>metron</i> measure)  anisometropia (a condition of the eyes in which they have unequal refractive power) (<i>metron</i> measure + <i>op</i> eye)  ANISOTROPIC (<i>tropein</i> to turn)  INTERDISCIPLINARY: ANISOTROPIC [in <i>botany</i>, having unequal responses to external stimuli; in <i>physics</i>, having properties, as conductivity, speed of transmission of lights, etc., that vary according to the direction in which they are measured]  CROSS REFERENCE: perisso</p>
ann, enn	Latin <i>annus</i> IE <i>atnos-</i> to go; year	year	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  annals (a written account of events year by year in chronological order) {annalist}  annual (for a year's time, work, etc.; lasting or living only one year or season, as some plants; as a noun, a book, magazine, or report published once a year) {annually}, annualize  annuary (yearbook, annual)  annuitant, annuity (a payment of a fixed sum of money at regular intervals of time, especially yearly)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ann (cont'd)	[year]		<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>ann:</i>          biannual (coming twice a year; semiannual; compare <i>biennial</i>) (<i>bi</i> two)          semiannual (same as <i>biannual</i>: done, happening, appearing, etc. every half year or twice a year; lasting only half a year, as some plants) (<i>semi</i> half)          superannuate (lit., beyond the years; to set aside as, or become, old-fashioned or obsolete; to retire from service, especially with a pension, because of old age or infirmity)          superannuated (<i>super</i> over, beyond)  <i>en:</i> centenary, centennial (<i>centum</i> 100)  <i>enn:</i>          biennial (occurring every two years; lasting or living two years; compare <i>biannual</i>), biennium (a period of two years) (<i>bi</i> two)          decennary (same as <i>decade</i>), decennial, decennium (<i>decem</i> ten)          millennium (<i>mil</i> 1,000)          octennial (<i>okto</i> eight)          perennate (to survive from year to year for a number of years), perennial (<i>per</i> through)          quadrennium (<i>quattuor</i> four)          septennial (<i>septem</i> seven)          sextennial (<i>sex</i> six)          triennial, triennium (<i>tri</i> three)          LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: anniversary (the date on which the same event occurred in an earlier years) (<i>vertere</i> to turn)          DISGUISED ROOT: solemn (from <i>sollennis</i>, yearly, annual; from <i>sollos</i>, all, entire + <i>annus</i>; from the association with annual religious festivals)          LATIN:  <i>Anno Domini</i> (in the year of the Lord, e.g., 2013 A.D.)  <i>anno urbis conditae</i> [abbrev. A.U.C., or AUC: in a (particular) year from the founding of the city: the ancient Romans reckoned dates from Rome's founding, c. 753 B.C.]  <i>annus luctus</i> (in law, the year of mourning; it was a rule among the Romans, as well as the Danes and Saxons that a widow should not marry <i>infra annum luctus</i>: within a year of mourning)  <i>annus mirabilis</i> (wondrous year; a year regarded as pivotal, crucial, etc.; capitalized, a poem by John Dryden, giving the three remarkable events of 1666: England's war with the Dutch; the Plague; and the Great Fire of London)  <i>per annum</i> (per year)          ITALIAN: biennale (a biennial show; especially an art show held every two years)          PLACE NAMES: Centenary, SC; Centennial, WY          COLLEGE: Centenary College, Shreveport, Louisiana, celebrating the 100th year of the founding of Methodism in the United States          SPANISH COGNATE: año          CROSS REFERENCE: None       </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>annel,</b> <b>annul</b>	Latin <i>anus</i> ring IE <i>ano-</i> ring	rim, ring	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>annelid (any of a phylum of worms with a body made of joined segments or rings, as the earthworm, leech, etc.)</p> <p>annular (of, like, or forming a ring, e.g., the annular growths in the trunk of tree), annulary (the third finger of the left hand: the ring finger) annulate {annulated}, annulation</p> <p>annulet (a small ring; in architecture, a ringlike molding where the shaft of a column joins the capital)</p> <p>Annulosa (a subkingdom of animals including forms with articulate bodies and a double ventral chain of ganglia and comprising the annelid worms and the arthropods), annulose</p> <p>annulus (any ring or ringlike part, mark, etc.; pl., annuli, or annuluses)</p> <p>anus (the opening at the lower end of the alimentary canal; rectum)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: biannulate (in zoology, having two rings or bands of color, etc.) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>TERMS: annular eclipse, annular ligament</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cycl, gir</p>
<b>ano-</b>			See ana-.
<b>anom</b>	Greek <i>anom</i>	lawlessness	<p>NOTE: This root consists of <i>an-</i> not + <i>nomos</i> law, but is extended to mean <i>irregular, unusual</i>. Some authorities regard this root as coming from <i>an</i>, not + <i>homos</i>, same.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>anomalous (deviating from the regular arrangement, general rule, or usual method; abnormal)</p> <p>anomaly (in astronomy, a planet's angular distance from its perihelion, measured as if viewed from the sun)</p> <p>anomie (also, anomaly; lack of purpose, identity, or ethical values in a person or society; rootlessness)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: anomaliped (having more or fewer of the digits united, as are the kingfisher and the kangaroo) (<i>pes</i> foot)</p> <p>ASTRONOMY:</p> <p>anomalistic month (the mean time of the moon's revolution from perigee to perigee again, being approximately 27.554550 days)</p> <p>anomalistic year (the time of the earth's revolution from perihelion to perihelion again, being approximately 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, 53.1 seconds)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: nom<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>ante-,</b> <b>anti-</b>	Latin prefix <i>ante</i> IE <i>anti-</i> facing, opposite, near	before, prior to; in front of	<p>NOTE: Though <i>anti-</i> is usually classified as a Greek prefix and <i>ante-</i>, a Latin prefix, both are derived from a single IE source. In a sense, that which is before (ante-), is near, or against (anti-). Greek <i>anti-</i> is listed separately.</p> <p>EXTENDED PREFIX: anterior (comparative of <i>ante-</i>; situated in front; before in place—opposed to <i>posterior</i>; in botany, abaxial, inferior)</p> <p>Examples of prefixed words: antecedent, antenuptial, antediluvian, anteroom</p> <p>DISGUISED ELEMENT:</p> <p>advance (SYNONYMS: forward, further, promote; see Doublets)</p> <p>advantage (a more favorable position; superiority; see <i>vantage</i>) (see Doublets)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ante- (cont'd)		[before]	<p>ancestor (lit., one who goes before) (with <i>cedere</i>, to go)  ancient (SYNONYMS: antiquated, antique, old) [see Triplets]  antic (also, antick; a playful, silly, or ludicrous act, trick, etc.; prank; caper; see Triplets)  antiquary (a person who collects or studies antiques and reliques), antiquated, antique (see synonyms at <i>ancient</i>; see Triplets), antiquity  antlers (from <i>anteocular</i>, before the eyes; in German, <i>antlers</i> is <i>Augensprossen</i>, sprouts of the eyes; see Place Names)  rampart (an embankment of earth surmounted by a parapet and encircling a castle, fort, etc., for defense against attack; any defense or bulwark) (<i>re</i>, again + <i>ante</i>, before + <i>parare</i>, to prepare)  vanguard (from French <i>avant</i>, before + <i>garde</i>)  vantage (aphetic of <i>advantage</i>)  LAW:  ab ante (shortened from <i>ab antecedente</i>; before, in advance; for example, a legislature cannot agree <i>ab ante</i> to any modification or amendment to a law which a third person may make)  antea (formerly; heretofore)  ante-factum (done before; an act previously done)  antejuramentum (in Saxon law, a preliminary or preparatory oath, required by both the accuser and the accused; the accuser swearing that he/she would prosecute the criminal, and the accused making oath that he/she was innocent of the crime with which he/she was charged)  DOUBLETS: advance:advantage  TRIPLETS: ancient:antic:antique  UNBOUND COMPOUND: penny ante (a game of poker in which the ante or limit is a very small amount, as one cent; any trifling undertaking)  PLACE NAMES: Antler, ND; Antlers, OK  NB: <i>Antenna</i>, from Latin <i>antema</i>, sail yard, is not in this family; neither is <i>antelope</i>.  CROSS REFERENCE: antero-, pre-, pro-</p>
anth	Greek <i>anthos</i> IE <i>andh-</i> to sprout	flower	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  anthemion (lit., small flower; a motif of radiating leaves found in classical art and design)  anther (the part of the flower that produces and releases the pollen)  antheridium [in flowerless and seedless plants (cryptogams), the organ in which the male sex cells are developed]  anthesis (the state of full bloom of a flower)  anthodium [the flower head of a composite plant, or the <i>involutre</i> of such a head, as in daisies and asters; pl., anthodia); in botany, a ring of small leaves at the base of the flower, flower cluster, or fruit: involucres* are found in all plants of the composite family] [*involucrum, enveloped]  PREFIXED ROOT:  exanthem (same as <i>exanthema</i>; lit., to blossom out; a skin eruption or rash occurring in certain infectious diseases, as scarlet fever) (ex out)  monanthous (having only one flower) (monos one)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>anth</b> (cont'd)		[flower]	<p>perianth (the outer envelope of a flower, including the calyx and corolla, or one of these if the other is absent) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p>polyantha (a strain of cultivated roses having numerous small flowers borne in a cluster)</p> <p>polyanthus (any of various primroses with many flowers) (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>anth:</i> anthurium (a genus of tropical American plants) (<i>oura</i> tail)</p> <p><i>antho:</i></p> <p>anthocarpous (lit., flower-fruit; designating or of a multiple fruit, as the pineapple or strawberry, formed from the ovaries of several blossoms) (<i>karpos</i> fruit)</p> <p>anthocyanin (also, anthocyan; a soluble, reddish-blue pigment in flowers and plants) (<i>kyanos</i> blue)</p> <p>anthology (lit., a gathering of flowers, or a collection of poems, stories, excerpts, etc., considered by the compiler as the flowers, or the best) (<i>legein</i> to gather)</p> <p>anthophore (an elongated stalk between the sepals and the petals of some flowers that supports the flowering parts) (<i>pherein</i> to bear)</p> <p>anthozoan (any of a class of saltwater coelenterates, comprising corals, sea anemones, sea fans, etc.) (<i>zo</i> animal)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>chrysanthemum (lit., golden flower) (<i>chrysos</i> gold)</p> <p>hydranth [in zoology, any of the feeding individuals (zooids) of a hydroid colony] (<i>hydros</i> water)</p> <p>mesembryanthemum (lit., midday flower; a flower) (<i>mesos</i> mid + <i>hemera</i> day)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> andiron (a grate used to hold wood in a fireplace; original meaning “heifer,” from its “sprouting” as a new animal)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> flor</p>
<b>anthr</b>	Greek <i>anthrax</i> virulent ulcer (burning coal)	coal	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>anthracene (a product of coal-tar distillation)</p> <p>anthracite (a hard coal, which gives much heat but little flame and smoke)</p> <p>anthrax (an infectious disease, esp. among cattle and sheep)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>anthrac:</i> anthracnose (any of various fungus diseases of plants, in which roundish dead spots appear chiefly on leaves and fruits) (<i>nosos</i> disease)</p> <p><i>anthrax:</i> anthraxolite (a bituminous substance like coal that occurs in veins and masses in sedimentary rocks) (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>anthrop</b>	Greek <i>anthropos</i> IE <i>andh-</i> to sprout bloom	man	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>neoanthropic (<i>neos</i> new)</p> <p>paranthropus (a type of ape-man) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>anthrop:</i> anthropoid (resembling man; manlike; esp., designating or of any of the most highly developed apes, including the chimpanzee, gorilla, orangutan, and gibbon) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>anthrop</b> (cont'd)		[man]	<p><i>anthropo</i>:</p> <p>anthropocentric (that considers man as the central fact, or final aim, of the universe) (<i>centrum</i> center)</p> <p>anthropogenesis, anthropogenic (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>anthropography (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>anthropology {anthropologist} (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>anthropometry (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>anthropomorphic, anthropomorphism (the attributing of human shape or characteristics to a god, animal, or inanimate thing, as God walking and talking with Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden; also, <i>dancing daffodils</i>, from William Wordsworth's poem <i>The Daffodils</i>), anthropomorphize, anthropomorphous (<i>morphe</i> shape)</p> <p>anthropopathy (the attributing of human feelings and passions to a god, animal, etc.) (<i>pathos</i> feeling)</p> <p>anthropophagi (eaters of human flesh; cannibals) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)</p> <p>anthroposophy (<i>sophos</i> clever, wise)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>cervanthropy (the delusion that one has turned into a deer) (<i>cervus</i> deer)</p> <p>lycanthrope, lycanthropy (a type of mental disorder in which the person imagines himself/herself to be a wolf) (<i>lykos</i> wolf)</p> <p>misanthrope, misanthropic, misanthropy (<i>misein</i> to hate)</p> <p>philanthropic (SYNONYMS: charitable, altruistic, humanitarian), philanthropy (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>theanthropism (the attributing of human characteristics to God or a god; the doctrine of the union of divine and human natures in Jesus Christ) (<i>theos</i> god, God)</p> <p>theanthropology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>theanthropophagy (<i>theos</i> God, god + <i>phagein</i> to eat)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: andr, hom, masc<sup>1</sup>, vir<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>anti-</b>	Greek	against	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: antagonist, antidote, antipathy, antiseptic, antitoxin</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ana-, cata-, contr-, ob-</p>
<b>ap-</b> (assimilation of <i>ad-</i> )	Latin prefix	to, toward	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed in the families to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: appall, apparel, apparition, appear, appetite</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ad-, ob-</p>
<b>apat</b>	Greek <i>apate</i>	deceit	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>apgetic (serving to mislead potential attackers: said of an animal's protective coloration; compare <i>aposematic</i>, under sem-)</p> <p>apatite (a particular mineral: so named from being mistaken for other minerals)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dul<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>aper</b>	Latin <i>aperire</i> to open	open, uncovered	<p>NOTE: This root comprises <i>ab</i> away + <i>perire</i> to produce.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>aperient (SYNONYMS: cathartic, laxative, physic, purgative)</p> <p>apertura, aperture (an opening; hole; the diameter of the opening, as in a camera through which light passes into the lens; in English, <i>overture</i>; see Disguised Roots)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
aper (cont'd)		[open]	<p>DISGUISED ROOT:      abri (a shelter or place of refuge, especially a dugout)      overt (the opposite of <i>overt</i> is <i>covert</i>, but does not come from the same root as <i>overt</i>, but instead from <i>cover</i>; <i>cover</i> is from <i>co-</i>, intensive + <i>operire</i>, to hide, although one authority states that <i>operire</i> is explicable as <i>ob-</i> against + <i>aperire</i>)      overture (English spelling of <i>aperture</i>; an introductory proposal or offer; indication of willingness to cooperate; a musical introduction to an opera or other large musical work; see Doublets)      pert (an elision of <i>aperture</i>, opening; thus, open, bold, impudent in speech or behavior; saucy; forward; also, chic, jaunty)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: aperture:overture      FRENCH: apéritif (an alcoholic drink taken before a meal to stimulate the appetite)      SPANISH COGNATES: abrir, to open; abierto, open      CROSS REFERENCE: chasm, gap, op<sup>2</sup>, osc, stoma</p>
aph			See hapt <sup>2</sup> for <i>aphtha</i> .
aphrodis	Greek <i>Aphrodite</i>	goddess of love and beauty	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: aphrodisiac (as an adjective, arousing or increasing sexual desire; as a noun, any aphrodisiac drug or other agent)      PREFIXED ROOT: anaphrodisiac (that which lessens sexual desire) (<i>an</i> negative)      CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
api	Latin <i>apis</i>	bee	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: apian, apiarian, apiarist, apiary, apis      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>api:</i>      apiculture (the raising and care of bees) (<i>cultus</i> care)      apiphobia (morbid fear of bees) (<i>phobos</i> fear)      apitoxin (<i>toxin</i> poison)      apivorous (feeding on bees, as some birds) (<i>vorare</i> to eat)  <i>apiō:</i>      apiology (<i>logy</i> study)      apiotherapy (<i>therapeia</i> to heal)      TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: acarapis (<i>akari</i> mite)      CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
apic, apex	Latin <i>apex</i> tip (see <i>aps-</i> for derivation)	apex, tip, summit (also, tip of organ)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      apex (SYNOMYS: climax, peak, summit; pl., apices)      apical (at or belonging to an apex, tip, or summit; in linguistics, articulated with the apex of the tongue; a sound so differentiated, as the <i>l</i>, <i>t</i>, or <i>d</i> in <u>lighted</u>)      apiculate (ending abruptly in a small point, as some leaves)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>apici:</i> apicified (attached by the apex) (<i>figere</i> to fasten)  <i>apico:</i> apicoectomy (excision of the apical portion of a tooth root through an opening made in the overlying labial or buccal alveolar bone) (<i>ektome</i> excision)      CROSS REFERENCE: acro</p>
apo-	Greek <i>apo</i> IE <i>apo-</i> away	away from, off, from, change	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.      Examples: apocalypse, apocope, apogee, apostle, apostrophe      GERMANIC: ebb (SYNOMYS: abate, decline, recede, subside)      CROSS REFERENCE: ab-, cata-, de-, dis-, ex-, se-</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
aps,	Latin	to grasp, reach,	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>aps:</i>
apt,	<i>apere</i>	fasten	apse (a semicircular or polygonal projection of a building, with a domed or vaulted roof) {apsidal}
ept	Greek <i>aptein</i>		apsis (that point in the elliptical orbit of the moon, a planet, etc. nearest to the lower apsis or that farthest from the higher apsis, the gravitational focus point)
	IE <i>ap-</i>	to grasp, reach	<i>apt:</i> apt (suited to the purpose; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup> appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; <sup>2</sup> liable, likely, prone; <sup>3</sup> prompt, quick, ready) {aptly} aptitude ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> faculty, gift, talent; see Doublets) {aptness}
			PREFIXED ROOT: <i>aps:</i>
			apoapsis (the farthest point from the gravitational center in the orbit of any satellite) ( <i>apo</i> away) periapsis (the nearest point to the gravitational center in the orbit of any satellite) ( <i>peri</i> around)
			synapse (the minute space between a nerve cell and another nerve cell, a muscle cell, etc., through which nerve impulses are transmitted from one to another) synapsis (in genetics, the association side by side of homologous maternal and paternal paired chromosomes in the early stages of meiosis; in physiology, same as <i>synapse</i> ) ( <i>syn</i> with)
			<i>apt:</i> adapt ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> adjust, accommodate, conform), adaptable, adaptation adapter (or, adaptor), adaptive ( <i>ad</i> to) coapt, coaptation (the joining or adjusting of parts to each other, as the ends of a broken bone) ( <i>com</i> with) inapt (not apt; not suitable; inappropriate; lacking skill or aptitude; inept) ( <i>in</i> not) periapt (an amulet or charm worn as protection against mischief and disease) ( <i>peri</i> around) synsaptosome (a tiny sac of special cellular materials found at a synapsis) ( <i>syn</i> together + <i>soma</i> body) unapt (not fitting or suitable; not quick or skillful) ( <i>un</i> not)
			<i>ept:</i> inept ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> awkward, clumsy), ineptitude ( <i>in</i> negative)
			DOUBLE PREFIXED ROOT: maladaptation (inadequate or faulty adaptation) ( <i>malus</i> bad + <i>ad</i> to)
			DISGUISED ROOTS: apex (a point; a thing reached; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> acme, summit, zenith) attitude ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> posture, stance) (see Doublets) COPULA ( <i>co</i> with, together + <i>apere</i> ) copulate (from <i>copula</i> ; to have sexual intercourse) copulative (in grammar, connecting coordinate words, phrases, or clauses, as a <i>copulative conjunction</i> ; having the nature of copula, as a <i>copulative verb</i> ) couple ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> pair, span, yoke) lariat (a rope) ,from Spanish <i>la riata</i> ; from Latin <i>re</i> , again + <i>aptare</i> to fit, tie; thus, to tie again)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
aps (cont'd)		[to grasp, reach, fasten]	<p>DOUBLETS: aptitude:attitude      DISGUISED ROOT: amulet      INTERDISCIPLINARY: COPULA [in <i>grammar</i>, a weakened verbal form, especially a form of <i>be</i> or any similar verb, as <i>seem</i>, <i>appear</i>, etc. which links a subject with a predicate complement; linking verb; in <i>logic</i>, the connecting link between the subject and predicate of a proposition]      NB: Though the meaning of <i>adept</i> is related to that of this root, and though the spelling correlates with <i>inept</i>, <i>adept</i>, the word comes from <i>ad</i> to + <i>apisci</i> to pursue, thus, to arrive at; orig., it was used of alchemists claiming to have arrived at the philosopher's stone; thus highly skilled; expert.      CROSS REFERENCE: fix, hapt, junct, leps, zyg</p>
aqu	Latin <i>aqua</i> IE <i>akwa-</i> water	water	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>aquarelle</i> (a kind of painting in transparent watercolors)  <i>aquarist</i> (a person who keeps an aquarium as a hobby; the curator or director of an aquarium)  <i>aquarium</i> (orig., a watering place for cattle; see <i>ewer</i> under Disguised Root), aquatic  <i>aqueous</i> (watery; formed by the action of water, as certain rocks made of sediment; having to do with the aqueous humor; see Term)      PREFIXED ROOT: subaqueous (adapted for underwater use or existence; underwater; formed, having, or occurring under water) (<i>sub</i> under)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>aqua</i>:  <i>aquacade</i> (an aquatic exhibition or entertainment consisting of swimming, diving, etc., often to music) (<i>aqua</i> + <i>cavalcade</i>)  <i>aquaculture</i> (the regulation and cultivation of water plants and animals for human use or consumption) (<i>cultus</i> care)  <i>Aqualung®</i> [a trademark for a particular self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (scuba)]  <i>aquamarine</i> (lit., aqua marina, sea water) (<i>mar</i> sea)  <i>aquatint</i> (<i>tingere</i> to tint)  <i>aque</i>:  <i>aqueduct</i> (a large pipe or conduit made for bringing water from a distant source; in anatomy, a passage or canal) (<i>ducere</i> to lead)  <i>aqui</i>: <i>aquifer</i> (an underground layer of porous rock, sand, etc. containing water, into which wells can be sunk) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)      DISGUISED ROOT:  <i>eagre</i> (a high tidal wave in an estuary; bore)  <i>ewer</i> (Old French <i>evier</i>, water pitcher; from <i>aquarium</i>)  <i>sewage, sewer, sewerage</i> (Middle French <i>eseweir</i>, to drain off; from Vulgar Latin <i>exquare</i>; from Latin <i>ex</i> out + <i>aqua</i>)      TERM: aqueous humor (a watery fluid in the space between the cornea and the lens of the eye)      LATIN:  <i>aqua fontana</i> (spring water)  <i>aqua fortis</i> (strong water; nitric acid)  <i>aqua profunda est quieta</i> (still waters run deep)  <i>aqua pura</i> (pure water, especially distilled water)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>aqu</b> (cont'd)		[water]	<p>aqua regia (kingly water: it dissolves the “noble metals,” gold and platinum; a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids)          aquavit (short for <i>aqua vitae</i>, next entry; a Scandinavian alcoholic drink)  <i>aqua vitae</i> (water of life; in alchemy, alcohol; brandy or other strong liquor)</p> <p>FRENCH:  <i>eau</i> (pl., <i>eaux</i>; both pronounced oh)  <i>eau de Cologne</i> (lit., water of Cologne: originally made at Cologne, Germany; cologne)  <i>eau de vie</i> (lit., water of life; brandy, esp. a clear spirit distilled from a mash of fruit other than grapes; pl., <i>eaux de vie</i>)</p> <p>SPANISH: aguardiente (fr. <i>ardiente</i>, burning; thus fiery water; an alcoholic liquor of Spain, Latin America, etc.)          SPANISH COGNATE: agua (water)</p> <p>OLD ENGLISH:          island (lit., water land; in <i>anatomy</i>, a tissue or cluster of cells differing from surrounding tissue in formation)</p> <p>DANISH: akvavit (same as <i>aqua vitae</i>)</p> <p>CONSTELLATION: Aquarius (this constellation supposedly outlines a man pouring water from a container in his right hand)</p> <p>SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: Aquarius (the water carrier)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Eau Claire, WI (Clear Water)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hyd, lacu, limn</p>
<b>aqui</b>	Latin <i>aquila</i>	eagle	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          Aquila (a constellation in the Milky Way, nearly centered on the celestial equator)  <i>aquelegia</i> (a flower so named because of its spurred petals; common name: columbine)  <i>aquiline</i> (of or like an eagle; curved or hooked like an eagle’s beak, as an aquiline nose)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>ar-</b> (assimilation of ad-)	Latin prefix	to, toward	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed in the families to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: arraign, array, arrears, arrest, arrive, arrogant</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ad-</p>
<b>arachn</b>	Greek <i>arachne</i>	spider	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: arachnid (a large class of arthropods, usually with four pairs of legs, including spiders, mites, and ticks)          {arachnidian}</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>arachn</i>: ARACHNOID (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>arachni</i>: arachnivorous (feeding on spiders) (<i>vorare</i> to eat)  <i>arachno</i>: arachnophobia (abnormal fear of spiders)</p> <p>MYTHOLOGY: Arachne (a great mortal weaver who boasted of her skill, and was turned into a spider by Athena for challenging the goddess to a weaving contest)</p> <p>LATIN COGNATE: araneid (in zoology, a spider)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ARACHNOID [in <i>anatomy</i>, designating the middle of three membranes (between the dura mater and the pia mater) covering the brain and the spinal cord; in <i>botany</i>, covered with or consisting of soft, fine hairs or fibers; in <i>zoology</i>, of or like an arachnid]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>arb</b>	Latin <i>herba</i> grass, herb IE <i>gher-</i> herb	tree	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: arbor (in botany, a tree, in contrast to a shrub; in <i>mechanics</i>, a shaft; beam; a spindle; axle; also a round bar that holds a cutting tool or an article being turned on a lathe) arboreaceous (same as <i>arboreal</i>; <i>arborescent</i>) arboreal (of or like a tree); arboreous, arborescent, arboret, arboretum arbutum, arbutus</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: arboricole, arboricolous (tree-living) (<i>colere</i> to inhabit)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: arduous (SYNONYMS: hard, laborious)</p> <p>LATIN COMPOUND: ARBORVITAE (also spelled <i>arbor vitae</i>; lit., tree of life)</p> <p>SPANISH COGNATE: árbol (tree)</p> <p>TREE PLANTING DAY: Arbor Day (observed individually by the States of the United States, usually in the spring)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ARBORVITAE [in <i>anatomy</i>, the tree-like structure of the white substance in a longitudinal section of the cerebellum; in <i>botany</i>, any of several trees or shrubs of the cypress family, with flattened scalelike leaves]</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse <i>arbovirus</i> with this family. The word is derived from <i>ar</i>(thropod)<i>bo</i>(rne)virus.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dendr, silv</p>
<b>arbit</b>	Latin <i>arbiter</i>	to consider, judge	<p>NOTE: Root is derived from <i>ad-</i>, to + <i>baetere</i>, to come, go; thus, an arbiter was originally “one who went to a place to judge.”</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: arbial, arbiter (SYNONYMS: judge, referee, umpire), arbitrable arbitrage (a simultaneous purchase and sale in two separate financial markets in order to profit from a price difference between them) arbitrageur (one who engages in arbitrage) arbitrament (arbitration; an arbitrator’s verdict or award; the power to judge or right to decide) arbitrary (SYNONYMS: dictatorial, doctrinaire, dogmatic), arbitrate, arbitration, arbitrator, arbitress (a woman arbiter)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cens, jud, pend, skep</p>
<b>arc<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>arcus</i> IE <i>arqu-</i> bent, curved	arch, bow	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: arc, arcade, arcature, arch [another <i>arch</i> is listed under arch-], arcurate, arcuation</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: inarch (to graft a plant by uniting a shoot to another shoot while both are growing on their own roots) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: arbalest (also, arbilist: a medieval crossbow) (<i>ballein</i> to throw)</p> <p>FRENCH ARCHITECTURE: arc-boutant (flying buttress; pl., arcs-boutants)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>arc<sup>2</sup>, erc</b>	Latin <i>arcere</i> to confine IE <i>areq-</i> to protect, enclose	to ward off, enclose	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: arcane (hidden, secret; esoteric), arcanum (a secret; mystery, secret remedy, elixir)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>arc</i>: coarctate (in biology, compressed or constricted) (<i>co</i> with)</p> <p><i>erc</i>:</p> <p>coerce (SYNONYMS: compel, constrain, force), coercion, coercive (<i>co</i> together)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>arc<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to enclose]	<p>exercise (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: drill, practice, rehearse), exerciser (<i>ex</i> out) incoercible (that cannot be coerced) (<i>in</i> not)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> ark  <b>RELIGIOUS:</b> ark of the covenant (the chest containing the two stone tablets inscribed with the Ten Commandments; see Exodus 25:10)  <b>PLACE NAME:</b> Arcanum, OH  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> fend, hort<sup>2</sup>, par<sup>4</sup>, phyla</p>
<b>arch</b>	Greek <i>archein</i> to be first, to begin, to rule	first, rule, chief, foremost (also, government)	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      arch (main, chief, principal)      archaic (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: ancient, antique, old), archaism      archive (a place or collection containing records, documents, or other materials of historical interest)      archon (one of the nine chief magistrates of ancient Athens; a ruler)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>arch-</i>:      anarchism, anarchist, anarchy (the complete absence of government) (<i>an</i> negative)      autarchy (absolute rule or sovereignty; autocracy; a country under such rule; autarky) (<i>autos</i> self)      diarchy (government shared by two rulers, powers, etc.) (<i>di</i> two)      endarch (in botany, having the primary xylem maturing from the center of the stem toward the outside; compare <sup>2</sup><i>exarch</i>) (<i>endon</i> within)      eparch, eparchy (<i>epi</i> upon)  <sup>1</sup><i>exarch</i> (a governor or supreme chief), exarchate (<i>ex</i> out)  <sup>2</sup><i>exarch</i> (in botany, having the primary xylem maturing from the outer part of the stem toward the center); compare <i>endarch</i> (<i>ex</i> out)      heptarchy (<i>hepta</i> seven)      MESARCH (<i>mesos</i> middle)      monarch, monarchal, Monarchian, Monarchianism (the doctrine of several 2<sup>nd</sup>- and 3<sup>rd</sup>-cent. Christian sects that denied the Trinity altogether or denied the equality of the three persons of the Trinity), monarchical, monarchy (<i>monos</i> one)      octarchy (<i>okto</i> eight)      pentarchy (government by five rulers) (<i>penta</i> five)      tetrarch (in the ancient Roman Empire, the ruler of a fourth part of a province; subordinate prince, governor, etc.) {tetrarchy} (<i>tetra</i> four)      triarchy (government by three persons; triumvirate) (<i>tri</i> three)  <i>ark</i>: autarky (self-sufficiency; independence; national policy of getting along without imports) (<i>autos</i> self)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>arch-</i>:      archanthropine (an extinct primate with structural characteristics intermediate between ape and man; an ape-man) (<i>anthropos</i> man)      archducal, archduchess, archduke (<i>ducere</i> to lead)      archenemy (<i>en</i> not + <i>ami</i> friend)      archenteron (<i>enteron</i> intestine)      archepiscopy (<i>epi</i> upon + <i>skopein</i> to examine)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
arch (cont'd)	[first, rule]		<p>archfiend (<i>the archfiend, Satan; the Devil</i>) (Old English <i>feond</i> devil)</p> <p><i>arche:</i></p> <p>archegoniate, archegonium (the flask-shaped female reproductive organ in mosses and ferns) (<i>gone</i> sexual reproduction)</p> <p>archesporule (also, archesporium; a cell or group of cells from which the mother cells develop) (<i>spore</i> seed)</p> <p>archetype (SYNONYMS: example, model, original, paradigm, prototype) (<i>typos</i> image, figure)</p> <p><i>archeo:</i></p> <p>archeology (also, archaeology; the scientific study of the life and culture of ancient peoples, as by excavation of ancient cities, relics, artifacts, etc.) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p><i>archi:</i></p> <p>archiblast (in biology, egg protoplasm; the outer of the two layers of an embryo in an early stage of development) (<i>blastos</i> shoot, sprout)</p> <p>archicarp (in botany, the female reproductive organ in an ascomycetous fungus, giving rise to spore sacs after fertilization) (<i>karpos</i> fruit)</p> <p>archipelago (a sea with many islands; a group or chain of many islands) (<i>pelagos</i> sea)</p> <p>archiplasm (same as <i>archoplasm</i>)</p> <p>architect, architectonic, architecture (<i>tegere</i> to cover)</p> <p>architrave (in architecture, the lowest part of an entablature, a beam resting directly on the tops, or capitals, of the columns; epistyle; the molding around a doorway, window, etc.) (<i>trabs</i> beam)</p> <p><i>archo:</i> archoplasm (a specialized portion of the cytoplasm involved in the formation of the aster and spindle during mitosis) (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND</b></p> <p>hierarch, hierarchy (<i>hieros</i> sacred, holy)</p> <p>matriarch (a woman holding a position analogous to that of a patriarch), matriarchate, matriarchy (<i>mater</i> mother)</p> <p>menarche (the first menstrual period of a girl in puberty) (<i>men</i> month; thus, menstruation) (<i>men</i> month)</p> <p>oligarch, oligarchy (a form of government in which the ruling power belongs to a few persons) (<i>oligos</i> small, few, scant)</p> <p>patriarch (any of the elders or leading older male members of a community; a venerable old man), patriarchy (<i>pater</i> father)</p> <p>phylarch (<i>phylum</i> clan, tribe, phyle)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>trierarch (the commander of a trireme, an ancient Greek or Roman galley, with three banks of oars on each side)</p> <p>trierarchy (the system by which trierarchs built, outfitted, and maintained triremes for the state) (<i>tri</i> three + <i>eres</i> to row)</p> <p><b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b> Archangel (on the White Sea; Russian name: <i>Arkhangelsk</i>)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> MESARCH [in <i>botany</i>, having the primary xylem maturing from the center toward both the interior and exterior of the stem, as in certain ferns; in <i>ecology</i>, beginning in a moderately moist habitat]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> drac, gov, norm, prim, prot, rect</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
arct	Greek <i>arktos</i>	northern, arctic	SIMPLE ROOT: arctic (characteristic of, or near the North Pole or the region around it; very cold; frigid) arctics (high, warm, waterproof overshoes, usually with buckles) PREFIXED ROOT: antarctic ( <i>anti</i> against) GEOGRAPHIC: the Arctic (the region around the North Pole) Antarctica (continent opposite the Arctic) CROSS REFERENCE: None
ard	Latin <i>ardere</i> to burn IE <i>as-</i> to burn, glow	to burn, be on fire	SIMPLE ROOT: ardent (SYNOMYS: impassioned, passionate) ardor (SYNOMYS: enthusiasm, fervor, zeal) DISGUISED ROOT: aril (an additional covering that forms on certain seeds after fertilization), arillode arson (the crime of purposely setting fire to another's building or property, or to one's own, as to collect insurance) RELATED: arid (lacking moisture; parched by heat; dry) CROSS REFERENCE: ard, caust, crem, flag, neal, phleg, pyr
are	Latin <i>arere</i> to be dry	vacant place	SIMPLE ROOT: area (lit., vacant place, courtyard) AREOLA (a small space, as between the veins of a leaf or the ribs of an insect's wing) {areolar, areolate} DISGUISED ROOT: ash (the white or grayish powder remaining after something has been burned) INTERDISCIPLINARY: AREOLA [in <i>anatomy</i> , a small area around something, as the dark ring around the nipple; in <i>biology</i> , a small hollow in a surface] CROSS REFERENCE: vac
aren	Greek <i>arena</i>	sand	SIMPLE ROOT: arena (lit., sandy place; orig., the central part of an ancient Roman amphitheater, where gladiatorial contests took place) arenaceous (sandy; growing in sand), arenation LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>aren:</i> arenoid ( <i>eidos</i> form) arenite (sandstone or other fragmental rock made up chiefly of sand grains) (arbitrary <i>ite</i> a specified mineral or rock) <i>areni:</i> arenicolous (living, burrowing, or thriving in sand) ( <i>colere</i> to inhabit) CROSS REFERENCE: None
arg	Latin <i>argos</i> white IE <i>ar(e)g-</i> bright, gleaming	silver, gleaming	SIMPLE ROOT: argent {argenteous, argentic} argentine (of or like silver; silvery; as a noun, silver or any silvery substance; see Geographic) argentite, argentous, argentum (symbol: Ag) arginase, arginine argue (SYNOMYS: debate, discuss, dispute) (frequentative of <i>arguere</i> , to make clear; prove) argument (SYNOMYS: controversy, dispute) {argumentative} LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>argu:</i> argufy (to argue aimlessly; wrangle) ( <i>facere</i> to make) <i>argenti:</i> argentiferous ( <i>ferre</i> to bear)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
arg (cont'd)		[silver]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  hydrargyrum (silver water; mercury; chemical symbol: Hg)  (<i>hydor</i> water)</p> <p>litharge (spume or foam of silver; an oxide of lead, PbO, used in storage batteries, ceramic cements, paints, etc.) (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p>pyrargyrite (a lustrous, dark-red or black mineral; a sulfide of silver and antimony) (<i>pyr</i> fire)</p> <p>LATIN: argumentum (argument: used with certain Latin phrases, e.g., argumentum ad antiquitatem, ~ ad hominem, ~ ad logicam, ~ ad nauseum, ~ adnumerum)</p> <p>GREEK MYTHOLOGY: Argus (a giant with a hundred eyes, ordered by Hera to watch Io: after he is killed by Hermes, his eyes are put in the tail of the peacock)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Argentina (may have been so named from silver being the object of the explorers' quest)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
argill	Latin <i>argos</i> white	clay	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: argillaceous (like or containing clay), argillite (a hardened mudstone showing no slatelike cleavage)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
aristo	Greek <i>aristos</i>	the best	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  aristocracy (ruled by the best), aristocrat {aristocratic} (<i>kratein</i> to rule)</p> <p>aristochoria (same as <i>birthwort</i>: supposed to be of help in childbirth) (<i>locheia</i> childbirth)</p> <p>PROPER NAMES: Aristophanes (one who shows the best), Aristotle</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse with <i>aristology</i>, the art and science of dining, from <i>ariston</i> breakfast, or lunch.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: optim</p>
arithm	Greek <i>arithmein</i> to count	amount, number	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: arithmetic (lit., the art of measurement) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  algorithm (from Arabic <i>algorism</i> and fashioned after <i>arithmetic</i>)  logarithm (<i>logos</i> word, proportion, ratio)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: num<sup>1</sup>, pleth</p>
arm	Latin <i>armare</i> to arm IE <i>ar-</i> to join, fit together	weapon, shield	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  arm (both the part of the body, and an instrument for fighting;  SYNONYMS: equip, furnish, outfit), armlet</p> <p>arms, army (see Doublets)</p> <p>armada (see Triplets; also, Place Names)</p> <p>armadillo (any of a family of burrowing edentate mammals with an armorlike covering of bony plates; when attacked, a few of the animals roll up into a ball; see Place Names)</p> <p>armament (see Triplets), armamentarium, armature (see Triplets)</p> <p>armillary (orig., armlet, bracelet; or, like, or made up of hoops, circles, and rings; relating to bracelets; see Term)</p> <p>armoire (a large, usually ornate cupboard or clothespress; see Doublets)</p> <p>armor, armorer, armorial, armory</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  disarm, disarmament (<i>dis</i> negative)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
arm (cont'd)		[weapon, shield]	<p>disarming (removing or allaying suspicions, fears or hostility; making friendly or agreeable; ingratiating) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>rearmament (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> armiger (armor bearer; see Place Names), armigerous (<i>gerere</i> to bear)</p> <p>armipotent (mighty in battle) (<i>posse</i> to be able)</p> <p>armistice (lit., to cause to stand; a stacking of arms; see Holiday) (<i>stare</i> to stand)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> ambry (now archaic; a cupboard, locker, or pantry; see Doublets) (from Latin <i>armarium</i>, chest for tools or arms)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> gendarme (formerly, a French cavalryman commanding a squad; in France, Belgium, etc., a soldier serving as an armed policeman; any policeman: a humorous usage); gendarmerie (<i>gendarmes</i> collectively) (<i>gens</i> people + <i>de</i> of + <i>arma</i> arms)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b> alarm (lit., to the arms; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>dread, fear, fright, terror, panic; <sup>2</sup>frighten, scare, terrify, terrorize)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> ambry:armoire; armada:army</p> <p><b>TERM:</b> armillary sphere (an ancient astronomical sighting instrument representing the great circles of the horizon, the ecliptic, the meridians, etc.)</p> <p><b>TRIPLETS:</b> armor:armature:armament</p> <p><b>HOLIDAY:</b> Armistice Day, celebrated on November 11, to commemorate the “stacking of arms,” which ended World War I; now called Veterans Day</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Armada, MI; Armadillo, MX; Armiger, MD</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> bat, hopl, scut</p>
ars, art	Greek <i>airein</i>	to lift up, raise	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>arsis (in classical Greek poetry, the short syllable or syllables of a foot; in <i>music</i>, the unaccented part of a measure; upbeat; compare <i>thesis</i>)</p> <p>artery {arterial}</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> lev<sup>1</sup>, meteor, tol</p>
art, ert	Latin <i>artus</i> joint IE <i>ar-</i> to join, fit together	join, fit together; joint	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>art, article, articular (pertaining to a joint or joints)</p> <p>articulate, ARTICULATION (the way in which parts are joined; joining or being jointed; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> diction, vocabulary)</p> <p>artillery (guns of high caliber, too heavy to carry; mounted guns (excluding machine guns) as cannon or missile launchers)</p> <p>artist, artiste, artistic, artless (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> ingenuous, naive, unsophisticated)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>art:</i> anarthria (inability to articulate words properly) (<i>an</i> negative)</p> <p>inarticulate (produced without the normal articulation of understandable speech; in <i>zoology</i>, without joints, segments, hinges, or valves) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>disarticulate (to separate at the joints; disjoint; to become disjoined) (<i>dis</i> negative)</p> <p>inartistic (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p><i>ert:</i> inert (lit., without skill or art; idle), inertia (<i>in</i> negative)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>art</b> (cont'd)		[to fit together]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>          artifact (any object made by human work, especially a primitive tool, weapon, etc.)          artifice (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>art, craft, skill; <sup>2</sup>ruse, stratagem, trick)          {artificer}, artificial (<i>facere</i> to do, make)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b>          ars atrium (the art of arts; logic)          ars longa, vita brevis (art is long, life is short)          ars gratia artis (art for art's sake)          ars poetica (art of poetry)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> rite (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> ceremony, formality, ritual), ritual, ritualism, ritualize</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> art nouveau (a movement in arts and crafts of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> cent.)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> ARTICULATION [in <i>anatomy</i>, a joint between bones or similar parts; in <i>botany</i>, a joint in a stem or between two separable parts, as a branch and a leaf; space between two nodes; in <i>phonetics</i>, a spoken sound, especially a consonant]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> arthro, hapt<sup>1</sup>, jug, ser<sup>1</sup>, zyg</p>
<b>arthro</b>	Greek <i>arthron</i> joint IE <i>ar-</i> to join, fit together	joint, articulation	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>          amphiarthrosis (<i>amphi</i> both, around + <i>osis</i> condition)          diarthrosis (in anatomy, any articulation, as of the hip, permitting free movement in any direction) (<i>dia</i> across + <i>osis</i> condition)          synarthrosis (in anatomy, any of various immovable articulations, or joints) (<i>syn-</i> with, together + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>arthr:</i>          arthralgia (<i>algos</i> pain)          arthritis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)  <i>arthro:</i>          arthromere (any of the body segments of an arthropod) (<i>meros</i> part)          arthropod (any of a phylum of invertebrate animals with jointed legs, a segmented body, and an exoskeleton, and including insects, crustaceans, arachnids, and myriapods) (<i>pous</i> foot)          arthroscope (a fiber-optic endoscope used inside a joint for diagnostic or surgical procedures) (<i>skopein</i> to examine)          arthospore (a spore produced by the breaking up of a fungus hypha into cells) (<i>spore</i> seed)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> art, hapt<sup>1</sup>, jug, ser<sup>1</sup>, zyg</p>
<b>as-</b> (assimilation of ad-)	Latin prefix	to, toward	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: assail, assault, assemble, assent, associate, assume</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ad-</p>
<b>as</b>	Latin <i>asinus</i>	jackass, donkey	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> asinine (of, or like an ass; thus, silly, stupid, obstinate), ass</p> <p><b>DUTCH:</b> easel (lit., little donkey, from its solid stance) (compare French <i>chevalet</i>: see caval-)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b> ab asino lanam (lit., wool from an ass; blood from a stone)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>asc<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>askein</i>	to exercise, train	SIMPLE ROOT: ascetic ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> austere, stern, severe), asceticism CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>asc<sup>2</sup></b>	Greek <i>askos</i> wineskin, bladder	bag, bladder, wineskin	SIMPLE ROOT: ascidian (a class of fixed tunicates; sea squirt) ascidium (in botany, a pitcherlike leaf or structure, as of the pitcherplant or bladderwort) ascites (an accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity of the abdomen) ascus (in ascomycetous fungi, a sac in which spores are produced and meiosis occurs) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ascocarp (in botany, a structure shaped like a globe, cup, or disk, containing spore sacs) ( <i>karpos</i> fruit) ascogonium (in botany, the female reproductive structure in an ascomycetous fungus) ( <i>gone</i> seed) ascospore (any of the spores of an ascus) ( <i>speirein</i> to sow) CROSS REFERENCE: cyst, mars, sac, vesic
<b>asp</b>	Greek <i>aspis</i> shield	asp, viper	SIMPLE ROOT: asp (a small, poisonous snake, as the horned viper, Egyptian cobra, or a European viper; from the shape of the hood), aspish (like that of an asp, as <i>aspish venom</i> ) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: aspidistra (a plant of the lily family) ( <i>astra</i> star) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>asper</b>	Latin <i>asper</i>	rough	NOTE: The root is derived from Greek <i>apo-</i> , away + IE <i>sper</i> , to flick away, push; thus rough. Do not confuse this root with the medical words beginning with <i>asper</i> , these being derived from <i>asperse</i> , to scatter; in addition, <i>aspermia</i> is from the prefix <i>a-</i> negative + <i>sperm</i> , seed, semen. SIMPLE ROOT: asperity (roughness or harshness, as of surface, sound, weather, etc. or of circumstances; harshness or sharpness of temper) PREFIXED ROOT: exasperate ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> irritate, nettle, peeve, provoke; in botany, an adjective: having rough and prickly skin), exasperation ( <i>ex</i> out) CROSS REFERENCE: aust, crud, trach
<b>aster,</b> <b>astro</b>	Greek <i>aster</i> IE <i>ster-</i> star	star	SIMPLE ROOT: aster (a structure shaped like a star, formed during mitosis around the centrosome in the cytoplasm of a cell; a flower shaped like a star), asteraceous, asteriated (having radiate form; star-shaped) asterisk, asterism, astral PREFIXED ROOT: amphiaster (in mitosis, the long spindle with asters at either end that forms during the prophase, or first stage) ( <i>amphi</i> both) disaster (lit., when the stars fall apart; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> calamity, cataclysm, catastrophe), disastrous ( <i>dis</i> apart) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>aster</i> : asteroid (a small planet; in zoology, a starfish) ( <i>eidos</i> form) <i>astro</i> : astrobiology (the branch of biology that investigates the existence of living organisms on planets other than Earth) ( <i>bios</i> life + <i>logy</i> study)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>aster</b> (cont'd)		[star]	astrocyte, astrocytoma ( <i>kytos</i> cell + <i>oma</i> tumor) astrodome ( <i>domus</i> house) astrodynamics ( <i>dynamis</i> power) astrology ( <i>logos</i> word) astrometry ( <i>metron</i> measure) astronaut, astronautics ( <i>nautes</i> sailor) astronavigation (same as <i>celestial navigation</i> ) astronomical (of or having to do with astronomy; extremely large, as the numbers or quantities used in astronomy), astronomy ( <i>nomos</i> law) astrophotography ( <i>photos</i> light + <i>graphein</i> to write) astrosphere ( <i>sphere</i> ball, globe) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: clypeaster (a genus of large burrowing sea urchins) ( <i>clype</i> round shield) DISGUISED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: aspidistra (a plant of the lily family, with dark, inconspicuous flowers and large, stiff, glossy, evergreen leaves) ( <i>aspis</i> a shield) LATIN: ad astra per aspera (to the stars through difficulty) GREEK MYTHOLOGY: Astraea (lit., starry; a goddess of justice, later also of innocence and purity: she is the last deity to leave the earth after the Golden Age) CROSS REFERENCE: sider <sup>1</sup> , stell
<b>astute</b>	Latin <i>astus</i>	craft, cunning	SIMPLE ROOT: astute (SYNONYMS: perspicacious, sagacious, shrewd) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>at-</b> (assimilation of ad-)	Latin prefix	to, toward	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: attach, attain, attend, attest, attract, attrition CROSS REFERENCE: ob-
<b>ather</b>	Greek <i>ather</i>	awn, chaff	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>ather</i> : atheroma (tumor filled with grainy matter; deposits of small fatty nodules on the inner walls of the arteries) ( <i>oma</i> tumor) <i>athero</i> : atherosclerosis (a form of arteriosclerosis with the formation of atheromas) ( <i>skleros</i> hard + <i>osis</i> condition) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>athl</b>	Greek <i>athlos</i>	a contest, struggle	SIMPLE ROOT: athlete, athletic, athletics PREFIXED ROOT: biathlete, biathlon (in the winter Olympic games, an event combining a ski run and marksmanship) ( <i>bi</i> two) decathlete, decathlon (an athletic contest consisting of ten events: various runs, hurdles, jumps, and throws) ( <i>deka</i> ten) heptathlete (a participant in a pentathlon), pentathlon [an athletic contest in which each contestant takes part in five events (long jump, javelin throw, 200-meter dash, discuss throw, and 1500-meter run); in the Olympic games, a contest of five events (5,000-meter cross-country horseback ride, 4000-meter cross-country run, 300-meter swim, foil fencing, and pistol shooting)] ( <i>penta</i> five) triathlete, triathlon (an endurance race domaining three consecutive events: swimming, bicycling, and running) ( <i>tri</i> three) ORGANIZATION: United States Academic Decathlon CROSS REFERENCE: agog, agon <sup>1</sup> , duc, luct, machy, nit

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>atmo</b>	Greek <i>atmos</i>	vapor	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: atmeter (an instrument for measuring the rate of evaporation of water into the atmosphere, under varying conditions) ( <i>metron</i> measure) atmosphere, atmospheric, atmospherics ( <i>sphaira</i> ball, globe) CROSS REFERENCE: aer, nebul
<b>atom</b>			See tom-.
<b>atr</b>	Latin <i>atra</i>	black	SIMPLE ROOT: atrocious (very cruel; appalling or dismayed; very bad, offensive; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> flagrant, heinous, monstrous, outrageous) atrocity (atrocious behavior or condition; brutality, cruelty, etc.; an atrocious act; informally, a very displeasing or tasteless thing) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: atrabilious (lit., black bile; morose, cross; compare <i>melancholy</i> ) ( <i>bilis</i> bile) CROSS REFERENCE: mela, noir
<b>auct</b>			See aug- for <i>auction</i> .
<b>aud<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>audire</i> IE <i>awis-</i> to perceive physically; to grasp	to hear	SIMPLE ROOT: audible, audience, audient (in the early Christian Church, one permitted to attend the services in the narthex, or vestibule, but dismissed after the sermon) audile (in psychology, a person who forms in his or her mind auditory rather than visual or motor images) audio audit, audition, auditor, auditorium, auditory PREFIXED ROOT: inaudible ( <i>in</i> negative) subaudition (the act or process of understanding or mentally filling in a word or thought implied but not expressed; something thus understood or filled in) ( <i>sub</i> under) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: audiofrequency (of the band of audible sound frequencies or corresponding electric current frequencies, from 20 to 20,000 hertz) audiogram (a graph showing the percentage of hearing loss in a particular ear, as indicated by an audiometer) ( <i>graphein</i> to write) audiology (the science of hearing; the evaluation of hearing defects and the rehabilitation of those who have such defects) ( <i>logy</i> study) audiometer (an instrument for measuring the sharpness and range of hearing through the use of controlled amounts of sound) {audiometry} ( <i>metron</i> measure) audiophile (a devotee of high-fidelity sound reproduction on record players, tape recorders, compact discs, etc.) ( <i>philein</i> to love) audiovisual (involving both hearing and seeing) ( <i>videre</i> to see) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOTS: obedience, obedient ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> amenable, compliant, docile, tractable) (from <i>obey</i> ) obeisance (a gesture of respect or reverence, such as a bow or a curtsey; deference; from <i>obey</i> ) obey (to carry out the instructions or orders of) ( <i>ob</i> against) oyez ( <i>ob</i> against)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>aud<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to hear]	PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: disobedience, disobedient, disobey ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : defy, violate) ( <i>dis</i> negative + obey) LAW: oyer and terminer (from Anglo-French <i>oyer et terminer</i> to hear and determine) PLACE NAME: Obey City, TN CROSS REFERENCE: acou, aur <sup>1</sup>
<b>aud<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>audere</i>	to dare	SIMPLE ROOT: audacious ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : brave, courageous, valiant), audacity ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : effrontery, nerve, temerity) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>aug,</b> <b>auct,</b> <b>auth,</b> <b>aux</b>	Latin <i>augere</i> IE <i>aug-</i> increase	to increase	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>auct</i> : auction ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : sell, trade, vend), auctioneer <i>aug</i> : augment ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : increase, enlarge, multiply) augmentation (in music, variation of a theme by lengthening, usually doubling, the time value of the notes; compare <i>diminution</i> , under mini-) augmentative (in grammar, increasing the force of an idea expressed by a word or denoting increased size, intensity, etc.; as a noun, an augmentative prefix, suffix, word, etc.; intensifier, for example, <i>perdurable</i> , extremely durable or lasting) augur (in ancient Rome, any of a body of officials who interpreted omens as being favorable or unfavorable in connection with an undertaking), augury (divination by omens; an omen; sign; portent; indication) august ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : grand, imposing, magnificent) <i>auth</i> : author (lit., an enlarger) authoritarian, authoritative ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : official, dogmatic) authority ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : <sup>1</sup> influence, prestige, weight; <sup>2</sup> power, dominion, jurisdiction) authorization, authorize ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : commission, accredit, license), authorized <i>aux</i> : auxesis (in biology, a process in which cells grow larger but in which no cell division takes place) {auxetic}, auxiliary, auxin, auxina PREFIXED ROOT: <i>aug</i> : inaugurate ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : begin, commence, start) ( <i>in</i> in) <i>auth</i> : coauthor (a joint author; collaborator) ( <i>com</i> with) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: auxochrome (a radical or atom group, needed to bond organic dyes to fabric fibers) ( <i>chroma</i> color) auxotrophic, auxotroph ( <i>trophein</i> to nourish) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: onychaxis (overgrowth of the nails) ( <i>onycha</i> nail) DISGUISED ROOT: octroi (tax on certain goods entering a town, the tax increasing the price of the goods) FRENCH: auteur (lit., author; the primary creator of a film), auteurism (also called <i>auteur theory</i> ) OLD ENGLISH: eke (to add to so as to make sufficient; supplement, as <i>to eke out a living</i> ; to manage to make a living with difficulty) wax (as in <i>wax and wane</i> ) OLD ENGLISH COMPOUND: nickname (orig., <i>ekename</i> ; lit., an added name)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>aug</b> (cont'd)		[to increase]	MUSIC: augmented interval (an interval that is a half step greater than the corresponding major interval, e.g., if the note in the key is <i>F</i> , that note becomes <i>F sharp</i> , indicated notationally as <i>F#</i> ) NB: <i>Authentic</i> is not from this root; see <i>hent-</i> . The month of August is named for Augustus Caesar. CROSS REFERENCE: <i>cresc</i>
<b>aul</b>	Greek <i>aulos</i>	reed, tube	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>aulos</i> (a Greek woodwind instrument similar to an oboe) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>aulophyte</i> (a plant that lives within the cavity of another plant but that is neither a symbiont nor a parasite) ( <i>phytos</i> plant) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>hydraulic</i> (lit., a water tube, or water organ), <i>hydraulics</i> ( <i>hydor</i> water) CROSS REFERENCE: <i>alv</i> , <i>fist</i> , <i>solen</i>
<b>aur<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>auris</i> ear IE <i>ous-</i> ear	ear, to listen	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>aural</i> (another <i>aural</i> pertains to <i>aura</i> air, breeze) AURICLE, <i>auricula</i> (a primrose shaped like a bear's ear) <i>auricular</i> , <i>auriculate</i> (having ears or earlike parts) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>binaural</i> (same as <i>binaural</i> ), <i>biauriculate</i> (also, <i>biauricular</i> ; in anatomy, having two ears or earlike parts) ( <i>bi</i> two) <i>binaural</i> (of, with, or for both ears) ( <i>bin</i> two) <i>monaural</i> (compare <i>stereophonic</i> ) ( <i>monos</i> one) <i>subauricular</i> (situated below the auricle of the ear) ( <i>sub</i> under) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>auriform</i> (ear-shaped) ( <i>forma</i> shape) RELATED WORDS: <i>auscultate</i> , <i>auscultation</i> (a listening, often with the aid of a stethoscope, to sounds in the chest, abdomen, etc. so as to determine the condition of the heart, lungs, etc.) ( <i>aus</i> base of <i>auris</i> + <i>cultare</i> , by metathesis from <i>clutare</i> , to incline) DISGUISED ROOT: <i>ormer</i> (from French dialect of the Channel Islands, <i>auris maris</i> , ear of the sea; the abalone) <i>scout</i> (from <i>auscultare</i> , to listen; to spy out) [another <i>scout</i> means "to reject as absurd; flout; scoff"] ENGLISH: ear (of body) INTERDISCIPLINARY: AURICLE [in <i>anatomy</i> , the external part of the ear; <i>pinna</i> ; in <i>biology</i> and <i>botany</i> , an earlike part or organ] CROSS REFERENCE: <i>acou</i> , <i>audi</i> , <i>oto</i>
<b>aur<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>aurum</i> IE <i>awes-</i> to shine, dawn	gold, dawn	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>aureate</i> (of a golden color; gilded; speaking in or characterized by a florid and pompous style) <i>aureole</i> (also, <i>aureola</i> ; halo; see <i>oriole</i> under Disguised Root) <i>auric</i> (of, pertaining to, derived from, or containing gold) <i>aurous</i> (of or containing gold), <i>aurum</i> (chemical symbol: Au) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>aureo</i> : Aureomycin (a trademark for chlortetracycline, an antibiotic drug) [ <i>aureus</i> golden (from its color) + <i>myces</i> fungus] <i>auri</i> : auriferous (bearing or yielding gold) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) DISGUISED ROOT: <i>doré</i> (coated with gold or a gold color; as in bronze doré)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>aur</b> <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[gold, dawn]	<p>east, easterly, eastern, eastward  <i>eyrir</i> (lit., golden; a monetary unit of Iceland)  <i>ore</i>, oriole, <i>ormolu</i>, <i>oroide</i>  <i>orphrey</i> (a richly embroidered decorative band, as on a chasuble), <i>orpiment</i> (a pigment of gold; used as a pigment)  <b>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> <i>oriflamme</i> (the ancient royal standard of France, a red silk banner split at one end to form flame-shaped streamers)  <b>ROMAN GODDESS OF THE DAWN:</b> Aurora (identified with Greek Eos; see <i>eo-</i>)  <b>CHRISTIAN FESTIVAL:</b> Easter (orig., name of pagan vernal festival almost coincident in date with paschal festival of the Christian church)  <b>ASTRONOMY:</b>  <i>aurora australis</i> (aurora occurring in southern regions) (<i>austra</i> south)  <i>aurora borealis</i> (aurora occurring in northern regions) (Greek god <i>Boreas</i>, personifying the north wind)  <b>LEGENDARY PLACE:</b> El Dorado (<i>de-</i>, thoroughly + <i>aurum</i>)  <b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b> Easter Island (from the fact that it was discovered Easter Day, 1722)  <b>PLACE NAMES:</b>  <i>Aurelia</i>, IA, Aurora (in thirteen states), <i>Auroraville</i>, WI  El Dorado, AR (lit., gilded; from <i>de</i>, intensive + <i>aurum</i>, gold)  <b>NOTE:</b> <i>Aurora</i> may be derived more directly from the IE base <i>aues</i>, to shine.  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> chrys, flav, xanth</p>
<b>aust</b>	Latin <i>austerus</i> IE <i>saus-</i> dry	harsh	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> austere (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> ascetic, forbidding, severe, stern), austerity  <b>OLD ENGLISH:</b> sear (dry; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> burn, char, singe, scorch)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> asper, sever</p>
<b>austr</b>	Latin <i>australis</i>	southern	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> austral (southern, southerly), australes (the former basic monetary unit of Argentina)  <b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b> Australia (originally referred to as <i>terra australis incognita</i>: southern unidentified southern land), Australasia (generally, the islands of the SW Pacific; Oceania)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>auto-</b>	Greek <i>autos</i>	self	<p><b>EXTENDED PREFIX:</b> autistic, autism  Other words beginning with this prefix are placed with the roots to which it is attached.  Examples: <u>authentic</u>, <u>autobiography</u>, <u>autograph</u>, <u>automobile</u>  <b>GERMAN:</b> Autobahn (contraction of <i>automobile</i> + <i>bahn</i>, a course, highway)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> sui</p>
<b>aux</b>			See aug- for <i>auxiliary</i> .
<b>aval</b>	French <i>avaler</i>	to descend	<p><b>NOTE:</b> This root is probably a pre-Roman word in a non-IE language of Northern Italy.  <b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> avalanche (a mass of loosened snow, earth, rocks, etc. suddenly and swiftly sliding down a mountain often growing as it descends; any large, overwhelming quantity that comes suddenly, as an avalanche of mail, blows, etc.)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
aver	Latin <i>avere</i> to wish, desire	desire, greed	<p>NOTE: This element is not related to the single word <i>aver</i>, which consists of <i>a(d)</i>, to + <i>ver</i>, truth.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: avarice (too great a desire to have wealth), avaricious (SYNOMYS: acquisitive, covetous, greedy)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:      avid (SYNOMYS: anxious, eager, keen)      avidin (a protein in raw egg white that binds to biotin, making the biotin inactive in the body; so called because of its peculiar biotin-binding capacity)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cup, desider</p>
avi	Latin <i>avis</i> bird	bird, flying	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      avian, aviary, aviate, aviation      aviator, aviatrix (female aviator)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:      aviculture (<i>cultus</i> care)</p> <p>avifauna (the birds of a specified region or time)</p> <p>avionics (aviation combined with electronics)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:      ocarina (also called <i>sweet potato</i>; a musical instrument with a fancied resemblance to a bird as well as a sweet potato)</p> <p>ostrich (a swift-running bird of Africa and SW Asia, the only member of its order; it is the largest and most powerful of living birds, and has a long neck, very long legs with two toes on each foot, and small, useless wings) (from Vulgar Latin <i>avistruthius</i>; <i>avis</i> + <i>strouthos</i>, sparrow)</p> <p>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:      auspex (a Roman priest who found omens in the flight of birds, etc.; an augur) (contraction of <i>avispex</i>: <i>avis</i> + <i>spicere</i>, to see)</p> <p>auspice, auspice (usually <i>auspices</i>: approval and support)</p> <p>auspicious (a portent, omen, or augury, especially when observed in the action of birds; SYNONYS: favorable, propitious)</p> <p>bustard (from <i>avis tarde</i>, lit., slow bird)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: inauspicious (unfavorable; unlucky; ill-omened) (in negative)</p> <p>LATIN: <i>rara avis</i> (lit. strange, or rare, bird; an unusual or extraordinary person or thing)</p> <p>FRENCH: par avion (lit., by airplane; by air mail)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ornis</p>
ax	Greek <i>axios</i> IE <i>ag-</i> to drive, do	worthy	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      axiom (a self-evident or universally recognized truth; maxim; aphorism; in <i>logic, mathematics</i>, a proposition that is assumed without proof for the sake of studying the consequences that follow from it)</p> <p>axiomatic (self-evident or aphoristic)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: axiology (the study of the nature of values and value judgments) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: chronaxy (the time interval necessary to stimulate a muscle or nerve fiber with twice the minimum current needed to elicit a threshold response) (<i>chronos</i> time)</p> <p>PHILOSOPHY TERM: axiomata media (lit., middle principles)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dign, val</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>axi</b>	Latin <i>axilla</i> IE <i>aks-</i> axis, pivot	armpit, axle	<p>NOTE: The meaning—armpit—is the axis or pivotal point of the arm and shoulder.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>axial (pertaining to or forming an axis; located on, around or in the direction of the axis)</p> <p>axil (in botany, the angle between the upper surface of a leaf-stalk, flower stalk, branch, or similar part, and the stem or axis from which it arises)</p> <p>axile (in botany, in or of the axis)</p> <p>axilla (the armpit, or an analogous part)</p> <p>axillar (one of the feathers in the axilla of a bird's wing)</p> <p>AXILLARY</p> <p>AXIS [a straight line about which a body or geometrical object rotates or may be conceived to rotate; capitalized, the alliance of Germany and Italy (1936), later including Japan, and often with Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania, that opposed the Allies in World War II; preceded by <i>The</i>; pl., axes]</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>abaxial (away from the axis), biaxillary (<i>ab</i> off, away)</p> <p>adaxial (toward the axis) (<i>ad</i> to, toward)</p> <p>biaxial (having two axes, as some crystals) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>coaxial (also, coaxal; having a common axis; designating a high-frequency medium used for sending telephone, telegraph, television, etc., impulses) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>monaxial (same as <i>uniaxial</i>) (<i>mono</i>s one)</p> <p>preaxial (in anatomy, situated in front of the axis of the body or a limb) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>triaxial (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>uniaxial (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p>MIDDLE ENGLISH: axle</p> <p>COMPOUND: axletree (a bar, fixed crosswise under an animal-drawn vehicle, with a rounded spindle at each end upon which a wheel rotates)</p> <p>GREEK: axon (that part of a nerve cell through which impulses travel away from the cell body)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Axis, AL (near Mobile)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>AXILLARY [in <i>anatomy</i>, of, relating to, or near the axilla; in <i>botany</i>, of, pertaining to, or located in the axil, as <i>axillary buds</i>]</p> <p>AXIS [in <i>anatomy</i>, the second cervical vertebra on which the head turns; in <i>botany</i>, the main stem or central part about which organs or plant parts such as branches are arranged; in <i>mathematics</i>, an unlimited line, half-line, or line segment to orient a space or a geometrical object, especially a line about which the object is symmetrical, as the <i>earth's axis</i>]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ali, pter</p>

# B

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
bacci	Latin <i>bacca</i> berry	berry; seed	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: baccate (pulpy throughout like a berry; bearing berries; berrylike)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bacciferous (bearing berries, as the holly) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</li> <li>bacciform (shaped like a berry) (<i>forma</i> shape, form)</li> <li>baccivorous (feeding on berries: said of birds) (<i>vorare</i> to eat)</li> </ul> <p>FRENCH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bagasse (from Provençal <i>bagasso</i>, or from Spanish <i>bagazo</i>; refuse from processing grapes or olives: now, the part of sugar cane left after the juice has been extracted)</li> <li>bagatelle (something of little importance or value; trifle)</li> </ul> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cocc, semin, sperm, spor</p>
bac, bec	Latin <i>bacil</i> staff IE <i>bak-</i> staff	staff, rod; rod-shaped bacteria	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>bac</i>: bachelor (see <i>baccalaureate</i>)</p> <p><i>bacc</i>: baccalaureate [as if from <i>bacca laureus</i>, laurel berry, but actually from <i>baccalaris</i>, vassal farmer, or a young nobleman (a staff-bearer), seeking to become a knight]</p> <p><i>bacill</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>bacillary</i> (rod-shaped; see <i>bacilliform</i>; consisting of rodlike structures; of, like, characterized by, or caused by bacilli)</li> <li><i>bacillus</i> (any of a genus of rod-shaped bacteria which occur in chains, produce spores and are active only in the presence of oxygen; pl., bacilli)</li> </ul> <p><i>bacul</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>baculine</i> (punishment administered with a rod; can also mean “pertaining to a rod”)</li> <li><i>baculum</i> (a slim bone that supports rigidity in the penis of many mammals, including rodents, carnivores, and primates, except humans)</li> </ul> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>bac</i>: debacle (French spelling: débâcle; SYNONYMS: calamity, catastrophe, disaster) (<i>de</i> off)</li> <li><i>bec</i>: imbecile [lit., without a staff, or rod (to lean on); a mentally deficient person with an intelligence quotient (IQ) ranging from 25-50, or with a mental age of three to seven years], imbecility (<i>im</i> negative)</li> </ul> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>bacill</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>bacillemia</i> (<i>emia</i> blood condition)</li> <li><i>bacilliosis</i> (<i>osis</i> condition)</li> </ul> <p><i>bacilli</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>bacillicide</i> (<i>caedere</i> to kill)</li> <li><i>bacilliform</i> (rod-shaped; same as <i>bacillary</i>) (<i>forma</i> shape)</li> </ul> <p><i>bacillo</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>bacillomyxin</i> (<i>myxa</i> mucus)</li> <li><i>bacillophobia</i> (<i>phobia</i> fear of)</li> </ul> <p><i>baculi</i>: baculiform (shaped liked a rod) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>lactobacillus</i> (<i>lac</i> milk)</li> <li><i>pneumobacillus</i> (<i>pneumo</i> lung)</li> </ul>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
bac (cont'd)		[staff, rod]	<p>DISGUISED ROOT: baguette (or, baguet: a gem cut in the shape of a narrow oblong; a long, thin loaf of bread; in architecture, a small, convex molding)</p> <p>DUTCH COGNATE: peg</p> <p>AN ANTIBIOTIC: bacitracin [from <i>baci</i>(llus) + Margaret <i>Trac</i>(y), name of an American girl from whose wounds the strain was isolated]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bacter, rhabd, trab</p>
bacter	Greek <i>bactron</i> a staff IE <i>bak-</i> staff	staff, rod (single-cell, rod-shaped microorganism)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: bacterium (pl., bacteria), bacterize</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: antibacterial (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>bacter</i>:            bacteremia (the presence of bacteria in the bloodstream) (<i>emia</i> blood condition)            bacteroid (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>bacteri</i>:            bactericide (<i>caedere</i> to kill)            bacteriform (<i>forma</i> shape, form)  <i>bacterio</i>:            bacteriology (<i>logy</i> study)            bacteriolysis (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)            bacteriophage (<i>phagein</i> to eat)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: mycobacterium (a genus of rod-shaped bacteria, as those causing tuberculosis and leprosy) (<i>mykes</i> fungus)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bac, rhabd, trab</p>
bacul			See bac- for <i>baculine</i> .
bail	Old French <i>baillier</i> to keep in custody; Latin <i>bajulare</i> to bear a burden		<p>SIMPLE ROOT:            bail (money, a bond, etc. deposited with the court to obtain the temporary release of an arrested person on the assurance that the person will obey the court's orders, as by appearing for trial) {bailable}, bailee, bailie, bailiff (a court attendant who maintains order in the court during trial), bailor</p> <p>[There are two other <i>bails</i>: one is for a bucket or scoop for dipping up water and removing it from a boat; another designates one of two sticks used in cricket.]</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: bailiwick (the district of a bailiff; one's particular area of activity, authority, interest, etc.) (Old English <i>wic</i>, village)</p> <p>UNBOUND COMPOUND: bail bond, bail out</p> <p>BRITISH: Old Bailey (historic criminal court in London on Old Bailey Street)</p> <p>CROSS RERERENCE: on</p>
balan	Latin <i>bis</i> twice + <i>lanx</i> a dish, scale	balance	<p>ROOT NOTE: This root is derived from the practice of weighing on a set of suspended scales)</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: balance (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>remainder, remnant, residuum, residue; <sup>2</sup>harmony, proportion, symmetry)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:            counterbalance (a weight used to balance another weight; counterpoise) (<i>contra</i> against)            imbalance (lack of balance, as in proportion, force, functioning, etc. (<i>in</i> not))</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: liber<sup>2</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ball,</b> <sup>1</sup>	Greek <i>ballein</i>	to throw	SIMPLE ROOT: ball (a dance), ballad, ballade, balladry
<b>bol,</b>			ballerina, ballet
<b>ble,</b>	IE <i>bhel-</i>		ballista, ballistics
<b>blem</b>	to swell		PREFIXED ROOTS: <i>bal:</i> antiballistic (describes a missile intended to intercept and destroy a ballistic missile in flight; same as <i>guided missile</i> ) ( <i>anti</i> against) <i>ble:</i> parable (translates Hebrew <i>mashal</i> , a comparison; that which is thrown alongside; a short, simple story, usually of an occurrence of a familiar kind, from which a moral or religious lesson may be drawn, e.g., the Parables of Jesus; there are also parables in the Old Testament) ( <i>para</i> alongside) <i>blem:</i> emblem (lit., to throw in; formerly, a picture with a motto or verses, allegorically suggesting some moral truth, etc.), emblematic, emblematize ( <i>en</i> in) periblem (in botany, the meristem that produces the cortex) ( <i>peri</i> around) problem (lit., that which is thrown forward; a question proposed for solution or consideration; in mathematics, a proposition requiring solution by mathematical operations, constructions, etc.) problematic (having the nature of a problem; hard to solve or deal with; SYNONYMS: doubtful, dubious, moot) ( <i>pro</i> forth) <i>bol:</i> amphibole (a group of rock-forming minerals) amphibolic (having both a <i>catabolic</i> and an <i>anabolic</i> function) ( <i>amphi</i> around) amphibolite (a rock consisting largely of amphibole and plagioclase) ( <i>amphi</i> around + <i>lithos</i> rock) amphibology (also, amphiboly; double or doubtful meaning; ambiguity, especially from uncertain grammatical construction) ( <i>amphi</i> around, both + <i>logos</i> word) anabolism (the process in a plant or animal by which food is changed into living tissue; constructive metabolism; opposed to <i>catabolism</i> , next entry) ( <i>ana</i> again) catabolism (the process in a plant or animal by which living tissues is changed into energy and waste products; opposed to <i>anabolism</i> , previous entry), catabolite (a waste product of catabolism), catabolize ( <i>kata</i> down) diabolic (or, diabolical; of the devil or devils; very wicked or cruel; see <i>devil</i> , Disguised Root), diabolize ( <i>dia</i> across) ecbolic (lit., a throwing out; helping to bring forth the fetus in birth, or causing abortion, by contracting the uterus; said of certain drugs) ( <i>ex</i> out) embololalia (the interpolation of meaningless words into speech) ( <i>en</i> in + <i>lalein</i> to babble) embolic, embolism (intercalation, as of a day in a year; in pathology, the occlusion of a blood vessel by an embolus too large to pass through) embolus (lit., something thrown in; any foreign matter, as a blood clot or air bubble, carried in the bloodstream)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ball (cont'd)	[to throw]		<p>emboly (in embryology, the pushing or growth of one part into another, as in the formation of certain gastrulas) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>epiboly (lit., a throwing upon; in embryology, the growth of a group of cells around another group, resulting from the more rapid division of the former, as in forming a gastrula) (<i>epi</i> on, upon)</p> <p>heterometabolism (<i>heteros</i> other + metabolism)</p> <p>hyperbola (in geometry, the path of a point that moves so that the difference of its distances from two fixed points, the foci, is constant; curve formed by the section of a cone cut by a plane more steeply inclined than the side of the cone)</p> <p>hyperbole (exaggeration for effect, not to be taken literally, e.g., He is as strong as an ox)</p> <p>hyperbolic (having to do with a hyperbola or a hyperbole) (<i>hyper</i> over, beyond)</p> <p>metabolism (the chemical and physical processes continuously going on in living organisms and cells, consisting of anabolism and catabolism) {metabolic}, metabolite, metabolize (<i>meta</i> beyond)</p> <p>parabola (in geometry, curve formed by the section of a cone cut by a plane parallel to the side of the cone) {parabolic}, parabolize, paraboloid (<i>para</i> alongside + <i>eidos</i> shape)</p> <p>symbol (lit., that which is thrown together, to represent another thing) {symbolic}, symbolism, symbolism, symbolist, symbolize (<i>sym</i> with)</p> <p>taurobolium (in primitive Mediterranean regions, a ceremony in which participants were baptized with the blood of a sacrificed bull) (<i>taurus</i> bull)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>bolograph (a record of variations registered by a bolometer) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>bolometer (in physics, a very sensitive instrument for measuring and recording the intensity of small amounts of radiant energy) (<i>bole</i> here extended to mean <i>ray</i>, as though “something thrown” + <i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>PREFIXED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: symbology (the study or interpretation of symbols) (<i>sym</i> together + <i>logy</i> study)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>aeroballistic (<i>aer</i> air)</p> <p>arbalest (a medieval crossbow) (<i>arcus</i> bow + <i>ballein</i>)</p> <p>discobolus (a discus thrower)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>bayadere (a fabric or design with horizontal stripes, usually brightly colored)</p> <p>bolide (a brilliant meteor; fireball)</p> <p>chilblain (a painful swelling or sore caused by exposure to cold) (from <i>chill</i>; further from IE <i>bhel</i>, to blow up, swell)</p> <p>devil [from <i>diaballein</i>, to throw across (one's way)]</p> <p>palaver (Portuguese; talk; especially idle chatter; flattery)</p> <p>parlance, parley, parliament, parliamentarian, parliamentary, parlor, parole</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> disc, jac, sip</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>ball<sup>2</sup></b>	IE <i>bhel-</i>	to swell	SIMPLE ROOT: ball, balloon, ballsy (daring) FRENCH: balloon (a special quality of movement that enables a dancer to create the illusion of floating briefly in midair) balloonet (an auxiliary air container within a balloon or airship that can be inflated or deflated to compensate for changing gas pressure during flight: used to control altitude and maintain proper air pressure) ballottement (in medicine, a technique for palpating internal organs, tumors, etc., as to check for pregnancy or a floating kidney) ITALIAN: ballot ENGLISH: bolster (as a noun, a cushion or pillow) MESHERD ROOTS: ballute (balloon + parachute) CROSS REFERENCE: bry <sup>2</sup> , then, tub <sup>2</sup> , tum, turg
<b>balm</b>	Latin <i>balsamam</i>	balsam: an aromatic gum resin	SIMPLE ROOT: balm, balmy, balsam PREFIXED ROOT: embalm (to treat a dead body so as to keep it from decaying rapidly; to preserve in memory; to make fragrant; perfume), embalmer ( <i>em</i> in) TREE: balm of Gilead (a small evergreen tree of the bursera family native to Asia and Africa; see Jeremiah 8:22) SPIRITUAL SONG: There is a Balm in Gilead CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>ban</b>	Old English <i>bannen</i> IE <i>bha-</i> to speak	to summon, proclaim	SIMPLE ROOT: ban (SYNOMYS: enjoin, forbid, interdict, prohibit) banal (SYNOMYS: flat, insipid, vapid) bandit (a robber, especially one who robs travelers on the road; brigand) banish (to send or put away; get rid of; SYNOMYS: deport, exile, expatriate, ostracize, transport) PREFIXED ROOT: abandon (from Old French <i>mettre a bandon</i> , lit., to put under someone else's ban; SYNOMYS: desert, forsake, relinquish, renounce), abandoned ( <i>a</i> to) contraband (unlawful or prohibited trade) ( <i>contra</i> against) CROSS REFERENCE: cal <sup>2</sup> , clam, plor
<b>bank, banq</b>	Old Italian <i>banca</i>	moneylender's table, bench	NOTE: There are actually three "banks," each coming into English through different routes. SIMPLE ROOT: <i>bank</i> : <sup>1</sup> bank (SYNOMYS: count, depend, reckon, rely, trust) <sup>2</sup> bank (SYNOMYS: <sup>1</sup> bar, reef, shoal; <sup>2</sup> beach, coast, shore, strand) <sup>3</sup> bank (a bench for rowers in a gallery) <i>banq</i> : banquet, banquette (a gunners' platform extending along the inside of a trench or parapet; also, an upholstered bench) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: bankrupt (lit., broken bench) ( <i>rumpere</i> to break) FRENCH: charabanc (or, char-à-banc; lit., car with benches; British for sightseeing bus) SPANISH: bunco (a swindle, especially at a card game or lottery; confidence game) CROSS REFERENCE: None

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
bapt	Greek <i>baptizein</i> IE <i>gwebh-</i> to dip, plunge	to dip, immerse	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <b>baptisia</b> (a flower of the pea family; the wild indigo)  <b>baptism</b> (lit., a dipping under; the ceremony or sacrament of admitting a person into Christianity or a specific Christian church by immersing the individual in water or by pouring or sprinkling water on the individual, as a symbol of washing away sin and of spiritual purification), <b>baptistery</b> (also, <b>baptistry</b>), <b>baptize</b></p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <b>Anabaptist</b> (lit., one who baptizes again or anew; a member of a 16<sup>th</sup>-century sect of the Reformation, originally in Switzerland, that denied the validity of infant baptism, practiced baptism of only adults, and advocated religious and social reforms) (<i>ana</i> again)  <b>rebaptize</b> (to baptize anew; to give a new name to) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: <b>pedobaptism</b> (the baptism of infants, or children before the age of accountability) (<i>paidos</i> child)</p> <p>CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION: <b>Baptist</b> (the Protestant religious group that maintains the only form of Christian baptism is by immersion)</p> <p>BIBLICAL: John the Baptist, who urged that his listeners repent of their sins and be baptized</p> <p>TERM: baptism of fire [from <i>baptisma pyros</i> (see Matt. 3:11); the first time that new troops are under fire or combat; any experience that tests one's courage, strength, etc. for the first time]</p> <p>NOTE: Before the Christian use of the word, <i>baptism</i> had a secular application: animals were immersed in a chemical solution to rid them of parasites.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: merg</p>
bar <sup>1</sup>	Greek <i>barys</i> weight IE <i>gwer-</i> heavy, mill	heavy; weight; gravity weight	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <b>baric</b> (in physics, of weight or pressure, especially that of the atmosphere)  <b>barite</b> (also, barite; a compound of barium)  <b>barium</b> (a silver-white, slightly malleable chemical element, and used in alloys; symbol: Ba)  <b>baryon</b> (in particle physics, a subatomic particle that is both a hadron and a fermion, as a nucleon or hyperon: the proton is the baryon with the smallest mass)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>bar(ic)</i>:  <b>hyperbaric</b> (of or having pressure or specific gravity greater than that within the body tissues or fluids) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)  <b>hypobaric</b> (below normal pressure) (<i>hypo</i> under)  <b>isobar</b> (a line on a map connecting points having equal barometric pressure) (<i>isos</i> equal)  <b>microbar, microbarograph</b> (<i>mikros</i> small + <i>graphein</i> to write)  <b>bary</b>: antibaryon (an antiparticle of the baryon, as an antineutron, antiproton, and antihyperon) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>bar</i>: <b>bariatrics</b> (the study of obesity and its treatment) (<i>iatrein</i> to treat)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>bar<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[heavy, weight]	<p><i>bari</i>: baritone (or, barytone; the range of a male voice between bass and tenor) (<i>teinein</i> to stretch; tone)</p> <p><i>baro</i>:</p> <p>barogram (a linear record traced by a barograph)</p> <p>barograph (a barometer that records changes in atmospheric pressure on a revolving cylinder) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>barometer (an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure, especially an aneroid barometer or an evacuated and graduated glass tube) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>baroscope (an instrument for indicating changes in atmospheric pressure) (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p><i>bary</i>: barysphere (<i>sphaira</i> ball, globe)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>centrobaric (having to do with the center of gravity) (<i>kentron</i> point)</p> <p>hyperbaric (of a pressurized chamber used in the treatment of various diseases and conditions) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: hyperon (an unstable baryon that is more massive than a neutron) (<i>hyper</i> beyond + <i>baryon</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: grav, liber<sup>2</sup>, pend, pond</p>
<b>bar<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>barra</i> IE <i>bher-</i>	to bar, impede to cut with a sharp tool	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>bar (SYNOMYS: <sup>1</sup>hinder, impede, obstruct; <sup>2</sup>bank, reef, shoal)</p> <p><sup>1</sup>barrage (from French <i>tir de barrage</i>: barrier fire; a curtain of artillery fire laid down to keep enemy forces from moving, or to cover or prepare the way for one's own forces, especially in attack; in general use, a heavy, prolonged attack of words, blows, etc.)</p> <p><sup>2</sup>barrage (a man-made barrier in a stream, river, etc. to deepen the water or channel it for irrigation; a dam)</p> <p>barricade (a barrier thrown up hastily for defense; as a verb, to shut in or keep out with a barricade)</p> <p>barrier (SYNOMYS: hindrance, impediment, obstacle, obstruction)</p> <p>barrister (in England, a qualified member of the legal profession: SYNOMYS: attorney, counsel, counselor, lawyer)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>debar (SYNOMYS: exclude, eliminate, suspend)</p> <p>debarment (<i>de</i> reversal)</p> <p>disbar (SYNOMYS: eliminate, exclude, suspend) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>embarrass (SYNOMYS: abash, discomfit, disconcert, faze, rattle) (<i>em</i> in, on)</p> <p>disembarrass (to rid or relieve of something embarrassing) (<i>dis</i> apart, away + embarrass)</p> <p>SPANISH:</p> <p>barrera (the protecting wall enclosing the floor of a bull ring at bullfights)</p> <p>embargo (a government order prohibiting the entry or departure of commercial ships at its ports, esp. as a war measure)</p> <p>FRENCH: embarris de richesses [lit., embarrassment of riches (or, of good things); hence, too much to choose from; too much of a good thing]</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Embarrass (MN, WI)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>bar<sup>3</sup></b>	Old French <i>barater</i>	to cheat	SIMPLE ROOT: barrator (or, barrater; a person guilty of barratry) barratry (orig., the buying of selling of ecclesiastical or civil positions; the criminal offense of habitually bringing about quarrels or lawsuits) barter ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> auction, sell, trade, vend) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>barb</b>	Latin <i>barba</i>	beard	SIMPLE ROOT: barb, barbate (bearded; in botany, having hairlike tufts or awns, as oats, barley, etc.) barbell (a threadlike growth from the lips or jaws of certain fishes), barbellate (in botany, covered with short, hooked bristles or hairs) barber, barbet (a family of brightly colored pisciform birds having a large, strong bill with bristles at its base) barbicel (any of the tiny, hairlike extensions growing from the barbules of a feather, that hook the barbules together) barbule (any of the threadlike parts fringing each side of the barb of a feather) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>bark</b>	French <i>barque</i>	small boat	SIMPLE ROOT: bark (a small boat, especially a sailing boat) barkentine (a sailing vessel with the foremast square-rigged and its two other masts rigged fore-and-aft) PREFIXED ROOT: debark (to unload from or leave a ship or aircraft) ( <i>de</i> from) disembark (to unload passengers or cargo) ( <i>dis</i> off + embark) embark (as a transitive verb, to put or take passengers or goods aboard a ship, aircraft, etc.; as an intransitive verb, to go aboard a ship, aircraft, etc.; to begin a journey; to engage in an enterprise) ( <i>em</i> on) DISGUISED ROOT: barge, bargee (British; a bargeman) barque (a bark; see Simple Root) barquette (a small boat-shaped shell, filled with a sweet or savory mixture, and served as hors d'oeuvre or dessert) ITALIAN-FRENCH: barcarole (or, barcarolle; a song sung by Venetian gondoliers, in moderate 6/8 or 12/8 time; any piece of music imitating this) SPANISH: embarcadero (a wharf or other landing place on an inland waterway) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>bas<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>bae,</b> <b>bat,</b> <b>bet</b>	Greek <i>bainein</i> IE <i>gwem-</i> to come	to go, step	NOTE: The origin of these roots is IE <i>gwem-</i> to come, to go, whence Latin <i>venir</i> (see <i>ven<sup>4</sup></i> ). This meaning is retained in <i>bat</i> , <i>bet</i> ; however, in <i>bas-</i> , the meaning is <i>base, foundation, support</i> . Greek <i>bainen</i> to step, to go, appears to have given rise to "a place to step upon," therefore, <i>base</i> . SIMPLE ROOT: basal (being the base or basis; basic; fundamental; in botany, growing from the base of a stem) base (lit., that which can be stepped upon; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> basis, foundation, groundwork; pl., bases) basement (in geology, the oldest layer of igneous rocks)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
bas <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[to go, step]		<p>basic (see Place Name), basicity, basidium (pl., basidia)      basilar, basion (the midpoint of the front border of the foramen magnum), basis (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> base, foundation; pl., bases)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>bae:</i>      amphisbaena (lit., one that goes in both directions; a mythological serpent having a head at each end of its body) (<i>amphi</i> around, both)      anabaena (lit., to go up, as to the surface of the water; a freshwater alga that contaminates reservoirs) (<i>ana</i> up)  <i>bas:</i>      abasia (inability to walk caused by a defect in muscular coordination; compare <i>astasia</i>) (<i>a</i> negative)      anabas (any of a number of freshwater fishes of Africa and SE Asia, so named from its habit of climbing) (<i>ana</i> up)      polybasite (a dark-colored mineral, silver copper antimony sulfide) (<i>polys</i> many)  <i>base:</i>      debase (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> corrupt, debauch, deprave, pervert) (<i>de</i> intensive)      diabase (<i>dia</i> through, across)      surbase, surbased (<i>supra</i> above)  <i>basic:</i>      dibasic (<i>di</i> two)      monobasic (in chemistry, designates an acid, the molecule of which can react with only one equivalent weight of an acid, or that has one hydroxyl group capable of replacing one acid hydrogen atom) (<i>monos</i> one, single)      polybasic (designating an acid having more than one hydrogen atom per molecule replaceable by basic atoms or radicals) (<i>polys</i> many)      tetrabasic (designating or of an acid having four replaceable hydrogen atoms per molecule) (<i>tetra</i> four)  <i>basis:</i>      anabasis (inland march; a military advance; from the retreat of Greek mercenaries in Asia Minor described in the <i>Anabasis</i> of Xenophon) (<i>ana</i> up)      catabasis (variant of <i>katabasis</i>; a going or marching down or back; retreat, especially a military retreat) (<i>kata</i> down)  <i>bat:</i>      adiabatic (denoting a change in volume or pressure without loss or gain of heat) (<i>a</i> not + diabatic)      acrobat (from <i>akrobatos</i>, walking on tiptoe; an expert performer of tricks on the trapeze, tightrope, etc.; skilled gymnast or tumbler), acrobatics (<i>akron</i> extremity)      anabatic (rising; moving upward; said of air currents or winds) (<i>ana</i> up, again)      diabatic (lit., to cross over; in physics, involving the transfer of heat; opposed to <i>adiabatic</i>) (<i>dia</i> through, across)      hyperbaton [transposition or inversion of idiomatic word order, e.g., <i>Ten thousand saw I at a glance</i>, for <i>I saw ten thousand (daffodils) at a glance</i>; a line from Wordsworth "The Daffodils"] (<i>hyper</i> beyond)   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>bas<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to go, step]	<p><i>bet:</i> diabetes (any of various diseases characterized by an excessive discharge of urine) {diabetic} (<i>dia</i> through, across)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>basi:</i> basicranial (relating to the base of the skull) (<i>kranion</i> brain) basify (to change into a base; alkalize) (<i>facere</i> to make) basipetal (developing or moving from the apex toward the base of the stem: used to describe the development of tissues or movement of hormones in plants) (<i>petalon</i> leaf)</p> <p><i>baso:</i> basocytopenia (<i>kytos</i> cell + <i>penia</i> small, lack of, diminished) basocytosis (same as <i>basophilia</i>) (<i>kytos</i> cell + <i>osis</i> condition) basophil (or, basophile; in biology, a cell or tissue that is readily stained with basic dyes) basophilia (the affinity of cellular structures for basic dyes) (<i>philein</i> to love) basophobia (fear of walking; also the emotional inability to stand or walk in the absence of muscle disease) (<i>phobos</i> fear) <i>bato:</i> batophobia (fear of passing too close to high buildings) (<i>phobos</i> fear )</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>base:</i> rheobase (in physiology, the minimum electric current of unlimited duration needed to excite a nerve or muscle tissue) (<i>rheein</i> to flow)</p> <p><i>bat:</i> hypnobatia (same as <i>somnambulism</i>, walking in one's sleep; semantically the same as <i>nyctambulism</i>, lit., night-walking) (<i>hypnos</i> sleep)</p> <p><i>bate:</i> stereobate (a foundation, as of a building, or a solid substructure or platform of masonry) (<i>stereos</i> solid) stylobate (in architecture, a continuous base or coping for a row of columns) (<i>style</i> column)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> bema (a speaker's platform; a platform in a synagogue, from which Scripture is read)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> de haut en bas (lit., from high to low; with haughtiness; condescension)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAME:</b> Basic, MS</p> <p>NB: Basil, basilic, basilica, and basilisk are not in this family, coming from <i>basileus</i>, king, royal.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> amb, ced, grad, it, stich, vad, vas</p>
<b>bas<sup>2</sup></b>	Vulgar Latin <i>bassus</i>	thick, stumpy, low	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>base (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> abject, ignoble, low, sordid, vile) [another <i>base</i> is listed under bas<sup>1</sup>]</p> <p>bass (the range of the lowest male voice), basso, bassoon</p> <p>basset (a kind of hound dog with a long body, short, crooked legs, and long, drooping ears; also, in mining, outcrop; as a verb, to appear at or emerge above the surface)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> abase (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> degrade, humble, humiliate), abasement (<i>a</i> intensive)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> bouillabaisse (lit., boils and settles; a soup or stew)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b> basso profundo (in music, a deep-bass voice)</p> <p><b>ART:</b> bas-relief, basso-rilievo</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> dens, infer, mean, pachy, pycno</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
bat	Latin <i>battuere</i> IE <i>bhat-</i> to strike	to beat, strike	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          bate (to abate, lessen, lower, etc.; e.g., with bated breath)          battalia, battalion (can also be used as non-military term)          batten, batter (to pound; also, a flowing mixture of flour, milk, eggs, etc. for making cakes, pancakes, etc.)          battering ram (an ancient military machine having a heavy wooden beam), battery          batting (cotton, wool, or synthetic fiber wadded into sheets and used in bandages, quilts, quilted garments, etc.; from beating raw cotton to clean it)          battle (see synonyms at <i>combat</i>), battlement</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>abate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> ebb, subside, wane) {abator}          abatement (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> diminution, lessening, letup; in law, the termination of a suit, quashing of a nuisance, etc.)          combat (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> campaign, battle, engagement, skirmish)          combatant (as an adjective, fighting; as a noun, a fighter)          combative (fond of struggling or fighting; ready or eager to fight; pugnacious) (<i>com</i> with)          debatable (in dispute, as land claimed by two countries)          debate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> argue, discuss, dispute), debater (<i>de</i> down)          embattle (to provide with battlements; to prepare, array, or set in line for battle; to fortify) (<i>em</i> in)          noncombatant (<i>non</i> negative + combatant)          rebate (to give back part of an amount paid) (<i>re</i> again, back)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> bascule (lit., to strike the posterior; a device balanced so that when one end is lowered the other is raised; a seesaw) (<i>culus</i> the posterior)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>          rabat (orig., a collar “turned down”; a plain, black dickey worn with a clerical collar by some clergymen)          rabato (a collar of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, worn up at the back or turned down so as to fall over the shoulders)          rabbet (a groove cut in the edge of a board) (from <i>rebate</i>)</p> <p><b>BOUNDED COMPOUND:</b> battledore (a flat paddle or racket used to hit a shuttlecock back and forth in a game called <i>battledore and shuttlecock</i>)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b>          abatis (or, abattis: a barricade of felled trees, with branches pointed toward the enemy: now often reinforced with barbed wire) (<i>a</i> negative)          abattoir (lit., a place for beating down; a slaughterhouse)          abat-voix; abat-vent; abat-jour (architectural terms)          battement (in ballet, a movement in which one leg is extended and then beaten against the other leg, the other foot, or the floor)          batterie (in ballet, any of the various movements in which the legs beat rapidly against each other in the air)          battue (a beating of the underbrush and woods to drive game out toward hunters; any mass killing)          batture (an alluvial deposit in the bed of a river; in Louisiana, a sandy deposit on one bank of a river, esp. of the Mississippi)          cheval de bataille (lit., horse of battle; war horse)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
bat (cont'd)		[to beat, strike]	débat (a type of literary composition in which two or more usually allegorical characters discuss or debate a subject; an extended discussion, debate, philosophical argument between two characters in a work of literature) hors de combat (lit., out of combat; disabled) PLACE NAME: Bayou la Batre, AL (named for the defense battery the French built on Mobile Bay) NB: <i>Baton</i> , meaning <i>stick</i> , is not in this family. Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is the French translation of Choctaw <i>ítuúma</i> , red pole, or stick, a boundary marker. CROSS REFERENCE: arm, cis, coup, cus, fend, fer <sup>1</sup> , flic, fut, lid, mall, pav, pel <sup>2</sup> , pest <sup>1</sup> , pil <sup>1</sup> , pang, plaud, pleg, tund, verb <sup>2</sup>
bath, byss	Greek <i>bathos</i> IE <i>gwadhw-</i> plunge, to sink	deep (of the sea), depth	SIMPLE ROOT: bathos ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : pathos, poignancy) {bathetic}, bathyal, bathysmal PREFIXED ROOT: <i>bath</i> : anabathmos (flight of steps; "song of steps"; one of the gradual psalms in the Eastern Church) ( <i>ana</i> up) isobath (a contour line on a map connecting points of equal depth in a body of water or below the earth's surface) ( <i>isos</i> equal) <i>byss</i> : abyssmal (of or like an abyss; bottomless; unfathomable; immeasurably bad; wretched to the point of despair) abyss (lit., no bottom; anything too deep for measurement; profound depth, as the abyss of time, of space, etc.; can be used figuratively, as the abyss of despondency, shame, failure, etc.) ( <i>a</i> negative) hypabyssal (in geology, designating or of igneous rocks solidified at moderate depths, generally as sills or dikes) ( <i>hypo</i> below + <i>a</i> negative) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>batho</i> : bathochrome [an atom or group of atoms that when introduced into a compound (as a dye) causes a visible deepening of color (as from yellow toward green)] ( <i>chroma</i> color) batholith (a deep-seated rock intrusion, usually granite, often forming the base of a mountain range, and uncovered by erosion) ( <i>lithos</i> stone) bathometer (an instrument for measuring depths of water) ( <i>metron</i> measure) bathophobia (fear of depths) ( <i>phobos</i> fear) <i>bathy</i> : bathybic (pertaining to life in the deepest parts of the oceans) bathybius (a gelatinous substance discovered on the Atlantic seabed, originally thought to be protoplasm, but later discovered to be inorganic ( <i>bios</i> life)) bathycardia (a condition in which the heart occupies a lower position than normal) ( <i>kardia</i> heart condition) bathochrome (same as <i>bathochrome</i> ) ( <i>chroma</i> color) bathygram (a record obtained from sonic-sounding instruments), bathygraph ( <i>graphein</i> to write) bathymetry (the measurement of depths of water in oceans, seas, and lakes: done with a bathymeter) ( <i>metron</i> measure)

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
bath (cont'd)		[deep, depth]	<p>bathypelagic (relating to or living in the depths of the ocean, especially between 2,000 and 12,000 ft.; distinguished from <i>abyssal</i> and <i>pelagic</i>) (<i>pelagos</i> sea)</p> <p>bathyscaphe (a deep-sea diving apparatus for reaching great depths) (<i>skaphe</i> boat)</p> <p>bathysphere (a strongly built steel diving sphere used for deep-sea observation and study) (<i>sphere</i> ball, globe)</p> <p>bathythermograph (<i>therma</i> heat + <i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>urybath (an organism that can live in a wide range of water depths; opposed to <i>stenobath</i>) (<i>eurys</i> wide)</p> <p>stenobath (an organism that can live in a only a limited range of water depths; opposed to <i>urybath</i>) (<i>stenos</i> narrow)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> benth</p>
bauch	Old French beam, tree trunk <i>bauch</i>		<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>debauch (orig., to separate branches from trunk; now, to lead astray morally; <b>SYNOMYS:</b> corrupt, debase, deprave)</p> <p>debauchee (a person who indulges in debauchery)</p> <p>debauchery (extreme indulgence of one's appetites, especially for sensual pleasure; dissipation) (<i>des</i> away from)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> trab, stirp</p>
beat	Latin <i>beatus</i> IE <i>deu-</i> to venerate	happy	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> beatitude (perfect blessedness or happiness; a blessing; capitalized, any one of the <i>Beatitudes</i>, instructions of Jesus on how to be happy, or to live a life of contentment, from Matthew 5: 3-12)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>beatific (of, possessing, or imparting consummate bliss)</p> <p>beatification (a beatification or being beatified)</p> <p>beatify (in the RCC, to declare a deceased person to have attained the blessedness of heaven and to authorize the title of Blessed; one of the first steps toward canonization, or the declaration of a deceased person a saint) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><b>NAME:</b> Beatrice</p> <p><b>TERM:</b> Beati possidentes (Blessed owners; blest possessors)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> felic</p>
beau			See bell <sup>1</sup> .
bell <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>bellus</i> pretty	beautiful	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> belle (a pretty woman or girl; often, one of the prettiest or most popular, as the <i>belle of the ball</i>)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> embellish (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> adorn, decorate, ornament), embellishment (<i>em in</i>)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>bel:</i> belvedere (a summer house on a height, or an open, roofed gallery in an upper story, built for giving a view of the scenery) (<i>videre</i> to see)</p> <p><i>bella:</i> belladonna (a poisonous plant of the nightshade family; influenced by cosmetic use for dilating the eyes) (<i>donna</i> lady)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> clarabella (see note under clara-) (<i>clarus</i> clear)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>bauble (a showy but worthless or useless thing; trinket, trifle)</p> <p>beau (frequent and attentive male escort for a girl or woman; a dandy; fop; pl., beaus, beaux)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>bell<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[beautiful]	<p>beauteous (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> beautiful, comely, fair, good-looking, handsome, lovely, pretty), beautician (a person who does hair styling; a cosmetologist), beautiful (see synonyms at <i>beauteous</i>), beauty</p> <p>beldam (or, beldame; interesting paradox: orig., a beautiful lady; grandmother; now, by pejoration, a hideous old woman; hag)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> beautification, beautify (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> adorn, bedeck, decorate, embellish) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>beau geste (a fine or beautiful gesture; also, an act or offer that seems fine, noble, etc. but is empty)</li> <li>beau idéal (ideal beauty; the perfect type of conception)</li> <li>beau monde (elegant world; fashionable or high society)</li> <li>beaux-arts (the fine arts)</li> <li>beaux-esprits (plural of bel-esprit)</li> <li>bel-esprit (lit., beautiful spirit; a clever, cultured person)</li> <li>belle époque (often capitalized; the era of elegance and gaiety that characterized fashionable Parisian life in the period preceding World War I)</li> <li>belles-lettres (beautiful letters; fine literature; literature as one of the fine arts; fiction, poetry, drama, etc., distinguished from technical and scientific writings)</li> </ul> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bel canto (lit., beautiful song; a style of singing characterized by brilliant vocal display and purity of tone)</li> <li>bella figura (a good impression; fine appearance)</li> </ul> <p><b>TERM:</b> beautiful people (often capitalized; wealthy, fashionable people of the leisure class: with <i>the</i>)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beaufort (IL, NC, SC)</li> <li>Beaulieu, MN (beautiful place)</li> <li>Belle Chasse, LA (beautiful hunting)</li> <li>Bellevue (FL, KY, MO)</li> <li>Bellefontaine (AL, MS)</li> <li>Bellefonte, AR; Belle Vista (AL, CA)</li> <li>Belle d'Eau (beautiful water), Belle Terre (LA)</li> <li>Bellevue (ID, IA, KY, MD, MI, NE, OH, TN, TX, WA, WI)</li> <li>Belvedere (CA, SC, WA); Belvidere (NE, NJ, SD, TN)</li> </ul> <p><b>MILITARY INSTALLATION:</b> Fort Belvoir, VA</p> <p><b>AN ENGLISHMAN:</b> Beau Brummel (epithet for George Bryan Brummel, 1778-1840; set standards of fashion for men; now refers to an extremely well-dressed man)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> calli, pulchri</p>
<b>bell<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>bellum</i> IE <i>deu-</i> to injure, destroy, burn	war	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> bellicose (of a quarrelsome or hostile nature; eager for a fight or quarrel; warlike; see synonyms at <i>belligerent</i>), bellicosity</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>antebellum (before the war; specif., before the American Civil War; for example, antebellum homes) (<i>ante</i> before)</li> <li>postbellum (lit., after the war; occurring after the war; specif., after the American Civil War, as <i>postbellum reconstruction</i>) (<i>post</i> after)</li> </ul>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>bell<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[war]	<p>rebel (see Doublets), rebeldom, rebellion, rebellious (<i>re</i> back)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>          belligerence (or, belligerency: state of being at war or of being recognized as a belligerent)          belligerent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bellicose, contentious, pugnacious) (<i>gerere</i> to bear)          bellipotent (powerful in war) (<i>potis</i> able)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>          duel (a formal fight between two persons armed with deadly weapons; it is prearranged and witnessed by two others, called <i>seconds</i>, one for each combatant)          duello (the art, rules, or code of dueling)          revel (to make merry; to be noisily festive; to take much pleasure), revelry (reveling; noisy merrymaking; see Doublets)  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> rebel:revel  <b>LATIN:</b> casus belli (cause for war; an event provoking war or used as a pretext for making war)  <b>MYTHOLOGY:</b> Bellona (goddess of war; wife or sister of Mars, the Roman god of war)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> guerr, mart       </p>
<b>bene</b>	Latin <i>bene</i> well IE <i>deu-</i> to do, perform, show favor, revere	well, good	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>          benedicite (same base as <i>benediction</i>; Bless you! as a noun, the invocation of a blessing, as in saying grace at meals; capitalized, the canticle that begins <i>Benedicite, omnia opera Domini, Domino</i>, Bless the Lord, all ye works of the Lord)          benediction (a blessing; an invocation of divine blessings, especially at the end of a religious service; see Doublets) (<i>dicere</i> to say)          benefaction (the act of doing good or helping others, especially by giving money for charitable purposes; see Doublets)          benefactor (a person who confers a benefit; kindly helper)          beneficence, beneficent, beneficial (in law, for one's own benefit; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> advantageous, profitable)          beneficiary (in law, a person for whose benefit a trust has been created)          benefit (from <i>benefaction</i>; see Doublets) (<i>facere</i> to make)          benevolence (an inclination to do good; kindly; charitable), benevolent (see synonyms at <i>benign</i>) (<i>velle</i> to be willing)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> benison (Middle English <i>benisoun</i>; from Old French <i>beneisson</i>; from <i>benediction</i>; see Doublets )  <b>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>          benign (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> benevolent, kind, kindly)          benignant (kindly or gracious; sometimes in a patronizing way), benignity (<i>gn</i> from <i>genus</i>)  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> benefit:benefaction; benison:benediction  <b>SPANISH:</b> bien (well), bueno (good), buenos días (good day), buenas noches (good night)  <b>LATIN:</b>          bene esse (well-being)          beneficium (kindness or favor)          bene merenti (to the well-deserving)          bene vale (farewell)          nota bene (note well; abbreviated NB)       </p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
bene (cont'd)		[well, good]	<p>ITALIAN: a bene placito (at pleasure; in music, at the discretion of the performer; similar to <i>ad libitum</i>, at liberty)</p> <p>HYMN: Benedictus [lit., Blessed; a particular short hymn of praise used in the Mass, beginning with <i>Benedictus</i>, from Matthew 21:9; also Zacharias's hymn, sung daily at Lauds (morning services), beginning with <i>Benedictus</i>, from Luke 1:68]</p> <p>NB: <i>Benelux</i> (in full: Benelux Economic Union), an acronym for <u>Belgium</u>, the <u>Netherlands</u>, and <u>Luxembourg</u>, is the precursor of the Common Market and other unions.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bon, eu, man<sup>2</sup>, prob</p>
benth	Greek <i>benthos</i> depth of the sea IE <i>gwadh-</i> to sink	bottom of the sea	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: benthic, benthon (the aggregate of organisms that live on or in the benthos), benthos (all the plants and animals living on, or closely associated with, the bottom of a body of water, especially the sea)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: archibenthos (the ocean bottom between the littoral and abyssal zones: from depths of approximately 200 feet to 3300 feet) (<i>archein</i> to be first) epibenthos (the animals and plants living on the sea bottom between the low tide level and a depth of 100 fathoms) (<i>epi</i> upon) mesobenthos (all the animals and plants living on the sea bottom at depths between 200 and 1,000 meters) (<i>mesos</i> middle)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: benthograph (<i>graphein</i> to write) benthoscope (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bath</p>
bet			See bas <sup>1</sup> for <i>diabetes</i> .
bet	Old French <i>beter</i>	to bait	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: abet (to incite, sanction, or help, especially in wrongdoing) (<i>a</i> to)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lur</p>
bey	Old French <i>bayer</i>	to gape, wait expectantly	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: abeyance (temporary suspension, as of an activity or function; in law, a state of not having been determined or settled, as of lands the present ownership of which has not been established) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: chasm, chen, gap</p>
bezzl	Old French <i>beseiller</i>	to destroy	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: embezzle (to steal money, etc. entrusted to one's care; take by fraud for one's own use), embezzlement (<i>em</i> in)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
bi, bin, bis	Latin <i>bis</i> twice IE <i>dwi-</i> from <i>dwo-</i> two	two	<p>Words with this element used as a prefix are listed in the families to which they belong.</p> <p>Examples: biceps, bicycle, bifurcate, bipolar, bisect, bivalve</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: binal, binary, binate</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: combination, combinatorial, combine (lit., put together two by two; (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> associate, connect, consolidate, join, link, unite) (<i>com</i> with)) recombinant, recombination (a combining again; in genetics, the appearance in offspring of new combinations of allelic genes not present in either parent) (<i>re</i> again + combination)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
bi (cont'd)		[two]	<p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  balance (<i>lance</i>, plural of <i>lanx</i>, dish, weighing pan; orig., a set of weighing scales; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>remainder, remnant, residue; <sup>2</sup>harmony, proportion, symmetry)  barouche [from Medieval Latin <i>birotium</i>, two-wheeled (cart); however, the barouche is a <i>four-wheeled carriage</i>]  ITALIAN: biscotti (pl. of <i>biscotto</i>; hard, plain, bar-shaped cookies containing almonds or hazelnuts)  ENGLISH: biscuit (lit., twice-baked)  COMPUTERS: bit (<i>binary</i> + <i>digit</i>)  SAYING: bis vincit qui se vincit in victoria, Twice does he conquer who conquers himself in the victory: Publius Syrus  NOTE: French uses <i>bis</i> to indicate "Encore!" or to perform a second time; it is also used in music to repeat the passage as indicated.  CROSS REFERENCE: bin, di, dich, dipl, du, dy</p>
bib	Latin <i>bibere</i> IE <i>pi-</i> , <i>po-</i> to drink	to drink	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> bib (orig., to drink, imbibe), bibber (a person who bubs), bibulous (highly absorbent; addicted to or fond of alcoholic beverages)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> imbibe, imbibition (the absorption or adsorption of water by certain colloids, as in seeds, with resultant swelling of the tissues) (<i>in in</i>)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  beer (originally used to distinguish this beverage from ale)  beverage (any liquid for drinking, especially other than water)  bevy (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> covey, drove, flock, group, herd, pack, pride, swarm) (from Anglo-French <i>bevée</i>, lit., a drinking bout)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  imbrue (to soak, or stain, especially with blood) (<i>im in</i>)  imbue (orig., to moisten; now, to permeate or inspire, as with principles, ideas, emotions, etc.; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>charge, fire, infect; <sup>2</sup>infuse, permeate, tincture) (<i>in in</i>)  <b>FRENCH:</b> pourboire (lit., for a drink; a tip, or gratuity)  <b>GREEK:</b> symposium (which see under pos-)  NB: <i>Brew</i> is not in this family, coming instead from the same Anglo-Saxon root that yields <i>bread</i>.  CROSS REFERENCE: ebr, methyl, pos, pot<sup>1</sup>, tem<sup>2</sup></p>
bibli	Greek <i>biblion</i> papyrus	book	<p>NOTE: This root comes from <i>Byblos</i>, now Dschebel, a Phoenician city from which papyrus was imported.  <b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> Bible (the sacred book of Christianity, containing Old and New Testaments), biblical, bibliclist, bibliotic, bibliotics  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  bibliography (<i>graphein</i> to write)  biblioklept (<i>kleptein</i> to steal)  bibliolatry (<i>latreuein</i> to worship)  bibliology (<i>logi</i> study)  bibliomancy (<i>manteia</i> divination)  bibliomania (a craze for collecting books) (<i>mania</i> craze)  bibliopegy (the art of bookbinding) (<i>pegynai</i> to bind)  bibliophage (a book lover; a bookworm) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)  bibliophile (<i>philein</i> to love)  bibliopole (see Note under pol<sup>2</sup>) (<i>polein</i> to sell)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
bibli (cont'd)		[book]	bibliotheca (a library; a book collection; a bookseller's catalog) ( <i>theca</i> a case) SPANISH: biblioteca (library) CROSS REFERENCE: cod, lib <sup>2</sup> , teuch
<b>bil</b>	IE <i>bel-</i>	strong	PREFIXED ROOT: debilitate (SYNOMYMS: enervate, sap, weaken) debility (weakness or feebleness, especially of the body) {debilitation} ( <i>de</i> opposite) CROSS REFERENCE: alc, dur, fort, poll, rob <sup>2</sup> , val <sup>1</sup> , vig <sup>2</sup>
<b>bin-</b>			See bi- for <i>binoculars</i> .
<b>bio</b>	Greek <i>bios</i> IE <i>gwei-</i> to live	life	SIMPLE ROOT: biota, biotic, biotin (a bacterial growth factor, one of the vitamin B group, found in liver, egg yolk, and yeast) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>be</i> : microbe (a microscopic organism; especially any of the bacteria that cause disease; germ) ( <i>mikros</i> small) <i>bi</i> : amphibiotic (in zoology, that lives in water in one stage of development and on land in another) amphibious (designating, of, or for a military operation involving the landing of assault troops on a shore from seaborne transports) ( <i>amphi</i> around, both) <i>bian</i> : amphibian (any of a class of cold-blooded, scaleless vertebrates, consisting of the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and caecilians, that usually begin life in the water as tadpoles with gills and later develop lungs) ( <i>amphi</i> both, around) triphibian (also, triphibious; that can function, operate, or carry on warfare on land, at sea, or in the air) (structure based on <u>amphibian</u> ) ( <i>tri</i> three) <i>bio</i> : abiogenesis (same as <i>spontaneous generation</i> ) (a negative + <i>generare</i> to produce) autobiography ( <i>autos</i> self + <i>graphein</i> to write) <i>biosis</i> condition of life: anabiosis (a state of suspended animation, especially of desiccated tardigrades*) ( <i>ana</i> again) [*tardigrade: a phylum of slow-moving minute water animals] antibiosis (in biology, an association between two organisms that is harmful to one of them, as a fungus producing an antibiotic that inhibits neighboring bacteria) ( <i>anti</i> against) dysbiosis (an imbalance in the intestinal bacteria) ( <i>dys</i> abnormal) apobiosis (death, especially death of a part of the organism) ( <i>apo</i> away, from) parabiosis (the natural or artificial fusion of two organisms, as in the development of Siamese twins or the experimental joining of animals for research) ( <i>para</i> alongside) symbiosis (in biology, the intimate living together of two kinds of organisms, especially if such association is of mutual advantage) {symbiotic} symbiont (an organism living in a state of symbiosis, e.g., the egret and the hippopotamus) ( <i>sym</i> with, together)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
bio (cont'd)	[life]		<p><i>biology</i> study of life:      exobiology (the branch of biology investigating the possibility of extraterrestrial life and the effects of that life on living organisms on earth) (<i>exo</i> outside)      microbiology (<i>mikros</i> small)  <i>biotic</i> (pertaining to biosis):      antibiotic (of antibiosis; destroying or inhibiting the growth of bacteria and other microorganisms) (<i>anti</i> against + <i>osis</i> condition)      endobiotic (living within the tissues of a host, as the malaria parasite) (<i>endon</i> within)      macrobiotics (the study of prolonging life, as by special diets, etc.) (<i>makron</i> large, long)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>bi</i>:      biome (any of several major life zones of interrelated plants and animals determined by the climate, as deciduous forest or desert) (<i>oma</i> group, mass)      biopsy (the removal of living tissue from the body for diagnostic examination) (<i>opsis</i> a sight; from <i>ops</i> eye)  <i>bio</i>:      bioactive (producing an effect on living tissue or in a living organism) (<i>agere</i> to do)      biocatalyst (a substance, as an enzyme or hormone, that activates or speeds up a biochemical reaction) (<i>kata</i> down + <i>lyein</i> to loosen: catalyst)      biocenology (the branch of biology that deals with communities of organisms and their reactions to their environment and to each other) (<i>koinos</i> common + <i>logy</i> study)      biocenosis (a community of biologically integrated and interdependent plants and animals) (<i>koinos</i> common + <i>osis</i> condition)      biochemistry (the branch of chemistry that deals with plants and animals and their life processes)      biocide (a poisonous chemical substance that can kill living organisms) (<i>caedere</i> to kill)      bioclimatology (the science that deals with the effects of climate on living matter)      biodegradable (<i>de</i> down + <i>gradus</i> step)      bioecology (same as <i>ecology</i>) (<i>oikos</i> home, environment + <i>logy</i> study)      bioengineering (a science dealing with the application of engineering science and technology to problems of biology and medicine)      bioethics (the study of the ethical problems arising from scientific advances, especially in biology and medicine) (<i>ethos</i> moral custom)      biogenesis (the principle that living organisms originate only from other living organisms closely similar to themselves) (<i>generare</i> to produce)      biogeography (the branch of biology that deals with the geographical distribution of plants and animals) (<i>geo</i> earth + <i>graphein</i> to write)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
bio (cont'd)	[life]		<p>biographical, biography (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>bioherm (a reeflike mass or mound of limestone built by organisms, as corals, and surrounded by rock of a different kind; compare <i>biostrome</i>) (<i>herma</i> reef)</p> <p>biological, biology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>bioluminescence (the production of light by living organisms, as by fireflies) (<i>lumen</i> light)</p> <p>biolysis (the destruction of life, as by microorganisms) (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)</p> <p>biomass (the total mass or amount of living organisms in a particular area or volume)</p> <p>biomedicine (the aspects of medicine that derive from, or relate to, the natural sciences, especially biology, biochemistry, and biophysics)</p> <p>biometrics (that branch of biology that deals with its data statistically and by quantitative analysis), biometry (calculation of the probable human life span; in one sense, same as <i>biometrics</i>) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>bionomics (same as <i>ecology</i>) (<i>nomos</i> law)</p> <p>biophysics (the study of biological phenomena using the principles and techniques of physics)</p> <p>bioplasm (living matter; protoplasm) (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>bioscopy (an examination to find out whether life is present) (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>biosphere (the zone of the earth, extending from its crust out into the surrounding atmosphere, which contains living organisms; all the living organisms on earth) (<i>sphaira</i> globe)</p> <p>biostrome (a thin limestone layer consisting predominantly of marine fossils, as corals; compare <i>bioherm</i>) (<i>stroma</i> a matress, bed, rug)</p> <p>biosynthesis (the formation of chemical compounds by the cells of living organisms, as in photosynthesis) (<i>syn</i> with + <i>tithenai</i> to place, put)</p> <p>biosystematics (the study of morphological and other problems basic to taxonomic systems) (<i>sym</i> with + <i>histanai</i> to set)</p> <p>biotelemetry (the use of telemeters to monitor the physical condition or responses of animals, human beings, etc. at great distances, as in spacecraft) (<i>tele</i> afar + <i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>biotope (a small area with a uniform environment occupied by a community of organisms) (<i>topos</i> place)</p> <p>biotype (a group of plants or animals having the same fundamental constitution in terms of genetic or hereditary factors) (<i>typos</i> image, symbol)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>be:</i></p> <p>aerobe (a microorganism that can live and grow only where free oxygen is present) {aerobic} (<i>aer</i> air)</p> <p>saprobe (an organism that gets its nourishment from inorganic or decaying organic matter) {saprobic} (<i>sapros</i> rotten)</p> <p><i>bi:</i></p> <p>cenobite (a member of a religious order living in a monastery or convent) (<i>koinos</i> common, shared)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>bio</b> (cont'd)		[life]	<p>eobiont (a hypothetical precursor of living organisms in the chemical evolution preceding the occurrence of life) (<i>eos</i> dawn, early)</p> <p>rhizobium (a genus of rod-shaped, nitrogen-fixing bacteria found in nodules on the roots of certain leguminous plants, as the bean and clover) (<i>rhiza</i> root)</p> <p><i>biology</i> study of life:</p> <p>aerobiology (the study of microbes, pollutants, etc. that travel through the air) (<i>aero</i> air, gas)</p> <p>agrobiology (the science of plant growth and nutrition as applied to improvement of crops and control of soil) (<i>agros</i> a field)</p> <p>cryobiology (<i>kryos</i> cold, frost)</p> <p>photobiology (the branch of biology that deals with the effect of light on living organisms) (<i>photos</i> light)</p> <p>radiobiology (the branch of biology dealing with the effects of radiation on living organisms)</p> <p><i>biosis</i>: necrobiosis (the process of decay and death of body cells) (<i>nekros</i> death + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>biotic</i>:</p> <p>photobiotic (in biology, depending upon light for existence) (<i>photos</i> light)</p> <p>xenobiotic (designating or of a chemical substance that is foreign, and usually harmful, to living organisms; as a noun, such a substance) (<i>xenos</i> a stranger, foreign)</p> <p>FRATERNITY: Phi Beta Kappa (initials for the motto: <i>philosophia biou kubernetes</i>, philosophy the guide of life)</p> <p>NB: <i>Biocellate</i>, from <i>bi</i>, two + <i>ocellate</i>, is not in this family; see <i>bi-</i>; neither is <i>biotite</i>, after J. B. Biot (1774-1862), a French naturalist; a dark-brown or black mineral of the mica family, found in igneous and metamorphic rocks.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: anim, spir, vit<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>bis-</b>			See bi- for <i>biscuit</i> , <i>bissextile</i> , <i>bistort</i> .
<b>blanc</b>	Frankish <i>blanc</i> IE <i>bhleg-</i> to shine	white, blank	<p>NOTE: Paradoxically, <i>black</i> and <i>blank</i> are related. Originally, both words are from the IE root <i>bhleg</i>, to shine, as in Latin <i>flagrare</i>, flame, burn; original sense, "sooted, smoked black from flame." <i>Soot</i>, however, comes from Old English <i>sot</i>, akin to Dutch <i>soet</i>, from IE <i>sed</i>, to sit, the basic sense of which is "to settle."</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: blanch (to make white; take the color out)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOTS: blank, blanket, bleachers</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p><i>beurre blanc</i> (lit., white butter; a creamy sauce, esp. for fish and seafood, made with butter, shallots, and lemon juice)</p> <p><i>blancmange</i> (in French, <i>blanc-manger</i>; a sweet, molded jellylike dessert made with starch or gelatin, milk, flavoring, etc.) (<i>manger</i> to eat)</p> <p><i>blanquette</i> (a kind of stew of a light-colored meat in a cream sauce with mushrooms and onions)</p> <p><i>carte blanche</i> (lit., white, or blank, card; complete freedom to act for another in his or her absence)</p> <p><i>chein blanc</i> (often capitalized; lit., white dog; a dry to semi-sweet white wine; the white grape from which it is made)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
blanc (cont'd)		[white]	<p>maison blanche (white house; capitalized, the name of a department store in New Orleans, Louisiana)  <b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b> Blanca Peak, CO  <b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Grand Blanc, MI; Palo Blanco, NM  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> alb, cand, leuk</p>
blast	Greek <i>blastos</i>	shoot, sprout	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  blastema (the undifferentiated embryonic tissue from which cells, tissue, and organs are developed)  blastula (an embryo at the stage of development in which it consists of usually one layer of cells around a central cavity, forming a hollow sphere)  <b>PREFIXED ROOTS:</b>  <i>blast:</i>  ectoblast (same as <i>epiblast</i>) (<i>ektos</i> outside)  endoblast (same as <i>endoderm</i>) (<i>endon</i> within)  entoblast (also, entoderm; same as <i>endoderm</i>) (<i>entos</i> within)  hypoblast (same as <i>endoderm</i>) (<i>hypo</i> under)  meroblast (in biology, undergoing partial cleavage: said of an egg with a large yolk) {meroblastic} (<i>meros</i> part)  mesoblast (same as <i>mesoderm</i>) {mesoblastic} (<i>mesos</i> middle)  parablast (in embryology, the nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum) (<i>para</i> alongside)  <i>blastic:</i>  diploblastic (in zoology, of or pertaining to a body with only two cellular layers, the ectoderm and the endoderm) (<i>diploos</i> double)  epiblastic (the outer layer of cells of an embryo) (<i>epi</i> upon)  holoblastic (in embryology, undergoing complete cleavage into daughter cells: said of certain ova with little yolk; compare <i>meroblastic</i>) (<i>holos</i> whole)  triploblastic (used in zoology) (<i>triploos</i> triple)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  blastocoele (the segmentation cavity of a developing ovum or of the blastula) (<i>kele</i> cavity)  blastocyst (a blastula, which see) (<i>kytos</i> cell)  blastoderm (the part of a fertilized ovum that gives rise to the germinal disk from which the embryo develops) {blastodermic} (<i>derma</i> skin)  blastodisc (also, blastodisk; the small disk of protoplasm containing the egg nucleus) (<i>dikein</i> to throw)  blastogenesis (reproduction by asexual means, as by budding in corals) (<i>generare</i> to produce)  blastomere (any of the cells resulting from the first few divisions of the ovum after fertilization) (<i>meros</i> part)  blastopore (the opening into the gastrula cavity) (<i>poros</i> pore)  blastosphere (same as <i>blastula</i>, which see) (<i>sphaira</i> globe)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  dermoblast (the part of the mesoblast that develops into the dermis) (<i>derma</i> skin)  erythroblast (any of the nucleated cells in bone marrow that develop into erythrocytes) (<i>erythros</i> red)  odontoblast (a tooth cell in the outer surface of dental pulp that produces dentine) (<i>odus</i> tooth)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> clad, germ, plant, rhiz</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>blaz</b>	Old English <i>blase</i>	torch, flame	SIMPLE ROOT: blaze (SYNOMYS: flame, flare, flicker, glare, glow; also, a light-colored spot on an animal's face; to make known publicly; proclaim), blazer, blazon, blazonry (heraldic decoration; any brilliant decoration on display) PREFIXED ROOT: emblaze, emblazonry ( <i>en</i> in) CROSS REFERENCE: flag, pyr
<b>ble</b>	Old French <i>blee</i>	grain	PREFIXED ROOT: emblems (in law, cultivated growing crops, such as cotton, corn, soybeans, which are produced annually; also, the profits from these crops) ( <i>en</i> in) CROSS REFERENCE: chondr, gran, mica, sit
<b>blephar</b>	Greek <i>blepharon</i>	eyelid	SIMPLE ROOT: blepharism (condition in which a person blinks continuously) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: blepharoplasty (the surgical restructuring of an eyelid, as in the removal of puffy fat deposits) ( <i>plassein</i> to form) CROSS REFERENCE: cili, palpeb
<b>bol</b>			See ball <sup>1</sup> for symbol.
<b>bon</b>	Latin <i>bonus</i> IE <i>deu-</i> to venerate	good	SIMPLE ROOT: bonus (SYNOMYS: bounty, dividend, premium; see Doublets) DISGUISED ROOT: boon, as in <i>boon companion</i> bounty (see synonyms at <i>bonus</i> ; see Doublets) SPANISH: bonanza (orig., fair weather; prosperity) bonito (pretty, nice) FRENCH: à bon chat, bon rat (to a good cat, a good rat; quid pro quo) à bon marché (at a good bargain; cheap) bon ami (good friend; said of a man or boy) bon appétit [(I wish you) a hearty appetite] bonbon (reduplication of <i>bon</i> ; a small piece of candy, as a chocolate-covered cream) bonjour (good day; also, good morning) bon mot (good word; a witticism; an apt saying) bonny (or, bonnie: chiefly in British, handsome or pretty, with a healthy glow; fine; pleasant) bonsoir (good evening) bon vivant (lit., living well; one who enjoys good food and other pleasant things) bon voyage (good voyage; pleasant journey) bonne (good; a maidservant; a nursemaid) bonne amie (good friend; said of a woman or girl) bonne foi (good faith; honesty) debonair (from Old French <i>de bon aire</i> , of good lineage; friendly in a cheerful way; affable; genial; easy and carefree in manner) embonpoint (in good condition; plumpness; corpulence) LATIN: pro bono (lit., for the good; designating professional services provided, without compensation, for charitable organizations, etc.) de mortuis nil nisi bonum (say nothing but good of the dead) pro bono publico (for the public good)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>bon</b> (cont'd)		[good]	<p>summum bonum (the highest, or supreme, good)  <b>LAW:</b>      bona fide (lit., in good faith; without dishonesty, fraud, or deceit; <b>SYNOMYS:</b> authentic, genuine, veritable)      bona vacantia (goods without an apparent owner)  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> bonus:bounty  <b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b> Buenos Aires, Argentina (good air)  <b>PLACE NAMES:</b>      Bon Agua, TN (good water)      Bon Air (TN, VA)      Bon Secour, AL (good help)      Bonaire, GA; Bonanza (CO, OR, UT)      Bonhomie, MS; Bon Homme Colony, SD      Bonifay (good faith); Bonita Springs (FL)      NB: <i>Bonfire</i> is not in this family; orig., the word was “bone fire,” from bodies being burned after a plague or a war, the only remains being that of bones.  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> bene, eu, man<sup>2</sup>, prob</p>
<b>bor</b>	Greek <i>boreas</i>	north wind	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: hyperborean (beyond the north wind; very cold, frigid; a person of a far northern region; see Mythology) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)  <b>MYTHOLOGY:</b> Hyperborean (an inhabitant of a northern region of sunshine and everlasting spring)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>bos</b>	Greek <i>boskein</i>	to feed	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:      proboscidean (any of an order of large mammals having tusks and a long, flexible, tubelike snout)      proboscis (a long, flexible snout or trunk, as of an elephant; a slender, tubular feeding and sucking structure of some insects and worms; a human nose, especially a prominent one, often used humorously) (<i>pro</i> forward)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> past</p>
<b>bot</b>	Greek <i>botane</i> a plant; fr. <i>boskein</i> to feed	a plant	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      botanica (a shop selling magic charms, herbs, etc.)      botanical (also, botanic; of plants and plant life; of or connected to the science of botany)      botanize (to gather plants for botanical study)      botany (the scientific study of plants; the plant life of an area)  <b>ATTRACTION:</b> botanical gardens (throughout the world)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> bos, phyt, plant</p>
<b>bound</b>	Old French <i>bondir</i>	to leap	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: bound (to move by a leap or series of leaping; rebound; bounce)      PREFIXED ROOT: rebound (to bound back; to reecho or reverberate; as a noun, the act or an instance of rebounding) (<i>re</i> back, again)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> lop, ped<sup>5</sup>, sal</p>
<b>bous</b>	Greek <i>bous</i>	ox, cow	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: boustrophedon (lit., turning like oxen in plowing; designating or of an ancient form of writing in which the lines run alternately from right to left and from left to right) (<i>strephein</i> to turn)      LEADING DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND:      bucolic (lit., describing where cows are driven; <b>SYNOMYS:</b> pastoral, rural, rustic) (IE <i>kel-</i> to drive)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
bous (cont'd)		[ox, cow]	<p>buccinator (the flat muscle of the cheek, which compresses it and retracts the corners of the mouth; see Note<sup>3</sup>) (<i>canere</i> to sing)  bulimia (hunger experienced a short time after a meal; continuous, abnormal or morbid hunger) {bulimic} (<i>limos</i> hunger)  LATIN COGNATES: bovid, bovine  ITALIAN:  buffalo (any of various wild oxen, sometimes domesticated, as the water buffalo of India or Cape Buffalo of Africa)  osso buco (lit., marrowbone; a dish consisting of veal shanks stewed in white wine with tomatoes, garlic, minced vegetables, etc.)  HISTORICAL: Bucephalus (lit., ox-headed; the war horse of Alexander the Great) (<i>kephale</i> head)  ENGLISH: boy, buoy, bugle, butter (from <i>boutyron</i>—<i>bous</i>, cow + <i>tyros</i>, cheese—lit., cow cheese), cow (See Note<sup>2</sup>.)  Note<sup>1</sup>: <i>Buccaneer</i> is possibly related to this family. It is from French <i>boucanier</i>, a user of a <i>boucan</i>, a native Brazilian grill for roasting meat, and originally applied to French hunters of wild oxen in Haiti; now, a pirate, or a sea robber)  Note<sup>2</sup>: Both <i>boy</i> and <i>buoy</i> are related to this root, both having the meaning of “being tied down,” as a cow might be tethered.  Note<sup>3</sup>: It would appear that <i>buccinator</i>, trumpet, would be in the <i>bucc-</i> cheek, mouth, family, inasmuch as it denotes the flat muscle of the cheek, which compresses it and retracts the corners of the mouth.  CROSS REFERENCE: taur, vacc</p>
brac, brais	French <i>brasier</i>	live coals	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: braise (to cook meat or vegetables by browning in fat and then simmering in a covered pan with a little fluid)  PREFIXED ROOT:  embrace (in law, to try illegally to influence or instruct a jury) [another <i>embrace</i> is listed under brachi-]  embraceor (or, embracer; a person guilty of embracery)  embracery (<i>en</i> in)  CROSS REFERENCE: tic</p>
brachi	Greek <i>brachion</i> an arm; Latin <i>brachium</i> an arm IE <i>mreghu-</i> short	upper arm	<p>NOTE: Coming from <i>brachios</i>, short, this root refers to the <i>shorter</i> upper arm, as opposed to the <i>longer</i> forearm. See related root brachy-.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:  brachial, brachialis, brachiate (as an adjective, having widely spreading branches, alternately arranged; as a verb, to swing arm over arm from one hold to the next, as certain monkeys and apes do)  brachium (the part of the arm that extends from shoulder to elbow; in biology, any armlike part or process; pl., brachia)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>brachi</i>: brachialgia (pain in the upper arm) (<i>algos</i> pain)  <i>brachio</i>: brachiopod (a member of a phylum of marine animals with hinged upper and lower shells enclosing two armlike parts with tentacles, used for guiding minute food particles to the mouth) (<i>pous</i> foot)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>brachi</b> (cont'd)		[upper arm]	<p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      brace (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> couple, pair, yoke)      brace and bit (carpentry tool)      bracelet (lit., armlet), bracer (in archery, a leather guard worn on the arm holding the bow)      brassard (orig., armor for the arm from elbow to shoulder)      brassiere (orig., arm guard)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> embrace (to clasp in the arms, usually as an expression of affection or desire; to hug; to take up or adopt, especially eagerly or seriously, as <i>to embrace a new profession</i>; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> comprehend, comprise, include, involve) (<i>em</i> in) [another <i>embrace</i> is listed under brac-]</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b>      bracero (a Mexican farm laborer brought into the U.S. temporarily for migrant work in harvesting crops, the idea being that such a person uses strong arms) (from <i>brazo</i> arm)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> port de bras (lit., carriage of the arms; in ballet, the positions or movement of the arms)</p> <p><b>GERMAN:</b> pretzel (orig., <i>brezel</i>, from Latin <i>brachium</i>; dough first baked in "folded arms" and given to children by priests as a reward for the children saying their prayers)</p> <p><b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b>      Brazos River (in Texas; flows into the Gulf of Mexico)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Brazos (NM, TX)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>brach(y)</b>	Greek <i>brachys</i> IE <i>mreghu-</i> short	short	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      amphibrach (a metrical foot in Greek and Latin verse consisting of one long syllable between two short ones, or in English, of one accented syllable between two unaccented ones, e.g., ex-PLO-sion; compare <i>amphimacer</i>) (<i>amphi</i> around, both)</p> <p>dibrach (group of two unstressed syllables in prosody) (<i>di</i> two)</p> <p>tetrabrach (in Greek and Latin prosody, a word or foot containing four short syllables) (<i>tetra</i> four)</p> <p>tribrach [in classical poetry, a metrical foot consisting of three short syllables, two belonging to the thesis (the accented syllables) and one to the arsis (the unaccented syllable)] (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      brachycephalic (having a relatively short or broad head) (<i>kephale</i> head)      brachycranial (broad-skulled) (<i>kranion</i> skull)      brachychronic (describes an illness of short duration) (<i>chronos</i> time)      brachydactylic (having short fingers or toes) (<i>dactylos</i> finger)      brachypterous (having incompletely developed or very short wings, as certain insects) (<i>pteron</i> wing)      brachyuran (also, brachyurous; designating or of certain crabs with a short abdomen folded beneath the main body; as a noun, such a crustacean) (<i>oura</i> tail)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> brachi, brev, curt</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>bract</b>	Latin <i>bractea</i> thin metal plate	leaf, plate	SIMPLE ROOT: bract (a modified leaf, usually small and scalelike, sometimes large and brightly colored, from whose axil grows a flower or inflorescence) bracteate (having bracts), bracteolate (having bractlets) bractlet (also, bractole) PREFIXED ROOT: ebracteate (without bracts) (ex without) CROSS REFERENCE: foli, lam <sup>2</sup> , petal, phyll
<b>brady</b>	Greek <i>bradys</i>	slow	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: bradycardia (abnormally slow heartbeat) ( <i>kardia</i> heart) [Other medical words with this element are listed in the author's <i>A Thesaurus of Medical Word Roots</i> ] CROSS REFERENCE: lent <sup>2</sup> , stol, tard
<b>branch</b>	Latin <i>branca</i> claw, paw	branch	SIMPLE ROOT: branch PREFIXED ROOT: anabranch (short for <i>anastomosing branch</i> : a river branch that reenters the main stream; a river branch that becomes absorbed by sandy ground) ( <i>ana</i> again) embrachment (a branching out or off, as of a river, etc.; ramification) ( <i>em</i> in) CROSS REFERENCE: clad, ram
<b>branchi</b>	Greek <i>branchion</i>	a gill	NOTE: In addition to a gill of fish and others of the lower vertebrates, this root is represented in the human fetus by the branchial arches, separated by clefts) SIMPLE ROOT: branchia (a gill), branchiae (plural of branchia; the gills of an aquatic animal) {branchial} branchiate (having gills) PREFIXED ROOT: abranchiate (also, abbranchial; without gills; as a noun, an animal without gills) ( <i>a</i> negative) dibranchiate (having one pair of gills: said of most cephalopods, including the squids and octopuses, or octopi: compare <i>tetrabranhiate</i> ) ( <i>di</i> two) tetrabranhiate (having two pairs of gills) ( <i>tetra</i> four) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: branchiobdella (a genus of worms that live on the gills of crayfish) ( <i>bdella</i> leech) branchiopod (any crustacean having gills on the feet, as fairy shrimp or water fleas) ( <i>pous</i> foot) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>brav</b>	Italian <i>bravo</i>	brave, bold	NOTE: This root is ultimately from Latin <i>barbarous</i> . SIMPLE ROOT: brave (from Italian; orig., wild, savage; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : audacious, bold, courageous, intrepid, plucky, valiant) bravery (the quality of being brave; courage; valor; fine appearance, show or dress; showiness) bravo (well done; very good; a hired killer; assassin) bravura (a bold attempt or display of daring; dash; in music, a brilliant passage or piece that displays the performer's skill and technique) SPANISH: bravado (pretended courage or defiant confidence where there is really little or none) CROSS REFERENCE: None

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>brev</b>	Latin <i>brevis</i> IE <i>mreghu-</i> short	short, brief	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          BREVE, brevet (in the military, a commission nominally promoting an officer to a higher honorary rank without higher pay or greater authority)          breviary (a book containing the Psalms, prayers, hymns, etc. that priests and certain other clerics of the RCC are required to recite daily), breviate (a summary; a brief statement)          brevity (the quality of being brief, concise; shortness of time)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> abbreviate (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> abridge, curtail, shorten; see Doublets), abbreviation (<i>ab</i> off, away, may be the true prefix, or it may be an assimilation of <i>ad</i> to)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>          brevicaudate (having a short tail) (<i>cauda</i> tail)          breviloquence, breviloquent (marked by brevity of speech) (<i>loqui</i> to speak)          breviped (having short legs) (<i>pes</i> foot)          brevirostrate (a beak; thus, having a short beak or bill: said of a bird) (<i>rodere</i> to gnaw)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> brief (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> concise, short)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>          abridge (to shorten by condensation or omission while retaining the basic contents; to reduce or lessen in duration, scope, etc.; diminish; curtail; to deprive; cut off; see Doublets) (<i>ad</i> to)          debrief (to receive information from a pilot, emissary, etc., concerning a flight or mission just completed) (<i>de</i> intensive)          unabridged (not abridged; complete; said especially of dictionaries) (<i>un</i> not + <i>a</i> to)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> abridge:abbreviate</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b>  <i>ars longa, vita brevis</i> (art is long, life is short)  <i>ira furor brevis est</i> (Anger is brief madness) Horace</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b>  <i>alla breve</i> (lit., according to the breve; in music, in 2/2 time, in which the half notes receive the beat)  <i>breve orazione penetra</i> [short prayers pierce (Heaven)]</p> <p><b>ENGLISH COGNATES:</b> merriment, merry (original idea: lasting a short time), mirth, mirthful, mirthless</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> BREVE [in <i>law</i>, an initial writ; in <i>linguistics</i>, a mark put over a short vowel or short or unstressed syllable; in <i>music</i>, a note equal to two whole notes: now seldom seen in notation]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> brachy, curt</p>
<b>brid</b>	Old English <i>bregdan</i>	to move quickly	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> bride (in lace-making and other needlework, a loop or tie that connects parts of a pattern; see NB), bridle</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> débridement (the cutting away of dead or contaminated tissue or foreign material from a wound to prevent infection) (<i>de</i> away)</p> <p><b>COMPOUNDS:</b> bridle path, bridle-wise</p> <p>NB: <i>Bride</i>, a woman about to be married or who has just been married, is not in this family. It comes from Old English <i>bryd</i>, and is akin to German <i>braut</i>, betrothed, fiancée.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> celer, tach<sup>1</sup>, veloc</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>bris</b>	Middle French <i>debrisier</i> <i>de + brisier</i> (to break)	to smash, crush, pound, bruise	PREFIXED ROOT: debris (also, débris: rough, broken bits and pieces of stone, wood, glass, etc., as after destruction; rubble) ( <i>de</i> intensive) ENGLISH: bruise (to injure body tissue, as by a blow, without breaking the skin but causing discoloration; also used as noun) CROSS REFERENCE: bat, cuss, fend, flict, tund
<b>broc</b>	Greek <i>brechein</i>	to wet	PREFIXED ROOT: embrocate (to moisten and rub a part of the body with oil, liniment, etc.), embrocation (the process of rubbing oil, etc. on the body; the liquid used in this way) ( <i>en in</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: rig <sup>2</sup>
<b>bronch</b>	Greek <i>bronchos</i>	windpipe	SIMPLE ROOT: bronchial (pertaining to the bronchi or bronchioles) bronchiole (also, brochiolus; any of the small subdivisions of the bronchi; pl., bronchioles, or bronchioli) bronchium (pl., bronchia) bronchus (any of the two main branches of the trachea, or windpipe; pl., bronchi) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>bronch</i> : bronchitis (an inflammation of the mucous lining of the bronchial tubes) ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) <i>bronchi</i> : bronchiectasis (an irreversible, chronic enlargement of certain bronchial tubes) ( <i>ektasis</i> a stretching out) <i>broncho</i> : bronchocele (a localized dilatation of a bronchus) ( <i>kele</i> tumor) bronchopneumonia (pneumonia) bronchoscope ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) CROSS REFERENCE: trach
<b>bront</b>	Greek <i>bronte</i> IE <i>bherem-</i> to rustle, buzz	thunder (extended to mean “hugeness,” as in <i>brontosaurus</i> )	SIMPLE ROOT: bronteum (in Greek drama, a device for making the sound of thunder, usually by means of bronze jars filled with stones) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: brontology (a treatise on thunder) ( <i>logy</i> study) brontophobia (fear of thunder) ( <i>phobos</i> fear) brontosaur (also, brontosaurus; a family of gigantic, plant-eating, four-footed dinosaurs with a long neck and tail, five-toed limbs, and a small head) ( <i>sauros</i> lizard) brontozoum (a genus of gigantic dinosaurs known from their 3-toed footprints, some 18 inches long, and found in the Connecticut Valley) ( <i>zo</i> animal) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>bros</b>	Greek <i>brotos</i> IE <i>mr-to-</i> dead	mortal	PREFIXED ROOT: ambrosia (lit., immortality; in Greek and Roman mythology, the food of the gods; anything that tastes or smells delicious; often seen in the phrase <i>ambrosia and nectar</i> , food and drink of the gods) {ambrosial} (a negative) SANSKRIT: amrita (in Hindu mythology, the ambrosial drink or food granting immortality) CROSS REFERENCE: mort, thanat
<b>bru</b>			See bib- for <i>imbrue</i> .
<b>bry<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>bryein</i>	to swell, be full	PREFIXED ROOT: embryo {embryonic} ( <i>en in</i> ) (see separate entry: embryo) CROSS REFERENCE: ball, sat, pleth, then, tub <sup>2</sup> , tum, turg

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
bry <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>bryon</i> moss, lichen	moss	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: bryology (the branch of botany dealing with bryophytes) ( <i>logy</i> study) bryophyllum ( <i>phyllon</i> leaf) bryophyte (a group of plants comprising the true mosses and liverworts) ( <i>phyton</i> plant) bryozoan ( <i>zo</i> animal) CROSS REFERENCE: moss
bucc	Latin <i>bucca</i> IE <i>bheu-</i> to blow up, swell	cheek, mouth, pouch	SIMPLE ROOT: bucca (the cheek; fleshy portion of side of face) buccal (pertaining to the cheek or mouth) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: buccolingual (of or pertaining to the cheek and tongue) ( <i>lingua</i> tongue) DISGUISED ROOT: debouch (in the military, to come forth from a narrow or shut-in place into open country; to come forth; emerge) ( <i>de</i> from) FRENCH: débouché (an opening as for troops to debouch through; hence, an outlet, as for goods) debouchment (also, debouchure; the act of debouching; a mouth, as of a river; outlet) embouchure (lit., to put into the mouth; the mouth of a river; in music, the mouthpiece of a wind instrument; also, the method of applying the lips and tongue to the mouthpiece of a wind instrument) SPANISH: disembogue (from <i>desembocar</i> ; lit., to come out of the mouth of a river or haven; to pour out its waters at the mouth; empty itself: said especially of a stream, river, etc., e.g., the Mississippi disembogues into the Gulf of Mexico) ENGLISH: boast (SYNOMYS: brag, swagger, vaunt) bosom (SYNOMYS: breast, bust) poach (the yolk pocketed in the albumen) pock (as in the swollen pocks of chicken pox and small pox) pocket, pouch, poke (as in the expression “a pig in a poke”) NOTE: It would appear that <i>buccinator</i> would be in this family. See <i>bous-</i> . CROSS REFERENCE: burs, mala, mars, ora, osc, stoma
buff	Old High German <i>biroufan</i>	to tussle	PREFIXED ROOT: rebuff (an abrupt, blunt refusal of offered advice, help, etc.) ( <i>re</i> back, again) CROSS REFERENCE: None
buk	Old French <i>buschier</i>	to beat	PREFIXED ROOT: rebuke (to blame or scold in a sharp way; a sharp reprimand) TERM: bûche de Noël (traditional Christmas cake in the shape of a log) CROSS REFERENCE: bat, cis, coup, cus, fend, fer <sup>1</sup> , flic, fut, lid, mall, pav, pel <sup>2</sup> , pest <sup>1</sup> , pil <sup>1</sup> , pang, plaud, plex, tund, verb <sup>2</sup>
bul	Greek <i>boulesis</i> will	determination, will power	SIMPLE ROOT: bulesis (the will or an act of the will) PREFIXED ROOT AND COMPOUNDS: abulia (also, aboulia: loss of will power) abulomania (a form of mental disorder characterized by abulia) (a negative + <i>mania</i> madness) hyperbulia, hyperbulesis ( <i>hyper</i> over, beyond) CROSS REFERENCE: vol <sup>1</sup>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>bull</b>	Latin <i>bullire</i> IE <i>beu-</i> to swell, to blow up	to boil	PREFIXED ROOT: ebullient (boiling or bubbling over, as with enthusiasm), ebullition (a sudden outburst, as some emotion) ( <i>ex</i> out) DISGUISED ROOT: boil (SYNOMYS: seethe, simmer, stew) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: parboil (or, perboil; orig., to boil completely; now, to boil partially) ( <i>per</i> through) FRENCH: bouillabaisse (lit., boils and settles; a soup or stew) bouillon (clear broth, usually of beef) SPANISH: bola (also, bolas: a set of cords or thongs with heavy balls at the ends, for throwing at cattle and entangling their legs) bolero (a Spanish dance done to castanets and lively music in $\frac{3}{4}$ time; a sleeveless or sleeved jacket that ends at the waist and is open at the front) NB: Neither meaning of <i>bullion</i> appears to be related to this family. One refers to gold and silver as raw material; the other refers to a heavy fringe or lace of twisted gold and silver thread. CROSS REFERENCE: ferv, heps, zem
<b>burg,</b> <b>bourg,</b> <b>borough</b>	Frankish <i>burg</i>	fortified place, town	SIMPLE ROOT: borough (in certain States of the United States, a self-governing, incorporated town) bourg (a medieval town or village; a market town in France) bourgeois (orig., a freeman of a medieval town; a person whose beliefs, attitudes, and practices are conventionally middle-class; fem., bourgeois) bourgeoisie (the social class between the aristocracy or very wealthy and the working class, or proletariat; middle class) burg (orig., a fortified or walled town; colloquially, a city, town, or village, esp. one regarded as quiet, unexciting, etc.) PREFIXED ROOT: embourgeoisement (the process of becoming middle-class in economic status, social attitudes, etc.) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: bourgeoisify (to cause to become bourgeois in characteristics, attitudes, etc.) ( <i>facere</i> to make) CROSS REFERENCE: cast <sup>2</sup>
<b>burs</b>	Latin <i>bursa</i> hide, leather	pouch, sack	SIMPLE ROOT: bursa (in anatomy, a sac or pouchlike cavity, esp. one containing a fluid that reduces friction; pl., bursae), bursal, bursal bursar (also, bursary; a treasurer, especially of a college) burse (also, bourse, which see, under French) PREFIXED ROOT: disburse (lit., out of the pocket; to pay out; expend) disbursement ( <i>dis</i> opposite of) reimburse (lit., back into the pocket; SYNONYS: compensate, indemnify, pay) ( <i>re</i> back + <i>in</i> in, into) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>burs:</i> bursitis ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) <i>bursi:</i> bursiform (in anatomy and zoology, shaped like a bursa, or sac; pouchlike) ( <i>forma</i> shape) FRENCH: bourse (an exchange where securities or commodities are regularly bought and sold; Bourse, the stock exchange of Paris or of any of certain other European cities)

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
burs (cont'd)		[pouch, sac]	SPANISH: bolsón (lit., big purse; in the SW U.S., a flat desert valley surrounded by mountains and draining into a shallow lake in the center; in Spanish, pronounced bowl SOHN) SCOTTISH GAELIC COGNATE: sporran (a leather pouch or purse, usually covered with fur, worn hanging from the front of the belt in the dress costume of Scottish Highlanders) ENGLISH: purse, purser MEDICAL: bursula testium (lit., the pouch of the testicles; the scrotum) CROSS REFERENCE: bucc, cyst, fisc, mars, per <sup>2</sup> , sac
bus	Latin <i>boscus</i>	woods	PREFIXED ROOT: ambuscade (same as <i>ambush</i> ), ambush (from <i>inboscare</i> , in the woods; as a noun, a deployment of persons in hiding to make a surprise attack; as a verb, to hide in ambush; to attack from ambush) DISGUISED ROOT: bosquet (a clump or grove of trees) SPANISH: bosque (same as <i>bosquet</i> ) PLACE NAME: Boise, Idaho (fr. French <i>boisé</i> , wooded) CROSS REFERENCE: silv
bust			See ure- for <i>combustion</i> .
but <sup>1</sup>	Old French <i>buter</i>	to push, thrust	SIMPLE ROOT: butt (to strike or push with the head or horns) PREFIXED ROOT: rebut (SYNOMYS: confute, disprove, refute), rebuttal rebutter (in law, a defendant's reply to a plaintiff's <i>surrejoinder</i> ( <i>re</i> again) [ <i>surrejoinder</i> : a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rejoinder*] [ <i>*rejoinder</i> : the defendant's answer to a plaintiff's reply, or replication]) CROSS REFERENCE: jet, pel <sup>2</sup> , trud, tund
but <sup>2</sup>	Old French <i>abouter</i>	to end	SIMPLE ROOT: butt (the thick end of anything, as of a whip handle, rifle stock, etc.) PREFIXED ROOT: abut (as an intransitive verb, to end on or lean upon at one end; border on; terminate against; lie adjacent; as a transitive verb, to border upon or end at; be next to; to support as an abutment; SYNONYS: adjoin, border, neighbor, touch) abutment (the point or contact between a support and the thing supported; in dentistry, a natural tooth or implanted tooth used to support or anchor a dental prosthesis) abuttals (abutting parts of land; boundaries) ( <i>a</i> to) debut (the first appearance before the public, as of an actor; the beginning of a career, course, etc.) debutant (a person making a debut; fem., debutante) CROSS REFERENCE: tele
byss			See bath- for <i>abyss</i> .

# C

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cac(o)-</b>	Greek <i>kakos</i> bad, evil	bad, harsh	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the roots to which it is attached. Examples: <u>cachexia</u> , <u>cacodyl</u> ; <u>cacoethes</u> , <u>cacophony</u> CROSS REFERENCE: aust, dys, mal, mean, mis, sever
<b>cad,</b> <b>cas,</b> <b>cid,</b> <b>cis</b>	Latin <i>cadere</i> to fall IE <i>kad-</i> to fall	to cut, to cut down, to fall, to kill	<b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> <i>cad:</i> cadaver (lit., that which has fallen; a dead body, especially of a person; a corpse, as for dissection) {cadaverous} cadence (also, cadency; fall of the voice in speaking; in music, a series of notes or chords at the end of a phrase, section, or composition which indicates a partial or complete conclusion; see Doublets), cadent (having cadence) caducity (state or quality of being perishable) caducuous (dropping off; fleeting; unenduring; in botany, falling off early, as some leaves) <i>cas:</i> cascade (a small, steep waterfall) case (an example, instance, or occurrence, as a case of carelessness, or a case of the measles) casual (happening by chance; in the military, a person temporarily attached to a unit, awaiting a permanent assignment; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup> accidental, fortuitous, incidental; <sup>2</sup> desultory, haphazard, random) {casually} casualty (in the military, a member of the armed forces who is lost to active service through being killed, wounded, captured, interned, sick, or missing; casualties: losses of personnel resulting from death, injury, etc.) casuistry (the application of general principles of ethics to specific problems of right and wrong in conduct, in order to solve or clarify them) {casuistic} <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> <i>cad:</i> decadence (the act or process of falling into an inferior condition or state; see Doublets) decadent (capitalized, any of a group of late-19 <sup>th</sup> -century, chiefly French writers characterized by a highly mannered style and emphasis on the morbid and perverse) ( <i>de</i> from, away) <i>cas:</i> occasion ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> cause, chance, motive), occasional, occasionalism, occasionally ( <i>ob</i> to) <i>cid:</i> accidence, ACCIDENT (see Place Names) accidental (in music, a sign, as a sharp, flat, or natural, placed before a note to show a change of pitch from that indicated in the key signature; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> fortuitous, casual, incidental), accidentally ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> inadvertently, randomly, unintentionally) ( <i>ad</i> to) coincide ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> accord, agree, conform), coincidence, coincident, coincidental ( <i>com</i> with + <i>in</i> in, on) decide ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> conclude, determine, resolve)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cad</b> (cont'd)		[to cut, fall, kill]	<p>decidua (a membrane lining the uterus during pregnancy, cast off in birth; afterbirth)</p> <p>deciduous (falling off at a certain season or stage of growth, as some leaves, antlers, insect wings, etc.; shedding leaves annually; opposed to <i>evergreen</i>) (<i>de</i> down, off)</p> <p>excide (to cut out, although rarely used now) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>incidence, incident (SYNONYMS: occurrence, event, episode)</p> <p>incidental (see synonyms at <i>accidental</i>), incidentally (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>indeciduous (not deciduous) (<i>in</i> not + deciduous)</p> <p>occident (the West; capitalized, the part of the world west of Asia, especially Europe and the Americas; the Western Hemisphere; compare <i>orient</i>) (see Place Names) (<i>ob</i> to)</p> <p>recidivism (lit., a falling back; repeated or habitual relapse, or tendency to relapse, as into crime or antisocial behavior) {recidivist} (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p><i>cis(s)</i>:</p> <p>abscise (to separate by abscission)</p> <p>abscissa (lit., cut off from; in the graph of a mathematical function, the freely variable, horizontal distance of a point from a vertical axis; compare <i>ordinate</i>)</p> <p>abscission (a cutting off, as by surgery; in botany, the normal separation of fruit, leaves, etc. from plants by the development of a thin layer of pithy cells at the base of their stems) (<i>ab</i> away)</p> <p>concise (SYNONYMS: laconic, succinct, terse)</p> <p>concision (orig., a cutting off; division; concise quality; conciseness) (<i>con</i> intensive)</p> <p>circumcise [to remove the prepuce (of a male); to remove the clitoris (of a female); to purify spiritually; cleanse from sin], circumcision (<i>circum</i> around)</p> <p>decision, decisive (that settles or can settle a dispute or question, etc.; conclusive) (<i>de</i> off)</p> <p>excise (to remove a tumor, organ, etc. by cutting out or away) [another <i>excise</i>, meaning <i>assess</i>, is listed under <i>sed</i><sup>2</sup>]</p> <p>excision (the act of excising) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>incise (to cut into with a sharp tool; engrave; carve)</p> <p>incised, incision, incisive (SYNONYMS: biting, caustic, cutting, trenchant)</p> <p>incisor (a cutting tooth; any of the front teeth between the canines in either jaw) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>indecision, indecisive (<i>in</i> not + decision)</p> <p>precise (lit., cut off in front; SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>definite, explicit, specific; <sup>2</sup>accurate, correct, exact) {precisely, preciseness}</p> <p>precisian (a person who is strict and precise in observing rules or customs, especially of religion; specif., a 16<sup>th</sup>- or 17<sup>th</sup>- century English Puritan)</p> <p>precision (the state or quality of being precise) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>recision (lit., cutting back; the act of rescinding; an annulment or cancellation) (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>caducibranch (describes those tailed amphibians whose gills are lost in adult life) (<i>branch</i> gills)</p> <p>caducicorn (describes those animals which have deciduous horns) (<i>corn</i> horn)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cad</b> (cont'd)	[to cut, fall, kill]		<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: biocide (a poisonous chemical substance that can kill living organisms, especially microorganisms) (<i>bios</i> life) [see an extensive listing of this root under <i>cide-</i>]</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>caesura (a break or pause in a line or verse; in music, a break or pause in the meter of a composition)</p> <p>cement (orig., rough stone; chippings), cementation, cementite, cementum</p> <p>cestus (a contrivance of leather straps, often weighted with metal, worn on the hand by boxers in ancient Rome)</p> <p>chance (lit., that which falls out; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>occur, transpire; <sup>2</sup>haphazard, desultory, random; see Doublets)</p> <p>chance-medley (lit., mixed chance; accidental homicide, especially, a killing in self-defense during a sudden fight; a random, haphazard action or occurrence)</p> <p>cheat (from <i>escheat</i>; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> defraud, dupe, hoax, swindle, trick)</p> <p>chute (from Old French <i>cheute</i>; from <i>cheoir</i>, to fall)</p> <p>scissors (may come from the same root as <i>scission</i>; see <i>scind-</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>concinnity (lit., cut together, so as to fit; a skillful arrangement of parts; harmony; elegance, esp., of literary style) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>decay (from <i>decadence</i>; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> decompose, disintegrate, putrefy, rot, spoil; see Doublets) (<i>de</i> from, away)</p> <p>mischance (an unlucky accident; misadventure; bad luck or an instance of it) (<i>mis</i> wrong)</p> <p>parachute, parachutist (<i>parare</i> to shield)</p> <p>DOUBLETS:</p> <p>cadence:chance; decadence:decay; cadence:cadenza</p> <p>LATIN TERMS:</p> <p>casus (lit., a falling; fall; hence, occasion; event; occurrence)</p> <p>casus belli (lit., case of war; an occurrence of war; an event provoking war or used as a pretext for making war)</p> <p>casus conscientiae (a case of conscience)</p> <p>casus fortuitus (an accident; chance)</p> <p>FRENCH: précis (a concise abridgment; summary; abstract)</p> <p>ITALIAN: cadenza (an elaborate, often improvised musical passage played unaccompanied by the solo instrument in a concerto, usually near the end of the first or the final movement; any brilliant flourish in an aria or solo passage)</p> <p>MUSIC: incidental music (music played in connection with the presentation of a play, motion picture, poem, etc. in order to heighten the mood or effect on the audience)</p> <p>LAW:</p> <p>cadere (to end; cease, fail)</p> <p>cadit (it falls; abates, fails, ends, ceases)</p> <p>escheat (the reverting of property to the government)</p> <p>stare decisis (lit., to stand by things decided; a policy of law that requires courts to abide by laws and precedents previously laid down as applicable to a similar set of facts)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <p>Accident (AR, MD)</p> <p>Occident, IN; Occidental (CA, CO)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>cad</b> (cont'd)		[to cut, fall, kill]	<p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ACCIDENT [in <i>geography</i> and <i>geology</i>, an irregular formation; in <i>law</i>, an unforeseen event that occurs without anyone's fault or negligence]</p> <p>NB: <i>Caduceus</i> and <i>caducean</i> are not in this family; both pertain to Mercury's staff used as an emblem of the medical profession.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cide, lap, mata, nec, sect, scind, pto, sphal, tail, tom, trunc</p>
<b>caf</b>	Italian <i>caffè</i>	coffee	<p>NOTE: The word <i>coffee</i> itself is from Arabic <i>qahwa</i>, and may be from <i>Kaffa</i>, an area in Ethiopia, home of the plant.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: cafe (or, café; coffee; coffeehouse; a small restaurant), caffeine</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>café au lait (lit., coffee with milk; also, a pale brown) café filtre (lit., filtered coffee)</p> <p>AMERICAN SPANISH: cafeteria</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>cal<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>calere</i> to be warm IE <i>kel-</i> warm	heat, warmth	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>cald:</i> caldarium (in ancient Rome, a room for taking hot baths) caldera (a craterlike basin of a volcano) cauldron (large kettle) (see Triplets) <i>cale:</i> calenture (any fever caused by exposure to great heat) calescent (increasing in warmth; getting hotter) <i> calor:</i> calor, calorescence, calorific, caloricity, calorie, calorize</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: decalescence (a sudden decrease in the rate of temperature rise of heated metal after a certain temperature has been reached) {decalescent} (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>incandescent (becoming hotter or warmer than before) {incandescence} (<i>in</i> intensive)</p> <p>recalcescence (a sudden and temporary increase in glow and temperature of hot iron or steel) {recalescent} (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>transcendent (perious to or permitting the passage of heat) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>cale:</i> calefacient, calefaction, calefactory (orig., a heated room in a monastery) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><i>calori:</i> calorific (<i>facere</i> to make) calorimeter {calorimetry} (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOTS: camouflage (possibly from this root; its derivation is vague) caudle (a warm drink for invalids, especially a spiced and sugared gruel with wine or ale added) cauldron [see Triplets] chaudron (orig., a kettle, or "hot pot"; now the color of antique red) [see Triplets] chafe (from <i>calefacere</i>, to make warm; to rub so as to stimulate or make warm; to wear away by rubbing; to irritate) chauffer (a small, portable stove or heater) chauffeur [lit., stoker (of a steam-driven car); a person hired to drive a private automobile for someone else]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cal (cont'd)		[heat, warmth]	<p>chowder (from French <i>chaudière</i>; lit., hot pot; a thick soup made variously, but usually containing onions, potatoes, and salt pork, sometimes corn, tomatoes, or other vegetables and often with clams, or fish, and milk)</p> <p>coddle (probably a doublet of <i>caudle</i>)</p> <p>scald (from <i>excaldare</i>; lit., to wash in hot water)</p> <p>TRIPLETS: caldron:chaldron:cauldrone</p> <p>COMPOUND: chafing dish (a pan with a heating apparatus beneath it, to cook food at the table or to keep food hot)</p> <p>DUTCH: callant (in Scotland, a young fellow; boy; lad)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>chaude-pisse (a burning sensation experienced during urination)</p> <p>chauffage (treatment with a cautery at a low heat which is passed to and fro across the tissue <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> inch away from it)</p> <p>nonchalance (the state or quality of being nonchalant; SYNONYMS: composure, equanimity, serenity)</p> <p>nonchalant (SYNONYMS: collected, composed, cool, unruffled)</p> <p>réchauffé (a dish of leftover food reheated; any used or old literary material worked up in a new form; rehash; past participle of <i>réchauffer</i>, to warm over; from <i>ré</i>, again + <i>chauffer</i>, to heat; from Latin <i>ex-</i>, intensive + <i>calefacere</i>, to heat)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Caliente (CA; NV); Ojo Caliente, NM (Hot Eye)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: caus, thalp, tep, ther<sup>2</sup>, therm</p>
cal <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>calare</i> IE <i>kal-</i> call, yell	to call, proclaim	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: intercalary, intercalate (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: council (a group of people called together for consultation, discussion, advice, etc.; see Note) (<i>com</i> together + <i>calere</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>reconcile (to make friendly again), reconciliation (also, reconcilement) (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>irreconcilable (that cannot be reconciled) (<i>in</i> not + reconcile)</p> <p>NB: <i>Call</i> and <i>recall</i> come from IE <i>gal-</i>, to scream, shriek.</p> <p>NOTE: <i>Council</i> is often confused in both form and meaning with <i>counsel</i>; see sult-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: clam, voc</p>
calc <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>calcis</i> lime; or Greek <i>chalix</i> pebble	limestone	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>calc</i>:</p> <p>calcareous (or, like, or containing calcium, carbonate calcium, or lime)</p> <p>calcic (of or containing calcium or lime)</p> <p>calcimime (a white or colored liquid of whiting or zinc white, glue, and water, used as a wash for plastered surfaces)</p> <p>calcine (to change to calx or powder by heat; to burn to ashes or powder), calcite (also, calspar), calcium</p> <p>calculable, calculate (SYNONYMS: compute, estimate, reckon)</p> <p>calculated (deliberately planned or intended)</p> <p>calculating (shrewd or cunning; scheming)</p> <p>calculation, calculator</p> <p>calculous (in medicine, caused by or having a calculus or calculi)</p> <p>CALCULUS (orig., a small piece of limestone used in counting; pl., calculi, or calculuses)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>calc<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[limestone]	<p>DISGUISED ROOT: calx (the ashy powder left after metal or mineral has been calcined)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>incalculable (that cannot be calculated; too great or too many to be counted; too uncertain to be counted on) (<i>in</i> negative)</p> <p>miscalculate (<i>mis</i> wrong)</p> <p>recalculate (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>calcicole (in botany, a plant that thrives in soil rich with lime) (<i>colere</i> to cultivate)</p> <p>calciferol [a coalescence of <i>calcif(erous)</i> + (<i>ergost</i>)erol; vitamin D<sub>2</sub>; a crystalline alcohol]</p> <p>calciferous (of, forming, or containing calcium or calcium carbonate) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p>calcific (producing salts of lime, as in the formation of egg-shells in birds and reptiles), calcification (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>calcifuge (a plant that grows in soils low in calcareous matter) {calcifugous} (<i>fugere</i> to flee)</p> <p>calcify (to change into a hard, stony substance by the deposit of lime or calcium salts) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>chalk (a white, gray, or yellowish limestone that is soft and easily pulverized; it is comprised mainly of minute sea shells)</p> <p>causeway (possibly from this root; see Note under calx-)</p> <p>LATIN-GERMAN: calcsinter (German <i>Kalksinter</i>: <i>Kalk</i> lime; from Latin <i>calx</i> + German <i>Sinter</i>, slag; same as <i>travertine</i>: a light-colored, usually concretionary limestone deposited around limy springs, lakes, or streams)</p> <p>LATIN-ITALIAN: calctufa (also, calctuff; with tufa*, a kind of porous stone, a porous lime carbonate deposited by the waters of calcareous springs; calcareous tufa) [*tufa: a type of sedimentary rock]</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Calcium, NY</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: CALCULUS [in <i>dentistry</i>, tartar; in <i>mathematics</i>, a method of calculation using a special system of notation in symbols; a system of mathematical analysis using the combined methods of differential calculus and integral calculus; in <i>pathology</i>, any abnormal stony mass, concretion, or deposit in the body, formed of mineral salts and found in the gallbladder, kidney or urinary tract]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>calc<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin	heel <i>calx</i> heel of the foot; <i>calcare</i> to tread on, press, trample	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>calcaneum (pl., calcanea), calcaneus (pl., calcanei) (both <i>calcaneum</i> and <i>calcaneus</i> refer to the heel bone)</p> <p>CALCAR</p> <p>calceolaria (slipperwort), calceolate (in botany, shaped like a slipper, as the blossoms of some orchids)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p>decalcomania (the process of transferring to glass, wood, etc. decorative pictures or designs printed on specially prepared paper; often shortened to <i>decal</i>) (from French <i>décalquer</i>, to trace, copy; from <i>de</i>, down + <i>mania</i>, madness)</p> <p>discalced (barefoot, as in some religious orders) (<i>dis</i> without)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>calc<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[heel]	<p>recalcitrant [lit., kicking back (with one's heels) at authority; refusing to obey authority] (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>cal:</i> caltrop (an iron device with four spikes, placed on the ground so that one spike sticks up to hinder enemy cavalry) (IE <i>dreb-</i>, to run, step)</p> <p><i>calcei:</i> calceiform (in botany, slipper-shaped) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  <i>calk</i> (the part of a horseshoe that projects downward to prevent slipping)</p> <p><i>calque</i> (a borrowing by which a specialized meaning of a word or phrase in one language is transferred to another language by a literal translation of each of the individual elements, e.g. <i>masterpiece</i>, from German <i>Meisterstück</i>; <i>empathy</i> translates German <i>Einfühlung</i>; <i>ein</i>, in + <i>fühlung</i>, feeling)</p> <p><i>caulk</i> [to make (a boat, for example) watertight by filling the seams or cracks with oakum, tar, etc.; to stop up (cracks of window frames, pipes, etc.) with a filler; to make (a joint of overlapping plates) tight by hammering the edge of one plate into the side of the other]</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> <i>inculcate</i> (lit., to heel in; thus, to instill strongly through repetition and urging, as to <i>inculcate honesty</i> in one's children) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> <i>chausses</i> (a tightfitting medieval garment for the legs and feet), <i>chaussure</i> (an article of footwear)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> <i>CALCAR</i> [in <i>botany</i>, a hollow projection or nectar spur, as at the base of the corolla; in <i>zoology</i>, a spur on a bird's wing or leg]</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>Causeway</i> may come from <i>calc<sup>1</sup></i>, limestone—the material used to make the road; or from <i>calc<sup>2</sup></i>, heel, from its being packed down, as by walking on the passageway.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>call</b>	Latin <i>callum</i>	hard skin	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>callose</i> (a carbohydrate in plant cells that plugs the sieve pores when the sieve tubes stop functioning)</p> <p><i>callosity</i> (the quality or state of being callous, hardened, or unfeeling; <i>callosities</i>: a hardened, thickened place on skin or bark; <i>callus</i>)</p> <p><i>callous</i> (having calluses; thick and hardened: usually <i>calloused</i>; lacking pity, mercy, etc.; unfeeling)</p> <p><i>callus</i> (a hardened, thickened place on the skin)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> derm</p>
<b>calli, cali, kal</b>	Greek <i>kalos</i>	beautiful beauty	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>cali:</i> calisthenics (lit., beautiful strength; simple gymnastics: exercises such as push-ups and sit-ups, to develop a strong, trim body) (<i>sthenos</i> strength)</p> <p><i>calli:</i></p> <p><i>calligraphy</i> (lit., beautiful writing) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p><i>calliope</i> (lit., beautiful voice; a musical instrument with a series of steam whistles, played like an organ; see Mythology), <i>calliosis</i> (<i>ops</i> voice)</p> <p><i>callipygian</i> (nicely shaped buttocks) (<i>pyg</i> buttocks)</p> <p><i>callo:</i> callomania (a condition marked by delusions of personal beauty) (<i>mania</i> madness)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
calli (cont'd)		[beautiful]	<p><i>kal:</i> kaleidoscope (an instrument for viewing beautifully formed shapes) (<i>eido</i> shape + <i>skopein</i> to view)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: hemerocallis (genus comprising day lilies, from the fact that they close at night) (<i>hemera</i> day)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>calomel (lit., beautiful black; mercurous chloride, a white, tasteless powder, formerly used as a cathartic, for intestinal worms, etc.)</p> <p>caloyer (lit., beautiful old age; a monk of the Eastern Orthodox Church) (<i>yer</i> from <i>geros</i>, old age)</p> <p>MYTHOLOGY: Calliope (the Muse of eloquence and epic poetry)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Callimont, PA (beautiful mountain)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bell<sup>1</sup>, pulchri</p>
calumn	Latin <i>calumniara</i>	to slander	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: calumniate (to spread false and harmful statements about; slander), calumny</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: challenge, challenging</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
calyc, calyx	Greek <i>kalyx:</i> cup; Latin <i>calyx</i> IE <i>kel(k)</i> cup	bell-shaped, cup	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>calyc:</i></p> <p>calycate (in botany, having a calyx), calyceal, calycine (also, calycinal), calycle, calculate (or caliculate)</p> <p>calyxulus (in botany and zoology, a small, cuplike part, as a taste bud, or a cuplike depression, as in a coral skeleton)</p> <p><i>calyx:</i> calyx (denotes cuplike outer whorl of protective floral leaves; also cuplike division of the pelvis, which itself means <i>basin</i>; any of various cup-shaped zoological structures; pl., calyxes, or calyces)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: epicalyx (ring of bracts at the base of certain flowers, resembling an extra outer calyx, as in the mallows; an involucre resembling the true calyx but consisting simply of a whorl of bracts, as in mallows, or resulting from the union of the sepal appendages, as in roses) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: calyloid (like a calyx in form, color, or appearance) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>calix (a cup; chalice), chalice (a cup for the consecrated wine of the Eucharist; a cup-shaped flower; see Doublets)</p> <p>chaliced (cup-shaped; said of a flower)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: calix:chalice</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: campan, scyph, tass</p>
calyp	Greek <i>kalyptein</i> IE <i>kel-</i> to hide	to cover	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: calyptra (the remains of the female sex organ of a moss, forming the caplike covering of the spore case; any similar covering of a fruit or flower)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>apocalypse [lit., that which is disclosed; revelation; any of various Jewish and Christian pseudonymous writings (c. 200 B.C.—c. 300 A.D.) depicting symbolically the ultimate destruction of evil and triumph of good, and thus revealing the future; capitalized, the last book of the New Testament—<i>Revelation</i>] (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p>eucalyptus (an Australian evergreen tree so named from its well-covered buds) (<i>eu</i> well)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
calyp (cont'd)		[to cover]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: calyptrogen (in botany, the layer of actively dividing cells at the tip of a root in many plants, as grasses, that produce the root cap cells) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>FRENCH: calotte (a small, brimless hat) (poss. from this root)</p> <p>LATIN COGNATES: ceiling, conceal (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bury, cache, hide, secrete)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cel<sup>1</sup>, cond, cover, crypt, scur, techni, tect, vagin</p>
camb	Latin <i>cambiare</i> to exchange IE <i>camb-</i> to bend, crook	change	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: cambist (a dealer in foreign bills of exchanges)</p> <p>cambium (that which changes into new layers; thus a layer of cells in the stems and roots of vascular plants that gives rise to phloem and xylem)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: procambium (in botany, a layer of undifferentiated plant cells from which the vascular tissue is formed) (<i>pro</i> before, forward)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: change (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> alter, vary, modify) (Middle English <i>changen</i>; from Old French <i>changier</i>; from Late Latin <i>cambire</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: counterchange (to transpose; interchange; to checker; variegate) (<i>contra</i> against) exchange {exchangeable} (<i>ex</i> forth, from) interchange (to give and take mutually), interchangeable (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>SPANISH: en cambio (on the other hand)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: amoeb, meta-, mut</p>
camer, camar	Latin; from Greek <i>kamara</i> vault IE <i>kam-</i> to arch	chamber, room	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: camera, cameral (of the chamber of a judge, legislature, etc.) camerate (to build in the form of a vault; to arch over)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: bicameral (lit., two-chambered, as the legislature of the United States and 49 of the 50 States) (<i>bi</i> two) tricameral (made up or having three legislative chambers, as the Parliament of South Africa) (<i>tri</i> three) unicameral (one-chambered, as the legislature of Nebraska; the other 49 States and the United States Government have bicameral legislatures) (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: camarasaurus (a genus of American dinosaurs with the orbits and nares large and situated high on the head, suggesting adaptation to an amphibious mode of life) (<i>sauros</i> lizard)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: cabaret (a restaurant serving liquor and providing entertainment, usually singing and dancing; see Doublets) camber (a slight convex curve of a surface, as of a road, a ship's deck, a beam, etc.) chamber (a room in a house, especially a bedroom; a reception room in an official residence; see Doublets) chum (shortening of <i>chambermate</i>, as pronounced in England; orig., a roommate; a close friend) comrade (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> accomplice, ally, associate, colleague; capitalized, a Communist), comradery (see Doublets)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>camer</b> (cont'd)		[chamber, room]	<p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: antechamber (<i>ante</i> before)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>camaraderie (comradeship, as of roommates; see <i>comrade</i>; see Doublets)</p> <p>chamberlain (see Doublets)</p> <p>chamber d'ami (lit., friend's room; guest room)</p> <p>chambré (brought to room temperature: said of wines)</p> <p>robe de chambre (a dressing gown)</p> <p>valet de chambre (a man's personal manservant)</p> <p>GERMAN: Kamerad ("I am your comrade"; used by German soldiers as a word of surrender in World War II)</p> <p>ITALIAN: camerlengo (also, camierlingo; a cardinal who has charge of the papal treasury and accounts; see Doublets)</p> <p>SPANISH: camarilla (lit., small room; a group of unofficial, often secret and usually scheming, advisers, especially of one in power, as a king or premier)</p> <p>DOUBLETS:</p> <p>cabaret:chamber; chamberlain:camerlengo</p> <p>camaraderie:comradery</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>camera lucida (lit., light chamber; an apparatus containing a prism for reflecting an object on a surface so that its outline may be traced: often used with a microscope)</p> <p>camera obscura (lit., dark chamber; a camera consisting of a dark chamber with a lens through which an image is projected in natural colors onto an opposite surface)</p> <p>in camera [in (the) chamber; secretly; in law, in private with a judge rather than in open court; in the chambers of a judge]</p> <p>GREEK COGNATE: chimney (the passage through which smoke or fumes from a fire escape; flue) (<i>kaminos</i> oven, fireplace)</p> <p>NEOLOGISM: camcorder (a television camera with an incorporated VCR, or video cassette recorder (<u>camera</u> + <u>recorder</u>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: thal</p>
<b>camp</b>	Latin <i>campus</i> IE <i>kamp-</i> to bend	field, plain	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>camp, campaign (orig., open country suited to military maneuvers; hence, military expedition; see Doublets), camper</p> <p>campstral (now rare: of or having to do with fields or the countryside)</p> <p>campion (lit., champion; a flower of the pink family; so called because used for garlands) (see Doublets)</p> <p>campus (the grounds, sometimes including the buildings, of a school or college)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>decamp (to break or leave camp; to go away suddenly and secretly; run away) (<i>de</i> reversal)</p> <p>encamp, encampment (an encamping or being encamped; a camp or campsite) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: campimeter (an instrument for testing indirect or peripheral visual perception of form and color) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>champagne (orig., any of various wines produced in Champagne, France, located in the Ardennes plateau)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>camp</b> (cont'd)		[field, plain]	<p>champion (as a verb, to protect or fight for as a champion; to act as militant supporter of; see Doublets) (from Old French; probably from German <i>kampjo</i> warrior; from <i>kamp</i>, battlefield; ultimately from Latin <i>campus</i>) [This word shows the influence of the early expeditions of Rome into what is now Germany.]</p> <p>champaign [level and open country; a plain; from Latin <i>Campania</i>, <i>Campagna</i> (province in Middle Italy); see Doublets]</p> <p>champignon (a mushroom; probably from Vulgar Latin <i>fungus campaniolus</i>, fungus growing in the fields)</p> <p>scamper (to run or go hurriedly or quickly) (probably from French <i>escamper</i>, to flee; further from <i>ex-</i>, out + <i>campus</i>)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: campaign:champaign; champion:champion</p> <p>LATIN: <i>Campus Martius</i> (Field of Mars; a grassy plain used by the ancient Romans for various contests, military exercises, and general assembly)</p> <p>FRENCH: campagnard (rustic, rural, countrified; as a noun, a rustic; countryman; clodhopper)</p> <p>ITALIAN: campo (field; open ground)</p> <p>SPANISH:</p> <p>campesino (field hand; a peasant or farm worker)</p> <p>campo (in South America, an extensive, level, grassy plain)</p> <p>camposanto (lit., holy field: a cemetery)</p> <p>LAW: champerty (from Middle French <i>champart</i>, field rent; from <i>champ</i>, field + <i>part</i>, portion; an act of assisting the defense or the prosecution in a case, in consideration of receiving a share of the matter in the suit; the act is illegal in most states)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Champaign, IL; Campobello, SC</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: agr, lito</p>
<b>campan</b>	Latin <i>campana</i>	belles level	<p>NOTE: This root is from <i>Campania</i> (<i>campus</i>, field), the level country about Naples, from the use of Campanian metal in making bells. Bells have been used since the 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BC in China.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>CAMPANA (the shape of a bell)</p> <p>campanula (any of various plants of the genus <i>Campanula</i>, which includes the harebell, bellflower, and Canterbury bells)</p> <p>campanulate (shaped like a bell: said especially of a flower)</p> <p>campanile (a bell tower, especially one that stands apart from any other building)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>campani</i>: campaniform (in the shape of a bell) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p><i>campano</i>: campanology (having to do with, or the study of, bells; the art of ringing bells) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>SPANISH:</p> <p>campanario (same as <i>campanile</i>)</p> <p>campanero (lit., bellman; the bellbird of South America)</p> <p>campanilla (lit., small bell; the morning glory flower)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: CAMPANA [in architecture, same as <i>gutta</i>, drop, one of a series of ornaments used in the Doric order; in botany, the pasque flower]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: calyc, cotyl</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>can<sup>1</sup>, cent</b>	Latin <i>cantare</i> to sing; IE <i>kan-</i> to sing, song	to sing, song	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      canorous (pleasing in sound; melodious; musical)      cant (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> dialect, jargon, vernacular; see Doublets; see Note)      canticle (a song or chant; a hymn whose words are taken from the Bible)      cantillate, cantillation (in Jewish liturgy, a chanting or reciting with certain prescribed musical phrases indicated by notations)      cantor (a church or synagogue choir leader; precentor; hazan)      cantus (a melody; especially the principal part of a polyphonic work)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>cant:</i>      descant (lit., apart from the song; from the medieval practice of two-part singing in which there is a fixed, known melody and a subordinate melody added above) (<i>dis apart</i>)      incantation (the chanting of magical words or formulas that are supposed to cast a spell or perform other magic) (<i>in in</i>)      recant (lit., to sing back; to make a formal retraction or disavowal of a statement or belief to which one has previously committed oneself) (<i>re back</i>)</p> <p><i>cent:</i>      accent, accentual (having rhythm based on stress rather than on the number of syllables or length of sounds, as some poetry), accentuate {accentuation} (<i>ad to</i>)      incentive (lit., to sing in; stimulus; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> motive, spur, stimulus) (<i>in in, on</i>)      precentor (one who directs the church choir or the congregational singing) (<i>pre before</i>)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> buccinator (the flat muscle of the cheek, which compresses it and retracts the corners of the mouth) (<i>bous cow</i>) [reasoning unclear]</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      chant (see Doublets), chanter      chantey (a song formerly sung by sailors in rhythm with their motions while working, such as while turning a capstan)      chanticleer (orig., a rooster which had a ‘clear chant,’ and which appeared in Reynard the Fox tales)      chantry (an endowment to pay for the saying of Masses and prayers for the soul of a specified person, often the endower)      charm (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> allure, attract, enchant, fascinate)      charmer (a delightful, fascinating, or attractive person)      charming (attractive; fascinating; delightful)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      concert (agreement; accord) (<i>com with</i>)      enchant (to cast a spell over, as by magic; bewitch; to charm greatly; delight; see synonyms at <i>charm</i>) (<i>en in</i>)      disenchanted (disillusioned) (<i>dis apart + enchant</i>)      oscine (a type of bird whose notes were used in divining)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> chant:cant</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b> cantus firmus (lit., firm song: plainsong; a simple melody serving as the main theme in contrapuntal works, especially those of the Middle Ages)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
can <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to sing, song]	<p>FRENCH:          chanson (a song)          chanson de geste (song of heroic acts; any of the Old French epic poems of the 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, especially of the type of the <i>Chanson de Roland</i>, Song of Roland)          chansonnier (a French cabaret singer or songwriter of topical, often satirical, ballads)          chanteuse (a woman singer, especially of popular ballads)          charmeuse (a smooth fabric of silk or polyester)</p> <p>ITALIAN:          bel canto (lit., beautiful song; a style of singing characterized by brilliant vocal display and purity of tone)          cantabile (in music, in an easy, flowing manner; songlike)          cantata (short for <i>musica cantata</i>, or sung music, as opposed to <i>sonata</i>), cantatrice (a female professional singer)          cantilena (a smooth, flowing lyrical style passage or sometimes, in instrumental music)          canto (any of the main divisions of certain long poems, corresponding to the chapters of a book)          canzone (a lyrical poem of Provençal or early Italian troubadours)</p> <p>SPANISH: cantar (to sing), canción (song)</p> <p>NOTE: Another <i>cant</i> is listed under <i>cant-</i>.          CROSS REFERENCE: hymn, od<sup>1</sup></p>
can <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>canis</i> IE <i>kwon-</i> dog	dog	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          canaille (orig., a pack of dogs; mob; rabble)          canicular (of the Dog Days in July and August; of the Dog Star)          canine (as an adjective, like a dog, e.g., K-9 corps; as a noun, a dog or other canine animal; a sharp-pointed tooth on either side of the upper jaw, having a long single root; in full, canine tooth)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: kennel (from Old French <i>chenil</i>)</p> <p>FRENCH COGNATE: chien</p> <p>FRENCH: chenille (lit., hairy caterpillar; a tufted, velvety yarn used for trimming, embroidery, etc.; a fabric filled or woven with such yarn, used for rugs, bedspreads, etc.) (<i>canicula</i> diminutive of <i>canis</i>; from its hairy pile)</p> <p>CONSTELLATION: Canicula (Sirius: the Dog Star)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:          Isle de Chien, FL; Point au Chien, LA          Prairie du Chien, WI</p> <p>NOTE: <i>Canary</i>, referring to the <i>bird</i>, the <i>dance</i>, the <i>islands</i>, or the <i>wine</i>, is ultimately from this root; see author's <i>Discover It! The Ultimate Vocabulary Builder</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cyn</p>
can <sup>3</sup>	Latin <i>canna</i> IE <i>gan(dh)-</i> container	cane, reed, a vessel, basket	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: can (noun)</p> <p>canal (see Doublets), canaliculate (adjective form of <i>canaliculus</i>), canaliculus (in anatomy, botany, zoology, a very small groove, as in bone), canalization, canalize</p> <p>canasta (from <i>canister</i>; a card game)</p> <p>cane, canella (the fragrant inner bark of an aromatic tree, used as a spice and a tonic)</p> <p>canister (a small box or can for coffee, tea, tobacco, etc.)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
can <sup>3</sup> (cont'd)		[cane, reed]	<p>canna (a flower)      cannon, cannonade, cannula (a tube for insertion into the body cavities or ducts, as for drainage; pl., cannulae or cannulas)      cannular (also, cannulate; tubular)      CANON (orig., a measuring cane)      canonic, canonical, canonize {canonization}      canyon (see Doublets)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: extracanonical (not included in the canon; not among the authorized books of the Bible) (<i>extra</i> beyond)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: canephore (a maiden bearing a reed or cane basket on her head in an early Greek religious festival) (<i>phorein</i> to bear)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>caramel (burnt sugar used to color or flavor food or beverages) (from <i>canamella</i> sugar cane, or literally, honey cane)      channel (see Doublets)</p> <p>ITALIAN: cannelloni (pl. of <i>cannellone</i>, a hollow noodle; lit., small tube; augmentative of <i>cannello</i>, a tube, joint of cane; tubular casings of boiled pasta filled with ground meat or other filling and baked in a sauce: also made of squares of boiled pasta wrapped around the filling)</p> <p>SPANISH: cañon (see Doublets)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: cañon:canyon; canal:channel</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Canon, GA; Canyon (CA, MN, TX)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: CANON [in <i>ecclesiology</i>, and often capitalized, the fundamental and essentially unvarying part of the Mass, between the Preface and the Communion, that centers on the consecration of the Host; also, a list of recognized saints as in the Roman Catholic Church; in addition, a list of the books of the Bible officially accepted by a church or religious body as genuine; in <i>music</i>, a polyphonic composition in which there are exact repetitions of a preceding part in the same or related keys] [Notice that in both fields, there is a strictness of form, as though measured with a cane.]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: angi, aul, cyt, vas</p>
canc <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>cancellare</i>	to cancel, to strike out	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: cancel (to cross out with lines or other marks, as in deleting written matter or as marking a check as used and cleared), cancellation, CANCELLOUS (also, cancellate, cancelled)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>chancel (the part of the church around the altar; it is sometimes set off by a railing or screen)      chancellery (the rank or position of a chancellor)      chancellor (lit., keeper of the barrier; so called from the lattice behind which he worked; in the US, the title of the president or a high executive officer in some universities)      chancery (a court of equity; the laws, practice, and proceedings of a court of equity; equity)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: chancel:cancel</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: CANCELLOUS [in <i>anatomy</i>, having a porous and spongelike structure: said of bones; in <i>botany</i>, having a tiny, netlike structure of veins: said of certain leaves]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>canc<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>cancer</i>	cancer, crab	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: cancer</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>cancer</i>: cancerphobia (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p><i>cancr</i>: cancrion (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: canker (an ulcerlike sore, especially in the mouth) (see Triplets), crab (see Triplets)</p> <p>chancr (the primary lesion, sore, or ulcer of various diseases, especially of syphilis) {chancrous}</p> <p>chancroid (an infectious venereal ulcer) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>TRIPLETS: cancer:canker:crab</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: carcin</p>
<b>cand,</b> <b>can,</b> <b>cend</b>	Latin <i>candere</i> to shine IE <i>kand-</i> to glow	shining [extended to mean whiteness, openness, glowing]	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: candela, candelabrum (pl., candelabrum, candelabra) (see Doublets)</p> <p>candid (free from prejudice or bias; fair; just; impartial; also, very honest or frank in what one says or writes)</p> <p>candidate (white-robed: office seekers in Rome wore white togas to signify their purity for office)</p> <p>candle [see Doublets; Place Names]</p> <p>candor [see Place Names]</p> <p>canescent (becoming white or grayish; covered with a white or grayish down, as some leaves)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>cand</i>: incandesce, incandescent (glowing with intense heat; red-hot or, especially white-hot; very bright; shining brilliantly) (in intensive)</p> <p><i>cend</i>: incendiary (lit., setting on fire; having to do with willful destruction of property by fire; willfully stirring up strife, riot, rebellion, etc.) (in in, on)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: cense (to perfume with incense; to burn incense to)</p> <p>censer (but not <i>censor</i>, which see under cens-)</p> <p>chandelier (from Old French <i>chandabra</i>; from Latin <i>candelabrum</i>; from <i>candela</i>, candle; a lighting fixture hanging from the ceiling, with branches for candles, light bulbs, etc.; see Doublets)</p> <p>chandelle (a quick, simultaneous climb and turn made by an airplane) (see Doublets)</p> <p>chandler (a maker or seller of candles), chandlery</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: incense (as a noun, a fragrance; as a verb, to make very angry; enrage) (in in)</p> <p>SPANISH: candelilla (a plant native to the SW and to Mexico, which yields a wax used for polishes, or for shining)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: candelabrum:chandelier; candle:chandelle</p> <p>COMPOUNDS: candlewood (burns with a bright flame)</p> <p>sandalwood (because of its light-colored wood; from Sanskrit <i>candrás</i>, shining; akin to Sanskrit <i>candana</i>, sandalwood)</p> <p>CHURCH FEAST: Candlemas, held on February 2, commemorating the purification of the Virgin Mary; candles for sacred uses are blessed on this day</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Candle, AK; Candor (NC, PA)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alb, blanc, corus, electr, leuk</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cant</b>	Latin <i>cantus</i> edge; from Greek <i>kanthus</i> corner of the eye IE <i>kanthro-</i> corner, bend	angle, side, corner; corner of the eye	<p>ROOT NOTE: Words from both Latin and Greek are listed without differentiation.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>cant:</i>  <i>cant</i> (corner, edge, angle, tilt, turn) [another <i>cant</i> is listed under can<sup>1</sup>]  <i>canteen</i> (from Italian <i>cantina</i>)  <i>cantina</i> (in SW Spain, a saloon or barroom) (from French and Italian <i>cantina</i>)  <i>cantle</i> (a piece, especially when cut off or out, as a cantle of land; also, the raised rear part of a saddle)  <i>canton</i> [any of the political divisions of a country or territory; specif., any of the states in the Swiss Republic; a division of an arrondissement (the largest administrative subdivision of a department) in France]  <i>cantonment</i> (the assignment of troops to temporary quarters; the quarters assigned)  <i>canth:</i> <i>canthus</i> (either corner of the eye; where the eyelids meet)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>cant:</i>  <i>decant</i> (to pour off a liquid gently without stirring up the sediment; to pour from one container to another) {decantation}  <i>decanter</i> (a decorative glass bottle, generally with a stopper, used for serving wine, etc.) (<i>de</i> from)  <i>canth:</i> <i>epicanthus</i> (the corner of the eye; the small fold of skin sometimes covering the inner corner of the eye, as in many Asian people) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>cantilever</i> (Some authorities place this word under can<sup>2</sup>; the reason for placement in either family is not clear.)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: <i>canteen:cantina</i></p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: <i>chamfer</i> (as a noun, a beveled edge or corner, especially one cut at a 45° angle; also, a verb)</p> <p>NB: <i>Descant</i> is listed under can<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ang<sup>1</sup>, cost, gon<sup>2</sup>, hedr, lat<sup>1</sup>, plag, pleur</p>
<b>cap<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>capt,</b> <b>cept,</b> <b>cip,</b> <b>cup,</b> <b>ceit,</b> <b>ceive</b>	Latin <i>capere</i> IE <i>kap-</i> to grasp	to hold, seize, take	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>cap:</i>  <i>capability</i> (the quality of being capable; capacity; ability)  <i>capable</i> (SYNONYMS: competent, qualified)  <i>capacious</i> (of large capacity; able to contain or hold much; roomy; spacious)  <i>capacitance</i> (symbol: C; the ratio of charge to potential on an electrically charged, isolated conductor; also, the ratio of the electric charge transferred from one to the other of a pair of conductors to the resulting potential difference between them)  <i>capacitate</i> (SYNONYMS: enable, equip, qualify, prepare) {capacitation}, <i>capacitor</i> (formerly called <i>condensor</i>)  <i>capacity</i> (SYNONYMS: function, office; see Doublets)  <i>capiat</i> (an instrument for removing foreign bodies from a cavity, as of the uterus)  <i>capsular, capsule</i> (also, <i>capsulated</i>), <i>capsule</i>, <i>capsulize</i> (to enclose in a capsule; to express in concise form; condense)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cap</b> <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to hold, seize, take]	<p><i>capt:</i>  caption (a heading or title, as of an article; in law, the part of a legal document that states the time, place, and authority of its execution)  captious (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> carping, caviling, critical)  captivate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> attract, charm, enchant, fascinate)  captive (see Doublets) captivity  captor (a person who captures)  capture (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> catch, ensnare, trap)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>cap:</i>  bicapsular (in botany, having two capsules, or a capsule with two cells) (<i>bi</i> two)  encapsulate (also, encapsule; to enclose in or as if in a capsule; to put in concise form; condense) (<i>en</i> in)  incapable (<i>in</i> not)  incapacitate (to make unable or unfit; in law, to make ineligible; disqualify), incapacity (<i>in</i> not)  recapture (used as both noun and verb) (<i>re</i> again)  <i>ceip:</i> receipt (a receiving or being received; a written acknowledgment that something, as goods, money, etc. has been received; see Doublets)</p> <p><i>ceit:</i>  conceit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> pride, vainglory, vanity; see Doublets), conceited (<i>com</i> with)  deceit, deceitful (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> dishonest, lying, untruthful)</p> <p><i>ceiv:</i>  apperceive (in psychology, to assimilate and interpret new ideas, impressions, etc. by the help of past experience) (<i>ad</i> to, toward + perceive)  conceivable, conceive (to become pregnant with; cause to begin life; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> imagine, picture) (<i>com</i> with)  deceive (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> beguile, betray, delude, mislead)  inconceivable (<i>in</i> not + conceivable)  misconceive (interpret incorrectly) (<i>mis</i> wrong + conceive)  misperceive (<i>mis</i> wrong + perceive)  perceive (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> discern, distinguish, notice, observe) (<i>per</i> through)  preconceive (to form an opinion in advance) (<i>pre</i> before + conceive)  receivable {receivables}, receive (see Doublets; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> accept, admit, take), receiver  transceiver [a module consisting of a radio receiver and transmitter: <i>trans</i>(mitter) + (<i>re)ceiver</i>] (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p><i>cep:</i>  accept (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> admit, receive, take), acceptable  acceptance, accepted, acceptor (<i>ad</i> to)  amboceptor (an antibody able to damage or destroy a microorganism or other cell by connecting a complement to it) (<i>ambo</i> both, around)  appception (the act or process of apperceiving) (<i>ad</i> to, toward + perception)  concept (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> conception, idea, thought, notion) (see Doublets)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cap<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to hold, seize, take]	<p>conceptacle (in botany, a sac opening outward and containing reproductive cells, found in some brown algae)</p> <p>conception (see synonyms at <i>concept</i>), conceptional, conceptual</p> <p>conceptualism (the doctrine, intermediate between <i>nominalism</i> and <i>realism</i>, that universals exist explicitly in the mind as concepts, and implicitly in the similarities shared by particular objects), conceptualize</p> <p>conceptus (the entire product of conception until birth, including the sac, cord, and placenta) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>contraception, contraceptive (<i>contra</i> against)</p> <p>deception (SYNONYMS: chicanery, fraud, subterfuge, trickery)</p> <p>deceptive (deceiving or intended to deceive) (<i>de</i> from)</p> <p>except, excepting, exception, exceptionable, exceptional, exceptionalism, exceptive (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>imperceptible, imperceptive (<i>in</i> not + perceptive)</p> <p>incept, inception (SYNONYMS: beginning, origin, source)</p> <p>inceptive (in grammar, expressing the beginning of an action) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>insusceptible (not susceptible to or of; not easily affected or influenced) (<i>in</i> not + susceptible)</p> <p>intercept, interceptor (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>introspection (<i>intro</i> within + suspicion)</p> <p>intussuscept (to receive within itself or into another part; specif., to telescope one section of the intestines into another; invaginate, which see under <i>vagin-</i>) (<i>intus</i> within + <i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>misconception (<i>mis</i> wrong + conception)</p> <p>percept, perceptible (SYNONYMS: appreciable, palpable, sensible, tangible), perception, perceptive</p> <p>perceptual {perceptually} (<i>per</i> through)</p> <p>precept (SYNONYMS: doctrine, dogma, tenet)</p> <p>preceptive, preceptor, preceptory (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>preconception (<i>pre</i> before + conception)</p> <p>receptacle, reception, receptive, receptor (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>susceptance, susceptibility, susceptible (or, susceptive) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><i>cip:</i></p> <p>anticipant (as an adjective, anticipating; as a noun, one who anticipates), anticipate (SYNONYMS: await, expect, hope)</p> <p>anticipation (<i>ante</i> before)</p> <p>disciple (SYNONYMS: adherent, follower, supporter)</p> <p>discipline (SYNONYMS: castigate, chasten, chastise, punish) {disciplinarian, disciplinary} (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>[Some authorities place <i>disciple</i> and its derivatives under doc-, which see.]</p> <p>excipient (in pharmacy, any of various inert substances added to a prescription to give the desired consistency or form (<i>ex</i> out))</p> <p>incipient (lit., taking on; in the first stage of existence) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>interdisciplinary (<i>inter</i> between + disciplinary)</p> <p>percipient (perceiving, esp. keenly or readily) (<i>per</i> through)</p> <p>recipe (on prescriptions, R<sub>x</sub>; the doctor's written direction for the preparation and use of medicine, the grinding of lenses for eyeglasses, etc.), recipience (the act of receiving)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cap <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to hold, seize, take]	<p>recipient (a person or thing that receives) (<i>re</i> back)  NB: <i>Reciprocal</i>, <i>reciprocate</i>, and <i>reciprocity</i> are not in this family; see prefix <i>re-</i> for tortuous connection.</p> <p><i>cup:</i>  recuperate (to be restored to health) (<i>re</i> back, again)  occupancy, occupant, occupation, occupy (<i>ob</i> against)  preoccupancy, preoccupation (<i>pre</i> before + occupation)  preoccupied (in biology, designating, or of, a taxonomic name already taken and hence no longer available) (<i>pre</i> before)  preoccupy (<i>pre</i> before + <i>ob</i> against) (see Spanish expression)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: interoceptor (an efferent nerve terminal or internal sensory receptor that responds to the internal organs, muscles, blood vessels, and the ear labyrinth) (from <i>internal</i> + <i>receptor</i>)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>cap:</i> mercaptan (from <i>mercurium captans</i>, lit., seizing mercury; any of a class of chemical compounds analogous to the alcohols, characterized by the substitution of sulphur for oxygen in the OH radical and by strong, unpleasant odors)  <i>cep:</i> forceps (orig., smith's tongs; small tongs or pincers for grasping, compressing, and pulling, used especially by surgeons, obstetricians, and dentists) (<i>formus</i> warm)  <i>cip:</i>  municipal (of or having to do with a city, town, etc. or its local government), municipality, municipalize (<i>munia</i> official duties, functions)  participant, participate, participle (in grammar, a verbal form having some characteristics and functions of both verb and adjective) {participial} (<i>pars</i> part)  principal (NOUN SYNONYMS: capital, chief, foremost; as an adjective, first in rank, authority, degree, etc.), principality  principium (a principle; pl., principia: first principles; fundamentals)  principle (SYNONYMS: postulate, proposition, theorem)  principled (having principles, as of conduct: often in hyphenated compounds, as in high-principled) (<i>primus</i> first)  <i>cup:</i> nuncupative (in law, oral, not written; said especially of wills) (<i>nomen</i> name)</p> <p>PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: emancipate (lit., to release from the hand of; SYNONYMS: free, liberate, release) (<i>ex</i> out + <i>manus</i> hand)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:  cable (from <i>capulum</i>, a cable or rope used for securing or holding)  caitiff (a mean, evil, or cowardly person; see Doublets)  case (a container, as a box, crate, chest, sheath, folder, etc.; a protective cover or covering part, as a <i>leather case</i>, <i>seed-case</i>; another <i>case</i> is listed under cad-)  cash, cashier (a person hired to collect and keep a record of customers' payments, as in a store; another <i>cashier</i> means to dismiss, especially in dishonor; not otherwise listed)  catch (SYNONYMS: capture, nab, snare, trap; see Triplets)  catchall (a container or place for holding all sorts of things)  cater (to provide food; serve as a caterer), caterer</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cap <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to hold, seize, take]	<p><sup>1</sup>chase (to follow quickly or persistently in order to catch or harm; to run after; pursue; follow; see Triplets)  <sup>2</sup>chase (a groove, furrow; the bore of a gun barrel)  prince (lit., first taken; the roots of <i>prince</i> are shared with <i>principal</i>, <i>principle</i>; see Doublets) (<i>primus</i> first + <i>ce</i> from <i>capere</i>)  sashay (Americanism of <i>chassé</i>)  PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:  encasement (usually shortened to <i>casement</i>; a window frame that opens on hinges along the side)  enchase (also, chase; to put in a setting or to serve as a setting for; to ornament by engraving, embossing, or inlaying with gems, etc.) (<i>en</i> in)  purchase (to obtain for money or by paying a price) (<i>pro</i> for)  irrecoverable (<i>in</i> not + recoverable)  recover (SYNONYMS: recoup, regain, retrieve), recovery (<i>re</i> again) [<i>Cover</i> and <i>discover</i> are not in this family.]  FRENCH:  aperçu (from <i>apperceive</i>; a glance, insight, digest)  chassé (lit., a chasing; a rapid, gliding step forward or sideways)  chasseur (a huntsman; a soldier, especially one of certain French light infantry troops, trained for rapid action; a uniformed attendant)  chassis (in French, châssis; orig., a frame on which the carriage of a cannon moves back and forth; the part of a motor vehicle that includes the engine, the frame, suspension system, wheels, steering mechanism, etc., but not the body)  entrechat (in ballet, a leap straight upward during which the dancer crosses the legs and beats the calves together a number of times) (from Italian <i>intrecciata</i>, lit., intertwined leap)  DOUBLETS:  caitiff:captive; casket:caisson; concept:conceit  principal:principle (see Triplets)  receipt:receive; recover:recuperate  TRIPLETS: capture:catch:chase; principal:principle:prince  SPANISH EXPRESSION: no se preocupe, lit., don't preoccupy yourself; thus, "don't worry about it"  LATIN:  ad captandum vulgus (lit., to catch the crowd; to please the crowd; a logical fallacy in reasoning)  incipit (lit., there begins; a word sometimes placed at the beginning of medieval manuscripts)  LAW:  capias (from the first word of the writ: You are to arrest; a writ authorizing an officer to arrest the person specified therein)  capias ad respondendum (that you take to answer)  capias ad satisfaciendum (that you take to satisfy)  capias extendi facias (take for extending)  [<i>Black's Law Dictionary</i> treats these terms extensively.]  ENGLISH COMPOUND: catchpole (or, catchpoll; lit., chicken chaser; orig., in Britain, a sheriff's officer who arrested nonpaying debtors) (from Latin <i>pullus</i>, fowl)  CROSS REFERENCE: eche, hab, hex<sup>1</sup>, lab<sup>2</sup>, och, serv<sup>2</sup>, ten<sup>1</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cap<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>cappa</i>	cape, hooded cloak	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: cap, cape (a sleeveless outer garment hanging over the back and shoulders and often fastening at the neck; another <i>cape</i> is listed under <i>capit-</i>) caparison (an ornamental covering for a horse) capuche (a long, pointed hood, as worn by the Capuchins; see Religious Order) capuchin (in lower case, a woman's cloak with a hood; also, a genus of monkeys with a nearly bare face and a hoodlike crown of hair)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: escapade, escape (lit., to leave one's cloak or cape behind, as in breaking loose or in getting free; SYNONYMS: avoid, elude, evade; see Biblical), escapee, escapement, escapist (<i>ex</i> out) inescapable (<i>in</i> not + escapable)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: chape (a metal plate or mounting on a scabbard or sheath; especially, a protection for the point) chapel, chaplain (orig., the custodian of St. Martin's <i>cape, cloak</i>), chaplet (see French; also, architectural term) chaperon (or, chaperone; orig., a head covering; extended to mean "protector"; VERB SYNONYMS: accompany, attend, convoy, escort) cope (a large, capelike vestment worn by priests at certain ceremonies) coping (the top layer of a masonry wall)</p> <p>FRENCH: chapeau (a hat), chaplet (a wreath for the head)</p> <p>ITALIAN: a capella (lit., in chapel style; without instrumental accompaniment: said of choral singing)</p> <p>cappuccino (espresso coffee mixed with steamed milk and sometimes sprinkled with cinnamon or powdered chocolate; from <i>Capuchin</i>, in allusion to the brown habit worn by the friars; see Religious Order)</p> <p>GERMAN: Kapellmeister (lit., choir master, or chapel master; the conductor of a choir or orchestra)</p> <p>BIBLICAL: scapegoat [coined by William Tyndale (English translator of the Bible) to designate the goat on which the high priest of the ancient Jews confessed the sins of the people on the Day of Atonement, after which it was allowed to <i>escape</i> into the wilderness bearing those sins (Lev. 16:7-26)] Tyndale was condemned to death for the translation.</p> <p>RELIGIOUS ORDER: Capuchin (a Franciscan order; named from the capuche the friars wear)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>capill</b>	Latin <i>capillus</i> hair, esp. of the head	hair; also, thread	<p>NOTE: This root is possibly from <i>caput</i> head (next family) + <i>pilus</i> a hair.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: capillaceous (having hairlike filaments; like a hair or thread; capillary) capillarity (the state of being capillary; the property of exerting or having capillary attraction) CAPILLARY (of, or like a hair, especially, in being very slender; having a very small bore; in or of capillaries)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
capill (cont'd)		[hair; also, thread]	<p>capillus (a hair on the head; pl., capilli)          PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: dishevel, disheveled (or, dishevelled; disarranged and untidy; tousled; rumpled) (<i>dis</i> apart + Old French <i>chevel</i> hair)          FRENCH: cheve-lure (a head of hair; specif., a coiffure)          INTERDISCIPLINARY: CAPILLARY [in <i>anatomy</i>, any of the tiny blood vessels connecting the arteries with the veins; in <i>physics</i>, of or pertaining to the apparent attraction or repulsion between a liquid and a solid, observed in a capillary]          CROSS REFERENCE: chaet, com<sup>1</sup>, crin<sup>3</sup>, pil<sup>1</sup>, set, trich</p>
capit, cep, cip, chief	Latin <i>caput</i> IE <i>kaput-</i> cup-shaped	head (also, hood that covers the head)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          cape (headland; a piece of land projecting into a body of water; promontory) [another <i>cape</i> is listed under cap<sup>2</sup>]          capital (SYNOMYS: chief, main, principal; see Doublets; also see <i>capitol</i>), capitalism, capitalization, capitalize          capitulate (enlarged at the head or tip; head-shaped, as some flowers)          capitulation (a tax or fee of so much per head; poll tax)          capitellum (the rounded protuberance at the lower end of the humerus that articulates with the radius)          capitol (refers only to the building where the legislature sits, either the US Capitol, or any state capitol; see <i>capital</i>)          capitular (of a chapter, especially that of a religious order)          capitulary (an ordinance or a collection of ordinances)          capitulate (SYNOMYS: relent, succumb, yield)          capitulation (a statement of the main parts of a subject; the act of capitulating; conditional surrender; treaty; covenant)          CAPITULUM, captain (see Doublets)          PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>cap:</i>          decapitate (to cut off the head of; behead) {decapitation} (<i>de</i> off)          recapitulate (SYNOMYS: repeat, iterate, reiterate) (<i>re</i> again)  <i>cep:</i>          biceps (any muscle having two heads or points of origin, esp. the large muscle at the front of the upper arm that flexes the elbow joint; also, the large muscle at the back of the thigh that flexes the knee joint; pl. biceps, bicepses) (<i>bi</i> two)          triceps (lit., a three-headed muscle; the large muscle at the back of the upper arm that extends to the forearm when contracted) (<i>tri</i> three)          uniceps (a single-headed muscle) (<i>uni</i> one)  <i>cip:</i>          ancipital (also, ancipitous; in botany, two-edged, as the flat stems of certain grasses) (<i>ambi</i> two, both)          bicipital (of the biceps) (<i>bi</i> two)          occiput (back of the head) {occipital} (<i>ob</i> against)          precipice (a vertical, almost vertical, or overhanging rock face; steep cliff; a greatly hazardous situation, verging on disaster)          precipitancy (also, precipitance), precipitant          precipitate (SYNOMYS: abrupt, impetuous, sudden)          PRECIPITATION (a headlong fall or rush; acceleration)          precipitous (SYNOMYS: abrupt, sheer, steep) (<i>pre</i> before)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
capit (cont'd)	[head]		<p>sinciput (forehead; upper half of the skull) {sincipital} (<i>semi</i> half)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      caprice (lit., frizzled head; a hedgehog; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> crotchet, vagary, whim, whimsy)      capricious (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> fickle, inconstant, unstable)      capriccio (a prank; whim; caprice; in music, a composition of various forms, usually lively and whimsical in spirit) (<i>riccio</i> curled, frizzled)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      cattle, chattel (see Doublets)      chapter (see Doublets), chapter (architectural term)      chief (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> capital, foremost, leading, main, principal)      kerchief (lit., covering for the head; <i>ker</i> is the same as in <i>curfew</i>, cover the fire)      handkerchief (a kerchief that can be folded so that it can be held in the hand)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      achieve (lit., to come to a head; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>do, execute, perform; <sup>2</sup>attain, gain, reach), achievable, achievement (<i>ad</i> to)      mischief (from Old French <i>meschever</i>, to come to grief; harm, damage, or injury, especially that done by a person; a cause or source of harm, damage, or annoyance)      mischievous (causing mischief; prankish; playful; inclined to annoy or vex with playful tricks) (<i>mis</i> wrong)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b>      cadet (a student in training at an armed forces academy)      cap-a-pie (orig., <i>de cape a pie</i>; from head to foot; entirely)      chamfron (or, chamfrain; the headpiece of the armor worn by war horses in medieval times)      chef (in full: <i>chef de cuisine</i>, lit., head of the kitchen) (see Doublets)      chef de gare (station master)      chef-d'oeuvre (lit., principal work; a masterpiece, as in art or literature)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b>      cabeza (head); dolor en cabeza (a headache)      caporal (the boss or an assistant boss of a ranch)      capsized (from <i>cabezar</i>: possibly, to sink by the head; to overturn or upset; said especially of a boat)      caudillo (leader; especially, a revolutionary leader)      muscovado (from <i>mascabado</i>; lit., to achieve less; the dark raw sugar that remains after the molasses has been extracted from the juice of the sugar cane) (<i>menos</i> less + <i>acabar</i> to achieve—from <i>ad</i> to + <i>caput</i>)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b>  <sup>1</sup>capo (a chieftain in a criminal organization such as the Mafia)  <sup>2</sup>capo (short for <i>capotasto</i>, lit., chief key; a device fastened over the fingerboard as of a guitar to shorten the strings uniformly and facilitate playing in a different key)      da capo (abbreviated <i>D.C.</i>; in music, from the head, that is, repeat the passage from the beginning. A similar term is <i>dal segno</i>, abbreviated <i>D.S.</i>, lit., from the sign; repeat from the indicating sign)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
capit (cont'd)		[head]	<p>SCOTTISH: caddie (from French <i>cadet</i>; orig., an errand boy; a person who attends a golfer, carrying the clubs, finding the balls, etc.; a small, two-wheeled cart, as for carrying golf bags)</p> <p>LATIN: per capita (lit., by heads; per person; for each person; in law, equally to each heir)</p> <p>LAW:</p> <p>capitale (historically, movable property, especially animals; over time, chattel became the more common term; also, a stolen thing, or its equivalent value)</p> <p>capitis diminutio (diminution of life, or personality)</p> <p>[There are many other examples of Latin law phrases using this root in <i>Black's Law Dictionary</i>.]</p> <p>DOUBLETS:</p> <p>capital:chapter; captain:chieftain; cattle:chattel; chief:chef</p> <p>precipitate:precipice</p> <p>GERMAN: <i>Das Kapital</i> (the major work of Karl Marx, in which he described free enterprise as he saw it)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>CAPITULUM [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i>, a knoblike part, as at the end of a bone in a joint; in <i>botany</i>, head: a dense cluster of tiny sessile flowers attached to a common receptacle, as in the composite family; pl., capitula]</p> <p>PRECIPITATION [in <i>chemistry</i>, a precipitating or being precipitated in a solution; in <i>meteorology</i>, a depositing of rain, snow, sleet, etc.; rain, snow, sleet, etc.; the amount of this]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cephal</p>
capri, caper	Latin <i>caper</i> ; French	goat <i>caper</i> ;	<p>SIMPLE ROOT</p> <p><i>caper</i>: caper (to skip and jump about in a playful manner)</p> <p><i>capri</i>:</p> <p>capriolate (having tendrils which resemble horns)</p> <p>capriole (a leap; jump)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>chèvre (a soft cheese made from goat's milk)</p> <p>chevron (an insignia consisting of an inverted V)</p> <p>chevrotain (a mouse deer)</p> <p>CONSTELLATION: Capricorn (lit., goat horn; the constellation supposedly outlines a goat)</p> <p>NB: Another <i>caper</i> is a prickly, trailing Mediterranean bush.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
car <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>currum</i> vehicle; from <i>currere</i> to run IE <i>kers-</i> to run	cart, wagon	<p>NOTE: This root is from Celtic <i>carrus</i>, and is related to Latin <i>currere</i>, to run, and to German <i>hurren</i>, to hurry.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>car (also listed under curr-), career (orig., a racing course)</p> <p>carousel (orig., a tournament in which players threw reed lances or balls of chalk at opponents; now, a merry-go-round)</p> <p>carpenter (orig., one who worked on wooden carriages)</p> <p>carriage (SYNONYMS: bearing, demeanor, mien)</p> <p>carry (SYNONYMS: bear, convey, transmit)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: miscarriage, miscarry (<i>mis</i> wrong)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>charge (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>accuse, indict, arraign; <sup>2</sup>command, order, direct), charger</p> <p>chariot, chariooteer</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>car<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[cart, wagon]	<p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>countercharge (<i>contra</i> against)      discharge (SYNONYMS: emancipate, free, liberate, release) (<i>dis</i> away)      recharge (<i>re</i> again)      surcharge (an additional sum added to the usual amount or cost) (<i>supra</i> above)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>caricature (lit., an overloading; exaggeration; SYNONYMS: burlesque, parody, travesty)      cariole (a small carriage drawn by one horse; a light, covered cart; in Canada, a kind of dog sled)      caroche (a coach or carriage used for state occasions in the 17<sup>th</sup> century)      chargé d'affaires (lit., entrusted with business; a diplomatic official who temporarily takes the place of a minister or ambassador)</p> <p>SPANISH: cargo (from <i>cargar</i>, to load; impose taxes)</p> <p>AMERICANISM: carryall (a trucklike vehicle with removable seats) (from <i>cariole</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>car<sup>2</sup></b>	Greek <i>keirein</i> IE <i>sker-</i> to cut	to cut	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>acariasis (an infestation with acarids, or the resulting skin disease)      acarid (lit., too short to cut; a subclass of arachnids, including the ticks and mites) (a negative)</p> <p>PREFIXED COMPOUND:</p> <p>acaroid (<i>eidos</i> form)      acarology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cad, cide, lap, mata, nec, noc<sup>2</sup>, sect, scind, pto, sect, sphal, tail, tom, trunc</p>
<b>car<sup>3</sup></b>	Latin <i>carina</i>	keel of ship	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>careen (orig., to cause a ship to lean or lie on one side, as on a beach; to lurch from side to side, especially when moving rapidly)      carina (in biology, a structure or part resembling a keel or ridge, as the projection of the breastbone of a bird)      carinate (also, carinated; in biology, having a ridge down the middle; shaped like a keel or carina)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>carc</b>	Latin <i>carcer</i>	prison	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: incarcerate (to imprison; jail; to shut up; to enclose) {incarceration} (in in)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: prehend</p>
<b>carcin</b>	Greek <i>karkinos</i>	cancer, crab	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>carcin</i>: carcinoma, carcinomatosis (a condition in which epithelial cancer has spread extensively throughout the body) (<i>oma</i> tumor + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>carcino</i>:</p> <p>carcinogen {carcinogenic} (<i>generare</i> to produce)      carcinectomy (inserted <i>s</i>) (<i>ektomy</i> excision)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: cancroid (like a crab; like cancer) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: canc<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>card</b>			See cart-.

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>card<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>cardo</i> door hinge	cardinal	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: cardinal (as an adjective, of main importance; bright red, like the robe of a cardinal of the RCC; as a noun, one of the Roman Catholic officials appointed by the pope to his council; a certain bright-red bird of North America) cardinalate (the position, dignity, or rank of a cardinal; the pope's council of cardinals)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: incardinate (in the RCC, to attach a cleric to a particular diocese) (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>card<sup>2</sup></b>	Greek <i>kardia</i> IE <i>kerd-</i> heart	heart	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: cardia, cardiac (of, near, or affecting the heart; relating to the part of the stomach connected with the esophagus; see <i>cardialgia</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p>endocardial (within the heart), endocarditis, endocardium (the thin endothelial membrane lining the cavities of the heart) (<i>endos</i> within + <i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>epicardium (the innermost layer of the pericardium) (<i>epi</i> around)</p> <p>megalocardia (abnormal enlargement of the heart) (<i>megalos</i> large)</p> <p>pericardiac (or, pericardial; concerning the pericardium)</p> <p>pericardium, pericarditis (<i>peri</i> around + <i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>card:</i> carditis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p><i>cardi:</i></p> <p>cardialgia (a feeling of pain or discomfort in the region of the heart; same as <i>heartburn</i>, so named because mistakenly thought to be located in the heart) (<i>algos</i> pain)</p> <p>cardioid (in mathematics, a curve more or less in the shape of a heart, traced by a point on the circumference of a circle that rolls around the circumference of another equal circle) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>cardio:</i></p> <p>cardiogram {cardiograph, cardiography} (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>cardiology {cardiologist} (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>cardiomyopathy (<i>mys</i> muscle + <i>pathein</i> to suffer)</p> <p>cardiopulmonary (<i>pulmon</i> lung)</p> <p>cardiotachometer (<i>tachos</i> speed + <i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>cardiovascular (<i>vas</i> vessel, specif., blood vessel)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><u>electro</u>cardiogram (EKG, where the <i>K</i> represents the Greek spelling of <i>cardia</i>: <i>kardia</i>)</p> <p>myocardograph, myocarditis, myocardium (<i>mys</i> muscle + <i>graphein</i> to write + <i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>ENGLISH: heart</p> <p>NOTE: The Greek root generally refers to the <i>physical heart</i>, whereas Latin <i>cord</i> is most often used figuratively.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cord</p>
<b>carn</b>	Latin <i>carnis</i> IE <i>(s)ker-</i> to cut	flesh, meat	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>carnage (SYNONYMS: butchery, massacre, pogrom, slaughter)</p> <p>carnal (SYNONYMS: animal, fleshly, sensual; see Doublets)</p> <p>carnassial (designating or of the teeth of a flesh-eating animal specialized for slicing or shearing rather than tearing)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
carn (cont'd)		[flesh, meat]	<p>carnation (a flower, originally the color of flesh)      carnelian (a red variety of chalcedony, used in jewelry)      carnose (like or relating to flesh; fleshy; of a fleshy consistency: used of succulent parts of plants)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      discarnate (having no physical body) (<i>dis</i> not)      encarnalize (to make incarnate; to make carnal; make sensual) (<i>en</i> in)      incarnadine, incarnate, Incarnate, incarnation (<i>in</i> in)      reincarnation (rebirth of the soul in another body, as in Hindu religious belief; a new incarnation or embodiment; the doctrine that the soul reappears after death in another and different bodily form) (<i>re</i> again + <i>in</i> in)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      carnify (to form into flesh or fleshlike tissue) (<i>facere</i> to make)      carnival (from <i>carnem levare</i>, to remove the meat; the period of feasting and revelry just before Lent: most exemplified by Mardi Gras, literally, Fat Tuesday, and the day before Ash Wednesday, and the beginning of Lent)</p> <p>carnivore (any of an order of fanged, flesh-eating mammals, including the dog, wolf, cat, seal, etc.; also, a plant that ingests small animals, esp. insects; opposed to <i>herbivore</i>)      carnivorous (flesh-eating; insect-eating, as certain plants; of the carnivores; see <i>creophagous</i>, under <i>creat</i>) (<i>vorare</i> to eat)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      carrion (the decaying flesh of a dead body, especially when regarded as food for scavenging animals; anything very disgusting or repulsive; as an adjective, of or like carrion; feeding on carrion)      caruncle (an outgrowth of flesh, as the comb and wattles of a fowl; an outgrowth of an outer seed coat at or near the hilum)      charnel (orig., a cemetery; a building or place where corpses or bones are deposited: in full, charnel house)      crone (an ugly, withered old woman; hag)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b>      carne de vaca (lit., meat of the cow; beefsteak)      chili con carne (<i>chili</i> from Nahuatl <i>chilli</i>, the dried pod of red pepper; therefore, lit., red pepper with meat; a spiced or highly seasoned dish with beef ground or in small pieces, chilies or chili powder, beans, and often tomatoes)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH COGNATE:</b> harvest  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> carnal:charnel  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> creat, omo, sarc</p>
carp <sup>1</sup> , cerp	Latin <i>carpere</i> to pluck, to card IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>ker-</i> to cut	to pluck, seize	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      carp (to complain or find fault in a petty or nagging way) [another <i>carp</i> is a certain type of fish]      carpet (orig., thick woolen cloth that had been plucked or carded)      carping (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> captious, caviling, critical, faultfinding, hypercritical)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> excerpt (lit., to pluck out; as a verb, to select, take out, or quote passages from a film, book, etc; as a noun, such passages), exception (<i>ex</i> out)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>carp</b> <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to pluck, seize]	<p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>          scarce (orig. from <i>excerpere</i>, to pick out, select; same base as <i>excerpt</i>), scarcely, scarcity          scarcement (a ledge or offset in a wall, etc.)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b> carpe diem (seize the day; make the most of present opportunities; the motif of the movie <i>Dead Poets Society</i>)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cap<sup>1</sup>, hab, leps, prehend, rap</p>
<b>carp</b> <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>karpos</i> IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>ker-</i> to cut, to pluck	fruit	<p><b>NOTE:</b> This root is originally from the same base as carp<sup>1</sup>, that is, fruit can be plucked when ripe.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> carpel (diminutive of <i>karpos</i>; lit., little fruit; a simple pistil, regarded as a modified leaf) {carpellary}</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>acarpelous (also, acarpellous; without carpels)</li> <li>acarpous (in botany, bearing no fruit; sterile; barren) (a negative)</li> <li>acrocarpous (bearing fruit at the end of the stalk, as do some mosses) (<i>akros</i> extremity)</li> <li>apocarp (in botany, a gynoecium having separate carpels)</li> <li>apocarpous (in botany, having separate or partially joined carpels, as the strawberry) (<i>apo</i> away)</li> <li>archicarp (the female reproductive organ in an ascomyetalous fungus, giving rise to spore sacs after fertilization (<i>archi</i> primitive, original)</li> <li>endocarp (the inner layer of a ripened ovary or fruit, as the pit of a peach) (<i>endon</i> within, inner)</li> <li>epicarp (same as <i>exocarp</i>: the outer layer of a ripened ovary or fruit, as the skin of a plum) (<i>epi</i> upon)</li> <li>exocarp (same as <i>epicarp</i>) (<i>exo</i> outside)</li> <li>mesocarp (the middle layer of the wall of a ripened ovary or fruit, as the flesh of the plum) (<i>mesos</i> middle)</li> <li>monocarpellary (consisting of or having only one carpel)</li> <li>monocarpic (also, monocarpous: bearing fruit only once, and then dying: said of annuals, biennials, and some long-lived plants, as the bamboos and century plants) (<i>monos</i> one)</li> <li>pericarp (in botany, the wall of a ripened ovary or fruit; also called "seed vessel") (<i>peri</i> around)</li> <li>polycarpic (also, polycarpous; in botany, capable of flowering and fruiting an indefinite number of times, as a perennial plant; also, having two or more separate carpels) (<i>polys</i> many)</li> <li>procarp (in botany, a female reproductive organ in certain algae) (<i>pro</i> before, forward)</li> <li>syncarpous (in botany, composed of carpels growing together) {syncarpy} (<i>syn</i> with, together)</li> <li>tricarpellary (in botany, having a compound ovary consisting of three united carpels) (<i>tri</i> three)</li> </ul> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>carpogonium (the feminine reproductive organ in red algae) (<i>gone</i> seed)</li> <li>carpology (the study of the structure of fruits and seeds) (<i>logy</i> study)</li> <li>carpophagous (fruit-eating) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)</li> <li>carpophore (in botany, the lengthened receptacle to which the carpels are attached) (<i>pherein</i> to bear)</li> </ul>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>carp</b> <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[fruit]	<p>carpospore (a spore developed from the fertilized carpogonium in red algae) (<i>spore</i> seed)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>anthocarpous (designating or of a false fruit, as the pineapple or strawberry, formed from the separate ovaries of one or several blossoms) (<i>anthos</i> a flower)</p> <p>caulocarpic (having stems that bear flowers and fruit year after year) (<i>caulis</i> stem, stalk)</p> <p>parthenocarpy (the development of a ripe fruit without fertilization of the ovules, as in the banana and pineapple) (<i>parthenos</i> virgin)</p> <p>schizocarp (in botany, a dry fruit, as of the maple, that splits at maturity into two or more one-seeded carpels which remain closed) (<i>schizein</i> to split)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fruc, pom</p>
<b>carp</b> <sup>3</sup>	Greek <i>karpos</i>	wrist	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>carpal (as a noun, a bone of the carpus; as an adjective, of the carpus)</p> <p>carpus (the wrist, or the wrist bones)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>metacarpal (as an adjective, of the metacarpus; as a noun, any of the bones of the metacarpus)</p> <p>metacarpus (the part of the hand consisting of the five bones between the wrist and the fingers) (<i>meta</i> between)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>carpho</b>			See carp <sup>1</sup> .
<b>cart,</b> <b>card,</b> <b>chart</b>	Greek <i>chartes</i> leaf of paper; orig., layer of papyrus	chart, map	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>card</i>: card (another <i>card</i> is a wire brush for raising the nap on cloth)</p> <p><i>cart</i>:</p> <p>cartel (a written challenge, as to a duel; a written arrangement between nations at war, especially as to the exchange of prisoners; other meanings)</p> <p>carton, cartoon</p> <p>cartouche (or, cartouch; a scroll-like ornament or tablet)</p> <p>cartridge</p> <p>cartulary (also, chartulary; a collection or register of charters, deeds, etc.; see Doublets)</p> <p><i>chart</i>:</p> <p>chart (SYNOMYS: diagram, outline, plan)</p> <p>charter (SYNOMYS: hire, lease, rent; also, a noun)</p> <p>chartist (a person who compiles or uses charts, esp. one who consults charts to anticipate fluctuations in the stock market)</p> <p>chartless (without a chart; unguided; not mapped)</p> <p>chartulary (same as <i>cartulary</i>; see Doublets)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: discard (orig., to remove a card from the hand that has been dealt; original meaning still intact in certain card games; to throw away, abandon, or get rid of as no longer valuable or useful) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>carto</i>:</p> <p>cartogram (a map giving statistical data by means of lines, dots, shaded areas, etc.), cartograph, cartographer, cartography (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cart (cont'd)		[chart, map]	<p>cartomancy (fortune-telling by means of playing cards) (<i>mantinea</i> divination)  <i>charto</i>:      chartology (same as <i>cartography</i>) (<i>logy</i> study)      chartometer (an instrument for measuring distances on a map) (<i>metron</i> measure)  <b>FRENCH:</b>      carte blanche (lit., white card, i.e., a paper bearing only a person's signature, allowing the bearer to fill in the conditions; thus, full authority; freedom to do as one pleases)      carte du jour (lit., card of the day; bill of fare; menu)  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> card:chart; cartulary:chartulary  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> skat (a card game for three people; from <i>scartare</i>, to discard)  <b>HISTORICAL DOCUMENT:</b> Magna Charta (Magna Carta)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
cary			See <i>karyo-</i> for <i>caryopsis</i> .
cas			See <i>cad-</i> for <i>cascade</i> , <i>occasion</i> .
cas <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>casa</i>	cottage, hut	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      casa (Spanish; house)      casino (in Italy, a small country house)      casita (in Mexico and SW US, a small house)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> chasuble (a sleeveless outer vestment worn over the alb by priests at Mass)  <b>SPANISH:</b> mi casa es su casa (my house is your house)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
cas <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>caseus</i>	cheese	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: casease (an enzyme used in ripening cheese), caseation (in medicine, a degenerative process in which tissue changes into a cheeselike substance), casein, caseous (of or like cheese)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> casefy (to make or become cheeselike) (<i>facere</i> to make)  <b>SPANISH:</b> queso  <b>RUSSIAN:</b> kvass (or, kvas; a Russian fermented drink made from rye, barley, rye bread, etc. and often flavored)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> cheese  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> tyro</p>
cast <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>castus</i> from <i>carere</i> to be cut off IE <i>kes-</i> to cut	clean, pure	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      caste (orig., cut off, separated; rigid class distinction based on birth, wealth, etc., operating as a social system or principle)      castigate (<i>ig</i> from <i>agere</i>, to do; see synonyms at <i>chastise</i>)      castrate (to remove the testes of; emasculate)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      chaste (not indulging in unlawful sexual activity; virtuous: said especially of women; sexually abstinent; celibate; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> decent, modest, pure, virtuous)      chasten (to punish in order to correct or make better; restrain from excess; subdue; make purer in style; see synonyms at <i>chastise</i>; see Doublets) (<i>castus</i> + <i>agere</i> to lead, drive)      chastise (to punish, especially by beating; to scold or condemn sharply; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> castigate, chasten, correct, discipline, punish, reprove; see Doublets)      chastity (the quality or state of being chaste; celibacy; virginity)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cast <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[clean, pure]	PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: incest (lit., not clean; sexual intercourse between persons too closely related to marry lawfully) {incestuous} ( <i>in not</i> ) DOUBLETS: chasten:chastise ITALIAN: castrato (formerly, especially in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century, a singer castrated as a boy to preserve the soprano or contralto range of his voice) LAW: quash (to annul or set aside an indictment) [another <i>quash</i> is found under <i>cus-</i> ] CROSS REFERENCE: cathar, pur <sup>1</sup> , purg, sincere
cast <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>castrum</i>	fort	SIMPLE ROOT: castellan (the warden or governor of a castle; see Doublets) castellany, castellated (or, castled; built with turrets and battlements, like a castle; having many castles) castle, castled (same as <i>castellated</i> ) FRENCH: château (orig., a French feudal castle) châtelain (the keeper of the castle; see Doublets) DOUBLETS: châtelain:castellan CROSS REFERENCE: burg, fort
cata-	Greek <i>kata-</i>	down	EXTENDED PREFIX: cation (a positively charged ion, especially one that moves toward the cathode during electrolysis; opposed to <i>anion</i> ) Words with this prefix are listed with the roots to which it is attached Examples: <u>cathedra</u> , <u>catholic</u> , catacomb, cataclysm, cataract DISGUISED ELEMENT: cadastre (a list; see more at <i>stich-</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: de-
caten	Latin <i>catena</i> IE <i>kat-</i> to twist, twine	chain, link	SIMPLE ROOT: catena (a linked or connected series, as of excerpted writings) catenary (also, catenarian; the curve made by a flexible, uniform chain or cord freely suspended between two fixed points; as an adjective, designating or of such a curve) catenate (to form into a chain or linked series; link) catenating (forming part of a chain or complex of symptoms) catenulate (arranged like a chain) PREFIXED ROOT: concatenate (in composition, to link together, as in a chain; to connect sentences within a paragraph, and paragraphs within a composition; term has also been adopted in computer programming) ( <i>con</i> with) ENGLISH COGNATE: CHAIN (SYNONYMS: sequence, series, succession) PREFIXED ENGLISH COGNATE: enchain (to bind or hold with chains; fetter; to hold fast; captivate) FRENCH: chignon (a knot or coil of hair worn at the back of the neck) INTERDISCIPLINARY: CHAIN [in <i>bacteriology</i> , four or more cells joined end to end; in <i>chemistry</i> , a linkage of atoms in a molecule] CROSS REFERENCE: copu
cathar	Greek <i>katharos</i>	pure	SIMPLE ROOT: catharsis (purgation, especially of the bowels; term is also used in psychiatry) cathartic (SYNONYMS: laxative, physic, purgative) {cathartical}

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cathar (cont'd)		[pure]	RELIGIOUS GROUP: Cathari (members of medieval religious sects protesting corruption in life or doctrine) CROSS REFERENCE: cast, pur <sup>1</sup> , purg, sincere
cathedral			See hedra-.
cau			See cav- for caution.
caud	Latin <i>cauda</i>	tail	SIMPLE ROOT: caudad ( <i>ad-</i> is normally a prefix, meaning <i>to, toward</i> ; thus, toward the tail or posterior part of the body) caudal (in anatomy, of, at, or near the tail or hind parts; posterior; in zoology, taillike) caudate (also, caudated; having a tail or taillike part) PREFIXED ROOT: acaudal (also, acaudate; having no tail) ( <i>a</i> negative) DISGUISED ROOT: coward (lit., with tail between the legs, as one lacking courage), cowardice, cowardly (SYNONYMS: craven, dastardly, pusillanimous) cue (variant of <i>queue</i> , a long, tapering, tipped rod used in billiards, pool, etc. to strike the cue ball) [Another <i>cue</i> comes from the letter <i>Q</i> , which is probably short for <i>quando</i> , when, or <i>qualis</i> , in what manner, and indicates a bit of dialogue for an actor's entrance or speech.] queue (a plait of hair worn hanging from the back of the head; pigtail; a line or file of persons, vehicles, etc. waiting as to be served; a stored arrangement of computer data or programs, waiting to be processed; as a verb, to form in a line or file waiting to be served; often used with <i>up</i> , as <i>queue up</i> ) ITALIAN: coda (a passage in music formally ending a composition or section; also a concluding portion of a literary or dramatic work; the finale of a classical ballet; a part added to a sonnet) NB: <i>Caudle</i> (see cal-) and <i>caudillo</i> (see capit-) are not in this family. Neither is <i>caudex</i> , tree trunk, in this family (see caul-). CROSS REFERENCE: cerc, peni, ul, ur <sup>1</sup>
caul	Latin <i>caulis</i> a stem IE <i>kaul-</i> , <i>kul-</i> hollow, hollow stalk	stalk, stem	SIMPLE ROOT: caulescent (in botany, having an obvious stem above the ground), caulicle (in botany, a small or rudimentary stem, as in an embryo) caulicole (also, <i>caulicolō</i> ; one of the eight stalks rising out of the leafage in a Corinthian capital and ending in leaves that support the volutes; pl., <i>caulicoles</i> , <i>caulicoli</i> ) (diminutive of <i>caul</i> ; thus, little stalk) cauline (in botany, belonging to or growing on a stem; opposed to <i>radical</i> , growing on a root) caulis (in botany, the main stem or stalk of a plant) caulome (in botany, a stem structure or stem axis of a plant) PREFIXED ROOT: acaulescent (in botany, having no stem or only a very short one) ( <i>a</i> without) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>cauli</i> : caulicolous (growing on the stems of other plants: said of certain fungi) ( <i>colere</i> to inhabit) <i>caulo</i> : caulocarpic (having stems that bear flowers and fruit year after year) ( <i>karpos</i> fruit)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>caul</b> (cont'd)		[stalk, stem]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: nudicaul (or, nudicaulous; in botany, having no leaves on the stem) (<i>nudus</i> nude)</p> <p>PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: amplexicaul (in botany, having a base that clasps or encircles the stem, as some leaves do) (<i>ambi</i> around + <i>plexare</i> to plait)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>cauliflower (possibly from this root; Partridge says <i>cauliflower</i> is derived from <i>cabbage</i>, thus cabbage flower)</p> <p>caudex (in botany, the thickened base of the stem of some perennial plants; also, a woody, trunklike stem, such as that of the tree fern; pl., caudices, caudexes)</p> <p>cole (any of a genus of plants of the crucifer family; esp., rape)</p> <p>colcannon (an Irish dish made of potatoes and greens, especially cabbage, boiled together and mashed; Irish <i>cal ceannan</i>; from <i>cal</i>, cabbage + <i>ceannan</i>, white-headed; from <i>ceann</i>, white)</p> <p>DUTCH: coleslaw (<i>kool</i>, cabbage + <i>slaw</i> for <i>salade</i>, salad)</p> <p>GERMAN: kohlrabi (from Italian <i>cavolo rapa</i>, cole rape)</p> <p>NB: The word <i>caul</i> itself is not in this family; neither is <i>caulk</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: stip<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>caus,</b> <b>cus</b>	Latin <i>causa</i> IE <i>kad-</i> to fall	cause, reason; judicial process; lawsuit	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>causable (that can be caused), causal, causality (causal quality or agency; the interrelationship of cause and effect; the principle that nothing can exist or happen without a cause)</p> <p>causation (the act of causing; a causal agency; causality)</p> <p>causative (functioning as a cause; in grammar, designating a verb or verbal affix that expresses causation: in the phrase <i>to fell a tree</i>, <i>fell</i> is a causative verb)</p> <p>cause (SYNOMYS: antecedent, determinant, motive, reason)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>accusal (same as <i>accusation</i>: an accusing or being accused; the crime or wrong of which a person is accused)</p> <p>accusative (in grammar, of or pertaining to the case of a noun, pronoun, adjective, or participle; that is, the direct object of a verb or the object of certain prepositions; in English grammar, simply the objective case)</p> <p>accusatorial (of, or in the manner of, an accuser), accusatory</p> <p>accuse [to find at fault; blame; to bring formal charges against (of doing wrong; breaking the law, etc.; SYNONYS: arraign, charge, impeach, indict] [(the) accused: the person or persons formally charged with commission of a crime] (ad to)</p> <p>excusable (that can be excused; pardonable; justifiable)</p> <p>excusatory, excuse (ex from)</p> <p>inexcusable (in not + excusable)</p> <p>irrecusable (that cannot be refused or rejected, as <i>an irrecusable premise</i>) (in not + re back)</p> <p>recusant (a dissenter or nonconformist) {recusancy}</p> <p>recuse (to disqualify or withdraw from a position of judging, as because of prejudice or personal interest) (re back)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: ruse (SYNONYS: artifice, beguilement, maneuver, stratagem, trick, wile)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>causerie (an informal talk or discussion; a chat; a short, informal, conversational piece of writing)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>caus</b> (cont'd)		[cause, reason]	cause célèbre (celebrated cause; a celebrated law case, trial, or controversy) NB: <i>Causeway</i> is not in this family; see both calc <sup>1</sup> and calc <sup>2</sup> . CROSS REFERENCE: arbit, cens, log, rat
<b>caust,</b> <b>caut</b>	Greek <i>kaiein</i> to burn	fever, heat	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>caust</i> : caustic (SYNONYMS: sarcastic, sardonic, satirical) <i>caut</i> : cauterant, cauterization, cauterize, cautery (an instrument or substance for cauterizing; the act of cauterizing) PREFIXED ROOT: catacaustic (designating or of a caustic curve or surface formed by reflection; opposed to <i>diacaustic</i> ; <i>caustic</i> designates a particular curved radial surface) ( <i>kata</i> down) diacaustic (designating or of a caustic curve or surface formed by refraction; compare <i>catacaustic</i> ) ( <i>dia</i> across, through) encaustic (lit., burned in; painted with wax colors fixed with heat, or with any process in which colors are burned in; see <i>ink</i> , under Disguised Root) ( <i>en</i> in) holocaust (lit., burnt whole; an offering the whole of which is burned; great or total destruction of life, especially by fire; the Holocaust: the systematic destruction of over six million European Jews by the Nazis before and during World War II) ( <i>holos</i> whole) NOTE: There are many memorials in the United States honoring those slain in the Holocaust in Germany, e.g., the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC; the Holocaust Memorial, Miami Beach, FL; New England Holocaust Memorial, Boston, MA; also, in Harrisburg, PA, and New Orleans, LA. hypocaust (a space below the floor in some ancient Roman buildings, into which hot air was piped to warm the rooms) ( <i>hypo</i> under) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: causalgia (neuralgia characterized by a burning sensation) ( <i>algos</i> pain) DISGUISED ROOT: calm (orig., a burning heat; the middle of the day, when beasts are at rest, winds fallen, the fields quiet; compare meaning of <i>calm</i> with <i>siesta</i> , short for <i>siesta hora</i> , the <i>sixth hour</i> from sunrise to noon, the hottest part of the day; SYNONYMS: halcyon, peaceful, placid, serene, tranquil) {calmative} ink (from <i>encastos</i> ; lit., burned in) NB: <i>Inkling</i> , from Middle English <i>inclen</i> , to hint at, is not related to <i>ink</i> , and is not otherwise listed. CROSS REFERENCE: cal <sup>1</sup> , febr, phleg, pyr <sup>1</sup> , therm
<b>cav<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>cavus</i> IE <i>keu-</i> a swelling, arch, cavity	cavity, hollow	SIMPLE ROOT: cave, cavern, cavernous cavitation, cavity (SYNONYMS: excavation, hole, hollow) cavus (unusually high foot arch, as though hollow) PREFIXED ROOT: concave, concavity, concavo-concave (concave on both sides, as some lenses) ( <i>con</i> with) excavate, excavation (see synonyms at <i>cavity</i> ), excavator ( <i>ex</i> out) postcava (the posterior or inferior vena cava of four-limbed vertebrates) ( <i>post</i> after)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cav<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[cavity, hollow]	<p>precava (the superior vena cava of four-limbed vertebrates) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: cavicorn (having hollow horns, as oxen, sheep, etc.) (<i>cornus</i> horn)</p> <p>MEDICAL: vena cava (in anatomy, either of two large veins conveying blood to the right atrium of the heart) (<i>vena</i> vein)</p> <p>ITALIAN:</p> <p>cavatina (diminutive of <i>cavata</i>, artful production of sound, as though “dug in”; a short, simple solo song or melody that is usually part of a larger composition, such as an opera or operetta)</p> <p>cavetto (in architecture, a concave molding with a curve of 90°)</p> <p>cavo-relievo (from <i>cavo-rilievo</i>, hollow relief)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <p>Cave Spring(s) (in nine states)</p> <p>Cave-in-Rock, IL</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alv, coel, sin</p>
<b>cav<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>cau</b>	Latin <i>cavere</i> to be on one's guard IE <i>keu-</i> to notice, observe	to take heed	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>cau</i>:</p> <p>caution (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: admonish, advise, counsel), cautionary cautious (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: careful, meticulous, scrupulous) <i>cav</i>: caveat (let him beware, third person singular of <i>cavere</i> take heed; see Latin Phrases)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: incaution, incautious (not careful or prudent) (<i>in</i> not) precaution, precautionary (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>LATIN PHRASES: caveat actor (let the doer beware) caveat emptor (let the buyer beware) cave canem (beware of the dog) cavendo tutus (safe by taking heed) cave ne cadas (take care you do not fall; beware of falling from your high position)</p> <p>SPANISH: cuidado (be careful; look out!)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: hear</p> <p>NB: <i>Caviar</i> is not in this family; the word is from Persian <i>khaviyar</i>, egg-bearing; orig., spawning fish; hence, roe: the salted eggs of sturgeon, salmon, etc., eaten as an appetizer.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: para<sup>4</sup>, phyla, ward</p>
<b>caval</b>	Latin <i>cavallo</i>	horse	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: cavalcade (orig., a procession of horsemen or carriages; any procession; a sequence or series, as of events)</p> <p>cavalier (orig., an armed horseman; knight; a gallant or courteous gentleman, especially as one serving as a lady's escort; as an adjective, free and easy; also, casual or indifferent toward matters of some importance; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: arrogant, haughty, supercilious; see Doublets)</p> <p>cavalry (combat troops originally mounted on horses; see Doublets)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: chivalric, chivalrous (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: courteous, gallant, polite), chivalry (see Doublets)</p> <p>crevalle (altered from <i>cavalla</i>: the jackfish)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
caval (cont'd)		[horse]	<p>FRENCH:      à cheval (lit., on horseback; astraddle; hence, straddling an issue)      cheval-de-frise [lit., horse of Frisia (Friesland): first used by Frisians, who lacked cavalry, against Spaniards; a piece of wood with projecting spikes, formerly used to hinder enemy horsemen; now, a row of spikes of jagged glass set into masonry on top of a wall to prevent escape or trespassing]      chevalier (as a noun, a member of the lowest rank of the French Legion of Honor; a chivalrous man; as an adjective, gallant, cavalier; see Doublets)      cheval glass (a full-length mirror mounted on swivels in a frame)      deux chevaux (lit., two horses; hence, low horsepower; a very small, inexpensive automobile)      joual (a dialectal pronunciation of <i>cheval</i>; a name for any of a variety of dialects of Canadian French)      ITALIAN: caballetta (lit., small horse; the bravura section of an aria or duet; reason for term uncertain)      PORTUGUESE: cavalla (horse mackerel; cero, crevalle; see Doublets)      SPANISH: caballero (a Spanish gentleman, cavalier, or knight; in the SW, a horseman; a lady's escort)      DOUBLETS:      cavalry:chivalry; chevalier:cavalier; cavalla:crevalle      PLACE NAME: Cavalier, ND      CROSS REFERENCE: equ<sup>2</sup>, hipp</p>
ced <sup>1</sup>	Greek	grief, funeral rites <i>kedein</i> to trouble; <i>kedos</i> grief	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:      acedia (an onset of distaste and boredom with all religious practices; spiritual sloth or apathy; ennui) (<i>a</i> negative)      epicedium (a funeral ode or hymn; pl., epicedia) (<i>epi</i> upon)      ENGLISH COGNATE: hate      CROSS REFERENCE: penth</p>
ced <sup>2</sup> , cease, ceed, ces, cess	Latin	to yield, to go <i>cedere</i> to go, leave	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>cease</i>: cease (to bring or come to an end; stop)  <i>ced</i>: cede (to give up one's right to; yield)  <i>cess</i>: cessation (a ceasing, or stopping, either forever or for some time)      PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>cease</i>:      decease (SYNONYMS: die, expire), deceased (dead; <i>the deceased</i>: the dead person or persons) (<i>de</i> away)      predecease (to die before someone else) (<i>pre</i> before + decease)  <i>ced</i>:      accede (SYNONYMS: agree, assent, consent) (<i>ad</i> to)      antecede (to go before in rank, place or time; precede)      ANTECEDENT (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>cause, reason, motive; <sup>2</sup>previous, prior, preceding) (<i>ante</i> before)      concede (SYNONYMS: acquiesce, grant, yield) (<i>com</i> with)      intercede (intervene; to plead or make a request in behalf of another or others) (<i>inter</i> between)      precede, precedence (also, precedency)      precedent, precedential, preceding (<i>pre</i> before)      procedural, procedure (<i>pro</i> forward)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ced <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)	[to yield, go]		<p>recede (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: back, retract, retreat, retrograde) (<i>re</i> back)      retrocede (to back; recede) (<i>retro</i> again, backward)      secede (to withdraw formally from membership in, or association with, a group, organization, etc.) (<i>se</i> away)</p> <p><i>ceed:</i>      exceed {exceeding, exceedingly} (<i>ex</i> out)      proceed, proceeding, proceedings, proceeds (<i>pro</i> forward)      succeed (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: ensue, follow, supplant) (<i>sub</i> under)  <i>ces:</i> ancestor, ancestral, ancestry (opposed to <i>posterity</i>) (<i>ante</i> before)  <i>cess:</i>      abscess, abscessed (<i>abs</i> away)      access, accessible, accession      ACCESSORY (extra; additional; helping in a secondary or subordinate way) (<i>ad</i> to)      antecessor (rare use; a predecessor) (<i>ante</i> before)      concession, concessionnaire, concessionary, concessive (<i>com</i> with)      excess, excessive (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: exorbitant, extravagant, immoderate) (<i>ex</i> out)      incessant (never ceasing; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: constant, continual, continuous, eternal, perpetual) (<i>in</i> negative)      intercession, intercessor (<i>inter</i> between)      multiprocessor (a computer system having two or more central processing units, each sharing main memory and peripherals, in order to simultaneously process programs) (<i>multus</i> many + processor)      necessarily, necessary (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: essential, indispensable, requisite), necessitarianism (same as <i>determinism</i>)      necessitate, necessitous, necessity (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: exigency, need, requisite) (<i>ne</i> not)      precess, precession (the act of preceding; not to be confused with <i>procession</i>) {precessional} (<i>pre</i> before)      predecessor (a person who precedes or preceded another, as in office; a thing replaced by another, as in use; an ancestor; forefather) (<i>pre</i> before + <i>de</i> away)      PROCESS, procession, processional, processor (<i>pro</i> forward)      recess, recession, recessional, recessive (<i>re</i> back, again)      retrocession (<i>retro</i> back, backward)      secession {secessionism} (<i>se</i> away)      success, successful, succession (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: progression, series, sequence), successive, successor (<i>sub</i> under)  <i>FRENCH:</i>      procès-verbal (an official report of proceedings or facts; minutes)      succès de scandale (lit., success of scandal; notoriety gained by something scandalous, as a shocking play, movie, novel, etc.)      succès d'estime (lit., success of esteem; critical success: liked by critics but spurned by the public)      succès fou (lit., mad success; an extraordinary financial success)      ASTRONOMY: precession of the equinoxes      LAW: decedent (a deceased person) (<i>de</i> from)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ced</b> <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[to yield, go]	<p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>            ACCESSORY [in <i>geology</i>, occurring in minor amounts in a specified rock; nonessential; e.g., accessory minerals are disregarded in classifying rocks; in <i>law</i>, a person who, though absent, helps another to break or escape the law; accomplice]</p> <p><b>ANTECEDENT</b> [in <i>grammar</i>, the word, phrase, or clause to which a pronoun refers; in <i>logic</i>, the part of the conditional proposition that states the condition; in <i>mathematics</i>, the first term or numerator of a ratio; distinguished from <i>consequent</i>]</p> <p><b>PROCESS</b> [in <i>biology</i>, an appendage or projecting part of an organism; in <i>law</i>, an action or suit; a writ or summons directing a defendant to appear in court or enforcing compliance with a court's orders]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> bas<sup>1</sup>, ely, it, vad</p>
<b>ceit</b>			See cap <sup>1</sup> for <i>deceit</i> .
<b>ceive</b>			See cap <sup>1</sup> for <i>receive</i> .
<b>cel</b>			See coel- for <i>celiac</i> .
<b>cel</b> <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>celare</i> IE <i>kel-</i>	to hide, to cover, to conceal to conceal	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>CELL            cella (the inner part of an ancient Greek or Roman temple, housing the statue of a god or goddess)            cellar, cellarage, cellarer, cellaret</p> <p>cellular (pertaining to or resembling a cell; consisting of or containing a cell or cells; in telecommunications, cellular phone systems refers to the area that the system services being divided into areas or cells, with each cell having a separate low-power transmitter; see Neologism)</p> <p>cellule (a small cell)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>intercellular (<i>inter</i> between)            intracellular (<i>intra</i> among, within)            unicellular (having only one cell) (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>cellulitis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)            Celluloid® (a trademark) (<i>eidos</i> form)            cellulose (<i>ose</i> condition)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>ceil (to install a ceiling), ceiling            clandestine (<i>clam</i> secret + <i>celare</i>)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>conceal (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> cache, hide, secrete)            concealment (<i>con</i> with)            occult (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> concealed, esoteric, hidden, mysterious, secret), occultation, occultism (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH COGNATES:</b></p> <p>color (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> hue, shade, tint)            hall, hull</p> <p><b>NORSE MYTHOLOGY:</b> Hel, goddess of death and the underworld</p> <p><b>CHRISTIANITY:</b> Hell (from Hel, the underworld goddess; the place of everlasting punishment for the unredeemed)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cel <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to hide, cover]	<p>ITALIAN: sallet (a rounded, metal helmet with a projecting guard for the neck and, often, a visor; another authority gives a different etymology)</p> <p>NEOLOGISM: cellphone (short for <i>cellular phone</i>; a kind of communications system that has its service divided into cells, each having a separate low-power transmitter and receiver combination)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: CELL [in <i>biology</i>, a very small, complex unit of protoplasm, usually with a nucleus, cytoplasm, and an enclosing membrane: all plants and animals are made up of one or more cells that usually combine to form various tissues; in <i>electricity</i>, a receptacle containing electrodes and an electrolyte, used either for generating electricity by chemical reactions or for decomposing compounds by electrolysis; any compartment of a storage battery]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: calyp, cond, cover, crypt, techn</p>
cel <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>kele</i> IE <i>caula</i>	tumor, hernia	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: entocele (an internal hernia) (<i>ento</i> inside)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adenocele (<i>adenos</i> gland)</li> <li>adipocèle (<i>adipos</i> fat)</li> <li>cystocele (<i>kytos</i> bladder)</li> <li>glossocele (<i>glossos</i> tongue)</li> <li>ischiocèle (<i>ischion</i> hip joint)</li> <li>osteocèle (<i>osteos</i> bone)</li> </ul> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: edem, oma, onc</p>
cel <sup>3</sup> , coel	Latin <i>caelum</i> heaven; <i>celare</i> to hide IE <i>kel</i> <sup>4</sup> to hide, conceal, cover	sky, heavens	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>celesta (also, celeste; see Organ Stop)</li> <li>celestial, celestine (from its blue color)</li> <li>celestite (symbol: SrSO<sub>4</sub>)</li> </ul> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: subcelestial (beneath the heavens; terrestrial or mundane) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: coelostat (an optical system, used with a fixed telescope) (<i>histanai</i> to stand)</p> <p>ORGAN STOP: celeste (also, a musical instrument having a keyboard and metal plates struck by hammers that produce bell-like tones)</p> <p>NAME: Celeste</p> <p>SOBRIQUET OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE: Celestial Empire (Latin translation of Chinese <i>t'ien ch'ao</i>, heavenly empire, from the belief that the emperors were sons of Heaven)</p> <p>HINDI: chintz (from Sanskrit <i>chitra</i>, spot; a cotton cloth printed in colors with flower designs or other patterns and usually glazed), chintzy (like chintz; informally, cheap, stingy, mean; from the sleazy quality of some chintz fabrics)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cel<sup>1</sup>, uran</p>
celeb	Latin <i>celebrare</i> to honor IE <i>kel</i> <sup>5</sup> to drive, incite to action	famous	<p>NOTE: From <i>celebritas</i>, multitude, fame, this root evolved into <i>celeber</i>, frequented, populous.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: celebrant, celebrate (SYNONYMS: commemorate, solemnize), celebrated, celebration, celebrity</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: concelebrate (to celebrate the Eucharistic liturgy jointly, the prayers being said in unison by two or more of the officiating priests) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fam, not</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>celer</b>	Latin <i>celer</i> IE <i>kel</i> <sup>5</sup> to drive, incite to action	swift, fast, prompt	SIMPLE ROOT: celerity (swiftness in acting or moving; speed) PREFIXED ROOT AND COMPOUNDS: accelerant, accelerant, accelerate {acceleration, accelerative, accelerator} accelerometer (a device for measuring acceleration, as of an aircraft, or for detecting vibrations, as in machinery) ( <i>ad</i> to + <i>metron</i> measure) decelerate, deceleron (an aileron used to slow down an aircraft in flight; speed brake) ( <i>de</i> reversal) MUSIC TERM: accelerando (with gradual quickening tempo) CROSS REFERENCE: <i>fest</i> <sup>3</sup> , <i>tach</i> <sup>1</sup> , <i>veloc</i>
<b>celeus</b>	Greek <i>keleuein</i>	to incite	PREFIXED ROOT: proceleusmatic (animating, stirring: said of a song; in prosody, designates a metrical foot of four short syllables) ( <i>pro</i> for) CROSS REFERENCE: <i>hort</i> <sup>2</sup>
<b>celi</b>	Latin <i>cae-</i> <i>lebs</i> IE <i>kaiwelo-</i> alone	unmarried	SIMPLE ROOT: celibacy (the state of being unmarried, especially one under a vow to remain unmarried; complete sexual abstinence) celibate (an unmarried person; also, one who abstains from sexual intercourse; as an adjective, in a state of celibacy) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>cell</b>	Latin <i>cellere</i> IE <i>kel-</i> to project	to rise, project	PREFIXED ROOT: excel (SYNOMYS: outdo, surpass, trans- cend), excellence, excellent, excelsior (originally used as trademark: used as a motto, as in the New York State area) ( <i>ex</i> from) FRENCH: par excellence (lit., by the way of excellence; in the greatest degree of excellence; beyond comparison) CROSS REFERENCE: <i>men</i> <sup>2</sup> , <i>surg</i>
<b>cen,</b> <b>coen,</b> <b>koin</b>	Greek <i>koinos</i> IE <i>com-</i> with, beside	common, shared	NOTE: The Greek spelling of this root is seen in the <i>Simple Root</i> . SIMPLE ROOT: Koine (the common language of the Greek world) Koinea (a concept of the early Christian Church, in which the members of a congregation shared equally with one another) PREFIXED ROOT: epicene (designates a noun, as in Latin or Greek, having only one grammatical form to denote an individual of either sex; also, belonging to one sex but having characteristics of the other, or of neither; specif., effeminate; unmanly) ( <i>epi</i> upon) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>ceno</i> : cenobite (a member of a religious order living in a monastery or convent: distinguished from <i>anchorite</i> : a person who lives alone and apart from society for religious meditation) cenoby (a conventional establishment or religious community) ( <i>bios</i> life) cenogamy (the state of having sexual partners in common, practiced in certain tribes) ( <i>gamos</i> marriage) cenogonous (oviparous at one season of the year and ovovi- viparous at another: said of certain aphids) ( <i>gone</i> seed) cenospecies (separate species of organisms that are related through their capability of interbreeding, as dogs and wolves, or horses and donkeys) ( <i>specere</i> to see)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cen</b> (cont'd)		[common, shared]	<p>cenotype (in ontogeny, the history of the development of an individual; in cytology, science of cell development) (<i>typtein</i> to strike, beat)</p> <p><i>coen:</i> coenesthesia (also, coenesthesia; in psychology, the mass of undifferentiated sensations that make one aware of the body and its condition, as in the feeling of health, illness, discomfort, etc.) (<i>esthesia</i> feeling)</p> <p>coenurus (lit., common tail; a particular tapeworm larva that attacks the brains of sheep, causing any of various diseases, as the staggers) (<i>oura</i> tail)</p> <p><i>coeno:</i> coenocyte (same as <i>syncytium</i>: in zoology, a mass of protoplasm containing scattered nuclei that are not separated into distinct cells, as in striated muscle fibers) (<i>kytos</i> cell)</p> <p>coenosarc (the fleshy portion of the stalks and stolons of hydroids, which secretes the perisarc) (<i>sarkos</i> flesh)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: biocenosis (a community of biologically integrated and interdependent plants and animals) (<i>bios</i> life)</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse this root with <i>coenzyme</i>, where <i>co</i> is an elided form of <i>com</i>, with, together.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: com-, mun<sup>2</sup>, sym-</p>
<b>cend</b>			See cand- for <i>incendiary</i> .
<b>ceno<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>keno</b>	Greek <i>kenos</i>	empty	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>ceno:</i> cenophobia (same as <i>agoraphobia</i>, <i>kenophobia</i>: morbid fear of large open spaces; also means <i>cenotophobia</i>) (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>cenotaph (a tomb or a monument erected in honor of a person or persons whose remains are elsewhere; thus an empty tomb) (<i>taphos</i> tomb)</p> <p><i>cenoto:</i> cenotophobia [can mean either fear of large open places, or fear of novelty (<i>neophobia</i>); see next family] (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p><i>ken:</i> kenosis (the act of Christ in emptying himself of the form of God, taking the form of a servant, and humbling himself to the extent of suffering death; the act of voluntarily giving up personal rights and ambitions and accepting suffering as a follower of Christ) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>keno:</i> kenophobia (same as <i>cenophobia</i>) (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cipher, inan, jej, vac, van<sup>1</sup>, vast</p>
<b>ceno<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>caen,</b> <b>kain,</b> <b>-cene</b>	Greek <i>kainos</i> new IE <i>ken</i> <sup>3</sup> fresh, new, young; to sprout	new, recent	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: kainite (a naturally occurring mineral, used in fertilizers and as a source of potassium)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>caen:</i> encaenia (a festival commemorating the founding of a city, church, etc.) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p><i>cen:</i> Eocene (the oldest or earliest in time divisions) (<i>eos</i> dawn) Neocene (the period when mammals evolved to relatively modern types) (<i>neos</i> new) Pleistocene (designating or of the first geologic epoch of the Quaternary Period) (<i>pleistos</i> most; superlative of <i>poly</i> much) recent (in geology, of, belonging to, or designating the Holocene epoch; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> fresh, modern, new) (<i>re</i> again)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ceno <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[new, recent]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>ceno</i>:</p> <p>cenogenesis (compare <i>palingenesis</i>) (<i>generare</i> to produce)  Cenozoic (designating or of the geologic era following the Mesozoic and including the present: it is characterized by the development of many varieties of mammals) (<i>zo</i> animal)  <i>cenoto</i>: cenophobia (neophobia) [<i>cenophobia</i> can also mean fear of large open places] (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>ENGLISH: rinse</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: neo, nov<sup>1</sup></p>
cens	Latin <i>censere</i> to judge IE <i>kens-</i> to speak solemnly	assess, enrol, judge, tax	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>censor (an official with the power to examine publications, movies, etc. and to remove or prohibit anything considered obscene, libelous, politically objectionable, etc.; not to be confused with <i>censer</i>, which see under <i>cand-</i>), censorial, censorious (inclined to find fault; harshly critical)  censurable, censure (SYNONYMS: blame, criticize, reprehend)  census (a periodic official count of population and recording of economic status, age, sex, etc.)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>precensor (to determine arbitrarily in advance what may or may not be permitted in books, motion pictures, etc.) (<i>pre</i> before)  recension (a revising of a text on the basis of a critical examination of sources; not to be confused with <i>rescind</i>, the noun form of which is <i>rescission</i>; see <i>scind-</i>) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: arbit, jud</p>
cent	Latin <i>centum</i> IE <i>kmto-</i> hundred	hundred; hundredth	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>cent (a monetary unit of the U.S., equal to 1/100<sup>th</sup> of a dollar)  centner [in some European countries, a commercial weight roughly equal to the British <i>hundredweight</i>, specif., 50 kg (110.23 lbs.)]  cental (hundredweight)  centare (a square meter; same as <i>centiare</i>)  centenarian (of 100 years; as a noun, a person at least 100 years old), centenary (relating to a century)  centesimal (hundredth; of or divided into hundredths)  centile (same as <i>percentile</i>)  centum, centurion, century (any period of 100 years)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>bicentennial (happening once in a period of 200 years) (<i>bi</i> two + <i>annus</i> year)  percent, percentile (<i>per</i> for)  tricentennial (happening once in 300 years; as a noun, a 300th anniversary or its celebration) (<i>tri</i> three + <i>annus</i> year)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>cent</i>: centennial (100 years) (<i>annus</i> year)  <i>centi</i>: (usually means <i>one-hundredth</i>; in the case of <i>centipede</i>, means <i>one hundred</i>, though not literally)  centiday (100<sup>th</sup> of a day: 14 minutes, 24 seconds; used especially in the study of plant growth)  centigrade (<i>gradus</i> step)  centigram  centiliter</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cent (cont'd)		[hundred, hundredth]	<p>centimeter      centinormal      centipede (an elongated, many-segmented, insect-eating arthropod with a pair of legs to each segment)      centipoise (after J.L.M. Poiseville, 1799-1869)      centistere      centistoke  <i>centu</i>: centuple, centuplicate (<i>plicare</i> to fold)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      sexcentenary (relating to 600 or to a 600-year period) (<i>sex</i> six)      tercentennial (<i>ter</i> third + <i>annus</i> year)  <b>FRENCH:</b> centime (the hundredth part of a franc, as the Haitian gourde, the Algerian dinar, etc.)  <b>SPANISH:</b> centavo, centésimo, céntimo  <b>ITALIAN:</b> trecento (the 14<sup>th</sup> century, as a period in Italian arts and literature) (<i>tre</i> three)  <b>ARABIC:</b> kantar (from <i>qintar</i>, which itself is from Latin <i>centenarius</i>; a unit of weight in Moslem countries, varying from around 100 to around 700 pounds)  <b>NB:</b> <i>Cento</i>, a hodgepodge of literary or musical compositions, is not related to this root. The word is Latin for “patchwork blanket.”  <b>NOTE:</b> Do not confuse this root with <i>Centaur</i>, which, in Greek mythology, was a race of monsters with a man's head, trunk, and arms, and a horse's body and legs; thus, <i>centaury</i> designates a plant in which it was said that the centaur Chiron discovered medicinal properties.  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> hect</p>
cente	Greek <i>kentein</i>	to prick	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: centesis (a puncture or perforation; a puncture into a body cavity, usually to remove fluid)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      amniocentesis (the surgical procedure of inserting a hollow needle through the abdominal wall into the uterus of a pregnant woman and extracting amniotic fluid) (<i>amnion</i> membrane)      arthrocentesis (<i>arthron</i> joint)      cephalocentesis (<i>kephale</i> head)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> centr, piq, stig</p>
centr	Latin from Greek <i>kentein</i> to prick IE <i>kent-</i> to prick	center, point	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      centrad (toward the center), central, centrality, centralize      centric (also, centrical) centricity, centrist (a person with moderate political opinions and policies)      centriole (a small, dense structure in the middle of the centrosome: it doubles before mitosis, and each part forms the center of an aster during mitosis)      centrum (in anatomy, the body of a vertebra)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      acentric (having no center; not centered; placed off center) (<i>a</i> negative)      acrocentric (having the centromere located near one end of the chromosome so that one chromosomal arm is long and the other short) (<i>akros</i> at the point, end, or top)      concentrate {concentration}, concentric (opposed to <i>eccentric</i>) (<i>con</i> with)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
centr (cont'd)		[center, point]	<p>dicentra (a flower having two spurs, such as Dutchman's breeches; bleeding heart) (<i>di</i> two)</p> <p>eccentric (lit., out of center; in mathematics, not having the same center, as two circles inside the other; opposed to <i>concentric</i>; also, deviating from the norm, as in conduct; out of the ordinary; odd) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>endocentric (in linguistics, designates a construction which in its totality has the same syntactic function as one or more of its constituents, e.g., <i>ham and eggs</i> has the same syntactic function as <i>ham</i> or <i>eggs</i>) (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>exocentric (in linguistics, designating or of a construction whose syntactic function is different from that of any of its constituents, e.g., <i>all the way</i> in the sentence <i>He ran all the way</i>; compare <i>endocentric</i>) (<i>exo</i> outside)</p> <p>heterocentric (describing rays that do not meet at a common focus) (<i>heteros</i> different)</p> <p>homocentric (describes circles and spheres that have the same center) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>polycentrism (the existence or advocacy of independent centers of power within a political system) (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>centr</i>: centroid (same as <i>center of mass</i>) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>centri</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>centriciput (the part of the head situated between the occiput and the sinciput; therefore, the midhead) (<i>caput</i> head)</li> <li>CENTRIFUGAL (fleeing the center; as a noun, a machine that uses or causes centrifugal movement)</li> <li>centrifuge (<i>fugere</i> to flee)</li> <li>CENTRIPETAL (seeking the center) (<i>petere</i> to seek)</li> </ul> <p><i>centro</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>centrobaric (pertaining to the center of gravity) (<i>baros</i> weight)</li> <li>centromere (a small structure near the center of a chromosome) (<i>mere</i> part)</li> <li>centrosome (a very small body near the nucleus in most animal cells) (<i>soma</i> body)</li> <li>CENTROSPHERE (<i>sphaira</i> ball, globe)</li> </ul> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>anthropocentric (that considers man as the central fact of the universe) (<i>anthropos</i> man)</li> <li>egocentric (<i>ego</i> self)</li> <li>ethnocentric (<i>ethnos</i> nation, people)</li> <li>geocentric (also, geocentral; measured or viewed as from the center of the earth; having or regarding the earth as a center) (<i>geo</i> earth)</li> <li>heliocentric (<i>helios</i> sun)</li> <li>theocentric (<i>theos</i> God, god)</li> </ul> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: center (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: middle, midst)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ENGLISH ROOT:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>concenter (to bring or come to a common center; concentrate or converge) (<i>con</i> with)</li> <li>decenter (<i>de</i> reversal)</li> <li>epicenter (the area of the earth's surface directly above the place of origin, or focus, of an earthquake; also, epicentrum; a focal or central point; pl., epicentra) (<i>epi</i> upon)</li> </ul>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
centr (cont'd)		[center, point]	<p>hypocenter (the focus point of an earthquake; ground zero) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>metacenter (the intersection of the verticals through the center of buoyancy of a floating body when in equilibrium) (<i>meta</i> between, with, after)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b></p> <p>CENTRIFUGAL [in <i>botany</i>, developing from the center outward, as certain flower clusters; in <i>physiology</i>, conveying away from the center; efferent]</p> <p>CENTRIPETAL [in <i>botany</i>, developing inward toward the center, as certain flower clusters; in <i>physiology</i>, conveying toward a center; afferent]</p> <p>CENTROSPHERE [in <i>biology</i>, the portion of the centrosome surrounding the centriole; central mass of an aster; in <i>geology</i>, the central part of the earth]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cente, cusp, punct</p>
cep			See capit- for <i>biceps</i> , <i>quadriceps</i> , <i>triceps</i> .
cephal	Greek <i>kephale</i> IE <i>ghe-</i> <i>bhel-</i> head, beak	head	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> cephalad (<i>ad-</i> is usually regarded as a prefix, meaning to, toward; in this case, it is a suffix—see also <i>caudad</i> under <i>caud-</i>), cephalic, cephalization, cephalous</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOTS:</b></p> <p>acephalous (headless; in zoology, having no part of the body differentiated as the head; also, having no leader, as <i>an acephalous organization</i>) (a negative)</p> <p>acrocephalic (same as <i>oxycephaly</i>, lit., sharp head), acrocephaly (<i>akros</i> extremity)</p> <p>autocephalous (self-governing; independent) (<i>kephale</i> head)</p> <p>bicephalous (two-headed) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>encephalic, encephalitis (<i>encephalo</i>, lit., in the head, is a combining form for “brain”) (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>macrocephaly (opposed to <i>microcephaly</i>) {macrocephalic} (<i>makron</i> large, long)</p> <p>megacephalic (<i>megas</i> large)</p> <p>mesocephalic (<i>mesos</i> middle)</p> <p>microcephaly (opposed to <i>macrocephaly</i>) {microcephalic} (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p>orthocephalic (<i>orthos</i> straight)</p> <p>procephalic (of or relating to the front part of the head) (<i>pro</i> front)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>cephalochordate (belonging to a subphylum which includes primitive forerunners of the vertebrates, such as the lancelet) (<i>chord</i> cord)</p> <p>cephalometer (same as <i>craniometer</i>) {cephalometry} (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>cephalopod (any of various mollusks, such as an octopus or nautilus, having a beaked head, an internal shell in some species, and prehensile tentacles) (<i>pous</i> foot)</p> <p>cephalothorax (the head and thorax united as a single part, in certain crustaceans and arachnids) (<i>thorax</i> chest, breastplate)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>brachycephalic (having a relatively short or broad head) (<i>brachys</i> short)</p> <p>dolichocephalic (having a relatively long head) (<i>dolichos</i> long)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cephal</b> (cont'd)		[head]	<p>electroencephalogram (EEG) (<i>graphein</i> to write)      hydrocephalus (an accumulation of serous fluid within the cranium, especially in infancy), hydrocephaly (<i>hydor</i> water)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: gable {gabled, gabling}</p> <p>NB: <i>Cepheid</i>, referring to a particular class of stars, is not related to this root, coming from the name of the constellation Cepheus. In Greek mythology, <i>Cepheus</i> is also the name of the husband of Cassiopeia and the father of Andromeda.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: capit</p>
<b>cept</b>			See cap <sup>1</sup> for <i>receptacle</i> , <i>reception</i> .
<b>cer</b>	Greek <i>keros</i> Latin <i>cera</i>	wax	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>ceraceous (waxy or waxlike), cerate (a wax plaster; a wax salve), cerated (coated with wax; possessing a cere, which see, next entry)</p> <p>cere (a fleshy or waxlike swelling at the base of the upper part of the beak in certain birds, such as parrots and some birds of prey; as a verb, to wrap in or as if in cerecloth, as a corpse)</p> <p>cerement (also, cerements: cerecloth; shroud), ceruminous</p> <p>cereus (a candle-shaped cactus)</p> <p>cerotic (designating, or either of two fatty acids, esters of which are found in beeswax and other waxes and oils)</p> <p>cerumen (ear wax), ceruse (also called <i>white lead</i>), cerussite</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>cer</i>: ceroma (waxy mass) (<i>oma</i> mass)</p> <p><i>ceri</i>: ceriferous (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p><i>cero</i>:</p> <p>cerograph, cerography (the art of making characters or designs in or with wax) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>ceromancy (divination from figures formed by melted wax in water) (<i>manteia</i> divination)</p> <p>ceroplastic, ceroplastics (the art of modeling in wax; wax-works) (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: adipocere (a fatty or waxy substance produced in decaying dead bodies exposed to moisture) (<i>adipos</i> fat)</p> <p>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>kerogen (solid bituminous material in some shales, which yields petroleum when heated) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>kerosene (<i>keros</i> + <i>-ene</i>, suffix for an unsaturated compound)</p> <p>FRENCH: ciré (waxed; having a waxed finish)</p> <p>COMPOUND: cera flava (yellow unbleached beeswax) (<i>flava</i> yellow)</p> <p>LATIN-ENGLISH COMPOUND: cerecloth (a cloth coated with wax, formerly used for wrapping the dead)</p> <p>MEDICAL:</p> <p>cerea flexibilitas (waxen flexibility, the capacity to maintain the limbs or other bodily parts in whatever position they have been placed, as in catalepsy)</p> <p>ceruminous gland (one of the modified sweat glands of the ear that produce earwax)</p> <p>CONSTELLATION: Monoceros (lit., one horn; the unicorn)</p> <p>NB: See cresc- for <i>cereal</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: seb</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cera</b>	Greek <i>keras</i> : horn IE <i>ker-</i> upper part of the body	cornea, horn	<p>NOTE: Since horns are on the head, this root is extended to mean “top of head”; root also spelled with an initial <i>k</i>; see <i>kerato</i>.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: cerastes [lit., horned (serpent); a genus of poisonous snakes, especially a viper, with a hornlike spine above each eye; horned viper]</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: triceratops (a dinosaur with two large horns above the eyes, one horn on the nose, and a horny beak) (<i>tri</i> three + <i>ops</i> eye)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>cer</i>: cerargyrite [silver chloride (AgCl), a native ore of silver; a horn silver; see <i>argentum</i> for symbol Ag] (<i>argentum</i> silver)</p> <p><i>cerat</i>:</p> <p>ceratodus (toothed; a genus of extinct lungfishes; also, any of several Australian food fishes, known as the <i>barramunda</i>, which is probably of Aboriginal origin) (<i>odous</i> tooth)</p> <p>ceratoid (hornlike in shape or hardness) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>ceratopsian (a horned four-footed plant-eating dinosaur) (<i>ops</i> eye, face)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>chelicera (either of the first pair of appendages of spiders and other arachnids, used for grasping and crushing) (<i>chele</i> claw)</p> <p>cladoceran (an order of crustaceans that includes the water flea) (<i>klados</i> branch, shoot)</p> <p>rhinoceros (lit., nose-horned; a pachyderm, or thick-skinned animal, with one or two horns on the snout) (<i>rhis</i> nose)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>carat (French; from Italian <i>carato</i>; from Arabic <i>qirat</i>, pod, husk, weight of 4 grains; from Greek <i>keration</i>, little horn, carob seed)</p> <p>carrot (from its being shaped like a horn)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: corn</p>
<b>cerc</b>	Greek <i>kerkos</i>	tail	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>cercaria (the free-swimming larva of a parasitic trematode worm, having a forked tail)</p> <p>cercus (either of a pair of usually jointed, feelerlike appendages at the hind end of the abdomen of many insects)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>diphyceral (having a tail fin in which the upper and lower lobes taper symmetrically to a point to which the spinal cord extends) (<i>di</i>, two + <i>phyein</i>, to produce; together the two elements mean <i>twofold</i>)</p> <p>heterocercal (<i>heteros</i> different)</p> <p>homocercal (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>isocercal (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>cephalocercal (in zoology, relating to the long axis of the body) (<i>kephale</i> head)</p> <p>cysticercus (the larva of some tapeworms that consist of a folded head encapsulated in a fluid-filled sac) (<i>kystos</i> bladder, sac)</p> <p>protocercal (having a caudal fin) (<i>protos</i> first)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: caud, peni, ul, ur<sup>1</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cerebr</b>	Latin <i>cerebrum</i> IE <i>ker-</i> top of head	brain	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>cerebellum</i> (diminutive of <i>cerebrum</i>)  <i>cerebral</i>, <i>cerebrate</i> (to use one's brain)  <i>cerebrum</i> (the upper main part of the brain)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>decerebrate</i> (of or having to do with an animal or person lacking cerebral functions, as in consequence of an experiment or illness) {<i>decrebration</i>} (<i>de</i> reversal)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>cerebro</i>:  <i>cerebrospinal</i> (of or pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord)  <i>cerebrovascular</i> (of or pertaining to the blood vessels of the brain) (<i>vas</i> vessel)  <i>cerebros</i>: cerebroside (any of various compounds found in the brain and other nerve tissue, yielding on decomposition a fatty acid, an unsaturated amino-alcohol, and a sugar) (-<i>ide</i> chemical compound suffix)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: <i>cernous</i> (with head down; bending or hanging downward, as a flower or bud)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>crani</i>, <i>encephal</i></p>
<b>cern,</b> <b>cert,</b> <b>crem,</b> <b>cret,</b> <b>crim</b>	Latin <i>cernere</i> to sift IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>ker-</i> to cut	separate (adjective)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>cert</i>:  <i>certain</i> (SYNOMYS: confident, sure)  <i>certainty</i> (SYNOMYS: assurance, certitude, conviction)  <i>certitude</i> (see synonyms at <i>certainty</i>)</p> <p><i>cret</i>: cretaceous (having the nature of chalk; see <i>crayon</i>, below)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>cern</i>:  <i>concern</i> (SYNOMYS: anxiety, solicitude, worry)  <i>concerned</i> (interested or involved), concerning (<i>con</i> with)  <i>discern</i> (to see, recognize, or apprehend; SYNOMYS: distinguish, observe, perceive), discernible, discerning (astute, perceptive)  <i>discernment</i> (SYNOMYS: intuition, judgment, reason) (<i>dis</i> apart)  <i>indiscernible</i> (imperceptible) (<i>in</i> not + discernible)  <i>secern</i> (to discriminate, or distinguish, as <i>to secern good from evil</i>) (<i>se</i> apart)</p> <p><i>cert</i>:  <i>ascertain</i> (SYNOMYS: determine, discover, learn) (<i>ad</i> to)  <i>decertify</i> (<i>de</i> opposite + certify)  <i>incertitude</i> (an uncertain state of mind; doubt; an uncertain state of affairs; insecurity) (<i>in</i> not)  <i>uncertain</i> (questionable; problematic) (<i>un</i> not)</p> <p><i>crem</i>:  <i>excrement</i> (waste matter from the bowels; feces) {<i>excremental</i>, or <i>excrementitious</i>) (<i>ex</i> out)  <i>recrement</i> (now rare; the worthless part of anything; dross) (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p><i>cret</i>:  <i>CONCRETION</i> (<i>con</i> with)  <i>decretal</i> (as a noun, decree), <i>decretory</i> (settled by decree; also, <i>decretive</i>) (<i>de</i> from)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cern (cont'd)		[separate]	<p>discrete (see Doublets), discretion, discretionary (<i>dis</i> apart)  excreta (waste matter excreted from the body, especially sweat or urine), excrete, excretion, excretory (<i>ex</i> out)  secret (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> clandestine, covert, stealthy), secretariat, secretary (orig., a confidential officer)  secrete (two meanings; one is a back-formation from <i>secretion</i>; another, to conceal in a hiding place; cache)  secretin (a hormone produced in the small intestine, that stimulates secretion of pancreatic juice, bile, etc.)  secretion, secretive (tending to conceal one's thoughts)  secretory (of, or having the function of, secretion) (<i>se</i> apart)  <i>crim:</i> discriminable, discriminant, discriminate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> differentiate, distinguish), discriminating, discrimination, discriminatory (showing prejudice) (<i>dis</i> apart)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: certificate, certification, certificatory, certify (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> approve, endorse, ratify, sanction) {certified} (<i>facere</i> to make)  DISGUISED ROOT: crayon (orig., <i>terra creta</i>, sifted earth)  PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:  decreet (an official order, edict, or decision, as of a church, government, court, etc.) (<i>de</i> from)  discreet (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> circumspect, prudent, wary; see Doublets) (<i>dis</i> apart)  indiscreet (lacking prudence; unwise) (<i>in</i> not + <i>dis</i> apart)  indiscrete (not separated in distinct parts), indiscretion (lack of good judgment) {indiscreetive} (<i>in</i> not + discretion)  indiscriminate (confused, random, or promiscuous)  indiscrimination (<i>in</i> not + discrimination)  DOUBLETS: discreet:discrete  GERMAN: Gestapo (from <u>Geheime Staatspolizei</u>, lit., secret state police)  LAW: certiorari (to be made more certain; a word in the writ; a writ to require a lower court to produce a <i>certified</i> record of a particular case tried therein)  INTERDISCIPLINARY: CONCRETION [in <i>geology</i>, an inclusion in sedimentary rock, usually rounded and harder than the surrounding rock, resulting from the formation of succeeding layers of mineral matter about some nucleus, as a grain of sand; in <i>medicine</i>, a solidified mass, usually inorganic, deposited in the body; calculus]  CROSS REFERENCE: crin, vid<sup>2</sup></p>
cerp			See carp- for <i>excerpt</i> .
cert			See cern- for <i>certify</i> .
cert	Latin <i>certare</i>	to contend, strive	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>concert (to arrange or settle by mutual understanding; contrive or plan together; devise; as a noun, mutual agreement; concord; harmony of action), concerted  concertize (to perform as a soloist in concerts; especially, to make concert tours) (<i>con</i> with, together)  disconcert (to frustrate plans, etc.; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> abash, discomfit, embarrass, faze, rattle) (<i>dis</i> away + concert)  ITALIAN:  concertina (a musical instrument similar to an accordion, but smaller and with buttons instead of a keyboard)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cert (cont'd)		[to contend, strive]	concertino (a brief concerto, usually in a single movement) concerto (a musical composition for one or more solo instruments and an orchestra, usually in three symphonic movements) PLACE NAME: Uncertain, Texas CROSS REFERENCE: vit <sup>2</sup>
cerv	Latin <i>cervix</i>	the neck	SIMPLE ROOT: cervical (in anatomy, of the neck or a cervix), cervix (the neck, especially the back of the neck; a necklike part, especially of the uterus; pl., cervices) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: cervicitis (inflammation of the cervix of the uterus) ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) CROSS REFERENCE: coll <sup>1</sup>
chaet, chet	Greek <i>chaite</i>	bristle, hair, seta	SIMPLE ROOT: chaeta (a bristlelike projection, or seta, especially, on an annelid worm) PREFIXED ROOT: polychaete ( <i>polys</i> many) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: chaetognath ( <i>gnathos</i> jaw) chaetopod ( <i>pous</i> foot) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: spirochete (any of an order of slender, flexible, spiral-shaped bacteria) ( <i>spira</i> coil) CROSS REFERENCE: capill, com <sup>1</sup> , crin <sup>3</sup> , pil <sup>1</sup> , set, trich
chalco	Greek <i>chalkos</i> copper	copper, brass	SIMPLE ROOT: chalcocite (a dark-gray, lustrous mineral, that is an ore of copper; cuprous sulfide) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: chalcography ( <i>graphein</i> to write) chalcopyrite (an important copper ore) ( <i>pyrite</i> flint) CROSS REFERENCE: cupr
char <sup>1</sup>	Greek <i>chairein</i> IE <i>gher-</i> to desire	to rejoice at	SIMPLE ROOT: charisma (orig., gift of God's grace) PREFIXED ROOT: Eucharist (giving of thanks; the celebration of the Lord's Supper, or Communion) ( <i>eu</i> good, well) DISGUISED ROOT: chervil (an annual herb of the umbel family, used for flavoring salads, soups, etc.) CROSS REFERENCE: joic
char <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>charassein</i> to engrave	a distinctive mark	SIMPLE ROOT: character (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup> disposition, personality, temper, temperament; <sup>2</sup> attribute, property, quality, trait) characteristic (SYNONYMS: distinctive, individual) CROSS REFERENCE: stig
charit	Latin <i>carus</i> dear IE <i>karo-</i> to like, desire	love, charity	SIMPLE ROOT: charity (in Christian theology, the love of God for humanity; SYNONYMS: clemency, lenity, mercy) PREFIXED ROOT: uncharitable (SYNONYMS: harsh, mean, unforgiving, unkind) ( <i>un</i> negative) DISGUISED ROOT: cherish (SYNONYMS: appreciate, esteem, prize, treasure) CROSS REFERENCE: am, ero, lagn, phil
chart			See card-.
chasm	Greek <i>chasma</i> IE <i>ghei-</i> gape; prob. echoic of yawning sound	opening, division	NOTE: This root is related to Latin <i>hiare</i> , to gape, yawn, and is seen in <i>hiatus</i> . SIMPLE ROOT: chasm {chasmal, chasmic}, chasma (a yawning; an opening), chasmus (same as <i>chasma</i> ) PREFIXED ROOT: monochasium (in botany, a cymose or determinate inflorescence having only a single main axis) ( <i>monos</i> one, single)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>chasm</b> (cont'd)		[opening, division]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>          chasmogamy (in botany, the opening of the perianth at maturity for the purpose of fertilization, as in most flowers) (<i>gamos</i> sexual reproduction)          chasmophyte (in botany, a plant that grows in the crevices of rocks) (<i>phyton</i> plant)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> casemate (a shellproof enclosure with openings for guns, as in a fortress wall or a warship)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> aper, gap, hiat, op<sup>2</sup>, osc, hiat, stoma</p>
<b>cheim</b>	Greek <i>cheima</i>	winter	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> isocheim (a line on a map connecting points of the earth's surface that have the same mean winter temperatures) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> cheimophobia (<i>phobia</i> fear)</p> <p><b>LATIN COGNATE:</b> hibernate (from <i>heims</i>, winter)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> hibern</p>
<b>cheiro</b>			See chiro-.
<b>chel</b>	Greek <i>chela</i> IE <i>ghei-</i> gape, yawn	claw	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          chela (a pincerlike claw of a crab, lobster, scorpion, etc.; pl., chelae; another <i>chela</i> is from Hindi <i>cela</i>, boy; a follower, as of an occult philosopher or esoteric philosophy)</p> <p>chelate (as a noun, a chemical compound in which the central atom is attached to neighboring atoms)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>chelicera (see note under <i>cera-</i>) (<i>cera</i> wax)</p> <p>chelifer (bearing chelae) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p>cheliform (in the form of a pincerlike claw) (<i>forma</i> form)</p> <p>cheliped (one of the pairs of legs that bears the large chelae in decapod crustaceans) (<i>pes</i> foot)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> onych, ung</p>
<b>chem</b>	Arabic; possibly from Greek <i>chein</i> to pour	chemistry, pour	<p><b>NOTE:</b> The root is from Arabic <i>al-kimiya</i>, the art of transmutation (practiced by the Egyptians); from Greek <i>Khemia</i>, Black Land, or Egypt; fr. Egyptian <i>Kh'mi</i>; from <i>khem</i>, black.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> chemist, chemistry</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>chem:</i></p> <p>chemosmosis (chemical action between substances that are separated by a semipermeable membrane) (<i>osmos</i> impulse)</p> <p>chemurgy (<i>ergon</i> work)</p> <p><i>chemo:</i></p> <p>chemoautotrophic (producing organic matter by the use of energy obtained by oxidation of certain chemicals: said of certain bacteria) (<i>autos</i> self + <i>trophein</i> to nourish)</p> <p>chemoprophylaxis (the prevention of disease by the use of chemical drugs) (<i>pro</i> before + <i>phylassein</i> to guard)</p> <p>chemoreceptor (<i>re</i> back + <i>capere</i> to hold, take)</p> <p>chemosphere (an atmospheric zone 20 to 50 miles above the earth's surface, characterized by extensive photochemical activity) (<i>sphaira</i> ball, globe)</p> <p>chemosterilant (a chemical compound that can produce sterility, used especially in insect control) (<i>sterilis</i> barren)</p> <p>chemotropism (the tendency of certain plants or organisms to turn or bend under the influence of chemical substances) (<i>tropein</i> to turn)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> fus, lib<sup>1</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>chen</b>	Greek <i>chainein</i> to gape IE <i>ghei-</i> to gape	to gape	PREFIXED ROOT: achene (any small, dry, indehiscent fruit with one seed which is attached to the ovary wall only at one point, as the strawberry; compare <i>caryopsis</i> ) ( <i>a negative</i> ) ANGLO-SAXON COGNATE: yawn CROSS REFERENCE: bey, chasm, gap, hiat, hisc
<b>chiasma</b>	Greek <i>chi</i> sign of X; the Greek character <i>chi</i> pronounced kie, or kee	crosswise	SIMPLE ROOT: CHIASMA chiasmus (a rhetorical device, in which the second of two parallel phrases or clauses is inverted, for example, "She went to Honolulu; to Paris went he" or "He went to the theater, but home went she") LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: chiasmatypy (a twisting of homologous chromosomes about each other during one stage of meiosis, resulting in a possible interchange of genes by the chromosomes) ( <i>typtein</i> image, symbol) STATISTICAL: Chi square INTERDISCIPLINARY: CHIASMA [in <i>anatomy</i> , a crossing or intersection of two tracts, as of nerves or ligaments; in <i>genetics</i> , a point of contact between homologous chromosomes, considered the cytological manifestation of crossing over; in <i>optics</i> , the crossing or intersection of the optic nerves on the ventral surface of the brain] CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>chief</b>			See capit-.
<b>chili, chilo</b>	Greek <i>chilias</i> IE <i>gheslo-</i> 1,000	1,000	SIMPLE ROOT: chiliad (a group of 1,000; 1,000 years) chiliasm (belief in the coming of the millennium, a period of 1,000 years) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>chili</i> : chiliarch (in ancient Greece, the military commander of a 1,000 men) ( <i>archein</i> to lead) <i>chilo</i> : chilopod (centipede) ( <i>pous</i> foot) LATIN COGNATE: kilo CROSS REFERENCE: kilo, mil
<b>chir, cheir</b>	Greek <i>cheir</i>	hand	PREFIXED ROOT: encheridion (a hand-held book; a manual; a vade mecum) ( <i>en</i> in + diminutive suffix <i>idion</i> ) macrocheiria (long-handedness) ( <i>makron</i> large, long) tricheiria (a developmental anomaly characterized by tripling of a hand) ( <i>tri</i> three) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>chir</i> : chiragra (pain in the hand) ( <i>agra</i> seizure) chirapsia (friction with the hands; massage) ( <i>haptein</i> to touch) chirurgeon (lit., one who works with his or her hands; the word yields <i>surgeon</i> , <i>surgery</i> , which see under Disguised Root) ( <i>ergon</i> work) <i>chiro</i> : chirography ( <i>graphein</i> to write) chiromancy (divination by reading the hands; thus, palmistry) ( <i>manteia</i> divination) chiropodist, chiropody (same as <i>podiatry</i> ) ( <i>pous</i> foot) chiropractic (or, chiropraxis: the practice of manipulating the joints, especially of the spine) ( <i>prassein</i> to do)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>chir</b> (cont'd)		[hand]	<p>chiropteran (a bat, the flying mammal) (<i>pteron</i> wing)</p> <p>PREFIXED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: acheiropodia (a developmental anomaly characterized by absence of feet as well as hands) (<i>a</i> negative + <i>pous</i> foot)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: surgeon, surgery, surgical [from Old French <i>cirugie</i>, contraction of <i>cirugerie</i>; from Greek <i>cheirourgia</i>, a working with the hands (<i>cheir</i> + <i>ergein</i>, to work)]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: man<sup>4</sup></p>
<b>chlamy</b>	Greek <i>chlamys</i> mantle	cloak, mantle (covering, as the envelope, e.g., the perianth, sepal, and petal of a flower)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>chlamydate (dressed in a chlamys; in zoology, having a mantle or pallium, as certain mollusks)</p> <p>chlamydeous (in botany, pertaining to or having a floral envelope)</p> <p>chlamydia (a widespread, gonorrhealike venereal disease caused by a bacterium that also causes trachoma, etc.)</p> <p>chlamys (in Greek antiquity, a short, fine woolen mantle worn by men)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>achlamydeous (lit., without a cover; in botany, having neither sepals nor petals; without a perianth) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p>monochlamydeous (in botany, having only one series of perianth parts, usually designated as sepals, in a flower) (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>chlamydosaurus (a genus of reptiles containing the frilled lizard of Australia) (<i>sauros</i> lizard)</p> <p>chlamydospore (an enlarged, thick-walled cell formed between the vegetative cells of a filamentous fungus as a resistant, resting spore) (<i>spore</i> seed)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mant, pall<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>chlor</b>	Greek <i>chloros</i> greenish yellow IE <i>ghel-</i> to gleam; yellow, green, blue	green (pale)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>chloral (a thin, oily, colorless liquid with a pungent odor, prepared by the action of chlorine with alcohol)</p> <p>chloramine (any of various compounds containing chlorine and nitrogen)</p> <p>chlorella (any of a genus of microscopic, unicellular, green algae with spherical cells; several species are rich sources of proteins, carbohydrates, and fats)</p> <p>chloric, chlorine, chlorite, chlorous</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>achlorhydria (<i>a</i> negative + <i>hydor</i> water)</p> <p>antichlor (any substance for removing excess chlorine from textiles or other substances that have been bleached) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>monochloride (a chloride containing one chlorine atom per molecule) (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>perchloride (<i>per</i> through)</p> <p>tetrachloride (<i>tetra</i> four)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>chlor</i>: chlorosis (an abnormal condition of plants in which the green parts lose their color or turn yellow as a result of disease or lack of light) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>chloro</i>:</p> <p>chloroform (used as both noun and verb) (<i>formica</i> ant)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
chlor (cont'd)		[pale green]	<p>chlorhydrin (<i>hydror</i> water)      chlorophyll (<i>phyllon</i> leaf)      chloroplast (an oval, chlorophyll-bearing body found in the cytoplasm in cells of green plants) (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>PREFIXED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: achlorhydria (a stomach disorder in which the stomach fails to secrete hydrochloric acid) (<i>a</i> negative + <i>hydror</i> water)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: hydrochloric, hydrochloride (<i>hydror</i> water)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Chloride (AZ, MO, NM)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ver<sup>3</sup></p>
choat	Latin <i>cohūm</i> the strap from plow beam to harness	beginning	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>inchoate (orig., a rural term, “to hitch up; harness”; just begun; in the early stages; incipient; rudimentary; as a vague, inchoate idea; in law, not yet completed or made effective), inchoative (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>inchoation (a beginning; early stage)</p> <p>inchoative (in grammar, expressing the beginning of an action; inceptive, as, in English, through the use of the auxiliary <i>get</i>, e.g., we <i>got</i> home early; as a noun, an inchoative verb or phrase)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gen</p>
chol	Greek <i>chole</i> IE <i>ghel-</i> to gleam, yellow, green, blue	gall, bile	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: cholera, choleric, cholesteric</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>hypercholia (abnormally large secretion of bile) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p>melancholy (orig., black gall, bile; SYNONYMS: sad, sorrowful, despondent) (<i>melas</i> black)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>chol</i>: cholagogue (inducing gall or bile) (<i>agein</i> to lead)</p> <p><i>chole</i>:</p> <p>cholelith (a gallstone) (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p>cholesterol (so called, because the substance was first found in the gall bladder) (<i>stereos</i> solid + <i>ole</i> oil, fat)</p> <p>cholesterosis (<i>stereos</i> solid + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>cholo</i>: chologenic (producing bile) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
chondr	Greek <i>chondros</i> IE <i>gher-</i> to rub away, pulverize	grain, cartilage	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>chondral (relating to or consisting of cartilage)</p> <p>chondric (cartilaginous; of or relating to cartilage), chondrin</p> <p>chondrite (a stony meteorite that contains chondrules)</p> <p>chondrule (a small rounded mass of various minerals, the size of a pea or smaller, contained in some stony meteorites)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>achondrite (a type of stony meteorite that contains no chondrules) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p>achondroplasia (a congenital disorder of bone formation that results in deformities and dwarfing of the skeleton) (<i>a</i> negative + <i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>enchondroma (a cartilaginous tumor) (<i>en in</i> + <i>oma</i> tumor)</p> <p>hypochondria (lit., from under the cartilage of the breastbone; abnormal anxiety over one's health, often with imaginary illnesses and severe melancholy; from the ancient belief that such feelings emanated from under the breastbone)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>chondr</b> (cont'd)		[grain, cartilage]	<p>hypochondriac, hypochondriasis (same as <i>hypochondria</i>; hypochondriasis is the term preferred in medicine)</p> <p>hypochondrium (either of the upper lateral abdominal regions containing the lower ribs) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>perichondrium (the membrane of connective tissue covering cartilage, except at the joints) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>chondr:</i></p> <p>chondralgia (<i>algos</i> pain)</p> <p>chondrectomy (the surgical removal of cartilage) (<i>ectomy</i> excision)</p> <p>chondritis (inflammation of cartilage) (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>chondroma (a benign cartilaginous tumor) (<i>oma</i> mass, tumor)</p> <p><i>chondrio:</i> chondriosome (<i>soma</i> body)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> mitochondrion (<i>mitos</i> a thread)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ble, gran, mica, stern</p>
<b>chor<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>choros</i> course, way	dance, chorus	<p>NOTE: Originally, <i>chorus</i> in a Greek play designated the dancers; dancers who also sang were later added to the Greek drama.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>choral, chorale, choric, chorister, chorus</p> <p>chorea (in medicine, a nervous disorder in man and dogs, characterized by ceaseless occurrence of a wide variety of rapid, jerky but well-coordinated movements, performed involuntarily; Saint Vitus' dance) {choreal, choreic}, choree</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>chor:</i></p> <p>choragus (the leader of the chorus in an ancient Greek play) (<i>agein</i> to lead)</p> <p>choriamb (a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables between two long ones, or, of two unaccented syllables between two accented ones) (<i>iamb</i> a basic foot of poetry)</p> <p><i>choreo:</i> choreograph, choreography (dancing, especially ballet dancing; the art of devising dancing) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> orch, terp</p>
<b>chor<sup>2</sup></b>	Greek <i>choros</i> IE <i>ghe-</i> to be empty	place (extended to mean “clear space”)	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>enchorial (of or used in a particular country; popular) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>isochor (also, isochore; in physics, a line on a graph representing the parallel changes in pressure and temperature of something whose volume remains constant) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>chor:</i> choreiscopus (a bishop appointed by a diocesan bishop to assist him in the exercise of his episcopal jurisdiction in a rural district) (<i>epi</i> over, upon + <i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p><i>choro:</i></p> <p>chorography (the art of mapping) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>chorology (biogeography) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> loc, plac<sup>2</sup>, spac, stas, top</p>
<b>chor<sup>3</sup></b>	Greek <i>chorein</i> IE <i>ghe-</i> leave behind	to retire	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>anchoress (a female anchorite)</p> <p>anchorite (a person who lives alone and apart from society, for religious meditation; hermit; recluse) (<i>ana</i> back)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> tir<sup>1</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>chord,</b> <b>cord</b>	Greek <i>chorde</i> IE <i>gher-</i> intestine	cord, string	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>cord</i>: cord, cordage, cordelle (a towrope, esp. as formerly used on the Mississippi flatboats and keelboats), cording, cordon  <i>chord</i>:</p> <p>CHORD, <i>chorda</i> (pl., <i>chordae</i>), chordate [any of a phylum (Chordata) of animals having at some stage of development a notochord, gill slits, and a dorsal tubular nerve cord; the phylum includes the vertebrates, tunicates, and lancelets]      chordee (downward bowing of the penis as a result of a congenital anomaly or a urethral infection)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>hexachord (in medieval music, a diatonic scale of six tones, with a semitone between the third and fourth) (<i>hexa</i> six)      hemichordate (<i>hemi</i> half)      monochord (a musical instrument with one string) (<i>monos</i> one)      octachord (an octave of the diatonic scale; any eight-stringed musical instrument) (<i>okto</i> eight)      tetrachord (lit., four-stringed, in music, a series of four tones comprising a total interval of a perfect fourth, e.g., from C to F; half an octave) (<i>tetra</i> four)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: corduroy [has been thought by some to mean <i>cord of the king</i>, <i>roy</i> being Old French for <i>king</i>; however, most authorities claim that the word is derived from <i>cord duroy</i>, <i>duroy</i> being an obsolete term for a coarse woolen fabric; as a transitive verb, to build (a road) of logs laid together transversely]</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>harpsichord (a predecessor of the piano, in the form of a harp)      notochord (an elongated, rod-shaped structure composed of cells, forming the primitive supporting axis of the body in the lowest chordates and lying between the digestive tract and the central nervous system) (<i>noton</i> back, dorsum)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>cordon bleu (lit., blue ribbon; many extended meanings)      cordon sanitaire (lit., sanitary cordon)</p> <p>SPANISH:</p> <p>cordillera (a chain of mountains; especially, the principal mountain range of a continent)      quirt (from <i>querdo</i>, rope; a riding whip)</p> <p>MUSIC: una corda (lit., one string: the pedal allows the hammers to strike only one of the strings provided by one key; thus, for pianists, with the soft pedal depressed)</p> <p>MOUNTAIN RANGE: Cordilleras (mountain system of Western North America, including all mountains between the Eastern Rockies and the Pacific Coast; mountain system of western South America; Andes)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Cordillero, NM; Corduroy, PA</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: CHORD [in <i>aeronautics</i>, an imaginary straight line extending directly through an airfoil from the leading to the trailing edge; in <i>engineering</i>, a principal horizontal member in a rigid framework; in <i>geometry</i>, a straight line segment joining any two points on an arc, curve, or circumference; in <i>music</i>, a combination of three or more tones sounded together in harmony]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>chord</b> (cont'd)		[cord, string]	NOTE: Some authorities place the music term <i>chord</i> in this family, while others place it in <i>cord</i> , heart, that which produces harmony. CROSS REFERENCE: lin
<b>chres</b>	Greek <i>chresthai</i>	to use	PREFIXED ROOT: catachresis (the incorrect use of a word, as by misapplication of terminology or by strained or mixed metaphor) {catachrestic} ( <i>kata</i> down) CROSS REFERENCE: us
<b>chrom,</b> <b>chro</b>	Greek <i>chroma</i> IE <i>ghreu-</i> to rub hard over, crumble	color orig., the color of skin	SIMPLE ROOT: chroma, chromate, chromatic, chromatics (the scientific study of color in reference to hues and saturation), chromaticity chromatid (any of the structures into which a chromosome divides during mitosis or meiosis) chromatin (a protoplasmic substance in the nucleus of living cells that readily takes a deep stain: chromatin forms the chromosomes and contains the genes) chrome, chrominance, chromium (symbol: Cr), chromous PREFIXED ROOT: <i>chro:</i> amphichroic (in chemistry, exhibiting either of two colors under varying conditions, as litmus) ( <i>amphi</i> around, both) dichromatic, dicroscope ( <i>di</i> two + <i>skopein</i> to examine) <i>isochorous</i> (same as <i>isochromatic</i> ), isochromatic (in optics, having the same color: said of lines or curves in figures formed by interfering light waves from biaxial crystals) ( <i>isos</i> equal) trichroism ( <i>tri</i> three) <i>chrom:</i> achroma, achromatic (in biology, staining poorly with the usual stains; in music, without accidentals; diatonic) achromatin, achromatous, achromic, achromous ( <i>a</i> negative) apochromatic ( <i>apo</i> away) euchromatin (in biology, the portion of the chromosome containing most of the genetic material and staining less densely than the heterochromatin) ( <i>eu</i> well) heterochromatic, heterochromia, heterochromosome (sex chromosome) ( <i>heteros</i> different + <i>soma</i> body) homochromatic ( <i>homos</i> same) hyperchromatic, hyperchromia ( <i>hyper</i> above, beyond) <i>isochromatic</i> ( <i>isos</i> equal) metachromatism, metachromatic ( <i>meta</i> between) monochromat, monochrome, monochromatic (one color; also, of or producing light of one wavelength) ( <i>monos</i> one) orthochromatic ( <i>orthos</i> straight) panchromatic (sensitive to all the visible colors, as panchromatic film) ( <i>pan</i> all) polychromatic, polychrome, polychromy ( <i>polys</i> many, much) trichromat, trichromatic ( <i>tri</i> three) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>chromato:</i> chromatogram (the arrangement of zones or bands resulting from a chromatographic separation) chromatograph (as a verb, to separate chemical substances by chromatography), chromatography ( <i>graphein</i> to write)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>chrom</b> (cont'd)		[color]	<p>chromatolysis (in medicine, the disappearance of certain chromophil granules from nerve cells) (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)</p> <p><i>chromo:</i></p> <p>chromogen (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>chromolithograph (<i>lithos</i> stone + <i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>chromomere (<i>mere</i> part)</p> <p>chromonema (<i>nema</i> thread)</p> <p>chromophil (readily stained with dyes; as a noun, a chromophil cell or cell part) (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>chromophore (<i>phorein</i> to bear)</p> <p>chromoplast (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>chromosome (lit., a colored body) (<i>soma</i> body)</p> <p>chromosphere (the pinkish, glowing region around a star, especially, the sun, between the hot, dense photosphere and the much hotter, tenuous corona) (<i>sphaire</i> ball, globe)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>auxochrome (any group of atoms that intensifies the color of a substance) (<i>auxein</i> to increase)</p> <p>bathochromic (denoting or relating to a shift to a longer wavelength in the absorption spectrum of a compound) (<i>bathys</i> deep)</p> <p>cytochrome (<i>kytos</i> cell)</p> <p>ferrochromium (also, ferrochrome) (<i>ferrum</i> iron)</p> <p>urochrome (<i>ouron</i> urine)</p> <p>xanthochromic (<i>xanthos</i> yellow)</p> <p><b>MUSIC:</b> chromatic scale (a musical scale made up of thirteen tones succeeding by half steps)</p> <p><b>TRADEMARK:</b> Kodachrome®</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Chroma, NJ; Chrome (CA, NJ, PA); Chromo, CO</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> color</p>
<b>chron</b>	Greek <i>chronos</i>	time	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> chronic (lasting a long time or recurring often: said of a disease; distinguished from <i>acute</i>; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> confirmed, hardened, inveterate), chronicle, chronicler</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>asynchronous (describing that which is not synchronous)</p> <p>asynchronism (failure to occur at the same time) (<i>a</i> negative + <i>syn</i> with)</p> <p>anachronism (the representation of something as existing or occurring at other than its proper time, especially, earlier) (<i>ana</i> against)</p> <p>diachronic (of or concerned with the study of changes occurring over a period of time, as in languages, mores, etc.; compare <i>synchrony</i>) (<i>dia</i> through)</p> <p>isochronal (equal in length of time; occurring at equal intervals of time), isochronize (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>parachronism (a chronological error, especially, one by which a date is set later than the correct one) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>plesiochronous (describes an electronic data systems device that corrects the timing of two asynchronous timers; often called <i>near time</i>) (<i>plesios</i> near)</p> <p>synchronic, synchronicity, synchronism, synchronize</p> <p><b>SYNONYMS:</b> contemporary, coeval, simultaneous) (<i>syn</i> with)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
chron (cont'd)		[time]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>chron</i>: chronaxy (or, chronaxie; the minimum time necessary to excite a tissue, such as that of muscle or nerve cells, with an electric current of twice the rheobase) (<i>axia</i> value)  <i>chrono</i>:          chronogram (an inscription in which certain letters are to be read as numbers giving a date), chronograph (<i>graphein</i> to write)          chronological, chronologist, chronology (<i>logy</i> study)          chronometer (an exceptionally precise timepiece) {chronometric}          chronometry (the scientific measurement of time) (<i>metron</i> measure)          chronoscope (<i>skopein</i> to examine)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>          geochronology (the branch of geology dealing with the age of the earth and its materials, the dating of evolutionary stages in plant and animal development, etc.) (<i>geo</i> earth + <i>logy</i> study)          geochronometry (the measurement of geologic time, as from the decay of radioactive elements) (<i>geo</i> earth + <i>metron</i> measure)          geosynchronous (as a geosynchronous satellite, "one which is in time with the earth") (<i>geo</i> earth + <i>syn</i> with, together)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> crony (a longtime companion)  <b>BOOKS OF THE BIBLE:</b> Chronicles (two books of the Old Testament; the first book chronicles the reign of King David; the second, the history of the Southern Kingdom)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ev, temp</p>
chrys	Greek <i>chrysos</i> originally from Hebrew and Arabic bases	gold, yellow	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          chrysalid (as a noun, same as <i>chrysalis</i>; as an adjective, of a chrysalis)          chrysalis (the pupa of a butterfly, from its golden color)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>chrys</i>:          chrysanthemum (lit., golden flower) (<i>anthos</i> flower)          chryselephantine (made of, or overlaid with, gold and ivory, as some ancient Greek statues) (<i>elephas</i> ivory)  <i>chryso</i>:          chrysoberyl (<i>beryl</i> sea-green gem)          chrysolite (<i>lithos</i> stone)          chrysoprase (a light-green variety of chalcedony sometimes used as a semiprecious stone) (<i>prason</i> leek)  <b>RELIGIOUS FIGURE:</b> Saint John Chrysostom (Golden Mouthed; 347-407 A.D.; one of the greatest Early Christian Fathers of the 5<sup>th</sup> century; archbishop of Constantinople)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> aur<sup>1</sup>, flav, lut, xanth</p>
chthon	Greek <i>chthon</i> IE <i>ghthem-</i> earth, ground	earth	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          chthonian (in Greek mythology, designating or of the underworld of the dead and its gods or spirits)          chthonic (dark, primitive, and mysterious)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>          allochthonous (originating elsewhere; not native to a place) (<i>allo</i> other)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
chthon (cont'd)		[earth]	<p>autochthon (any of the earliest known inhabitants of a place; aborigine; a person who was born where he or she lives; a native) {autochthonous} (<i>autos</i> self)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: melanchthon (lit., black earth; see Historical, the name of which is a calque for the original German name) (<i>melanos</i> black) (see example of <i>calque</i> under <i>glad-</i>)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>chamomile (lit., earth apple; a plant whose dried, daisylike flower heads are used in a medicinal tea)</p> <p>chameleon (lit., ground lion; a particular lizard that can change its color; a changeable or fickle person)</p> <p>HISTORICAL: Philip Melanchthon [1497-1560; German Protestant reformer; original name: Schwarzerd (Black Earth)]</p> <p>LATIN COGNATES:</p> <p>homo [any of a genus of hominids, consisting of existing humans (<i>Homo sapiens</i>) and certain extinct species of humans (<i>Homo erectus</i>)]</p> <p>humus (organic part of the soil)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: edaph, geo, hom, hum<sup>1</sup>, ped<sup>4</sup>, tell, terra</p>
chym	Greek <i>chymos</i> juice from <i>chein</i> to pour	juice	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: chyme (the thick, semifluid mass resulting from gastric digestion of food)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>ecchymosis (in medicine, an oozing of blood from a blood vessel into the tissues) (<i>ek</i> out + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>mesenchyme (<i>mesos</i> middle + <i>en</i> in)</p> <p>PARENCHYMA (lit., to pour in beside) (<i>para</i> alongside + <i>en</i> in)</p> <p>prosenchyma (in botany, a tissue of thick-walled, elongated cells without much protoplasm, found in some flowering plants) (<i>pro</i> forward + <i>en</i> in)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: PARENCHYMA [in <i>anatomy</i>, the tissue characteristic of an organ, as distinguished from connective tissue; in <i>botany</i>, tissue composed of soft, unspecialized, thin-walled cells; in <i>zoology</i>, a spongy mass of tissue packing the spaces between the organs of some invertebrates]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: succul</p>
cid			See <i>cad-</i> for <i>decide</i> .
cide	Latin <i>caedere</i> IE <i>skhai-</i> to strike	to kill	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND</p> <p>[In each of the listed words, that which is killed follows in parentheses.]</p> <p>acaricide (mites)</p> <p>bactericide (bacteria)</p> <p>biocide (living things)</p> <p>deicide (a god)</p> <p>feticide (one's offspring)</p> <p>filicide (one's child)</p> <p>fratricide [one's brother (or sister); also the act of killing relatives or fellow-countrymen, as in a civil war]</p> <p>fungicide (fungus)</p> <p>genocide (a race, as Hitler's attempt at eradicating the Jewish people)</p> <p>herbicide (plants, especially, weeds)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cide (cont'd)		[to kill]	homicide (lit., man, although any person) insecticide (insects) matricide (one's mother) parricide (either of one's parents, or any close relative) patricide (one's father) pesticide (insects, weeds, etc.) ( <i>pestis</i> plague) regicide (king) sororicide (one's sister) suicide (oneself) uxoricide (one's wife) CROSS REFERENCE: cad, mata, nec, noc <sup>2</sup>
cili	Greek <i>cilium</i> eyebrow IE <i>kel-</i> to hide	eyelid, eyebrow	<p>NOTE: This root can also designate a minute vibratile, hairlike process attached to a free surface of a cell.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CILIA (plural of cilium; the eyelashes)</li> <li>ciliary (of, like, or having cilia; relating to the eyelashes)</li> <li>ciliate (also, ciliated; in botany and zoology, having cilia)</li> <li>ciliolate (in botany, having very small cilia)</li> <li>cilium (pl., cilia)</li> </ul> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>euciliate (extended to mean “hair-like process”; any of a subclass of ciliated protozoans in which cilia are present for the entire life cycle) (<i>eu</i> well)</li> <li>superciliary (of, or near, the eyebrow)</li> <li>supercilious (with reference to facial expression with raised brows, indicating pride, haughtiness; thus, disdainful or contemptuous; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: arrogant, insolent, imperious, haughty, proud) (<i>super</i> over, beyond)</li> </ul> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: CILIA [in <i>botany</i>, small hairlike processes extending from certain plant cells and forming a fringe, as on the edges of some leaves; in <i>zoology</i>, short, hairlike outgrowths of certain cells, usually capable of rhythmic beating that can produce locomotion and feeding currents, as in protozoans, small worms, etc., or the movement of fluids, as in the ducts of higher forms]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: blephar, palpeb</p>
cinc(t), cing	Latin <i>cingere</i> IE <i>kenk-</i> to gird, encircle	to bind, gird	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>cinc(t):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cinch (a strong girth for securing a pack or saddle; informally, a tight grip; slang, something sure or easy)</li> <li>cincture (something that encompasses or surrounds)</li> <li><i>cing:</i> cingulum (in zoology, a girdlelike structure, band, or marking)</li> </ul> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>cinct:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>precinct (lit., girded before; a division of a city, as for police administration; a subdivision of a ward, as for voting purposes) (<i>pre</i> before)</li> <li>succinct (lit., to gird under; clearly and briefly stated; characterized by brevity and conciseness of speech; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: concise, laconic, pithy, terse) (<i>sub</i> under)</li> <li><i>cing:</i> surcingle (Middle French <i>cengle</i>, belt; a strap passed around a horse's body to bind on a saddle, blanket, pack, etc.) (<i>super</i> over, beyond)</li> </ul>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>cinc(t)</b> (cont'd)		[to bind, gird]	<p>DISGUISED ROOT: shingles (translates Greek <i>zone</i>, girdle; nontechnical name for <i>herpes zoster</i>) [see <i>shingle</i> under <i>schis-</i>]</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p><sup>1</sup>enceinte (the line of works enclosing a fortified place; the space so enclosed) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p><sup>2</sup>enceinte (lit., ungirt; not surrounded; also, with child) (<i>en</i> not)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: cinch:shingles</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dein, jug, lig, nect</p>
<b>cind</b>			See <i>ciner-</i> for <i>cinder</i> .
<b>cine,</b> <b>kine</b>	Greek <i>kinein</i> to move IE <i>kei</i> <sup>3</sup> to set in motion	movement	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>cine</i>: cinema {cinematic}</p> <p><i>kine</i>:</p> <p>kinase (an enzyme capable of activating a zymogen or one causing the transfer of the terminal phosphate group to a receiving molecule)</p> <p>kinen, kinesics, kinetic, kinetics, kinetism</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>diakinesis {diakinetic} (<i>dia</i> through)</p> <p>dyskinesia (impairment of body movements) (<i>dys</i> bad)</p> <p>hyperkinesia, hyperkinesis (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p>hypokinesia, hypokinesis (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>telekinesis {telekinetic} (<i>tele</i> far off)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>cine</i>: cinephile (a film or movie enthusiast) (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p><i>cinemato</i>: cinematograph (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p><i>kine</i>: kinescope (a recording made on film of images from a television camera, especially, of a live broadcast)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: hydrokinetic (of the motions of fluids) (<i>hydor</i> water)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>cinéaste [<i>ciné</i>(matographe) + (<i>enthousi</i>)aste, enthusiast; a person involved in motion-picture production]</p> <p>cinéma vérité (lit., truth camera; a form of documentary film in which a small camera and unobtrusive techniques are used to record scenes under the most natural conditions possible)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: act, amb, migr, mot, mov</p>
<b>ciner,</b> <b>cind</b>	Latin <i>cinis</i> ashes IE <i>ken-</i> to scratch, rub	ashes	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>cind</i>: cinder</p> <p><i>ciner</i>: cineraria, cinerarium, cinereous</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: incinerate (to burn to ashes; burn up; cremate), incinerator (a person or thing that incinerates; esp., a furnace or other device for incinerating trash) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: SINTER</p> <p>FICTIONAL CHARACTER: Cinderella (a partial translation of German <i>Aschenbrödel</i>, scullion; <i>Asche</i>, ash + <i>brodeln</i>, bubble up)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: SINTER [in <i>geology</i>, a concretionary sediment of silica or calcium carbonate deposited near the mouth of a mineral springs, geyser, etc.; in <i>metallurgy</i>, a bonded mass of metal particles shaped and partially fused by pressure and heating below the melting point]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cing</b>	See <i>cinct-</i> for <i>cingulum</i> .		
<b>cinque</b>	Latin <i>quinque</i> IE <i>penkwe-</i> five		<p>SIMPLE ROOT: cinquain (a five-line stanza; by analogy with quatrain, a four-line stanza), cinque (the number five in cards or dice)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>cinquecento (short for <i>mille cinque cento</i>, one thousand five hundred; the 16<sup>th</sup> century; a period in Italian art and literature) (<i>centum</i> 100)</p> <p>cinquefoil (in architecture, a circular design made up of five converging arcs, resembling leaves) (<i>folium</i> leaf)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Cinque Ports (a group of five towns—Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich—on the southeast coast of England)</p> <p>SPANISH COGNATE: cinco</p> <p>MEXICAN HOLIDAY: cinco de mayo (fifth of May)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: penta, quin</p>
<b>cip</b>	See <i>cap<sup>1</sup></i> for <i>incipient, recipient</i> .		
<b>cipher</b>	Arabic <i>safara</i>	to be empty	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: cipher (the symbol 0, indicating a value of naught; zero; a person of no importance or value; a system of secret writing, using a predetermined set of symbols)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>decipher (to translate a measure in cipher or code into ordinary, understandable language) (<i>de</i> reversal)</p> <p>encipher (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>indecipherable (that cannot be deciphered; illegible) (<i>in</i> not + decipher)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Sahara (lit., empty; desert)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ceno<sup>1</sup>, inan, jej, vac, van<sup>1</sup>, vast</p>
<b>circ-, circum-</b>	Latin <i>circus</i> circle IE <i>(s)ker-</i> to turn, bend	around, round	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed in the families to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: circumcision, circumference, circumlocution</p> <p>SIMPLE ELEMENT:</p> <p>circa (usually shortened to <i>ca.</i> or <i>c.</i>, indicating approximate date or dates, especially of birth dates or death dates)</p> <p>circinate (rounded or circular; specif., rolled into a coil on its axis with the apex at the center, as the new fronds of ferns)</p> <p>circle, circlet</p> <p>circuit, circuitous, circuitry, circuity, circular, circulate</p> <p>circulation, circulatory</p> <p>circulus (in medicine, a ringlike structure), circus</p> <p>PREFIXED ELEMENT:</p> <p>encircle (to make a circle around; surround) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>microcircuit (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p>semicircle (<i>semi</i> half)</p> <p>DISGUISED ELEMENT:</p> <p>cirque (in geology, a steep, hollow excavation high on a mountainside, made by glacial erosion; a natural amphitheater)</p> <p>curb (SYNONYMS: check, restrain, restrict)</p> <p>cricoid (ring-shaped; pertaining to the ring-shaped cartilage forming the lower part of the larynx) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>ranch, range, rank (all probably through Frankish <i>hring</i>, circle, ring)</p> <p>ribbon (Middle English <i>riban</i>; from Middle Dutch <i>ringband</i>, necklace: from <i>ringh</i>, ring + band)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>circ</b> (cont'd)		[around, round]	<p>ring (the noun) [The verb <i>ring</i> is probably echoic.]        rink (see <i>rank</i>, above)        search (from Old French <i>cerchier</i>, to go around)        searching (thorough; sharp; piercing)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>        arrange (to put in correct, proper, or suitable order)        arrangement (pluralized, a preparation, as for a party) (<i>ad</i> to)        derange (to upset the arrangement, order, or operation of; unsettle; disorder; to make insane) {deranged} (<i>de</i> reversal)        disarrange (<i>dis</i> reversal + arrange)        misarrange (<i>mis</i> wrong + arrange)        research (lit., as a verb, to make a complete circle; <b>NOUN SYNONYMS</b>: inquest, inquisition, investigation) (<i>re</i> again)  <b>FRENCH:</b> recherché (sought out with care; rare; choice; uncommon; having refinement or studied elegance; too refined; too studied)  <b>AFRIKAANS:</b> ringhals (a small, rough-skinned cobra of South Africa)  <b>LAW:</b> circumstantial evidence (that evidence which is offered to prove attendant circumstances from which the existence of the fact may be inferred; indirect evidence)  <b>HISTORICAL:</b> Circus Maximus (lit., largest racecourse; a large amphitheater built in Rome c. 320 B.C., used as for chariot races and games)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ambi, amphi, peri     </p>
<b>cirr</b>	Latin <i>cirrus</i>	curl, lock	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>cirrate</i> (in biology, having cirri)  <i>cirrose</i> (also, cirose; in biology, having or resembling cirri; of or like cirrus clouds)  <b>CIRRUS</b> (also, cirrus, cirrous; a plant tendril; pl., cirri)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>cirri:</i>  <i>cirriform</i> (having the form of a cirrus: slender and prolonged and usually curved: used of processes, as a mollusk having a foot with a cirriform tip) (<i>forma</i> shape)  <i>cirripede</i> (or, cirriped; lit., cirrus-footed; a class of saltwater crustaceans, including the barnacles) (<i>pes</i> foot)  <i>cirro:</i>  <i>cirrocumulus</i> (a high-altitude cloud composed of a series of small, regularly arranged cloudlets in the form of ripples or grains) (<i>cumulus</i> heap)  <i>cirronebula</i> (a thin cirrus veil without structure) (<i>nebulus</i> cloud)  <i>cirrostratus</i> (a high-altitude, thin, hazy cloud, usually covering the sky and often producing a halo effect) (<i>stratus</i> layer)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> CIRRUS [in <i>biology</i>, a plant tendril; also, a flexible, threadlike tentacle or appendage, as the feelers of certain organisms; in <i>meteorology</i>, a formation of clouds in detached, wispy filaments, or feathery tufts, at heights above 20,000 feet]  NB: Do not confuse <i>cirrhosis</i> (lit., condition of orange tawny), a chronic disease of the liver, with this family.  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None     </p>
<b>cis</b>			See <i>cad-</i> for <i>incise</i> , <i>precise</i> .

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cis-</b>	Latin <i>cis</i> nearer side IE <i>ko-, ke-</i> this one	on this side of	PREFIXED ROOT: cisalpine (on this side of the Alps, as viewed from Rome) cisatlantic [ <i>on this</i> (the speaker's) <i>side</i> of the Atlantic] cislunar (on this side of the moon, between the moon and the earth) ( <i>luna</i> moon) cismontane (on this side of the mountains, esp. of the Alps) PLACE NAME: Cismont, VA (near Charlottesville; oriented from Richmond, <i>on this side of</i> the Blue Ridge Mountains) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>cit<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>civ</b>	Latin <i>civis</i> people IE <i>kei<sup>1</sup></i> to lie; homestead	community	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>cit</i> : citizen (SYNOMYS: national, native, subject), city <i>civ</i> : civic, civics, civil (SYNOMYS: courteous, chivalrous, polite), civilian, civility, civilization, civilize, civilly PREFIXED ROOT: incivility (a lack of courtesy or politeness; rude) ( <i>in</i> not) uncivilized ( <i>un</i> negative) ITALIAN: citadel (orig., <i>citadella</i> , diminutive of <i>cittade</i> , city; a fortress on a commanding height for defense of a city; a fortified place; stronghold; a place of safety; refuge) LAW: <i>actio civilis</i> (in common law, a civil action, as distinguished from a criminal action) MILITARY UNIVERSITY: The Citadel (built in the manner of a military fort), Charleston, SC SPANISH COGNATE: ciudad (city) NB: <i>Civet</i> , from Arabic <i>zabad</i> , is not in this family. CROSS REFERENCE: mun <sup>2</sup> , poli, urb
<b>cit<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>citare</i> to summon <i>cire</i> to set in motion IE <i>kei<sup>2</sup></i> to set in motion	set in motion, raise up, revive	SIMPLE ROOT: citation (a summons to appear before a court of law) cite (to summon to appear before a court of law; to quote a passage, book, speech, writer, etc.) PREFIXED ROOT: excitable, excitant (stimulating; as a noun, a stimulant) excitation, excitative, excitatory excite (SYNOMYS: pique, provoke, stimulate), excited exiton, excitor (in physiology, a nerve which, when stimulated, causes increased activity of the part that it supplies) ( <i>ex</i> out) incite (SYNOMYS: arouse, foment, instigate), incitemen <i>t</i> ( <i>in</i> in) mische <i>t</i> ( <i>mis</i> wrong) recital, recitation, recite (see French) recitative (a type of declamatory singing, with the rhythm and tempo of speech—as though recited—but uttered in musical tones; used in prose parts and dialogue of operas and oratorios; <i>recitatives</i> are usually followed by arias, or melodies) ( <i>re</i> again) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: oscitancy (drowsiness, dullness, apathy, lethargy, etc.) ( <i>os</i> mouth; <i>oscitare</i> , to yawn) plebiscite (an expression of the people's will by direct ballot) ( <i>plebs</i> lower class) solicit (SYNOMYS: beseech, entreat, implore), solicitous solicitor (SYNOMYS: barrister, counsel, lawyer) solicitude (SYNOMYS: anxiety, care, concern) ( <i>sollus</i> whole) PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: resuscitate, resusitator ( <i>re</i> again + <i>sub</i> under)

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>cit<sup>2</sup> (cont'd)</b>		[set in motion]	LATIN: in loco citato (abbrev. <i>in loc. cit.</i> : in the place cited) FRENCH: récit (a narrative or story, especially that part in which the events are recounted as distinguished from the parts containing commentary, description, dialogue, etc.) CROSS REFERENCE: esis, susc, zes
<b>civ</b>			See cit <sup>1</sup> - for <i>civic, civil</i> .
<b>clad</b>	Greek <i>klados</i> sprout IE <i>kel-</i> to strike	branch, shoot	NOTE: This root is related to <i>glad</i> , sword, from which <i>gladiator</i> and <i>gladiolus</i> are derived. SIMPLE ROOT: clade (a group of living organisms that includes all the descendants sharing specific genetic traits) cladist (a specialist in cladistics), cladistics (a method of classifying living organisms) cladus (a branch of a rameose spicule) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>clad:</i> cladanths (same as <i>pleurocarpous</i> : bearing the fructifications along the main stem or lateral branches) ( <i>anthos</i> flower) cladode (having many sprouts), cladodus ( <i>eidos</i> form) <i>clado:</i> cladocarpous (same as <i>pleurocarpous</i> ) ( <i>karplos</i> fruit) cladoceran (an order of crustaceans with a folded upper shell covering the body, as the water flea) ( <i>keras</i> horn) cladogenesis (evolutionary change regarded as taking place by the splitting of an ancestral species into two or more different descendent species) ( <i>generare</i> to beget, produce) cladogram (a branching diagram used in cladistics to illustrate speciation and the relationships between species by showing the development and divergence of clades) ( <i>graphein</i> to write) cladophyll (a flattened branch arising from the axil of a leaf) ( <i>phylon</i> leaf) CROSS REFERENCE: blast, branch, rad, ram, rhiz
<b>clam,</b> <b>claim</b>	Latin <i>clamare</i> IE <i>kel-</i> to cry out, yell	to cry out	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>claim:</i> claim (to insist on; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : demand, exact, require), claimable, claimant <i>clam:</i> clamant (noisy; demanding attention; urgent) clamor ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : din, hubbub, noise, uproar) {clamorous} PREFIXED ROOT: <i>claim:</i> acclaim ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : extol, laud, praise) ( <i>ad</i> to) counterclaim (an opposing claim) ( <i>contra</i> against) declare (to recite a speech, poem, etc. with studied or artificial eloquence) ( <i>de</i> intensive) disclaim (to give up or renounce any claim to or connection with; deny; repudiate), disclaimer ( <i>dis</i> not) exclaim (lit., to cry out), exclainer ( <i>ex</i> out) proclaim (lit., to cry forth; to announce officially; to show to be; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : announce, declare, publish) ( <i>pro</i> forth) reclaim (lit., to cry out against; also, to demand the return of; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : recoup, recover, retrieve) {reclaimable} ( <i>re</i> against) (see French)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
clam (cont'd)		[to cry out]	<p><i>clam:</i>      acclamation (loud applause or strong approval) {acclamatory} (<i>ad to</i>)      declamation (the art of declaiming), declamatory (marked by passion or pomposity; bombastic) (<i>de intensive</i>)      disclamation (an act of disclaiming; renunciation; repudiation) (<i>dis not</i>)      exclamation (sudden, vehement utterance; outcry; something exclaimed; exclamatory word or phrase; interjection; see Grammar)      exclamatory (of, expressing, or using exclamation) (<i>ex out</i>)      proclamation (a proclaiming or being proclaimed; something announced officially) (<i>pro forth</i>)      reclamation (a reclaiming or being reclaimed; especially the recovery of wasteland, desert, etc. by ditching, filling, or irrigating) (<i>re back, again</i>)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> calendar, calends  <b>GRAMMAR:</b> exclamation point (!): used after a word or sentence in writing to express surprise, strong emotion, determination, etc.  <b>FRENCH:</b> réclame (publicity or notoriety; self-advertisement)  <b>TRADE NAME:</b> Klaxon™ (a kind of electric horn with a loud, shrill sound) (based on Greek <i>klaxein</i>, to shout)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ban, cal<sup>2</sup>, plor   </p>
clar	Latin <i>clarus</i> IE <i>kel-</i> to cry out, yell	clear, bright	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      claret (a dry red wine, esp. red Bordeaux; purplish red)      clarion (clear, sharp, and ringing, as a <i>clarion call for justice</i>)      clarity (clearness or lucidity as to perception or understanding)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> declarable, declaration, declarative, declaratory, declare (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> announce, proclaim, publish), declaredly, declarer (<i>de intensive</i>)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> clarify (to make or become clear and free from impurities: said of liquids; to make or become easier to understand) (<i>facere</i> to make)  <b>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>clair:</i>      clairaudience (from <u>clairvoyance</u> + audience; the hypothesized ability to perceive and understand sound that cannot be heard) (<i>audire</i> to hear)      clairvoyance (keen perception or insight), clairvoyant (from French <i>voir</i>, to see; from Latin <i>videre</i>, to see)  <i>chiaro:</i> chiaroscuro (lit., clear dark; light and shade in painting) (IE <i>skuro-</i>, to cover)  <i>clere:</i> clerestory (lit., clear story; outside walls of rooms rising above adjoining roofs and containing high windows; an architectural term)  <b>HISTORICAL:</b> Clarence (a closed, four-wheeled carriage with seats for four inside and a seat for the driver outside; from the Duke of Clarence, later William IV)  <b>HISTORICAL DOCUMENT:</b> Declaration of Independence, signed July 4, 1776  <b>FRENCH:</b>      clarinet (a single-reed woodwind instrument)      éclair (lit., a flash, lightning; a cream-filled pastry)   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>clar</b> (cont'd)		[clear, bright]	<p>éclaircissement (a clarification, explanation, as of a disputed or difficult point; capitalized, the Enlightenment, an 18<sup>th</sup>-century European philosophical movement characterized by rationalism, an impetus toward learning, and a spirit of skepticism and empiricism in social and political thought)</p> <p>en clair (not in code or cipher; in plain language, as a message sent <i>en clair</i>)</p> <p>glaire (same as English <i>glaire</i>)</p> <p>SPANISH: claro (light-colored and mild: said of a cigar)</p> <p>ENGLISH:</p> <p>clear (SYNOMYS: pellucid, translucent, transparent), clearance</p> <p>glaire (raw white of an egg, used for glazing)</p> <p>MUSIC: clarabella (lit., clear and beautiful; an 8-foot flute organ stop producing a soft, velvety tone) (<i>bellus</i> beautiful)</p> <p>PROPER NAMES: Clara, Clarence, Clarice</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <p>Clairemont (CA, TX), Clarion, IL</p> <p>Eau Claire (Clear Water), WI</p> <p>There are many other place names with <i>clare</i> and <i>clair</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alb, cand, luc</p>
<b>clas, clast</b>	Greek <i>klasis</i> breaking IE <i>kel-</i> to strike	breakage	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: clastic (designating an anatomical model with removable sections to show internal structure; in geology, consisting of fragments of older rocks)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>clas</i>:</p> <p>anaclasis (in anatomy, a bending backward; recurvature, as a joint) (<i>ana</i> back)</p> <p>euclase (a green or blue crystalline silicate of aluminum and beryllium, used as a gem: so named from breaking easily) (<i>eu</i> well)</p> <p>orthoclase (a monocline feldspar) (<i>orthos</i> straight)</p> <p><i>clast</i>:</p> <p>ANACLASTIC (<i>ana</i> back)</p> <p>cataclastic (of or pertaining to the deformation or fragmentation of metamorphic rock by extreme pressure) (<i>kata</i> down)</p> <p>synclastic (in mathematics, curved toward the same side in all directions) (<i>syn</i> with)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>iconoclasm (the actions or beliefs of an iconoclast)</p> <p>iconoclast (anyone opposed to the religious use of icons, or advocating the destruction of such icons; a person who attacks or ridicules traditional or venerated institutions or ideas regarded by him/her as erroneous, out-of-date, or based on superstition) (<i>ikon</i> image)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>clematis (a flower)</p> <p>clone (also, clon; lit., that which is broken off)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: monoclonal (of cells derived or cloned from one cell) (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p>TRAILING DISGUISED ROOT: myoclonus (an involuntary twitching of the muscles) (<i>mys</i> muscle)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ANACLASTIC [in <i>anatomy</i>, bent backward; in <i>optics</i>, of, or caused by, or causing refraction]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: frac, quat, ract, rump</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>class</b>	Latin <i>classis</i> IE <i>kel-</i> to strike	class or division	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>clas</i>:          class (orig., one of the six divisions of the Roman people; thus, a group, set, or configuration containing members having, or thought to have, at least one attribute in common)          classic (of the highest rank or class), classical          classicism (the aesthetic principles of ancient Greece or Rome)          classicist, classicize, <i>classis</i>, classicism</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: declassify (<i>de</i> opposite + classify)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: classification {classificatory}, classify (<i>facere</i> to do, make)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: neoclassic {neoclassicism} (<i>neos</i> new)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: calamitous, calamity (SYNONYMS: cataclysm, catastrophe, disaster)</p> <p>FRENCH: déclassé (fr. <i>déclasser</i>, to cause to lose class; as an adjective, having lost class; lowered in social status)</p> <p>ITALIAN: classico (made from grapes in a certain specified region of Italy with a reputation for superior quality)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>pan</i><sup>2</sup></p>
<b>clav</b>	Latin <i>clavis</i> IE <i>kleu-</i> to close	key (also, club)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          (of words meaning “key”)          clavicle (the collarbone, which is shaped similar to a key) {clavicular, claviculate}          clavier (the keyboard of an organ, harpsichord, or piano)          clavis (a key to words; a glossary; a key feature in the author’s <i>Discover It! The Ultimate Vocabulary Builder</i>)</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:          (of words meaning “club”)          clava (a clublike structure)          clavate (in biology, gradually thickening near the distal end; shaped like a club; same as <i>claviform</i>)          clave [one of a pair of small cylindrical wooden sticks used as percussion instruments by being struck together while held in cupped hands (as an accompaniment to the rumba)]</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:          autoclave (a container for sterilizing, cooking, etc. by superheated steam under pressure) (<i>autos</i> self)          conclave (lit., locked together; a private or secret meeting; a room which may be locked with a key; in the RCC, a private meeting of the cardinals to elect a pope; any private or secret meeting; any large conference or convention) (<i>con</i> with)          enclave (lit., locked in; a territory surrounded or nearly surrounded by the territory of another country, as the Vatican, a sovereign country, which is an enclave of the city of Rome; a minority culture group living as an entity within a larger group; distinguished from <i>exclave</i>) (<i>en</i> in)          exclave (a territory of a nearby country surrounded by foreign territory; distinguished from <i>enclave</i>) (<i>ex</i> out)          interclavicle (<i>inter</i> between)          subclavian (situated under the clavicle) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:          clavichord (a musical instrument in which the strings are struck with keys) (<i>chord</i> string)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
clav (cont'd)		[key]	<p>clavicorn (a group of beetle families with club-shaped antennae) (<i>cornu</i> horn)</p> <p>claviform (same as <i>clavate</i>) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: clef [a symbol used in music to indicate the pitch, or the key, of the notes on the staff: there are three clefs: G (treble), F (bass), and C (tenor or alto)]</p> <p>cloy (orig., to fasten with a nail; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: glut, sate, satiate, surfeit)</p> <p>kevel (a cleat or peg for fastening the heavy lines of a ship)</p> <p>FRENCH: roman à clef (lit., novel with a key; a novel in which real persons appear under fictitious names, e.g., Aldous Huxley's <i>Count Counterpoint</i>)</p> <p>SPANISH: llave (key)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
cleis	Greek <i>kleistos</i> IE <i>kleu-</i> to close	closed	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: cleistogamous (in botany, having small, unopened, self-pollinating flowers, usually in addition to the showier flowers), cleistogamy (<i>gamos</i> marriage, sexual reproduction)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: ophicleide (an early brass instrument consisting of a long tube that doubled back on itself, with keys for fingering) (<i>ophis</i> snake)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: clud, mi, oper</p>
clemen	Latin <i>clemens</i>	mild, gentle, calm, merciful	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: clemency (forbearance, leniency, or mercy, as toward an offender or enemy; a merciful or lenient act; mildness, as of weather)</p> <p>clement [forbearing; lenient; mild (as of weather)]</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: inclement (not mild; rough; severe; stormy; lacking mercy or leniency; harsh) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: San Clemente, CA</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lent<sup>2</sup>, malac, mol, sed<sup>1</sup></p>
clep			See klept- for <i>clepsydra</i> .
cler	Greek <i>klerikos</i>	a clerk	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: cleric, clerisy (educated class), clerk</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: anticlerical (opposed to the clergy or church hierarchy, especially to its influence in public affairs) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: clergy</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
clim, clin, clit, cliv	Greek <i>klinein</i> to slope, lean Latin <i>clinare</i> to slope, lean <i>clivus</i> hill IE <i>klei-</i> to lean	to slope, lean	<p>NOTE: Words from both Latin and Greek are listed without differentiation as to origin.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>clim:</i> climacteric (a period in the life of a person when an important physiological change occurs; any crucial period), climactic, climate {climatic}</p> <p>climax (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: acme, peak, summit)</p> <p><i>clin:</i> cline (a gradual change in a trait or in the frequency of a trait within a species over a geographical area), clinic, clinical, clinician</p> <p><i>clit:</i> clitoris (a small, sensitive, erectile organ at the upper end of the vulva, corresponding to the penis in the male)</p> <p><i>cliv:</i> clivus (the smooth sloping surface on the upper posterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone supporting the pons)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
clim (cont'd)		[to slope, lean]	<p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p><i>climate</i>:</p> <p>acclimate (to accustom or become accustomed to a new climate or environment), acclimation, acclimatize (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>macroclimate (the climate over a large geographical area) (<i>makron</i> large)</p> <p>microclimate (the climate of a small, distinct area, as a forest, or of a confined space, as a building) (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p><i>climax</i>:</p> <p>anticlimax (the sudden drop from the dignified or important in thought or expression to the commonplace or trivial, sometimes for humorous effect; a descent, as in a series of events, which is in ludicrous or disappointing contrast to a preceding one) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>subclimax (in ecology, the successional stage just preceding a climax formation) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><i>clin</i>al:</p> <p>anaclinal (in geology, progressing in a direction opposite to that in which the rock strata dip, as a valley; compare <i>cataclinal</i>) (<i>ana</i> on)</p> <p>anticlinal (inclined in opposite directions; of or like an anticline), anticline, anticlinorium (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>cataclinal (in geology, descending in the same direction as the dip of the underlying rock strata, as a stream bed or valley; compare <i>anaclinal</i>) (<i>kata</i> down)</p> <p>isoclinal (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>monoclinal (dipping in one direction: said of strata, or rock layers) (<i>monos</i> single, one)</p> <p><i>clin</i>(e):</p> <p>decline (SYNOMYS: refuse, reject, repudiate, spurn)</p> <p>disinclination (dislike or lack of desire) (<i>dis</i> negative + inclination)</p> <p>inclination (SYNOMYS: leaning, proclivity, propensity)</p> <p>incline, inclined, inclining (<i>in</i> in, on, to)</p> <p>isocline (an anticline or syncline so compressed that the strata on both sides of the axis dip with equal inclination in the same direction) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>microcline (a mineral of the feldspar group, potassium aluminum silicate, used in making porcelain) (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p>monocline (a monoclinal rock fold) {monoclinal} (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p>monoclinous (in botany, having stamens and pistils in the same flower) (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>periclinal (in botany, running parallel to the surface of a plant organ or part: said of cell walls), pericline (a kind of albite found in white, crystalline form) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p>preclinical (in medicine, of or in the period of a disease before any symptoms appear) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>recline (bending downward, as a leaf or stem) (<i>re</i> down)</p> <p>recline, recliner (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>synclinal (sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line)</p> <p>syncline (in geology, a down fold in stratified rocks from whose central axis the beds rise upward and outward in opposite directions: opposed to <i>anticline</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
clim (cont'd)	[to slope, lean]		<p>synclinorium (in geology, a large, generally synclinal structure consisting of a succession of subordinate synclines and anticlines; opposed to <i>anticlinorium</i>) (<i>syn</i> together + <i>oros</i> mountain)</p> <p><i>clinic:</i></p> <p>aclinic (same as <i>isoclinic</i>) (<i>a</i> without)</p> <p>isoclinic (lit., same lean, or slope) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>[It would appear that <i>aclinic</i> and <i>isoclinic</i> are paradoxical; however, the two words express different ways of viewing the same phenomenon: describing an imaginary line around the earth near the equator where the lines of force of the earth's magnetic field are parallel with the surface of the earth and where a magnetic needle will not dip or lean.]</p> <p>monoclinic (<i>monos</i> single, one)</p> <p>polyclinic (a clinic or hospital for the treatment of various kinds of diseases) (<i>polys</i> many) [do not confuse with <i>policlinic</i>, which see under Trailing Root Compound]</p> <p>subclinical (without obvious clinical symptoms, as a disease in its early stages) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>triclinic (designating or of a system of crystallization having three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles), triclinium (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p><i>clite:</i> heteroclite (also, heteroclitic; departing from the standard or norm; abnormal; anomalous; as a noun, in grammar, a word, especially, a noun that is formed in an unusual or irregular manner) (<i>hetero</i> other)</p> <p><i>clitic:</i></p> <p>anaclitic (in psychoanalysis, having the libido dependent upon another instinct) (<i>ana</i> on)</p> <p>enclitic (lit., to lean in; in grammar, dependent on the preceding word for its stress: said as of a word that has lost its stress in combination, e.g., <i>man</i> in <i>layman</i>) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>proclitic (lit., to lean forward; in grammar, dependent on the following word for its stress: said as of a word that forms a phonetic unit with the following stressed word, e.g., <i>for</i> in <i>once and for all</i>) (<i>pro</i> forward)</p> <p><i>cliv:</i></p> <p>acclivity (an upward slope; opposed to <i>declivity</i>) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>declivitous (fairly steep), declivity (a downward slope or sloping, as of a hill: opposed to <i>acclivity</i>) (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>proclivity (lit., leaning toward or forward; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> bent, inclination, propensity) (<i>pro</i> forward)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>climato:</i> climatology (the science of dealing with climate and climatic phenomena) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p><i>clin:</i></p> <p>clinandrium (in botany, a cavity or area in which the anther is situated on the upper part of column of an orchid flower) (<i>andros</i> male, stamen, anther)</p> <p>clinometer (an instrument for measuring angles of slope or inclination) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><i>clitorid:</i> clitoridectomy (the surgical removal of part or all of the clitoris, specif., as a ritualistic practice in some societies) (<i>ektome</i> excision)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
clim (cont'd)		[to slope, lean]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:      matroclinic (also, matroclinous; derived or inherited from the mother or maternal line) (<i>mater</i> mother)      policlinic (the department of a hospital where outpatients are treated) (<i>polis</i> city)      patriclinous (<i>patri</i> father)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: client (orig., one leaning on another for protection), clientele</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: declension (in certain language, the inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives in categories such as case, number, gender) (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>ANGLO-SAXON COGNATE: lean (verb)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: scarp</p>
clit			See clim- for <i>clitoris</i> , <i>anaclitic</i> , <i>enclitic</i> .
cliv			See clim- for <i>proclivity</i> .
clone			See clas-.
clos			See clud- for <i>close</i> , <i>disclose</i> , <i>eclosion</i> .
clud, clus	Latin <i>claudere</i> IE <i>kleu-</i> , <i>klau-</i> to close	to close, shut; partition	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>clud:</i>      conclude (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>close, end, finish, terminate; <sup>2</sup>decide, determine, resolve, settle; <sup>3</sup>deduce, infer, judge) (<i>con</i> with)      exclude (SYNONYMS: debar, disbar, eliminate, suspend)      excluding (not including; not taking into account) (<i>ex</i> out)      include (SYNONYMS: comprehend, comprise, embrace, involve)      included (in botany, with stamens and pistils wholly contained within the petals, sheath, etc.) (<i>in</i> in)      occlude (to close, seal, or shut a passage) (<i>ob</i> against)      preclude (SYNONYMS: forestall, obviate, prevent) (<i>pre</i> before)      seclude (to keep away or apart from others; isolate)      secluded (shut off from the public view; hidden) (<i>se</i> away)  <i>clus:</i>      conclusion (SYNONYMS: end, finish, outcome) (<i>con</i> with)      conclusive (that settles a question, as conclusive evidence)      exclusion, exclusionist, exclusive (excluding or tending to exclude all others), exclusivity (<i>ex</i> out)      inclusion (in biology, a separate body, as a grain of starch, within the protoplasm of a cell), inclusive (<i>in</i> in)      inconclusive (<i>in</i> not + conclusive)      malocclusion (dental term) (<i>malus</i> bad + occlusion)      occlusion, occlusive (<i>ob</i> against)      preclusion, preclusive (<i>pre</i> before)      recluse (a hermit, loner, monk), reclusion, reclusive (<i>re</i> back)      seclusion (SYNONYMS: isolation, solitude), seclusive (<i>se</i> apart)      DISGUISED ROOT: CLAUSE, claustral (of or related to a cloister; secluded, isolated, or retired from the world)      DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: claustrophobia (an abnormal fear of being in closed or confined spaces) (<i>phobos</i> fear)      FRENCH:      cloisonné (lit., partitioned; designating or of a kind of enamel work in which the surface decoration is set in hollows formed by thin strips of wire welded to a metal plate)      cloister (from <i>cloître</i>; lit., a place shut in; orig., bolt; that place of a monastery closed off to the laity)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>clud</b> (cont'd)		[to close, shut]	<p>ENGLISH: close (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>dense, compact, thick; <sup>2</sup>end, conclude, complete), closed, closet, CLOSURE</p> <p>PREFIXED ENGLISH: disclose (betray, divulge, reveal, tell), disclosure (<i>dis</i> negative) eclosion (the emergence of an insect from its egg or from the pupal case) (<i>ex</i> out) enclose, enclosure (<i>en</i> in) exclosure (an area protected against the entrance of animals, etc.) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: foreclose, foreclosure (see for<sup>1</sup>) (<i>foris</i> outside)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: sluice (from <i>excludere</i>, to shut out; an artificial channel or passage for water; as a verb, it can mean “to wash off with a rush of water,” or “to draw off by, or as a means of, a sluice”)</p> <p>LAW: clôture (from Modern French <i>clôture</i>; the parliamentary procedure by which debate is closed and the measure under discussion is put to an immediate vote)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: CLAUSE [in grammar, a group of words containing a subject and finite verb, usually forming part of a compound or complex sentence; in law, a particular article, stipulation, or provision in a legal document]</p> <p>CLOSURE [in geology, the vertical distance between the highest point of an anticlinal structure and the lowest contour that encircles it; in mathematics, the union of a set of points with the set of points that closes the set; in phonetics, a blocking of the air stream at some point in the oral cavity]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cleis, gird, mi, oper</p>
<b>clys</b>	Greek <i>klyzein</i> IE <i>klu-</i> to rinse, clean	to wash	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: clyster (an enema)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: cataclysm (a great flood; any great upheaval) {cataclysmal, cataclysmic} (<i>kata</i> down)</p> <p>LATIN COGNATE: cloaca (a sewer or cesspool)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lav, rig<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>co-</b>	Latin prefix	with, together	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed in the families to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: cooperate, coincident, coalesce, coalition</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: syn-</p>
<b>coc</b>			See coqu <sup>1</sup> for <i>precocial</i> , <i>precocious</i> ; <i>decoction</i> .
<b>cocc</b>	Greek <i>kokkos</i> berry	berry-shaped bacterium	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: coccid, coccus (a bacterium of a spherical shape; any of the carpels, containing one seed, into which compound fruits split when ripe)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: diplococcus (<i>diplo</i> double) micrococcus (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: coccoid (<i>eidos</i> shape)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: enterococcus (<i>entero</i> intestine) gonococcus (<i>gone</i> seed) streptococcus (<i>strephein</i> to twist)</p> <p>Note: The author's <i>A Thesaurus of Medical Word Roots</i> lists additional words in this family.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bacci</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cod</b>	Latin <i>codex</i> , <i>caudex</i> wooden tablet for writing	book, code	SIMPLE ROOT: code, codec, codex PREFIXED ROOT: decode, decoder ( <i>de</i> opposite) encode (to convert a message into code) ( <i>en</i> in) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: codify (to arrange laws, rules, etc. systematically) ( <i>facere</i> to make) LAW: codicil (an addition to a will, that changes, explains, revokes, or adds provisions; an appendix or supplement) DOCUMENT: Code Napoléon (the Napoleonic Code, the body of French civil law enacted in 1804: the model for the civil codes of many nations) CROSS REFERENCE: bibli, lib <sup>2</sup> , teuch
<b>coel</b>	Greek <i>koilos</i> hollow	hollow, cavity	SIMPLE ROOT: coeliac (or, celiac), coelom PREFIXED ROOT: amphicoelous (concave on both sides, as the vertebrae of fishes) ( <i>amphi</i> around, both) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: coelacanth (an order of bony fishes) ( <i>akantha</i> thorn) coelenterate (same as <i>cnidarian</i> : a phylum of invertebrate animals, mainly marine, including jellyfish, characterized by stinging cells and a saclike body cavity; <i>cnidarian</i> from Greek <i>knide</i> , nettle), coelenteron (the internal body cavity of coelenterates, flatworms, etc.) ( <i>enteron</i> intestine) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: blastocoele (the segmentation cavity of a developing ovum or of the blastula) ( <i>blastos</i> sprout) hydrocele (a collection of watery fluid in a cavity of the body, especially in the scrotum or along the spermatic cord) ( <i>hydor</i> water) CROSS REFERENCE: alv, cav <sup>1</sup> , sin
<b>coen</b>			See cen- for <i>coenesthesia</i> , <i>coenurus</i> .
<b>cogitate</b>			See act-.
<b>cogn</b>	Latin <i>cognoscere</i> to know IE <i>gen-</i> , <i>gno-</i> to know, apprehend	knowledge	NOTE: The root is a combination of <i>co-</i> , with, together + <i>gnoscere</i> , to know. SIMPLE ROOT: cognition (the mental process or faculty by which knowledge is acquired) {cognitive} cognizable (in law, within the jurisdiction of a court) cognizance (in law, the hearing of a case in court; the right or power of dealing with a matter judicially; jurisdiction) cognizant (having cognizance; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : aware, conscious, sensible) cognize (to take cognizance of; notice) PREFIXED ROOT: incognizant (unaware of) ( <i>in</i> not) precognition {preognitive} ( <i>pre</i> before) recognition {recognitive, or recognitive} ( <i>re</i> again) recognize {recognizable}, recognition (in law, an obligation or record entered into before a court or magistrate, binding a person to do or not to do something, be in court, etc.) ( <i>re</i> again) DISGUISED ROOT: quaint (pleasingly odd or unique) (from <i>cognitus</i> , known) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: acquaint ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : apprise, inform, notify), acquaintance ( <i>ad</i> to)

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
cogn (cont'd)		[knowledge]	<p>LATIN: cogito, ergo sum (I think, therefore, I am; the basic tenet of Descartes)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>connoisseur (lit., a judge; one well-versed; a person who has expert knowledge and keen discrimination in some field, esp. in the fine arts or in matters of taste; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: aesthete, dilettante, virtuoso) (<i>connaisseur</i> in Modern French)</p> <p>reconnaissance, reconnoiter (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>ITALIAN:</p> <p>cognoscente (a person with special knowledge in some field, especially in the fine arts; expert; pl., cognoscenti)</p> <p>incognito (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: alias, pen name, pseudonym)</p> <p>LAW: cognovit (short for <i>cognovit actionem</i>, lit., he has acknowledged the action; a written acknowledgment of a debt, by which the debtor authorizes that judgment be entered for the creditor without a trial if the debt is not paid when it becomes due)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATES:</p> <p>know, knowing, knowledge</p> <p>note, noted (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: celebrated, famous, renowned)</p> <p>notice (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: discern, observe, perceive)</p> <p>notorious (see synonyms at <i>noted</i>)</p> <p>notify (see synonyms at <i>acquaint</i>, above) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gno, know, nobl, not, sci<sup>1</sup></p>
cohor	Latin <i>cohors</i> IE <i>gher-</i> to enclose	court, enclosure	<p>NOTE: This root is combination of <i>com-</i>, with + <i>hors</i>, yard; <i>hors</i> yields <i>hort</i>, as in <i>horticulture</i>.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: cohort (an ancient Roman military unit of 300-600 men, constituting one tenth of a legion; a band of soldiers; any group or band; an associate, colleague, or supporter; also, a conspirator or accomplice)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>cortege (a group of attendants accompanying a person; retinue; a ceremonial procession, as at a funeral)</p> <p>court, courteous (see synonyms at <i>civil</i>, under <i>cit-</i>)</p> <p>courtesan (a prostitute; especially, a mistress of a king, or of a man of wealth or nobility)</p> <p>courtesy (excellence of manners or social conduct; polite behavior; see Doublets)</p> <p>courtier (an attendant at a royal court; a person who uses flattery to get something or to win favor)</p> <p>courtly (suitable for a king's court; dignified, polite, elegant, etc.; flattering, especially in an obsequious manner)</p> <p>curtain, cartilage (in law, the fenced-in ground and buildings immediately surrounding a house or dwelling)</p> <p>curtesy (in law, the life interest which a husband acquires in the lands of his wife upon her death)</p> <p>curtsy (a gesture of greeting, respect, etc. formerly, by girls and women and characterized by a bending of the knees and a slight lowering of the body) (see Doublets)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: discourteous (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: ill-mannered, impolite, rude), courtesy (<i>dis</i> negative)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: courtesy: curtsy</p> <p>MILITARY: court-martial</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hort<sup>1</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>coil</b>			See cul- for <i>recoil</i> .
<b>col-</b> [assimilation of com-]	Latin prefix	with, together	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed in the families to which it belongs. Examples: collapse, collate, colleague, collect, colloquial CROSS REFERENCE: syn-
<b>col<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>kolon</i> limb	part of a poem, member, limb	SIMPLE ROOT: colon [a mark of punctuation (:); a section of a prosodic period, consisting of a group of two to six feet forming a rhythmic unit with a principal accent; pl., colas] [another <i>colon</i> is listed under col <sup>4</sup> ] PREFIXED ROOT: hendecacolic (in Greek and Latin prosody, made up of eleven colas) ( <i>hendeka</i> eleven) semicolon [lit., half a colon; the punctuation mark (;)] ( <i>semi</i> half) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>col<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>colare</i> to strain	filter, flow, strain	SIMPLE ROOT: colander (a pan with a perforated bottom to drain off liquids, as in washing vegetables or in straining pasta) PREFIXED ROOT: percolate [to pass (a liquid) gradually through small spaces or a porous substance; filter; permeate; to brew (coffee) in a percolator], percolator ( <i>per</i> through) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: portcullis (a heavy iron grating suspended by chains and lowered between grooves to bar the gateway of a castle or fortified town) ( <i>porte</i> gate) DISGUISED ROOT: coulee (a stream of molten lava, or a sheet of solidified lava; in the northwestern United States, a deep gulch or ravine, usually dry in summer; see Triplets; see Geographic) coulisse (from <i>coulee</i> ; a grooved timber in which a sluice gate slides; also a theater term; see Triplets) couloir (from <i>coulee</i> ; a deep mountain gorge or gully) cullis (in architecture, a gutter or a groove; see Triplets) GEOGRAPHIC: Grand Coulee Dam, on Columbia River, Washington State ALCOHOLIC DRINK: piña colada (lit., strained pineapple) TRIPLETS: coulee:coulisse:cullis CROSS REFERENCE: ethm, filt, flu, man <sup>1</sup> , mea
<b>col<sup>3</sup>,</b> <b>quil</b>	Latin <i>colere</i> to till	to live, dwell	SIMPLE ROOT: colonial, colonialism, colonize, colony PREFIXED ROOT: decolonization ( <i>de</i> reversal) neocolonialism ( <i>neos</i> new) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>cole</i> : calcicole (in botany, a plant that thrives in soil rich with lime) ( <i>calcis</i> limestone) <i>colous</i> : arenicolous (living or growing in sand) ( <i>arena</i> sand) caulicolous (growing on the stems of other plants: said of certain fungi) ( <i>caulis</i> stalk) nidicolous (remaining in the nest for some time after hatching, as some birds; opposed to <i>nidifugous</i> ) ( <i>nidus</i> nest) saxicolous ( <i>saxum</i> rock) silvicolous ( <i>silva</i> forest) stercoricolous ( <i>stercus</i> dung) terricolous ( <i>terra</i> earth)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
col <sup>3</sup> (cont'd)		[to live, dwell]	<p>DISGUISED ROOT: cult (a system of religious worship or ritual; other meanings)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: inquiline (in zoology, an animal living in the nest or burrow of another animal) (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>FRENCH: colon (a colonist, esp. one who owns a plantation)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
col <sup>4</sup>	Greek <i>kolon</i>	colon (of the body)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: colic, colon (that part of the large intestine extending from the cecum to the rectum) [another <i>colon</i> is listed under col<sup>1</sup>]</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>col</i>: colitis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</li> <li><i>colo</i>: colostomy (<i>stoma</i> mouth)</li> <li><i>colono</i>:</li> <li>colonogram (<i>graphein</i> to write)</li> <li>colonoscope, colonoscopy (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</li> </ul> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
cole	Greek <i>koleos</i>	sheath	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: coleus (a plant of the mint family, and so named because of the way in which the stamens are joined)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>coleoptera (lit., sheath-winged; an order of insects)</li> <li>coleopterology (<i>pteron</i> wing + <i>logy</i> study)</li> <li>coleoptile (the tubular protective sheath which surrounds the young shoot in the germinating grass seed) (<i>ptilon</i> feather)</li> <li>coleorhiza (a protective root sheath of grass seedlings through which the primary root emerges) (<i>rhiza</i> root)</li> </ul> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: thec, vagin</p>
coll <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>collum</i> IE <i>kwel-</i> to turn	neck	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>col (a gap or depression between peaks in a mountain range, used as a pass; in meteorology, the point of lowest pressure between two anticyclones or the point of highest pressure between two cyclones)</p> <p>collar (anything worn or placed around the neck)</p> <p>collet (the enclosing rim within which a jewel is set; as a verb, to set a gem or other stone in a collet)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>accolade (lit., to the neck; an embrace formerly used in conferring knighthood; also used in music) (<i>ad</i> to)</li> <li>decollate (to behead), decollation, decollator (<i>de</i> from)</li> </ul> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>torticollis (twisted neck; wryneck) (<i>torquere</i> to twist)</li> <li>machicolate (lit., to crush the neck), machicolation (lit., a crushing blow; the dropping of hot liquids, heavy stones, etc., on invaders by the defenders of a castle) (<i>macher</i> to crush)</li> </ul> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: cullet (scraps of waste glass that can be remelted; from the neck of a bottle; with reference to glass debris at the neck of a bottle in blowing)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>colporteur (one who carries a pack swung from the neck; a person who goes from place to place distributing or selling Bibles, religious tracts, etc.) {colportage} (<i>portare</i> to carry)</li> <li>décolletage, décolleté (cut low so as to bare the neck and shoulders, as some dresses)</li> </ul> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cervic, trachel</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
coll <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>kolla</i>	glue	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: collage (an art form in which bits of objects are pasted together on a surface in incongruous relationship for their symbolic or suggestive effect; see French)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>coll:</i> collenchyma (plant tissue consisting of elongated cells thickened at the corners) (<i>enchyma</i> infusion) colloid [a solid, liquid, or gaseous substance made up of very small, insoluble, nondiffusible particles (as single large molecules or masses of smaller molecules) that remain in suspension in a surrounding solid, liquid, or gaseous medium of different matter; term coined by Thomas Graham (1805-69), Scottish chemist] (<i>eidos</i> form) <i>collod:</i> collodion (a highly flammable, viscous solution of nitrated cellulose; it dries quickly, forming a tough, elastic film, and is used as a protective coating for wounds, in photographic films, etc.) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: protocol (orig., the first leaf glued to a manuscript, describing its contents; then, an original draft or record of a document, negotiation, etc.; the customs and regulations dealing with diplomatic formality, precedence, and etiquette) (<i>protos</i> first)</p> <p>FRENCH: papier collé (a kind of collage in which the pasted objects are grouped for pattern rather than for symbolism—see <i>mast-</i> for <i>papier mâché</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gli, glut<sup>1</sup></p>
color	Latin <i>color</i> ; from Old Latin <i>colos</i> covering IE <i>kel-</i> to conceal, hide	color	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: color (SYNOMYS: hue, shade, tinge, tint) colorable, colorant, coloration, colored, colorist, colorize</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: decolorize (to take the color out of) (<i>de</i> opposite) tricolor (a flag having three colors in large areas) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: colorimeter, colorimetry (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>ITALIAN: coloratura (brilliant runs, trills, etc., used to display a singer's skill)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Colorado (Spanish name of the river, Río Colorado; a state of the western United States)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: chrom, ting</p>
coloss	Greek <i>colossos</i>	colossal, huge	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: colossal (SYNOMYS: enormous, gigantic, huge, immense, mammoth, tremendous)</p> <p>ANCIENT LANDMARKS: Colosseum (an amphitheater in Rome, built c. A.D. 75-80, much of which is still standing; the present spelling is Coliseum; in lower case, a large building or stadium for sports events, exhibitions, etc.)</p> <p>Colossus (the gigantic statue of Apollo set at the entrance to the harbor of Rhodes, and included among the Seven Wonders of the World; in lower case, a gigantic statue; any huge or important person)</p> <p>HISTORICAL: The New Colossus, poem by Emma Lazarus (1849-87), engraved on a bronze plaque and mounted inside the Statue of Liberty</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: macr, mega</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>colp</b>	Greek <i>kolpos</i>	womb	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>colp</i> : colpitis (also called <i>vaginitis</i> ) ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) <i>colpo</i> : colposcope ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) CROSS REFERENCE: alv, hyster <sup>1</sup> , uter <sup>2</sup>
<b>column</b>	Greek <i>kolophon</i> IE <i>kel-</i> to project	column	SIMPLE ROOT: columella (any of a number of columnlike structures of plants and animals; pl., columellae) column, columniation (the architectural use or arrangement of columns) PREFIXED ROOT: intercolumniation (a space between two columns, measured from their axes) ( <i>inter</i> between) DISGUISED ROOT: colophon (orig., summit, top, end: a notation often placed in a book, at the end, giving facts about its production; also, in current use, the distinctive emblem of the publisher, as on the title page or cover of a book) ITALIAN: colonel (orig., colonello, leader of a military column; the person holding the rank of colonel) colonnade (in architecture, a series of columns set at regular intervals, usually supporting a roof or series of arches) CROSS REFERENCE: styl <sup>1</sup>
<b>coluth, colyt</b>	Greek <i>keleuthos</i>	a way, path	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>coluth</i> : anacoluthon (a change from one grammatical construction to another within the same sentence, sometimes as a rhetorical device, e.g., I warned him if he continued to drink, what would become of him?) ( <i>an</i> not) <i>colyt</i> : acolyte (an attendant, follower, helper; in the RCC, a member of the highest of the four minor orders, whose duty it was to serve, esp. at Mass; now, a person appointed or delegated to serve thus; also, an altar boy) ( <i>a</i> copulative) CROSS REFERENCE: guis, od <sup>2</sup> , por, trop, vi
<b>com-, col-, con-, cor-, co-</b>	Latin <i>com-</i> IE <i>kom-</i>	with, together; also used as an intensive	NOTE: <i>Com-</i> assimilates to <i>col-</i> before roots beginning with <i>l</i> ; to <i>cor-</i> before <i>r</i> ; <i>con-</i> appears before roots beginning with <i>c, d, f, g, j, n, q, s, t, v</i> ; and <i>co-</i> before <i>h, w</i> , and vowels. The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed in the families to which it is attached.
		closely along, next to, with	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>co</i> : (before vowels <i>a, e, i, o</i> , and <i>h</i> ) coauthor, coaxial coeducation, coefficient coincident, coition cooperate, co-opt, coordinate cohabit, cohore, cohort <i>col</i> : collage, collect, colligate, colloquial, collude <i>com</i> : combat, combustion combination, combinative, combine ( <i>bini</i> two by two) companion, compact, compose, compost <i>con</i> : (before <i>c, d, f, g, j, n, q, s, t, v</i> ): concatenate, conceive, concentrate, concoct condition, condominium, condone, conducive confection, confederate, conference congeal, congenital, conglomerate, congress conjecture, conjugate

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
com- (cont'd)		[with, together]	<p>connate, connect, connive, connote      conquer, conquest      conscience, consequence, consist      contend, contest, continue      convention, convince, convocation, convulse  <i>cor</i>: (before r): correct, corrigible, corrode, corrugate</p> <p><b>WORDS WITH ALTERED ELEMENTS:</b>      cogitate (to think deeply and seriously about; meditate; consider) (<i>agitare</i> to set in motion)      excogitate (to think out carefully and fully; to contrive, devise, or invent by such thought) (<i>ex</i> out + cogitate)      cognate (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: affiliated, related) (<i>nasci</i> to be born)      cognomen (spelling influenced by association with <i>gnomen</i>, from Greek <i>gnoma</i>, mark, token; the third or family name of an ancient Roman) (<i>nomen</i> name)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> conqueror:conquistador</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b>      cognoscente (from <i>cognition</i>; a person with special knowledge in some field, especially in the fine arts)      condottiere (in Europe from the 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, a captain of a band of mercenaries)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b>      conquian (same as <i>cooncan</i>: a form of the card game rummy) (from <i>con quién?</i> with whom?)      conquistador (one who conquers; conqueror; see Doublets)  <b>ECCLESIASTICAL:</b> confiteor (I confess; a formal prayer, as at the beginning of a Mass, in which sins are confessed)</p> <p><b>MUSIC TERMS:</b>      con brio (with brilliance), con dolore (with sadness)      con forza (with force), con fuoco (with fire)      con moto (with animated movement)      continuo (a continuous bass accompaniment)      NB: The following words are not in this family:      comrade (see under <i>camer-</i>)      contrast (from <i>contra</i>, against; see contra-)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> syn-</p>
com <sup>1</sup>	Greek <i>come</i> ; Latin <i>coma</i>	hair	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      comate (in botany, hairy or tufted)      comet (from <i>kometes</i>, lit., long-haired star) {cometic}      comose (in botany, having a tuft of hairs; hairy)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> capill, chaet, crin<sup>3</sup>, pil<sup>1</sup>, set, trich</p>
com <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>komos</i>	carousal, revel	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> comic (as a noun, a comedian; <b>ADJECTIVE SYNONYMS</b>: amusing, droll, farcical, funny), comical</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      encomiast (eulogist), encomiastic      encomium (a formal expression of high praise; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: eulogy, panegyric, tribute) (<i>en</i> in )</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> comedy (<i>aeidein</i> to sing)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> comédie larmoyante (tear-producing comedy; sentimental comedy)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b> commedia dell'arte (lit., comedy of art; a type of Italian comedy, developed in the 16<sup>th</sup> through 18<sup>th</sup> centuries)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
comit			See it- for <i>concomitance</i> , <i>concomitant</i> .

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>comb</b>	Greek <i>tumba</i>	tomb	PREFIXED ROOT: catacomb (orig., <i>cata tumbas</i> , lit., at the graves; any of a series of vaults or galleries in an underground burial place) ( <i>kata</i> down) REGION: Catacombs (between the second and third milestones of the Appian Way, a highway out of Rome) CROSS REFERENCE: taph
<b>con-</b>			See com- for <i>connect</i> , <i>connote</i> .
<b>con</b>			See cun- for <i>cone</i> .
<b>con<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>konis</i>	dust	SIMPLE ROOT: conidium (a small asexual spore abstricted from the tip of a conidiophore in certain fungi; pl., conidia) {conidial; also, conidian} LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: conidiophore (a specialized branch of the hypha, * in certain fungi, that bears conidia) ( <i>phorein</i> to bear) [*hypha: any of the threadlike parts making up the mycelium of a fungus] CROSS REFERENCE: pulv <sup>2</sup>
<b>con<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>conari</i> IE <i>ken-</i> to strive	to undertake, attempt	SIMPLE ROOT: conation (in psychoanalysis, any inclination, drive, or desire to do something), conatus (a desired effort) PREFIXED ROOT: deacon (an official in a church) (from <i>dia</i> across + <i>koneien</i> to strive) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>conch</b>	Greek <i>konche</i>	mussel, shell	SIMPLE ROOT: conch (the large, spiral, univalve shell of marine mollusks), CONCHA LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>conch</i> : conchoid, conchoidal (in mineralogy, producing smooth convexities or concavities, like those of a clamshell, when fractured: said of a brittle substance) ( <i>eidos</i> form) <i>conchi</i> : conchiferous (having or bearing a shell) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) <i>concho</i> : conchology ( <i>logy</i> study) DISGUISED ROOT: congius (an ancient Roman unit of liquid measure equal to a little less than seven pints) conk (in slang, the head; a blow on the head; also used as a verb; in British slang, the nose), conker INTERDISCIPLINARY: CONCHA [in <i>anatomy</i> , any of several structures resembling a shell in form; in <i>architecture</i> , the half dome covering an apse] CROSS REFERENCE: coqu <sup>2</sup> , ostra, test <sup>2</sup>
<b>cond</b>	Latin <i>condere</i> to hide IE <i>dhe-</i> to put, do	to store, hide	PREFIXED ROOT: abscond (to go away hastily and secretly; run away and hide, esp. in order to escape the law) ( <i>abs</i> away) inconde (poorly constructed: said of literary works; unpolished; crude; lacking finish or refinement) ( <i>in</i> not) reconde (lit., put back, hide; beyond the grasp of the ordinary mind or understanding; profound; abstruse; obscure, concealed) ( <i>re</i> back) DISGUISED ROOT: sconce (a bracket attached to a wall for holding a candle, candles, or the like) (Middle English <i>sconse</i> ; aphetic of Old French <i>esconse</i> , dark lantern; from <i>escondre</i> , to hide; ultimately from <i>abscond</i> ) scoundrel (orig., one who absconds; a mean, immoral, or wicked person; rascal)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cond</b> (cont'd)		[to store, hide]	PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: ensconce (to place or settle comfortably or securely, as to <i>ensconce oneself</i> ) ( <i>en</i> in) PLACE NAME: Escondido, CA (lit., hidden; from Escondido Creek, whose source was difficult to find) CROSS REFERENCE: calyp <sup>1</sup> , cel <sup>1</sup> , cover, crypt
<b>condyl</b>	Greek <i>kondylos</i> hard lump; knob	knuckle, lump	SIMPLE ROOT: condyle (a rounded process at the end of a bone, forming a ball-and-socket joint with the hollow part of another bone) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: condyloid (of or like a condyle) ( <i>eidos</i> form) condyloma (a wartlike, inflammatory growth on the skin, usually occurring near the anus or genital organs) ( <i>oma</i> tumor) CROSS REFERENCE: tub <sup>2</sup>
<b>consul</b>			See sult-
<b>contr-, contra-, contro-, counter-</b>	Latin <i>contra</i>	against, opposite, opposed to, contrary; in music, lower in pitch or register, e.g., contrabassoon	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed in the families to which it is attached. Examples: contradict, contrapuntal; controversy; counterpoint EXTENDED PREFIX: <i>contra</i> : contrarian (an investor who seeks to make a profit by acting in opposition to majority opinion) contrariety (the condition or quality of being contrary; pl., anything that is contrary; inconsistency or discrepancy) contrarious, contrariwise, contrary (SYNONYMS: antithetical, contradictory, opposite) contrast (SYNONYMS: collate, compare), contrasty <i>counter</i> : counter (the opposite; contrary) [another <i>counter</i> is listed under put-] PREFIXED PREFIX: encounter (SYNONYMS: battle, campaign, engagement) ( <i>en</i> in) subcontrary (in logic, either of two propositions so related that both can be true but both cannot be false) ( <i>sub</i> under) DISGUISED ELEMENT: control (SYNONYMS: conduct, direct, manage; authority, command, dominion, jurisdiction, power, sway) ( <i>rota</i> wheel) country (from Vulgar Latin <i>terra contrata</i> , region of land against, or lying opposite, as one entered or left the city) comptroller (also, controller, and is the term used except in government; the chief accounting officer with responsibility for internal auditing, as in a business, government, or institution) LATIN: per contra (on the contrary) FRENCH: au contraire (on the contrary) contresoup (an injury, as to the brain, resulting from a blow but produced in a part opposite to the part that received the blow; also, counterblow; rebound; repercussion; result; effect) contretemps (vexatious happening; mischance) SPANISH: al contrario (to, or on the contrary) LAW: a contrario sensu (lit., in the opposite sense; on the other hand)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>contr-</b> (cont'd)		[against, opposite]	<p>RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT: Counter-Reformation (the reform movement in the Roman Catholic Church following the Protestant Reformation)</p> <p>NB: Do not confuse this prefix with <i>contract</i>, from <i>con-</i> + <i>trahere</i>, to draw, pull; thus, to draw together.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: anti-, ob-</p>
<b>cop</b>	Greek <i>koptein</i> to strike IE <i>skep-</i> to cut	to cut	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>apocopate, apocope (the cutting off or dropping of the last sound or sounds of a word, e.g., <i>mos'</i> for <i>most</i>) (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p>pericope (a short passage from a written work) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p>syncopate (to cut short; in music, a temporary displacement of the regular metrical accent caused typically by stressing the weak beat), syncopation, SYNCOPATION {syncopal} (<i>syn</i> with)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: comma [a mark of punctuation (,) used to indicate a slight separation of sentence elements]</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: SYNCOPATION [in grammar, the shortening of a word by the omission of a sound, letter, or syllable from the middle of the word; for example, <i>bos'n</i> for <i>boatswain</i>; in medicine, a partial or complete temporary suspension of respiration and circulation due to cerebral ischemia*] [<sup>*</sup>ischemia: localized tissue anemia due to obstruction of the inflow of arterial blood]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cad, cop, coup, put, scind, sect, tom</p>
<b>copr</b>	Greek <i>kopros</i>	dung, feces	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: copralalia (filthy, disgusting speech) (<i>lalein</i> to speak, babble)</p> <p>coprolite (fossil dung) (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p>coprology (a study of the feces; figuratively, disgusting literature) {coprological} (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>coprophagy (the habit, especially of insects and birds, of eating dung) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)</p> <p>coprophilia (love of filth) (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: scat, sterc</p>
<b>copu</b>	Latin <i>copulare</i> to couple; from <i>co-</i> together + <i>apere</i> to join	band, link	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>COPULA (something that connects or links together)</p> <p>copulate (to have sexual intercourse)</p> <p>copulative (in grammar, connecting coordinate words, phrases, or clauses, e.g., a copulative conjunction, such as <i>and</i>, <i>also</i>)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: couple (SYNONYMS: brace, pair, span, yoke), coupler, couplet, coupling</p> <p>PREFIXED ENGLISH: ACCOUPLEMENT (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>ACCOUPLEMENT [in architecture, the placing of columns in pairs close together; in carpentry, a brace or tie of timber]</p> <p>COPULA [in grammar, a linking verb; in logic, the connecting link between the subject and predicate of a proposition]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: desm, fasc</p>
<b>coqu<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>coquere</i> IE <i>pekw-</i> to cook	to cook, ripen	<p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>culinary (of the kitchen; of cooking; suitable for or used in cooking)</p> <p>kiln (a furnace or oven for drying, burning, or baking something, as bricks, grain, or pottery) (Middle English <i>kylne</i>; from Old English <i>cylne</i>; from Latin <i>culina</i>, cookstove)</p> <p>quittor (lit., the act of boiling; a foot disease, esp. of horses, characterized by a pus-forming fistula on the coronet)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
coqu <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to cook, ripen]	<p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p><i>coc</i>:</p> <p>precocial (pertaining to birds whose newly hatched young are covered with down and fully active, such as chickens, turkeys; pheasants; opposed to <i>altricial</i>, which see under al-)</p> <p>precocious (lit., ripened beforehand; matured to a point beyond what is normal for the age) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p><i>cocct</i>:</p> <p>concoct (lit., to cook together; to make by combining various ingredients; to devise, invent, or plan) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>decocct (lit., to cook down), decoction (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>ARABIC: apricot [from <i>al-birquq</i>; from Latin <i>praecoquus</i>, early-ripened (fruit); <i>apricot</i> has the same elements as <i>precocious</i>]</p> <p>ENGLISH: biscuit (lit., twice-baked) (<i>bis</i> twice), kitchen</p> <p>FRENCH: cuisine (style of cooking; manner of preparing food; the food prepared, as at a restaurant) (<i>culina</i> kitchen)</p> <p>ITALIAN:</p> <p>cucina (a style of cooking; cuisine)</p> <p>ricotta (lit., recooked; a cheese similar to cottage cheese)</p> <p>SPANISH: cocinar (to cook), cocina (kitchen)</p> <p>ENGLISH: cook</p> <p>NB: <i>Cookie</i>, from Dutch <i>koekje</i>, lit., a small cake, is not etymologically related to this family; neither is <i>cake</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: pept</p>
coqu <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>coque</i>	a shell	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: monocoque (designates a kind of construction, as of an airplane fuselage, in which the skin or outer shell bears all or most of the stresses) (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: conch, ostra, test<sup>2</sup></p>
cor <sup>1</sup>	Greek <i>cor</i>	girl	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: hypocoristic (of or being a pet name; also, a diminutive or a term of endearment) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
cor <sup>2</sup>	Latin from Greek <i>korone</i> anything bent IE <i>sker-</i> to turn, bend	crown, curve	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>cornice (a horizontal molding along the top of a wall, building, etc.; the top part of an entablature)</p> <p>corolla (the petals, or inner floral leaves, of a flower) {corollate, or corollated}</p> <p>corollary (orig., money paid for a garland, hence gift, gratuity; a proposition that follows from another that has been proved)</p> <p>corona, coronal (a circlet for the head; a diadem)</p> <p>coronation, coronary (in anatomy, like a crown)</p> <p>coroner (orig., officer of the crown, whose duty was to determine the cause of death)</p> <p>coronet (a small crown worn by princes and others of high rank; not be confused with <i>cornet</i>; see corn-.)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: coronograph (a telescope designed for observing the corona of the sun) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>FRENCH: corniche (a roadway that winds along a cliff)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: cornice:corniche</p> <p>COGNATES: couronne (French); crown (English); króna (Icelandic); krona (Swedish); krone (Danish, German)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: sin</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cord</b>			See chord-.
<b>cord</b>	Latin <i>cordis</i> IE <i>kerd-</i> heart	heart (figurative)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>cordate (in biology, having a heart-shaped outline: said of a leaf)</p> <p>cordial (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> affable, amiable, obliging; also, an aromatic alcoholic drink; liqueur; that which warms the heart; also, deeply felt, as a cordial distaste for formality), cordiality</p> <p>cordially (in a cordial manner; with sincere good will; also, with zeal; vigorously and sincerely; emphatically, as the opponents cordially disliked each other)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>accord (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> agree, conform, harmonize) {according, accordingly}, accordance, accordant, according, accordion (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>concord (agreement, harmony), concordance, concordant</p> <p>concordat (lit., a meeting of the hearts; a compact; formal agreement; covenant) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>disaccord (to refuse to agree; disagree) (<i>dis</i> apart + accord)</p> <p>discord (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> contention, dissension, strife) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>obcordate (in botany, heart-shaped and joined to the stem at the apex: said of certain leaves) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>prerecord, prerecorded (<i>pre</i> before + record)</p> <p>record (lit., to call to mind; remember), recorder, recording (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: cordiform (heart-shaped) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: misericorde, or misericord (lit., merciful heart; formerly, a relaxation of the strict observance of a rule or rules of a monastery; other meanings) (<i>miser</i> wretched)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>core (of fruit)</p> <p>chord [in music, from <i>accord</i>, harmony; while the harpsichord does, in fact, produce harmony, <i>chord</i> of <i>harpsichord</i> means string; see <i>chord</i> as a root (listed separately)]</p> <p>courage, courageous (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> audacious, bold, brave, intrepid, valiant)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>discourage (to dishearten; lit., to take the heart out of something), discouraged, discouragement, discouraging (<i>dis</i> opposite)</p> <p>encourage (lit., to put heart into; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> embolden, hearten, incite), encouraged, encouragement, encouraging (giving courage, hope, or confidence) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>affaire de coeur (in Modern French, <i>affaire du cœur</i>; lit., an affair of the heart; a love affair)</p> <p>cri de coeur (lit., cry from the heart; an impassioned protest, complaint, etc.)</p> <p>SPANISH:</p> <p>corazón (heart)</p> <p>de corazón (from the heart)</p> <p>de buen corazón (kind-hearted)</p> <p>jardine de recuerdos (lit., garden of memories; a cemetery)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cord</b> (cont'd)		[heart]	<p>ECCLESIASTIC: sursum corda [Lift up (your) hearts, opening words of the Preface to the Mass; has come to mean an incitement to courage, fervor, etc.]</p> <p>INDIAN TRIBE: Coeur d'Alene (lit., Heart of the Awl; name ascribed to the tribe by the French traders and trappers, referring to the sharpness of the trading skills in their dealings with visitors; other possible reasons; see Place Names)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <p>Accord, MA; Coeur d'Alene, ID; Concord, NH (the capital; there is a Concord in almost every other state)</p> <p>Creve Coeur (MO, IL) (<i>Crève-coeur</i> is French for “broken heart,” and literally means “a heartbreaking situation,” or “utter discouragement”; other possible reasons)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: card<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>cori,</b> <b>cort</b>	Latin <i>corium</i> hide	the skin, the hide; leather	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>cori:</i>  <i>coriaceous</i> (made of leather)  <i>corium</i> (the dermis, or the layer of skin under the epidermis; the elongated middle portion of the forewing of a hemipteran insect)  <i>cort:</i> cortex (the outer part or external layers of an internal organ), cortical, corticate (covered with bark)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>cor:</i> excoriate (to strip, scratch, or rub off the skin of; flay, abrade, chafe, etc.) (<i>ex</i> out, off)  <i>cort:</i> DECORTICATE (to remove the bark, husk, or peel from) (<i>de</i> negative)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:  <i>cuirass</i> (a piece of closefitting armor for protecting the breast and back; orig., made of leather; in zoology, a protective structure of bony plates)  <i>currier</i> (a person who curries tanned leather), <i>curry</i>  <i>quarry</i> (an animal that is being hunted down, esp. with dogs or hawks; orig., parts of the prey put on the hide and fed to dogs) [two other examples of <i>quarry</i> are found under quad-)  <i>scourge</i> (a whip for flogging) (<i>ex off</i> + <i>corrugia</i> strap, whip)  IRISH-GAELIC: currach (or, curragh; a leather-covered boat; see Doublets)  WELSH: coracle (orig., leather-covered boat; a short, roundish boat made as of animal skins or canvas waterproofed and stretched over a wicker or wooden frame)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: coracle:currach</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: DECORTICATE [in <i>botany</i>, to remove an outer layer, such as bark, rind, or husk, from a plant or part of a plant; in <i>surgery</i>, to remove surgically the outer layer of an organ or structure, such as the brain or kidney]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cut, derm, pel<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>corn</b>	Latin <i>cornu</i> IE <i>ker-</i> upper part of the body	horn; projecting point	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>corn</i> (on foot), <i>cornea</i> (the transparent tissue over the front of the eye), <i>corneous</i> (horny; hornlike)  <i>corner</i> (SYNOMYS: cartel, monopoly, syndicate, trust)  <i>cornet</i> (a brass band instrument similar to the trumpet in pitch and construction, but more compact, with a longer tube and a deeper mouthpiece)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>corn</b> (cont'd)		[horn]	<p>corniculate (having horns or hornlike projections)      cornu (in anatomy, any horn-shaped structure) {cornual}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>bicorn (having two horns or hornlike parts; crescent-shaped; also, bicornuate) (<i>bi</i> two)      tricorn (a three-cornered hat) (<i>tri</i> three)      unicorn (a mythical horselike animal with a single horn growing from the center of its forehead; in the Bible, a two-horned, oxlike animal: Deuteronomy 33:17) (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>corni</i>:</p> <p>corniform (in the form of a horn) (<i>forma</i> form)      cornify {cornification} (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><i>cornu</i>:</p> <p>cornucopia (horn of plenty) (<i>copia</i> plenty)      cornulite (horn-shaped stone) (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>cavicorn (having hollow horns, as oxen or sheep) (<i>cavus</i> hollow)      clavicorn (a group of beetle families with club-shaped antennae) (<i>clava</i> club)      lamellicorn (ending in flattened plates: said of the antennae of some beetles) (<i>lamina</i> thin plate)      longicorn (lit., long-horned; having long feelers, or antennae, as some beetles) (<i>longus</i> long)</p> <p>ENGLISH: horn, hornet      GAELIC: cairn (a conical heap of stones built as a monument or landmark)</p> <p>CONSTELLATION: Capricorn (lit., goat horn; the constellation supposedly outlines a goat)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Unicorn, MD</p> <p>NB: <i>Cornice</i> and <i>corniche</i> are not in this family; see cor-</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cera, lob</p>
<b>corp</b>	Latin <i>corpus</i> IE <i>krep-</i>	body body, form	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>corpora (pl. of <i>corpus</i>), corporal (punishment; for military rank, see <i>capit-</i>; meaning may also be influenced by this root as well)</p> <p>corporality, corporate, corporation, corporative      corporeal (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>bodily, corporal, physical, somatic; <sup>2</sup>material, physical, sensible), corporeity</p> <p>corps, corpse (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> cadaver, carcass, remains)</p> <p>corpulence (also, corpulency), corpulent (fat and fleshy; stout; obese)</p> <p>corpus (a human or animal body; a complete or comprehensive collection; pl., corpora)</p> <p>corpuscle (an unattached body cell) {corpuscular}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>incorporable, incorporate, incorporated, incorporation, incorporator (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>incorporeal (not consisting of matter; without material body or substance; in law, without physical evidence in itself but belonging as a right to a material thing or property, as a patent, copyright, etc.), incorporeity (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>unincorporated (<i>un</i> not + incorporated)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>corp</b> (cont'd)		[body]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>corposant</i> (from Portuguese <i>corpo santo</i>, holy body; from Latin <i>corpus sanctum</i>, holy body; Saint Elmo's fire)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: corsage (the bodice of a dress; a small bouquet), corselet (also, corslet), corset, corsetiere, corsetry</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>Corpus Christi (lit., Body of Christ; a festival in honor of the Holy Eucharist, observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday; see Place Name)</p> <p>mens sana in corpore sano (a healthy mind in a healthy body)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>corps de ballet (the ensemble of a ballet company)</p> <p>esprit de corps [lit., spirit of the body (of persons); group spirit; sense of pride, honor, etc. shared by those in the same group or undertaking]</p> <p>SPANISH: <i>cuerpo</i> (body); <i>in cuerpo</i> (figuratively, uncovered; unprotected; naked)</p> <p>IRISH: leprechaun (lit., little body; from <i>lupracan</i>; <i>lu</i>, little + <i>corpus</i>)</p> <p>LAW:</p> <p>corpus delicti (the body of the crime)</p> <p>corpus juris (lit., body of law; a collection of all the laws of a nation or district)</p> <p>habeas corpus [(that) you have the body: the first words in the Roman writ]</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Corpus Christi (body of Christ), TX</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: soma</p>
<b>corr</b>			See cur- for <i>corridor</i> .
<b>corus</b>	Latin <i>coruscare</i>	glitter, shimmer to move quickly	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>coruscate (to give off flashes of light; glitter; sparkle) {coruscant}</p> <p>coruscation (sparkling; a flash or gleam of light; a sudden brilliant display, as of wit)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alb, blanc, cand, electr</p>
<b>cosm</b>	Greek <i>kosmos</i>	world, order; arrange, adorn order, universe	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>cosmesis (the preservation, restoration, or bestowing of bodily beauty)</p> <p>cosmetic, cosmetician, cosmetize</p> <p>cosmic (of the cosmos; relating to the universe exclusive of the earth; also, grandiose, immense, infinite, stupendous, vast), cosmism (in metaphysics, secularism)</p> <p>cosmos (the universe regarded as an orderly, harmonious whole; any system regarded as ordered and whole)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>macrocosm (lit., great world; any large complex entity; opposed to microcosm) (<i>makron</i> large)</p> <p>microcosm (lit., miniature universe; specif., man regarded as an epitome of the world; a community regarded as a miniature or epitome of the world; in ecology, a small ecosystem, as a pond; opposed to macrocosm) (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>cosmeto</i>: cosmetologist, cosmetology (the skill or work of treating with or applying cosmetics, as in a beauty shop; beauty culture) (<i>logy</i> study)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cosm</b> (cont'd)		[world, order]	<p><i>cosmo:</i>      cosmodrome (a large field or arena; any of the sites in the former Soviet Union from which artificial satellites and spacecraft were launched) (<i>dramein</i> to run)      cosmogony (the astrophysical study of the origin, evolution, or generation of the universe) (IE <i>gen-</i> to produce)      cosmography (the study of the constitution of nature; a description of the world or universe) (<i>graphein</i> to write)      cosmology (the scientific study of the form, content, organization, and evolution of the universe) (<i>logy</i> study)      cosmonaut (a Soviet or Russian astronaut) (<i>naus</i> a ship)      cosmopolis, cosmopolitan (common to the whole world; at home in all parts of the earth or in many spheres of interest; in biology, growing or occurring in all or most parts of the earth; widely distributed), cosmopolite (<i>polis</i> city)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b>      Cosmo, FL; Cosmos (MN, OH), Cosmopolis, WA</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> mund, nom<sup>1</sup>, ord, ser<sup>1</sup>, tax, tir<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>cost</b>	Latin <i>costa</i>	rib, side	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>costa</i> (in anatomy, a rib; a riblike part) {costal}  <i>costard</i> (a variety of large, ribbed apple, native to England; also, a person's head), <i>costate</i> (having ribs or riblike ridges)  <i>costrel</i> (a pear-shaped drinking vessel with loops for attachment to the belt of the user)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>accost</i> (to approach and speak to; greet first, before being greeted, especially in an intrusive way; to solicit for sexual purposes: said of a prostitute, etc.) (<i>ad</i> to)  <i>infracostal</i> (below the costas, or ribs, as the subcostal muscles) (<i>infra</i> below)  <i>intercostal</i> (between the ribs) (<i>inter</i> between)  <i>subcostal</i> (lying beneath the ribs) (<i>sub</i> under)  <i>tricostate</i> (in biology, having three ribs or riblike parts) (<i>tri</i> three)  <i>unicostate</i> (having only one costa, rib, or ridge; in botany, having only one main rib: said of a leaf) (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> sternocostal (of or relating to both the sternum and the ribs) (<i>sternum</i> breastbone)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> cutlet (from French <i>côtelette</i>; a thin slice of meat, usually of veal or lamb, cut from the leg or ribs)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b>  <i>côtelette</i> (cutlet; chop)  <i>côtelette de filet</i> (loin chop)  <i>côtelette en papillote</i> (cutlet cooked in a paper wrapper)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> chuleta (cutlet)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH:</b> coast (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> beach, strand, shore), coaster</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ENGLISH:</b>  <i>intercoastal</i> (<i>inter</i> between)  <i>intracoastal</i> (<i>intra</i> among) (see Geographic)</p> <p><b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b>      Costa Rica (lit., rich coast; a country in Central America)      Intracoastal Waterway (waterway for small craft extending from Boston, Massachusetts, to Brownsville, Texas)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cant, hedr, lat<sup>1</sup>, plag, pleur</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>cotyl</b>	Greek <i>kotyle</i> cavity	cup-shaped; a hollow, cavity	SIMPLE ROOT: COTYLEDON PREFIXED ROOT: acotyledon (any plant lacking seed leaves, as dodder, the morningglory) ( <i>a</i> negative) dicotyledon (flowering plant with two seed leaves) ( <i>di</i> two) epicotyl (in botany, that part of the stem of a seedling or embryo just above the cotyledons) ( <i>epi</i> upon) hypocotyl (the part of the axis, or stem, below the cotyledons in the embryo of a plant) ( <i>hypo</i> under) monocotyledon (a flowering plant having an embryo containing only one seed leaf; compare <i>dicotyledon</i> ) ( <i>mono</i> one) polycotyledon ( <i>poly</i> s many) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: cetyl (eidos shape) INTERDISCIPLINARY: COTYLEDON [in <i>anatomy</i> , a lobule of the placenta, especially of ruminants; in <i>botany</i> , a leaf of a plant embryo, being the first or one of the first to appear from a sprouting seed; also called <i>second leaf</i> ] CROSS REFERENCE: tass
<b>couch</b>			See loc- for <i>couch, accouplement</i> .
<b>count</b>			See put- for <i>count, account</i> .
<b>counter-</b>			See contr-.
<b>coup</b>	French <i>couper</i>	to strike, to cut	SIMPLE ROOT: coup, coupe, coupé, coupon PREFIXED ROOT: contresoup (an injury, as to the brain, resulting from a blow but produced in a part opposite to the part that received the blow, resulting from the impact of the organ against an unyielding surface) ( <i>contra</i> against) decoupage (the art of cutting out designs or illustrations from paper, foil, etc., mounting them decoratively on a surface, and applying coats of varnish or lacquer) ( <i>de</i> removal) recoup (to get back an equivalent for) ( <i>re</i> back, again) TERMS: coup de foudre (lit., bolt of thunder; a thunderbolt; a sudden, intense feeling of love) coup de grâce (lit., stroke of mercy; the blow, shot, etc. that brings death to a sufferer; death blow) coup de main (lit., stroke of hand; a surprise attack or movement, as in war) coup de maître (lit., stroke of a master; a masterstroke; stroke of genius) coup d'état (lit., stroke of state; the sudden, forcible overthrow, as of a ruler) coup de théâtre (lit., stroke of theater; a surprising or startling turn in a drama) coup d'œil (lit., stroke of eye; a rapid glance; quick view or survey) DISGUISED ROOT: cope (to fight or contend with successfully or on equal terms) coppice (see Doublets), copse (a thicket of small trees or shrubs; see Doublets) DOUBLETS: coppice:copse CROSS REFERENCE: bat, cad, car <sup>2</sup> , cop, cus, fend, fer <sup>1</sup> , flic, fut, lid, pest <sup>1</sup> , pil <sup>1</sup> , plang, plaud, put, scind, sect, tail, tom, tund

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>coupl</b>			See copu- for <i>couple</i> .
<b>cour</b>			See cur- for <i>courante, courier, course</i> .
<b>cour</b>			See cord- for <i>courage</i> .
<b>cout</b>			See sut- for <i>couture, haute couture</i> .
<b>cover</b>	Latin <i>operire</i>	to cover	<p>NOTE: This element is a combination of <i>co-</i>, an intensive + <i>operire</i>, to hide; not related to <i>recover</i>, which see under cap<sup>1</sup>; also see Prefixed Root, under <i>re-cover</i>.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>cover, coverage, covering, coverlet</i> (a bed covering)  <i>COVERT</i> (covered or protected place; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> clandestine, furtive, secret, stealthy, surreptitious, underhanded)  <i>coverture</i> (a covering; refuge; a concealment or disguise; in law, the status of a married woman)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>discover</i> [to find out, see, or know about first; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> ascertain, determine, learn; not to be confused with <i>invent</i>, to bring (something) into being which had not existed before; see <i>vent-</i>]  <i>discovert</i> (lit., not covered, hence not protected; in law, having no husband: said of a spinster, widow, or divorcée)  <i>discovery</i> (in law, any pretrial procedures, as the taking of depositions, for compelling the disclosure of pertinent factual information) (<i>dis apart</i>)  <i>re-cover</i> (to cover again; not to be confused with <i>recover</i>, doublet of <i>recuperate</i>, which see under cap<sup>1</sup>) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  <i>curch</i> (Scottish for <i>kerchief</i>)  <i>curfew</i> (lit., cover the fire; an order or regulation enjoining specified classes of the population to retire from the streets at a prescribed hour; from Old French <i>cuevrefeu</i>)  <i>handkerchief, kerchief</i> (see note for both under <i>caput-</i>)  <b>PLACE NAME:</b> Smackover, AR (lit., covered with sumac; said to be so named by early French explorers)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> <i>COVERT</i> [in law, protected by a husband; said of a married woman; in zoology, any of the small feathers covering a particular area of a bird, as the bases of the larger feathers of a wing or tail]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> calyp, cel<sup>1</sup>, scur, techn, tect</p>
<b>cox</b>	Latin <i>coxa</i>	hip, haunch (see Note on “haunch”)	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> coxa (the hip or hip joint; pl., coxae)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> coxalgia (<i>algos</i> pain)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  <i>cuisse</i> (a piece of armor to protect the thigh)  <i>cushion</i> (as a noun, a pad or pillow with a soft filling, used for resting, reclining, or kneeling; something that mitigates or relieves an adverse effect; also used as a verb)</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> <i>Haunch</i>, from Dutch <i>hanke</i>, is the part of the body including the hip, buttock, and the thickest part of the thigh; in architecture, either of the sides of an arch from the point of rising to the vertex)</p> <p>NB: The <i>coxsackie virus</i> is not from this root, but from Cox-sackie, NY, where the virus was first detected.</p> <p>NB: <i>Cushy</i>, as a <i>cushy job</i>, from Hindi <i>khush</i>, pleasant, is not in this family; it is not otherwise listed.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ischi</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>crac,</b> <b>crat</b>	Greek <i>kratein</i> to rule IE <i>kar-</i> hard	rule, power, form of government	PREFIXED ROOT: autocrat (autocracy) ( <i>autos</i> self) isocrat (isocracy) ( <i>isos</i> equal) mesocratic (containing 30 to 60 percent of heavy, dark minerals: said especially of igneous rocks) ( <i>mesos</i> middle) monocrat (monocracy) ( <i>monos</i> one) pancratium (in ancient Greece and Rome, an athletic contest combining boxing and wrestling) ( <i>pan</i> all) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: aristocrat (aristocracy) ( <i>aristos</i> best, privileged) autocrat (autocracy) ( <i>autos</i> self) bureaucrat (bureaucracy) ( <i>bureau</i> administrative unit) democrat (democracy) ( <i>demos</i> people) plutocrat (plutocracy) ( <i>plutos</i> wealth) physiocrat (a French economic theory) theocrat (theocracy) ( <i>theos</i> god, God) CROSS REFERENCE: arch, dyn, erg, gov, norm, pot <sup>2</sup> , rect
<b>crani</b>	Greek <i>kranion</i> the head IE <i>ker-</i> horn	brain, skull, head	SIMPLE ROOT: cranial, craniate, cranium PREFIXED ROOT: endocranum (in humans, the dura mater; in insects, the processes supporting the brain in the head capsule) ( <i>endon</i> within ) EPICRANIUM ( <i>epi</i> upon) hemicrania (see <i>migraine</i> , below) ( <i>hemi</i> half) mesocranial ( <i>mesos</i> middle) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: craniology ( <i>logy</i> study) craniometer, craniometry ( <i>metron</i> measure) craniotomy ( <i>temnein</i> to cut) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: olecranon (the part of the ulna projecting behind the elbow) ( <i>olene</i> elbow) DISGUISED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: migraine (a type of intense headache, usually limited to one side of the head) ( <i>hemi</i> half + cranium) INTERDISCIPLINARY: EPICRANIUM [in <i>anatomy</i> , the structures covering the cranium; in <i>entomology</i> , the upper portion of the head of an insect between the frons and the neck] CROSS REFERENCE: cerebr, encephal
<b>cras<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>kerannynai</i> to mix IE <i>kere-</i> to mix	mixing	SIMPLE ROOT: crasis (lit., a mixture; vowel contraction in the elision of two adjacent words; in medicine, a mixture of constituents, as of the blood; constitution, temperament) PREFIXED ROOT: dyscrasia (an abnormality of some part of the body, especially in the blood) ( <i>dys</i> bad) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: idiosyncrasy (lit., a private mixing or mixture; eccentricity) ( <i>idios</i> ones own + <i>syn</i> with) theocracy (see note under theo-) [not to be confused with <i>theocracy</i> ] ( <i>theos</i> god, God) DISGUISED ROOT: krater (an ancient Greek jar with a broad body, a wide neck, and two handles, used for mixing water and wine; see Doublets) LATIN COGNATE: crater (lit., mixing bowl; mouth of a volcano; in medicine, a circular depression, such as where an ulcer has been surgically removed; see Doublets), cratering

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cras</b> <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[mixing]	GEOGRAPHIC: Crater Lake National Park, containing Crater Lake (Oregon); Crater Mound (Arizona) DOUBLETS: crater:krater CROSS REFERENCE: misc
<b>cras</b> <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>cras</i>	tomorrow	PREFIXED ROOT: procrastinate (lit., to put forward until tomorrow; to put off doing something until a future time, usually unnecessarily), procrastinator ( <i>pro</i> forward) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>crat</b>			See crac- for <i>autocrat</i> , etc.
<b>creas</b>			See cresc- for <i>increase</i> ; creat- for <i>pancreas</i> .
<b>creat,</b> <b>creas,</b> <b>creo</b>	Greek <i>kreas</i> IE <i>kreu-</i> congealed blood	flesh, meat	SIMPLE ROOT: creatic, creatine, creatinine PREFIXED ROOT: pancreas (lit., all flesh; in anatomy, a long, soft, irregularly shaped gland lying behind the stomach, and secreting a digestive juice; the pancreas of animals, used as food, is usually called <i>sweetbread</i> ) ( <i>pan</i> all) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>creato</i> : creatorrhea (the presence of undigested muscle fibers in the feces) ( <i>rhein</i> to flow) <i>creo</i> : creophagous (flesh-eating or carnivorous, which see under carn-) ( <i>phagein</i> to eat) DISGUISED ROOT: <i>creosote</i> ( <i>kreas</i> + <i>sozein</i> to save, preserve) <i>ecru</i> (in reference to the color of unbleached linen), raw PLACE NAME: Ecru, MS NOTE: For <i>create</i> , see cresc-. CROSS REFERENCE: carn, crud, memb, omo, sarc
<b>cred</b>	Latin <i>credere</i> (see Note)	to believe, trust	NOTE: This root is a combination of IE <i>kred-</i> , magic power of a thing + <i>dhe-</i> , to place, do. SIMPLE ROOT: credence (belief, especially in the reports or testimony of another; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : belief, confidence, trust) credenda (pl. of credendum; doctrines to be believed; matters of faith), credential, credentialism credibility, credible ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : believable, plausible, specious) credit ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : ascribe, attach, attribute, impute) creditable ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : admirable, commendable, deserving, exemplary, laudable), creditor credo (see Credos) credulity (noun form of <i>credulous</i> ) credulous (tending to believe too readily; easily convinced; gullible) PREFIXED ROOT: accredit ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : authorize, commission, license) accreditation, accredited ( <i>ad</i> to) disaccredit ( <i>dis</i> negative + accredit) discredit (to reject as untrue; noun: disbelief, doubt) discreditable ( <i>dis</i> reversal) incredible ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : absurd, farfetched, preposterous, nonsensical), incredulity (skepticism), incredulous ( <i>in</i> not) DISGUISED ROOT: creed (a statement of a religious belief, doctrine, or dogma; any set of beliefs or principles; see Credos) {credal} grant ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : bestow, confer, donate, give, present)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cred</b> (cont'd)		[to believe, trust]	PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: miscreant (an evil person; criminal; villain) ( <i>mis</i> bad) recreant (lit., to give up the faith; orig., crying for mercy; cowardly, craven, disloyal, traitorous, apostate; as a noun, the person who manifests these characteristics) ( <i>re</i> back) regrant (to grant again) ( <i>re</i> again) LATIN: <i>credo quod habes, et habes</i> (believe you have it, and you have it) ITALIAN: <i>credenza</i> [fr. <i>fare la credenza</i> , to make confidence (to taste); a buffet holding foods to be tasted before serving] CREDOS: Apostles' Creed; Nicene Creed; both begin with <i>Credo</i> : I believe CROSS REFERENCE: fid, lief, tru
<b>cree</b>			See cern- for <i>decree</i> .
<b>crem</b>	Latin <i>cremare</i> IE <i>ker-</i> to burn	to burn	SIMPLE ROOT: cremains (the ashes remaining after a body has been cremated) cremate {cremation, cremator}, crematory (also, crematorium) CROSS REFERENCE: ard, caust, flag, neal, phleg, ure
<b>cren</b>	IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>krei-</i> to separate	notched	SIMPLE ROOT: crenate (having a notched or scalloped edge, as certain leaves) crenation (the condition of being crenate) crenature (a rounded projection, as on the margin of a leaf; a notch between such projections) crenulate (having tiny notches or scallops, as some leaves or shells) {crenulation} DISGUISED ROOT: cranny (a small, narrow opening; crack) FRENCH: crenel (also, crenelle; any of the indentations or loopholes in the top of a battlement or wall; embrasure), crenelate (or, crenellate: to furnish with battlements) CROSS REFERENCE: serr
<b>crep<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>crepare</i> to crack IE <i>krep-</i> rattle, crack	rattle, crack	SIMPLE ROOT: crepitate (to make a creaking or rattling sound; crackle) PREFIXED ROOT: decrepit (weakened by old age, illness, or hard use; broken down; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : enervate, feeble, infirm, weak) decrepitate (to roast or calcine salts, minerals, etc. until a crackling sound is caused or until this sound stops; as an intransitive verb, to crackle when exposed to heat) decrepitude (the condition of being decrepit; feebleness or infirmity) ( <i>de</i> intensive) discrepancy (lack of agreement, or an instance of this; inconsistency; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : difference, distinction, dissimilarity, divergence, unlikeness, variation) discrepant (lacking agreement; differing) ( <i>dis</i> from) DISGUISED ROOT: craven (characterized by abject fear; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : cowardly, dastardly, pusillanimous; as a noun, a coward) crayfish (from Old French <i>crevice</i> ; altered by association with <i>fish</i> ) crevice (a narrow crack or opening; fissure; cleft) kestrel (a bird known for its crackling cry) SPANISH: quebracho (lit., ax-breaker; a South American tree having very hard wood) CROSS REFERENCE: None

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>crep</b> <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>creper</i>	dark	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          crepuscular (of or like twilight; dim; active at twilight or just before sunrise, as <i>a crepuscular bird</i>)          crepuscule (also, crepuscle; twilight, dusk)          CROSS REFERENCE: fusc, hesper, maur, mela, tenebr</p>
<b>cresc,</b> <b>creas,</b> <b>creat,</b> <b>cret,</b> <b>cru,</b> <b>cre</b>	Latin <i>crescere</i> to grow IE <i>ker-</i> to grow	to produce, grow	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>creat</i>:          create, creation (The Creation: God's creating of the world, as related in Genesis)          creationism (the doctrine that God creates a new soul for every human being born; opposed to <i>traducianism</i>, which see under both trans- and duc-)          creative (having or showing imagination), creativity          creator (capitalized, God; the Supreme Being)          creature (something created; a living being, especially an animal; a member of the human race; an imaginary or fantastical being)  <i>cresc</i>: crescent (figure of the moon in its first or last quarter)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>cre</i>:          decrement (in mathematics, the quantity by which a variable decreases or is decreased: a negative decrement results in an increase) (<i>de</i> down, away)          increment (in mathematics, the quantity, usually small, by which a variable increases or is increased) {incremental} (<i>in</i> in, on)  <i>creant</i>: procreant (producing young; fruitful; of creation) (<i>pro</i> before)  <i>creas</i>:          decrease (SYNONYMS: diminish, dwindle, lessen, reduce; also, a noun) (<i>de</i> down)          increase (SYNONYMS: augment, enlarge, multiply; also, a noun), increasingly (<i>in</i> in, on)  <i>creat</i>:          increase (not created: said of divine beings or attributes) (<i>in</i> not)          miscreate (to form badly) (<i>mis</i> wrong)          procreate (to produce young; to produce or bring into existence) {procreation} (<i>pro</i> forward, before)          recreate (put fresh life into) {recreative}, recreation {recreational}          re-create (to create anew) (<i>re</i> again)  <i>cresc</i>:          concrescence [in biology, a growing together of parts or cells, as of the lips of the blastopore along the dorsal side of the embryo during gastrulation (the process of forming an embryo)] (<i>com</i> with, together)          decrescent (decreasing; lessening; waning: said especially of the moon in its final quarter) (<i>de</i> away)          excrescence (orig., normal outgrowth; now, an abnormal, or disfiguring outgrowth, as a bunion), excrescence, excrescent (<i>ex</i> out)          increcent (increasing, growing, waxing: said especially of the moon) (<i>in</i> in)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cresc (cont'd)		[to produce, grow]	<p><i>cret:</i>      accrete (to grow by being added to; to grow together; adhere; in botany, grown together)      accretion (growth in size, especially by addition or accumulation; in law, the addition of soil to land by gradual, natural deposits) {accreative} (<i>ad</i> to)      concrete, CONCRETION (a solidifying or being solidified)      concretionary, concretism, concretize (<i>com</i> with)      [see cern- for <i>discrete</i> and <i>discreet</i>]  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      cereal (from <i>Ceres</i>, the Roman goddess of agriculture and grain, identified with Greek Demeter) (see Place Name)      crew (a group of people associated or classed together; company, set, gang, etc.; all of a ship's personnel, usually excepting the officers; a rowing team for a racing shell)      croissant [lit., crescent; croissants, shaped like the emblem (a crescent) of Turkey, originated in Vienna to celebrate the defeat of the Turks by the Viennese, in 1689]      rooky (probably from <i>recruit</i>, below)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      accrual (also, accruement), accrue [to come as a natural growth, advantage or right (<i>to</i>); to be added periodically as an increase: said especially of interest on money] (<i>ad</i> to)      recruit (lit., to grow again) (<i>re</i> again)  <b>ITALIN MUSIC TERMS:</b>      crescendo (gradually increasing in loudness)      decrescendo (gradually decreasing in loudness)  <b>CITY SOBRIQUET:</b> Crescent City (New Orleans, LA, from its being situated along a crescent-shaped bend of the Mississippi River)  <b>PLACE NAME:</b> Ceres, VA  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> CONCRETION [in <i>geology</i>, an inclusion in sedimentary rock, usually rounded and harder than the surrounding rock; in <i>medicine</i>, a solidified mass, usually inorganic, deposited in the body; calculus]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> aug</p>
cret			See cern- for <i>discrete</i> .
cret			See cresc- for <i>accrete</i> .
crim	Latin <i>crimen</i> accusation IE <i>skrei-</i> to sift, separate	judgment	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      crime, criminal, criminalist, criminality, criminalize      criminate (to accuse of a crime or crimes; to give proof of the guilt of; incriminate)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      discriminate (to constitute a difference between; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> distinguish, differentiate) (<i>dis</i> apart)      incriminate (to charge with a crime) {incrimination, incriminatory} (<i>in</i> in)      recriminate, recrimination (to bring a countercharge against an accuser; reply with a counter charge) {recriminatory, or recriminative} (<i>re</i> back, again)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> criminology (<i>logy</i> study)  <b>FRENCH LAW:</b> crime passionnel (crime of passion, often personal assault or murder, incited by sexual motivations)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> arbit, cens, fel<sup>2</sup>, jud, jur</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>crin<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>crinon</i>	lily	SIMPLE ROOT: crinum (a tropical bulbous plant of the lily family) PREFIXED ROOT: encrinite (a crinoid, especially a fossil crinoid) ( <i>en</i> in) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: crinoid (lily-shaped; designating or of a class of echinoderms, some of which are flowerlike in form) ( <i>eidos</i> form) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>crin<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>cris,</b> <b>crit</b>	Greek <i>krinein</i> IE <i>skrei-</i> to sift, separate	to separate, distinguish	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>crine:</i> apocrine (designating a type of glandular secretion in which part of the secreting cell is thrown off along with the secretion) ( <i>apo</i> away) eccrine (designating or of the common sweat glands of the human body that secrete clear, watery sweat important in heat regulation; compare <i>apocrine</i> ), eccrinology ( <i>ex</i> out) endocrine, endocrinology ( <i>endon</i> within + <i>logy</i> study) exocrine (secreting externally) ( <i>exo</i> without, outside) holocrine (designating or of a gland whose secretion results from the disintegration of the gland's cells) ( <i>holos</i> whole, entire) merocrine (designating or of any gland which secretes its products without any obvious damage to its cells) ( <i>meros</i> part) <i>cris:</i> epicrisis (in medicine, something that follows a crisis; a secondary crisis) ( <i>epi</i> upon) hypocrisy (in Greek drama, the playing of a part; speaking from under the mask; consequently, pretending to be what one is not) ( <i>hypo</i> under) <i>crit:</i> acritical (not critical; in medicine, showing no signs of a crisis) ( <i>a</i> negative) diacritic, diacritical (serving to distinguish, as a diacritical mark in punctuation) ( <i>dia</i> across) epicritic (designating or of the nerve fibers in the skin that transmit the finer sensations of touch and temperature) ( <i>epi</i> upon) hypercritical (see synonyms at <i>critical</i> ) ( <i>hyper</i> over, beyond) hypocrite (one who practices hypocrisy) ( <i>hypo</i> under) precritical (coming before a critical period) ( <i>pre</i> before) subcritical (less than critical; unable to sustain a fission chain reaction: said of a nuclear reactor) ( <i>sub</i> under) FRENCH: critique (short for <i>kritike techne</i> , critical art; critical analysis of a subject, situation, literary work, etc.) CROSS REFERENCE: cern, vid <sup>2</sup>
<b>crin<sup>3</sup></b>	Latin <i>crinis</i> IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>kreis-</i> to shake	hair	SIMPLE ROOT: crinal, crinet, crinite (hairy; in botany, having hairy tufts) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: crinoline (a coarse cloth used as lining for stiffening garments; originally made of horsehair and linen) ( <i>linum</i> flax) DISGUISED ROOT: crest CROSS REFERENCE: capill, chaet, com <sup>1</sup> , pil <sup>1</sup> , set, trich
<b>cris</b>			See crin- for <i>crisis</i> , <i>hypocrisy</i> .

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>crit</b>			See crin- for <i>hematocrit</i> , <i>hypocrite</i> .
<b>cros</b>	Old French <i>croc</i> bishop's staff	hook, hooked staff	SIMPLE ROOT: crosier (a staff with a crook at the top, carried by or before a bishop or abbot as a symbol of his pastoral function; in botany, the coiled tip of a young fern frond) crosse (the long-handled stick used in playing lacrosse) DISGUISED ROOT: cradle, crook (a hooked, bent, or curved thing or part; hook; in slang, a person who steals or cheats; a swindler or thief) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: encroach ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : infringe, intrude, invade, trespass) SPORT: lacrosse (the game was first played by North American Canadian Indians) PLACE NAME: La Crosse, WI CROSS REFERENCE: unc
<b>crot</b>	Greek <i>krotos</i> rattling noise	beat, pulse	PREFIXED ROOT: dicrotic (of or having a double pulse beat with each heartbeat, as a <i>dicrotic artery</i> ) ( <i>di</i> two) tricrotic (in medicine, having three waves or elevations to one beat of the pulse) ( <i>tri</i> three) CROSS REFERENCE: puls
<b>cru</b>			See cresc- for <i>accrue</i> .
<b>cruc,</b> <b>crux</b>	Latin <i>crux</i> IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>ker-</i> to turn, bend	cross	SIMPLE ROOT: crucial ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : acute, critical), CRUCIATE (cross-shaped) crux (in heraldry, a cross; a difficult problem; a puzzling thing) PREFIXED ROOT: excruciate (to cause intense bodily pain to; torture) excruciating (causing intense physical or mental pain; agonizing; intense or extreme, as <i>excruciating attention to detail</i> ) ( <i>ex</i> out) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: crucifer (a person who carries a cross, as in a church procession; in botany, any plant of the mustard family, including the cabbages, cresses, etc.) {cruciferous} ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) crucifix (the cross as a Christian symbol; a cross with the figure of the crucified Christ on it), crucifixion (capitalized, the crucifying of Christ) ( <i>figere</i> to fix, attach) cruciform (in the form of a cross; cross-shaped) ( <i>forma</i> shape) crucify (to nail or fix to a cross) ( <i>figere</i> to fix) FRENCH: croix de guerre (cross of war, a military decoration) FRENCH and SPANISH: crusade [French <i>croisade</i> ; Spanish <i>cruzada</i> ; both words mean "bearing the cross"; often capitalized, any of the military expeditions undertaken by European Christians in the 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , and 13 <sup>th</sup> centuries to recover the Holy Land from the Moslems). Members of the expeditions sewed the symbol of the cross of Christ on tunics (outer clothing). "To take the cross" meant to become a crusader.] SPANISH: cruzar (to cross) CROSSES: crux ansata (lit., cross with a handle; a T-shaped cross with a loop on the top, representing enduring life; in Egyptian archaeology, called <i>ankh</i> ) crux capitata (lit., cross having a head; same as <i>crux immissa</i> )

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cruc</b> (cont'd)		[cross]	<p>crux commissa (the tau cross; in the form of a T)      crux immissa (lit., cross hanging down)      crux stellata (lit., starred cross; a cross with arms that end in stars)      ENGLISH: cross, crosslet (in heraldry, a small cross)      MUSIC TERMS: croisement, croisez (indication to cross the hands in piano playing, e.g., for the left hand to play notes in the upper register)      DUTCH: cruise (originally, to cross the sea), cruiser      GEOGRAPHIC:      St. Croix (the largest island of the Virgin Islands)      Saint Croix Island National Monument (on the Canadian border in Eastern Maine)      Veracruz, Mexico      PLACE NAMES:      Crucifer, TN; Cruzville, NM; Las Cruces, NM      Marine on St. Croix, MN; Santa Cruz, Veracruz, CA      NB:  <i>Crucible</i>, from German <i>kruse</i>, earthen pot, is not in this family; explore Arthur Miller's <i>The Crucible</i>, a play concerning the witchcraft trials in Salem, Massachusetts.  <i>Lacrosse</i> is listed under cros-.      INTERDISCIPLINARY: CRUCIATE [in <i>botany</i>, having leaves or petals arranged in the form of a cross; in <i>zoology</i>, crossing: said of wings]      CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>crud,</b> <b>crus</b>	Latin <i>crudus</i>	bleeding, raw, rough	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>crud</i>: crude (in a raw or natural condition; not refined), crudity  <i>crus</i>:      CRUST, crustal (of a crust, esp. the earth's crust), crusty      crustacean (any of a subphylum of arthropods, including shrimps, crabs, barnacles, and lobsters; as an adjective, of crustaceans) {crustaceous}      PREFIXED ROOT: recrudesce (to break out or become active again) (<i>re</i> again, back)      DISGUISEDROOT:      cruel (SYNOMYS: brutal, inhuman, pitiless, ruthless), cruelty      cruor (coagulated blood; gore)      custard (orig., any dish baked in a crust)      PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: encrust (to cover with a crust; to decorate elaborately, especially with gems)      FRENCH:      crouton (any of the small, crisp pieces of toasted or fried bread often served in soup or salads)      crudités (raw vegetables cut up and served as hors d'oeuvres, usually with a dip or with sauces)      ecru (in reference to the color of unbleached linen; light tan)      en croûte (wrapped in pastry and baked: said esp. of meats)      PLACE NAME: Ecru, Mississippi      INTERDISCIPLINARY: CRUST (in <i>geology</i>, the solid, rocky, outer portion or shell of the earth; lithosphere; in <i>medicine</i>, a dry, hard, outer layer of blood, pus, or other bodily secretion)      CROSS REFERENCE: asper, crystal, trach</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>crus</b>	Greek <i>krouein</i>	to strike	PREFIXED ROOT: anacrusis (lit., struck back; in prosody, one or more unaccented syllables added to the beginning of a line of verse which would ordinarily commence with an accented syllable) ( <i>ana</i> back ) ENGLISH COGNATE: rue (to feel remorse or repentance for a sin, fault, etc.; to wish an act, promise, etc. undone or un-made; regret) CROSS REFERENCE: bat, coup, cus, fend, fer <sup>1</sup> , flic, fut, lid, pest <sup>1</sup> , pil <sup>1</sup> , plang, plaud, tund
<b>crust</b>			See crud- for <i>crustacean</i> , <i>encrust</i> .
<b>cry<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>quiritare</i>	to wail, shriek	SIMPLE ROOT: cry [SYNONYMS: blubber, keen (Irish use only), moan, sob, wail, whimper] PREFIXED ROOT: decry (SYNONYMS: deprecate, disparage, minimize) ( <i>de</i> intensive) descry (to catch sight of; discern distant or obscure objects; to look for and discover; detect; SYNONYMS: behold, espy, see, view) ( <i>des</i> from) FRENCH: cri de coeur (lit., cry from the heart; an impassioned protest, complaint, etc.) dernier cri (lit., the latest cry; the latest fashion; the latest word) CROSS REFERENCE: clam, plang, plor
<b>cry<sup>2</sup></b>	Greek <i>krymos</i> IE <i>kreu-</i> congealed blood	icy cold	NOTE: The root cryo- evolved into <i>crystallis</i> , or that which appeared frosty, thus the word <i>crystal</i> . SIMPLE ROOT: cryonics (the practice of freezing the body of a person just died in order to preserve it for possible resuscitation in the future) { <i>cryonic</i> } crystal (listed separately as a root) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>cry</i> : cryalgesia ( <i>algos</i> pain) <i>crymo</i> : crymodynbia (pain caused by cold) ( <i>odyne</i> pain) crymophilic ( <i>philein</i> to love) crymophylactic ( <i>phylassein</i> to guard) crymotherapy ( <i>therapeia</i> therapy, treatment) <i>cryo</i> : cryobiology (the science that studies organisms, especially warmblooded animals, at low temperatures) ( <i>bios</i> life + <i>logy</i> study) cryogen ( <i>generare</i> to produce) cryohydrate ( <i>hydor</i> water) cryolite ( <i>lithos</i> stone) cryometer ( <i>metron</i> measure) cryophile, cryophilic ( <i>philein</i> to love) cryophyte (a plant that grows on ice or snow, especially various algae and fungi) ( <i>phyton</i> a plant) cryoprobe (a surgical instrument for conducting intense cold to small areas of body tissues in order to destroy those areas) ( <i>probare</i> to test) cryoscopy (the science that studies the freezing points of liquids) ( <i>skopein</i> to examine)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cry<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[icy cold]	<p>cryostat (a regulator for maintaining a constant, low temperature) (<i>statikos</i> standing)</p> <p>cryosurgery (surgery involving the selective destruction of tissues by freezing them, as with liquid nitrogen)</p> <p>cryotherapy (treatment by the use of cold, as by application of ice packs or by lowering the body temperature) (<i>therapeia</i> therapy, treatment)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alg<sup>2</sup>, frig, psychr</p>
<b>crypt,</b> <b>krypt</b>	Latin <i>crypta</i> Greek <i>kryptos</i> hidden, covered IE <i>kru-</i> to pile up, cover	to hide, conceal	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>crypt:</i>          crypt (an underground chamber or vault, as one under the main floor of a church, often, especially formerly, serving as a burial place; in anatomy, any of various recesses, glandular cavities, or follicles in the body)          cryptic (SYNONYMS: enigmatic, obscure, vague)  <i>krypt:</i> krypton (a rare gaseous chemical element present in very small quantities in air and inert to all reagents except fluorine; symbol Kr: so named because of the discoverers' difficulty in isolating it)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:          apocrypha (any writings, anecdotes, etc., of doubtful authenticity or authorship; capitalized, the 14 books of the Septuagint* that are rejected in Judaism and regarded by Protestants as not canonical; 11 of the 14 are fully accepted in the RCC canon) [<sup>*</sup>Septuagint: translation of Hebrew Scriptures into Greek by 72 Palestinian Jews, several centuries B.C.]          apocryphal (SYNONYMS: fictitious, fabulous) (<i>apo</i> away)          encrypt (to encode or encipher) (<i>en</i> in)          procryptic (in biology, having a pattern or coloration adapted for natural camouflage) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>crypt:</i>          cryptanalysis (<i>cryptogram</i> + analysis; the act or science of deciphering a code or coded message without a prior knowledge of the key)          cryptesthesia (<i>esthesia</i> feeling)          cryptorchism (failure of the testicles to descend into the scrotum) (<i>orchis</i> testicle)  <i>crypto:</i>          cryptobiosis (same as <i>anabiosis</i>) (<i>bios</i> life + <i>osis</i> condition)          cryptoelastic (in mineralogy, consisting of fragments of older rocks, or microscopic grains) (<i>klaein</i> to break)          cryptogam (a plant that bears no seeds or flowers but propagates by means of spores) (<i>gamos</i> reproduction)          cryptogram, cryptograph, cryptographer (<i>graphein</i> to write)          cryptomeria (the concealment of the seeds of the cones within bracts; the Japanese cedar) (<i>meros</i> part)          cryptozoic (relating to animals that live in hidden places, as in crevices or under leaves, rocks, etc.) (<i>zo</i> animal)          FRENCH: grotesque (from Italian <i>grottesca pittura</i>; orig., picture in a cave; SYNONYMS: bizarre, fantastic)          ITALIAN: grotto (a cave; a cavelike summerhouse, shrine, etc.)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cel<sup>1</sup>, cond</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>crystal</b>	Greek <i>krymos</i> icy cold IE <i>kreu-</i> congealed blood	crystal	NOTE: Though the original root meant <i>cold, icy</i> , it evolved into that which is <i>clear, transparent</i> . SIMPLE ROOT: crystal, crystalline, crystallite, crystallize PREFIXED ROOT: metacryst (a crystal formed by recrystallization of minerals in a metaphoric rock) ( <i>meta</i> between) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>crystall</i> : crystalloid ( <i>eidos</i> form) <i>crystalli</i> : crystalliferous ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) <i>crystallo</i> : crystallography ( <i>graphein</i> to write) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: phenocryst (a relatively large and usually conspicuous crystal found in a fine-grained matrix in porphyritic igneous rocks) ( <i>phainein</i> to show) xenocryst (a rock or crystal engulfed by magma and retained as an inclusion in the resulting igneous rock) ( <i>xenos</i> stranger) CROSS REFERENCE: crud
<b>cten</b>	Greek <i>kteis</i> comb IE <i>pek-</i> to pull wool or hair	comb-like (see Note)	NOTE: The root originally meant <i>comb</i> , but evolved to mean <i>comblike teeth, or scales</i> . SIMPLE ROOT: ctene, ctenidial, ctenidium, ctenii LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>cten</i> : ctenoid (having an edge with projections like the teeth of a comb, as the posterior margin of the scales of certain fishes) ( <i>eidos</i> form) <i>cteno</i> : ctenocyst (a characteristic sensory or balancing organ of Ctenophora situated at the aboral* pole of the body) ( <i>ktyos</i> sac, bladder) [*aboral: away from the mouth] ctenophoran, ctenophore (any of a phylum of sea animals with an oval, transparent, jellylike body bearing eight rows of comblike plates that aid in swimming) ( <i>phorein</i> to bear) CROSS REFERENCE: pect
<b>ctet</b>	Greek <i>ktasthai</i>	to acquire	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ctetology (the branch of biology that deals with the origin and development of acquired characters) ( <i>logy</i> study) ctetosome (a supernumerary chromosome; a heterochromosome) ( <i>soma</i> body) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>ctyon</b>	Greek <i>ktizein</i>	to found	PREFIXED ROOT: amphictyon (a delegate to the council or assembly of an amphictyony; plural, lit., those that dwelt around; neighbors) amphictyony (in ancient Greece, a confederation of states established around a religious center, as at Delphi) ( <i>amphi</i> around) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>cub,</b> <b>cumb</b>	Latin <i>cubare</i> IE <i>keu(b)-</i> to bend, turn	to lie down	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>cub</i> : cubature (the determination of cubic content; cubic content; volume) cube, cubical (cube-shaped), cubism (a 20 <sup>th</sup> -century art mode) cubic (in mathematics, of the third power or degree; relating to the cubes of numbers or quantities) cubicle (a small sleeping compartment, as in a dormitory; any small compartment, as for study)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cub (cont'd)	[to lie down]		<p>cubiculum (a burial chamber, as in catacombs)</p> <p>cubit (an ancient unit of linear measure, about 18-22 inches; orig., the length of the arm from the end of the middle finger to the elbow)</p> <p><i>cumb:</i> cumbent (lying down; recumbent)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>cub:</i></p> <p>concubinage (in law, cohabitation without a legal marriage; the state of being a concubine)</p> <p>concubine (lit., one lying with; in law, a woman who cohabits with a man although not legally married to him; in certain polygamous societies, a secondary wife) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>incubate [to sit on and hatch (eggs); to cause to develop or take form, especially, gradually; also, to form or consider slowly and protectively, as if hatching] {incubative}, incubation, incubator</p> <p>incubus (a spirit or a demon thought in medieval times to lie on sleeping persons, especially on women, for the purpose of having sexual intercourse; compare <i>succubus</i>) (<i>in</i> in, on)</p> <p>succubus (lit., to lie under; a female demon thought in medieval times to have sexual intercourse with sleeping men; pl., succubi; compare <i>incubus</i>) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><i>cumb:</i></p> <p>accumbent (lying to, reclining, as <i>accumbent posture</i>; in botany, lying against some other part, said especially of cotyledons; a cotyledon is a leaf of the plant embryo, being the first to appear from a sprouting seed) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>decumbent (lying down; in botany, trailing on the ground and rising at the tip: said of stems) (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>incumbent (resting, lying, leaning, or pressing upon something; holding an indicated position, role, office, etc., as <i>an incumbent congressman</i>) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>procumbent (lying face down; in botany, trailing along the ground: said of a stem) (<i>pro</i> forward)</p> <p>recumbent (in biology, designating a part that leans or lies upon some other part or surface; SYNONYMS: prone, prostrate, supine) (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>succumb (lit., to lie down under; to die; SYNONYMS: capitulate, relent, yield) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>superincumbent (brought to bear from above; arching over or hanging) (<i>super</i> over + <i>in</i> in)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>cub:</i> cuboid (in the shape of a cube; in anatomy, designates a cubelike bone between the instep and the heel bone) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>cubi:</i> cubiform (in the form of a cube; cube-shaped)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>covey (a small flock or brood of birds, especially partridges or quail; a small group of people or, sometimes, things)</p> <p>hive (of bees)</p> <p>FRENCH: couvade (a custom of some primitive tribes, in which the father of a child just born engages in certain rites, such as resting in bed, as if he himself had borne the child)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: clin</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cul</b>	Latin <i>culus</i>	buttocks, anus	SIMPLE ROOT: culet (the flat base of a gem whose face is cut as a brilliant) [as used here, <i>brilliant</i> is a gem, especially a diamond, cut in a certain way with many facets for maximum brilliance] PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: recoil (to draw back; also, to coil again), recoilless (as a recoilless weapon) ( <i>re</i> back) FRENCH: cul de sac (lit., bottom of the bag), culottes, sans-culotte (lit., without breeches; a revolutionary) CROSS REFERENCE: proct, ur <sup>1</sup>
<b>cule</b>			See calx- for <i>inculcate</i> .
<b>culmin</b>	Latin <i>culminare</i> to reach a peak	peak, summit	SIMPLE ROOT: culminate (to reach its highest or lowest altitude: said of a celestial body; to reach its highest point or climax; to result in), culmination (that which culminates) CROSS REFERENCE: apic
<b>culp</b>	Latin <i>culpa</i>	blame, guilt	SIMPLE ROOT: culpa (in law, neglect, fault), culpable (deserving blame, as a <i>culpable offense</i> ), culpability, culpatory PREFIXED ROOT: exculpate (to free from blame; declare or prove faultless; exonerate) ( <i>ex</i> out) inculpable (not culpable; free from blame or guilt) ( <i>in</i> not) inculpate (to blame, to incriminate) {inculpatory} ( <i>in</i> in, on) COALESCED ROOTS: culprit [short for <i>culpable</i> , <i>prit</i> ( <i>a averer nostre bille</i> ), guilty, ready (to prove our case): said by the Roman prosecutor in opening the case to the jury; the person guilty of a crime or offense; offender] LATIN: mea culpa (I am guilty; I am to blame) SPANISH: disculpar (to excuse, pardon, forgive); disculpame (excuse me) CROSS REFERENCE: vic <sup>3</sup>
<b>cult</b>	Latin <i>colere</i> to till; <i>cultus</i> , care, cultivation IE <i>kwel-</i> be around, dwell	to tend, care for	SIMPLE ROOT: cult, cultus (a cult, especially a religious cult) cultivate, cultivated, cultivation, cultivator cultural, culture, cultured, culturist PREFIXED ROOT: acculturation (the process of conditioning to the patterns or customs of a culture) ( <i>ad</i> to) bicultural (of, or relating to two distinct cultures in one nation or geographic region, as bicultural education), biculturalism ( <i>bi</i> two) enculturate (to cause to adapt to the prevailing cultural patterns of one's society) ( <i>en</i> in) incult (uncultivated: said of land; lacking culture; unrefined; fallow) ( <i>in</i> not) intercultural ( <i>inter</i> between) monoculture ( <i>monos</i> one) subculture ( <i>sub</i> under) transcultural ( <i>trans</i> across) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: cultigen (an organism, especially a cultivated plant, such as maize, of a kind not known to have a wild or uncultivated counterpart) ( <i>generare</i> to produce) cultivar (a horticulturally or agriculturally derived variety of a plant, as distinguished from a natural variety (from <i>cultivated</i> + <i>variety</i> )

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cult</b> (cont'd)		[to tend, care for]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:            agriculture (<i>ager</i> field)            aquaculture (<i>aqua</i> water)            horticulture (<i>hortus</i> garden)            mariculture (<i>mare</i> sea)</p> <p>GERMAN:            Kultur [the highly systematized social organization of Hohenzollern (region of southwest West Germany, formerly a province of Prussia) or Nazi Germany; now usually ironic in application, with reference to chauvinism, militarism, terrorism, etc.]            Kulturkampf (lit., culture battle; the struggle between the RCC and the German government from 1872 to 1887, over control of education, civil marriage, etc.)            NB: <i>Cultrate</i>, knifelike, is not in this family. Neither is <i>occult</i>, which see under cel-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cur, med<sup>1</sup>, therap</p>
<b>cumb</b>	Old French <i>combe</i>	obstruction, barrier	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: cumber (to hinder by obstruction or interference), cumbersome (SYNONYMS: heavy, massive, ponderous, weighty), cumbrance, cumbrous</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:            encumber (to burden with obligations, debt, etc.; to oppress), encumbrance (<i>en</i> in)            disencumber (to relieve of a burden) (<i>dis</i> apart + encumber)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>cumb</b>			See cub- for <i>incumbent</i> , <i>recumbent</i> .
<b>cumu</b>	Latin <i>cumulare</i> to pile up, to heap IE <i>keu-</i> a swelling	heap, mass	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: cumulate, cumulative, cumulous, cumulus (a type of cloud)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: accumulate (to pile up, collect, or gather together, especially over a long period of time), accumulation, accumulative, accumulator (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: cumuliform (designating, or having the form of, a cumulus, or especially any cloud with lofty vertical development; compare <i>stratiform</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: acerv, floc, mol<sup>2</sup>, onc, sor</p>
<b>cun<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>con</b>	Greek <i>konos</i> IE <i>ka-</i> sharp, pointed	cone, wedge	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:            CONE</p> <p>cuneal (wedge-shaped; esp. cuneiform)            cuneate (in botany, wedge-shaped; tapering, as some leaves)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: obconic (in botany, conical but attached by the point; said of a leaf) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:            con:            conodont (a very small, toothlike, Paleozoic fossil of uncertain zoological identification) (<i>odus</i> tooth)            conoid (cone-shaped; in geometry, a solid described by a conic section revolving about its axis) (<i>eidos</i> form)            cunei: cuneiform (wedge-shaped; especially designating the characters used in ancient Akkadian, Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian inscriptions; as a noun, cuneiform characters or inscriptions) (<i>forma</i> shape, form)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:            coin, coinage            quoin (the external corner of a building) (from <i>coin</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cun <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[cone, wedge]	INTERDISCIPLINARY: CONE [in <i>botany</i> , a reproductive structure of certain nonflowering plants, consisting of an elongated central axis upon which are borne overlapping scales, bracts, sporophylls, etc., usually in a spiral fashion, and in which are produced pollen, spores, or ovules; strobilus: cones are found in cycads, conifers, club mosses, horse-tails, etc.; any similar structure, as the catkin of hops; in <i>zoology</i> , any of the flask-shaped cells in the retina of most vertebrates, sensitive to bright light and color; cone shell, any of a family of tropical marine snails, most species of which can inflict a poisonous bite] CROSS REFERENCE: sphen
cun <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>cunae</i>	cradle	PREFIXED ROOT: incunabula (lit., in the cradle; the very first stages of anything; extant copies of books produced before 1500; the earliest stages of anything) ( <i>in in</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: None
cup			See cap- for <i>recuperate</i> .
cup	Latin <i>cupere</i> IE <i>kup-</i> to boil, smoke, be dis- turbed	to desire	SIMPLE ROOT: cupid (capitalized, the Roman god of love, son of Venus: usually represented as a winged boy with bow and arrow and identified with Greek Eros) cupidity (strong desire, especially for wealth; avarice; greed) PREFIXED ROOT: concupiscence (strong or abnormal desire or appetite, especially sexual desire; lust) ( <i>com intensive</i> ) DISGUISEDROOT: covet (SYNOMYS: begrudge, envy) covetous (tending to covet; SYNOMYS: acquisitive, avaricious, grasping, greedy) CROSS REFERENCE: aver, desider
cupr	Latin <i>cuprum</i>	copper	SIMPLE ROOT: cupreous, cupric, cuprite), cuprous, cuprum (symbol: Cu) PREFIXED ROOT: hypercupremia (excessive amounts of copper in the blood) ( <i>hyper excessive + emia</i> blood condition) hypercupriuria (excessive amounts of copper in the urine) ( <i>hyper excessive + uria</i> urine condition) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>cupri</i> : cupriferous (bearing copper) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) <i>cupro</i> : cupronickel GEOGRAPHIC: Cuivre River, in Missouri ( <i>cuivre</i> is French for <i>copper</i> ; however, the name comes from Baron Georges Leopold Cuivre, a French naturalist and explorer) ENGLISH: copper CROSS REFERENCE: chalco
cur <sup>1</sup> , corr, cour, curr, curs	Latin <i>currere</i> IE <i>kers-</i> to run, wagon	to run	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>corr</i> : corridor (a long passageway or hall) <i>cour</i> : courier (a messenger sent in haste or on a regular schedule with important or urgent messages) <i>cours</i> : course, courser (a graceful, spirited, or swift horse; a war horse; charger; a swift-running shorebird of Asia and Africa), coursing <i>curr</i> : currency (common acceptance; general use; prevalence)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cur <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[to run]		<p>current (SYNOMYS: <sup>1</sup>prevailing, rife; <sup>2</sup>drift, tendency, tenor)      curricule (a light, two-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses side by side)      curriculum (pl., curricula)</p> <p><i>curs:</i>      curse (orig., used of the course of liturgical prayers and of the set of imprecations in the formal recital of offenses entailing excommunication; hence, consignment to an evil fate; SYNONYMS: anathematize, damn, execrate, imprecate), cursed      cursive (flowing, not disconnected as in manuscript writing)      cursor (a movable indicator on a computer screen, that marks the current position at which a character may be entered)      cursorial (in zoology, having legs or structural parts adapted for running)      cursory (hastily, often superficially, done; performed rapidly without attention to detail; SYNONYMS: shallow, superficial)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>course:</i>      concourse (lit., a running together; a crowd; throng; gathering) (<i>con</i> with)      discourse (communication of ideas, information, etc., especially by talking; conversation; SYNONYMS: converse, speak, talk) (<i>dis</i> from, apart)      intercourse (communication between or among people, countries, etc.; coitus; copulation: in full, sexual intercourse; see Place Names) (<i>inter</i> between)      recourse (lit., a running back; a turning or seeking for aid, safety, etc.) (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p><i>cur:</i>      concur (lit., to run together; SYNONYMS: accede, acquiesce, agree, assent, consent), concurrence (a happening together in time or place), concurrent (<i>con</i> with)      incur [to run in, or toward; to come into or acquire (something undesirable), as <i>to incur a bad reputation</i>; to become subject to through one's own action, as <i>to incur (someone's) wrath</i>]      incurrence (the act of incurring) (<i>in</i> in)      occur (SYNONYS: befall, happen, transpire) (<i>ob</i> against)      recur (SYNONYS: return, revert), recurrence (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><i>curr:</i>      concurrence (also, concurrency; in geometry, the point where three or more lines or planes meet; the junction of lines or surfaces), concurrent (<i>con</i> with, together)      decurrent (in botany, extending down along the stem, as the base of some leaves) (<i>de</i> down)      EXCURRENT (to run out; project) (<i>ex</i> out)      extracurricular (not part of the required curriculum) (<i>extra</i> beyond)      incurrent (flowing in; especially characterized by the flowing in of water, as the <i>incurrant</i> canals of sponges) (<i>in</i> in)      intercurrent (running between; intervening; occurring during another disease and modifying it) (<i>inter</i> between)      occurrence (SYNONYS: circumstance, episode, event, happening, incident) (<i>ob</i> against)      recurrence (the act or an instance of recurring) (<i>re</i> again)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cur <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[to run]		<p>recurrent (appearing or occurring again or periodically; in anatomy, turning back in the opposite direction: said of certain arteries and nerves; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> alternate, intermittent, periodic) (<i>re</i> back, <i>agaom</i>)</p> <p>transcurrent (running transversely) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p><i>curs:</i></p> <p>accursed (under a curse; deserving to be cursed) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>discursion (a rambling discourse), discursive (wandering from one topic to another) (<i>dis</i> from, apart)</p> <p>excursion (in medicine, the extent of movement from a central position), excursive (rambling; desultory)</p> <p>excursus (a lengthy digression, as in a literary work) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>incursion (a running in or coming in, especially when undesired; a sudden, brief invasion or raid), incursive (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>precursor (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> forerunner, harbinger, herald; a predecessor, as in office; a substance that precedes and is the source of another substance) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>coarse (a specialized use of <i>course</i>; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> gross, indelicate, obscene, ribald, vulgar)</p> <p>corsair (a privateer; a pirate; a pirate ship)</p> <p>scour (to pass over quickly) [another <i>scour</i> is listed under cur<sup>2</sup>]</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> succor (lit., to run under; thus to give assistance in time of need or distress; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> aid, assist, help; see <i>Bon Secour</i> under Place Names) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><b>COLLOQUIAL:</b> cuss (for <i>curse</i>)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b></p> <p>concur:concourse; corral:kraal; recur:recourse</p> <p>corsair:hussar (see Slavic Cognate)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>courante (also, courant; an old, lively 17<sup>th</sup>-century French dance with gliding or running steps, or the music for this; a stylized dance of this type used as a movement in a classical suite)</p> <p>coureur de bois (woods runner: a French or French and Indian métis* trapper, woodsman, or hunter of North America, especially Canada) [<sup>*</sup>métis: a person of mixed parentage, especially in Canada, a person having one French Canadian parent and one American Indian parent]</p> <p>au courant (lit., with the current, up to date; fully informed on current affairs)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> corral (see Doublets), corrida (a public program in which a series of bullfights, usually six, are held)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH:</b> car (see separate entry), carry, horse</p> <p><b>AFRIKAANS:</b> kraal (a village in African natives, usually surrounded by a stockade; from Spanish <i>corral</i>) (see Doublets)</p> <p><b>ACADEMIC RESUME:</b> curriculum vitae (lit., course of life; a summary of one's personal history and professional qualifications, as that submitted by job applicant; résumé)</p> <p><b>TERM:</b> concurrent resolution (a resolution passed by one branch of legislature and concurred in by the other, indicating the opinion of the entire legislature but not having the force of law)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cur</b> (cont'd)		[to run]	<p>LAW: concurring opinion (an opinion issued by one or more judges which agrees with the decision reached by the majority of the court, but offers additional or different reasons for reaching that decision)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <p>Bon Secour, AL (lit., good help, from French <i>secours</i>, lit., to run under, so as to give support; it has been said that the community received its name from fishermen being thankful for reaching shore safely after trawling the treacherous waters of the Gulf of Mexico; consequently, they named their fishing village after <i>Notre Dame de Bon Secours</i>, Our Lady of Good Help, a chapel in France)</p> <p>Intercourse (AL, PA)</p> <p>SLAVIC COGNATE: hussar (orig., a member of the light cavalry of Hungary or Croatia; a member of any European regiment of light-armed cavalry, usually with brilliant dress uniforms; see Doublets) (from Hungarian <i>huzzar</i>; Serbian <i>husar</i>)</p> <p>WORD FROM A RELATED ROOT: curule (designates a chair like an upholstered camp stool with heavy curved legs, in which only the highest civil officers of Rome were privileged to sit; privileged to sit in a curule chair; of the highest rank) (from <i>currus</i>, chariot)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: EXCURRENT [in <i>botany</i>, projecting beyond the tip, as the midrib of certain leaves; having an undivided projecting main stem, as fir trees; in <i>zoology</i>, of ducts, tubes, or passages whose contents flow outward]</p> <p>NB: Do not confuse the assimilated prefix cor- from com-, with, together, e.g., <u>correct</u>, <u>corroborate</u>, <u>corrugate</u>, <u>corruption</u>, with the corr- form of this root.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: drom, lop, rrh</p>
<b>cur<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>sur</b>	Latin <i>cura</i>	care, concern	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>cur:</i></p> <p>curacy (the position, office, or work of a curate) curate (orig., any clergyman, one who has the care of souls; a clergyman who assists a vicar or rector; as a verb, to act as a curator for an exhibition, museum, etc.), curator curative (serving or tending to cure; of or relating to the cure of a disease) cure (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>heal, remedy; <sup>2</sup>antidote, restorative), curé (see French) curio (short for <i>curiosity</i>; any unusual or rare article) curiosity (a desire to learn or know; a desire to learn about things that do not properly concern one), curiosa (curiosities), curious (SYNONYMS: inquisitive, meddlesome, prying) <i>sur:</i> sure (SYNONYMS: certain, confident, positive) (see Doublets), surely, surety</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>cur:</i></p> <p>accuracy, accurate (SYNONYMS: correct, exact, precise) (<i>ad to</i>) incurable (that cannot be remedied or corrected) (<i>in not</i>) incurious (not eager to find out; SYNONYMS: detached, disinterested, indifferent, unconcerned) (<i>in not</i>) procuration, procurator (see Doublets) {procuratorial}</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cur<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[care, concern]	<p>procure (to take care of; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> acquire, obtain, secure), procurer (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>secure (lit., away from care; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>acquire, gain, get, obtain, procure; <sup>2</sup>safe; see Doublets), security (<i>se</i> apart)</p> <p>sinecure [from <i>beneficium sine cura</i>: benefice (church office) without cure (care of souls); thus, an office or position that requires little or no work and that usually provides an income], sinecurism (<i>sine</i> without)</p> <p><i>sur(e):</i></p> <p>assurance (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>certainty, certitude, conviction, sureness; <sup>2</sup>aplomb, confidence, self-confidence, self-possession)</p> <p>assure {assured, assuredly}, assurer (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>ensure (to make sure or certain; guarantee; protect) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>insecure (not secure; unreliable) (<i>in</i> not + secure)</p> <p>insurance, insure {insurable}, insured, insurer (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>reassure (<i>re</i> again + assure)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>manicure (<i>manus</i> hand)</p> <p>pedicure (<i>pes</i> foot)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>proctor (contraction of <i>procurator</i>; see Doublets)</p> <p>proxy (Middle English <i>prokecie</i>, contraction of <i>procuracie</i>, <i>procuracy</i>)</p> <p>scour (to clean or polish by vigorous scrubbing) [another <i>scour</i> is listed under cur<sup>1</sup>]</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> procurator:proctor; sure:secure</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>curé (parish priest; rector; vicar)</p> <p>curet (or, curette; a spoon-shaped surgical instrument for the removal of tissue from the walls of body cavities), curettage</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b> poco curante (caring little; indifferent; apathetic) (<i>poco</i> from Latin <i>paucus</i>, little, few) [in English, the two words are joined: pococurante]</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b></p> <p>curandero (a male Hispanic healer who uses magic, folk medicine, etc. to treat whatever ails the patient; female: curandera)</p> <p>seguro (sure, certain)</p> <p><b>IRISH:</b> cosher (to be feasted, as at the dwelling of a vassal, tenant, etc.; also, to pamper: sometimes, with <i>up</i>)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAME:</b> Security, CO</p> <p>NB: The word <i>care</i> itself, though similarly spelled, is not etymologically related to <i>cure</i>, coming instead from a German root that means “grief, concern.”</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> iatr, souc</p>
<b>curt</b>	Latin <i>curtus</i>	short	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> curt (SYNONYMS: bluff, blunt, brusque, gruff), curtail, curtal, curtate (shortened; abbreviated)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> kirtle, shirt, short, skirt</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> tout court (lit., wholly short; without further explanation or qualification; simply or bluntly)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> brachy, brev</p>
<b>curv</b>	Latin <i>curvus</i>	bend	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>curvaceous, curvature (in medicine, a curving or bending, especially an abnormal one, e.g., curvature of the spine)</p> <p>curve (SYNONYMS: bend, twist) {curvy}, curvet</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>curv</b> (cont'd)		[bend]	PREFIXED ROOT: decurved (in zoology, curved, or bent downward) ( <i>de</i> down) incurvate, incurve (to curve inward) ( <i>in</i> in) recurvate (to curve or bend back), recurve ( <i>re</i> back) DISGUISED ROOT: curb LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: curvicaudate ( <i>cauda</i> tail) curvilinear (consisting of or enclosed by a curved line or lines) ( <i>linea</i> line) SPANISH: curva (curve) CROSS REFERENCE: flect, sin, var, vert
<b>cus</b>			See caus- for <i>accuse</i> .
<b>cus,</b> <b>cuss</b>	Latin <i>quatere</i> , <i>cutere</i> ; <i>cudere</i> IE <i>kwet-</i> , <i>kut-</i> to shake	to strike, hit	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>cus(e)</i> : incus (lit., that which is struck; in anatomy, the middle bone of a chain of three small bones in the middle ear of man and other mammals; anvil) incuse (hammered or stamped in: said of the design on a coin; as a noun, such a design) ( <i>in</i> in) <i>cuss</i> : concuss, concussion (a violent shaking; shock; agitation, as from impact; in medicine, a condition of impaired functioning of some organ, especially the brain, as a result of a violent blow or impact) ( <i>con</i> with) discuss (SYNOMYS: argue, debate, dispute) {discussable, or discussible}, discussant (a person taking part in an organized discussion), discusser, discussion ( <i>dis</i> apart) percuss (to rap gently and firmly, as in medical diagnosis) {percussor}, percussion, percussive ( <i>per</i> through) repercussion (lit., a striking back) {repercussive} ( <i>re</i> again + percussion) succuss (to shake forcibly), succussion (the process of shaking violently; the condition of being so shaken) ( <i>sub</i> under) DISGUISED ROOT: cashier (the verb: to dismiss from a position as though shaken from it; the noun <i>cashier</i> comes from a different root) quash (to quell or suppress an uprising) [another <i>quash</i> is found under cast-] rescue (SYNOMYS: deliver, ransom, redeem, save; in law, to take a person or thing out of legal custody by force) squash (as a verb, to squeeze or crush; coming from a different source, the vegetable <i>squash</i> is Algonquian) CROSS REFERENCE: bat, coup, crus, fend, fer <sup>1</sup> , flic, fut, lid, pest <sup>1</sup> , pil <sup>1</sup> , plang, plaud, plec, pless, seism, trem
<b>cuse</b>			See caus- for <i>excuse, recuse</i> .
<b>cusp</b>	Latin <i>cuspis</i> spear	point, cusp	SIMPLE ROOT: CUSP (a point or pointed end; apex) cusperate (or, cusped, cuspidate, cuspidated: having a cusp or cusps; having a short abrupt point, as some leaves) cuspid (a tooth with one point; canine tooth) cuspidation (in architecture, the use of cusps for decoration) PREFIXED ROOT: bicuspid (any of eight adult teeth with two-pointed crowns) ( <i>bi</i> two)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>cusp</b> (cont'd)		[point, cusp]	tricuspid (or, tricuspidate) ( <i>tri</i> three) INTERDISCIPLINARY: CUSP [in <i>anatomy</i> , any of the elevations on the chewing surface of a tooth; any of the triangular flaps of a heart valve; in <i>architecture</i> , a projecting point where two arcs meet, as in the internal curve of an arc; in <i>astrology</i> , the transitional part of a sign or house ( <i>house</i> means a division of the heavens); in <i>astronomy</i> , either horn of a crescent, as of the moon; in <i>geometry</i> , the tip of a pointed curve] NB: <i>Cuspidor</i> , a spittoon, is not in this family. CROSS REFERENCE: cente, centr, punct
<b>cust</b>			See <i>sues-</i> for <i>custom, accustom.</i>
<b>cut</b>	Latin <i>cutis</i> IE <i>skeut-</i> to cover	skin	SIMPLE ROOT: cutaneous (of, on, or affecting the skin) cuticle, cuticula (pl., cuticulae; see Doublets), cutin (do not confuse with <i>cut-in</i> , a motion-picture term), cutinization cutis (the vertebrate skin, including both its layers, the dermis and the epidermis; also, the dermis only; corium) PREFIXED ROOT: percutaneous (effected or introduced through the skin, as by rubbing, injecting, etc.) ( <i>per</i> through) intracutaneous ( <i>intra</i> within) subcutaneous, subcuticle, subcutis ( <i>sub</i> under) DISGUISED ROOT: scutch (to free the fibers of flax, cotton, etc. from woody parts by beating) (from <i>ex</i> out) DOUBLETS: cuticle:cuticula CROSS REFERENCE: cori, derm, pel <sup>1</sup>
<b>cyan</b>	Greek <i>kyanos</i> blue	blue (dark)	SIMPLE ROOT: cyanate, cyanide, cyanine, cyanite LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>cyan:</i> cyanamide (a caustic acidic crystalline compound) ( <i>amide</i> from <i>ammonia + ide</i> ) cyanosis (a bluish coloration of the skin or mucous membranes, caused by lack of oxygen or abnormal hemoglobin in the blood) {cyanotic} ( <i>osis</i> condition) cyanurate, cyanuric ( <i>uron</i> urine) <i>cyano:</i> cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) ( <i>baktron</i> a rod) cyanogen (a colorless, poisonous, flammable gas, N:C: C:N; the radical CN, occurring in cyanides) ( <i>generare</i> to produce) cyanohydrin (any of a class of organic chemical compounds containing the CN and OH radicals) ( <i>hydor</i> water) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>cycl</b>	Greek <i>kykloma</i> IE <i>kwel-</i> to turn, be around, dwell	wheel, circle	SIMPLE ROOT: cyclamate, Cyclamen [genus, from the shape of the plant's roots, and perhaps its circular leaves] CYCLE (a recurring period of a definite number of years, used as a measure of time), cyclic (also, cyclical), cycling, cyclist cyclone (loosely, a windstorm with a violent, whirling movement; tornado or hurricane), {cyclonic}, cyclonite PREFIXED ROOT: acyclic (not cyclic; not in cycles; in chemistry, having the structure of an open chain rather than a closed ring) ( <i>a</i> not)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cycl (cont'd)		[wheel, circle]	<p>anticyclone {anticyclonic} (<i>anti</i> against)      bicycle, bicyclic (also, bicyclical; of or forming two cycles, circles, etc; in chemistry, containing two fused rings in the molecule) (<i>bi</i> two)      encyclical (intended for general distribution; in the RCC, a papal document addressed to the bishops, generally dealing with doctrinal matters) (<i>en</i> in)      encyclopedia (orig., instruction to produce a well-rounded child) (<i>en</i> in + <i>paidos</i> child)      epicycle (in geometry, a circle which, by rolling around the interior of another circle, generates a hypocycloid or epicycloid, respectively) {epicyclic}      epicycloid (in geometry, the curve traced by a point on the circumference of a circle that rolls around the outside of a fixed circle; see <i>hypocycloid</i>) (<i>epi</i> upon + <i>eidos</i> form)      hemicycle (half a circle; semicircular room, wall, etc.) (<i>hemi</i> half)      heterocyclic (<i>heteros</i> other)      hypocycloid (in geometry, the curve traced by a point on the circumference of a circle that rolls around the inner circumference of another circle; see <i>epicycloid</i>) (<i>hypo</i> under + <i>eidos</i> form)      isocyclic (<i>isos</i> equal)      megacycle (one million hertz) (<i>megas</i> large)      monocyclic (in chemistry, containing one ring of atoms in the molecule) (<i>monos</i> one)      pericycle (the outer layer of the stele in the root and stem of most plants) {pericyclic} (<i>peri</i> around)      recycle (<i>re</i> again)      tricycle, tricyclic (<i>tri</i> three)      unicycle (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>cycl:</i>      cycloid (<i>eidos</i> form)      cyclopean (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> gigantic, huge, humongous, vast; see <i>Mythology</i>) (<i>ops</i> eye)      cyclorama (see <i>orama</i>-)      cyclosis (a regular cyclic movement of protoplasm within a cell) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>cyclo:</i>      cycloarthrosis (a joint capable of rotation or articulation)      cyclometer (an instrument for measuring the arcs of circles) (<i>metron</i> measure)      cyclopedia (same as <i>encyclopedia</i>; that which produces a well-rounded child) (<i>paidos</i> child)      cycloplegia (paralysis of those muscles of the eye responsible for visual accommodation) (<i>plegia</i> paralysis)      cyclostomate (having a round mouth; of a cyclostome or the cyclostomes), cyclostome (a jawless fish) (<i>stoma</i> mouth)      cyclothymia (an emotional condition characterized by alternate periods of elation and depression) (<i>thyme</i> mind)      cyclotron (<i>cyclo</i> + <i>electron</i>)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> motorcycle (<i>move</i> to move)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cycl (cont'd)		[wheel, circle]	<p>DISGUISED ROOT: Ku Klux [short for Kuklos Adelphon (lit., brothers of a circle), a Southern college fraternity (1812-66); also short for Ku Klux Klan (the first two elements are said to be from Greek <i>kuklos</i>, circle; the word <i>circle</i> appears in names of many secret societies supporting the Confederacy, such as the Knights of the Golden Circle]</p> <p>MYTHOLOGY: Cyclops; <i>ops</i>, eye, lit., round eye; a member of a family of giants having a single round eye in the middle of the forehead</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Bicycle Lake, CA, Cyclone Peak, MT</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: CYCLE [in <i>astronomy</i>, the orbit of a celestial body; in <i>biology</i>, a recurring series of functional changes or events; in <i>electricity</i>, one complete period of the reversal of an alternating current from positive to negative and back again]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gir, orb, rot, troch</p>
cyn	Greek <i>kynos</i> IE <i>kwon-</i> dog	dog	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>cynic (a person who believes all people are motivated by selfishness; a person whose outlook is scornfully and often habitually negative)</p> <p>cynicism (an attitude of of scornful or jaded negativity)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: cynosure (lit., dog's tail; capitalized, an old name for the constellation Ursa Minor or for the North Star, in this constellation; in lower case, any person or thing that is a center of attention or interest; reason unclear, but may refer to being a "tail-wagger") (<i>oura</i> tail)</p> <p>PHILOSOPHICAL SECT: Cynics (probably because of their 'snarling' attitude of disbelief in the human virtues)</p> <p>ENGLISH: kennel</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: can<sup>2</sup></p>
cyst	Greek <i>cyst</i> IE <i>kwes-</i> to wheeze	bladder, sac	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: cyst, cystic (of the gallbladder or the urinary bladder)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>encyst (to enclose or become enclosed in a cyst, or sac) (<i>en</i> in) macrocyst (a large or enlarged cyst) (<i>makron</i> large)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>cyst:</i></p> <p>cystitis (inflammation of the urinary bladder) (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>cystoid (like a cyst or bladder) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>cysto:</i></p> <p>cystocarp (a fruitlike structure developed after fertilization in the red algae) (<i>karpos</i> fruit)</p> <p>cystocele (a hernia of the urinary bladder into the vagina) (<i>kele</i> hernia)</p> <p>cystolith (in botany, a crystalline deposit of calcium carbonate as a knob on the end of stalk within a plant cell) (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p>cystoscope (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>cystotomy (<i>temnein</i> to cut)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>cholecyst (the gallbladder) (<i>chole</i> bile)</p> <p>chylocyst (<i>chylōs</i> juice, humor)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: asc<sup>2</sup>, burs, sac, vesic</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
cyt	Greek <i>kytos</i> IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>keu-t</i> to cover	cell	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>endocytosis (a process in which a cell engulfs a large molecule, bacterium, etc. and forms a vesicle around it; opposed to <i>exocytosis</i>) (<i>endon</i> within + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>exocytosis (opposed of <i>endocytosis</i>) (<i>exo</i> without + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>macrocute (an abnormally large red blood corpuscle occurring especially in pernicious anemia) (<i>makron</i> large)</p> <p>microcyte (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p>monocyte (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>polycythemia (<i>polys</i> many + <i>hemia</i> blood condition)</p> <p>syncytium (a mass of protoplasm containing scattered nuclei that are not separated into distinct cells, as in striated muscle fibers) (<i>syn</i> together)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>cytochrome (an iron-containing enzyme found in almost all animal and plant cells, very important in cell respiration) (<i>chroma</i> color)</p> <p>cytology (the branch of biology dealing with the structure, function, pathology, and life history of cells) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>melanocyte (<i>melanos</i> black)</p> <p>oocyte (in embryology, an egg that has not yet undergone maturation) (<i>oion</i> egg)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alv</p>

# D

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>dacry</b>	Greek <i>dakryon</i>	a tear, as in teardrop	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: dacryadenalgia (pain of the lachrymal gland) ( <i>aden</i> gland + <i>algos</i> pain) dacryocystitis (inflammation of the tear sac, often with bacterial infection and associated with obstruction of the nasal-sacral duct) ( <i>kystis</i> sac + <i>itis</i> inflammation) CROSS REFERENCE: lachry
<b>dactyl</b>	Greek <i>daktylos</i> finger	finger, toe	SIMPLE ROOT: dactyl (a particular foot of poetry, corresponding to the three joints of the finger, the first beat long followed by two short beats, e.g., "Take her up/Tenderly"; in zoology, a finger or a toe) PREFIXED ROOT: adactyloous (lacking fingers or toes from birth) ( <i>a</i> negative) pentadactyl (having five digits to the hand or foot, or five fingerlike parts) ( <i>penta</i> five) polydactyl (having more than the normal number of fingers or toes) ( <i>polys</i> many) syndactyl (or, syndactyle; an animal that has two or more digits united, as by webbing), syndactylism ( <i>syn</i> together) tridactyl (in zoology, having three toes, claws, or similar parts) ( <i>tri</i> three) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: dactylogram (an impression made from the finger; fingerprint) dactylography (the scientific classification of fingerprints) ( <i>graphein</i> to write) dactyloglogy (sign language, that of using fingers and hands) ( <i>logos</i> word) dactyloscopy (identification by comparison of fingerprints; also, classification of fingerprints) ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: pterodactyl (lit., wing-finger; same as <i>pterosaur</i> , an extinct flying reptile) ( <i>pteron</i> wing) DISGUISED ROOT: date (fruit of the palm; because of its being shaped like fingers) [another <i>date</i> is listed under don-] CROSS REFERENCE: digit
<b>dam<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>daman</i>	to subdue	PREFIXED ROOT: adamant (in ancient times, a hard stone or substance that was supposedly unbreakable; as an adjective, too hard to be broken; unyielding; SYNONYMS: implacable, inflexible, obdurate) {adamantine} ( <i>a</i> not) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>dam<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>demn</b>	Latin <i>damnare</i> : to condemn IE <i>depno-</i> sacrificial beast	harm, damage	SIMPLE ROOT: damage (SYNONYMS: harm, impair, injure; in law, money claimed by, or ordered paid to, a person to compensate for injury or loss caused by the wrong of the opposite party or parties) damn (SYNONYMS: curse, execrate, imprecate; in theology, to condemn to endless punishment), damnable, damnation, damning, damned (condemned or deserving condemnation; the damned: souls doomed to eternal punishment)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>dam<sup>2</sup> (cont'd)</b>		[harm, damage]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT  <i>dam:</i> endamage (to cause damage or injury to) (<i>em</i> in)  <i>denn:</i>      condemn (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> criticize, denounce, reprimand; in law, to take private property for public use by the power of eminent domain), condemnation, condemnatory (<i>con</i> intensive)      indemnification (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> redress, reparation, restitution)      indemnify (to protect against loss, damage; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> pay, recompense, remunerate, repay) (<i>in</i> not + <i>facere</i> to make)      indemnity (protection or insurance against loss, damage, etc.; legal exemption from penalties or liabilities incurred by one's actions; repayment or reimbursement for loss, damage, etc.; compensation) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: damnification (something that causes damage), damnify (in law, to cause injury, damage, or loss to) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>LAW:  <i>damna</i> (plural of <i>damnum</i>; damages, both inclusive and exclusive of costs)  <i>damnum</i> (damage; the loss or diminution of what is a person's own, either by fraud, carelessness, or accident)  <i>damnum absque injuria</i> (loss, hurt, or harm without injury; that is, without such breach of duty as is redressable by an action; a loss which does not give rise to an action for damages against the person causing it)  <i>damnum fatale</i> (fatal damage; also, damage from fate; loss happening from a cause beyond human control)  <i>damnum infectum</i> (loss not yet suffered but threatened or apprehended, as when a neighbor's building is likely to collapse on one's property)</p> <p>NOTE: There are many other law terms beginning with <i>damnum</i> in <i>Black's Law Dictionary</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: aecid, lid, noc<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>dat</b>			See don- for <i>date, dative</i> .
<b>de-</b>	Latin prefix	down, away, intensive, reversal	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the words to which it is attached.</p> <p><i>away, from, off:</i> debar, deflect, defame, derail, deter, detract  <i>down:</i> degrade, dejected, depress, descend  <i>intensive:</i> defunct, devastate  <i>reversal:</i> decode, defang, defrost</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ab-, cata-, dis-, se-</p>
<b>deacon</b>			See con <sup>2</sup> .
<b>deb</b>	Latin <i>debere</i> fr. <i>de-</i> from + <i>habere</i> to have	to owe, due	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>debenture</i> (from Latin <i>debitur mihi</i>, there are owing to me: a voucher acknowledging that a debt is owed by the signer)</p> <p>debit, debt (in theology, a sin, transgression, trespass), debtor</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: indebted (owing gratitude, as for a favor received), indebtedness (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:      due (past participle of <i>devoir</i>; as an adjective, payable immediately or on demand; as a noun, something owed), dues      dutious (dutiful; obedient)      dutiable (necessitating payment of a duty or tax, as on imported goods)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>deb</b> (cont'd)		[to owe, due]	dutiful (showing, or resulting from, a sense of duty, as a <i>dutiful son</i> ; having a proper sense of duty; obedient) duty ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> capacity, function, office) <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> endeavor (from <i>se mettre en devoir</i> , to try to do; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup> effort, exertion; <sup>2</sup> attempt, essay, strive, struggle, try) ( <i>en</i> in) <b>FRENCH:</b> devoir (duty; plural, acts or expressions of due respect or courtesy as in greeting; for example, to pay one's devoirs; <i>devoir</i> does not contain the prefix <i>de-</i> ) <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None
<b>dec<sup>1</sup></b> <b>[deci]</b>	Latin <i>decem</i> ten IE <i>dekm-</i> ten	ten [tenth]	<b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> decanal (of a <i>dean</i> or <i>deanery</i> ) decile, decimal decimate (orig., to kill every tenth person; now, usually the obliteration of almost everyone) decumen (lit., of the tenth part; has come to mean considerable, very large; as a <i>decumen wave</i> : from the notion that every tenth wave is the largest) decurion (in Roman history, an officer having charge of ten men) decussate (to cross in the form of an X, from the Roman figure for <i>ten</i> ; in botany, arranged in pairs growing at right angles to those above and below: said of leaves and branches) decussation (in anatomy, the crossing of bands of nerve fibers) <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> duodecimal (relating to twelve or twelfths; consisting of or counting by twelve; as a noun, a twelfth; in mathematics, a system of numeration with twelve as its base, rather than ten as in the decimal system) duodecimo (short for <i>in duodecimo</i> ; in twelve; a page size about 5 by 7½ inches, 1/12 <sup>th</sup> of a printer's sheet) ( <i>duo</i> two) octodecimo (1/18 <sup>th</sup> of a printer's sheet; also called <i>eighteenmo</i> , and written 18 <sup>mo</sup> or 18°) ( <i>okto</i> eight) tridecime ( <i>tri</i> three) <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> <i>dec</i> : decenary, decennium ( <i>annus</i> year) <i>decem</i> : decemfoliate (ten-leaved) ( <i>folium</i> a leaf) decemvir (ten men; in ancient Rome, a group of ten magistrates), decemvirate ( <i>vir</i> man) <i>deci</i> : decigram (a unit of metric weight, equal to 1/10 of a gram; 1.5432 grains, or .003527 ounce) deciliter (a unit of metric volume equal to 1/10 liter; 3.39 fluid ounces or .003527 ounce) [see <i>decaliter</i> under <i>deca-</i> ] decimeter (a metric unit of linear measure, equal to 1/10 meter; 3.937 inches) <i>decu</i> : decuple (tenfold) ( <i>plicare</i> to fold) <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> dean (orig., one in charge of ten monks; later, ten soldiers; then, many students), deanery (from <i>decanus</i> ) denarius (original meaning: containing ten; an ancient Roman silver or gold coin; pl., denarii) denary (having to do with the number ten; tenfold; decimal)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>dec<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[ten]	<p>denier (a small, obsolete French coin of little value; a unit of weight for measuring the fineness of threads of silk, rayon) [<i>denier</i>, one who denies, is found under neg-]</p> <p>dicker (orig., to haggle over the trading of hides, which came in bundles of ten)</p> <p>dime [from Latin <i>decima</i> (<i>pars</i>), tenth (part)]</p> <p>dinar (Arabic; the basic monetary unit of a number of European, Middle East, and African countries)</p> <p>doyen (French for <i>dean</i>; the senior member, or dean, as in age or rank, of a group, class, profession, etc.), doyenne (a female doyen)</p> <p>dozen (from <i>dozaine</i>; from Latin <i>duodecim</i>; from <i>duo</i>, two + <i>decem</i>, ten)</p> <p>TRAILING DISGUISED ROOT: duodenum [a section of the small intestine thought by ancient Romans to be the length of the breadth of twelve (<i>duo</i>, two + ten) fingers]</p> <p>MONTH: December (tenth month in the Roman calendar, which began with March)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: deca</p>
<b>dec<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>decorare</i> to adorn IE <i>dek-</i> to receive, greet, be suitable, teach	proper, right	<p>ROOT NOTE: This root evolved into <i>dexter</i>, that which is <i>right</i>, and consequently designating <i>right-handedness</i>.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>decency (SYNOMYS: decorum, dignity, etiquette, manners, politeness, propriety)</p> <p>decent (SYNOMYS: chaste, modest, virtuous)</p> <p>décor (or, decor), decorate (SYNOMYS: adorn, embellish, ornament), decoration, decorative, decorator</p> <p>decorous, decorum (see synonyms at <i>decency</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>indecency, indecent (SYNOMYS: improper, indecorous, indelicate, unbecoming, unseemly)</p> <p>indecorous (see synonyms at <i>indecent</i>), indecorum (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>pandect (an all-inclusive book; a complete body of laws; legal code; a complete or comprehensive digest; <i>the Pandects</i>, a digest of Roman civil law in fifty books, compiled for the emperor Justinian in the 6<sup>th</sup> cent. A.D.; the <i>Digest</i>) (pan all)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dext, eu, jud, orth, prob, rect</p>
<b>deca</b>	Greek <i>deka</i> IE <i>dekm-</i> ten	ten	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: decade (a period of ten years)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>dec</i>: decathlete, decathlon (ten athletic field events) (<i>athlon</i> struggle, contest)</p> <p><i>deca</i>:</p> <p>decagon (a plane figure with ten sides and ten angles) {decagonal} (<i>gonia</i> angle)</p> <p>decagram [a measure of weight equal to 10 grams (0.3527 oz.)]</p> <p>decahedron (a solid figure with ten plane surfaces: compare <i>decagon</i>) (<i>hedra</i> geometric surface)</p> <p>decaliter [a measure of capacity, equal to ten liters (2.64 gals. liquid measure, or 9.08 qts. dry measure)] [see <i>deciliter</i> under dec<sup>1</sup>]</p> <p>Decalogue (lit., ten words; the Ten Commandments, given first as recorded in Exodus, and the second time as recorded in Deuteronomy) (<i>logos</i> word)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>deca</b> (cont'd)		[ten]	<p>Decameron [lit., ten days; a collection of a hundred tales by Boccaccio (published 1353), presented as stories told by a group of Florentines to while away ten days during a plague] (<i>hemera</i> day)</p> <p>decamerous (lit., ten parts; having ten parts or divisions, specif., having the parts in tens; usually used of a flower) (<i>meros</i> part)</p> <p>decameter [a measure of length, equal to ten meters (32.808 feet)] (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>decapod (a crustacean with ten legs, such as the lobster, shrimp) {decapodal} (<i>pous</i> foot)</p> <p>decastere [a metric measure of volume, equal to 10 cubic meters (13.08 cu. yd.)] (<i>stereos</i> solid)</p> <p>decasyllable (a line of verse having ten syllables)</p> <p>decastyle (a temple or portico having ten columns on the front) (<i>style</i> column)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: hexidecimal (designating or of a number system in which the base used is 16) (<i>hex</i> six)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Decapolis (lit., ten cities; in ancient Palestine, a confederacy of ten cities in the first cent., B.C.) (<i>polis</i> city)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dec<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>dei<sup>1</sup></b>	<p>Greek <i>deiknynai</i></p> <p>IE <i>deik-</i> to point out</p>	<p>to show; to give an example</p>	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: deictic (pointing out or proving)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: apodeictic (also, apodictic; that which can be clearly shown or proven; absolutely certain; necessarily true) (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p>epideictic (intended for display, especially rhetorical display; designed to impress) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: policy (a written contract in which one party guarantees to insure another against a specified loss, damage, injury, etc. in consideration of payments, called premiums; another <i>policy</i> is from <i>polis</i>, city; see poli-)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: paradigm [in grammar, an example of a declension (of nouns) or conjugation (of verbs), giving all the inflectional forms of a word; any example or model, as the paradigm of a paragraph; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: archetype, example, model, pattern] (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mon, par<sup>2</sup>, phan, phras</p>
<b>dei<sup>2</sup></b> <b>div</b>	<p>Latin <i>deus</i></p> <p>IE <i>deiwos-</i> god; from <i>dei-</i> to gleam, shine</p>	<p>God, god, heaven</p>	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>dei:</i></p> <p>deism (belief in the existence of God on purely rational grounds without reliance on revelation or authority; the doctrine that God created the world and its natural laws, but takes no further part in its functioning)</p> <p>deist (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: agnostic, atheist, infidel) {deistic}</p> <p>deity (the state of being a god; divine nature; godhood; <i>the Deity</i>: God, the invoked one)</p> <p><i>div:</i></p> <p>diva (goddess; feminine of <i>divus</i>, god; a leading woman singer; a prima donna)</p> <p>divination, divine (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: hallowed, holy, sacred)</p> <p>divinity (the quality of being divine; a divine being; the study of religion; also, a soft, creamy kind of candy)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>dei<sup>2</sup> (cont'd)</b>	[God, god, heaven]		<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>dei</i>:</p> <p>deicide (the killing of a god) (<i>caedere</i> to kill)      deific (deifying or making divine; godlike; divine)      deification (the act of deifying; the state of being deified; a deified embodiment)      deify (to make a god of; to look upon or worship as a god, as <i>to deify money</i>) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><i>deo</i>:</p> <p>deodand (lit., something to be given to God; hence, forfeited to the crown upon one's death) (<i>dare</i> to give)      deodar (lit., tree of the gods; the Himalayan cedar) (<i>daru</i> wood)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>drat (darn; a mild oath; aphetic of <i>God rot</i>)      gossip (orig., a godparent) {gossipy}      joss (Pidgin English for <i>deus</i>; a figure of a Chinese god; idol)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>Dei gratia (by the grace of God; often abbreviated D.G.)      Deo volente (God being willing; often abbreviated D.V.; see Place Name)</p> <p>deus ex machina (lit., god from a machine, a device introduced into the Greek theater for carrying a god on or off the stage, often to relieve a tangle of the plot; denouement)</p> <p>Te Deum [Thee God, an ancient hymn of thanksgiving beginning with <i>Te Deum laudamus</i>, We praise thee (O) God]</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>adieu (lit., to God; see Spanish <i>adios</i>)      Dieu vous garde (God keep you)</p> <p>SPANISH:</p> <p>adíos (lit., to God; parting reply; see French <i>adieu</i>)      vaya con Dios (lit., go with God)</p> <p>LAW: actus Dei (act of God)</p> <p>SANSKRIT: deva (in Hindu mythology, a god or good spirit), dewan (in India, any of various high officials)</p> <p>MOTTOES:</p> <p>Dei sub numine viget: It flourishes under the will of God (Princeton University)</p> <p>Deus nobis fiducia: God our trust (George Washington University)</p> <p>Deus lux mea: God my light (Catholic University of America)</p> <p>Dieu et mon droit: God and my right (British royalty)</p> <p>Ditat Deus: God enriches (State of Arizona)</p> <p>Pro Deo et Patria: For God and country (American University, Washington, D.C.)</p> <p>In Deo speramus: In God we hope (Brown University)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Deovolente, MS (God willing)</p> <p>PHRASE: divine right of kings</p> <p>LITERARY WORKS:</p> <p>Dei Sponsa: The Bride of God (Patmore)</p> <p>Divine Comedy (Dante)</p> <p>Laus Deo: Praise to God (Whittier)</p> <p>Lux Est Umbra Dei: The Light is the Shadow of God (John Addington Symonds, English poet, 1840-93)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cel<sup>3</sup>, dia, the<sup>1</sup>, num<sup>2</sup>, uran</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>dele</b>	Latin <i>delere</i> ; <i>de</i> from + <i>linere</i> to daub, rub out	erase, strike out	SIMPLE ROOT: dele, delete (SYNONYMS: efface, erase, expunge, obliterate), deletion (in genetics, the absence of some normal portion of the chromosome) PREFIXED ROOT: indelible (incapable of being removed, erased, or washed away; permanent; enduring) ( <i>in</i> not) LATIN: delenda est Carthago (Carthage must be destroyed: the Roman view of the proper fate for a traditional enemy) CROSS REFERENCE: can <sup>1</sup> , cru
<b>deleter</b>	Greek <i>delesthai</i> IE <i>del-</i> to split	to injure	SIMPLE ROOT: deleterious (harmful to health or well-being; injurious, as the <i>deleterious effects</i> of excessive drinking; SYNONYMS: baneful, detrimental, harmful, noxious, pernicious) CROSS REFERENCE: aecid
<b>dem</b>			See desm- for <i>diadem</i> .
<b>dem</b>	Greek <i>demos</i> IE <i>da-</i> , to cut, divide	people	SIMPLE ROOT: deme (any of more than 100 districts into which ancient Attica was divided; in biology, a particular interbreeding population within a species) demotic (of the people; specif., vernacular, the language of the common people; designating or of a simplified system of ancient Egyptian writing: distinguished from <i>hieratic</i> ) PREFIXED ROOTS: endemic (SYNONYMS: aboriginal, indigenous, native) ( <i>en</i> in) epidemic (spreading rapidly and extensively among many individuals in an area: said especially of contagious diseases) epidemiology ( <i>epi</i> upon + <i>logy</i> study) pandemic (prevalent over a whole area, country, etc.; universal; general; specif., epidemic over a large region: said of a disease) ( <i>pan</i> all) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>dem</i> : demagogue ( <i>agein</i> to leader) <i>demi</i> : demiurge (one who works for the people; skilled workman; creator; in Plato's philosophy, <i>Demiurge</i> designated the deity as creator of the material world; in Gnostic philosophy, a deity subordinate to the supreme deity, sometimes considered the creator of evil) ( <i>ergon</i> work) <i>demo</i> : democracy (a government in which the people have the ruling power either directly or through elected representatives) democrat (a person who believes in and supports government by the people), democratic, democratize ( <i>kratein</i> to govern, rule) demographic, demography (the statistical science dealing with the distribution of human populations) ( <i>graphein</i> to write) PLACE NAMES: Democrat, TX; Demopolis, AL CROSS REFERENCE: lit, pleb, popul, vulg
<b>demi</b>	Latin <i>dimidius</i> from <i>dis</i> apart + <i>med</i> half	half; also, less than usual (in size, power, etc.)	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: demigod (in mythology, a lesser god; minor deity; off-spring of a human being and a god or goddess: now, a godlike person) demisemiquaver (32 <sup>nd</sup> note; half of a half of an eighth note) ( <i>semi</i> half) demitasse (a small cup of or for black coffee served following dinner) (French <i>tasse</i> cup)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
demi (cont'd)		[half]	<p>demivolt (in horseback riding, a half turn with the forelegs of the horse raised) (French <i>volte</i>, a leap)</p> <p>EMBEDDED ROOT COMPOUND:  <u>hemidemisemiquaver</u> (64<sup>th</sup> note; half of a 32<sup>nd</sup> note) (<i>hemi</i> half + <i>quaver</i> eighth note)</p> <p>NB: <i>Demijohn</i> is not in this family, coming instead from French <i>dame-jeanne</i>, Dame Jeanne; probably, a fanciful name for the bottle that resembled a particularly curvaceous woman. There are other possible derivations.</p> <p>NB: <i>Demiurge</i> is not in this family (see both dem- and erg-).</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hemi, med<sup>3</sup>, meso, semi</p>
demn			See damn- for <i>condemn</i> .
demon	Greek <i>daemon</i> spirit IE <i>da-</i> , to cut, divide	demon, devil	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>demon</i>: demon (a person or thing regarded as evil, cruel, etc.) {demonic}, demoniac (also, demoniacal), demonism  <i>daemon</i>: daemon (in mythology, any of the secondary divinities ranking between the gods and men; hence, a guardian spirit; inspiring or inner spirit; also, demon, devil)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>cacodemon</i> (an evil spirit or devil)  <i>cacodemonomania</i> (a condition marked by delusions of being possessed by demons, or evil spirits) (<i>kakos</i> bad + <i>mania</i> craze)  <i>eudemonia</i> (happiness; specif., in Aristotle's philosophy, happiness, the main universal goal, derived from a life of activity governed by reason) (<i>eu</i> well, good)  <i>pandemonium</i> (lit., place of all devils; in Milton's <i>Paradise Lost</i>, the palace built by Satan's orders as the capital of Hell; now any place or scene of wild disorder, noise, or confusion) (<i>pan</i> all)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>demonocracy</i> (<i>kratein</i> to rule)  <i>demonolatry</i> (the worship of devils) (<i>latreuein</i> to worship)  <i>demonology</i> {demonologist} (<i>logy</i> study)  <i>demonomania</i> (<i>mania</i> madness)  <i>demonophobia</i> (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
dendr	Greek <i>dendron</i> IE <i>deru-</i> , <i>drewo-</i> firm, solid, steadfast; tree	tree	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>dendrite</i> (a branching, treelike mark made by one mineral crystallizing into another)  <i>dendron</i> (designates a mineral, rock, and the branched part of a nerve cell)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>epidendrum</i> (a small-flowered, chiefly tropical American, epiphytic orchid) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>dendr</i>: dendroid (treelike in form) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>dendri</i>: dendriform (in the form of a tree; shaped like a tree) (<i>forma</i> shape)  <i>dendro</i>: dendrochronology (the science of dating past events or climatic changes by a comparative study of growth rings in tree trunks) (<i>chronos</i> time + <i>logy</i> study)  <i>dendrocopos</i> (a particular woodpecker) (<i>koptein</i> to cut off)  <i>dendrology</i> (the scientific study of trees) (<i>logy</i> study)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
dendr (cont'd)		[tree]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: philodendron (lit., loving trees; a flowering bush) (<i>philein</i> to love) rhododendron (lit., rose tree; a flowering bush) (<i>rhodon</i> rose)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: Druid (a member of a Celtic religious order of priests, soothsayers, judges, poets, etc. in ancient Britain, Ireland, and France) (from IE <i>druwid</i> oak-wise, tree-wise)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATES: betroth, tar, tray, tree, trough, true (basic sense: firm as a tree), trust, truth</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Dendron (NC, VA)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: arb, for<sup>1</sup>, silv</p>
deni	Old French <i>denz</i> ; fr. <i>de intus</i> from within		<p>SIMPLE ROOT: denizen (from Anglo-French <i>deinzein</i>, native inhabitant; an inhabitant or occupant; frequenter of a particular place; an animal, plant, foreign word, etc. that has become naturalized; as a British verb, to naturalize)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: endo, ento, eso, in, indi, int, intra</p>
dens	Latin <i>densus</i> IE <i>dens-</i> thick	thick, crowded	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: dense (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>close, compact, thick; <sup>2</sup>dull, retarded, slow), density</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: condensate (a product of condensation), condensation condense (SYNONYMS: contract, deflate, shrink), condensed, condenser (<i>con</i> with) incondensable (that cannot be condensed) (<i>in</i> not + condense)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: densimeter (any instrument for measuring density or specific gravity), densitometer (a device for measuring optical density) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: pachy, pycno</p>
dent	Latin <i>dentis</i> IE <i>edont-</i> tooth; from <i>ed-</i> to eat	tooth	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: dens (in medical terminology, tooth; the odontoid process of the axis) dent (a toothlike projection as in a gearwheel, lock, etc.) dental (in phonetics, articulated with the tip of the tongue against or near the front teeth, as <i>th</i> in both <i>that</i> and <i>thin</i>) dentary, dentate (in botany, having a toothed margin, as some leaves), dentation (a toothlike projection, as on a leaf) denticle, denticulate (finely toothed; minutely dentate) dental (in architecture, any of a series of small rectangular blocks projecting like teeth, as from under a cornice) dentin, dentine, dentist, dentistry, dentition; denture(s)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: bidentate (having two teeth or toothlike parts) (<i>bi</i> two) edentate (as an adjective, without teeth; as a noun, any of an order of mammals having only molars or no teeth at all, as the sloths, armadillos, and anteaters) edentulous (without teeth; having lost the natural teeth) (<i>ex</i> without) indent [lit., to tooth in; to set in from the margin (the first line of a paragraph, for example, as though it were bitten into); many other meanings], indentation (<i>in</i> in) interdental (situated between the teeth) (<i>inter</i> between) indenture (a written contract or agreement; orig., it was in duplicate, the two copies having correspondingly notched edges for identification, e.g., indentured servant) (<i>in</i> in)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
dent (cont'd)		[tooth]	<p>trident [a three-pronged spear used by the retiarius (a gladiator armed with a piece of netting and a trident) in ancient gladiatorial combats; a three-pronged fish spear; in Greek and Roman mythology, a three-pronged spear borne as a scepter by the sea god Poseidon, or Neptune], tridentate (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>dent:</i> dentoid (tooth-shaped) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>denti:</i></p> <p>dentiform (in the form of a tooth; tooth-shaped) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>dentifrice (a preparation for cleaning teeth) (<i>fricare</i> to rub)</p> <p>dentigerous (bearing teeth) (<i>gerare</i> to bear)</p> <p>dentilabial (<i>labium</i> lip)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> dandelion (tooth of the lion, from the shape of the plant's leaf) [Modern French: <i>dent-de-lion</i>]</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b> al dente (lit., to the tooth; firm to the tooth; chewy: said especially of pasta)</p> <p><b>COMPOUND:</b> dent corn</p> <p><b>TRADE NAME:</b> Dentyne® chewing gum</p> <p><b>NB:</b> <i>Irredentist</i> (Italian for <i>unredeemed</i>) is not from this root; see emp-.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> odont</p>
derm	Greek <i>derma</i> IE <i>der-</i> to skin, flay	skin	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>derma (same as <i>dermis</i>), dermad (toward the skin), dermal</p> <p>dermic, dermis (the layer of skin just below the epidermis)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>ectoderm (the outer layer of cells of an animal embryo, from which the nervous system, skin, hair, teeth, etc. are developed) (<i>ektos</i> outside)</p> <p>endermic (absorbed through the skin) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>endoderm {endodermic}, endodermis (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>epidermis {epidermal, epidermic}, epidermoid (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>hypoderm (same as <i>hypodermis</i>), hypodermic, HYPODERMIS (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>intradermal (<i>intra</i> within)</p> <p>mesoderm (<i>mesos</i> middle)</p> <p>periderm (the outer bark and layer of the soft, growing tissue between the bark and the wood in plants) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>derm:</i></p> <p>dermalgia (pain localized in the skin) (<i>algos</i> pain)</p> <p>dermoid (resembling the skin; as a noun, a dermoid cyst) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>derma:</i> dermapteran (lit., skin wing; the earwig) (<i>pteron</i> wing)</p> <p><i>dermat:</i></p> <p>dermatitis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>dermatosis (a skin disease) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>dermato:</i> dermatology (<i>logos</i> study)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>blastoderm (the part of the fertilized ovum that gives rise to the germinal disk from which the embryo develops) (<i>blastos</i> germ, sprout)</p> <p>pachyderm (lit., thick-skin, and designates the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and the elephant; also, a thick-skinned, insensitive, stolid person) (<i>pachys</i> thick)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>derm</b> (cont'd)		[skin]	<p>scleroderma (condition of hard or rigid skin) (<i>skleros</i> hard)  taxidermist (see note under tax-) (<i>tassein</i> to arrange)  xeroderma, xerodermosteosis (<i>xeros</i> dry + <i>osteon</i> bone + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> HYPODERMIS [in <i>botany</i>, a specialized layer of cells, as for support or water storage, lying immediately beneath the epidermis of a plant organ; in <i i="" zoology<="">, a layer of cells that lies beneath, and secretes, the cuticle of annelids, arthropods, etc.</i></p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cori, cut, pel<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>desm,</b> <b>deon,</b> <b>dem,</b> <b>des,</b> <b>det</b>	Greek <i>dein</i> to bind IE <i>de-</i> to bind	ligament, band	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>dem:</i>  anadem (a wreath or garland for the head; this term is classified as <i>old poetic</i>, indicating that it was never part of the everyday language, but was used chiefly in earlier poetry, or in prose where a poetic quality was desired) (<i>ana</i> back, up)  diadem (lit., to bind on either side; a crown; an ornamental cloth headband worn as a crown; royal power, authority, or dignity) (<i>dia</i> across)</p> <p><i>des:</i> syndesis (the state of being bound, or connected together) (<i>syn</i> together)  <i>desm:</i> syndesmosis (the joining of adjacent bones as by ligaments) {syndesmotic} (syndesis + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>det:</i>  syndetic (connecting or connected by conjunctions; see <i>asyndeton</i>) (<i>syn</i> with)  asyndeton (lit., not connected; in rhetoric, the practice of leaving out the usual conjunctions between coordinate sentence elements, e.g., smile, shake hands, part; I came, I saw, I conquered; compare <i>parataxis</i>: regarded as a synonym of <i>asyndeton</i> by most authorities; others indicate a specific meaning: the substitution of a semicolon for a conjunction, e.g., It was cold; the snows came; opposed to <i>polysyndeton</i>)  polysyndeton (in rhetoric, the use of conjunctions in close succession, e.g., we have ships <i>and</i> men <i>and</i> money <i>and</i> stores; here <i>and</i> there <i>and</i> everywhere; opposed to <i>asyndeton</i>, the omission of conjunctions) (<i>polys</i> many + <i>syn</i> with)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>deonto:</i> deontology (that which is needful or binding; thus, the theory of duty or moral obligation; ethics) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p><i>desm:</i>  desmitis (inflammation of a ligament) (<i>itis</i> inflammation)  desmoid (like a ligament: said of certain tumors) (<i>eidos</i> form)  desmoma (a connective tissue tumor) (<i>oma</i> tumor)  desmosis (a disease of the connective tissue) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>desmo:</i>  desmosome (a beltlike structure on the surface of a cell, that helps hold adjacent cells together) (<i>soma</i> body)  desmopathy (<i>pathos</i> disease)  desmosomal (pertaining to the desmosomes) (<i>soma</i> body)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> copu, fasc</p>
<b>deterior</b>	Latin <i>deterior</i>	worse, inferior	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> deteriorate (to make or become worse; lower in quality; depreciate), deterioration (<i>de</i> from)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> pejor</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>deuter</b>	Greek <i>deuteros</i> IE <i>deu-</i> to move away	second; orig., farther from	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: deuterium (symbol, D), deuteron</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>deuter</i>:</p> <p>deuteronagonist (in Greek drama, the actor second in importance to the protagonist) (<i>agon</i> struggle)</p> <p>deuteranomaly (<i>anomalous</i> irregular + <i>opia</i> sight condition)</p> <p>deutanope, deutanopia (blind to the color green, apparently because of green being farther from red) (<i>an</i> negative + <i>opia</i> sight condition)</p> <p><i>deutero</i>:</p> <p>deuterocanonical (pertaining to books or sections of books in the New Testament whose authority was once contested but later accepted; compare <i>Apocrypha</i>, under <i>crypt-</i>) (<i>kanon</i> rule, rod)</p> <p>deuterogamy (a marriage after the death or divorce of the first spouse; compare <i>bigamy</i> under <i>gam-</i>) (<i>gamos</i> marriage)</p> <p>Deuteronomy (lit., second law; the book of the Old Testament in which Moses received a second set of the Ten Commandments) (<i>nomos</i> law)</p> <p>deutoplasm (food substance or yolk in the cytoplasm of an ovum or other cell) (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: sequ</p>
<b>dex</b>			See dic- for index.
<b>dext</b>	Greek <i>dexter</i> right-side IE <i>dek-</i> to receive, greet, be suitable	right, well	<p>ROOT NOTE: Extended to mean “right-handed,” this root is related to <i>decorum</i> and <i>decent</i>, that which is right and proper. In ancient times, it was felt that those who were right-handed did things right or well.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>dexter [in heraldry, on the right-hand side of the shield (the left of the viewer); opposed to <i>sinister</i>], dexterity</p> <p>dexterous (or, <i>dextrous</i>; SYNONYMS: adroit, deft, handy)</p> <p>dextral (opposed to <i>sinistral</i>), dextran, dextrin</p> <p>dextrose, dextron, dextrous (or, dexterous)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: ambidextrous (able to use both hands with equal ease; therefore, very skillful or versatile; also, treacherous, deceitful) (<i>ambi</i> both, around)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>dexo</i>: dexiotropic (turning from left to right, as the whorls in most gastropod shells; opposed to <i>laeotropic</i>) (<i>tropein</i> to turn)</p> <p><i>dextro</i>:</p> <p>dextrorotation, dextrorotatory (turning or circling to the right, in a clockwise direction; that turns the plane of polarized light clockwise: said of certain crystals, etc.) (<i>rotare</i> to turn)</p> <p>dextrosinistral (left-handed, but using the right hand for writing) (<i>sinister</i> left)</p> <p>COALESCED ROOT: dextrorse (in botany, twining upward to the right, as the stem of the hop: opposed to <i>sinistrorse</i>) (<i>dexter</i> + <i>vertere</i> to turn)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>dextras dare (lit., to give right hands; shake hands as a pledge of faith)</p> <p>dextro tempore (at the right time; at the opportune moment; Horace)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>dext</b> (cont'd)		[right, well]	FRENCH: destrier (orig., to lead by the right hand; a war horse, a charger) MEDICAL: oculus dexter (lit., right eye; abbreviated OD on prescriptions) CROSS REFERENCE: dec <sup>2</sup> , eu, jud, orth, prob, rect
<b>di-</b>	Greek prefix	two	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed in the words to which it is attached. Examples: dichromic, digraph, dilemma, dioxide, diphthong CROSS REFERENCE: bi, dich, dipl, du, dy
<b>di</b>	Latin <i>dies</i> IE <i>deiwos-</i> god; fr. <i>dei-</i> to gleam, shine	day	SIMPLE ROOT: diary, DIURNAL (opposed to <i>nocturnal</i> ) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>dian:</i> circadian (lit., around a day; in biology, exhibiting approximately 24-hour periodicity, such as behavioral or physiological rhythms) ( <i>circum</i> around) meridian (of or at noon; many other meanings) ( <i>medius</i> middle) <i>dio:</i> eudiometer (fr. Greek <i>eudia</i> , fair weather; an instrument for the volumetrically measurement and analysis of gases) ( <i>eu</i> good, well + <i>metron</i> measure) <i>diurn:</i> semidiurnal (lasting only a half day; coming twice a day, as tides) ( <i>semi</i> half) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: quotidian (daily; recurring every day; everyday; usual or ordinary; as a noun, anything, especially a fever, that recurs daily) ( <i>quoti</i> how many) PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: antemeridian (pertaining to the morning) ante meridiem (abbreviated a.m.) ( <i>ante</i> before + <i>meridies</i> —lit., middle of the day) postmeridian (of or relating to the afternoon) post meridiem (after noon; abbreviated PM) ( <i>post</i> after) DISGUISED ROOT: dial (from <i>sun dial</i> , that which told the time of day by the position of the sun) diet (orig., daily food allowance; in Scottish, a day's session of an assembly), dietary, dietetic, dietician dismal (lit., bad days; orig., evil days of the medieval calendar; causing gloom or misery; depressing; dark and gloomy; bleak; dreary; depressed; miserable) ( <i>mal</i> bad) LATIN: carpe diem (lit., seize the day; make the most of today; see carp <sup>1</sup> ) Dies Irae (lit., Day of Judgment; the first words of a medieval Christian hymn) dies non (in full: <i>dies non juridicus</i> , not a court day; in law, a day on which courts are not in session, as a law holiday) per diem (lit., by the day) post meridiem (lit., post middle-day; abbreviated p.m.) sine die (lit., without a day, as in Congress <i>adjourned sine die</i> , that is, adjourned without setting a day to reconvene) FRENCH: journal; bonjour (Good day) SPANISH: buenos días (Good morning; lit., good day) PLACE NAME: Meridian, MS (named for the location, from the idea that <i>meridian</i> meant “junction”)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>di</b> (cont'd)		[day]	INTERDISCIPLINARY: DIURNAL [in <i>botany</i> , opening in the daytime and closing at night: said of a flower; in <i>zoology</i> , active in the daytime; in <i>ecclesiology</i> , a service book containing prayers for the daytime canonical hours and for Compline <sup>*</sup> ] [*Compline: from <i>completa hora</i> , completed hour; the last of the seven canonical hours; night prayer] CROSS REFERENCE: diurn, hemer, jour
<b>dia-</b>	Greek prefix	across, through, between	The following are examples of the use of this prefix. Others are listed with the words to which it is attached. Examples: diagnosis, diagonal, dialogue, diameter, diarrhea CROSS REFERENCE: inter-, trans-, per-
<b>diabol</b>			See ball <sup>1</sup> for <i>diabolic</i> .
<b>dic,</b> <b>dit,</b> <b>dex</b>	Latin <i>dicere</i> : to say IE <i>deik-</i> to point out	to say, proclaim	SIMPLE ROOT: dictate, dictation dictator, dictatorial (SYNONYMS: arbitrary, doctrinaire, dogmatic) diction (manner of expression in words; choice of words; wording), dictionary dictum (a statement or saying, especially a formal statement; in law, a judge's remark or observation on some point of law which is not essential to the case in question, hence not binding as a legal precedent) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>dex</i> : index (pl., indexes, indices), indexation (from <i>indicate</i> ), indexical (in linguistics and logic, a word or expression whose reference may vary from speaker to speaker; as an adjective, of, having to do with, or serving as an indexical) ( <i>in in</i> ) <i>dic</i> : abdicate (to give up formally a high office, throne, authority, etc.) {abdication, abdicative, abdicator} ( <i>ab away</i> ) contraindicate ( <i>contra against + indicate</i> ) dedicate (SYNONYMS: consecrate, devote, hallow, pledge, sanctify), dedication, dedicative, dedicatory ( <i>de intensive</i> ) indicant, indicate (to direct attention to), indication, indicative, indicator, indicium (pl., indicia) ( <i>in in</i> ) predicable, predicament (SYNONYMS: dilemma, fix, pickle, plight, quandary), predicate (used in both grammar and logic), predication, predatory (see <i>preach</i> ) syndic, syndical, syndicalism, syndicate (SYNONYMS: cartel, corner, monopoly) ( <i>syn with</i> ) <i>dict</i> : addict, addiction, addictive ( <i>ad to</i> ) benediction (a blessing; see Doublets) ( <i>bene well, good</i> ) contradict (SYNONYMS: deny, gainsay, refute), contradiction contradictious, contradictory ( <i>contra against</i> ) edict (a decree or formal declaration) ( <i>ex out</i> ) indict (SYNONYMS: accuse, arraign, charge, impeach) indictable (making indictment possible) indictment (in law, a written statement charging a party with the commitment of a crime or other offense) ( <i>in against</i> ) indiction (the edict of a Roman emperor), indictment ( <i>in to</i> ) interdict (SYNONYMS: enjoin, forbid, prohibit) {interdiction, interdictive} ( <i>inter between</i> )

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>dic</b> (cont'd)		[to say, proclaim]	<p>malediction (a calling down of evil on someone; curse; evil talk about someone; slander) (see Doublets) (<i>malus</i> bad)</p> <p>predict (to say in advance what one believes will happen; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> augur, portend, prognosticate), prediction (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p><i>dite:</i> indite (to compose or write, as a speech or poem; compare <i>indict</i>) (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p><i>dition:</i> condition (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> situation, state, status), conditional (in grammar, expressing a condition), conditioned (<i>con</i> with) decondition (to return to a former or normal condition) (<i>de</i> reversal + condition)</p> <p>precondition (<i>pre</i> before + condition)</p> <p>recondition (<i>re</i> again + condition)</p> <p>unconditional (<i>un</i> not + conditional)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>dic:</i> fatidic (also, fatidical; of divination or prophecy; prophetic) (<i>fari</i> to speak)</p> <p>judicable, judicative, judicatory, judicature, judicial, judiciary, judicious (see <i>judge</i>)</p> <p>juridical (of judicial proceedings) (<i>jurare</i> to swear)</p> <p>veridical (expressing the truth; accurate; veracious) (<i>verus</i> truth)</p> <p>vindicate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> absolve, acquit, exonerate; see Disguised Roots) {vindication} (<i>vindex</i> claimant, avenger)</p> <p><i>dict:</i></p> <p>jurisdiction (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> authority, dominion, power) (<i>jurare</i> to take an oath, swear)</p> <p>valediction (the act of bidding or saying farewell; something said in parting; farewell utterance)</p> <p>valedictorian, valedictory (<i>valere</i> to be well)</p> <p>verdict (lit., a true saying; in law, the finding of a jury in a trial; an expressed conclusion; a judgment or opinion) (<i>vere</i> truly)</p> <p>vindicable, vindicate, vindication, vindictive (see synonym at <i>revenge</i>, below), vindictory (<i>vim</i> force)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>adjudge, adjudicate (to hear and decide a case; to serve as a judge) (<i>ad</i> to + judge)</p> <p>prejudge, prejudice (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bias, partiality, predilection)</p> <p>prejudicial (causing prejudice; harmful, injurious) (<i>pre</i> before + judge)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOTS:</b></p> <p>benison (see Doublets; see note under <i>bene-</i>)</p> <p>dight (to adorn; to equip), bedight (now archaic)</p> <p>ditto (the same as something said or appearing above or before; a duplicate; another of the same) [from Tuscan <i>detto</i>, said; Tuscan designates a literary dialect of Tuscany, a region of central Italy]</p> <p>ditty (lit., a thing dictated; a short, simple song)</p> <p>judge (lit., one who points out the right; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> arbiter, referee, umpire), judgment (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> decision, finding, opinion, verdict) (<i>jus</i> law + <i>dicere</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>dic</b> (cont'd)		[to say, proclaim]	<p>policy (also listed under <i>dei</i><sup>1</sup>)</p> <p>preach, preacher, preaching, preachy (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>preconize (to proclaim or extol in public; from which are <i>preach, preacher</i>)</p> <p>revenge (SYNONYM: avenge), revengeful (SYNONYMS: spiteful, vindictive, vengeful)</p> <p>vengeance, vengeful (SYNONYMS: spiteful, vindictive)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: benison:benediction; malison:malediction</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>ipse dixit (lit., He has said it; an arbitrary or dogmatic statement)</p> <p>obiter dictum (something said incidentally, especially by a judge, and which has no bearing upon the case)</p> <p>LAW: voir dire (to speak truly; an oath taken by a person to speak the truth in an examination testing his/her competence as a witness or juror; the examination itself)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>diseuse (a woman entertainer who performs monologues, dramatic impersonations, etc.; masculine: <i>diseur</i>)</p> <p>c'est-à-dire (that is to say; namely)</p> <p>soi-disant (lit., self-saying; self-styled)</p> <p>ITALIAN: vendetta (from <i>vindictive</i>; a feud in which the relatives of a murdered or wronged person seek vengeance on the murderer or wrongdoer or on members of that person's family; any bitter quarrel or feud)</p> <p>SPANISH: decir (to say)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATES:</p> <p>teach (SYNONYMS: educate, instruct, train)</p> <p>token (SYNONYMS: earnest, pawn, pledge)</p> <p>HISTORICAL: Index Expurgatorius (a list of books that the Roman Catholic Church forbade its members to read unless certain passages condemned as dangerous to faith or morals were deleted or changed)</p> <p>GERMAN: Diktat (an authoritarian decree, order, or policy)</p> <p>TRADE MARK: Dictaphone® (a machine that records spoken words so that they can be played back later for typed transcripts)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Lac Indicateur, Quebec</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Benedicta, ME; Index (KY, NC, NY)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ag, <i>dei</i><sup>1</sup>, fab, ig<sup>1</sup>, loqu, ora, phan, vern<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>dich</b>	Greek <i>dicha</i> IE <i>dwo-</i> two	two, asunder	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: dichasium (in botany, a cyme* in which two opposing branches arise below each terminal flower; pl., dichasia) [*cyme: a young flower sprout]</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>dich</i>: dichoptic (having the borders of the compound eyes separate; compare <i>holoptic</i>) (<i>opsis</i> eye, vision)</p> <p><i>dicho</i>:</p> <p>dichogamy (in biology, the maturing of pistils and stamens at different times, preventing self-pollination) (<i>gamos</i> reproduction)</p> <p>dichotomize (to divide or separate into two parts)</p> <p>DICHOTOMY (division into two parts, groups, or classes, especially when these are sharply distinguished or opposite, as the dichotomy of theory and practice) (<i>temnein</i> to cut)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
dich (cont'd)		[two, asunder]	INTERDISCIPLINARY: DICHOTOMY [in <i>astronomy</i> , the phase of the moon or of a planet in which just half of its surface facing the earth seems illuminated; in <i>biology</i> , <i>botany</i> , a dividing or branching into two parts, esp. when repeated] CROSS REFERENCE: bi, deutero, di, dipl, du, dy
didact	Avestan <i>didainghe</i> I am taught	teach	SIMPLE ROOT: didactic (morally instructive), didactics PREFIXED ROOT: autodidact (a person who is self-taught) ( <i>autos</i> self) TREATISE: Didache (in full: <i>didache ton dodeka apostolon</i> , the teaching of the twelve apostles; an anonymous Christian treatise of the early 2 <sup>nd</sup> century) CROSS REFERENCE: doc
didym	Greek <i>didymos</i>	twin; testicle	SIMPLE ROOT: didymium (because of its being associated with lanthanum; lanthanum had previously been undetected in the mineral cerite; symbol: Di) didymous (in biology, growing in pairs; twin) PREFIXED ROOT: epididymis (a long, oval-shaped structure attached to the rear upper surface of each testicle, consisting mainly of the excretory ducts of the testicles) ( <i>epi</i> upon) tetradymite (fourfold: because it occurs in compound twin crystals; a pale, steel-gray mineral, consisting chiefly of tellurium and bismuth) ( <i>tetra</i> four) AN APOSTLE: Thomas (called Didymus, the Twin; the one who doubted the resurrection of Jesus) CROSS REFERENCE: diplo, gem, orchi, test <sup>1</sup>
digit	Latin <i>digitus</i> finger IE <i>deik-</i> to point out	finger, toe	ROOT NOTE: Though basically meaning finger, the root is extended to mean <i>pointer</i> , thus <i>index</i> , <i>indicate</i> . From the same IE root— <i>deik</i> —is derived <i>dicere</i> , to say (see dic-). SIMPLE ROOT: digit (a finger or a toe; a measure of length, equal to ¾ inch, based on the breadth of the finger; any numeral from 0 to 9: so called because originally counted on the fingers) digital (using numbers that are digits to represent all the variables involved in a calculation; using a row of digits, rather than numbers on a dial, to provide numerical information) digitalis [the foxglove, a flowering plant originally named <i>Fingerhut</i> (finger house, or <i>thimble</i> , thumb bell), by Leonhard Fuchs, a German botanist, in 1542; its flowers resemble thimbles. One authority says that <i>digitalis</i> is so named because of the resemblance of its flowers to the fingers of a glove. A medicine is made from the leaves of the digitalis, used as a heart stimulant.] digitalization, digitate, digitation, digitize, digitus PREFIXED ROOT: interdigitate (to interlock the fingers) ( <i>inter</i> between) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: digitiform (in the form of a finger) ( <i>forma</i> shape) digitigrade (walking on the toes with the heels not touching the ground, as cats, dogs, horses) ( <i>gradus</i> step) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: prestidigitation (lit., nimble fingers; sleight of hand; manual skill and dexterity in the execution of tricks) ( <i>preste</i> quick)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
digit (cont'd)		[finger, toe]	PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: index, indicate, indication (also listed under dic-) ( <i>in in</i> ) LATIN: <i>digito monstrari</i> (to be pointed out with the fingers; be famous: Persius) CROSS REFERENCE: dactyl
dign	Latin <i>dignus</i> worthy IE <i>de-</i> to receive, be fitting	worth, worthy	SIMPLE ROOT: dignitary (a person holding a high, dignified position or office; as an adjective, of or like a dignitary) dignity (SYNOMYS: decorum, etiquette, propriety; see Doublets) PREFIXED ROOT: condign (lit., very worthy; fitting; adequate: said especially of punishment or censure for wrongdoing) ( <i>com intensive</i> ) indign (disgraceful), indignant, indignation (SYNOMYS: anger, fury rage), indignity ( <i>in not</i> ) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: dignify (to give dignity to; to make worthy of esteem; honor, exalt, or ennable; to make seem worthy or noble, as by giving a high-sounding name to, as to dignify cowardice by calling it <i>prudence</i> ), dignified (having or showing dignity or stateliness) ( <i>facere</i> to make) DISGUISED ROOT: dainty (SYNOMYS: delicate, exquisite, fastidious, nice, particular; see Doublets) (from Old French <i>deinté</i> , worth, value, delicacy) deign (to think it not beneath one's dignity to do something; to condescend reluctantly to give or grant; SYNONYS: condescend, stoop) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: disdain (SYNOMYS: contemn, despise, scorn; also, a noun), disdainful ( <i>dis apart</i> ) DOUBLETS: dainty:dignity LATIN: <i>dignus vindice nodus</i> (a knot worthy of such a liberator; a difficulty that needs the intervention of a god to solve: Horace) <i>infra dignitatem</i> (shortened to <i>infra dig</i> ; colloquial for <i>beneath one's dignity</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: val <sup>1</sup>
dim	Latin <i>dere</i>	to put, do	PREFIXED ROOT: condiment (a seasoning or relish for food, as pepper, mustard, sauces, etc.) ( <i>con with</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: act, drama, fac <sup>1</sup> , ger <sup>1</sup> , pon, prac, thes
din	Greek <i>deinos</i> fearful, monstrous IE <i>dwei-</i> to fear	terrible	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: dinosaur (lit., dreadful lizard) ( <i>sauros</i> lizard) dinothere (a genus of extinct elephantlike animals) ( <i>there</i> wild beast) LATIN COGNATE: dire (arousing terror or causing extreme distress; dreadful; as in <i>dire circumstances</i> ) ( <i>dirus</i> fearful) CROSS REFERENCE: ter <sup>1</sup>
dipl	Greek <i>diploos</i> fr. <i>di</i> two + <i>ploos</i> fold IE <i>dwo-</i> two + <i>pel-</i> to fold	two-fold, twin	SIMPLE ROOT: diploë (the spongy bone between the two dense inner and outer layers of the skull bones) diploma (an official state document or historical document; charter; a certificate conferring honors, privileges, etc.) diplomacy (SYNOMYS: poise, savoir-faire, tact) diplomat (a person chosen by a government to represent the country with other governments) diplomatic (SYNOMYS: bland, politic, suave, urbane)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>dipl</b> (cont'd)		[two-fold; twin]	PREFIXED ROOT: anadiplosis (in rhetoric, the repetition of a key word, especially the last one, at the beginning of the next sentence, phrase, verse, etc., usually with a change or extension of meaning, as "He gave his <i>life</i> ; his <i>life</i> was all he could give"; "rely on his honor; honor such as his?") ( <i>ana</i> again) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>dipl:</i> diploid (in biology, having twice the number of chromosomes normally occurring in a mature germ cell: most somatic cells are diploid; as a noun, a diploid cell) ( <i>eidos</i> form) diplont (an animal or plant whose somatic nuclei are diploid) ( <i>ontos</i> organism) diplopia (an eye symptom in which a single object appears double; double vision) ( <i>opia</i> sight condition) diplosis (the formation during fertilization of the diploid number of chromosomes) ( <i>osis</i> condition) <i>diplo:</i> diploblastic (in zoology, of or pertaining to a body with only two cellular layers, the ectoderm and the endoderm) ( <i>blastos</i> sprout, shoot) diplococcus (any of various paired spherical bacteria, some of which are pathogenic) ( <i>kokkos</i> berry, pit) diplopod (same as <i>millipede</i> ) ( <i>pous</i> foot) CROSS REFERENCE: bi-, di-, dich-, du-, dy-
<b>dips</b>	Greek <i>dipsa</i>	thirst	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: dipsomania (an abnormal and insatiable craving for alcoholic drink) ( <i>mania</i> craze) dipsotherapy ( <i>therapy</i> treatment) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>dis-</b>	Latin prefix	not, negative	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the words to which it is attached. Verbs: <i>apart, away:</i> discard, dismiss, disperse <i>deprive of, expel from:</i> disbar, disfrock <i>fail, cease, refuse to:</i> dissatisfaction, disappear, disallow <i>opposite of:</i> disable, disbelief <i>to do the opposite:</i> disjoin, disintegrate Adjectives: <i>opposite of:</i> dishonest, dissatisfied, displeasing In words of Latin origin, <i>dis-</i> becomes <i>di-</i> before /l/, /m/, /n/, /s/, or /v/; and <i>dif-</i> before /f/. f: <u>different</u> , <u>diffidence</u> , <u>diffraction</u> , <u>diffuse</u> l: <u>dilapidate</u> , <u>dilate</u> , <u>dilatory</u> , <u>diligent</u> , <u>dilute</u> m: <u>dimension</u> , <u>dimidiate</u> r: <u>direct</u> , <u>diriment</u> s: <u>disperse</u> , <u>distance</u> v: <u>divert</u> , <u>divest</u> , <u>divide</u> , <u>divulge</u> CROSS REFERENCE: a <sup>2</sup> -, an <sup>2</sup> -, in <sup>2</sup> -, mis-, ne-, non-, se-, un-
<b>disc</b>	Greek <i>dikein</i> IE <i>deik-</i> to point out	to throw, to point out	SIMPLE ROOT: disc (in biology, any disk-shaped part or structure) disco (a night club for dancing to recorded music by a disc jockey; from <i>discothèque</i> ) discus, disk (in anatomy, a layer of fibrous connective tissue with small masses of cartilage among the fibers)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
disc (cont'd)		[to throw]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>disc</i>: discoid (shaped like a disk; in botany, having disk flowers, but no ray flowers, as a composite flower head) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>disco</i>:  <i>discobolus</i> (a discus thrower; capitalized, famous statue by Greek sculptor Myron of the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C.) (<i>ballein</i> to throw)  <i>discography</i> (the systematic cataloging of phonograph records; a list of the recordings of a particular performer, composer, composition, etc.) (<i>graphein</i> to write)  <i>discophile</i> (an expert on, or collector of, phonograph records) (<i>philein</i> to love)  <i>discotheque</i> (or, discothèque; a nightclub; a place for dancing) (<i>tithenai</i> to place, do) [constructed on the order of <i>bibliotheca</i>, library]  DISGUISED ROOT: dais, desk  CROSS REFERENCE: ball<sup>1</sup>, jac, sip</p>
dit			See dic- for <i>condition</i> ; don- for <i>edition</i> .
div			See dei- for <i>divine</i> .
do, dos, dot	Greek <i>didonai</i> to give IE <i>do-</i> to give	gift	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: dosage, dose (an exact amount of a medicine or extent of some treatment to be given or taken)  PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>dos</i>:  <i>apodosis</i> (the clause expressing the conclusion or result in a conditional sentence, e.g., If it rains, <u>the game will be cancelled</u>, the apodosis is the underlined part; opposed to <i>prostasis</i>) (<i>apo</i> away)  <i>isodose</i> (designating or of points representing equal doses of radiation) (<i>isos</i> equal)  <i>dot</i>:  <i>antidote</i> (lit., given against; a remedy to counteract a poison; anything that works against an evil or unwanted condition, e.g., jogging is an antidote for tension) {antidotal} (<i>anti</i> against)  <i>anecdote</i> (orig., a story not to be given out; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: narrative, story, tale) {anecdotal} (<i>an</i> not + <i>ex</i> out)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: dosimeter (a device that measures and indicates the amount of x-rays or radioactivity absorbed) (<i>metron</i> measure)  COALESCED COMPOUND: anecdote (anecdote + <i>dotage</i>; a collection of anecdotes; senility, as characterized by the telling of rambling anecdotes: a humorous usage)  MYTHOLOGY: Pandora, the first mortal woman, who in curiosity opened a box, letting out all human ills into the world (or, in a later version, letting all human blessings escape and be lost, leaving only hope) (<i>pan</i> all)  PROPER NAMES:  <i>Dorothy</i> (<i>dora + theos</i>, God; gift of God)  <i>Eudora</i> (<i>eu</i> good, well; thus, good gift)  <i>Theodore</i> (same derivation as <i>Dorothy</i>: gift of God)  PLACE NAMES: Eudora (AR, KS); Pandora (CO, OH, TX)  AMERICAN AUTHOR: Eudora Welty (1909-2001)  CROSS REFERENCE: don, trib<sup>1</sup></p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>doc</b>	Latin <i>docere</i> IE <i>dek-</i> to receive, greet, be suitable, teach	to teach	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          docent (in some American universities, a teacher or lecturer not on the regular faculty; a tour guide and lecturer, as at a museum)          docile (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> amenable, compliant, obedient), docility          doctor (orig., a teacher) {doctoral}, doctorate          doctrinaire (see synonyms at <i>dictatorial</i>, under dict-)          doctrinal, doctrine (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> belief, dogma, precept, principle, tenet)          document (anything written that serves as proof; as a verb, to provide with a document or documents), documentary          PREFIXED ROOT:          indocile (not easy to teach or discipline) (<i>in</i> negative)          indoctrinate (to instruct in) (<i>in</i> in)          NOTE: <i>Disciple</i> and <i>discipline</i> are listed in this family by some authorities, while others place them under cap<sup>1</sup>.          CROSS REFERENCE: didact</p>
<b>doche</b>	Greek <i>dechesthai</i>	to receive	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: synecdoche (a figure of speech in which a part is used for a whole, an individual for a class, a material for a thing, or the reverse of any of these, e.g., <i>bread</i> for <i>food</i>; <i>the army</i> for <i>a soldier</i>; <i>copper</i> for <i>a penny</i>, <i>a Croesus</i> for <i>a rich man</i>, or <i>the law</i> for <i>a policeman</i>) (<i>syn</i> with + <i>ec</i>; from <i>ex</i> from) [pronounced: sih NEK duh kee]          CROSS REFERENCE: cap<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>dodeca</b>	Greek <i>duodeka</i> ; from <i>duo</i> two + <i>deka</i> ten	twelve	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:          dodecagon (a polygon with 12 sides) (<i>gonia</i> angle)          dodecahedron (a polyhedron with 12 faces) (<i>hedron</i> geometric side)          dodecaphonic (pertaining to, composed in, or consisting of 12-tone music) (<i>phone</i> sound)          NOTE: See <i>duodenum</i> under dec<sup>1</sup>.          CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>dogma,</b> <b>dox</b>	Greek <i>dokein</i> IE <i>dek-</i> to receive, greet, be suitable, teach	to think true, to seem; opinion, judgment	<p>SIMPLEROOT:          dogma (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> belief, doctrine, precept, tenet)          dogmatic (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> arbitrary, dictatorial, doctrinaire)          dogmatics (the study of religious dogmas, especially those of Christianity)          dogmatism (dogmatic assertion of opinion, usually without reference to evidence), dogmatize          PREFIXED ROOT:          heterodox (departing from or opposed to the usual beliefs or established doctrines, especially in religion; inclining toward heresy; unorthodox), heterodoxy (<i>heteros</i> different)          orthodox (conforming to the usual beliefs or established doctrines, as in religion, politics, etc.) (<i>orthos</i> straight)          paradox (a seemingly contradictory statement that may nonetheless be true), paradoxical (<i>para</i> beyond)          LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: doxology (words of praise to God) (<i>logos</i> word)          RELIGIONS:          Greek Orthodox (liturgy conducted in Koine Greek)          Orthodox Judaism (liturgy conducted from the Torah)          PLACE NAME: Paradox (CO, NY)          CROSS REFERENCE: crim</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>dol</b>	Latin <i>dolere</i> to feel pain, grieve IE <i>del-, dol-</i> , to split, cut	sorrow, pain	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> doleful (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: dismal, gloomy, melancholy, sad) dolor (Old Poetic: sorrow; grief), doloric dolorous (very sorrowful and sad)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> condole (to express sympathy; mourn in sympathy) {condolatory}, condolence (also, condolement; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: commiseration, compassion, pity) (<i>com</i> with, together) indolent [lit., not feeling pain; disliking or avoiding work (as though to work would cause one pain); idle; lazy; in medicine, causing little or no pain, as an <i>indolent cyst</i>; slow to heal, as an <i>indolent ulcer</i>] (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> dolorific (causing pain or grief) (<i>facere</i> to make) dolorifuge (anything that relieves pain) (<i>fugere</i> to flee) dolorimeter (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b> via dolorosa (the sorrowful path that Jesus trod from the Judgment Hall to the Cross of Crucifixion)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:</b> con dolore (with grief, sorrow; sadly) doloroso (with a sorrowful or plaintive quality)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> dolore en cabeza (headache)</p> <p><b>PRESCRIPTION DRUG:</b> Dolobid® [a medication for pain to be taken b.i.d. (bis in die), or twice daily; a product of Merck Sharp &amp; Dohme]</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Dolores (CA, CO, NM); Doloroso, MS</p> <p><b>NB:</b> <i>Dole</i> itself is not in this family, coming from Old English <i>dal</i>, a share, parallel to, as to <i>dole out compliments</i>.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> alg<sup>1</sup>, noso, odyn, pass, path, pen<sup>3</sup></p>
<b>dolabr</b>	Latin <i>dolabra</i>	pickax	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> dolabridform (shaped like the head of a pickax, as certain leaves) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>dolich</b>	Greek <i>dolichos</i>	long	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> dolichocephalic (having a relatively long head) (<i>kephalos</i> head)</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> There are many other medical words with this element in the author's <i>A Thesaurus of Medical Word Roots</i>.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> long, macro</p>
<b>dom</b>	Latin <i>dominus</i> lord IE <i>dem-</i> to build	home, master	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> domain (a territory or range of rule or control; realm; in mathematics, the set of possible values of an independent variable of a function; compare <i>range</i>) dome (in geology, an anticlinal structure of circular or broadly elliptical form; a type of crystal formation in which two symmetrical faces meet at an angle to form a horizontal edge) domestic, domesticate (to accustom to home life; make domestic), domesticity (home life; family life; devotion to home and family) domical (of or like a dome; having a dome, domes, or dome-like structure) domicile (in law, one's fixed place of dwelling, where one intends to reside more or less permanently; as a verb, to establish a domicile), domiciliate (to domicile) dominance (also, dominancy)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
dom (cont'd)	[home, master]		<p>DOMINANT (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> paramount, predominant, preeminent, preponderant)      dominate (to rule or control by superior power or influence), domination      domineer (to rule over in a harsh or arrogant way; tyrannize, bully)      domineering (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> imperious, magisterial, masterful)      dominical (having to do with Jesus as Lord; having to do with the Lord's Day)      dominie (in Scotland, a schoolmaster; informal: a pastor or clergyman)      dominion (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> authority, power, sway; in law, ownership; dominium)      dominium (in law, the right of property and its ownership and control), domino (a loose cloak with wide sleeves and hood)      Dominus (the Lord)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      condominium (orig., joint rule by two or more states; in its current use, an arrangement whereby a tenant in an apartment building holds full title to his or her unit and joint ownership of the common grounds) (<i>con</i> with)      indomitable (not easily discouraged, defeated, or subdued; unyielding; unconquerable) (<i>in</i> not)      predominant (see synonyms at <i>dominant</i>)      predominate (to have ascendancy, authority, or dominating influence over others; hold sway) (<i>pre</i> before)      subdominant (in ecology, a species having considerable importance in a community but less than the dominant species; in music, the fourth tone of a diatonic scale) (<i>sub</i> under)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      dam (a female sheep; from <i>dame</i>)      dame (capitalized, originally a title given to a woman in authority or the mistress of a household: now only in personifications; the title of a woman who has received an order of knighthood, used always with the given name) (from <i>domina</i> lady)      damoiseau (a young noble not yet dubbed a knight)      damsels (diminutive of <i>domina</i>; see <i>dame</i>)      danger (orig., absolute power of an overlord; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> hazard, jeopardy, peril) (Middle English <i>daunger</i> power, domination, arrogance)      daunt (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> appall, dismay, horrify)      dauntless (unafraid, fearless), undaunted      timber (that with which to build a home)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> endanger (to expose to danger, harm, or loss; imperil) (<i>en</i> in)  <b>LATIN:</b>      Dominus providebit (the Lord will provide)      Dominus vobiscum (the Lord be with you)  <b>FRENCH:</b>      madam (from <i>madame</i>; a woman; a polite form of address; the mistress of a household; a woman in charge of a brothel)      madame (from Latin <i>mea domina</i>, my lady; abbreviated Mme.; pl., mesdames; abbreviated Mmes.)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
dom (cont'd)		[home, master]	<p>ITALIAN: duomo (a cathedral) madonna (title equivalent to madam; capitalized, a picture of the statue of Mary; also, Mary, the mother of Jesus)</p> <p>PORTUGUESE: Dona (same as Spanish <i>Doña</i>)</p> <p>SPANISH: Don (contraction of <i>dominus</i>; equivalent to <i>sir</i> or <i>mister</i>, as in <i>Don Pedro</i>; a Spanish nobleman or gentleman; in lower case, especially in Britain, a head, tutor, or fellow of a college or university, especially at Oxford or Cambridge) donnish (of or like a university don), donnishness Doña (a title of respect equivalent to Lady, or Madame) duenna (in Spain, dueña; an elderly woman who has charge of the girls and young unmarried women of a Spanish or Portuguese family; a chaperon or governess)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: DOMINANT [in <i>ecology</i>, that species of plant or animal most numerous in a community or exercising control over the other organisms by its influence on the environment; in <i>genetics</i>, designating or relating to that one of any pair of allelic hereditary factors which, when both are present in the germ plasm, dominates over the other and appears in the organism; opposed to <i>recessive</i>; as a noun, a dominant character or factor; in <i>music</i>, of or based upon the fifth tone of a diatonic scale; also, the fifth note of a diatonic scale]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: eco, mag, nost</p>
don, dat, dit	Latin <i>donare</i> , <i>dare</i> IE <i>do-</i> to give	to give	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>dat:</i> data (pl. of <i>datum</i>; <i>data</i> is now often used with a singular verb) date (orig., to give the first word in Roman letters, giving the place and time of writing) [another <i>date</i> is listed under dactyl-] dated (marked with a date; out-of-date or old-fashioned) dateless (without a date; without limit or end; too old for its date to be fixed; still good or interesting though old) dative (in grammar, a case that indicates the indirect object of a finite verb, e.g., He gave <u>his mother</u> a rose) datum (something known or assumed; pl., data) <i>don:</i> donate (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: bestow, give, grant) donation (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: gift, gratuity, present) donative (a donation or gift), donee, donor (or, donator)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>dat:</i> antedate (to date before, that is, to put a date on that is earlier than the actual date, as to <i>antedate a check</i>; to make happen earlier; accelerate) (<i>ante</i> before) misdate (<i>mis</i> wrong) postdate (<i>post</i> after) predate (<i>pre</i> before) <i>dit:</i> additament (a thing added; addition), addition (in law, an identifying title or mark of status after a person's name, e.g., John Smith, Esq.), additive (from <i>add</i>, below) edit, edition, editor, editorial (<i>ex</i> out)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
don (cont'd)	[to give]		<p>extradite (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> banish, exile, expatriate), extradition (<i>ex out + trans across</i>)</p> <p>perdition (lit., to give thoroughly; to give up to ruin; in theology, the loss of the soul; same as <i>Hell</i>; see <i>perdue</i>, below) (<i>per through, thorough</i>)</p> <p>rendition (with inserted <i>n</i>; lit., the giving back; see <i>render</i>) (<i>re back</i>)</p> <p>tradition (lit., to give over, or across; the passing down of elements of a culture from generation to generation, especially by oral communication; see Doublets)</p> <p>traditional (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> conventional, customary, habitual, routine)</p> <p>traditionalism (adherence to tradition), traditionist</p> <p>traditor (an early Christian who betrayed other Christians during the Roman persecutions) (<i>trans across</i>)</p> <p><i>don:</i></p> <p>condonation (pardon of an offense; act of condoning, especially of implying forgiveness by overlooking an offense)</p> <p>condone (to forgive, excuse, pardon, or overlook an offense) (<i>com intensive</i>)</p> <p>pardon (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> absolve, exonerate, forgive, vindicate) {<i>pardonable, pardoner</i>} (<i>per through, thorough, quite</i>)</p> <p>TRAILING DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND: deodand (lit., something to be given to God; hence, forfeited to the crown upon one's death) (<i>deos god, God</i>)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOTS:</p> <p>dot (a woman's marriage dowry) {<i>dotal</i>}</p> <p>dotation (an endowing or endowment)</p> <p>dowager, dower, dowry</p> <p>render (lit., to give back; see <i>rendition</i>), rendering</p> <p>rent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> hire, lease, let), rental, renter</p> <p>traitor (one who betrays one's country; one who commits treason), traitorous (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> disloyal, faithless, false, perfidious, treacherous)</p> <p>treason (orig., the giving over of the state to its enemies; sedition; see Doublets), treasonable, treasonous</p> <p>vend (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> auction, barter, sell, trade), vendor</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>add (to total), addend, addendum (pl., addenda), addition</p> <p>additional, additive (<i>ad to + dare</i>)</p> <p>endow, endowment (<i>en in</i>)</p> <p>perdue [or, perdu; from <i>perdition</i>; as an adjective, out of sight; in hiding; concealed, as in military ambush; as a noun, a contraction of <i>sentinelle perdue</i>, advanced (lit., lost) sentry, or <i>enfants perdus</i>, forlorn hope]</p> <p>surrender (to give up possession or power over; yield to another on demand or compulsion) (<i>super above, over</i>)</p> <p>COMPOUND: dateline (the date and place of writing or issue, as given in a line in a letter, a newspaper, dispatch)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: treason:tradition</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>donnée (the premise or complex of events, etc. used as the basis for the development of the plot in a novel, play, etc.)</p> <p>inédit (usually in plural: inédits: unpublished writings)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>don</b> (cont'd)		[to give]	<p>rendezvous [substantive use of <i>rendez-vous</i>, <i>betake</i> or <i>present yourself</i> (yourselves); a meeting at a prearranged time; in <i>aerospace</i>, the process of bringing two spacecraft together;  <b>SYNONYMS:</b> engagement, appointment, date, tryst]</p> <p>rente (annual income or received as rent)  rentier (a person who has a fixed income from land, bonds, etc.)  vendue (a public auction)</p> <p>POEM: I Have a Rendezvous with Death, by Alan Seeger (1888-1916)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: do, trib<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>dorm</b>	Latin <i>dormir</i> IE <i>dre-</i> to sleep	to sleep	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  DORMANT, dormer (also called <i>dormer window</i>)  dormition, dormitive, dormitory  dormouse (a mouse that appears to be sleeping)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: DORMANT [in <i>botany</i>, temporarily inactive, as in <i>dormant buds</i>; in <i>geology</i>, inactive, quiescent, as a <i>dormant volcano</i>; in <i>heraldry</i>, lying down in a sleeping position, as a <i>lion dormant</i>]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hypn, somn</p>
<b>dors,</b> <b>dos</b>	Latin <i>dorsum</i>	back (of something); the back	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>dors</i>: dorsad, dorsal (or, dorsel), dorsum  <i>dos</i>:  doss (a bed or a bunk; same as <i>dosshouse</i>, a place where a night's lodging can be had very cheaply)  dossal (also, dossel, dossier; an ornamental cloth, as one hung behind an altar)  dosser (a basket for carrying things on the back)  dossieret (a supplementary capital or thickened abacus*, as in Byzantine architecture) [*abacus: in architecture, a slab forming the uppermost part of the capital of a column]  dossier (orig., a bundle of documents with a label attached to the back or spine)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>dors</i>: endorse (to write one's name on the back of a check, money order, or stock certificate as evidence of the legal transfer of ownership; to give approval to; support; sanction), endorsee, endorsement (<i>en</i> in)  <i>dos</i>:  extrados (the outside curved surface of an arch) (<i>extra</i> beyond)  intrados (the inside curve or surface of an arch) (<i>intra</i> within)  parados (an embankment of earth along the back of a trench as to protect against fire from the rear) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>dorsi</i>: dorsiventral (in botany, having both dorsal and ventral surfaces; in zoology, same as <i>dorsoventral</i>) (<i>venter</i> belly)  <i>dorso</i>: dorsoventral (in botany, same as <i>dorsiventral</i>; in zoology, extending from the dorsal to the ventral side)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: reredos (an ornamental screen or partition behind an altar in a church)</p> <p>TERM: do-si-do (lit., back to back, in square dancing) (from French, <i>dos-à-dos</i>)</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse <i>dossil</i> with this family; see duc-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: noto, rachi, terg<sup>2</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>dot</b>			See do- for <i>antidote</i> .
<b>dot</b>	Middle English <i>doten</i>	to be insane	SIMPLE ROOT: dotage (feeble and childish state due to old age; senility; a dotting; foolish or excessive affection) dotard (a person in his or her dotage; foolish and doddering old person) dote (to be foolish or weak-minded, especially because of old age; to be excessively fond: with <i>on</i> or <i>upon</i> ), doter dotty (feeble; unsteady; shaky; feeble-minded) DISGUISED ROOT: dodder (to shake or tremble, as from old age; to be unsteady; shaky) [another <i>dodder</i> is listed under <i>cotyl-</i> ] CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>dra</b>	Old English <i>dragan</i> ; from IE <i>dheragh-</i> to pull, draw along	to draw	SIMPLE ROOT: DRAFT {drafty}, drag, draw (SYNONYMS: haul, pull, tow, tug) PREFIXED ROOT: redraft (a second or later draft or framing, as of a legislative bill) ( <i>re</i> again) BRITISH SPELLING: draught INTERDISCIPLINARY: DRAFT [in <i>commerce</i> , a deduction allowed for waste or loss in weight; in <i>hydraulics</i> , the size of an opening for the flow of water; in <i>masonry</i> , a narrow strip along the edge or across the face of a stone, serving as a guide in leveling the surface; in <i>mechanics</i> , the taper given to a pattern or die so that the work can be removed easily; in <i>nautical usage</i> , the depth of water that a vessel draws, or needs in order to float, especially when loaded; in <i>sports</i> , as a noun, a system by which a league, as of professional teams, allots to each team the right to contract specified individuals in a group of new players, usually by giving each team a turn to select one player until each roster is full; as a verb, to select a player during or in a draft] CROSS REFERENCE: haust, tract
<b>drama</b>	Greek <i>dran</i> IE <i>dra-</i> to work	to do	SIMPLE ROOT: drama (a literary composition that tells a story, usually of human conflict, by means of dialogue and action, to be performed by actors; now often any play that is not a comedy) dramatic (SYNONYMS: sensational, startling, theatrical) dramatics, dramatist, dramatize PREFIXED ROOT: monodrama ( <i>monos</i> one, single) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: dramaturgy ( <i>ergon</i> work) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: melodrama, melodramatic ( <i>melos</i> song) DISGUISED ROOT: drastic (acting with force; having a strong or violent effect; severe; harsh; extreme) LATIN: dramatis personae (lit., characters of the play; a list of the characters preceding the text of a play) CROSS REFERENCE: act, dim, fac <sup>1</sup> , ger <sup>1</sup> , prac
<b>dress</b>			See rect- for <i>address</i> .
<b>drom</b>	Greek <i>dramein</i> to run IE <i>der<sup>1</sup></i> to run, walk	to run; a course	SIMPLE ROOT: dromedary (a particularly speedy camel) PREFIXED ROOT: acrodrome (a form of venation in which the principal veins terminate at the leaf tip) {acrodromous} ( <i>akron</i> extremity) anadromous (migrating up rivers to spawn; said of the salmon, shad, etc.; compare <i>catadromous</i> ) ( <i>ana</i> up, again)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
drom (cont'd)		[to run; a course]	<p>antidromic (in physiology, conveying nerve impulses running in a direction opposed to the normal) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>catadromous (going back to or toward the sea to spawn: said of certain freshwater fishes; compare <i>anadromous</i>) (<i>kata</i> down)</p> <p>DIADROMOUS (<i>dia</i> across, through)</p> <p>palindrome [a word or phrase that reads the same backwards as forwards, e.g., A man, a plan, a canal, Panama! (in tribute to Colonel G. W. Goethals (1858-1928), engineer of the Panama Canal); Madam, I'm Adam (in introducing himself to Eve); name no one man; also, a number (as 18181) that expressed in Arabic numerals has the same value when reversed] (<i>palin</i> backward)</p> <p>prodrome (a symptom of the onset of disease), prodromous (running forward) {prodromal, prodromic} (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>syndrome (running together, as the symptoms of a particular disease) (<i>syn</i> with)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>aerodrome (mainly British; an airfield) (<i>aer</i> air)</p> <p>hippodrome (in ancient Greece and Rome, a course for horse races and chariot races; an arena for or building for equestrian events, circuses, games, etc.) (<i>hippos</i> horse)</p> <p>loxodromic (having to do with sailing on rhumb lines; of oblique sailing) (<i>loxos</i> oblique) [<sup>*</sup>rhumb line: the course of a ship that keeps a constant compass direction, represented by a map, chart, or globe by a line that cuts across all meridians at the same angle]</p> <p>ENGLISH: trade, tramp, trap, tread, trip, trot</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: DIADROMOUS [in <i>botany</i>, with leaf veins radiating in a fanlike arrangement; in <i>zoology</i>, migrating between fresh and salt water: said of certain fishes]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cur<sup>1</sup>, lop, rhe</p>
du	Latin <i>duo</i> IE <i>dwo-</i> two	two, double	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>duad (two together; pair; couple), dual, dualism, dualize</p> <p>duet, duo</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: reduplicate, reduplication (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>du:</i></p> <p>duple (in music, containing two beats to the measure), duplex</p> <p>duplicate (SYNONYMS: copy, facsimile, replica, reproduction)</p> <p>duplicitous (characterized by duplicity; deceitful)</p> <p>duplicity (deceitfulness; double-dealing) (<i>plicare</i> to fold)</p> <p><i>duo:</i></p> <p>duodecimal (relating to twelve or twelfths; consisting of or counting by twelves or the powers of twelve)</p> <p>duodenum (a section of the small intestine; so named because its length was approximately the breadth of twelve fingers, i.e., two + ten) (<i>decem</i> ten)</p> <p>duologue (a conversation between two people, especially in a dramatic performance) (<i>logos</i> word)</p> <p>duopoly (control of a commodity or service in a given market by only two producers or suppliers) (<i>polein</i> to sell)</p> <p><i>duum:</i></p> <p>duumvir (either of two magistrates in ancient Rome who held office jointly; either member of any duumvirate)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>du</b> (cont'd)		[two, double]	<p>duumvirate (governmental position or authority held jointly by two persons; two such persons) (<i>vir</i> man)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> deuce (a playing card with two spots) double, doubly, doublet (see Note) dozen (Middle English <i>dozeine</i>; from Old French <i>douze</i>, twelve; from Latin <i>duo</i> + <i>decem</i>, ten)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> semidouble (in botany, having more than the normal number of petals, ray flowers, etc., but not enough to completely conceal the stamens and pistils) redouble (to become twice as great or twice as much) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> double-entendre (lit., double meaning; designates a term with two meanings, especially when one of them has a risqué or indecorous connotation; the use of such a term or terms; ambiguity) [term is obsolete in Modern French]</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b> douppioni (or, doupioni; lit., double cocoon; a thick, silk yarn used chiefly for suit fabrics)</p> <p><b>TERMS:</b> double jeopardy (the jeopardy in which a defendant is placed by a second prosecution for the same offense or crime) double negative, as in “I <i>don't</i> have <i>no</i> pencil.” Double negatives are common in Spanish, e.g., <i>No tengo no dinero</i>, I <i>don't</i> have <i>no</i> (any) money.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> In linguistics, a doublet is either of two words that are ultimately from the same source but are different in form, entering English at different times and from different dialects. Doublets often have different meanings, e.g., abridge: abbreviate, adjacent:ease; frail:fragile; royal:regal. In this work, doublets are joined by a colon.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> bi, di, dich, dipl, dy</p>
<b>dub</b>	Latin <i>dubitare</i>	to doubt	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> dubiety (see synonyms at <i>doubt</i>) dubious, dubiosity (see synonyms at <i>doubt</i>), dubitable</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> indubitable (that cannot be doubted; unquestionable) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> doubt (SYNOMYS: dubiety, dubiosity, skepticism, uncertainty) doubtful (SYNOMYS: dubious, problematic, questionable)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> redoubtable (formidable; fearsome; as a <i>redoubtable enemy</i>; also, commanding respect, as a <i>redoubtable politician</i>) (<i>re</i> intensive) [<i>Redoubt</i> is listed under <i>duc-</i>.]</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> sans doute (without doubt; certainly)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> sin duda (without a doubt; certainly)</p> <p><b>EXPRESSION:</b> Doubting Thomas (in reference to the Apostle Thomas, who refused to believe in the resurrection of Jesus until he saw Jesus with his own eyes, recorded in John 20.)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> du</p>
<b>duc</b>	Latin <i>ducere</i> IE <i>deuk-</i> to pull	to lead	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> ducal (of a duke or dukedom)</p> <p>ducat (a gold or silver coin formerly used in some European countries; from the coin bearing the image of a duke; in slang, a piece of money; a ticket, esp. an admission ticket)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>duc</b> (cont'd)	[to lead]		<p>duchess, duchy (the territory ruled by a duke or duchess; a dukedom)      duct, ductile (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> malleable, plastic, pliable, pliant), ductility, ductule (a small duct)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>duc(e):</i>      abduce (to draw or take away; abduct)      abducent (in physiology, that abducts; opposed to <i>adducent</i>) (<i>ab</i> away)      adduce (to give as a reason or proof; cite as an example)      adducent (in physiology, that adducts; opposed to <i>abducent</i>)      adducible (also, adduc<u>e</u>able; the <i>silent e</i> is retained to preserve the <i>soft c</i>) (<i>ad</i> to)      conduce (to tend or lead to an effect; contribute)      conducive (that conduces or contributes) (<i>con</i> with)      deduce (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> conclude, gather, infer) {deducible} (<i>de</i> from)      educe (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> elicit, extract, evoke) {educible, eduction}      educable (that can be educated or trained), educate (lit., to lead out; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> instruct, teach, train)      educated, education, educational, educative, educator (<i>ex</i> out)      ineducable (incapable of being educated) (<i>in</i> not + educable)      induce (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> actuate, prompt, incite; see Doublets), inducement (<i>in</i> in)      introduce {introducer} (<i>intro</i> inwardly)      produce (in economics, to create anything having exchange value; in geometry, to extend a line or plane)      producer (one who produces goods and services) (<i>pro</i> before)      REDUCE (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> decrease, diminish, shorten) {reducible, reducibly}, reducer (<i>re</i> back, again)      reproduce (<i>re</i> again + produce)      seduce (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> entice, lure, inveigle), seducer (<i>se</i> away)      superinduce (to introduce or bring in as an addition to an existing condition, effect, etc.) (<i>super</i> over + induce)      traduce (to say untrue or malicious things about; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> defame, malign, slander, vilify)      traducianism (the theological doctrine that the human soul is propagated along with the body; opposed to <i>creationism</i>)      transducer (a device that receives energy from one system and retransmits it to another) (<i>trans</i> across)  <p><i>duct:</i></p> <p>abduct (to take a person away unlawfully and by force or fraud; in physiology, to pull a part of the body away from the median axis: said of a muscle) {abductor}</p> <p>ABDUCTION (<i>ab</i> away)</p> <p>adduct (in physiology, to pull a part of the body toward the median axis) {adductive, adductor}, adduction (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>conduct (<b>VERB SYNONYMS:</b> accompany, chaperon, control, direct, escort, manage; also, a noun), conductance</p> <p>CONDUCTION, conductive, conductivity, conductor (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>deduct (to take away a quantity from another; subtract)</p> <p>deductible, deduction (in logic, reasoning from the general to the specific, or from premises to a logically valid conclusion; distinguished from <i>induction</i>) {deductive} (<i>de</i> down)</p> </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>duc</b> (cont'd)	[to lead]		<p>induct (to bring formally into a society or organization; initiate), inductance, inductee, INDUCTION, inductive, inductor (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>inductile (not ductile; not malleable, pliant, etc.) (<i>in not</i>)</p> <p>introduction (SYNONYMS: foreword, preamble, preface, prologue), introductory (<i>intro inward</i>)</p> <p>misconduct (as a verb, to manage badly or dishonestly; to conduct oneself improperly; as a noun, unlawful, bad, or dishonest management, especially by a governmental or military official; specif., malfeasance; willfully improper behavior) (<i>mis wrong + conduct</i>)</p> <p>nonconductor (<i>non negative + conductor</i>)</p> <p>noninductive (in electricity, not conductive, as a nonconductive capacitor) (<i>non negative + inductive</i>)</p> <p>nonproductive (<i>non negative + productive</i>)</p> <p>PRODUCT (result; outgrowth) production, productive (<i>pro before, forward</i>)</p> <p>reduction, reductionism, reductive, reductor (<i>re back</i>)</p> <p>reproduction (SYNONYMS: copy, duplicate, facsimile, replica), reproductive (<i>re again + production</i>)</p> <p>seduction {seductive}, seductress (<i>se away</i>)</p> <p>semiconductor (<i>semi half + conductor</i>)</p> <p>subduction (a process of pulling something down, especially the muscular action needed to aim an eye downward; in geology, the sinking of one crystal plate under another as they collide) (<i>sub under</i>)</p> <p>transduction (the transfer of energy from one system to another; in genetics, the transfer of DNA from one bacterium to another by a bacteriophage, which may lead to the acquisition of a new gene by the recipient; compare <i>lysogeny</i>) (<i>trans across</i>)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>aqueduct (<i>aqua water</i>)</p> <p>oviduct (<i>ovum egg</i>)</p> <p>viaduct (<i>via road</i>)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>conn (from <i>conducere</i>; in nautical usage, to direct the movements of a ship; as a noun, the station of a person who conns), conning tower</p> <p>dock (from Italian <i>doccia</i>, a conduit, canal; see <i>douche</i>)</p> <p>doege (a chief magistrate of either of the former republics of Venice and Genoa)</p> <p>dossil (a plug, wad, or fold of cotton or cloth, as for a wound)</p> <p>douche (from Italian <i>doccia</i>, a conduit, canal; further from Italian <i>doccione</i>, water pipe; a jet of liquid applied externally or internally to some part of the body, especially as a bath or treatment)</p> <p>duke (a prince who rules an independent duchy)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>conduit (a pipe or channel for conveying fluids) (<i>con with</i>)</p> <p>endue (from <i>inducere</i>; lit., to lead in; to provide with something; specif., to endow with qualities, talents, etc.; see Doubts) (from the same elements as <i>induce</i>; related in meaning to <i>endow</i>) (<i>en in</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>duc</b> (cont'd)	[to lead]		<p>INDUSIUM (lit., an undergarment) (<i>in</i> in)      subdue (lit., to lead under; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> conquer, defeat, vanquish) (<i>sub</i> under)      redoubt (from <i>reductus</i>, lit., to lead back; thus a refuge, a stronghold; not related to the single word <i>doubt</i>) (<i>re</i> back) [see <i>dub-</i> for <i>doubt</i> and <i>redoubtable</i>]      redux (that has been brought back, revived, restored, etc.; used postpositively, meaning “after the noun”) (<i>re</i> again)  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> endue:induce  <b>ITALIAN:</b>      duce (chief, leader; a title, as in Il Duce, assumed by Benito Mussolini, Fascist leader of Italy from 1922 to 1943)      condottiere (in Europe from the 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, a captain of a band of mercenaries) (from <i>condotto</i>, one hired; from Latin <i>conductus</i>, mercenary soldier; past participle of <i>conducere</i>, to lead together, to hire)      ridotto (a social gathering, often in masquerade, with music and dancing, popular in 18<sup>th</sup>-century England)  <b>MEDICAL:</b> abducens (either of the sixth pair of cranial nerves that convey motor impulses to the rectus muscle on the lateral side of each eye; pl., abducentes)  <b>LATIN:</b>      duces tecum (lit., you shall bring with you; a subpoena)      dicit amor patriae (The love of country leads me; or, Patriotism leads me)      reductio ad absurdum (reduction to absurdity; in logic, the proof of a proposition by showing the opposite to be an obvious falsity or self-contradiction, or the disproof of a proposition by showing its consequences to be impossible or absurd)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> tow (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> drag, haul, pull, tug), tug (see synonyms at <i>tow</i>)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>      ABDUCTION [in <i>law</i>, the carrying off of a person by force or fraud; in <i>physiology</i>, an abducting of a part of the body; the changed position resulting from this]      CONDUCTION [in <i>physics</i>, a transmission of electricity, heat, etc., by the passage of energy from particle to particle; in <i>physiology</i>, the transmission of nerve impulses]      INDUCTION [in <i>embryology</i>, the influence of one tissue upon the development of adjacent tissue, as by the diffusion of a chemical substance to nearby tissue; in <i>logic</i>, reasoning from particular facts or individual cases to a general conclusion; also, a conclusion reached by such reasoning: distinguished from <i>deduction</i>; in <i>mathematics</i>, a method of proving a theorem which holds true for all whole numbers greater than or equal to some first number, by demonstrating that it holds true for all the subsequent numbers preceding a given number, then it must hold for the next following number; in <i>physics</i>, the act or process by which an electric or magnetic body when it is exposed to the influence or variation of a field of force; the transference of the explosive mixture of air and fuel from the carburetor to the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>duc</b> (cont'd)		[to lead]	<p>INDUSIUM [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i>, any covering membrane, as the amnion; a case enclosing an insect larva or pupa; in <i>botany</i>, a membrane outgrowth of the leaf epidermis in certain ferns, covering the sporangia; the annulus of certain fungi]</p> <p>PRODUCT [in <i>chemistry</i>, any substance resulting from a chemical change; in <i>mathematics</i>, the quantity obtained by multiplying two or more quantities together]</p> <p>REDUCE [in <i>arithmetic</i>, to change in denomination or form without changing in value; in <i>chemistry</i>, to decrease the positive valence of an element or ion; to increase the number of electrons of an atoms, element, or ion; to remove the oxygen from; in <i>cooking</i>, to boil a liquid in order to decrease the volume and concentrate the flavors; in <i>phonetics</i>, to articulate a vowel in a central position, giving it a neutral quality, as in an unstressed syllable; in <i>photography</i>, to weaken or lower the density of a negative or print by removing metallic silver; in <i>surgery</i>, to restore a broken bone, displaced organ, etc. to normal position or condition]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: act, agog, agon<sup>1</sup>, ege, elast</p>
<b>dul<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>dolus</i>	trickery, deceit	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: sedulity (the quality or fact of being sedulous), sedulous (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: assiduous, busy, diligent) (<i>se apart</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: apat</p>
<b>dul<sup>2</sup></b>	Greek <i>dule</i>	a slave	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: dulia (in the RCC, veneration given to angels and saints; distinguished from <i>latria</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: hyperdulia (special veneration of the Virgin Mary; distinguished from <i>dulia</i>: veneration given to angels and saints, and <i>latria</i>: veneration given only to God) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: doula (a woman trained to give assistance to a woman in childbirth)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: serv, slav</p>
<b>dulc</b>	Latin <i>dulcis</i> IE <i>dlku-</i> sweet	sweet	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: dulcet (soothing or pleasant to hear; sweet-sounding; melodious)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: dulcify (to make sweet; to make pleasant or agreeable; mollify) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>dulcimer (a musical instrument with a sweet tone) (see mell-for background)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: douce (now obsolete; pleasant or hospitable; in Scottish, sober; sedate)</p> <p>douceur (a gratuity; tip) (see French)</p> <p>LATIN: dulce bellum inexpertis (war is sweet to those who have never tried it)</p> <p>dulce es desipere in loco (it is sweet to unbend on occasion: Horace)</p> <p>dulce et decorum est pro patria mori (it is sweet and fitting to die for one's country: Horace)</p> <p>dulce quod utile (what is useful is sweet)</p> <p>FRENCH: douceur (sweets)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>dulc</b> (cont'd)		[sweet]	billet-doux [lit., a sweet (love) letter] ITALIAN: dolce (sweet and soft; in music, an adverb: sweetly and softly) dolce far niente [lit., it is sweet (doing nothing), or pleasant idleness] dolce vita [lit., (the) sweet life, or a casual way of life, characterized by dissipation and promiscuity] SPANISH: dulce (in describing water, means "fresh") MUSIC: dulciana (an organ stop or pipe of the diapason type, characterized by a soft sweet tone) LITERARY: Dulcinea (the name given by Don Quixote to a coarse peasant girl whom he imagines to be a beautiful lady and falls in love with) PLACE NAMES: Dulce, NM; Agua Dulce (Sweet Water), TX CROSS REFERENCE: gluc, glyc
<b>dulg,</b> <b>dult</b>	Gothic <i>tulgus</i>	firmly, well	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>dulg</i> : indulge (to yield to an inclination or desire; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : baby, humor, mollycoddle, pamper, spoil), indulgence, indulgent (kind or lenient, often to excess) ( <i>in in</i> ) <i>dult</i> : indult (in the Roman Catholic Church, a privilege or special permission granted by the pope to do something otherwise not permitted by the Church) ( <i>in in</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>dur</b>	Latin <i>durare</i> to last; to harden; <i>durus</i> hard IE <i>deru-</i> tree, oak	strong, hard	SIMPLE ROOT: durable (lasting in spite of hard wear or frequent use) dural (of the dura mater; see Medical) duramen (same as <i>heartwood</i> , the hard, nonliving, older wood at the core of a tree trunk; opposed to <i>sapwood</i> ) durance (imprisonment, especially when long continued; used mainly in <i>durance vita</i> ; see Latin), duration duress (imprisonment; the use of force or threats; compulsion) during (throughout the entire time of) durum (a hard emmer wheat that yields flower and semolina used in macaroni, spaghetti, etc.) PREFIXED ROOT: endurable, endurance ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : fortitude, patience) endure ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : <sup>1</sup> bear, suffer, tolerate; <sup>2</sup> abide, continue, last), enduring (lasting; permanent; durable) ( <i>in intensive</i> ) epidural (on or outside the dura mater; as a noun, anesthesia of the lower part of the body, by the epidural injection of a local anesthetic) indurate (to make hard; harden), induration ( <i>in in</i> ) nondurable (not durable, as <i>nondurable goods</i> ) ( <i>non not</i> ) obdurate (not easily moved to pity or sympathy; hardhearted; hardened and unrepenting; impenitent; not giving in readily; stubborn; obstinate; inflexible; unyielding) ( <i>ob intensive</i> ) perdure (to remain in existence; continue; last) ( <i>per through</i> ) COMPOUND: duralumin [ <i>dur(able)</i> + <i>alumin(um)</i> ; a strong, lightweight alloy of aluminum with copper, manganese, magnesium, and silicon] DISGUISED ROOT: dour (sullen; gloomy; forbidding; in Scottish, hard; stern; severe; obstinate) LATIN: durante absentia (during absence)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>dur</b> (cont'd)		[strong, hard]	<p>durante vita (during life)  durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis (endure and preserve yourselves for better times: Virgil)  MEDICAL: dura mater (lit., hard mother; the outermost, toughest, and most fibrous of the three membranes covering the brain and spinal cord)  CROSS REFERENCE: firm, rob<sup>2</sup>, scirrh, scler, sthen, val</p>
<b>dy</b>	Greek <i>dyo</i>	two	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: DYAD (two units regarded as one; pair)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: dyarchy (<i>archein</i> to rule)  INTERDISCIPLINARY: DYAD [in <i>biology</i>, a double chromosome resulting from the division of a tetrad in meiosis; in <i>chemistry</i>, an atom, element, or radical with a valence of two; in <i>sociology</i>, two persons in a continuing relationship involving interaction]  CROSS REFERENCE: bi-, di-, dich-, dipl-, du-</p>
<b>dyn</b>	Greek <i>dunasthai</i> to be able	able, powerful	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  dynamic (energetic; vigorous; forceful), dynamics (the branch of mechanics dealing with the motions of material bodies under the action of given forces; kinetics)  dynamism (the theory that force, rather than mass or motion, is the principle of all phenomena)  dynamite (coined by Alfred Nobel who discovered TNT, and who is remembered by the Nobel peace prizes)  dynamo (short for dynamoelectric machine, an electric generator; also, a forceful, dynamic person)  dynast (a ruler, especially a hereditary ruler)  dynasty (a succession of rulers who are members of the same family; the period during which a certain family reigns)  dyne (the basic unit of force)  PREFIXED ROOT:  adynamia (lack of vital force as a result of illness; debility) {adynamic} (<i>a</i> privative)  autodyne (designating or of a system of heterodyne radio reception in which a single tube serves both as an oscillator and first detector) (<i>autos</i> self)  didynamous (of or having four stamens occurring in pairs of unequal length) (<i>di</i> two)  heterodyne (designating or of the combination of two different radio frequencies to produce beats whose frequencies are equal to the sum or difference of the original frequencies) (<i>heteros</i> different)  hyperdynamia (excessive muscular activity) (<i>hyper</i> over)  isodynamic (of or having equal force; connecting or showing points on the earth's surface having equal magnetic intensity) (<i>isos</i> equal)  telodynamic (of or for the transmission of mechanical power to a distance by cables and pulleys) (<i>tele</i> afar)  TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  astrodynamics (<i>astron</i> star)  barodynamics (<i>baros</i> weight)  biodynamics (<i>bios</i> life)  hydrodynamics (<i>hydor</i> water)  thermodynamics (<i>therme</i> heat)  CROSS REFERENCE: crac, hier, may, pot<sup>2</sup></p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>dys-</b>	Greek prefix	bad, ill, abnormal, impaired, difficult	NOTE: Examples of words with this prefix are listed. Others are listed with the roots to which it is attached. Examples: dysentery, dysfunction, dyspepsia, dystrophy CROSS REFERENCE: caco-, mal-, mis-, miser
<b>dysi</b>	Greek <i>duein</i> enter, to get into	put on, as clothing	PREFIXED ROOT: ecdysiast [a stripteaser; coined by H. L Mencken, in 1940; U.S writer, editor, and critic (1880-1956)] ecdysis (in zoology, the shedding of an outer layer of skin or integument, as by snakes or insects) ( <i>ex off</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: indu, uv <sup>2</sup>
<b>dyt</b>	Greek <i>dyein</i>	to enter	PREFIXED ROOT: adytum (the innermost room or shrine in certain old temples, to be entered only by priests; a sanctum) ( <i>a negative</i> ) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: troglodyte (any of the prehistoric people who lived in caves; a caveman; also, a person who chooses to live alone in seclusion) ( <i>trogle</i> a hole, cave) CROSS REFERENCE: penetr

# E

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
e-	Latin prefix; truncation of <i>ex-</i>	out	Note: The following are examples of this prefix. Other words with this prefix are listed with the words to which it is attached. Examples: ebullient, editor, eject, elevate, emit, erupt CROSS REFERENCE: ex-
ease			See <i>jac-</i> for <i>disease</i> .
ebr	Latin <i>ebrius</i> drunk	to drink; tipsy	NOTE: This root seems to be derived from the prefix <i>ex-</i> , out of + <i>bria</i> , winejar, thus one who has emptied the winejar. The opposite of <i>ebrius</i> is <i>sobrius</i> . [see <i>sober</i> under Disguised Root] SIMPLE ROOT: ebriety, ebriosity, ebrious PREFIXED ROOT: inebriate (to make drunk; intoxicate; also, to excite; exhilarate; as an adjective, drunk, intoxicated) inebriated (SYNONYMS: drunk, tight), inebriation, inebriety ( <i>in</i> intensive) DISGUISED ROOT: sober (lit., describing one who has not emptied the winejar; SYNONYMS: earnest, grave, sedate, serious, solemn) ( <i>se</i> without + <i>ebrius</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: bib, methy, pos, pot <sup>1</sup> , tem <sup>2</sup>
ebur	Latin <i>eburnus</i>	ivory	SIMPLE ROOT: eburnation (an abnormal condition of bone or cartilage in which it becomes very dense and smooth like ivory) CROSS REFERENCE: None, though <i>elephant</i> means “ivory”
ec-	Latin/ Greek prefix; assimilation of <i>ex-</i>	out	The following words are examples of this prefix. Other words with this prefix are listed with the roots to which it is attached. Examples: eccentric, eccrine, eclectic, eclipse, ectopia CROSS REFERENCE: ex-, exo-
eccles	Greek <i>ecclesia</i> IE <i>kel-</i> to call, yell	church; selection	NOTE: This root literally means <i>those called out</i> , from <i>ec-</i> , assimilation of <i>ex-</i> , out + <i>kalein</i> , to call; before the Christian church was established, the term designated those chosen, or called out, or selected, to serve in public office. SIMPLE ROOT: <i>eccles</i> : <i>ecclesia</i> (in ancient Greek states, a political assembly of citizens; in ecclesiology, the members of a church; also, a church building; note Spanish Cognate) <i>ecclesiastic</i> (a clergyman or other person in religious orders; as an adjective, ecclesiastical), ecclesiastical, ecclesiasticism <i>eclex</i> : ampheclisis: reciprocal sexual selection, i.e., male and female) ( <i>amphi</i> both) DISGUISED ROOT: paraclete (lit., an intercessor; one called to stand beside; advocate; in <i>Christian theology</i> , refers to the Third Person of the Trinity, the Holy Spirit) ( <i>para</i> beside) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>ecclesi</i> : ecclesiarch (in the Eastern Church, a sacristan, especially of a monastery) ( <i>archein</i> to rule)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>eccles</b> (cont'd)		[church; selection]	<p><i>ecclesio:</i>      ecclesiolatry (excessive reverence for churchly forms and traditions) (<i>latreuein</i> worship)      ecclesiology (the study of ecclesiastical adornments or furnishings; the study of church doctrine) (<i>logos</i> study)</p> <p>OLD TESTAMENT BOOK: Ecclesiastes (a book of teachings, written as though by King Solomon; often termed "The Preacher"; used in the Septuagint for Hebrew <i>qoheleth</i>, he who calls together an assembly; the theme of the book is the vanity of earthly life)</p> <p>CATECHETICAL BOOK: Ecclesiasticus [short for <i>ecclesiasticus liber</i>, lit., church book: from its frequentative use for catechetical teaching; a book of proverbs in the Old Testament Apocrypha (which see under apo- and crypt-) and the Douay Bible, below]</p> <p>[The Douay Bible is an English version of the Bible translated from the Latin Vulgate edition for the use in the RCC: the New Testament was originally published at Reims (1582) and the Old Testament, at Douai (1609-10).]</p> <p>[The Vulgate is a late 4<sup>th</sup>-century Latin translation of the Bible. It became the definitive and officially promulgated Latin version of the Bible in the Roman Catholic Church. <i>Vulgate</i> is derived from <i>vulgus</i>, common people.]</p> <p>SPANISH COGNATE: <i>iglesia</i> (church)</p> <p>NOTE: <i>Church</i> itself is ultimately from Greek <i>kyriake oika</i>, Lord's house; listed under eco-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>ech</b>	Greek <i>echein</i> to sound	echo, sound	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: echo, echoic, echoism</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:      anechoic (free from echoes; completely absorbing sound waves or radar signals, e.g., an <i>anechoic chamber</i>, used for special testing; some chambers are as small as a microwave oven, and as large as an aircraft hangar) (<i>an</i> without)</p> <p>catechesis (oral instruction, especially of catechumens)</p> <p>catechetical (also, catechetic; consisting of, or teaching by the method of, questions and answers)</p> <p>catechism (a handbook of questions and answers for teaching the principles of a religion)</p> <p>catechist, catechize (SYNONYMS: ask, query, question, quiz)</p> <p>catechumen (a person, especially an adult, receiving instruction in the fundamentals of Christianity before baptism or confirmation) (<i>kata</i> thoroughly)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: echolalia (automatic repetition by someone of words spoken in his/her presence, especially, as a symptom of mental illness) (<i>lalein</i> to babble)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: sough (pronounced either <i>suf</i>, or <i>sou</i>; as a noun, a soft, murmuring sound; as a verb, to make that sound)</p> <p>MYTHOLOGY: Echo (a nymph whose unrequited love for Narcissus* caused her to pine away until nothing but her voice remained) [*Narcissus: a beautiful youth who, after Echo's death, is made to pine away for love of his own reflection in a spring and changes into the narcissus, a flower]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: phon, phthong, son, ton</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>eche,</b> <b>exis</b>	Greek <i>echein</i>	to hold	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>ech</i> : entelechy (in Aristotelian philosophy, the actualization of potentiality or of essence; in vitalism*, the inherent force which controls and directs the activities and development of a living being) ( <i>en</i> in + <i>telos</i> end) [*vitalism: the doctrine that the life in living organisms is caused and sustained by a vital force that is distinct from all physical and chemical forces and that life is, in part, self-determining and self-evolving] <i>exis</i> : cathexis (lit., to hold down; concentration of psychic energy on some particular person, idea, or aspect of the self) ( <i>kata</i> down) DISGUISED ROOT: scheme (a carefully arranged and systematic program of action for attaining some object or end; SYNONYMS: design, plan, project) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: EPOCH (SYNONYMS: age, eon, period) ( <i>epi</i> upon) INTERDISCIPLINARY: EPOCH [in <i>astronomy</i> , the time at which observations are made, as of the positions of planets or stars; in <i>geology</i> , a subdivision of a geologic period, as <i>the Eocene Epoch</i> ] CROSS REFERENCE: cap <sup>1</sup> , hab, hex <sup>1</sup> , lab <sup>2</sup> , och, serv <sup>2</sup> , ten <sup>1</sup>
<b>echin</b>	Greek <i>echinos</i> sea urchin IE <i>eghi-</i> snake	spiny, prickly	SIMPLE ROOT: echinate (covered with prickles; prickly; bristling, as a porcupine) echinacea (a North American coarse perennial herb with heads composed of many florets, e.g., aster, daisy, dandelion, goldenrod, marigold, lettuce; used in medicine for maintaining the immune system) echinulate (of a plant or animal: having a covering of prickles or small spines) echinus (sea urchin; in architecture, molding under the abacus* of the capital of a Doric column; any of several similar moldings) [*abacus: as an architectural term, a slab forming the uppermost part of the capital of a column] LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>echin</i> : echinoid (any of a class of marine animals with a water vascular system and usually with a hard, spiny skeleton, including the starfishes, sea urchins, etc.) ( <i>eidos</i> form) <i>echino</i> : echinocactus (a very spiny cactus) echinococcus (any of a genus of tapeworms that cause disease in mammals; see <i>hydatid</i> , under <i>hyd-</i> ) ( <i>kokkos</i> berry) echinoderm (see note under <i>derm-</i> ) ( <i>derma</i> skin) CROSS REFERENCE: acanth, spin
<b>eco,</b> <b>ecu,</b> <b>oec,</b> <b>oky,</b> <b>ek</b>	Greek <i>oikein</i> to dwell IE <i>weiko</i> house, settlement	home, dwelling	NOTE: The IE base of this root also yields <i>wich</i> and <i>wick</i> in English place names. SIMPLE ROOT: <i>ec</i> : ecesis (the successful establishment of a plant or animal in a new locality) <i>ecu</i> : ecumenical (general or universal; especially, of or concerning the Christian church as a whole), ecumenicism (also called <i>ecumenism</i> ) <i>ek</i> : ekistics (the science of city and area planning)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
eco (cont'd)		[home, dwelling]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>eco:</i>  autecology (the ecological study of a single organism, or of a single species of organism; compare <i>synecology</i>) (<i>autos</i> self)  macroeconomics (a branch of economics dealing with all the forces at work in an economy or with the interrelationship of large sectors, as in employment or income) (<i>makron</i> large)  synecology (the ecological study of different natural communities or ecosystems; also called <i>sociology</i>; compare <i>autecology</i>) (syn with + ecology)</p> <p><i>oce:</i>  diocesan (of a diocese; as a noun, the bishop of a diocese)  diocese (from <i>dioikein</i>, to keep house thoroughly; the district under a bishop's jurisdiction; do not confuse these two words with <i>dioecious</i>, where di- means two) (<i>dia</i> through)</p> <p><i>oec:</i>  autoecic (always living upon the same organism)  autoecious (in biology, passing the active life cycle on one host, as certain parasites do, especially rust fungi) (<i>autos</i> self)  DIOECIOUS (compare <i>monoecious</i>) (<i>di</i> two)  heteroecious (in biology, living as a parasite first on one species of host and then another) (<i>heteros</i> other)  homoeecious (in biology, designating or of parasites that spend their entire life cycle on one species of host) (<i>homos</i> same)  MONOECIOUS (<i>monos</i> single, alone)  synoecious (in botany, having male and female flowers in the same inflorescence; having both antheridia and archegonia in the same cluster) (syn with)  trioecious [having male, female, and bisexual (or, hermaphrodite) flowers on separate plants] (see <i>monoecious</i>) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>ecocide (the destruction of the environment or of ecosystems, as by the use of defoliants or the emission of pollutants) (<i>caedere</i> to kill)  ecology (the branch of biology that deals with the relations between living organisms and their environments) (<i>logos</i> study)  ecometrics (the use of mathematical and statistical methods in the field of economics) (<i>metron</i> measure)  economic, economical (SYNONYMS: frugal, provident, thrifty)  economics, economism, economize, economy (see Place Name) (<i>nomos</i> law)  ecophobia (fear of home) (<i>phobos</i> fear)  ecospecies {ecospecific} (<i>specere</i> to see + <i>facere</i> to make)  ecosphere (the zone of the earth, a planet, a star, etc. which contains or is theoretically capable of containing living organisms, specif., the biosphere) (<i>sphaira</i> ball, globe)  ecosystem (a system made up of a community of animals, plants, and bacteria interrelated together with its physical and chemical environment)  ecotone (the transition zone between two different plant communities, as that between forest and prairie) (<i>teinein</i> to stretch)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>eco</b> (cont'd)		[home, dwelling]	<p>ecotourism (tourism intended to promote ecology)      ecotype (a group, or race, within a species, having unique physical characteristics genetically adapted to particular environmental conditions) {ecotypic} (<i>typos</i> a figure, model)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>oec:</i> androecium (in botany, the stamens collectively and the parts belonging to them) (<i>andros</i> male)  <i>oky:</i>      euroky (also, euryoky; in biology, the ability of an organism to live under variable environmental conditions: opposed to <i>stenoky</i>) {eurokous, or euryokous} (<i>eury</i>s wide)      stenoky (in biology, the ability of an organism to live only under a very narrow range of environmental conditions: opposed to <i>euroky</i>) (<i>stenos</i> narrow, small)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> church (from <i>kyriake oika</i>, lit., the Lord's house; also listed under eccles-)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      parish (the members of the congregation of any church; the territory in which they live)      parishioner (a member of a parish)      parochial (of, pertaining to, supported by, or located in a parish; restricted to a narrow scope) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAME:</b> Economy (IN, PA)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>      DIOECIOUS [in biology, having the male reproductive organs in one individual and the female organs in another; having separate sexes; in botany, having the male and female reproductive organs borne on separate individuals of the same species; characterized by species in which the male and female reproductive organs occur on different individuals; sexually distinct compare <i>monoecious</i>]      MONOECIOUS [in biology, having both male and female organs in the same individual; in botany, having separate male flowers and female flowers on the same plant, as in maize; in zoology, having both male and female reproductive organs in the same individual; hermaphroditic; compare <i>dioecious</i>]      CROSS REFERENCE: cit<sup>1</sup>, nost, vic<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>ecto-</b>	Greek <i>ektos</i> IE <i>eghs-</i> out	outside, external	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Other words with this prefix are listed with the roots to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: ectocommensal, ectoderm, ectogenesis, ectoplasm, ectosarc, ectotherm</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse this element with <i>-ectomy</i>, to cut out, or to surgically remove, as in <i>appendectomy</i>.</p> <p>NB: <i>Ectopia</i>, from <i>ek</i>, out + <i>topos</i>, place, means an abnormal position of a body part or organ. See top-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: epi-, exo-, exter, for<sup>1</sup>, juxta-</p>
<b>ed</b>	Latin <i>edere</i> IE <i>ed-</i> to eat	to eat	<p>NOTE: This root also yields German <i>essen</i> and English <i>eat</i>.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      edacious (gluttonous, voracious)      edacity (state of being edacious)      edible (as an adjective, fit to be eaten; as a noun, food: usually used in the plural)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ed</b> (cont'd)		[to eat]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: comedo (a glutton; pl., comedos, or comedones) (<i>com</i> completely, intensive) inedible (not edible; not fit to be eaten) (<i>in</i> negative)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOTS: escarole (lit., pertaining to food; same as <i>endive</i>) esculent (as an adjective, fit for food; eatable; edible; as a noun, something fit for food, especially a vegetable) esurient (hungry, voracious, greedy) {esurience, esuriency}</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: comestibles (that which can be eaten; food) (<i>com</i> intensive) obese (very fat, corpulent) {obesity} (<i>ob</i> intensive)</p> <p>DUTCH: etch, etchant, etching (from German <i>etzen</i>, to eat)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: fret (one meaning: to eat away, gnaw; to wear away by gnawing, rubbing, corroding, etc.)</p> <p>NOTE: There are two other <i>frets</i>, with unrelated meanings.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: phag, vor, rod, vor</p>
<b>edaph</b>	Greek <i>edaphos</i> IE <i>sed-</i> to sit	bottom, ground, soil	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: edaphic (in ecology, pertaining to the chemical and physical characteristics of the soil, without reference to climate; opposed to <i>climatic</i>, which see under clim-) edaphon (the animal and plant life present in soils)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: edaphology (same as <i>pedology</i>, soil science; there is another <i>pedology</i>, from <i>pedo</i>, child, the treatment of children) (<i>logy</i> study) edaphosaura, edaphosaurus (<i>sauros</i> lizard)</p> <p>TERM: edaphic climax (a climax community determined by soil factors, such as alkalinity, salinity, or drainage, rather than by climatic or physiographic characteristics)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: chthon, found, geo, hum<sup>1</sup>, ped<sup>4</sup>, terra</p>
<b>edem</b>	Greek <i>oidema</i>	swelling, tumor	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: edema (an abnormal accumulation of fluid in cells, tissues, or cavities of the body, resulting in swelling; a similar swelling in plant cells or tissues) {edematous}</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cel<sup>2</sup>, oma, onc, puc</p>
<b>edi</b>	Latin <i>aedes</i> temple, house, building IE <i>ai-dh-</i> to burn	to build, improve	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: aedile (in ancient Rome, a magistrate who had charge of public works, police, and the grain supply, but literally one concerned with buildings)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: edifice (SYNOMYS: building, pile, structure) {edificial} edify (to instruct in such a way as to improve, enlighten, or uplift morally or spiritually) {edification} (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: oast (a kiln for drying hops or malt, or drying and curing tobacco)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: esti, struct, tex</p>
<b>ef-</b> (assimilation of ex-)	Latin prefix	out	<p>The following are examples of this prefix. Other words with this prefix are listed with the roots to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: efface, effect, effeminate, efficient, effort</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ex-, exo-</p>
<b>effendi</b>			See hent-.
<b>ege</b>	Greek <i>hegeisthai</i>	to lead, guide	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: epexegesis (additional explanation; further explanation, as by the addition of a word or words) (<i>epi</i> on, in + <i>exegesis</i>)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
ege (cont'd)		[to lead, guide]	exegesis (lit., to lead out: explanation, critical analysis, or interpretation of a word or literary passage, especially of the Bible) exegete (an expert in exegesis), exegesis (the science, study, or practice of exegesis) ( <i>ex</i> out) CROSS REFERENCE: agog, agon <sup>1</sup> , duc, hege
ego	Latin <i>ego</i>	I, self	SIMPLE ROOT: ego (that portion of the psyche which possesses consciousness, maintains its identity, and recognizes and tests reality; the personality component that is conscious, most immediately controls behavior, and is most in touch with external reality) egoism (in ethics, the doctrine that self-interest is the proper goal of all human actions; opposed to <i>altruism</i> ), egoist egotism (generally considered more opprobrious than <i>egoism</i> ), egotist LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: egocentric (self-centered; in philosophy, based on the belief that the world exists or can be known only in relation to the individual's mind) ( <i>kentron</i> point, center) egomania (abnormal or excessive egotism) ( <i>mania</i> craze) NB: Do not confuse this root with the <i>ego</i> in <i>egobronchophony</i> , a bleating and bronchial voice characteristic of pleuropneumonia; <i>ego</i> here is from Greek <i>aix</i> , goat; thus, lit., (to make) the sound of a goat. Another word with this root is <i>egophony</i> , a bleating quality of the voice observed in auscultation in certain cases of lung consolidation. CROSS REFERENCE: auto, ips, sui
egor, egyr			See <i>agora-</i> for <i>paregoric</i> , <i>allegory</i> , <i>category</i> ; <i>panegyric</i> .
eid, ido, -oid	Greek <i>eidos</i> IE <i>weid-</i> to see	image, form	SIMPLE ROOT: eidetic (designating or of mental images that are usually vivid and almost photographically correct) eidolon (an image without real existence; phantom; apparition; an ideal person or thing; pl., eidola, or eidolons) {eidolic} LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>eid</i> : eidoptometry (measurement of the acuteness of vision for the perception of form) ( <i>ops</i> eye + <i>metron</i> measure) <i>eido</i> : eidograph (an instrument for copying drawings on the same or on a different scale) ( <i>graphein</i> to write) <i>ido</i> : idocrase (same as <i>vesuvianite</i> : a volcanic, glassy mineral, brown to green in color; a complex hydrated silicate of calcium and aluminum) ( <i>krasis</i> mixture) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: kaleidoscope (an instrument for viewing beautifully formed shapes) ( <i>kalos</i> beautiful + <i>skopein</i> to examine) ROOT AS A SUFFIX: anthropoid (resembling a human; apelike; as a noun, any of certain highly developed primates, especially the chimpanzee, gorilla, orangutan, and gibbon) ( <i>anthropos</i> man) diploid (in biology, having twice the number of chromosomes normally occurring in a mature germ cell: most somatic cells are diploid) ( <i>diplos</i> double, twofold) haploid (in biology, having the full number of chromosomes normally occurring in a mature germ cell, or half the number in the usual somatic cell) ( <i>haplos</i> single)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>eid</b> (cont'd)		[image, form]	<p>hominoid (a gibbon, great ape, or human) (<i>homo</i> man, human being)</p> <p>hyoid (shaped like the letter <i>v</i>, upsilon; designating or of a bone or bones at the base of and supporting the tongue; U-shaped in man) (<i>hy</i> upsilon)</p> <p>planetoid (former name for <i>asteroid</i>) (<i>planan</i> to wander)</p> <p>spheroid (a body that is almost but not quite a sphere, especially one generated by the rotation of an ellipse about one of its axes: Earth is a spheroid, flattened at the poles) (<i>sphaira</i> sphere)</p> <p>triploid (in biology, having three times the haploid number of chromosomes) (<i>triple</i> three)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>idol (an image of a god, used as an object or instrument of worship) [see separate entry: idol]</p> <p>idyll (or, idyl: a short poem or prose work describing a simple, pleasant, peaceful scene of rural, pastoral, or domestic life; an extended narrative poem, as "The Idylls of the King," by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, 1809-92; in music, a simple, pastoral composition)</p> <p>idyllic (pleasing and simple; pastoral or picturesque; romantic)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fab, fig, form<sup>1</sup>, icon, ide, idol, morph, oid, plas, schem</p>
<b>ek</b>			See eco- for <i>ekistics</i> .
<b>elasm</b>	Greek <i>elasmos</i> IE <i>el-</i> to drive, move	metal plate	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>elasmobranch (a class of fishes characterized by cartilaginous skeletons, placoid scales, and lack of air bladders; as noun, any fish of this class, e.g., the shark, skate) (<i>branchia</i> gills)</p> <p>elasmosaurus (a genus of gigantic long-necked marine reptiles, now extinct) (<i>sauros</i> lizard)</p> <p>elasmotherium (a genus of extinct rhinoceroses, so called from the enamel plates of the molars) (<i>there</i> wild beast)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lam<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>elast</b>	Greek <i>elastos</i> IE <i>el-</i> to drive, move	ductile, elastic	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>elastic (in physics, returning to or capable of returning to an initial form or state after deformation; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> flexible, resilient, supple), elasticity</p> <p>elastica (a layer of elastic tissue in the walls of most arteries)</p> <p>elastin (a protein that is similar to collagen and forms the chief constituent of elastic fibers, as in a lung or artery)</p> <p>elastration (a bloodless form of animal castration by fitting a strong rubber band about the scrotum)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: inelastic (inflexible; rigid; in economics, not responding to changes in price: said of the demand for, or supply of, particular goods or services) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>elater (an elastic filament that scatters ripe spores, found in certain plants, as in the capsule of the liverwort; also a designation for the <i>click beetle</i>)</p> <p>elaterite (a dark-brown hydrocarbon that is soft and elastic until it hardens when exposed to air)</p> <p>elaterium (a cathartic obtained from the dried juice of the squirting cucumber of the gourd family)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: duc</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>electr</b>	Greek <i>electrum</i>	shining, amber (the original meaning is uncertain)	SIMPLE ROOT: electric, electricity, electron PREFIXED ROOT: iso-electronic ( <i>isos</i> equal) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>electr</i> : electrode ( <i>hodos</i> way, path) <i>electri</i> : electrify ( <i>facere</i> to make) <i>electro</i> : electroanalysis ( <i>ana</i> intensive + <i>lyein</i> to loosen: analysis) <u>electrocardiogram</u> (ECG, or EKG) ( <i>kardia</i> heart + <i>graphien</i> to write) electrodeposit ( <i>de-</i> prefixes <i>posit</i> , from <i>ponere</i> to place) electrodialysis ( <i>dia-</i> prefixes <i>lyein</i> to loosen) <u>electroencephalogram</u> (EEG) ( <i>enkephalos</i> brain + <i>graphein</i> to write) electrojet (a narrow, high-velocity stream of electric energy that girdles the earth in the ionosphere above the magnetic equator) ( <i>jacere</i> to throw) electrolysis (the decomposition of an electrolyte by the action of an electric current passing through it) electrolyte (any chemical compound that ionizes when molten or in solution, allowing it to conduct electricity) ( <i>lyein</i> to loosen) electrophilic (designating or of a chemical, ion, etc. that accepts additional electrons) ( <i>philein</i> to love) electrophoresis, electrophorous ( <i>phorein</i> to bear) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: myoelectric (designating or of potential developed in a muscle or muscles which is then picked up, amplified, and used to operate attached prosthetic devices) ( <i>mys</i> muscle) CROSS REFERENCE: cand, corus
<b>ele</b>	Greek <i>eleos</i>	mercy	SIMPLE ROOT: eleemosynary (of or for charity or alms; charitable; supported by or dependent on charity; given as charity; free, e.g., an eleemosynary institution) DISGUISED ROOT: almoner (a distributor of alms) alms (money, food, clothes, etc. given to poor people) SIMPLE COMPOUND: almshouse (poorhouse) RELATED WORDS: elegiac, elegy (any poem in elegiac verse; a poem or song of lament and praise for the dead, as Shelley's "Adonais") CROSS REFERENCE: clem
<b>elegant</b>			See leg <sup>3</sup> .
<b>element</b>	Latin <i>elementum</i>	first principle	SIMPLE ROOT: ELEMENT (SYNONYMS: component, constituent, factor, ingredient), elemental, elementary INTERDISCIPLINARY: ELEMENT [in <i>computer technology</i> , one item of data, as in an array; in <i>ecclesiology</i> , in the plural, the bread and wine of Communion; in <i>electricity</i> , any device with terminals at which it can be connected with other electrical devices; the wire coil that becomes glowing hot, as in an electric oven; in <i>mathematics</i> , an infinitesimal part of any magnitude; differential; the point, line, etc. that generates a line, surface, etc.; a part of a set or configuration, as a side of a triangle or a number in a matrix; in the <i>military</i> , a subdivision of a unit or formation] CROSS REFERENCE: None

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>elench</b>	Greek <i>elenchein</i>	to shame, refute	SIMPLE ROOT: elenchus (a logical refutation, especially one that disproves a proposition by proving the direct opposite of its conclusions) elenchitic (or, elenctic; serving to refute—used of indirect modes of proof; opposed to <i>deictic</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: pud
<b>eleuther</b>	Greek <i>eleutheros</i>	free	SIMPLE ROOT: eleutheria (a genus of jellyfishes) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: eleutherodactylus (a genus of frogs that commonly complete metamorphosis within the egg) ( <i>dactylos</i> finger) eleutheromania (abnormal enthusiasm for freedom) ( <i>mania</i> craze) CROSS REFERENCE: fran, liber <sup>1</sup> , lys
<b>ely</b>	Greek <i>elthein</i>	to go	PREFIXED ROOT: proselyte (lit., to come forward; a person who has been converted from one religion to another, or from one belief, sect, party, etc. to another) ( <i>pros</i> near) CROSS REFERENCE: bas <sup>1</sup> , ced <sup>2</sup> , grad, it, vad
<b>em-</b>			See en-.
<b>ema,</b> <b>hes</b>	Greek <i>hienai</i>	to send	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>ema</i> : enema (a liquid forced into the colon through the anus, as a purgative, medicine, etc.; clyster) ( <i>en</i> in) <i>hes</i> : aphesis (a letting go; loss of a short, unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word; thus, a form of <i>apheresis</i> , e.g., <i>longshore</i> is an aphesis of <i>along the shore</i> ) ( <i>apo</i> from) NOTE: <i>Aphesis</i> is the loss of a letter, syllable, or phoneme at the beginning of a word, e.g., <i>'cause</i> for <i>because</i> . <i>Aphesis</i> and <i>apheresis</i> do not share the same root; see <i>heres-</i> .] CROSS REFERENCE: hesis, heter, leg <sup>2</sup> , miss, stal, stas
<b>embryo</b>	Greek <i>embryon</i> ; fr. <i>en</i> in + <i>bryein</i> to swell, to be full	to grow (something that grows in the body)	SIMPLE ROOT: embryo (an animal in the earliest stages of its development in the uterus or egg; specif., in humans, from conception to about the eighth week of pregnancy; fetus) embryonic (in an early stage; undeveloped; rudimentary) PREFIXED ROOT: polyembryony (the production of two or more embryos or individuals from a single fertilized ovum) ( <i>polys</i> many) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>embry</i> : embryoid ( <i>eidos</i> form) embryoma ( <i>oma</i> tumor) embryulcia (an instrument for extracting a dead fetus from the uterus) ( <i>elkein</i> to draw) <i>embryo</i> : embryoectomy (the artificial destruction of the living embryo, or of the unborn fetus) ( <i>kteinein</i> to kill) embryology ( <i>logy</i> study) embryophyte (a subkingdom of plants, having an enclosed embryo; compare <i>thallophytes</i> , under <i>phyt-</i> ) ( <i>phyton</i> plant) embryoscope ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) embryotome, embryotomy ( <i>temnein</i> to cut) embryotroph (the nutritive material supplied to the embryo of a placental mammal during development) ( <i>trophein</i> nourish) CROSS REFERENCE: aug, cresc, oma, phym

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>eme</b>	Greek <i>emein</i>	to vomit	SIMPLE ROOT: emesis (vomiting), emetic (causing vomiting; as a noun, an emetic medicine) CROSS REFERENCE: vom
<b>-emia</b>			See hem- for words ending in -emia, e.g., anemia.
<b>emp</b>	Latin <i>emere</i> IE <i>em-</i> to take	to buy, take	PREFIXED ROOTS: ademption (in law, the extinction of a legacy by an act of the testator before his death, as by his disposal of the bequeathed property) ( <i>ad</i> to) diremption (a separation; split; disjunction; a sharp division into two parts) ( <i>dis</i> apart) exemplar (a person or thing regarded as worthy of imitation; model; pattern; archetype) exemplary (serving as a model or example; from which is <i>example</i> , below) exemplum (an example; illustration; a moralized tale or anecdote, especially one included in a medieval sermon) exempt (to free from a rule or obligation which applies to others), exemption (SYNONYMS: immunity, impunity) exemplify (to show by example; serve as an example of) {exemplification} ( <i>ex</i> out + <i>facere</i> to make) peremptory (intolerantly positive or assured; dictatorial; dogmatic; in law, barring further action, debate, question, etc.; final; absolute, as a <i>peremptory challenge</i> ) ( <i>per</i> intensive) preempt (back-formation of <i>preemption</i> ), preemption (the right to purchase something, especially government-owned land, before others), preemptive (in bridge, designating a high bid intended to shut out or obstruct opposing bids) ( <i>pre</i> before) redemption (a buying back; inserted <i>d</i> for ease of pronunciation; see Doublets), redemptive (also, redemptory) ( <i>re</i> back) DISGUISED ROOT: diriment (interrupting; making void; nullifying; in the Roman Catholic Church, <i>diriment impediment</i> : an obstacle invalidating an attempted marriage) ( <i>dis</i> apart) ransom (see Doublets) (from <i>redemption</i> ) sample (see Doublets; from <i>example</i> , below), sampler, sampling vintage, vintager (from <i>vindemia</i> , grape-gathering; from <i>vinum</i> + <i>demere</i> , to take off) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: example (lit., something taken out; SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup> case, illustration, instance; <sup>2</sup> model, paradigm; see Doublets) ( <i>ex</i> out) irredentist [lit., unredeemed (Italy), or those native Italians living under the authority of another government; now applied to any national under the authority of another government against his or her wishes, e.g., the displaced, nomadic Somalis in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti, when in 1960, the United Nations redrew the boundaries between those countries] ( <i>in</i> not + <i>re</i> back) premium (that which is taken before others; orig., <i>praemium</i> , profit obtained from booty; SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup> bonus, bounty, dividend; <sup>2</sup> award, reward) ( <i>pre</i> before) prompt (lit., to bring forth; as an adjective, quick to act or to do what is required; SYNONYMS: apt, quick, ready; as a verb, to urge into action) ( <i>pro</i> forth)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>emp</b> (cont'd)		[to buy, take]	<p>impromptu (lit., in readiness; without preparation; offhand; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> extemporaneous, improvised) (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>irredeemable (that cannot be redeemed; that cannot be bought back; hopeless) (<i>in not + redeemable</i>)</p> <p>redeem (lit., to buy back; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> free, ransom, rescue, save), redeemable, Redeemer (<i>re back</i>)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> ransom:redemption; sample:example</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b></p> <p>caveat emptor (let the buyer beware)</p> <p>empta dolore docet experientia (experience bought with pain teaches effectually: a burned child dreads the fire)</p> <p>exempli gratia (Let me give an example please; abbreviated <i>e.g.</i>)</p> <p><b>LAW:</b> exemplary damages (damages awarded to the plaintiff beyond the actual loss, imposed as punishment for the defendant's wrong)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> pronto (from <i>prompt</i>)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cap, merc, prehens, rap, sum<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>emul</b>	Latin <i>aemulari</i>	to try to equal or excel	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>emulate (to try, often by imitating or copying, to equal or surpass; to imitate a person or thing admired; to rival successfully)</p> <p>emulation (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> competition, rivalry)</p> <p>emulator (as a computer term, software or hardware that allows one computer to perform the functions of, or execute programs designed for, another type of computer)</p> <p>emulous (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> ambitious, aspiring, enterprising)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>en-</b> <sup>1</sup>	Greek prefix	in	<p>The following are examples of the use of this prefix. Other words with this prefix are listed with the roots to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: encaustic, encephalon, enchiridion, entasis</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> in<sup>1</sup>, indi</p>
<b>en-</b> <sup>2</sup>	Latin prefix	in	<p>The following are examples of the use of this prefix. Other words with this prefix are listed with the roots to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: enact, encapsulate, enamor, encase, encircle, enfold, enslave</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> in<sup>1</sup>, indi</p>
<b>encephal</b>	Greek <i>en in + kephale</i> head	brain	<p><b>NOTE:</b> The root comprises <i>en</i>, <i>in</i> + <i>kephale</i>, head.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> encephalon (in anatomy, the brain)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>encephaly:</i> anencephaly (congenital malformation of the skull with absence of all or part of the brain) (<i>an</i> negative)</p> <p><i>encephalon:</i></p> <p>deutencephalon (same as <i>diencephalon</i>) (<i>deuteros</i> second)</p> <p>diencephalon (the posterior end of the forebrain, including the thalamus and hypothalamus) (<i>dia</i> across)</p> <p>mesencephalon (midbrain) (<i>mesos</i> middle)</p> <p>metencephalon (<i>meta</i> between)</p> <p>proencephalon (forebrain) (<i>pros</i> near)</p> <p>telencephalon (the most anterior part of the forebrain) (<i>tele</i> afar)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cerebr, crani</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>endo-</b>	Greek prefix	within	The following are examples of the use of this prefix. Other words with this prefix are listed with the roots to which it is attached. Examples: endocarp, endocrine, endoderm, endogamy CROSS REFERENCE: deni, ento-, eso-, in-, indi, int, intra-
<b>enigm</b>	Greek <i>ainos</i>	puzzle	SIMPLE ROOT: enigma (SYNOMYS: conundrum, mystery, puzzle, riddle; pl., enigmas, or enigmata) enigmatic (SYNOMYS: ambiguous, cryptic, equivocal, obscure, vague) enigmatite (an imperfectly known mineral, which is a silicate of iron, titanium, and sodium) NB: Spanish <i>enimágá</i> , of American Indian origin, refers to the Macá people of the Gran Chaco in Paraguay and Argentina. CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>enn</b>			See ann- for <i>biennial</i> , <i>perennial</i> .
<b>ennea</b>	Greek <i>ennea</i> IE <i>newo-</i> new	nine	SIMPLE ROOT: ennead (a group of nine books, gods, poems, stories, etc.) {enneatic} LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: enneagon (a nine-sided figure) ( <i>gon</i> angle) enneapetalous (nine-petaled) ( <i>petalon</i> leaf) CROSS REFERENCE: nov <sup>2</sup>
<b>ens</b>	Greek <i>ensis</i>	sword	SIMPLE ROOT: Ensi (a common genus of razor clams) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ensiform (sword-shaped, as the ensiform leaves of the gladiolus) ( <i>forma</i> shape) CROSS REFERENCE: glad, xiph
<b>enter-</b>	Latin <i>inter-</i>	between	PREFIXED ROOT: enterprise (an undertaking; project), enterpriser (same as <i>entrepreneur</i> ) ( <i>prehendere</i> to seize) entertain (SYNOMYS: amuse, beguile, divert) ( <i>tenere</i> to hold) FRENCH: entrepreneur (lit., enterpriser; a person who organizes and manages a business undertaking, assuming the risks for the sake of the profit) CROSS REFERENCE: inter-
<b>enter</b>	Greek <i>enteron</i>	intestine	SIMPLE ROOT: enteron (the alimentary canal) PREFIXED ROOT: dysentery (an intestinal inflammation characterized by abdominal pain and intense diarrhea) ( <i>dys</i> bad, abnormal) exenterate (orig., to disembowel; in surgery, to take out an organ) ( <i>ex</i> out) parenteral (located outside the body or administered in a manner other than through the digestive track, as by intravenous or intramuscular injections) ( <i>para</i> alongside) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>enter</i> : enteroidea (intestinal fevers caused by intestinal bacilli, including typhoid fever) ( <i>eidos</i> form) <i>entero</i> : enterobiasis (infestation with pinworms) ( <i>bios</i> life) enterococcus ( <i>kokkos</i> berry: berry-shaped bacteria) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: licentery (diarrhea characterized by the discharge of undigested or incompletely digested foods) ( <i>leios</i> smooth) CROSS REFERENCE: None

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>ento-</b>	Greek <i>entos</i>	within	The following are examples of the use of this prefix. Other words with this prefix are listed with the roots to which it is attached. Examples: entoblast, entophyte, entoproct, entozoon CROSS REFERENCE: deni, endo, eso, in, indi, int, intra
<b>entom</b>	Greek <i>entomon</i>	insect	NOTE: With <i>en-</i> , in + <i>tom</i> , cut, the element literally means <i>cut into</i> , as in <i>entom</i> and <i>entomion</i> , medical words. As a separate element, the element means <i>insect</i> ; that is, an <i>insect</i> is cut, or divided, into segments. LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: entomocecidium (a gall caused by insects) ( <i>ceci</i> gall) entomofauna (the insects of a particular region) ( <i>fauna</i> animals) entomology {entomologic, entomologist} ( <i>logy</i> study) entomophagous (feeding mainly on bugs and insects) ( <i>phagein</i> to eat) entomophilous (fertilized by insect-borne pollen: said of certain flowers) ( <i>philein</i> to love) entomophobia (morbid or irrational fear of insects) ( <i>phobos</i> fear) CROSS REFERENCE: mus <sup>1</sup>
<b>entre</b>			See inter-.
<b>eo</b>	Greek <i>eos</i> IE <i>awes-</i> to shine	dawn; extended to include “early time period” (in <i>medicine</i> , rose-colored, as the color of dawn)	SIMPLE ROOT: eosin (a rose-colored stain or dye; the potassium and sodium salts of tetrabromfluorescein) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>eo</i> : eobiont [a hypothetical precursor of living organisms in the chemical evolution preceding the occurrence of life; term coined by British J. D. Bernal (1901-71)] ( <i>bios</i> life) Eocene (designating or of the second and longest epoch of the Tertiary Period in the Cenozoic Era, during which mammals became the dominant animals) ( <i>kainos</i> new) eohippus (any of a genus of extinct progenitors of the modern horse: it was about the size of a fox and had four toes on the front feet and three on the hind) ( <i>hippos</i> horse) eolith (any of the crude stone tools used in the early part of the Stone Age) {eolithic} ( <i>lithos</i> stone) <i>eosino</i> : eosinocyte (same as <i>eosinophil</i> ) ( <i>kytos</i> cell) eosinophil (also, <i>esosinophile</i> ) ( <i>philein</i> to love) <i>eoso</i> : eosophobia (morbid fear of daybreak) ( <i>phobos</i> fear) MYTHOLOGY: Eos, goddess of the dawn; identified with Aurora, the Roman goddess of the dawn NB: <i>Eon</i> , from <i>aion</i> , an age, eternity, is not in this family. CROSS REFERENCE: aur <sup>1</sup>
<b>eor</b>	Greek <i>aerein</i>	to lift	PREFIXED ROOT: meteor (the luminous phenomenon observed when a meteoroid is heated by its entry into the earth's atmosphere; shooting star; falling star) meteoric (like a meteor; momentarily dazzling or brilliant, flashing, or swift; atmospheric or meteorological, e.g., hail is a meteoric phenomenon) meteorite (that part of a meteor that falls to the surface of a planet or moon as a mass of metal or stone) ( <i>meta</i> after)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>eor</b> (cont'd)		[to lift]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>meteor</i>: meteoroid (any of the many small, solid bodies traveling through outer space, which are seen as meteors when they enter the earth's atmosphere) (<i>eidos</i> shape)  <i>meteoro</i>: meteorology (the science of the atmosphere and atmospheric phenomena; study of weather, including weather forecasting) {meteorological} (<i>logy</i> study)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> lev<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>ep</b>	Greek <i>epos</i> IE <i>wekw-</i> to speak	word, speech	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      epic (a long narrative poem in a dignified style about the deeds of a traditional or historical hero or heroes; examples: <i>Iliad</i>, <i>Odyssey</i>, <i>Beowulf</i>, <i>Paradise Lost</i>, <i>Divine Comedy</i>)      epos (an epic poem; epic poetry; also, a collection of poems of a primitive epic nature, handed down orally; a series of epic events)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      cacoepy (faulty pronunciation) (<i>kakos</i> bad, wrong)      orthoepy (the study of pronunciation; phonology; the standard pronunciation of a language) (<i>orthos</i> straight)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> epopee (an epic poem; epic poetry) (<i>poiein</i> to make)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> dict, fab, lect<sup>3</sup>, log, loqu, ora, parl, verb</p>
<b>epeiro</b>	Greek <i>epeiros</i>	mainland	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> epeirogeny (movements of uplift or depression affecting large areas of the earth's crust and producing continents, faults, ocean basins, etc.) (<i>gennan</i> to produce)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>epi-</b>	Greek prefix	upon, in addition	<p>The following are examples of the use of this prefix. Other words with this prefix are listed with the roots to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: epidemic, epidermis, epilogue, epiphany, epitaph</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>episio</b>	Greek <i>epision</i>	pubic region	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> episiotomy (an incision of the perineum, often performed during childbirth to prevent injury to the vagina) (<i>temnein</i> to cut)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>epoch</b>			See eche-.
<b>ept</b>			See apt- for <i>inept</i> .
<b>ept</b>	Latin <i>apisci</i>	to pursue	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> adept (used in Medieval Latin of alchemists claiming to have arrived at the philosopher's stone; thus, highly skilled; as a noun, an expert) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>equ<sup>1</sup>, iqu</b>	Latin <i>aequus</i>	equal	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      equable (SYNONYMS: even, regular, uniform)      equal (SYNONYMS: same, identical, equivalent)      equalitarian (same as French <i>egalitarian</i>), equality      equalize, equalizer, equally      equate (in mathematics, to state or express the equality of; put in the form of an equation), equation      equator (any circle that divides a sphere into two equal and symmetrical parts), equatorial; equitable (fair; just)      equitant (in botany, overlapping: said of a leaf whose base overlaps and covers partly the leaf above it, as in the iris)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
equ <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[equal]		<p>equity (in law, a resort to general principles of fairness and justice whenever existing law is inadequate)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p><i>equa</i>:</p> <p>adequacy, adequate (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: enough, sufficient) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>disequilbrate (to destroy the equilibrium in or of; throw out of balance), disequilibrium (lack of equilibrium, especially in the economy) (<i>dis</i> apart, opposite + equilibrium)</p> <p>inadequate (<i>in</i> not + adequate)</p> <p>inequality, inequitable, inequity (do not confuse with <i>iniquity</i>)</p> <p>inequivalue (having the two valves of the shell unequal, as an oyster) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p><i>iqui</i>: iniquity (from <i>iniquus</i>, unequal; lack of righteousness or justice; wickedness), iniquities (a wicked, unjust, or unrighteous act), iniquitous (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>equ</i>: equanimity (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: composure, nonchalance, sang-froid, serenity) (<i>animus</i> the mind)</p> <p><i>equi</i>:</p> <p>equiangular (having all angles equal)</p> <p>equidistant (equally distant)</p> <p>equilateral (having all sides equal) (<i>latus</i> side)</p> <p>equilibrant (in physics, a force or combination of forces that can balance another force or other forces)</p> <p>equilibrate (to bring into or be in equilibrium; balance or counterbalance)</p> <p>equilibrist (one who does tricks of balancing, as a tightrope walker), equilibrium (<i>libra</i> weight, balance)</p> <p>equimolecular, equimolar (having the same molar concentration of solute in a solvent) (<i>moles</i> a mass)</p> <p>equinoctial (relating to either of the equinoxes or to equal periods of day and night) (from <i>equinox</i>)</p> <p>equinox (lit., equal night; explore <i>vernal equinox</i>, <i>autumnal equinox</i>) (<i>nox</i> night)</p> <p>equipoise (equal distribution of weight; state of balance, or equilibrium; counterbalance) (<i>ponderare</i> to weigh)</p> <p>equipollent (equal in force, weight, or validity; equivalent in meaning or result) (<i>pollere</i> to be strong)</p> <p>equiponderant, equiponderate (to counterbalance; to make evenly balanced) (<i>ponderare</i> to weigh)</p> <p>equivalent (see synonyms at <i>equal</i>) (<i>valere</i> to be strong)</p> <p>equivocal (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: ambiguous, enigmatic, vague)</p> <p>equivocate (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: fabricate, lie, prevaricate) (<i>vox</i> voice)</p> <p>equivoke (same as French <i>équivoque</i>; see Doublets) (<i>vox</i> voice)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>égalité (equality)</p> <p>équivoque (same as <i>equivoke</i>: an equivocal word or phrase; equivocal; see <i>Doublets</i>)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: equivoque:equivoke</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Ecuador (in South America, the equator is over the countries of Ecuador, Colombia, and Brazil)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Equality (in nine states)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: iso, par<sup>1</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>equ<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>equitare</i> to ride; <i>equus</i> IE <i>ekwos-</i> horse	horse [note <i>equitant</i> ]	SIMPLE ROOT: equerry (an officer in charge of the horses of a royal or noble stable), equestrian, equestrienne equine (as an adjective, of, like, or characteristic of a horse; as a noun, a horse) equitant (in botany, overlapping: said of a leaf whose base overlaps and covers partly the leaf above it, as in the iris) equitation (the art of riding on horseback; horsemanship) equites (members of a specially privileged class of citizens in ancient Rome, from which the cavalry was formed; equestrian order of knights) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: equisetum (a particular perennial plant that spreads by creeping rhizomes; horsetail) ( <i>seta</i> bristle, stiff hair) CONSTELLATION: Equuleus (lit., small horse; a very small northern constellation near the celestial equator) CROSS REFERENCE: caval, hipp
<b>erc</b>			See arc <sup>2</sup> for <i>exercise</i> .
<b>erem</b>	Greek <i>eremos</i> IE <i>er-</i> loose, distant	alone, lonely	SIMPLE ROOT: eremite (religious recluse; hermit) {eremitic} DISGUISED ROOT: hermit (a person who lives alone in a lonely or secluded spot, often from religious motives; recluse) hermitage (the place where a hermit lives; a place where a person can live away from other people; secluded retreat) TERM: hermit crab (a crab that lives in the empty shells of certain mollusks, as snails) HISTORICAL: The Hermitage, home of President Andrew Jackson, near Nashville, Tennessee CROSS REFERENCE: mono, priv, sol <sup>3</sup>
<b>eres</b>			See heres- for <i>apheresis, dieresis, syneresis</i> .
<b>erg,</b> <b>urg</b>	Greek <i>ergon</i> IE <i>werg-</i> to do, act	work, energy	SIMPLE ROOT: erg (the basic unit of energy), ergone (a substance that when present in minute quantities promotes a physiological activity) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>erg</i> : allergen (a substance inducing an allergic state or reaction; allergy (altered energy, or reaction) ( <i>allo</i> s other)) anergy (in medicine, a condition in which the body of a sensitized person fails to respond to an antigen) ( <i>an</i> negative) energetic (SYNONYMS: active, strenuous, vigorous), energetics energize (to give energy to; in electricity, to supply voltage or current to a circuit, component, etc.) energid (the nucleus of a cell together with the mass of protoplasm around it) energumen (a person supposedly possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac; fanatic; enthusiast) energy (in physics, the capacity for doing work; SYNONYMS: force, power, strength) ( <i>en</i> in) endergonic (having to do with a biochemical reaction requiring the use of energy, as photosynthesis or anabolism: opposed to <i>exergonic</i> ) ( <i>endon</i> within) exergonic (of or having to do with a biochemical reaction that releases energy, as respiration or catabolism; opposed to <i>endergonic</i> )

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
erg (cont'd)	[work]		<p>exergue (lit., outside the work, or that which is outside the work; the space on a coin or medal below or around the pictures or designs) (<i>ex</i> out, outside of)</p> <p>homergy (normal metabolism) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>hypergolic (igniting spontaneously on contact with its components: said of a rocket fuel) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p>parergon (a shorter musical or literary composition from a larger work) (<i>para</i> alongside, beside)</p> <p>synergetic (working together; cooperating; synergic)</p> <p>synergid (either of the two cells that lie alongside of the egg cell in the embryo sac of flowering plants)</p> <p>synergism (the simultaneous action of separate agencies which, together, have greater total effect than the sum of their individual effects) {synergistic}</p> <p>synergist (a synergistic organ, drug, etc.)</p> <p>synergy (combined or cooperative action or force) {synergic} (syn with)</p> <p><i>urg:</i> panurge (see under Literary Figures) (<i>pan</i> all)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>erg:</i> ergodic (of or relating to the process in which every sequence or sizable sample is the same statistically and therefore equally representative of the whole) (<i>hodos</i> way)</p> <p><i>ergo:</i></p> <p>ergogram, ergograph (an instrument for measuring and recording the amount of work that a muscle is capable of doing) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>ergolatry (idolatrous devotion to work) (<i>latreuein</i> to worship)</p> <p>ergometer (an instrument for measuring and recording the amount of work done by a muscle or muscles over a period of time) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>ergonomics (ergo + <u>economics</u>; the study of the problems of people in adjustment to their environment) (<i>nomos</i> law)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>erg:</i> bioenergetics (a branch of energetics that deals with how a living organism converts food, sunlight, etc. into useful energy) (<i>bios</i> life)</p> <p><i>urg:</i></p> <p>chemurgy (the branch of chemistry dealing with the utilization of organic products, especially from farms, in the manufacture of new products not classified as food or clothing) (<i>cheein</i> to pour: chemistry)</p> <p>demiurge (different meanings in Platonism and Gnosticism) (<i>demos</i> people)</p> <p>dramaturge (a playwright; literary advisor)</p> <p>liturgical, liturgics, liturgy (orig., public service to the gods) (<i>lit</i> ultimately from <i>laos</i>, people)</p> <p>metallurgy (the science of metals)</p> <p>zymurgy (the branch of chemistry dealing with fermentation, as in making wine, brewing, etc.) (<i>zyme</i> fermentation)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>argon (an inert, colorless, odorless gas constituting nearly one percent of the atmosphere) (<i>a</i> not + <i>ergon</i>)</p> <p>georgic (describing a poem dealing with farming or rural life; see Proper Name)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>erg</b> (cont'd)		[work]	<p>lethargy (a condition of abnormal drowsiness or torpor; a great lack of energy) {lethargic} (<i>lethe</i> forgetfulness + <i>argos</i> idle, fr. <i>a</i> not + <i>ergon</i>)</p> <p>organ (see separate entry: organ)</p> <p>surgeon, surgery, surgical [from Greek <i>cheirourgia</i>, a working with the hands (<i>cheir</i>, hand + <i>ergein</i>, to work)]</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: inure (lit., to work in; to cause to become used to something difficult, painful, etc.) (<i>in</i> in + Old French <i>eure</i> work)</p> <p>FRENCH: hors d'oeuvres (lit., outside the works; appetizers)</p> <p>RELATED FRENCH:</p> <p>bulwark (lit., bole work; an earthwork or defensive wall; fortified rampart; the part of a ship's side above the deck; see Doublets) (<i>bol</i> stem, trunk)</p> <p>boulevard (from <i>bulwark</i>; orig., top surface of a military rampart; now, a broad, well-made street; see Doublets)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: bulwark:boulevard</p> <p>RELATED GREEK:</p> <p>orgiast (a person who participates in an orgy)</p> <p>orgiastic (having to do with or resembling an orgy)</p> <p>orgy (in ancient Greece and Rome, feasting and wild celebration in worship of certain gods, especially Dionysus; any wild merrymaking in a group, especially with sexual activity; unrestrained indulgence in any activity)</p> <p>ENGLISH: work</p> <p>LITERARY: Panurge (lit., all work, but interpreted "ready for anything"; the cowardly companion of Pantagruel in Rabelais' <i>Gargantua and Pantagruel</i>)</p> <p>NAME: George (lit., earthworker; from <i>geo</i> earth + <i>ergon</i>)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Energy, IL</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: labor, op<sup>1</sup>, pono</p>
<b>ero</b>	Greek <i>eros</i>	love (sexual)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>eros (sexual love or desire; in psychoanalysis, the life instinct, based on the libido, sublimated impulses, and self-preservation)</p> <p>erotic, erotica (books, pictures, etc. having to do with or intended to arouse sexual desires), eroticism, eroticize</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>autoerotic, autoerotism (also, autoeroticism; pleasurable sensations or tensions arising in the erogenous body zones without external stimulation; self-initiated activity aimed at reducing sexual excitations, as in masturbation) (<i>autos</i> self)</p> <p>homeroicism (same as <i>homosexuality</i>) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>ero</i>:</p> <p>erogenous (also, eratogenic; designating or of those areas of the body, as the genital, oral, and anal zones that are particularly sensitive to sexual stimulation) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p><i>eroto</i>:</p> <p>erotogenic (same as <i>erogenous</i>) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>erotomania (abnormally strong sexual desire) (<i>mania</i> craze)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: pederasty (the practice of loving boys as sex objects) (<i>paedo</i>, orig., child, but narrowed to mean boy)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>ero</b> (cont'd)		[sexual love]	<p><b>MYTHOLOGY:</b>          Erato (the muse of erotic lyric poetry and mime)          Eros (god of love, son of Aphrodite: identified by the Romans with Cupid; in lower case, sexual love or desire; in psychoanalysis, libido or the psychic energy associated with it; in theology, a receiving love, as opposed to <i>agape</i>, a giving love; there is a statue of Eros in Piccadilly Circus in London)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAME:</b> Eros, LA  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> am, charit, lagn, phil</p>
<b>err</b>	Latin <i>errare</i> IE <i>er-</i> , <i>or-</i> to set in motion	to wander, rove	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          err (to be wrong or mistaken), errancy (the state or an instance of erring; a tendency to err), erring          erratic (in geology, a boulder or rock formation transported some distance from its original source, as by a glacier)          erratum (an error detected in a work already published; pl., errata: list of errors with their corrections, inserted on a separate page)          erroneous (containing or based on error; mistaken; wrong)          error (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> blunder, boner, faux pas, mistake, slip; in law, a mistake in judgment or procedure of a court of record, usually prejudicial to one of the parties)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>          aberrant (deviating from what is normal), aberration (<i>ab</i> away)          inerrable, inerrant (both words: making no mistakes; infallible; unerring) (<i>in</i> not)          NB: <i>Errant</i> means “roving or straying from what is right or the right course”; however, it is from Latin <i>itere</i>, to go; consequently, a <i>knight-errant</i> is one <i>in search of</i> adventure. Neither is <i>errand</i> in this family, coming from Old English <i>aerende</i>, mission, news; lit., that delivered by a messenger.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ile, migr, plan, vag</p>
<b>ersatz</b>	German <i>ersetzen</i>	to replace	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> ersatz (the word usually suggests inferior quality; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> artificial, counterfeit, spurious)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>ert</b>			See art- for <i>inert</i> .
<b>erythr</b>	Greek <i>erythros</i>	red	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          erythema (an abnormal redness of the skin)          erythrism (unusual redness, especially of the hair of mammals or the feathers of birds)          erythron (the red blood cell system as an organic unit)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>erythr</i>:          erythroid (reddish) (<i>eidos</i> form)          erythropia (seeing all objects as red) (<i>opia</i> vision condition)  <i>erythra</i>: erythraemia (<i>emia</i> blood condition)  <i>erythro</i>:          erythroblast (<i>blastos</i> germ)          erythrocyte (red blood corpuscle) (<i>kytos</i> cell)          erythropoiesis (<i>poiesis</i> a making)          erythrophobia (fear of red light, or of blushing)</p> <p><b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b>          Eritrea (a country on the Red Sea; formerly, a part of Ethiopia)          Erythrean Sea, now called the Red Sea</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> mini<sup>2</sup>, ros, rub</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>-escence,</b> <b>-escent</b>	Latin suffix	beginning to be, becoming; giving off or reflecting	SUFFIXED ROOT: <u>becoming</u> : adolescence (adolescent) (adult) alkalescence (alkalescent) (alkaline) <u>giving off, reflecting</u> : phosphorescence {phosphorescent} (phosphorus) luminescence (luminescent) (light) PREFIXED + SUFFIXED ROOT: convalesce, convalescence, convalescent ( <i>con</i> with, together + <i>valere</i> to be strong) obsolescence, obsolescent ( <i>ob</i> against + <i>solere</i> to become ac- customed) CROSS REFERENCE: choat, gen
<b>eschar</b>	Late Latin <i>eschara</i> fireplace, brazier	scar, cicatrix	SIMPLE ROOT: eschar (a dry scab that forms as a result of a burn or of corro- sive action) escharotic (producing or tending to produce an eschar; corro- sive; caustic; as a noun, a corrosive or caustic substance) ELIDED ROOT: scar (cicatrix: a mark left on the skin or other tissue after a wound has healed; the lasting mental or emotional effects of suffering or anguish) (aphetic of Middle French <i>eschare</i> ) [another <i>scar</i> , a precipitous rocky cliff, is listed scarp-] CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>eschat</b>	Greek <i>eschatos</i> : last, farthest IE <i>egs-</i> out	last things	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: eschatocol (concluding portion of a protocol) ( <i>kolla</i> glue) eschatology (study of last things; is a part of theology, physics, philosophy, and futurology; the book of Revelation in the New Testament is regarded by Christians as dealing with es- chatology; Revelation was originally translated from Greek as Apocalypse, lit., an uncovering) ( <i>logy</i> study) CROSS REFERENCE: tel
<b>esis</b>	Greek <i>hienai</i>	to set in motion	PREFIXED ROOT: paresis (slight or partial paralysis) ( <i>para</i> alongside) synesis (a grammatical construction which conforms to the meaning rather than to strict syntactic agreement or refer- ence, e.g., Has <i>everyone</i> washed <i>their</i> hands?) ( <i>syn</i> with) SYNIZESIS (syn with + <i>hizein</i> to settle down) INTERDISCIPLINARY: SYNIZESIS [in <i>linguistics</i> , the contraction of two adjacent vowels into a single vowel, without the formation of a diphthong, as the <i>ee</i> of <i>eleemosynary</i> ; in <i>biology</i> , the phase of meiosis in some species in which the chromatin contracts into a mass at one side of the nucleus] CROSS REFERENCE: cit <sup>2</sup> , zes
<b>eso-</b>	Greek <i>eso</i>	within, inside	EXTENDED PREFIX: esoteric (inner; difficult to understand; belonging to the select few; opposed to <i>exoteric</i> ) PREFIXED ROOT: esonarthex (the inner narthex of a church) esotropia (a condition in which only one eye fixes on an object while the other turns inward, producing the appearance of cross-eye; compare <i>exotropia</i> ) ( <i>tropos</i> turn) NB: <i>Esophagus</i> , lit. passage for food, is from <i>oisein</i> , future infinitive of <i>pherein</i> , to carry + <i>phagein</i> , to eat, devour) CROSS REFERENCE: deni, endo, ento, in, indi, int, intra

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
esse	Latin <i>esse</i> IE <i>es-</i> to be	to be, exist	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>esse</i> (being; existence; essence)  essence (in philosophy, the inward nature of anything)  essential (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> indispensable, necessary, requisite)  essentialism, essentiality, essentialize</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  absence, absent, absentee, absenteeism (<i>ab</i> away)  disinterest, disinterested (lacking personal interest, as an umpire or referee; not to be confused with <i>uninterested</i>) (<i>dis</i> opposite of + interest)  inessential (not really necessary or important) (<i>in</i> not)  interest, interested, interesting (<i>inter</i> between)  misrepresent (<i>mis</i> wrong + represent)  nonessential (<i>non</i> not)  omnipresence, omnipresent (<i>omni</i> all + present)  presence, present (in grammar, indicating action as now taking place, shown by adding an <i>s</i> or <i>es</i> to the third person singular verb, e.g., she sits; she goes; he swims; <b>NOUN SYNONYMS:</b> donation, gift, gratuity)</p> <p>presentable, PRESENTATION  presentationism (in philosophy, the epistemological theory that in perception the mind is directly aware of the external object without any intervening medium; distinguished from <i>representationalism</i>)  presentative (in philosophy, immediately knowable; capable of being known without thought or reflection)  presentee, presenter, presentism, presently</p> <p>PRESENTMENT (the act of presenting; presentation; an exhibition) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>represent (to present or picture to the mind)  representation (a representing or being represented; legislative representatives, collectively; in law, a statement or implication of fact, oral or written, as made by one party to induce another to enter into a contract)  representational, representationalism (in philosophy, the theory that the mind apprehends external objects only through the medium of percepts or ideas; distinguished from <i>presentationism</i>)  representative (representing or serving to represent) (<i>re</i> again + presentative)  uninterested (not interested; distinguished from <i>disinterested</i>)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: quintessence (in ancient and medieval philosophy, the fifth essence, or ultimate substance, of which the heavenly bodies were thought to be composed; distinguished from the four elements: air, fire, water, and earth; the pure, concentrated essence of anything; the most perfect manifestation of a quality or thing) {quintessential} (<i>quintus</i> fifth)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:  entity (being; existence; essential nature; a thing that has definite, individual existence outside or within the mind; anything real in itself)  proud (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> arrogant, disdainful, haughty, insolent, overbearing, supercilious) (<i>pro</i> before + <i>esse</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>esse</b> (cont'd)		[to be, exist]	<p>prude (from <i>proud</i>; a person who is overly modest or proper in behavior, dress, or speech, especially in a way that annoys others; back-formation of <i>prudefemme</i>, excellent woman)  prudery, prudish (too modest or proper)  PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:  improve (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: ameliorate, enhance) (<i>in in</i>) [The single word <i>prove</i> is not a part of this word; see prob-.]  nonentity (the state of not existing) (<i>non not</i>)  LAW: <i>absente reo</i> (in the absence of the defendant)  LATIN:  <i>in absentia</i> (in absence; as though present, as "He received his college degree <i>in absentia</i>")  <i>in esse</i> (in being; in actual existence; opposed to <i>in posse</i>)  FRENCH: <i>raison d'être</i> (reason for being)  GERMAN: <i>Prost!</i> (a toast: to your being—to your health)  INTERDISCIPLINARY:  PRESENTATION [in <i>commerce</i>, same as <i>presentment</i>, next item; in <i>ecclesiology</i>, the naming of a clergyman to a benefice; a request to the bishop to institute the clergyman named; in <i>medicine</i>, the position of the fetus in the uterus at the time of delivery, with reference to the part presenting itself at the mouth of the uterus; in <i>philosophy and psychology</i>, anything present in the consciousness at a single moment as an actual sensation or mental image]  PRESENTMENT [in <i>commerce</i>, the producing of a note, bill of exchange, etc. for acceptance or payment at the proper time and place; in <i>law</i>, the notice taken or report made by a grand jury of an offense on the basis of the jury's own knowledge and observations and without a bill of indictment; in <i>philosophy</i>, same as <i>presentation</i>]  CROSS REFERENCE: ous</p>
<b>est</b> <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>aestimare</i>	to value, appraise, estimate	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>esteem</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: <sup>1</sup>appreciate, cherish, prize, treasure, value;  <sup>2</sup>admire, regard, respect)  <i>estimate</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: appraise, rate, value), estimation  PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>esteem</i>:  <i>disesteem</i> (to hold in low esteem; despise) (<i>dis</i> negative)  <i>misesteem</i> (to fail to have the proper esteem for) (<i>mis</i> wrong)  <i>estim</i>:  <i>inestimable</i> (that cannot be estimated or measured) (<i>in</i> not)  <i>misestimate</i> (to estimate incorrectly) (<i>mis</i> wrong)  DISGUISED ROOT: <i>aim</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: end, intention, objective, purpose)  CROSS REFERENCE: val<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>est</b> <sup>2</sup> , <b>eth</b>	Latin <i>aether</i>	ether, the upper regions of space	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>est</i>: ester (an organic compound, comparable to an inorganic salt), esterase (any hydrolase enzyme that acts as a catalyst in chemical reactions involving the hydrolysis of an ester)  <i>eth</i>: ether, ethereal (not earthly; heavenly; very light; airy)  PREFIXED ROOT: polyester (<i>polys</i> many)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: esterify (to change into an ester) (<i>facere</i> to make)  CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>esthe</b> (also spelled <b>aesthes</b> )	Greek <i>aisthesis</i>	feeling	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: esthesia (or, aesthesia; the ability to feel sensations) esthete (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> connoisseur, dilettante, virtuoso) esthetic (or, aesthetic), aestheticism, aesthetics</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS: anesthesia, anesthetic, anesthetist anesthesiologist, anesthesiology (<i>an</i> not + <i>logy</i> study) hyperesthesia (abnormal sensitivity of the skin or some sense organ) {hyperesthetic} (<i>hyper</i> beyond) hypoesthesia (dulled sensitivity to touch) (<i>hypo</i> under) paresthesia (abnormal or impaired skin sensation, such as burning, prickling, itching, or tingling) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>SYNESTHESIA (<i>syn</i> together) telesthesia (extrasensory perception of distant objects, events, etc.; ESP) (<i>tele</i> far off)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: kinesthesia (<i>kinein</i> to move)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: SYNESTHESIA [in <i>physiology</i>, sensation felt in one part of the body when another part is stimulated; in <i>psychology</i>, a process in which one type of stimulus produces a secondary, subjective sensation, as when some color evokes a specific smell]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alg<sup>1</sup>, odyn, sens, pass, path, sens, tact<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>esti</b>	Latin <i>aestas</i>	summer	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: estival, estivate, estivation</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: estuary (orig., boiling; lit., the tide; an inlet or arm of the sea; especially, the lower portion or wide mouth of a river, where the salty tide meets the freshwater current)</p> <p>FRENCH: été (summer)</p> <p>RELATED: edify (see edi-)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: edi, ther<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>estr</b>	Latin <i>oestrus</i>	gadfly, frenzy	<p>NOTE: This root has been extended to refer to the sexual excitement in female mammals; often referred to as <i>heat</i>, <i>estrus</i> is comparable to <i>rut</i> of males. It is related to Lithuanian <i>aistra</i>, violent passion; to Old Norse <i>eisa</i>, to rush on; and to another Latin root <i>ira</i>, ire.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: estral, estrone, estrous estruate, estrus</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: anestrous (in the breeding cycle of many mammals, the period of sexual inactivity between two periods of estrus) (<i>an</i> not) diestrus (the interval between periods of sexual heat in female animals) (<i>dia</i> between) metestrus (the quiescent period of the estrous cycle in mammals) (<i>meta</i> after)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>estri</i>: estriol (a female sex hormone) (<i>es(trus)</i> + <i>tri</i> three + <i>-ol</i> an alcohol or phenol) <i>estro</i>: estrogen {estrogenic} (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>eth</b>	Greek <i>ethos</i>	custom, character	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: ethic, ethics, ethical (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> moral, righteous, virtuous) ethos (the characteristics and distinguishing attitudes, habits, beliefs, etc. of an individual or group)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>eth</b> (cont'd)		[custom, character]	PREFIXED ROOT: anethopath (a morally uninhibited person) ( <i>an</i> privative + <i>pathēin</i> to feel) cacoëthes [lit., bad habit, or mania (an itch to do something, as in <i>cacoëthes scribendi</i> , the itch to write)] ( <i>kakos</i> bad) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ethology (in biology, the scientific study of the characteristic behavior patterns of animals; also, the study of human behavior and social organization from a biological perspective) ( <i>logy</i> study) CROSS REFERENCE: mor, nom <sup>1</sup>
<b>ethm</b>	Greek <i>ethein</i>	to strain	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ethmoid (designating or of the perforated bone or bones that form part of the septum and walls of the nasal cavity: the olfactory nerves pass through the perforations) ( <i>eidos</i> form) CROSS REFERENCE: col <sup>2</sup> , filt
<b>ethn</b>	Greek <i>ethnos</i> people	nation, race	SIMPLE ROOT: ethnic, ethnicity (ethnic classification or affiliation) ethnicon (also, ethnikon; the name of a tribe, ethnic group, or people, such as Aztec, Hopi, Inca, Maya, Somali, etc.) ethnos (the characteristic and distinguishing attitudes, habits, beliefs, etc. of an individual or of a group) PREFIXED ROOT: interethnic ( <i>inter</i> between) multiethnic ( <i>multus</i> many) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ethnocentrism {ethnocentric} ( <i>kentron</i> point, center) ethnography {ethnographer} ( <i>graphein</i> to write) ethnology {ethnologic, ethnological, ethnologist} ( <i>logy</i> study) ethnomusicology (music + <i>logy</i> study) CROSS REFERENCE: gen, phyl
<b>etym</b>	Greek <i>etymos</i> true	true meaning	SIMPLE ROOT: etymon (literal sense of the word; the earlier form of a word, e.g., Old English <i>eage</i> is the etymon of Modern English <i>eye</i> ; also, a word or morpheme from which derivatives or compounds have developed; in this book, etymons are shown in bold in the first column of this book) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: etymology (the origin and development of a word, affix, phrase, etc. to its earliest source), etymological, etymologist ( <i>logy</i> word, study) CROSS REFERENCE: esse
<b>eu-</b>	Greek prefix	well, good	The following are examples of this prefix. Other words with this prefix are listed with the roots to which it is attached. Examples: eulogy, euphemism, euphonious, euphoria CROSS REFERENCE: bene, bon, dext, dulg, man <sup>2</sup> , prob
<b>eun</b>	Greek <i>eune</i>	bed	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: eunuch (a castrated man in charge of a harem; any man or boy lacking normal function of the testes, as through castration or disease) ( <i>echein</i> to have, hold) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>eury</b>	Greek <i>eurys</i>	broad, wide, dilation	PREFIXED ROOT: aneurysm (widened throughout; a pathological blood-filled dilation of a blood vessel) ( <i>ana</i> up) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>eur</i> : euroky (the ability of an organism to live under variable environmental conditions) ( <i>oikis</i> a dwelling)

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>ury</b> (cont'd)		[broad, wide, dilation]	<p><i>ury:</i>          urybath (in biology, an organism that can live in a wide range of water; opposed to <i>stenobath</i>) (<i>bathos</i> depth)          uryhaline (in biology, able to exist in waters with wide variations in their salt content; opposed to <i>stenothaline</i>) (<i>hals</i> salt)          uryhygric (in biology, able to withstand a wide range of humidity; opposed to <i>stenoxygric</i>) (<i>hygros</i> moisture)          uryphagous (in biology, eating a variety of foods; opposed to <i>stenoxyphagous</i>) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)          urypterid (so named from a pair of broad swimming appendages; an extinct order of arthropods of the Paleozoic Era, similar to the horseshoe crab and sometimes reaching a length of six feet) (<i>pteron</i> feather, wing)          urypygous (broad-rumped) (<i>pyge</i> buttock)          urytherm (in biology, an organism that can live in a wide range of temperatures; opposed to <i>stenoxytherm</i>) (<i>therme</i> heat)          urytopic (opposed to <i>stenoxytopic</i>) (<i>topos</i> place)  <b>MYTHOLOGY:</b> Eurydice (lit., wide justice: explore the story of Eurydice and Orpheus to see the irony)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> lat<sup>1</sup>, platy</p>
<b>ev</b>	Latin <i>aevum</i>	age, time	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:          coeval (of the same age or period; <b>SYNOMYS:</b> contemporary, simultaneous, synchronous) (<i>co</i> with)          medieval (of, like, characteristic of, or suggestive of the Middle Ages) (<i>medius</i> middle)          primeval (of the earliest times or ages; primal; primordial) (<i>primus</i> first)          TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: longevity (a long life; great span of life; length of life; length of time spent in service, employment, etc.)          PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: coetaneous (contemporary; coeval) (<i>com</i> with)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> age  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> chron, temp</p>
<b>ex-</b>	Latin prefix	out	<p>The following words are examples of this prefix. Other words with this prefix are listed with the roots to which it is attached.          Examples: except, excerpt, exclude, exempt, exit, extract  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> exo</p>
<b>exert</b>			See ser <sup>1</sup> .
<b>exo-</b>	Greek prefix <i>exo</i>	out, outside, outward	<p>The following words are examples of this prefix. Other words with this prefix are listed with the roots to which it is attached.          Examples: exocentric, exogamy, exotoxin, exotropia  <b>EXTENDED PREFIX:</b>          exoteric (the outside world; not limited to a select few or an inner group of disciples; opposed to <i>esoteric</i>)          exotic (foreign; not native; strangely beautiful), exotica  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ab-, apo-, cata-, ecto-, epi-, ex-</p>
<b>exter,</b> <b>extra-,</b> <b>extro-</b>	Latin prefix <i>exter</i>	outside, without	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          exterior (on the outside; outer; outermost; as a noun, an outside or outside surface), exteriority, exteriorize (same as <i>externalize</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
exter (cont'd)		[outside, without]	<p>extern (a person connected with, but not living in, an institution, as nonresident doctor in a hospital; opposed to <i>intern</i>)</p> <p>external, externalism, externality, externalize (same as <i>exter-ize</i>)</p> <p>extraneous (SYNONYMS: alien, extrinsic, foreign; see <i>stranger</i> under Disguised Root)</p> <p>extreme (at the end or outermost part; farthest away; most remote; utmost; in mathematics, the first or last term of a proportion; same as <i>extremum</i>), extremism (the extreme right or extreme left in politics), extremity</p> <p>extremum (in mathematics, the maximum or minimum value of a function; same as <i>extreme</i>)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: exteroceptor (a sense organ receiving stimuli from the external environment, as the eye or heat receptors of the skin) (<i>capere</i> to take)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>estrangle (to remove, as from usual surroundings or associates; keep apart or away; to turn a person from an affectionate or friendly attitude to an indifferent, unfriendly, or hostile one; alienate the affections of) {estrangement}</p> <p>extrinsic (from <i>exter-</i> + <i>sequi</i>, to follow; see synonyms at <i>extraneous</i>)</p> <p>strange (SYNONYMS: odd, outlandish, peculiar, quaint, queer), strangely, strangeness</p> <p>stranger (SYNONYMS: alien, foreigner, emigré, immigrant)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>ad extremum (lit., at the extreme; to or at the very end; at last; finally)</p> <p>in extremis (at the point of death)</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse this element with the prefix <i>ex-</i>, as in <i>extract</i> (which see under ex-), where the root is <i>trahere</i> to draw, to pull, and in <i>extradition</i>; <i>tradition</i> is from <i>trans-</i> across + <i>dare</i> to give.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ab-, apo-, cata-, ecto-, epi-, ex-, exo-</p>

# F

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fab,</b>	Latin	to speak,	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>fab:</i>
<b>fac,</b>	<i>fari</i>	to converse	fable (a fictitious story meant to teach a moral lesson; the characters are usually talking animals)
<b>fam,</b>	IE <i>bha-</i>		fabled (told of in fables or legends; mythical; legendary; unreal; fictitious)
<b>fan,</b>		to speak	fabulist [a person who writes or tells fables, such as Aesop; other noted fabulists include Gay (England), La Fontaine (France), Lessing (Germany), Krylov (Russia), Thurber (United States); also, a liar]
<b>fat,</b>			fabulous (hard to believe; incredible; astounding; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> fictitious, legendary, mythical)
<b>fess</b>			<i>fam:</i> fame (the state of being well known or much talked about) famed (much talked about or widely known) famous ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> celebrated, distinguished, eminent, illustrious, noted, notorious, renowned) <i>fat:</i> fatal ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> deadly, lethal, mortal), fatalism, fatality fatally (as determined by fate; inevitably; also, so as to cause death or disaster; mortally) fate (from <i>fatum</i> : prophetic declaration; oracle; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> destiny, doom, portion) fated (ordained or determined by fate; destined; destined to destruction; doomed) fateful ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> foreboding, ominous, portentous) (see Mythology) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>fab:</i> affable (pleasant and easy to approach or talk to; friendly; gentle and kindly; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> amiable, genial, obliging) ( <i>ad to</i> ) confabulate (to talk together in an informal way; in psychology, to fill in gaps in the memory with detailed, but more or less unconscious, accounts of fictitious events) ( <i>con with</i> ) ineffable (too overwhelming to be expressed or described in words; inexpressible, as <i>ineffable</i> beauty; too awesome or sacred to be spoken, as <i>God's ineffable name</i> ) ( <i>in not + ex out</i> ) <i>fac:</i> preface (lit., spoken before; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> foreword, introduction, prologue, preamble) {prefacer} ( <i>pre before</i> ) <i>fam:</i> defamation (a defaming or being defamed; detraction; slander, or libel), defamatory, defame ( <i>dis from</i> ) infamous ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> iniquitous, nefarious, vicious) infamy ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> disrepute, obloquy, odium; in law, loss of character and of certain civil rights) ( <i>in not</i> ) <i>fant:</i> infant (lit., one not yet speaking) {infancy}, infantile, infantilism, infantilize, infantine ( <i>in not</i> ) infanticide (the murder of an infant; a person guilty of this) ( <i>infant + caedere to kill</i> )

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fab</b> (cont'd)		[to speak]	<p>infantry (orig., a very young person, knight's page, foot soldier; one who was not old enough to own a horse, and therefore become a cavalryman) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p><i>fat:</i> prefatory {prefatorial} (see <i>preface</i>) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p><i>fess:</i> confess (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> acknowledge, admit, own), confessedly, confession, confessional, confessor (<i>con</i> with) profess, professed {professedly}, profession, professional professor {professorial}, professoriate (academic professors collectively; the office or position of a professor) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> fatidic (also, fatidical; of divination or prophecy; prophetic) (<i>dicere</i> to say)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> enfant terrible (lit., terrible child; an unmanageable, mischievous child; extended to mean a person whose startlingly unconventional behavior and ideas are a source of embarrassment or dismay to a cause, group, or profession)</p> <p>enfants perdus (lit., lost children; military troops in a hopeless battle; related in meaning to Dutch <i>verloren hoop</i>, forsaken troops, and by folk etymology to <i>forlorn hope</i>, or faint hope)</p> <p>fabliau (in medieval literature, especially French and English literature, a short story in verse telling comic incidents of ordinary life, usually with earthy realism; pl., fabliaux)</p> <p><b>PORTUGUESE:</b> fado (lit., fate; a kind of Portuguese folk song, usually melancholy and nostalgic)</p> <p><b>PORTUGUESE AND SPANISH:</b> infanta (any daughter of a king of Portugal or Spain, except the heiress to the throne)</p> <p>infante (any son of a king of Portugal or Spain, except the heir to the throne)</p> <p><b>MYTHOLOGY:</b> The Fates (in both Roman and Greek mythology, the three goddesses who control human destiny and life: Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos)</p> <p><b>ECCLESIASTIC:</b> confiteor (lit., I confess; a formal prayer, as at the beginning of a Mass, in which sins are confessed)</p> <p><b>NB:</b> <i>Famine</i> and <i>famish</i>, pertaining extreme hunger, are not in this family. See fam<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> leg<sup>3</sup>, loqu, od<sup>1</sup>, parl, rhet</p>
<b>fabr</b>	Latin <i>fabricari</i> to construct, build IE <i>dhabh-</i> to join, fit	to fit together, shape, form	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> fabric, fabricate (to make; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>equivocate, lie, prevaricate; <sup>2</sup>form, make, shape; see Doublets), fabrication</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> prefabricate {prefabrication} (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> forge (Middle English; from Latin <i>fabrica</i>, workshop; see Doublets)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> fabric:forge</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> art, fig, form<sup>1</sup>, morph, oid, plas</p>
<b>fac</b>			See fab- for <i>preface</i> .
<b>fac<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>fact,</b> <b>fect,</b> <b>fic,</b> <b>fit,</b> <b>fy</b>	Latin <i>facere</i> IE <i>dhe-</i> to put, set, place	to make, do	<p><b>ROOT NOTE:</b> Some words with -fy may belong in other families. See Root Note under fig-. Some words in this family are included under fac<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> <i>fac:</i> face (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> countenance, visage; also listed in fac<sup>2</sup>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
fac <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[to make, do]		<p>facial (of or for the face, as a facial expression; as a noun, a treatment for the face)</p> <p>facient (one who does anything, either good or bad; a doer; an agent; in mathematics, one of the variables of a quantic, as distinguished from a coefficient; the multiplier)</p> <p>facile (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> easy, effortless, smooth)</p> <p>facilitate (to make easy or easier), facilitation, facilitator</p> <p>facility (ease of making or doing; ease of difficulty; a ready ability; skill; dexterity; fluency)</p> <p>facing (a lining sewn on the inside edge of a garment)</p> <p> facultative (in biology, capable of living under varying conditions, e.g., able to live independently and as a parasite or semiparasite)</p> <p>faculty (the teaching and administrative staff of a college or university; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> aptitude, gift, talent)</p> <p><i>fact:</i></p> <p>fact (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> deed, occurrence, reality, truth; see Doublets)</p> <p>facticity (the quality or state of being a fact or factual)</p> <p><sup>1</sup>faction (a group of people inside a political party, club, government, etc. working in a common cause against other such groups or against the main body; see Doublets)</p> <p><sup>2</sup>faction (a blend of <i>fact</i> and <i>fiction</i>; a kind of fiction based on or incorporating recognizable historical events, real people, etc.), factious (producing faction; causing dissension)</p> <p>factitious (not natural; not genuine; forced or artificial)</p> <p>factitive (in grammar, designating or of a verb that expresses the idea of making, calling, or thinking something to be of a certain characteristic; thus, using a noun, pronoun, or adjective as a complement to its direct object, e.g., make the dress <i>short</i>, make the girl <i>happy</i>; elect her <i>mayor</i>)</p> <p>FACTOR (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>component, element, ingredient; <sup>2</sup>agent, deputy, proxy), factorage, factorial, factorize, factory</p> <p>factual {factuality}, factualism, facture (the manner in which something, esp. a painting, is made or executed)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>fact:</i></p> <p>benefaction (see Doublets), benefactor (<i>bene</i> good, well)</p> <p>malefaction, malefactor (an evildoer or criminal) (<i>male</i> bad)</p> <p><i>fect:</i></p> <p>affect (to make a pretense of; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>assume, feign, pretend; <sup>2</sup>impress, influence, move, sway)</p> <p>affectionation (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> airs, mannerism, pose)</p> <p>affected (attacked by disease; afflicted; influenced; acted upon; emotionally moved or touched)</p> <p>ffecting (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> moving, pathetic, poignant, touching)</p> <p>affection (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>ailment, disease, malady; <sup>2</sup>attachment, infatuation, love)</p> <p>affectionate, affective, affectless (lacking emotion, feeling, passion, etc.) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>confect (to make up, compound, or prepare from ingredients or materials)</p> <p>confection (a sweet preparation of fruit or the like, as preserves or candy)</p> <p>confectionary, confectioner, confectionery (<i>con</i> with)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
fac <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[to make, do]		<p>defect (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> blemish, flaw, imperfection; as a verb, to forsake a party or cause, especially so as to join the opposition; to leave one's country because of disapproval of its political policies and settle in another that opposes such policies), defection, defective, defector (<i>de</i> from)</p> <p>disaffect (to cause to lose affection for; make unfriendly, discontented, or disloyal, especially toward the government) (<i>dis</i> reversal + affect)</p> <p>disinfect (<i>dis</i> reversal + infect)</p> <p>effect (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> consequence, issue, result; as a verb, to cause or bring about by a cause or agent)</p> <p>effective (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> effectual, efficacious, efficient)</p> <p>effector, effectual (see synonyms at <i>effective</i>), effectually</p> <p>effectuate (to bring about; cause to happen; effect) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>imperfect (<i>im</i> not + perfect)</p> <p>indefectible (not likely to fail, decay, or become imperfect; without fault) (<i>in</i> not + defect)</p> <p>ineffective (not producing the desired effect), ineffectual (<i>in</i> not + effective)</p> <p>infect, infection, infectious, infective (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>PERFECT (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>complete, entire, intact; <sup>2</sup>unbroken, undivided, unimpaired; See Doublets), perfectible</p> <p>perfection, perfective (a tense of completion in Russian)</p> <p>perfectly (completely; fully) (<i>per</i> through, thorough)</p> <p>prefect (any of various high-ranking administrative officials), prefecture (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>refection (food or drink to be taken after a period of hunger, fasting, or fatigue; refreshment), refectory (dining hall in a monastery, convent, college, etc.) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>transfection (the injection of naked nucleic acids into cells or bacteria so as to infect them, as in cancer research) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p><i>fic:</i></p> <p>benefic (same as <i>beneficent</i>), benefice (land held by a feudal tenant for services rendered the owner; other meanings)</p> <p>beneficence (the fact or quality of being kind or doing good; charity), beneficent, beneficial (in law, for one's own benefit)</p> <p>beneficiary (in law, a person for whose benefit a trust has been created) (<i>bene</i> good, well)</p> <p>deficiency, deficient (lacking in some essential; as a noun, a deficient person or thing) (<i>de</i> from)</p> <p>difficile (hard or difficult; esp., hard to deal with, or to please)</p> <p>difficult (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> arduous, hard, laborious, onerous)</p> <p>difficulty (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> hardship, rigor, vicissitude) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>efficacious (see synonyms at <i>effective</i>), efficacy, efficiency, efficient (see synonyms at <i>effective</i>) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>inefficacious (unable to produce the desired effect)</p> <p>inefficacy, inefficient (<i>in</i> not + efficacious)</p> <p>insufficiency, insufficient (<i>in</i> not + <i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>malefic (causing disaster; harmful; evil), maleficent (<i>male</i> bad)</p> <p>omnific (also, omnificent; creating all things) (<i>omni</i> all)</p> <p>proficient (highly competent; skilled; adept; as a noun, an expert) {proficiency} (<i>pro</i> before, forward)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
fac <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[to make, do]		<p>suffice (to be enough; be sufficient or adequate), sufficiency      sufficient (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> adequate, enough) (<i>sub</i> under)  <i>fit:</i>      benefit (see Doublets) (<i>bene</i> good, well)      comfit (a candy or sweetmeat; especially, a candied fruit, nut, etc.; from <i>confect</i>) (<i>com</i> with)      discomfit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> abash, disconcerted, embarrass, faze, rattle), discomfiture (<i>dis</i> reversal + <i>com</i> with)      nonprofit (<i>non</i> not + profit)      profit (advantage; gain; benefit), profitable, profiteer (from <i>proficient</i>)      retrofit (<i>retro</i> backward)  <i>fy:</i>      exemplify (to show by example) (<i>ex</i> + <i>empere</i> to buy)      unify {unifiable, unification, unifier} (<i>uni</i> one)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>fac:</i>      facsimile (an exact reproduction of copy; the transmission and reproduction of graphic matter by electrical means, as by radio, wire, or electronically) (<i>similis</i> similar)      factotum (a person hired to do all sorts of work; handyman: now a humorously formal usage) (<i>totus</i> all)  <i>fact:</i> factoid (a false or made-up statement presented as a fact) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>fac:</i>      calefacient (making warm; in medicine, a substance applied to the body to give a sensation of heat) (<i>calere</i> to be warm)      febrifacient (producing fever) (<i>febris</i> fever)      liquefacient (<i>liquere</i> to make liquid)      somnifacient (<i>sonmus</i> sleep)      tumefacient (causing or tending to cause swelling) (<i>tumere</i> to swell)  <i>fact:</i>      artifact (any object made by human work, especially a simple or primitive tool, weapon, vessel, etc.) (<i>arte</i> skill)      calefaction (the act of heating or making warm) (<i>calere</i> to be warm)      manufacture (orig., to make by hand; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> fashion, make, shape) (<i>manus</i> hand)      olfaction, olfactory (or, olfactive; pertaining to the sense of smell) (<i>olere</i> to have a smell)      putrefaction (the decomposition of organic matter by bacteria, fungi, and oxidation, resulting in the formation of foul-smelling products; a rotting) (<i>putris</i> rotten)      satisfaction (satisfying or being satisfied; in theology, atonement for sin), satisfactory (<i>satis</i> plenty, enough)      tumefaction (a swelling up or becoming swollen) (<i>tumere</i> to swell)  <i>fect:</i> pluperfect (from <i>plus quam perfectum</i>, lit., more than perfect; designating a tense in any of certain languages corresponding to the past perfect in English; exceptionally perfect: sometimes used as an intensive; as a noun, the past perfect tense; a verb from this tense) (<i>plus</i> more + perfect)   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
fac <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to make, do]	<p><i>fic(e)</i>  artifice (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>art, craft, skill; <sup>2</sup>ruse, stratagem, trick)  artificial (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> counterfeit, ersatz, spurious, synthetic)  (IE <i>ar-</i> to join, fit together)  beatific (making blissful or blessed; showing happiness or delight; blissful), beatification (<i>beatus</i> blessed, happy)  certificate (<i>certus</i> certain)  edifice (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> building, structure, pile) (<i>aedes</i> a dwelling)  magnification, magnificence (richness and splendor)  magnificent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> august, grand, grandiose, imposing, majestic, stately) (<i>magnus</i> great)  morbific (also, morbifical) (<i>morbus</i> a disease)  munificence (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> benevolence, generosity, largesse, philanthropy), munificent (very generous in giving; lavish) (<i>munus</i> a gift)  nidificant, nidificate {nidification} (<i>nidus</i> nest)  office (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>capacity, duty, function; <sup>2</sup>job, post, position), officer, official, officialdom, officialese, officialism  officiant (an officiating minister, priest, etc.), officiary (as a noun, a group of officials; as an adjective, connected with or resulting from the holding of an office), officiate  officious (offering unnecessary and unwanted advice or services; meddlesome, especially in a highhanded or overbearing way; in diplomacy, unofficial or informal) (<i>opus</i> work)  pontifical, pontificate (to officiate as a pontiff; to speak or act in a pompous or dogmatic way) (<i>pons</i> bridge)  prolific (producing many young or much fruit; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> fecund, fertile, fruitful) (<i>proles</i> offspring)  sacrifice, sacrificial (<i>sacrum</i> sacred)  somnific (<i>somnus</i> sleep)  <i>fy:</i>  amplify (possibly from <i>amplus</i>, wide)  beatify (<i>beatus</i> blessed)  carnify (<i>carnis</i> meat, flesh)  certify (<i>certus</i> certain)  crucify (<i>crux</i> cross)  diversify (diverse; from <i>dis</i> apart + <i>vertere</i> to turn)  dignify (<i>dignus</i> worth)  edify (to instruct in such a way as to improve, enlighten, or uplift morally or spiritually) (<i>aedes</i> a dwelling, home)  fortify (<i>fortis</i> strong)  fructify (<i>fructus</i> fruit)  indemnify (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> compensate, pay, recompense, reimburse, remunerate, repay) (<i>in</i> not + <i>damnum</i> hurt, harm)  JUSTIFY (to show to be just, right, or in accord with reason; warrant) (<i>justus</i> just)  magnify {magnifier} (<i>magnus</i> great, big)  modify (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> alter, change, convert, transform, vary) (<i>modus</i> measure, manner)  mortify (to punish one's body or control one's physical desires and passions by self-denial, fasting, etc. as a means of religious or ascetic discipline) (<i>mors</i> death)  mystify (to puzzle or perplex) (mystery)  nidify (to make a nest) (<i>nidus</i> nest)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
fac <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to make, do]	<p>nullify (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> invalidate, negate, void) (<i>nullus</i> none)</p> <p>ossify (to change or develop into bone) (<i>ossis</i> bone)</p> <p>pacify (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> conciliate, mollify, placate, propitiate) (<i>pax</i> peace)</p> <p>personify (to think or speak of a <i>thing</i> as having life or personality)</p> <p>petrify (<i>petra</i> stone, rock)</p> <p>putrefy (<i>putris</i> rotten)</p> <p>qualify (to describe by giving the qualities or characteristics of; in grammar, to limit or modify the meaning of a word or group of words) (<i>qualis</i> of what kind)</p> <p>ramify (<i>ramus</i> branch)</p> <p>ratify (to approve or confirm; to give official sanction to) (<i>rata</i> reason)</p> <p>rectify (in chemistry, to refine or purify a liquid by distillation, especially by fractional or repeated distillations; in electricity, to convert alternating current to direct current; in mathematics, to find the length of a curve) (<i>rectus</i> straight)</p> <p>salify (<i>sal</i> salt)</p> <p>satisfy (<b>SYNONYM:</b> content) (<i>satis</i> enough)</p> <p>signify (<i>signum</i> sign)</p> <p>specify (<i>specere</i> to see)</p> <p>stupefy (<i>stupere</i> to be stunned)</p> <p>testify (<i>testis</i> witness)</p> <p>tumefy (<i>tumere</i> to swell)</p> <p>typify (to symbolize; prefigure) (<i>type</i> symbol)</p> <p>vivify (<i>vivus</i> alive)</p> <p>PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: inofficious (lit., undutiful; in law, showing neglect of moral duty: said especially of a will that unreasonably deprives an heir of a just inheritance) (<i>in</i> not + office)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOTS:</p> <p>chafe (from <i>calefacere</i>, to make warm), chafing dish</p> <p>fashion (see Doublets; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> craze, fad, mode, rage, style, vogue), fashionable</p> <p>feasance (in law, the performance of an act, condition, obligation, etc.)</p> <p>feasible (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> possible, practical, workable)</p> <p>feat (an act or accomplishment showing unusual daring, skill, endurance, etc.; remarkable deed; exploit; see Doublets), feature, featured</p> <p>feckless (Scottish; weak; ineffective; careless; irresponsible)</p> <p>fetish (any thing or activity to which one is irrationally devoted; in psychiatry, any nonsexual object, such as a foot or a glove, that abnormally excites erotic feelings; fetishism (French <i>fétiche</i>; from Portuguese <i>feitiço</i>, a charm, sorcery)</p> <p>pontiff (a pontifex: lit., a bridge maker; in ancient Rome, a member of the supreme college of priests, the Pontifical College; a bishop; capitalized, the Pope (in full: Supreme Pontiff; a high priest) (from <i>pontificate</i>) (<i>pontis</i> bridge)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOTS:</p> <p><i>fair:</i> affair (from Middle French <i>a faire</i>, to do, the same base as in <i>savoir faire</i>, knowing how to do), affairs (matters of business or concern) (<i>ad</i> to)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
fac <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[to do, make]		<p><i>feas:</i> defeasance (in law, an annulment of a contract or deed), defeasible (from <i>defeat</i>, below) indefeasible (not defeasible; that cannot be undone or made void) (<i>in</i> not + defeasible) infeasible (not feasible; not easily done; impracticable) (<i>in</i> not) malfeasance (wrongdoing or misconduct, esp. by a public official; commission of an act that is positively unlawful; distinguished from <i>misfeasance</i>) (<i>male</i> wrong) misfeasance (in law, doing of a lawful thing in an unlawful or improper manner; distinguished from <i>malfeasance</i>) (<i>mis</i> wrong) nonfeasance (in law, failure to do what duty requires to be done; distinguished from <i>malfeasance</i>, <i>misfeasance</i>) (<i>non</i> negative)</p> <p><i>feat:</i> defeat (SYNOMYS: conquer, overcome, vanquish), defeatism, defeatist (<i>dis</i> from) disfeature (to impair the features of; deface; mar) (<i>dis</i> negative)</p> <p><i>feit:</i> counterfeit (SYNOMYS: <sup>1</sup>bogus, false, sham; <sup>2</sup>artificial, ersatz, synthetic) (<i>contra</i> against) forfeit (lit., to do beyond; orig., <i>foris facere</i>, to do wrong; SYNOMYS: miss, surrender, waste, yield) forfeiture (the act of forfeiting; anything forfeited; penalty or fine) (<i>foris</i> outside, beyond) surfeit (SYNOMYS: cloy, glut, satiate) (<i>super</i> over, beyond)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> benefaction:benefit; comfit:confect defeat:defect; fashion:faction; feat:fact; parfait:perfect</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> affaire d'honneur (lit., an affair of honor; a duel) savoir-faire [lit., to know (how) to do; ready knowledge of when and how to do or say it; tact] au fait (lit., to the fact; well-versed, knowledgeable) fainéant (with <i>néant</i>, nothing, doing nothing or given to doing nothing; idle; lazy; as a noun, an idler; do-nothing; sluggard) faire bonne mine (to put a good face on it; give a good reception to) fait accompli (lit., an accomplished fact; a thing already done, so that opposition or argument is useless) laissez faire (lit., let people do as they please; the policy or practice of letting people act without interference or direction; noninterference) parfait (see Doublets) (<i>per</i> completely)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b> confetti (from <i>confect</i>) magnifico (a nobleman of ancient Venice; a person of high rank or great importance)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> aficionado (a devoted follower of some sport, art, etc.) hacienda (orig., domestic work, landed property; from Old Spanish <i>facienda</i>, things to be done)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>fac<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to do, make]	<p>LATIN:      de facto (existing or being such in actual fact though not by legal establishment; compare <i>de jure</i>)      ex officio (lit., from office; by virtue of one's office)      ONE-WORD LATIN SENTENCES:      deficit (There is lacking)      fiat (Let it be done)      LAW:      ex post facto [from (the thing) done afterward; done or made afterward, especially when having retroactive effect, as an <i>ex post facto law</i>]      scire facias (lit., that you cause to know; a writ, founded on a record, requiring the person against whom it is issued to appear and show cause why the record should not be enforced or annulled; a proceeding begun by issuing such a writ)      INTERDISCIPLINARY:      FACTOR [in <i>biology</i>, gene; in <i>mathematics</i>, any of two quantities which form a product when multiplied together; as a verb, to resolve into factors]      JUSTIFY [in <i>Christian theology</i>, to free from blame; declare guiltless; absolve; in <i>law</i>, to show an adequate reason for something done; to prove qualified as surety; in <i>printing</i>, to adjust printed lines by spacing so that the lines will be of the correct length]      PERFECT [in <i>botany</i>, monoclinous: having stamens and pistils in the same flower; in <i>grammar</i>, expressing or showing a state or action completed at the time of speaking or at the time indicated; there are three perfect tenses: present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect; in <i>music</i>, designating an interval of a unison, fourth, fifth, or octave]      CROSS REFERENCE: act, dim, drama, fig, ger<sup>1</sup>, poe, prac</p>
<b>fac<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>facies</i> IE <i>dhe-</i> to place, put	appearance, face	<p>ROOT NOTE: This root is related to <i>facere</i>, to make. Some words are included in both families.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>face</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: countenance, physiognomy, visage)  <i>FACET</i> (lit., little face)  <i>FACIES</i> (the general appearance, aspect, or nature of anything)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>fac:</i>  <i>bifacial</i> (in botany, having two unlike opposite surfaces) (<i>bi</i> two)  <i>deface</i> (to spoil the appearance of; disfigure; mar; to make illegible by injuring the surface of) (<i>de</i> reversal)  <i>efface</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: delete, expunge, erase, obliterate) {effaceable, effacement} (<i>ex</i> out)  <i>ineffaceable</i> (impossible to wipe out or erase; indelible) (<i>in</i> not + effaceable)  <i>interface</i>, <i>interfacial</i> (<i>inter</i> between)  <i>surface</i> (on the outer face of an object) (<i>super</i> above, beyond)  <i>fic:</i> superficial (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: cursory, shallow), superficies (outer area; the outward form or aspect) (<i>super</i> beyond)      FRENCH: <i>façade</i> (the front part of a building; the front part of anything; often used figuratively, with implications of an imposing appearance concealing something inferior)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
fac <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[face, appearance]	<p>LAW: <i>prima facie</i> (lit., at first sight; on the face of; before closer inspection)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>FACET [in <i>anatomy</i>, any small, smooth surface on a bone or other hard part; in <i>architecture</i>, the raised plane between the flutes of a column; in <i>zoology</i>, the outer surface of an ommatidium* of a compound eye, as in many insects and crustaceans] [*ommatidium: resembling a simplified eye in an insect]</p> <p>FACIES [in <i>ecology</i>, a particular modification of the appearance or composition of a community; in <i>geology</i>, the characteristics of a rock body or part of a rock body that differentiate it from others, as in appearance, composition, etc.; in <i>medicine</i>, the appearance of the face as indicative of a specific disease or condition; a surface]</p> <p>NB: <i>Preface</i> is not from this root; see fab-; neither is <i>facetious</i>, meaning “witty”; not otherwise listed.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fac<sup>1</sup>, form<sup>1</sup>, prosop, schem</p>
falc	Latin <i>falx</i>	a sickle	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>falcate (sickle-shaped; curved; hooked)</p> <p>falchion (a medieval sword with a short, broad, slightly curved blade)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: defalcate (lit., to cut off, as with a sickle; in law, to steal or misuse funds entrusted to one's care; embezzle), defalcation (embezzlement; the amount embezzled) (<i>de</i> off)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: falciform (same as <i>falcate</i>) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
fall	Latin <i>fallere</i> to fail IE <i>ghwel-</i> to bend, deviate	to deceive, trick	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>fallacious (containing a fallacy, as <i>fallacious reasoning</i>; misleading or deceptive; causing disappointment; delusive; sophistry)</p> <p>fallacy (in logic, an argument which does not conform to the rules of logic, especially one that appears to be sound; there are dozens of logical fallacies, e.g., red herring, bandwagon appeal, oversimplification, ad populum, ad hominem; many others can be found by searching the Internet)</p> <p>fallible (liable to be mistaken or deceived) {fallibility}</p> <p>false (SYNONYMS: bogus, counterfeit, fake, sham)</p> <p>falsity (the condition or quality of being false; incorrectness; dishonesty; deceitfulness; disloyalty; falsities: something false, especially, a lie)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: infallible (incapable of error; in the RCC, incapable of error in setting forth doctrine on faith and morals) (<i>in</i> not) [see <i>ex cathedra</i> under <i>hedra</i>-]</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: falsification, falsify (to make false) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>fail, failing (SYNONYMS: fault, foible, shortcoming, vice), failure</p> <p>faucet (from Old French <i>fasser</i>, to make a breach in; from Latin <i>falsus</i>, false; semantic relationship is tenuous)</p> <p>fault (see synonyms at <i>failing</i>), faultless</p> <p>faulty (having a fault, or faults; defective, blemished; imperfect, or erroneous)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>fall</b> (cont'd)		[to deceive, trick]	<p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: default (failure to do something or be somewhere when required or expected; specif., failure to pay money due; in law, failure to appear in court to defend or prosecute a case; as a verb, to fail to do something or be somewhere when required or expected) {default-er} (<i>de</i> away)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>faubourg (from earlier <i>faux bourg</i>, lit., false town; by folk etymology, outside town; hence, a suburb; a city district that was at one time a suburb)</p> <p>faux (false; artificial, synthetic)</p> <p>faux naïf (lit., false naïveté; artificially or affectedly simple)</p> <p>faux pas (false step, a social blunder; error in etiquette; tactless act or remark; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: blunder, error, mistake, slip)</p> <p>ITALIAN: falsetto (in music, an artificial way of singing or speaking, in which the voice is placed in a register much higher than that of the natural voice)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: pseud</p>
<b>falq</b>	Latin <i>fala</i>	siege tower	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: catafalque (scaffold; a raised platform on which a body lies in state during an elaborate funeral) (<i>kata</i> down)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: scaffold, scaffolding</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>fam</b>			See fab- for <i>fame, famous</i> .
<b>fam</b> <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>familia</i>	household establishment	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>familial, familiar (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: close, confidential, intimate), familiarity, familiarize, familism (a form of social structure where the needs of the family are more important than those of any individual member), family</p> <p>famulus (an assistant, especially of a medieval scholar or sorcerer)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: man<sup>3</sup></p>
<b>fam</b> <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>fames</i>	hunger	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>famine (an acute and general shortage of food, or a period of this; any acute shortage)</p> <p>famish (to make or be very hungry; make or become weak from hunger)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>fan</b>	Latin <i>fanum</i> sanctuary	temple	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: fanatic (often shortened to <i>fan</i>, as a fan of a certain singer or a particular ball club), fanaticism</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>profanation (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: desecration, sacrilege)</p> <p>profane (lit., outside the temple, hence not sacred; common)</p> <p>profanity (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: cursing, swearing) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: temp</p>
<b>fant</b>			See fab- for <i>infant</i> .
<b>fantasy</b>			See phan-.
<b>far</b> <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>farina</i> IE <i>bhares-</i> barley	flour, ground grain	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>farina (flour or meal made from cereal grains, potatoes, nuts, etc. and eaten as a cooked cereal; potato starch or other starch) {farinaceous}</p> <p>farrago (lit., mixed fodder for cattle; mixture; medley; now, a confused mixture; jumble; hodgepodge)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>far</b> <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[flour, ground grain]	PREFIXED ROOT: confarreation (in ancient Rome, the most solemn form of marriage, marked by the offering of a cake of spelt <sup>*</sup> as a sacrifice to Jupiter) ( <i>con</i> with) [ <sup>*</sup> spelt: a primitive species of wheat with grains that do not thresh free of the chaff] ANGLO-SAXON COGNATE: barley, barn (lit., barley house; barley + <i>aern</i> house) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>far</b> <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>fas</i>	divine law	PREFIXED ROOT: bifarious (twofold; in botany, arranged in two rows) ( <i>bi</i> two) multifarious (having many kinds of parts or elements; of great variety; diverse; manifold) ( <i>multus</i> many, much) nefarious (lit., not lawful; extremely wicked; villainous; iniquitous) ( <i>ne</i> not) omnifarious (of all kinds, kinds, or forms) ( <i>omni</i> all) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>farc</b>	Latin <i>farcire</i>	to stuff	SIMPLE ROOT: farce (an exaggerated comedy; early farces were used to fill interludes between acts), farceur (feminine: <i>farceuse</i> ) farcical (SYNONYMS: amusing, funny, laughable) PREFIXED ROOT: infarct (an area of dying or dead tissue resulting from obstruction of the blood vessels normally supplying the part), infarction ( <i>in in</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: frequen, stip <sup>1</sup>
<b>fasc</b>	Latin <i>fascia</i>	band, sash, bandage	SIMPLE ROOT: fasces (a bundle of rods bound about an ax with projecting blade, carried before ancient Roman magistrates as a symbol of authority: later the symbol of Italian Fascism; see Political Movement) FASCIA (pl., <i>fasciae</i> ) {fascial}, FASCIATE fasciation (in botany, an abnormal broadening, flattening, and clumping of plant stems, as in broccoli) fascicle (a division of a book published in parts; in botany, a small tuft or cluster of flowers, leaves, stems, roots, etc.) fasciculate (also, fascicular, fasciculated; formed of, or growing in, bundles or clusters) fasciculus (a small bundle of fibers; a bundle of fibers in the nervous system; pl., <i>fasciculi</i> ) fascine (a bundle of sticks bound together, formerly used to fill ditches, strengthen trenches, etc.) DISGUISED ROOT: fagot (a bundle of sticks, twigs, especially for use as fuel) fess (in heraldry, a horizontal band forming the middle third of the shield) POLITICAL MOVEMENT: Fascism [a political group bound closely together (as a band); the Fascisti, the Italian political organization, seized power and set up a Fascist dictatorship (1922-43) under Benito Mussolini] INTERDISCIPLINARY: FASCIA [in <i>anatomy</i> , a thin layer of connective tissue covering, supporting, or connecting the muscles or inner organs of the body; in <i>architecture</i> , a flat, horizontal band, esp. one of two or three making up an architrave; in <i>biology</i> , a distinct band of color]

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
fasc (cont'd)		[band, sash]	FASCIATE [in <i>botany</i> , abnormally enlarged and flattened, as some plant stems; growing in a fascicle; in <i>zoology</i> , marked by broad, colored bands] NB: <i>Fascinate</i> , from <i>fascinare</i> , to bewitch, charm, and originally denoting an amulet in the shape of a phallus, is not in this family; some authorities place <i>fascinate</i> under fab-. CROSS REFERENCE: copu, desm
fast	Latin <i>fastigium</i>	roof	SIMPLE ROOT: fastigiate (also, fastigiated; having a narrow, spirelike shape, as various trees) fastigium (the most severe point in the course of an illness; the highest point in the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain) NOTE: <i>Fastidious</i> , dainty, nice, particular, squeamish, may be in this family. CROSS REFERENCE: tect
u			See fab- for <i>fate</i> .
fatig	Latin <i>fatigare</i>	to be weary	SIMPLE ROOT: fatigable (that can be fatigued or easily tired) fatigue (physical or mental exhaustion; weariness; in physiology, the decreased ability to function or inability to respond of an organism or one of its parts due to prolonged exertion or repeated stimulation) fatigues (military work clothing) PREFIXED ROOT: indefatigable (that cannot be tired out; not yielding to fatigue; untiring) ( <i>in</i> not + <i>de</i> intensive) NOTE: There is no <i>defatigable</i> in general use. However, it means “capable of being tired.” There are many other words where the negative form of an adjective is in much greater use than its positive, e.g., discouraged, disheveled, ill-timed, immutable, impassible, ineffable, uncalled-for, uncouth, unhinged, unkempt. In many cases, there is no positive form. CROSS REFERENCE: langu
fatu	Latin <i>fatuus</i> IE <i>bhat-</i> to strike	foolish	SIMPLE ROOT: fatuity (stupidity, especially complacent stupidity) fatuous (SYNONYMS: asinine, foolish, inane, silly) PREFIXED ROOT: infatuate (to make foolish), infatuated, infatuation (SYNONYMS: affection, attachment, love) ( <i>in</i> intensive) LATIN: <i>ignis fatuus</i> (lit., foolish fire; a light seen at night moving over swamps or marshy places, believed to be caused by the combustion of gases arising from decaying organic matter; popularly called <i>will-o'-the-wisp</i> or <i>jack-o'lantern</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: foll
faun	Latin <i>fauna</i>	animal	SIMPLE ROOT: fauna (the animals of a specified region or time; a descriptive list of such animals, as the fauna of North America) PREFIXED ROOT: epifauna (the animals living on the surface of marine or freshwater surfaces) ( <i>epi</i> upon) infauna (the animals burrowing into marine or freshwater sediment) ( <i>in</i> in) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: avifauna (the birds of a specified region or time) ( <i>avis</i> bird) CROSS REFERENCE: zo

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>fav</b>	Latin <i>favere</i>	to favor, please	SIMPLE ROOT: favor, favorable ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : auspicious, propitious), favored, favorite, favoritism PREFIXED ROOT: disfavor (an unfavorable opinion; dislike; disapproval) ( <i>dis</i> apart) SPANISH: por favor (lit., for favor; please) CROSS REFERENCE: plac <sup>1</sup>
<b>fe</b>	Germanic <i>fe</i> IE <i>pek-</i> cattle	cattle, property	NOTE: This root was originally Old Norse; <i>cattle</i> were considered <i>movable property</i> . The IE base also yields <i>peculate</i> , <i>peculiar</i> , <i>pecuniary</i> , <i>impecunious</i> (see <i>pecu-</i> ). SIMPLE ROOT: fee [orig., heritable land held from a feudal lord in return for service; the right to hold such land; payment, service, or homage due a superior; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : emolument, pay, salary, stipend, wage(s)] feoff (to give or sell a fief to; enfeoff) PREFIXED ROOT: enfeoff (in law, to invest with an estate held in fee) ( <i>en</i> in) DISGUISED ROOTS: fellow (orig., in Old Norse <i>felag</i> , one who lays down money) fief (see <i>feud</i> ), fiefdom (see Doublets) feud (meaning that is appropriate to this family: land held from a feudal lord in return for service; fief; see Doublets), feudal, feudalism, feudality, feudalize, feudatory feudist (a specialist in feudal law) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: infeudation (in feudal law, the granting of an estate in fee; enfeoffment) ( <i>in</i> in) DOUBLETS: <i>feud:fief</i> SCOTTISH LAW: feu (a right to hold land for which the holder must pay in grain or money rather than in military service) CROSS REFERENCE: pecu, propr
<b>febr</b>	Latin <i>febris</i>	fever	SIMPLE ROOT: febrile (of or characterized by fever; feverish; caused by fever) PREFIXED ROOT: afebrile (having no fever) ( <i>a</i> negative) antifebrile (reducing or relieving a fever; as a noun, an antifebrile drug) ( <i>anti</i> against) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: febrifacient (causing or promoting fever) ( <i>facere</i> to make) febriferous (same as <i>febrifacient</i> ) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear, carry) febrifig (capable of causing a fever) ( <i>facere</i> to make) febrifuge (any substance for reducing fever; antipyretic) ( <i>fugere</i> to flee) [The plant <i>feverfew</i> is ultimately from <i>febrifuge</i> .] SPANISH: fiebre (fever) ENGLISH COGNATE: fever, feverish CROSS REFERENCE: cal <sup>1</sup> , caust, phleg, pyr <sup>1</sup>
<b>fec</b>	Latin <i>faex</i>	dregs, lees	SIMPLE ROOT: fecal, feces (waste matter expelled from the bowels) feculence, feculent (containing, or having the nature of feces; filthy; foul) PREFIXED ROOT: defecate (to remove impurities from; to excrete waste matter from the bowels) ( <i>de</i> from) CROSS REFERENCE: copr, sterc

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fect</b>	See fac- for <i>confection</i> , <i>infect</i> .		
<b>fecund</b>	Latin <i>fecundus</i> IE <i>dhe-</i> to suck, suckle	fruitful, prolific fertile	SIMPLE ROOT: fecund ( <b>SYNOMYS</b> : fertile, fruitful, prolific) fecundate (to make fecund; to fertilize; impregnate; pollinate) {fecundation}, fecundity (productive or creative power) PREFIXED ROOT: infecund (not fecund; not fertile; barren; fallow) ( <i>in negative</i> ) superfecundation (the fertilization of two ova at separate times during the same ovulation period; compare <i>superfetation</i> under <i>fet</i> <sup>2</sup> ) ( <i>super</i> over, beyond) CROSS REFERENCE: <i>felic</i> , <i>prol</i> , <i>uber</i>
<b>fed</b>	See fid- for <i>confederation</i> .		
<b>fel<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>feles</i>	cat	SIMPLE ROOT: felid (any animal of the cat family) feline (of a cat or the cat family; catlike; especially, crafty, sly, stealthy, etc.; graceful in a sleek way; any animal of the cat family) {feline, felinity} LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: felinomania ( <i>mania</i> craze) felinophobia ( <i>phobos</i> fear) GENUS: <i>Felidae</i> , a cosmopolitan family comprising the true cats—the cheetah, cougar, jaguar, leopard, lion, lynx, tiger—and extinct related forms. CROSS REFERENCE: <i>ailur</i>
<b>fel<sup>2</sup></b>	Middle Latin <i>felo</i>	felon, villain	SIMPLE ROOT: felon (in law, person guilty of a major crime; criminal), felonious, felonry (felons collectively), felony ANGLO-LATIN: <i>felo-de-se</i> (lit., felon of oneself; plural: <i>felones-de-se</i> ; a legal term, it means suicide, or one who commits suicide; an act of deliberate self-destruction) CROSS REFERENCE: <i>crim</i>
<b>felic</b>	Latin <i>felix</i> IE <i>dhe-</i> to suck, suckle	happy, fertile	SIMPLE ROOT: felicitate (to wish happiness to; congratulate), felicitous (appropriate; apt; having the knack of appropriate and pleasing expression), felicity (happiness, bliss) PREFIXED ROOT: infelicitous (not happy; unfortunate; sad; inappropriate; inopportune) infelicity (the quality or condition of being infelicitous; something inappropriate or unpleasing) ( <i>in negative</i> ) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: felicific (producing or tending to produce happiness) ( <i>facere</i> to do, make) LATIN: feliciter (happily; fortunately) felix culpa! (O fault most fortunate!) St. Augustine (354-430 AD), in alluding to the fall of Adam and Eve, and the consequent coming of the Redeemer ITALIAN: <i>filice ritoro!</i> (happy return!) SPANISH: <i>feliz</i> ; <i>Feliz Navidad</i> (Merry Christmas) NAMES: <i>Felix</i> (masculine), <i>Felicia</i> (feminine) CROSS REFERENCE: <i>beat</i> , <i>fecund</i> , <i>uber</i>
<b>femin</b>	Latin <i>femina</i> IE <i>dhe-</i> to suckle	woman	SIMPLE ROOT: feminine ( <b>SYNOMYS</b> : effeminate, female, womanly), feminism, feminist, feminize PREFIXED ROOT: effeminate (having the qualities generally attributed to women; see synonyms at <i>feminine</i> ) ( <i>ex out</i> )

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
femin (cont'd)		[woman]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>feminology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>feminophobia (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>femme (in slang, a woman or wife; a homosexual who takes the female role in a relationship; pl., femmes)</p> <p>femme de chambre (a chambermaid; a lady's maid)</p> <p>femme de charge (housekeeper)</p> <p>femme de journée (a cleaning woman)</p> <p>femme fatale (lit., fatal woman; an alluring woman, especially one who leads men to their downfall or ruin; pl., femmes fatales)</p> <p>cherchez la femme (lit., search, or look, for the woman: said humorously to suggest that a woman may be the cause of a problem or puzzle)</p> <p>prude (back-formation of <i>prudefemme</i>, excellent woman; a person who is overly modest or proper in behavior, dress, or speech, especially in a way that offends others)</p> <p>LAW:</p> <p>feme (a woman; a wife)</p> <p>feme covert (lit., woman covered; a married woman)</p> <p>feme sole (lit., woman alone; an unmarried woman; spinster; divorcée, or widow)</p> <p>ENGLISH: female (see synonyms at <i>feminine</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gyn, muli</p>
fend, fens	Latin <i>fendere</i> IE <i>gwhen-</i> to strike	to strike	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: fend (to resist; parry), fender</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>fend</i>:</p> <p>defend, defendant (in law, the defending party; person sued or accused; opposed to <i>plaintiff</i>), defender (<i>de</i> away, from)</p> <p>offend (SYNOMYS: affront, insult, outrage) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p><i>fens</i>:</p> <p>DEFENSE, defenseless, defensible, defensive (<i>de</i> away, from)</p> <p>indefensible (as an indefensible argument) (<i>in</i> not + defensible)</p> <p>inoffensive (not offensive; innocuous) (<i>in</i> not + offensive)</p> <p>offense (the act of breaking the law; transgression; SYNONYS: displeasure, resentment, umbrage), offensive (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>ENGLISH: fence (aphetic of <i>defense</i>), fencing</p> <p>SCOTTISH: fencible (that can defend or be defended)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: DEFENSE [in <i>law</i>, the arguments in behalf of the defendant in a law case; the defendant and his or her lawyer or lawyers, collectively; in <i>sports</i>, a team when it is attempting to prevent scoring by an opponent in any contest; the ability to prevent an opposing team from scoring; the strategy, plays, etc. used to prevent an opposing team from scoring]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bat, cis, coup, crus, cus, fer<sup>1</sup>, flic, fut, lid, pest<sup>1</sup>, pil<sup>1</sup>, plang, plaud, pleg, tund</p>
fenestra	Latin <i>fenestra</i>	window	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: fenestra (a small opening in the inner wall of the ear; pl., fenestrae), fenestrated, fenestration (the arrangement of windows and doors in a building)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: defenestration (lit., tossing out through a window) (<i>de</i> from)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fer<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>ferire</i> IE <i>bher</i> <sup>2</sup> to cut with a sharp point	to strike	<p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p>INTERFERE (to come into collision or opposition; clash) interference (used in football, physics, radio and television) interferon (a cellular protein produced in response to, and acting to prevent replication of, an infectious viral form within an infected cell) interferometer (<i>inter</i> between + <i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: bore</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: INTERFERE [in <i>patent law</i>, to claim priority for invention, as when two or more applications for the patent are pending; in <i>physics</i>, to affect each other by interference: said of two waves or streams of vibration; in <i>radio and television</i>, to create interference in reception; in <i>sports</i>, to be guilty of interference]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bat, cis, coup, crus, cus, fend, flic, fut, lid, plaud, pest<sup>1</sup>, pil<sup>1</sup>, plang, plaud, pleg, tund</p>
<b>fer<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>lat</b>	Latin <i>ferre</i> IE <i>bher</i> <sup>1</sup> to bear	to carry, bear	<p>NOTE: The past participle of <i>ferre</i> is <i>latus</i>, seen in the words <i>ablative</i>, <i>collate</i>, <i>illate</i>, and <i>relate</i>; see lat-.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>feretory (a portable reliquary; a place for keeping a reliquary) ferret (as a verb, to force out of hiding; search out) fertile (SYNOMYS: fecund, fruitful, prolific), fertility fertilization, fertilize, fertilizer</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p><i>fer</i>:</p> <p>afferent (in physiology, bringing inward to a central part; specif., designating nerves that transmit impulses to the central nervous system, as to the brain; opposed to <i>efferent</i>) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>circumference (SYNOMYS: circuit, compass, perimeter, periphery) (<i>circum</i> around)</p> <p>confer (SYNOMYS: bestow, donate, give)</p> <p>conference (the act of conversing or consulting in a serious matter), conferment, conferral (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p><sup>1</sup>defer (to postpone, delay; SYNOMYS: capitulate, succumb, yield) {deferred} (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p><sup>2</sup>defer (to give in to the wish or judgment of another, as in showing respect) (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>deference (lit., a bringing down; SYNOMYS: homage, honor, reverence)</p> <p>deferent (same as <i>deferential</i>; in anatomy, of or relating to the vas deferens)</p> <p>deferential (showing deference; very respectful), deferment (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>differ, difference, differencia (in logic, a distinguishing characteristic, especially one that distinguishes one species from another of the same genus)</p> <p>different (SYNOMYS: divergent, diverse, disparate, distinct)</p> <p>differentiate (SYNOMYS: discriminate, distinguish) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>efferent (in physiology, carrying away from a central part; specif., designating nerves that carry impulses away from a nerve center; opposed to <i>afferent</i>) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>infer (SYNOMYS: conclude, deduce, gather, judge), inference, inferential (based on or having to do with inference) (<i>in</i> in)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
fer <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)	[to carry, bear]		<p>indifference, indifferent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> apathetic, detached, disinterested, incurious, unconcerned), indifferentism (the belief that all religions have equal validity) (<i>in</i> not + different)</p> <p>insufferable (intolerable; unbearable) (<i>in</i> not + sufferable)</p> <p>offer (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> present, proffer, tender), offering</p> <p>offertory (the part of a religious service when money offerings are given; other meanings) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>prefer (to put before someone else in rank, office, etc.; promote), preferable (more desirable; to be preferred)</p> <p>preference (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> alternative, choice, option, selection), preferential, preferent (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>proffer (to offer, usually something intangible, as <i>to proffer friendship</i>; see synonyms at <i>offer</i>) (<i>pro</i> before + offer)</p> <p>refer, referee (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> arbiter, judge, umpire), reference</p> <p>referendum (pl., referendums, referenda)</p> <p>referent (in linguistics, the object, concept, event, etc. referred to by a term or expression; in grammar, an antecedent)</p> <p>referential (containing a reference), referral (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>suffer (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>bear, endure, stand, tolerate; <sup>2</sup>allow, let, permit), sufferable (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bearable, endurable, tolerable), sufferance</p> <p>suffering (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> agony, anguish, distress) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>transfer (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> carry, convey, transport; in law, the transferring of a title, right, position, etc. from one person to another; the document effecting this)</p> <p>transferral (or, <i>transferral</i>), transference (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p><i>fertile:</i></p> <p>antifertility (that prevents or is intended to prevent fertility; contraceptive) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>infertile (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> barren, fallow impotent, sterile) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>interfertile (able to interbreed, or hybridize) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p><i>lat:</i></p> <p>ABLATE {ablation}, ABLATIVE (<i>ab</i> away)</p> <p>delete (in Scottish, to accuse or inform against; to make public; now archaic: to relate; to announce) (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>dilatory (causing or tending cause delay; meant to gain time, defer action, etc.; inclined to delay) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>relate, related (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> affiliate, allied, cognate, kindred)</p> <p>relation, relational, relative, relativism, relativity</p> <p>relator (in law, a private person at whose complaint, a public action is begun) (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>TRANSLATE, translation (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> paraphrase, transliteration, version; in mechanics, motion in which every point of the moving object has simultaneously the same velocity and direction), translator (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>aquifer (an underground layer of porous rock, sand, etc. containing water, into which wells can be sunk) {aquiferous} (<i>aqua</i> water)</p> <p>auriferous (bearing or yielding gold) (<i>aurum</i> gold)</p> <p>conifer (cone bearer, as the pine, spruce, etc.; see Place Names) {coniferous} (<i>conus</i> cone)</p> <p>crucifer (in botany, any plant of the mustard family, including the cabbages, cresses, etc.) {cruciferous} (<i>crux</i> cross)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>fer<sup>2</sup> (cont'd)</b>		[to carry, bear]	<p>crystalliferous (producing or containing crystals)  melliferous (honey-bearing) (<i>mel</i> honey)  nonproliferation (the limitation of the production of nuclear weapons, as by international agreement) (<i>non</i> not + proliferation)  odoriferous (giving off an odor, especially a strong or offensive one)  proliferate (to reproduce in quick succession), proliferation, PROLIFEROUS (<i>proles</i> offspring)  umbelliferous (having umbels, as plants of the umbel family, which includes celery and parsley) (<i>umbra</i> shade)  vociferate, vociferous (SYNONYMS: blatant, boisterous, obstreperous, strident) (<i>vox</i> voice)  DISGUISED ROOT: furtive (orig., one who carries off; a thief; now an adj.; SYNONYMS: clandestine, covert, secret)  ENGLISH:  barrow (a handbarrow; a wheelbarrow; there are two other unrelated meanings of <i>barrow</i>)  bier (a platform or portable framework on which a coffin or corpse is placed and “carried”)  ferry (a boat which carries one across a body of water, especially, a river) (from Old English <i>ferian</i>, to carry)  SCOTTISH: bairn (lit., that which is carried; a young son or daughter; a small child)  PLACE NAMES: Conifer, CO; Fertile (IA, MN)  INTERDISCIPLINARY:  ABLATE [in <i>astrophysics</i>, to wear away, melt, or vaporize surface material; in <i>geology</i>, to wear away, as by erosion; in <i>medicine</i>, to remove as by surgery]  ABLATIVE [in <i>astrophysics</i>, that ablates, as the protective coating material on the nose cone of a space missile; in <i>grammar</i>, designating, of, or in a case expressing removal, deprivation, direction from, source, cause, or agency; as a noun, the ablative case: this case is expressed by inflection in languages such as Latin, Sanskrit, and Hungarian]  PROLIFEROUS [in <i>botany</i>, multiplying freely by means of buds, side branches, etc.; in <i>zoology</i>, reproducing by budding, as coral]  TRANSLATE [in <i>cytology</i>, to convert into a chain of amino acids forming a specific protein: said of genetic information in the form of messenger RNA; in <i>ecclesiology</i>, to transfer a bishop from one see to another; in <i>mechanics</i>, to impart translation to; in <i>theology</i>, to convey directly to heaven without death]  CROSS REFERENCE: ger<sup>1</sup>, lat<sup>2</sup>, phor, port<sup>1</sup>, vect </p>
<b>fer<sup>3</sup></b>	Latin <i>fera</i>	wild animal	SIMPLE ROOT: feral (untamed; wild; savage), ferine, ferity ferocious (fierce; savage; violently cruel; informally, very great, as a ferocious appetite), ferocity DISGUISED ROOT: fierce (savage; wild; violent; uncontrollable; intensely eager) LAW: ferae naturae (lit., wild animal; nondomesticated animals and fowls that are not the private property of anyone) CROSS REFERENCE: ther <sup>1</sup>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ferm</b>	See <i>ferv-</i> for <i>ferment</i> .		
<b>ferr</b>	Latin <i>ferrum</i>	iron	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      ferrate (a salt of the hypothetical ferric acid)      ferrous (of, like, or containing iron)      ferric, ferrite {ferritic}, ferritin      ferruginated, ferruginous</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: nonferrous (not made of or containing iron) (<i>non</i> not)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>ferri:</i>      ferriferous (<i>ferre</i> to bear)      ferrimagnetic (designating a material having a weak magnetism; not the same as <i>ferromagnetic</i>, below)  <i>ferro:</i>      ferrochromium (also, ferrochrome; an alloy of iron and chromium) (<i>chroma</i> color)      ferroequinologist (a railroad, or iron horse, fan) (<i>equus</i> horse + <i>logos</i> word)      ferrogabbro [a particular igneous rock (<i>gabbro</i>) abnormally high in iron]      ferromagnetic (designating a material having a high magnetic permeability; not the same as <i>ferrimagnetic</i>, above)      ferotype (same as <i>tintype</i>) (<i>typos</i> type)</p> <p>LATIN:      ferrum ferro acuitur (iron is sharpened by iron)      fervert olla, vivit amicitia (while the pot boils, friendship lives)</p> <p>FRENCH: fer-de-lance (lit., iron tip of a lance; a large, poisonous pit viper, so called from the shape of its head, related to the rattlesnake; found in tropical America) [Modern French: fer de lance, meaning “spearhead”]</p> <p>ITALIAN: ferrovia (railroad; railway)</p> <p>PORTUGUESE: ferreiro (lit., blacksmith, but actually, a Brazilian tree frog, from its notes resembling measured beating on a copper plate)</p> <p>SPANISH: ferrocarril (railroad; railway)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: farrier (a blacksmith)</p> <p>CHEMICAL SYMBOL: Fe (for <i>ferrum</i>)</p> <p>COLLEGE: Ferrum College, Ferrum, VA</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Ferrum (CA, VA)</p> <p>NOTE: <i>Ferrule</i>, metal ring or cap around the end of a cane, may be in this family.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: sider<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>ferv</b>	Latin <i>fervere</i> IE <i>bher-</i> to boil, ferment	to boil	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      fervency (great warmth of feeling; ardor)      fervent (SYNONYMS: ardent, impassioned, passionate)      fervid (SYNONYMS: avid, eager, keen, passionate)      fervor (SYNONYMS: enthusiasm, passion, zeal)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:      defervescence (the abating or disappearance of a fever) (<i>de</i> negative)      effervesce (to give off bubbles, as carbonated beverages), effervescent (bubbling up; foaming; lively and high-spirited; vivacious) {effervescence} (<i>ex</i> out)      perfervid (extremely fervid; ardent) (<i>per</i> intensive)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ferv</b> (cont'd)		[to boil]	DISGUISED ROOT: ferment, fermentation, fermentative PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: comfrey (fr. <i>confervere</i> , to heal; a water plant used for medicinal purposes) ( <i>com</i> with) ENGLISH: barm (the yeast foam that appears on the surface of malt liquors as they ferment) bread (orig., that which was fermented) breath, breathe brew, brood CROSS REFERENCE: bull, heps, zem
<b>fess</b>			See fab- for <i>confess</i> .
<b>fest</b> <sup>1</sup>	IE <i>dhers-</i>	to be bold, attack	PREFIXED ROOT: infest (to overrun or inhabit in large numbers; to swarm in or over; to be parasitic in or on a host), infestation ( <i>in in</i> ) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: manifest (lit., struck by the hand; used as adjective, noun, and verb; ADJECTIVE SYNONYMS: apparent, evident, obvious, palpable, plain), manifestation ( <i>manus</i> hand) AMERICAN DOCTRINE: Manifest Destiny (postulated the continual territorial expansion of the United States as its obvious destiny) ITALIAN: manifesto (a public declaration of motives and intentions by a government or by a person or group regarded as having some public importance) CROSS REFERENCE: horn
<b>fest</b> <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>festus</i> joyous IE <i>dhes-</i> gods	festive	NOTE: This root originally applied only to feast days of religious observances. SIMPLE ROOT: festal (of or like a joyous celebration; festive) festival, festive, festivity festoon (a wreath or garland of flowers, leaves, paper, etc. hanging in a loop or curve), festoonery DISGUISED ROOT: fete (see Doublets) DOUBLETS: feast:fete FRENCH: fête champêtre (lit., rural festival; an outdoor feat or entertainment) ITALIAN: festa SPANISH: fiesta ENGLISH: feast (fair; festival; see Doublets) GERMAN: Festschrift ( <i>Schrift</i> , a writing; a collection of articles by the colleagues, former students, etc., of a noted scholar, published in his or her honor) CROSS REFERENCE: hymn
<b>fest</b> <sup>3</sup>	Latin <i>festinate</i> IE <i>bheres-</i> quick	to hurry	SIMPLE ROOT: festinate (to hurry; speed; as an adjective, hurried) festination (an involuntary inclination to hurry in walking, esp. seen in certain nervous diseases, as Parkinson's disease) CROSS REFERENCE: celer, vel <sup>3</sup> , tach <sup>1</sup>
<b>fet</b> <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>fetere</i> IE <i>dheu-</i> to blow about	to stink	SIMPLE ROOT: fetid (having a bad smell), fetor (stench) PERSIAN TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: asafetida (a particular foul-smelling gum; derived from plants of the parsley family, <i>asafetida</i> was formerly used to treat some illnesses or, in certain folk medicines, to repel disease) ( <i>aza</i> gum) CROSS REFERENCE: pur <sup>2</sup>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fet<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>fetus</i> IE <i>dhe-</i> to suck, suckle	offspring	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: fetal, fetation (fetal development), fetus</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: effete (no longer capable of producing; spent and sterile; lacking vigor, force of character, moral stamina, etc.; decadent, soft, overrefined, etc.) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>superfetate, superfetation (the fertilization of an ovum during a pregnancy already in existence; compare <i>superfecundation</i>; see <i>fecund-</i>) (<i>super</i> beyond)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>feti:</i> feticide (the killing of a fetus; illegal abortion) (<i>caedere</i> to kill) fetiparous (designating or of animals whose young are born incompletely developed, as marsupials) (<i>parere</i> to bear) <i>feto:</i> fetology (the study and treatment of the fetus, especially while in the uterus) (<i>logy</i> study) fetoscope (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: fawn (one meaning: a young deer less than one year old; a pale, yellowish brown; as an adjective, of this color) [Another <i>fawn</i> comes from <i>fain</i>; to act servilely; cringe and flatter]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>fecund</i>, <i>prol</i></p>
<b>fibr, fiber</b>	Latin <i>fibra</i>	fiber	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: fiber (or, fibre)</p> <p>fibril (a small fiber, esp. a component of a larger fiber), fibrilla</p> <p>fibrillation (a rapid, uncoordinated series of contractions of some portion of the heart muscle), fibrillose</p> <p>fibrin {fibrinous}</p> <p>fibrous (containing or composed of fiber; like fiber)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: defibrillate (to stop fibrillation of the heart, as by use of an electric current) (<i>de</i> opposite)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>fibr:</i> fibroid (as a noun, a benign tumor of the uterus) (<i>eidos</i> shape) fibroma (<i>oma</i> tumor)</p> <p>fibrose, fibrosis (an excessive growth of fibrous connective tissue in an organ, part, or tissue, especially in response to an injury), fibrositis (<i>osis</i> condition + <i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p><i>fibrino:</i> fibrinogen, fibrinogenic (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>fibrinorrhea (<i>rhein</i> to flow)</p> <p>fibrinolysin, fibrinolysis (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)</p> <p><i>fibro:</i> fibroblast (<i>blastos</i> shoot, sprout)</p> <p>fibrocyte (a spindle-shaped cell of fibrous tissue) (<i>kytos</i> cell)</p> <p>fibroplasia (the growth of fibrous tissue, as in wound healing or in certain diseases) (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>fibrovascular (in biology, having or composed of fibers and ducts for transporting a fluid, as sap) (<i>vas</i> vessel)</p> <p>RELATED WORDS: fimbria (in biology, a fringe or border of hairs, fibers, etc. or a fringelike process, especially at the opening of an oviduct in mammals) {fimbriate}</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>fic</b>			See <i>fac<sup>1</sup></i> for <i>fictitious</i> .

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fid,</b> <b>fed,</b> <b>fy</b>	Latin <i>fidere</i> IE <i>bheidr-</i> to urge, to be convinced	to believe, trust; faith	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>fed:</i> federal, federalism, federalist, federalize federate, federation, federative</p> <p><i>fid:</i> fideism (the view that everything that can be known with certainty about God or divine things is known only or primarily by faith and never by reason alone) fidelity (SYNOMYS: allegiance, homage, loyalty; see Doublets) Fido (man's faithful friend; at one time, a popular name for a dog) fiducial (based on firm faith; used as a standard of reference for measurement or calculation) fiduciary (designating or of a person who holds something in trust for another)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p><i>fid:</i> affidavit (in law, a written statement made on oath before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths; a one-word Latin sentence) (<i>ad to</i>) confidant (feminine: <u>confidante</u>) confide (SYNOMYS: commit, consign, entrust, relegate) confidence (SYNOMYS: aplomb, assurance, self-possession) confident (SYNOMYS: certain, positive, sure) confidential (SYNOMYS: close, familiar, intimate) (<i>com with</i>) diffidence (lack of confidence or trust in oneself) diffident (SYNOMYS: bashful, demure, modest) (<i>dis apart</i>) infidel (SYNOMYS: agnostic, atheist, deist, pagan, unbeliever) infidelity (the fact or state of being an infidel; unfaithfulness or disloyalty to another; especially sexual unfaithfulness of a husband or wife; adultery) (<i>in not</i>) perfidious (SYNOMYS: faithless, false, treacherous) perfidy (from <i>per fidem decipi</i>, to deceive through faith; the deliberate breaking of faith; betrayal of trust; treachery) (<i>per intensive</i>)</p> <p><i>fed:</i> antifederalist (capitalized, a person who opposed the adoption of the U. S. Constitution) (<i>anti against</i>) confederacy (SYNOMYS: alliance, league, union) confederate (SYNOMYS: accomplice, associate, colleague, companion, comrade) confederation (SYNOMYS: alliance, coalition, league) (<i>com with, together</i>) <i>fy:</i> defy (to challenge the power of; resist boldly or openly) (<i>dis from</i>)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: nullifidian (a person having no religious faith) (<i>nullus none</i>)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOTS:</p> <p>fay (Old French <i>fei</i>; archaic; used in oaths, e.g., <i>by my fay!</i>; another <i>fay</i> is from Old French <i>feie</i>, from Vulgar Latin <i>fata</i>; one of the Fates; a fairy) fealty (from Old French <i>feauté, fealté</i>; duty and loyalty owed by a vassal or tenant to his feudal lord; also, an oath of such loyalty; see Doublets)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fid</b> (cont'd)		[to believe, trust; faith]	<p>fiancé (masculine), fiancée (feminine)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOTS:</p> <p>affiance, affiant (in law, a person who makes an affidavit; deponent) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>defiance, defiant, defier (a person who defies), defy (<i>dis</i> from)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: fealty:fidelity</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>bona fide (also, bona fides; in good faith; without dishonesty, fraud, or deceit; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: authentic, genuine, veritable)</p> <p>de fide (of faith; in the RCC, used to designate doctrines held to be revealed by God and so requiring the unconditional assent of faith by all)</p> <p>PORTUGUESE: auto-da-fé (act of the faith: the public ceremony in which the Inquisition passed sentence on those tried as heretics; the execution by the secular power of the sentence thus passed, esp., the public burning of a heretic)</p> <p>ENGLISH:</p> <p>faith (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: belief, confidence, credence, trust)</p> <p>faithful (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: constant, loyal, respite, staunch, or, stanch)</p> <p>faithless (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: disloyal, false, perfidious, traitorous)</p> <p>PREFIXED ENGLISH: interfaith (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <p>Confidence, IA; Defiance (in seven states)</p> <p>Fidelity (IL, MO); Fort Defiance (AZ, NM)</p> <p>Santa Fe (NM, TN)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lief, tru</p>
<b>fid</b>			See fiss- for <i>bifid</i> , <i>pinnafid</i> .
<b>fig,</b> <b>fic,</b> <b>-fy</b>	Latin <i>fingere</i> IE <i>dheigh-</i>	to form, shape, make to knead, form	<p>ROOT NOTE: Authorities differ on whether <i>-fy</i> is from <i>fin gere</i> (the family under consideration), from <i>figere</i>, to fasten, or from <i>facere</i>, to make. It appears that the element belongs in all three families, depending on the root to which it is suffixed.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>fic</i>:</p> <p>fictile (that can be molded; plastic; formed of molded clay, earth, etc.; of pottery or ceramics), fiction {fictional}</p> <p>fictionalize (also, fictionize; to deal with historical events, a person's life, in fictional form)</p> <p>fictitious (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: apocryphal, legendary, mythical)</p> <p>fictive (of fiction or the production of fiction; not real; imaginary; feigned)</p> <p><i>fig</i>:</p> <p>figment (something merely imagined or made up in the mind)</p> <p>figural (of or made up of human or animal figures, as a painting; representational)</p> <p>figurant (a member of a corps de ballet; a supernumerary on the stage), figuration (in music, the repetition of a figure or motif, especially in variations on a theme)</p> <p>figurative (see figure of speech, under Term)</p> <p>FIGURE (see synonyms at <i>configuration</i>)</p> <p>figured [in music, marked with figures (Arabic numerals) representing the appropriate accompanying chords: said of the bass]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fig</b> (cont'd)	[to form]		<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>fic</i>:  metafiction (a type of fiction that self-consciously addresses the devices of fiction) (<i>meta</i> between)  traffic (<i>trans</i> across)  <i>fig</i>:  configuration (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: figure, form, outline, shape)  configurationism (same as <i>Gestalt psychology</i>), configure (<i>con</i> with)  disfigure (to hurt the appearance or attractiveness of)  disfigurement (or, disfiguration) (<i>dis</i> opposite of)  effigy (a portrait, statue, or the like, especially of a person; likeness; often a crude representation of a despised person) (<i>ex</i> out)  prefiguration (a prototype), prefigure (to suggest beforehand) (<i>pre</i> before)  transfiguration (a radical transformation of figure or appearance; metamorphosis; see Christian Festival)  transfigure (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: convert, metamorphose, transform, transmute) (<i>trans</i> across, through)</p> <p>SUFFIXED ROOT:  Examples [There are dozens of others.]</p> <p>acidify (acid)  beatify (happiness)  clarify (<i>clarus</i> clear)  classify (class)  fortify (<i>fortis</i> strong)  fructify (<i>fructus</i> fruit)  fumify (<i>fumus</i> smoke)  mortify (<i>mors</i> death)  putrefy (<i>putrid</i> rotten)  rectify (<i>rectus</i> straight)  reify (<i>rex</i> king)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:  faint (without strength; weak; feeble)  feign (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: affect, assume, pretend, simulate)  feint (a false show; sham; a pretended blow or attack intended to take the opponent off guard, as in boxing or warfare)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: faint:feign; faint:feint</p> <p>HOMONYMS: faint, feint (both from <i>feign</i>)</p> <p>FRENCH: figurine (a small sculptured or molded figure)</p> <p>TERM: figure of speech (an expression, as a metaphor or simile, using words in a nonliteral sense or unusual manner to add vividness, beauty, etc. to what is said or written)</p> <p>ANGLO-SAXON COGNATES:  dairy (from <i>dough</i>; orig., a female bread maker)  dough (orig., that which was formed)  lady [orig., one who kneaded, or shaped, dough in bread loaves (see previous entry); compare the origin of <i>lord</i>, the keeper of the loaves]</p> <p>CHRISTIAN FESTIVAL: The Transfiguration [the sudden emanation of radiance from Jesus' person that occurred on the mountain; commemorating this emanation (Matthew 17:2; Mark 9:2)]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fig</b> (cont'd)		[to form]	<p>GREEK: paradise (from the same IE base that yields <i>teichos</i>, wall; <i>peri</i>, around; park, garden, thus the Garden of Eden as a synonym for <i>paradise</i>)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: FIGURE [in <i>dancing</i>, <i>skating</i>, a series or pattern of steps or movements; in <i>geometry</i>, a surface or space bounded on all sides by lines or planes; in <i>logic</i>, the form of a syllogism with reference to the middle term as variously the subject or the predicate of the premises; in <i>music</i>, a series of consecutive tones or chords forming a distinct group which with other groups completes a phrase or theme; motif; in <i>rhetoric</i>, figure of speech, which see, under Term]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: art, eid, fabr, fac<sup>1</sup>, form<sup>1</sup>, morph, oid, plas, poe, schem</p>
<b>fil<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>filius</i> son; <i>filia</i> ; daughter IE <i>dhe-</i> to suck, suckle	son, or daughter	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: filial (of, suitable to, or due from a son or daughter, as <i>filial devotion</i>; in genetics, designating or of any generation following the parental) filiation (the state or fact of being a son or daughter; relation of a child to its parent; in law, the determination by a court of the paternity of a child)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: affiliate (SYNONYMS: cognate, related), affiliation (<i>ad to</i>) disaffiliate (<i>dis reversal + affiliate</i>)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: filicide (the murder of one's own child; one who murders his or her own child) (<i>caedere</i> to kill)</p> <p>LATIN: <i>filius nullius</i> (lit., a son of nobody; a bastard) <i>filius populi</i> (lit. son of the people; a bastard) <i>filius terrae</i> (lit., a son of the earth; a man of low origin)</p> <p>FRENCH: <i>fille</i> (a daughter; a girl; maid; spinster) <i>fille de chamber</i> (a chambermaid; a lady's maid) <i>fille d'honneur</i> (maid of honor) <i>fille de joie</i> (lit., girl of joy; a prostitute)</p> <p>SPANISH: <i>hidalgo</i> [contraction of <i>hijo dalgo</i>, son of something (that is to say, property); indicates a member of the minor nobility of Spain; capitalized, it denotes a state in central Mexico] <i>hijo</i> [lit., son; from Latin <i>filius</i>; <i>hija</i> (daughter)]</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Filial Amor, Puerto Rico</p> <p>NOTE: <i>Filibuster</i> is not in this family, coming from Spanish <i>filibuster</i>, which itself is from Dutch <i>vrijbuiter</i>, freebooter.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: prol</p>
<b>fil<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>filum</i> IE <i>gwhislo</i> to spin thread	thread, line	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: filament {filamentous}, filar (having fine threads or hairs stretched across the field of view, as a micrometer) filarial (a family of threadlike parasitic nematode worms) filariasis (a disease caused by filarial worms transmitted by mosquitoes) filature (a spinning into threads; the making of raw silk from cocoons) file (orig., to line up a thread; hence a line, a row or a rank, a collection of papers in chronological order)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
fil <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)	[thread, line]		<p>filet (a net or lace with a simple pattern on a square mesh background; same as <i>fillet</i> in the cooking sense)</p> <p>FILLET (a narrow band worn around the head as to hold the hair in place)</p> <p>filose (threadlike; having a threadlike projection)</p> <p>filum (in anatomy, any threadlike part; filament; pl., fila)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>filar:</i></p> <p>bifilar (having or involving the use of two threads, as certain sensitive measuring instruments) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>unifilar (having only one thread or wire) (<i>uni</i> one, single)</p> <p><i>filament:</i></p> <p>microfilament (a thin thread of protein found in muscle and the cytoplasm of all cells) (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p>monofilament (also, monofil; a single untwisted strand of synthetic material) (<i>monos</i> single)</p> <p>multifilament (having two or more filaments) (<i>multus</i> many)</p> <p><i>file:</i></p> <p>DEFILE (<i>de</i> from) [another <i>defile</i> is listed under fil<sup>3</sup>]</p> <p>interfile (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>profile (SYNOMYS: contour, outline, silhouette) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>fili:</i></p> <p>filiform (having the form of a thread or filament) (<i>forma</i> form)</p> <p>filigree (lit., threaded grain; delicate, lacelike ornamental work of intertwined wire of gold, silver, etc.) (<i>granum</i> grain)</p> <p><i>filo:</i> filopodium (a thin, narrow pseudopodium consisting primarily of ectoplasm) (<i>pous</i> foot)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: purfle (to decorate the border of; to adorn or edge with metallic thread, beads, lace, etc.; as a noun, an ornamental border or trimming, as the inlaid border of a violin) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>defilade (in warfare, to arrange troops and fortifications so that the terrain will protect them, especially from gunfire against either flank)</p> <p>enfilade (in warfare, gunfire directed from either flank along the length of a column or line of troops; also, the disposition or placement of troops that makes them vulnerable to such fire) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>filé (powdered sassafras leaves, used in Creole cooking, as in <i>filé gumbo</i>)</p> <p>filet mignon (lit., small fillet)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>DEFILE [in the <i>military</i>, to march off, file by file; as a noun, a march in single file or by files; in <i>topography</i>, a narrow valley or mountain pass, through which one must walk in single file]</p> <p>FILLET [in <i>architecture</i>, a flat, square molding separating other moldings; a narrow band between two flutings of a column; in <i>bookbinding</i>, an ornamental line impressed on a book cover; in <i>cooking</i>, a lean, boneless piece of meat; a flat, boneless slice cut lengthwise from the side of a fish]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: capill, lin, lir, mit, nema, stamen</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fil<sup>3</sup></b>	Old English <i>fylan</i>	foul	PREFIXED ROOT: defile (to make filthy or dirty; pollute; SYNOMYS: contaminate, pollute, taint) ( <i>de</i> intensive) CROSS REFERENCE: squal
<b>filt</b>	Latin <i>filtrum</i> IE <i>pel-</i> to beat, drive	felt, filter	SIMPLE ROOT: filter (orig., felt, pulled wool used for straining liquors) {filterable}, filtrate (to filter) PREFIXED ROOT: infiltrate, infiltration {infiltrative} ( <i>in in</i> ) DISGUISED ROOT: felt (the material; originally used to strain or filter liquor) CROSS REFERENCE: col <sup>2</sup> , ethm
<b>fin</b>	Latin <i>finis</i> IE <i>dhigw-</i> to stick in	border, end, limit	SIMPLE ROOT: finable, final (SYNOMYS: last, ultimate), finalist, finality finance, financial (SYNOMYS: fiscal, monetary, pecuniary) financier (a person trained or skilled in finance) fine (as an adjective, polished or finished; as a noun, as to pay a fine, i.e., that which finishes the matter; see Music Term), finery, finesse final, finical (or, finicking), finicky (too particular or exacting; overly dainty or fastidious), fining finis (the end; finish; conclusion: used at the end of some books or movies) finish (SYNOMYS: close, complete, conclude, end, terminate) finished (highly skilled or polished; defeated, ruining, dying) FINITE, finitude (the state or quality of being finite) PREFIXED ROOT: affine, affined, affinity {affinitive} ( <i>ad to</i> ) confine (SYNOMYS: bound, limit, restrict), confinement (confining or being confined; childbirth) ( <i>con with</i> , together) define (to state or set forth the meaning of a word or phrase) definite (SYNOMYS: exact, explicit, express, specific) {definitely}, definition, definitive, definitude ( <i>de from</i> ) indefinable, indefinite ( <i>in not + definite</i> ) infinite, infinitesimal (in mathematics, a variable that approaches zero as a limit) infinitive (in grammar, the form of the verb that expresses existence or action without reference to person, number, or tense and can also function as a noun; in English, it is usually the form of the first person singular present preceded by the marker <i>to</i> , e.g., to go, to think) infinity, infinitude ( <i>in not</i> ) refine (to make fine or pure; to make more subtle or precise) refined, refinement, refiner, refinery, refinish ( <i>re again</i> ) superfine (too subtle, delicate, or refined) ( <i>super above</i> ) transfinite (in mathematics, designating or of a cardinal or ordinal number that is larger than any positive integer) ( <i>trans beyond</i> ) unfinished (not finished, as in <i>unfinished business</i> ) ( <i>un not</i> ) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: paraffin ( <i>parum</i> , too little; from its chemical inertness) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: trephine (lit., three ends; a surgical instrument for cutting out circular sections, as of bone or corneal tissue) ( <i>tri</i> three) LATIN: ad infinitum (to infinity; endlessly; forever; without limit; often used figuratively)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fin</b> (cont'd)		[end]	<p>finem respice (consider the end, or outcome)      finis coronat opus (the end crowns the work)  <b>FRENCH:</b>      fin (the end; conclusion)      fin de siècle (lit., end of the century; of or characteristic of the last years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century)      fines herbes (lit., fine herbs; a mixture of chopped herbs, esp. parsley, chives, tarragon, and chervil, as in an omelet)      fini (finished; through; at an end)      raffiné (refined; cultivated)  <b>ITALIAN:</b> finito (finished; over; at an end)  <b>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:</b>      ad fin. (from <i>ad finem</i>, to the end; at an end)      finale (the concluding part of a musical composition)      fine [pronounced FEE nay; the end; the end of a repeated section, whether <i>da capo</i> (from the beginning) or <i>dal segno</i> (from the segno, or the sign indicating repeat)]  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> FINITE [in <i>grammar</i>, having limits of person, number and tense: said of a verb that can be used in a predicate; in <i>mathematics</i>, capable of being reached, completed, or surpassed by counting: said of numbers or sets; neither infinite nor infinitesimal: said of a magnitude]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> hori, lim, tel, term</p>
<b>firm</b>	Latin <i>firmare</i> IE <i>dher-</i> to firm, harden	to strengthen, to make firm	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: firm (as an adjective, not yielding easily under pressure; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> hard, solid, stiff; as a noun, a business of two or more persons), firmament (the sky, viewed poetically as a solid arch or vault) {firmamental}, firmness  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      affirm (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> assert, aver, avouch, declare)      affirmation (in law, an upholding by a higher court of a lower court's judgment or order)      affirmation (in law, a solemn declaration, but not under oath: permitted to one who has conscientious objections to taking oaths)      affirmative (in logic, affirming something about, e.g., "all men are mortal" is an affirmative proposition) (<i>ad</i> to)      confirm (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> authenticate, corroborate, substantiate, validate, verify), confirmation, confirmatory      confirmed (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> chronic, hardened, inveterate) (<i>con</i> with)      disaffirm (in law, to refuse to abide by a contract, agreement, etc.; to repudiate) (<i>dis</i> reversal + affirm)      disconfirm (to declare a theory, proposition, etc. to be invalid) (<i>dis</i> reversal + confirm)      infirm (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> feeble, frail, weak)      infirmary (a place for the care of the sick, injured, or infirmed; especially a building or room, as in a school, that serves as a hospital or dispensary), infirmity (<i>in</i> not)  <b>LATIN:</b> terra firma (firm earth; solid ground)  <b>ITALIAN:</b> fermata (the holding of a musical note, chord, or rest beyond its written value, at the discretion of the performer; a sign indicating this prolongation)  <b>SPANISH:</b>      firma (one's signature)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>firm</b> (cont'd)		[to strengthen]	firme (pavement; roadway of a bridge) ENGLISH: farm (orig., to make a contract; thus, to make firm) CROSS REFERENCE: bil, fort, rob, sthen, stol
<b>fisc</b>	Latin <i>fiscus</i> IE <i>bhidh-</i> pot; money basket	public treasury	ROOT NOTE: This root originally designated a basket, or a pot, as for money. The root came to mean a money basket, hence, a royal or other state treasury. SIMPLE ROOT: fisc (now rare; a royal or state treasury; exchequer) fiscal (SYNOMYS: financial, monetary, pecuniary) PREFIXED ROOT: confiscate (to seize private property for the public treasury, usually as a penalty) {confiscable, confiscation}, confiscatory ( <i>con</i> together) CROSS REFERENCE: burs
<b>fiss,</b> <b>fid</b>	Latin <i>findere</i> IE <i>bheid-</i> to split	to split; divided into parts	SIMPLE ROOT: fissile (that can be split; fissionable: said of atoms, cells, etc.) fission (in biology, a form of asexual reproduction, found in various simple plants and animals, in which the parent organism divides into two or more approximately equal parts, each becoming an independent individual) {fissionable} fissura (pl., fissurae), FISSURE (a long, narrow, deep cleft or crack; a dividing or breaking into parts) PREFIXED ROOT: bifid (divided into two equal parts by a cleft, as the end of a snake's tongue; forked) ( <i>bi</i> two) multifid (cut into many divisions or lobes, as a leaf of a geranium) ( <i>multus</i> many) trifid (divided into three lobes or parts by deep clefts, as some leaves) ( <i>tri</i> three) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: fissiparous (in biology, reproducing by fission) ( <i>parere</i> to produce) fissiped (in zoology, having the toes separated from each other; as a noun, animals such as dogs and cats with this characteristic) ( <i>pes</i> foot) fissirostral (having a broad and deeply cleft beak, as a swift or nighthawk) ( <i>rostrum</i> beak) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: palmatifid (having leaves cleft about halfway to the base, but not into separate leaflets) ( <i>palma</i> palm) pinnatifid (in botany, having leaves in a featherlike arrangement, with narrow lobes whose clefts extend more than halfway to the axis) ( <i>pinna</i> feather) ENGLISH COGNATES: beetle (from <i>bite</i> : the insect, not the heavy mallet, or the verb that means "to project or jut; overhang") bit (the part of a bridle that fits into a horse's mouth, used to control the horse; a small piece or quantity; as a coined computer term, <i>bit</i> is from <i>binary digit</i> ) bite (in dentistry, the way the upper and lower teeth meet) INTERDISCIPLINARY: FISSURE [in <i>anatomy</i> , a groove between lobes or parts of an organ, as in the liver or brain; in <i>medicine</i> , a break or ulceration where skin and mucous membrane join, especially at the anus] CROSS REFERENCE: rim, schis, scind

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fit</b>			See <i>fac<sup>1</sup></i> for <i>benefit</i> .
<b>fist</b>	Latin <i>fistula</i>	pipe, ulcer	SIMPLE ROOT: fistula (orig., a pipe or a tube; an abnormal passage from an abscess, cavity, or hollow organ to the skin or to another abscess, cavity, or organ; pl., fistulas, fistulae) DISGUISED ROOT: fester (to form pus; ulcerate) CROSS REFERENCE: aul, solen, tub <sup>1</sup>
<b>fix,</b> <b>fib,</b> <b>-fy</b>	Latin <i>figere</i> IE <i>dhigw-</i> to stick in	to fasten, clasp, attach	NOTE: See Note for -fy under <i>fig-</i> . SIMPLE ROOT: <i>fib</i> : fibula (the long, thin outer bone of the human leg between the knee and the ankle, appearing like a clasp; pl., fibulas, or fibulae) <i>fix</i> : fix ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : dilemma, predicament, quandary) fixate (in psychoanalysis, to attach or arrest the expression of the libidinal or aggressive drive at an early stage of psychosexual development) FIXATION, fixative, fixity, fixture PREFIXED ROOT: <i>fib</i> : infibulation (the practice, as in some areas of North Africa, of sewing up most of the opening to the vagina, especially of unmarried girls, to prevent sexual intercourse) ( <i>in</i> in) <i>fix</i> : affix (in linguistics, a prefix, suffix, or infix) {affixal}, affixation, affixture ( <i>ad</i> to) antefix (a small decorative fixture put at the eaves of a roof of a classic building to hide the ends of the tiles) ( <i>ante</i> before) defix (to fix, fasten, or establish securely) ( <i>de</i> intensive) infix (to implant or fix in the mind; in linguistics, a morpheme that is added after the base of a word, e.g., the <i>o</i> in <i>gemology</i> ; sometimes referred to as a structural connective) ( <i>in</i> in) prefix (a syllable or group of syllables, or word joined to the beginning of another word or a base to alter its meaning or create a new word; a title, such as Dr., placed before a person's name) {prefixal, prefixion} ( <i>pre</i> before) suffix (an affix that follows the element to which it is added, as <i>-ly</i> in <i>kingly</i> , or <i>-ness</i> of <i>kindness</i> ) ( <i>sub</i> under) superfix (in linguistics, a pattern of stress superposed on the segmental phonemes, as for indicating grammatical function, e.g., <i>in'sert</i> for noun; <i>in sert'</i> for verb) ( <i>super</i> above) transfix (to pierce through with or as with something pointed; impale; to make motionless, as if impaled, as transfixed with horror) ( <i>trans</i> through) unfix (to detach from what secures; to cause to leave a tranquil condition; disturb) ( <i>un</i> negative) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: crucifix (a cross with the figure of the crucified Jesus Christ on it), crucifixion (a crucifying or being crucified; <i>the Crucifixion</i> ; the crucifying of Jesus) crucify (to put to death by nailing or binding to a cross and leaving to die of exposure; to mortify the flesh as by asceticism; to be very cruel to; torment) ( <i>crux</i> cross) FRENCH: fichu (a three-cornered lace or muslin cape for women, worn with the ends fastened or crossed in front)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fix</b> (cont'd)		[to fasten, clasp]	<p>fishplate (fr. <i>fiche</i>, means of fixing; a wood or metal piece used to fasten together two timbers, railroad rails, etc. that meet end to end)</p> <p>idée fixe (fixed idea; an obsession)</p> <p>microfiche (a small sheet of microfilm on which a number of pages of microscopy can be recorded) (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p>prix fixe (a set price for a complete meal; such a meal; opposed to <i>à la carte</i>)</p> <p>soffit (the horizontal underside of an eave, cornice, etc.) (<i>sub</i> under + <i>fix</i>)</p> <p>SPANISH: finca (a farm; from <i>fincar</i>, to buy real estate—that which is fixed property)</p> <p>ENGLISH: dig, dike, ditch</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: FIXATION [in <i>chemistry</i>, reduction into a solid, permanent, or nonvolatile form; nitrogen fixation; in <i>photography</i>, the treatment of a film, print, etc. to make it permanent; in <i>psychoanalysis</i>, the noun form of <i>fixate</i>, which see]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: aps, tach<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>flag,</b> <b>flam,</b> <b>fulg,</b> <b>fulm</b>	Latin <i>flagrare</i> IE <i>bhleg-</i>	to burn, shine to shine, burn	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>flag</i>: flagrancy (also, flagrance), flagrant (SYNONYMS: atrocious, heinous, outrageous; also listed under phleg-)</p> <p><i>flam</i>: flame (SYNONYMS: blaze, flare, flicker), flammable (term now preferred to <i>inflammable</i> in commerce, industry, etc., inasmuch as the prefix <i>in-</i> can be interpreted as meaning <i>not</i>, or can be used as an intensifier)</p> <p><i>fulg</i>:</p> <p>fulgent (very bright; radiant)</p> <p>fulgural, fulgurate (to give off in flashes; in medicine, to destroy tissue by electrical means) {fulguration}</p> <p>fulgurating (also, fulgurant)</p> <p><i>fulm</i>: fulminant (in medicine, developing suddenly and severely, as a disease), fulminate (to explode with sudden violence), fulminic (acid)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>flag</i>:</p> <p>conflagrant (burning, ablaze), conflagration (<i>con</i> intensive)</p> <p>deflagrate (to burn rapidly) {deflagration} (<i>de</i> intensive)</p> <p><i>flam</i>: inflame, inflammable (see <i>flammable</i>), inflammation, inflammatory (<i>in</i> intensive)</p> <p><i>fulg</i>:</p> <p>effulgence (great brightness; radiance; brilliance) {effulgent} (<i>ex forth</i>)</p> <p>refulgent (shining; radiant; glowing, resplendent) {refulgence, or refulgency} (<i>re back, again</i>)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: oriflamme (the ancient royal standard of France: a red silk banner split at one end to form flame-shaped streamers) (<i>aurum</i> gold)</p> <p>LATIN: flamma fumo est proxima (flame is very close to smoke: where's there's smoke, there's fire) Plautus</p> <p>GERMAN: Flammenwerfer (military: flame projector)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>flambé (lit., flaming; served with a sauce of flaming brandy)</p> <p>flambeau (a lighted torch; a large, ornamental candlestick)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>flag</b> (cont'd)		[to burn, shine]	<p>flamboyant (designating or of a kind of architecture, characterized by flamelike tracery of windows and florid decoration; flamelike or brilliant in form or color; too showy or ornate)</p> <p>LAW: in flagrante delicto (also, flagrante delicto; in the very act of committing the offense; during the blazing of the crime; hence, red-handed; while engaged in sexual activity, often specif., illicit or perverse sexual activity)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Flaming, MN</p> <p>NB: <i>Flamingo</i> is not in this family, though often associated with it because of the bird's flaming color. The word comes from Spanish <i>Flamenco</i>, that is, <i>Flemish</i>, as a jocular name because of the myth of the ruddy-complexioned Flemish.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ard, blaz, caust, crem, lamp, neal, phleg, splend, ure</p>
<b>flagell</b>	Latin <i>flagrum</i> a scourge IE <i>bhlag-</i> to beat, scourge	to whip	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>flagellant (a person who engages in or submits to flagellation; as an adjective, engaging in flagellation)</p> <p>flagellate (having a flagellum or flagella; as a noun, a flagellate organism)</p> <p>flagellation (a whipping or flogging, especially as a religious discipline or for sexual stimulation) {flagellatory}</p> <p>flagellin (the protein that forms the flagella of bacteria)</p> <p>FLAGELLUM</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: biflagellate (in biology, having two whip-like parts, as certain protozoa) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: flagelliform (shaped like a flagellum) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>COMPOUND: self-flagellation (the act of severely criticizing oneself; the act of punishing oneself)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>flail (as a noun, a manual threshing device, consisting of a long wooden handle or a staff and a shorter, free-swinging stick attached to its end; as a verb, to beat, thrash, or strike with or as with a flail; also, as a verb, to thresh; to move one's arms about like flails)</p> <p>flog (SYNONYMS: beat, pound, pummel)</p> <p>RELATED: flagitious (shamefully wicked; vile and scandalous; i.e., describing one who should be whipped) (from <i>flagitare</i>, to demand)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: FLAGELLUM [in <i>biology</i>, a whiplike part or process of some cells, especially of certain bacteria, protozoans, etc., that is an organ of locomotion or produces a current in the surrounding fluid; in <i>botany</i>, a threadlike shoot or runner; in <i>zoology</i>, the terminal, lashlike portion of the antenna in many insects]</p> <p>NB: Flageolet is listed under flat-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>flam</b>			See flag- for <i>flammable</i> .
<b>flat</b>	Latin <i>flare</i> IE <i>bhel-</i> to swell, blow up	to blow; wind	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: flatulent (of or having gas in the stomach or intestines) {flatulence}, flatus (gas in, or expelled from, the stomach or intestines)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p>afflatus (lit., a blowing in, or to; an inspiration or powerful impulse, as of an artist, musician, or poet) (<i>ad</i> to)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>flat</b> (cont'd)		[to blow; wind]	<p>conflate, conflation (a combining, as of two variant readings into a single text) (<i>com</i> together)</p> <p>deflate (SYNOMYS: condense, contract, shrink), deflation (<i>de</i> opposite, reversal)</p> <p>disinflation (a slowing of an inflationary trend in the general level of prices by means of fiscal or monetary policy) (<i>dis</i> negative + inflation)</p> <p>inflatable, inflate (SYNOMYS: distend, expand, swell), inflated, inflation, inflationary, inflationism (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>insufflate (to blow or breathe into or on; in medicine, to blow a powder, vapor, air, etc. into a cavity of the body) (<i>in</i> in + <i>sub</i> under) [<i>sufflate</i> is an obsolete variation of <i>inflate</i>]</p> <p>reflation (a type of inflation to restore a former price structure) (<i>re</i> again, back)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> flabellum (a large fan carried by the pope's attendants on ceremonial occasions; in zoology, a fan-shaped organ or structure of the body) (diminutive of <i>flabrum</i>, a breeze)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> flageolet (a small flutelike instrument)</p> <p>soufflé (as an adjective, made light and puffy by beating; as a noun, any of several baked goods, made light and puffy by beaten egg whites added before baking; in medicine, and without accent, a soft, blowing sound heard on auscultation; pronounced SOO f'l)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>anem</i>, <i>pneu</i>, <i>vent</i></p>
<b>flav</b>	Latin <i>flavus</i> IE <i>bhlewos-</i> light colors	yellow	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: flavescence (turning yellow; yellowish)</p> <p>flavin (a water-soluble yellow pigment), flavine, flavism</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: flavicomous (<i>coma</i> hair)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: acriflavin (<i>acer</i> sharp) riboflavin (from <i>ribose</i>; a yellow crystalline B vitamin)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>aur</i>, <i>chrys</i>, <i>lut</i>, <i>xanth</i></p>
<b>flech</b>	French <i>flèche</i> IE <i>plak-</i> , <i>plag-</i> to strike	arrow	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: flèche (a slender spire, especially one over the intersection of the nave and the transept in some Gothic churches)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: parfleche (a rawhide with the hair removed by soaking it in water and lye; something made of this, as a case or a robe) (<i>parare</i> to ward off)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOTS:</b> fletch (to fit a feather on an arrow)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>sagitt</i></p>
<b>fect,</b> <b>flex</b>	Latin <i>flectere</i>	to bend	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>flect</i>: flexion (a bending; flexing; a bend or a bent part; in anatomy, flexion, which see; in grammar, inflection), flector <i>flex</i>:</p> <p>flex (to bend an arm, knee, etc.; to tense a muscle by contraction)</p> <p>flexible (SYNOMYS: elastic, resilient, supple) {flexibility}</p> <p>flexile, flexion (in anatomy, the bending of a joint or limb by contraction of flexor muscles)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>flect</b> (cont'd)		[to bend]	<p>flexor (a muscle that bends a limb or other part of the body)  flexuous (winding or wavering), flexure (a bending, curving, or flexing, as of a heavy object under its own weight; a bend, curve, or fold)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>flect:</i>  deflect, deflection, deflector (<i>de</i> from)  inflect, inflection, inflectional (having or showing grammatical inflection, as a language in which the subject-object relation is indicated by inflection: Greek and Latin are inflectional languages, whereas Modern English is syntactically analytical; Old English was highly inflected) (<i>in</i> in)  reflect (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>consider, study, contemplate; <sup>2</sup>think, reason, cogitate), reflectance, reflection  reflective (SYNONYMS: contemplative, meditative, pensive), reflector (<i>re</i> back, again)  <i>flex:</i>  circumflex [a mark (e.g., ˘, ^, ~) used over certain vowel letters to indicate a specific sound or quality] (<i>circum</i> around)  deflex (to bend backward; turn downward), deflexed (bent downward, as branches, leaves, or hairs) (<i>de</i> down)  inflexed (in biology, bent sharply downward or inward; turned toward the axis) (<i>in</i> in)  inflexible (SYNONYMS: adamant, implacable, obdurate) (<i>in</i> not)  REFLEX, reflexive (in grammar, designating a verb having an identical subject and object, as in the sentences <i>He dressed himself</i>; or <i>He talked to himself</i>) (<i>re</i> back)  retroflex (bent or turned backward), retroflexion (also, retroflexion) (<i>retro</i> backward)  TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: genuflect (to bend the knee, as in reverence or worship) (<i>genu</i> knee)  FRENCH: reflet (luster, as a metallic glaze on pottery)  INTERDISCIPLINARY: REFLEX [in <i>linguistics</i>, a word, sound, or system (as writing) that is from a prior and especially an older (and often reconstructed) element or system (<i>boat</i> is the <i>reflex</i> of Old English <i>bät</i>); in <i>mathematics</i>, designating an angle greater than a straight line (180°); in <i>physiology</i>; designating or of an involuntary, spontaneous action, such as a sneeze, blink, or hiccup; also an involuntary response to a stimulus; in <i>psychology</i>, an unlearned or instinctive response to a stimulus]  CROSS REFERENCE: curv, sin, var, vert </p>
<b>flic,</b> <b>flig</b>	Latin <i>fligere</i> IE <i>bhlig-</i> to strike	to strike	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>flict:</i>  afflict (to cause pain or suffering to; distress very much)  affliction (SYNONYMS: misery, misfortune, trial, tribulation, woe), afflictive (<i>ad</i> to, toward)  conflict (SYNONYMS: contention, fight, struggle) (<i>con</i> with)  inflict (to cause or carry out by physical assault or another aggressive action; to impose; to afflict), infliction (<i>in</i> on)  <i>flig:</i> profligate (lit., to strike to the ground, destroy; as an adjective, given over to dissipation; also, extremely wasteful; as a noun, a profligate person) (<i>pro</i> forward)  CROSS REFERENCE: bat, crus, cus, fend, fer<sup>1</sup>, plaud, tund </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>floc</b>	Latin <i>flocculus</i> flock of wool	small mass	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>floc (a very fine, fluffy mass formed by the aggregation of fine suspended particles, as in a precipitate)          floccilation (fitful plucking at bedclothes)          floccose (covered with soft wool or wool-like tufts)          flocculant (a substance causing flocculation, as a chemical used in treating waste water)          flocculate (to form small, individual masses, as in a suspension) {flocculation}, floccule (a small mass of matter resembling a soft tuft of wool, as in a suspension)          flocculent (like wool or tufts of wool; covered with a wool-like substance, as some insects)          flocculus (in anatomy, a small lobe on the underside of each half of the cerebellum), floccus (a wooly or hairy mass)          flock (a small tuft of wool, cotton, etc.; another <i>flock</i> refers to a group of certain animals, as sheep or goats, or of birds), flocking, flocky</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: floss, flossy</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cum, mol<sup>2</sup>, onc</p>
<b>flor</b>	Latin <i>flos</i> flower IE <i>bhlo-</i> , <i>bhel-</i> to swell, sprout	blossom	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>flora (pl., floras, or florae), floral, floralia (an ancient Roman festival in honor of the goddess Flora)</p> <p>fluorescence (the act, condition, or period of blooming; a period of success or achievement), floret (a small flower)</p> <p>floriated (having floral decorations) {floriation}</p> <p>florid (excessively flowery in style: ornate; tinged with red: ruddy), florin (a particular coin with the figure of a lily)</p> <p>florist, floristic (having to do with flowers or floristics)</p> <p>floristics (the branch of botany dealing with the kinds and number of plant species in particular areas and their distributions)</p> <p>floruit (abbreviated <i>fl.</i>: used to indicate the period of a person's life when accurate birth and death dates are unknown)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>defloration (the act of deflowering), defloriate (<i>de</i> opposite)</p> <p>effloresce, EFFLORESCENCE (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>inflorescence (in botany, the production of blossoms; flowering; also, the arrangement of flowers on the axis) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>uniflorous (bearing a solitary flower) (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>floribunda (abounding in blossoms; any of a class of cultivated roses with clusters of small to medium-sized flowers produced in profusion) [with <i>bunda</i> as in Latin <i>moribundus</i>, moribund (dying away), the word actually takes on the meaning of <i>unda</i>, wave, as in abundant]</p> <p>floriculture (the cultivation of flowers, especially to be cut and sold) (<i>cultus</i> care)</p> <p>floriferous (bearing flowers; blooming abundantly) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p>florigen (a plant hormone thought to stimulate the flowering of plants) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>florilegium (same as <i>anthology</i>) (<i>legere</i> to gather)</p> <p>florisugent (describes those birds, such as the hummingbirds, that suck flowers for nectar) (<i>sugere</i> to suck)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>flor</b> (cont'd)		[blossom]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: tubuliflorous (having flowers all or some of whose corollas are tubular: said of certain plants of the composite family) (<i>tubus</i> pipe, tube)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>flirt (orig., to move quickly from flower to flower) flirtation (a frivolous or playful love affair), flirtatious flour (orig., the “flower” of the wheat; the best of the wheat was ground into flour) flourish (orig., to blossom; then, to grow vigorously) flower, flowerage, flowered, floweret (same as <i>floret</i>) flowery (SYNONYMS: bombastic, grandiloquent, turgid)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: deflower (to make a woman no longer a virgin; to ravage or spoil; to remove flowers from a plant) (<i>de</i> opposite of)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>flora and fauna (the flowers and wildlife of a particular region) flores curat Deus (God takes care of the flowers)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>fleur-de-lis (lit., flower of the lily; same as <i>iris</i>; the coat of arms of the former French royal family; in heraldry, an emblem resembling a lily or iris) floraison (flowering, blossoming, as <i>the floraison of popular music in the twenties</i>)</p> <p>ITALIAN:</p> <p>ferret (a narrow ribbon of cotton, wool, silk, etc.) (fr. <i>fioretti</i> floss silk) fioritura (lit., blossoming; in music, a written or improvised embellishment of a melody, as in a coloratura aria, a cadenza, a descant, a roulade, etc.)</p> <p>MYTHOLOGY: Flora (the goddess of flowers)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC:</p> <p>Flores, an island in Indonesia which bounds the Flores Sea; also, westernmost island of the Azores) Florida (orig., <i>Pascua Florida</i>, Feast of Flowers, from its having been discovered on April 2, 1513, during the Easter season, <i>not</i> because of the flowery appearance of the region)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <p>Flora (IL, IN, MS); Floral, KS; Florette, AL; Flora Vista, NM Florence (in almost every State) Flores, AZ; Florid (IL, IN) Florida (CO, MA, MO, NM, NY) Florissant (CO, MO)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: EFFLORESCENCE [in <i>chemistry</i>, the changing of certain crystalline compounds to a whitish powder or powdery crust through loss of their water of crystallization; the powder or crust thus formed; in <i>medicine</i>, an eruption of the skin]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: anth, thall</p>
<b>flu,</b> <b>fluv,</b> <b>flux</b>	Latin <i>fluere</i> IE <i>bhleu-</i>	to flow to swell up, flow	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>flu:</i> fluctuate (SYNONYMS: oscillate, swing, sway) fluency, fluent (flowing or moving smoothly and easily; able to write or speak easily, smoothly, and expressively) fluid {fluidic, fluidity}, fluidics, fluidize</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
flu (cont'd)	[to flow]		<p>flume (an inclined channel that carries water from a distant source for use in irrigation, logging, placer mining, or water turbines; see Tourist Attraction)</p> <p>fluor (translation of German <i>fluss</i>, originally applied to minerals used as smelting fluxes, but later limited to those containing fluorine)</p> <p>fluorescence (the property of a substance of producing light while it is being acted upon by ultraviolet rays, X-rays, or other forms of radiant energy), fluoride, fluorine, fluorite</p> <p><i>fluv:</i> fluvial (of, found in, or produced by a river)</p> <p><i>flux:</i> FLUX, fluxion (something that flows; discharge)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p><i>flu:</i></p> <p>affluence (a flowing toward; influx; great plenty; abundance)</p> <p>affluent (as a noun, an affluent person; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> opulent, rich, wealthy; also, a tributary stream: opposed to <i>effluent</i>) (<i>ad to</i>)</p> <p>circumfluent (flowing around) (<i>circum</i> around)</p> <p>confluence (see Place Name), confluent (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>effluence, effluent (a flowing out or forth; emanation) (<i>ex out</i>)</p> <p>influence (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> authority, prestige, weight)</p> <p>influent (anything flowing in, as a tributary), influential (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>profluent (flowing smoothly or copiously) (<i>pro</i> forward)</p> <p>refluent (flowing back, as the tide to the sea) (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>superfluity (the state or quality of being superfluous; excess; superabundance; a thing not needed)</p> <p>superfluous (being more than is needed, useful, or wanted; irrelevant, as a <i>superfluous remark</i>) (<i>super</i> beyond)</p> <p><i>fluv:</i></p> <p>effluvium (pl., effluvia) {effluvial} (<i>ex out</i>)</p> <p>interfluve (the land between two streams) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p><i>flux:</i></p> <p>afflux (a sudden flow toward a point, as of blood to an organ) (<i>ad to</i>)</p> <p>conflux (same as <i>confluence</i>) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>efflux (a flowing out, or emanating) (<i>ex out</i>)</p> <p>influx (a flowing in; inflow) (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>reflux (a flowing back, as the food returning to the esophagus from the stomach; ebb) (<i>re</i> again, back)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>fluid:</i></p> <p>fluidram (<i>fluid dram</i>; equal to 1/8 of a fluid ounce)</p> <p>fluidextract (<i>extract</i> from <i>ex out</i> + <i>trahere</i> to pull, draw)</p> <p><i>fluoro:</i></p> <p>fluorography (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>flurometer (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>fluoroscope (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p><i>fluvi:</i> fluvicoline (that which inhabits or frequents rivers or streams) (<i>colere</i> to inhabit)</p> <p><i>fluvio:</i> fluviology (study of rivers and streams) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: mellifluous (flowing like honey, as a <i>mellifluous voice</i>) (<i>mel</i> honey)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>fleet (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> fast, quick, rapid, speedy)</p> <p>flue (passage in a chimney, flush)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>flu</b> (cont'd)		[to flow]	<p>FRENCH: flux de bouche (lit., flow of the mouth; salivation; also, flow of words; loquacity) flux de mots (or paroles) (flow of words)</p> <p>ITALIAN: influenza (often shortened to <i>'flu</i>: lit., influence; the illness was attributed by astrologers to the influence, or the flowing in, of the stars)</p> <p>SPANISH: flotilla (a small fleet; a fleet of boats or small ships)</p> <p>ENGLISH: float, flood; flotation; flow, flowage; flutter</p> <p>PREFIXED ENGLISH: inflow (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>ANGLO-FRENCH: flotsam (the wreckage of a ship)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHICAL: Fluvanna County, VA (Annie's River) [There is also a small unincorporated community in Texas named by settlers from the Virginia county.]</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Confluence, PA (junction of three rivers)</p> <p>TOURIST ATTRACTION: The Flume (an 800-foot long chasm, in the Franconia Notch of the White Mountains of New Hampshire)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: FLUX [in <i>chemistry</i>, <i>metallurgy</i>, a substance used to refine metals by combining with impurities to form a molten mixture that can be readily removed; in <i>pathology</i>, an abnormal discharge of liquid matter from the bowels; in <i>physics</i>, a flow of matter or energy as a fluid, or regarded as a fluid]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: col<sup>2</sup>, lav, liqu<sup>1</sup>, man<sup>1</sup>, mea, rhe<sup>1</sup>, rhe<sup>2</sup>, rrhag</p>
<b>foc<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>focus</i> fireplace IE <i>bhok-</i> to flame, burn	focus (center)	<p>NOTE: <i>Focus</i> originally designated the hearth or the fireplace, where the family gathered together. Its mathematical use was adopted in 1604 by Johann Kepler, German astronomer and mathematician, to designate the point in which rays converge as though gathered together at the fireplace, or from which they seem to diverge. The root is extended to mean <i>fire</i> or <i>heat</i> (see <i>foyer</i>, <i>fuel</i>, and <i>curfew</i> below).</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: focus (the point where rays of light, heat, or waves of sound come together; in mathematics, either of the two fixed points used in determining an ellipsis; any analogous point for a parabola or hyperbola; pl., foci)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: bifocal, bifocals (<i>bi</i> two) confocal (in mathematics, having the same focus or foci) (<i>con</i> with) epifocal (over the focus or center of disturbance of an earthquake; epicentral) (<i>epi</i> upon) hyperfocal (explore <i>hyperfocal distance</i>) (<i>hyper</i> beyond) trifocal, trifocals (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: matrifocal (of a sociological group, as a household, tribe, etc., having a female as its leader) (<i>mater</i> mother)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: foyer (orig., a heated room; now, an entrance hall or lobby of a theater, hotel, or apartment complex)</p> <p>FRENCH: curfew (lit., cover the fire; the signal in the Middle Ages to extinguish village fires and retire for the evening; Old French is <i>covrefeu</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
foc <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[focus, center]	<p>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS: focosamente (in a fiery manner; vehemently) foco (fiery; passionate)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: fuel (Middle English <i>fewell</i>; from Old French <i>fuale, focale</i>; from <i>foca</i>, hearth; see Note)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
foc <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>fauces</i>	throat	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: suffocate (to kill by cutting off the supply of oxygen to the lungs, gills, etc.; to be unable to develop properly as because of a repressive or dulling environment) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gorg, guttur, rum</p>
foli	Latin <i>foliare</i> to leaf IE <i>bhel-</i> , <i>bhlo-</i> to swell, blossom	leaf	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: foliaceous (having leaves; consisting of thin layers, as certain rocks), foliage, foliated, foliar (of or like a leaf or leaves)</p> <p>foliate (as a verb, to divide into thin layers; to beat into foil; to number the leaves of a book or manuscript; as an adjective, having or covered with leaves; like a leaf or leaves)</p> <p>foliation (a growing of or developing into leaves)</p> <p>folio, foliolate (in botany, having or relating to leaflets)</p> <p>foliose (covered with leaves; leafy)</p> <p>FOLIUM</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: bifoliate (in botany, having two leaves) bifolioate (in botany, having two leaflets) (<i>bi</i> two) defoliant, defoliate (to strip trees of leaves), defoliation (<i>de</i> from) exfoliate [lit., to strip of leaves; to remove (skin or bark, for example) in flakes or scales; as an intransitive verb, to come off or separate, as scales, flakes, sheets, or layers] {exfoliation, exfoliative} (<i>ex off</i>) perfoliate (in botany, having a base surrounding the stem which bears it so that the stem seems to pass through it: said of a leaf, examples of which are the bellwort and the honeysuckle) (<i>per</i> through, throughout) trifoliate (also, trifoliated), trifolium (see Doublets) (<i>tri</i> three) unifoliate (same as <i>unifoliolate</i>, having only one leaf although compound in structure, as a leaf of the orange tree) (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>foli</i>: foliferous (bearing leaves) (<i>ferre</i> to bear) <i>folii</i>: foliicolous (thriving or growing on leaves, as certain lichens, fungi, and algae) (<i>colere</i> to inhabit)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: portfolio (a flat case, for carrying sheets of paper, manuscripts, etc.) (<i>portare</i> to carry)</p> <p>LATIN: folio verso (on the back of the page; abbrev. f.v.)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: foil (a leaflike, rounded space or design between cusps or in windows, etc., as in Gothic architecture; other meanings; another <i>foil</i>, “to frustrate, thwart,” is not otherwise listed)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: cinquefoil (in architecture, a circular design made up of five converging arcs) (<i>cinque</i> five) counterfoil (the stub of a check, money order, receipt, etc., kept by the issuer as a record of the transaction) (<i>contra</i> against)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>foli</b> (cont'd)		[leaf]	<p>quatrefoil (a flower with four petals or a leaf with four leaflets)      (from French <i>quatrefeuille</i>, lit., four-leaf, which see, below)</p> <p>trefoil (a three-leaved plant; see Doublets) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>feuilletton (lit., a leaf, sheet; that part of a French newspaper      which contains serialized fiction, light reviews, etc.)</p> <p>quatre-feuilles (a four-lobed ornament in Gothic architecture)</p> <p>mille-feuille (lit., a thousand flowers; puff pastry with a filling)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: trefoil:trifolium</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: FOLIUM [in <i>geology</i>, a thin layer of stratum, as in metamorphic rock; in <i>geometry</i>, the looping, closed part of a curve extending from a node]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bract, lam<sup>2</sup>, petal, phyll</p>
<b>foll</b>	Latin <i>follis</i> IE <i>bhel-</i> to blow up, swell	windbag	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>folly (a lack of understanding, sense, or rational conduct)</p> <p>FOLLICLE (lit., little bag; has come to mean a husk or pod, small sac, cavity, or gland for excretion or secretion, as a hair follicle)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>ball, bowl, bladder (a bag consisting of or lined with membranous tissue in the body of many mammals)</p> <p>fool, foolish (SYNONYMS: absurd, ludicrous, preposterous)</p> <p>PERSIAN: pul (a money bag; a coin of Afghanistan)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: FOLLICLE [in <i>anatomy</i>, an approximately spherical group of cells containing a cavity; also, a vascular body in the ovary containing ova; in <i>botany</i>, a dry seed pod with a single-chambered fruit that splits open along only one seam to release its seeds, as a milkweed pod]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fatu</p>
<b>for<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>foris</i> IE <i>bhoros-</i> cut wood; from <i>bher-</i> to cut wood with a sharp tool	outdoors; outside	<p>NOTE: This root may be from <i>foris</i>, out of doors, or it may come from <i>forum</i>, court. Except for <i>forest</i>, words from both roots are listed here without further differentiation.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>foreign (SYNONYMS: alien, extraneous, extrinsic)</p> <p>forensic (relating to, used in, or appropriate for courts of law or for public discussion or argumentation; rhetorical)</p> <p>forensics (used with singular verb; the art or study of formal debate; argumentation; in law, specializing in or having to do with the application of scientific, especially medical, knowledge to legal matters, as in the investigation of crime)</p> <p>forest (may be from <i>silva forestis</i>, as if meaning “wood unenclosed,” or it may come from <i>forum</i>, where the meaning is that the woods were under court control)</p> <p>forum (orig., an area out-of-doors; marketplace)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>afforest (to turn land into forest; plant many trees on) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>deforest (to clear land of forests or trees) (<i>de</i> removal)</p> <p>disafforest (in English law, to reduce from the legal status of a forest to that of ordinary land) (<i>dis</i> opposite + afforest)</p> <p>triforium (a gallery or arcade in the wall above the arches of the nave, choir, or transept of a church) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: forfeit (something that one loses or has to give up), forfeiture (<i>facere</i> to make)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>for<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[outdoors, outside]	<p>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:      faubourg (French <i>bourg</i>, from German <i>burg</i>, town; a part of a city outside, or once outside, the wall; suburb)      foreclose (does not mean “closed before,” but “closed out,” as to <i>foreclose a mortgage</i>, meaning that the entire mortgage is payable at once, or that the collateral is forfeited, and in essence depriving the mortgagor of the right to redeem mortgaged property, as when he/she has failed in making payments. Through common use, <i>foreclose</i> has indeed come to mean to settle or resolve <i>beforehand</i>.), foreclosure  <b>FRENCH:</b>      farouche (wild; savage; fierce; unsociable in a fierce or surly way; lacking social grace)      hors de combat (lit., out of combat; sidelined or disabled)      hors concours (not competing for a prize; said of a picture in an exhibition)      hors d'oeuvre (lit., outside the works; outside the ordinary meal; side dish; an appetizer or canapé served with cocktails or before a meal) [in Modern French, hors-d'œuvre]  <b>ENGLISH COGNATE:</b> door  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ecto-, epi-, exo-, exter</p>
<b>for<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>forare</i>	to bore; a hole	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: foramen (a small opening in a bone or in a plant ovule)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      perforate {perforation, perforative} (<i>per</i> through)      imperforate (having no holes or openings; unpierced; having a straight edge without perforations: said of postage stamps; in anatomy, lacking the normal opening) (<i>im</i> not + <i>per</i> through)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> foraminifer (a marine rhizopod protozoan usually having calcareous shells that often are perforated with minute holes) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)  <b>MEDICAL:</b> foramen magnum, foramen ovale  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> trem<sup>1</sup>, trop</p>
<b>ford</b>	Old English <i>forthian</i>	to further	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> afford (to have enough or the means for) {affordable} (<i>ad</i> to)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>fore-</b>	Old English <i>foran</i>	before	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: fore, former (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> antecedent, foregoing, preceding, previous, prior; another <i>former</i> is listed under form<sup>1</sup>), formerly (in the past)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      forearm ('foreARM: to arm in advance; <sup>2</sup>FOREarm: the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist)      forebode (to indicate beforehand; portend; foretell)      forecastle (from the foremost of the two castlelike structures on the hull of a medieval vessel; the upper deck of a ship in front of the foremast)      foredoom (to doom in advance)      foregoing (see synonyms at <i>former</i>)      foregone (that has gone before; previously determined, as a <i>foregone conclusion</i>)      forehead      foreknow (to know beforehand)      NB: <i>Foreclose</i> is not in this family; see for<sup>1</sup>.  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> pre-, pro<sup>1</sup>, pro<sup>2</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>form<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>forma</i> IE <i>mer-bh-</i> or <i>mer-gwh-</i> to gleam, sparkle	form, shape, appearance, beauty	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      form (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> body, build, figure, profile, shape)      formal, formless, formalism, formality (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> ceremony, rite, ritual), formalize, formally      formant (in phonetics, any one of the group of frequencies characterizing a given vowel sound), format      FORMATION (a thing formed; an arrangement or positioning, as of troops, ships, airplanes in flight, football players, etc.)      formative (in linguistics, as an adjective, serving to form words, as a prefix or suffix; as a noun, a bound form, as a prefix or suffix)      former (one who forms) [another <i>former</i>, meaning “earlier,” is listed under fore-]      formula (pl., formulas, or formulae), formulary, formulate      formulism, formulize (same as <i>formulate</i>)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      biform (incorporating the features of two forms) (<i>bi</i> two)      conform (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>adjust, accommodate; <sup>2</sup>agree, accord, harmonize)      conformable (in geology, uninterruptedly parallel: said of sedimentary strata that show no disturbance at the time of deposition)      conformal (in mathematics, of a transformation in which corresponding angles are equal), conformance, conformation, conformist, conformity (<i>com</i> with, together)      deform (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> contort, distort, warp), deformation      deformed, deformity (<i>de</i> opposite of)      disconformity (in geology, a type of unconformity with parallel layers of rock strata) (<i>dis</i> apart + conformity)      disinformation (deliberately false information leaked by a government, as to confuse another nation’s intelligence operations) (<i>dis</i> apart + information)      inconformity (lack of conformity) (<i>in</i> not + conformity)      inform (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> acquaint, apprise, notify) (<i>in</i> in)      informal, informality (<i>in</i> not)      informant, information (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> erudition, knowledge, learning, wisdom), informative, informed, informer (<i>in</i> in)      malformation (faulty, irregular, or abnormal formation or structure of a body or part), malformed (<i>malus</i> bad)      misinform {misinformer, misinformation} (<i>mis</i> wrong)      multiform {multiformity} (<i>multus</i> many)      nonconformist, nonconformity (<i>non</i> negative)      preformation (in biology, a former theory that every germ cell contains every part of the future organism in miniature, development being merely growth in size) (<i>pre</i> before)      reform (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> amend, correct, rectify)      reformation (a reforming or being reformed; the Reformation: the 16<sup>th</sup>-century religious movement that aimed at reforming the Roman Catholic Church and resulted in establishing the Protestant churches)      reformatory, reformed, reformer, reformism (<i>re</i> back, again)      transform (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> alter, change, convert, metamorphose, transfigure, transmute, vary)  <b>TRANSFORMATION:</b> transformer (<i>trans</i> across)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>form<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[form, shape]	<p>triform (also, triformed; having three parts, forms, etc.) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>uniform (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: equable, even, regular, steady)</p> <p>uniformitarian, uniformitarianism (the doctrine that all geological changes may be explained by existing physical and chemical processes, as erosion, deposition, volcanic action, etc., that have operated in essentially the same way throughout geologic time)</p> <p>uniformity (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>cheliform (similar to a claw) (<i>chele</i> claw)</p> <p>cuneiform (<i>cuneus</i> wedge)</p> <p>plexiform (like, or in the form of, a plexus or network; complex) (<i>plexare</i> to twine)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b></p> <p>forma bonum fragile est (beauty is a transitory blessing) Ovid</p> <p>forma flos, fama flatus (beauty is a flower, fame a breath)</p> <p>in forma pauperis (lit., in the manner of a pauper; as a poor person, i.e., without paying court costs)</p> <p>pro forma (according to form; for the sake of form)</p> <p><b>GERMAN:</b> formant (any of several frequency regions of relatively great intensity in a sound spectrum, which together determine the characteristic quality of a vowel sound)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAME:</b> Reform, AL (According to local tradition, the community was so named after a preacher refused to return until the townspeople mended or reformed their ways.)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b></p> <p>FORMATION [in <i>ecology</i>, the major unit of vegetation usually extending over a large area, as the prairie, deciduous forest, tundra, tropics, etc.; in <i>geology</i>, a rock unit distinguished from adjacent deposits by some common character, as composition, origin, type of fossil, etc.]</p> <p>TRANSFORMATION [in <i>linguistics</i>, the process of converting a syntactic construction into a semantically equivalent construction according to the rules shown to generate the syntax of the language; in <i>mathematics</i>, the replacement of the variables in an algebraic expression by their values in terms of another set of variables; a mapping of one space onto another or onto itself]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> eid, fabr, fig, ide, morph, oid, plas, prosop, schem</p>
<b>form<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>fornir</i>	to accomplish	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>perform (carry out; meet the requirements of; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: accomplish, achieve, effect, execute, fulfill) {performance}</p> <p>performative (designating or having to do with a statement that functions as an action and, hence, is neither true nor false, e.g., I apologize) (<i>per</i> intensive)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>furnish (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: arm, appoint, equip, outfit), furnishings</p> <p>furniture (in printing, pieces of wood, metal, or plastic used to fill in blank areas in type forms)</p> <p>veneer (to cover with a thin layer of more costly material, esp., to cover inferior wood with a wood of finer quality)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> petr<sup>2</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>formic</b>	Latin <i>formica</i>	ant	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: formic (of ants; designating a colorless acid extremely irritating to the skin; it is found in living organisms, as ants, spiders, and nettles) formicary (an anthill or ants' nest; also, formicarium) NB: Formica®, a trade mark, is an arbitrary coinage.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: myrmec</p>
<b>fort</b>	Latin <i>fortis</i> IE <i>bher-</i> <i>egh-</i> high, elevated	strong, strength	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: fort, fortress (a fortified place; fort) forte (orig., the strongest part of the blade of a sword; when used to indicate one's strong point, pronounced <i>fort</i>; when used as a music term, meaning strong, loud, pronounced <i>for TAY</i>) fortis (a consonant produced with greater articulatory tenseness and stronger expiration, e.g., \t\ in <i>toe</i>, as opposed to \d\ in <i>doe</i>, which is <i>lenis</i>) fortitude (SYNONYMS: backbone, grit, pluck) fortress (a fortified place; a citadel; also used figuratively, as in the hymn "A Mighty Fortress is Our God"; as a verb, to protect or furnish with a fortress)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: comfort (as a noun, aid; encouragement; relief from distress, grief, etc.; consolation; a person or thing that comforts; as a verb, to give strength to; SYNONYMS: console, relieve, solace) comfortable (SYNONYMS: cozy, restful, snug) comforter (a person or thing that comforts; a quilted bed covering; a long woolen scarf; The Comforter, personification of the Messiah, as used by Isaiah; the Holy Spirit) (<i>com</i> with) effort (SYNONYMS: endeavor, exertion, pains) effortless (SYNONYMS: easy, facile, simple, smooth) (<i>ex</i> intensive)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: fortification (the act or science of fortifying; something used in fortifying; especially, a fort or defensive earthwork, wall, etc.; a fortified place or position), fortify (<i>facere</i> to do, make)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: pianoforte (<i>piano</i> soft; from <i>planus</i> even, smooth)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: force (SYNONYMS: coerce, compel, constrain) {forceable; or forcible}, forced, forceful, forcible</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: counterforce (<i>contra</i> against) enforce, enforceable (the <i>e</i> is retained in order to preserve the <i>soft c</i> sound), enforcement (<i>en</i> in) perforce (adverb; by or through necessity; necessarily) (<i>per</i> thoroughly) reinforce, reinforcement (<i>re</i> again + <i>in</i> in) LATIN: aqua fortis (lit., strong water: nitric acid) FRENCH: force majeure (superior force) ITALIAN MUSC TERMS: fortepiano (loudly, then softly; abbreviated fp) fortissimo (a superlative, meaning very loud; abbreviated ff) sforzando (sudden force or emphasis; accented; abbreviated sfz) (<i>s</i> from <i>ex</i> intensive)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fort</b> (cont'd)		[strong, strength]	SPANISH: fuerte (strong, sturdy, tough), la fuerza (strength) LAW: a fortiori (lit., to the more powerful; for a still stronger reason; all the more) deforce (to keep property, etc. from the true owner by force; to keep a person from rightful possession by force) deforciant (a person who deforces another of another's property) NB: <i>Fortnight</i> is a contraction of "fourteen nights," thus, two weeks. CROSS REFERENCE: alc, bil, dur, firm, rob <sup>2</sup> , poll, rob <sup>2</sup> , sthen, val <sup>1</sup> , vig <sup>2</sup>
<b>fortu</b>	Latin <i>fortis</i> IE <i>bher-</i> to bring	chance, fate, luck	SIMPLE ROOT: fortuitous (SYNOMYS: accidental, adventitious, incidental) fortuity (the quality or condition of being fortuitous; chance or chance occurrence) fortunate (having good luck; favorable; auspicious) [Do not confuse the meanings of <i>fortuitous</i> and <i>fortunate</i> .] fortune (good luck; success; prosperity) MYTHOLOGY: Fortuna (goddess of fortune) ANGLO-SAXON PREFIXED ROOT: misfortune (bad luck; ill fortune; trouble; adversity; unlucky accident; SYNONYS: affliction, trial, tribulation) ( <i>mis</i> wrong) unfortunate (having bad luck; unlucky; as a noun, an unfortunate person) ( <i>un</i> not) PLACE NAMES: Fortuna (AZ, CA, MO, ND, PA, WA) CROSS REFERENCE: alea
<b>foss</b>	Latin <i>fodere</i> IE <i>bhedh-</i> to dig in the earth	to dig up; a fossil	SIMPLE ROOT: fossa (in anatomy, a cavity, pit, or hollow) {fossate} fosse (or <i>foss</i> ; orig., <i>fossa terra</i> , dug earth; a ditch or moat, especially one used in fortifications) fossette (a small hollow; a dimple) fossil, fossilize (to change into a fossil; petrify), fossilized fossalorial (digging or adapted for digging; burrowing, as fossorial claws; describes armadillos, badgers, moles) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: fossiliferous (containing fossils) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) ENGLISH: bed (orig., a sleeping hollow in the ground) CROSS REFERENCE: oryct
<b>found,</b> <b>fund</b>	Latin <i>fundare</i> to lay the foundation of; IE <i>bhudh-</i> bottom	bottom, to establish	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>found</i> : found [to originate or establish (something); create; set up, as a college] foundation (SYNOMYS: base, basis, groundwork) founder (as a verb, to become stuck in soft ground; as a noun, a person who establishes, as a college or a foundation; also, a disease of horses, as if the horse had fallen to the ground) founderous (causing or likely to cause founder) <i>fund</i> : fund, fundament (a base or foundation; the buttocks; the anus), FUNDAMENTAL fundus (in anatomy, the base of a hollow organ, or the part farthest from the opening, as that part of the uterus farthest from the cervix)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>found</b> (cont'd)		[bottom, to establish]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>found</i>: profound (very deep or low, as <i>a profound abyss, sleep, etc.</i>; marked by intellectual depth, as <i>a profound discussion</i>)  <i>fund</i>: profundity (depth, esp. great depth) (<i>pro</i> forward)  DISGUISED ROOT: <i>fond</i> (the background of a design in lace; the groundwork; foundation; basis) [Another <i>fond</i> is from Middle English <i>fonnen</i>, to be foolish; now meaning “tender and affectionate; cherished with great or unreasoning affection,” as <i>fond memories</i>]  FRENCH: <i>au fond</i> (at bottom, basically)  ITALIAN: <i>basso profondo</i> (a very deep bass voice; a man with such a voice)  ECCLESIASTIC:  <i>de profundis</i> (lit., out of the depths; an expression of deep sorrow or misery)  <i>De Profundis</i> (Psalm 130: from the first words of the Latin version) (Psalm 129 in Douay version)  ENGLISH: bottom  INTERDISCIPLINARY: FUNDAMENTAL [in <i>music</i>, designating or of the lowest, or root, tone of a chord; designating the prime or main tone of a harmonic series; in <i>physics</i>, the lowest frequency at which a system, as an air column or stretched string, will freely vibrate]  CROSS REFERENCE: <i>edaph</i></p>
<b>fract,</b> <b>frag,</b> <b>frain,</b> <b>frang.</b> <b>fring</b>	Latin <i>frangere</i> IE <i>bhreg-</i> to break	to break	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>fract</i>:  <i>fractal</i> (in geometry, an extremely irregular line or surface formed of an infinite number of similarly irregular sections)  FRACTION, fractional, fractionate  <i>fractious</i> (hard to manage; unruly; rebellious; refractory)  <i>fracture</i> (SYNONYMS: break, crash, smash)  <i>fractus</i> (a species of clouds with a ragged, shredded appearance)  <i>frag</i>:  <i>fragile</i> (SYNONYMS: brittle, frangible, friable; see Doublets) {fragility}  <i>fragment</i> (SYNONYMS: division, part, portion) {fragmented}  <i>fragmental</i> (in geology, designating or of rocks formed of the fragments of older rocks)  <i>fragmentary, fragmentate, fragmentation, fragmentize</i>  <i>frang</i>: frangible (see synonyms at <i>fragile</i>)  PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>fract</i>:  <i>anfractuous</i> (full of twists, turns, and windings; roundabout; tortuous) (<i>ambi</i> around)  <i>diffract, diffraction</i> (the bending of waves around obstacles in their path), <i>diffractive</i> (<i>dis</i> apart)  <i>infract, infraction</i> (a breaking of a law, pact, etc.; violation; infringement) (<i>in</i> in)  <i>refract</i> (to cause a ray or wave of light, heat, or sound to undergo refraction; in optics, to measure the degree of refraction of an eye or lens) {refractive}  REFRACTION  <i>refractory</i> (lit., breaking away; thus, hard to manage) (<i>re</i> back)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fract</b> (cont'd)		[to break]	<p><i>frag:</i> irrefragable (that cannot be refuted) (<i>ir</i> not + <i>re</i> against) suffragan, suffrage (<i>suf</i> under)</p> <p><i>frain:</i> refrain (a phrase, verse, or verses repeated at intervals in a song or poem, as after each stanza) (<i>re</i> back, again) [another <i>refrain</i> is listed under <i>frain-</i>]</p> <p><i>frang:</i> infrangible (that cannot be broken or separated; that cannot be violated or infringed) {infrangibility} (<i>in</i> not) irrefrangible (that cannot be broken or violated; that cannot be refracted) (<i>in</i> not + refrangible) refrangible (that which can be refracted, as light rays) {refrangibility} (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p><i>fring:</i> infringe (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> encroach, intrude, trespass), infringement, infrigible (<i>in</i> in) refringent (refracting; refractive) (<i>re</i> back) NB: <i>Fringe</i> itself comes from Latin <i>fimbriae</i>, shreds, fibers.</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> ossifrage (lit., bone-breaker; see Doublets) (<i>os</i> bone) saxifrage (lit., rock-breaker; a plant, probably named from its growing in rock crevices) (<i>saxum</i> a rock)</p> <p>septifragal (opening or dehiscing, by the breaking away of the outer walls of the carpels from the partitions) (<i>septum</i> divider)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> fracas (a noisy fight or loud quarrel; brawl; affray, which see under <i>fray</i>) (a blend of <i>frangere</i> + <i>cassare</i>, to quash) frail (see Doublets), frailty fritter (orig., to break or tear into small pieces; to waste money time, etc. bit by bit on small things; usually with “away”) osprey (lit., bone-breaker) (see Doublets)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> defray (to pay or furnish the money for the cost or expenses) (<i>de</i> from off)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> frail:fragile; ossifrage:osprey</p> <p><b>ENGLISH:</b> breach (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> infraction, transgression, violation) break (see synonyms at <i>fracture</i>)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAME:</b> Fractionville, VA</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> FRACTION [in <i>chemistry</i>, a part separated by fractional crystallization, distillation, etc.; in <i>mathematics</i>, an indicated quotient of two whole numbers, as <math>\frac{3}{4}</math>, <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>; any quantity expressed in terms of a numerator and denominator, as <math>x/y</math>] REFRACTION [in <i>astronomy</i>, the bending of the rays of light from a star or planet, greatest when the star or planet is lowest in the sky, so that it seems higher than it really is; in <i>optics</i>, the ability of the eye to refract light entering it, so as to form an image on the retina; the measuring of the degree of refraction of an eye]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> clas, quat, ract, rump</p>
<b>frain</b>	Latin <i>frenare</i>	to curb	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> refrain (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> abstain, curb, forbear) {refrainment} [another <i>refrain</i> is listed under <i>fract-</i>]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>franc,</b> <b>frank</b>	Frankish <i>franc</i>	free (in Frankish Gaul, full freedom was the right only of the conquering people or those under their protection)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: franc (orig., <i>Francorum rex</i>, the king of the French, a coin struck in 1360), franchise frank (one meaning: to send mail free of charge)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: affanchise (to make free; enfranchise) (<i>ad</i> to + franchise) disfranchise (same as <i>disenfranchise</i>) (<i>dis</i> reversal) disenfranchise (to deprive of the rights of citizenship, especially that of the legal right to vote; to deprive of a privilege, right, or power) (<i>dis</i> negative + enfranchise) enfranchise (orig., to free from slavery, bondage, legal obligation, etc.; to give a franchise to; specif., to admit to citizenship, especially, the right to vote) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: frankincense (free, or pure, incense) frankpledge (lit., peace pledge)</p> <p>ITALIAN: lingua franca (lit., Frankish language; orig. consisting basically of Italian, but containing Spanish, French, and also Greek and Arabic; it served as the common language of the Mediterranean Sea and surrounding ports; now, any hybrid language)</p> <p>PROPER NAME: Franklin (a free man)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Frankfurt, Germany (from <i>Frankfort</i>, Ford of the Franks; from <i>Frankfurt</i> is derived <i>frankfurter</i>, originally known as <i>frankfurter sausage</i>)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Frankfort, capital of Kentucky</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: eleuther, liber<sup>1</sup>, lys, solv</p>
<b>frang</b>			See fract- for <i>frangible</i> .
<b>frat</b>	Latin <i>frater</i> IE <i>bhrater-</i> brother	brother	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: frater (orig., the eating room of a monastery, where the brothers ate, though this meaning is now obsolete; a brother or comrade, especially as in a fraternity), fraternal, fraternity fraternize (as the socializing of military officers with enlisted men, or vice versa)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: confraternity (fraternal bond; brotherhood) (<i>con</i> with) [see Association]</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: fratricide [the act of killing one's own brother (or sister, which is properly <i>soricide</i>); the act of killing relatives or fellow-countrymen, as in a civil war; in the <i>military</i>, the unintentional killing of members of one's own or allied forces] (<i>caedere</i> to kill)</p> <p>FRENCH: frère (brother, friar), friar (a member of any of various mendicant orders, as a Franciscan or Dominican)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: confrere (a fellow member or worker; colleague or associate, as in a profession; see <i>confraternity</i>) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>ROMANY (GYPSY): pal (from Sanskrit <i>bhratr</i>), palsy-walsy (a reduplication of <i>pal</i>)</p> <p>ENGLISH: brother, brethren, “brer,” as in <i>Brer Rabbit</i></p> <p>GREEK COGNATE: phrater (clan; later a political brotherhood, and seen in English <i>phratry</i>, a subdivision of an ancient Greek <i>phyle</i>; also, a group of clans of a primitive tribe; in anthropology, an exogamous subdivision of the tribe, comprising two or more related clans)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>frat</b> (cont'd)		[brother]	ASSOCIATION: Confraternity of Christian Doctrine (established in Rome in 1562 for the purpose of giving religious instruction; now used in Catholic churches for children) CROSS REFERENCE: adelph
<b>fraud</b>			See frustr-.
<b>fray</b>	Germanic <i>frith</i>	peace	SIMPLE ROOT: fray (aphetic of <i>affray</i> , with essentially the same meaning) [Another <i>fray</i> is listed under <i>frac-</i> .] PREFIXED ROOT: <i>affray</i> (lit., out of peace; a noisy brawl or quarrel; public fight or riot; breach of the peace; fracas, which see under <i>fract-</i> ) ( <i>af</i> from <i>ex</i> out) ENGLISH: afraid (SYNONYMS: frightened, timid, timorous) CROSS REFERENCE: franc, pac
<b>frequen</b>	Latin <i>frequens</i> crowded	frequent, often	SIMPLE ROOT: frequency, frequent (orig., crowded; now, occurring often) frequmentation, frequentative (in grammar, expressing frequent and repeated action; as a noun, a frequentative verb, e.g., <i>sparkle</i> is a frequentative of <i>spark</i> ) PREFIXED ROOT: infrequency, infrequent ( <i>in</i> not) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>fresc</b>	Italian <i>fresco</i>	cool, fresh	SIMPLE ROOT: fresco (the art of painting with watercolors on wet plaster) PREFIXED ROOT: alfresco (in the open air; outdoors) SPANISH: fresco (NB: <i>fresa</i> means “strawberry”) ENGLISH: fresh [another <i>fresh</i> is from German <i>frech</i> , meaning “bold, impudent”] CROSS REFERENCE: frig
<b>fri(c)</b>	Latin <i>fricare</i> IE <i>bhrei-</i> to cut, scrape	to rub (extended to mean <i>to break</i> , as in <i>débris</i> )	SIMPLE ROOT: friable (readily crumbled; brittle) fricative (in phonetics, produced by the forcing of breath through a constricted passage, as in f, v, th, z, h) friction (in mechanics, the resistance to motion of two moving objects or surfaces that touch), frictional PREFIXED ROOT: affricate, affrication, affricative ( <i>ad</i> to) antifriction ( <i>anti</i> against) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: dentifrice (any preparation for cleaning teeth, as a powder, paste, or liquid) ( <i>dens</i> tooth) DISGUISED ROOT: fray (to make or become worn, ragged, or raveled by rubbing; to make or become weakened or strained; see Note) frazzle (to wear or become worn to rags or tatters; fray) frivol (informal: to waste time on frivolous matters), frivolity frivolous (of little value or importance; trivial) fry [young fish(es)] NOTE: Another <i>fray</i> is an aphetic of <i>affray</i> ; see <i>fray-</i> . CROSS REFERENCE: frag, trib <sup>2</sup> , trit
<b>frig</b>	Latin <i>frigerare</i>	to cool	SIMPLE ROOT: frigid PREFIXED ROOT: refrigerant, refrigerate, refrigerator LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: frigorific (making cold; freezing or cooling) ( <i>facere</i> to make) FRENCH: frisson (a shiver of excitement, fear, or pleasure) SPANISH: frio (cold) CROSS REFERENCE: fresc

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fright</b>	Old English <i>fryhto</i>	fear	SIMPLE ROOT: fright, frighten (SYNONYMS: alarm, scare, terrify, terrorize), frightened, frightful PREFIXED ROOT: affright (Middle English <i>afright</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: metic, ver <sup>1</sup>
<b>fring</b>			See fract- for <i>infringe</i> .
<b>fron</b>	Latin <i>frons</i>	forehead, front	SIMPLE ROOT: frons (the upper front of the head of an insect, human, etc.; forehead) front, frontage, frontal (as an adjective, of the front; of or for the forehead; as a noun, an ornamental band worn on the forehead; an ornamental cloth hung over the front of an altar; a façade; a small pediment over a door, window, etc.) frontier (orig., the border between two countries) frontlet (a frontal or a phylactery worn on the forehead; the forehead of an animal) PREFIXED ROOT: affront (SYNONYMS: insult, offend, outrage) ( <i>ad</i> to) confront {confrontation, confrontment} ( <i>com</i> with) effrontery (SYNONYMS: audacity, nerve, temerity) ( <i>ex</i> out) prefrontal ( <i>pre</i> before) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>fronti</i> : frontispiece (orig., the first page, especially the title page, of a book; an illustration facing the title page of a book; in architecture, the main façade; a pediment over a door, window, etc.) ( <i>specere</i> to look) <i>fronto</i> : frontogenesis (the formation of a weather front as a result of contact between two different air masses, usually resulting in clouds and precipitation) ( <i>generare</i> to produce) frontolysis (the process that tends to destroy a weather front, as by mixture of the frontal air) ( <i>lyein</i> to dissolve) frontopalatal (in phonetics, articulated with the portion of the tongue that is just behind the tip) ( <i>palate</i> roof of mouth) frontoparietal (of the frontal and parietal bones of the skull) SPANISH: fronton (a building containing a jai alai court or courts; the Mexican name for <i>jai alai</i> ; Spanish spelling: frontón) PLACE NAMES: Frontier (MI, ND, WA, WY) CROSS REFERENCE: ante-
<b>fruc,</b> <b>frug</b>	Latin <i>frui</i> to enjoy IE <i>bhrug-</i> fruit, to enjoy	fruit (extended to mean “full enjoyment of”)	SIMPLE ROOT: fructuary (same as <i>usufructuary</i> , which see) fructuous (fruitful; productive) PREFIXED ROOT: suffruticose (having a woody base that persists but branches that die after flowering) ( <i>sub</i> under) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>fruct</i> : fructose (a crystalline monosaccharide found in sweet fruits and in honey; fruit sugar; levulose) ( <i>ose</i> carbohydrate) <i>fructi</i> : fructiferous (bearing fruit; fruit-bearing) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) fructify (to bear fruit; become fruitful) {fructification} ( <i>facere</i> to make) fructivorous (in zoology, fruit-eating; same as <i>frugivorous</i> :) ( <i>vorare</i> to eat) <i>frugi</i> : frugivorous (fruit-eating) ( <i>vorare</i> to eat)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>fruc</b> (cont'd)		[fruit]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>usufruct</i> (from <i>usus et fructus</i>, use and enjoyment; in Roman and Civil Law, the right of using and enjoying all the advantages and profits of the property of another so long as the property is not damaged or altered in any way), <i>usufructuary</i> (a person who holds property by <i>usufruct</i>) (<i>uti</i> to use)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>frugal (lit., fit for food; hence, proper, appropriate, worthy; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: economical, sparing, thrifty) {frugality}</p> <p>frumentaceous (of, having the nature of, or like wheat or other grain), <i>frumenty</i> (an English dish consisting of hulled wheat boiled in milk, sweetened, and flavored with spice)</p> <p>LATIN: <i>fructus industriaes</i> (crops, as wheat, corn, produced by labor on the part of man; distinguished from <i>fructus naturales</i>, crops produced without any substantial assistance from man, such as apples and peaches)</p> <p>ENGLISH:</p> <p>fruit (in botany, the mature ovary of a flowering plant, together with its contents, and any closely connected parts, as the whole peach, pea pod, cucumber, etc.), fruitage, fruitarian</p> <p>fruiter, fruitful, fruition (a coming to fulfillment or realization)</p> <p>fruitless (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: abortive, futile, useless, vain), fruity</p> <p>SPANISH: <i>fruta</i> (fruit); <i>disfrutar</i> (to enjoy)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>carp</i><sup>2</sup>, <i>pom</i></p>
<b>frustr</b>	Latin <i>frustrare</i> to disap- point IE <i>dhwer-</i> to trick	in vain	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: frustrate (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: baffle, foil, thwart), frustration {frustrative, frustrating}</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>fraud (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: deception, subterfuge, trickery; in law, intentional deception to cause a person to give up property or some lawful right), fraudulent</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: defraud (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: cheat, swindle, trick) (<i>de</i> from)</p> <p>LATIN: <i>fraus est celare fraudem</i> (it is a fraud to conceal a fraud)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>van</i><sup>1</sup></p>
<b>fug</b>	Latin <i>fugere</i> IE <i>bheug-</i> to flee	to flee, run away, avoid	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>fugacious (passing quickly away; fleeting; ephemeral; in botany, falling soon after blooming, as some flowers), fugacity</p> <p>fugitive (fleeing, apt to flee, or having fled, as from danger, justice, etc.; passing quickly; fleeting; evanescent; having to do with matters of temporary interest, as <i>fugitive essays</i>; roaming; shifting; as a noun, a person who flees or has fled from danger, justice, etc.; a fleeting or elusive thing)</p> <p>FUGUE {fuguist}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>refuge (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: asylum, retreat, sanctuary, shelter)</p> <p>refugee (a person who flees from home or country to seek refuge elsewhere, as in a time of war or of political or religious persecution)</p> <p>refugium (a small, isolated area, as during a period of glaciation, allowing the survival of plants and animals from an earlier period; for example, in frozen-over Antarctica, there is a refugium in which over 85 different kinds of indigenous algae, mosses and lichens grow) (<i>re</i> back)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
fug (cont'd)		[to flee]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:      calcifuge (orig., fleeing or not growing in lime-rich soil; a plant that grows in soils low in calcareous matter)      CENTRIFUGAL (lit., fleeing from the center)      febrifuge (English cognate is <i>feverfew</i>; see English) (<i>febris</i> fever)      insectifuge (any substance used to repel or drive away insects)      nidifugous (fleeing from the nest; describing certain birds, as the chicken, turkey, grouse, pheasant, whose young are active immediately after hatching; opposed to <i>nidicolous</i>, where <i>col</i> is the root of <i>colere</i>, to dwell) (<i>nidus</i> nest)      subterfuge (one authority has indicated that <i>subter</i> itself means “below, under”; thus, the literal meaning of <i>subterfuge</i> is any plan, action, or device used to hide one’s true objective, evade a difficult or unpleasant situation, etc.; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> chicanery, deception, fraud) (<i>subter</i> secretly; akin to <i>sub</i> under)  <i>vermifuge</i> (<i>vermis</i> a worm)      ITALIAN: fughetta (a shortened or condensed fugue)      ENGLISH: feverfew (anglicized from <i>febrifuge</i>; a perennial herb thought to reduce fever)      IRISH: fuidhir (from Middle Irish <i>fuidir</i> a stranger or refugee in ancient Ireland placing himself/herself under the protection of a chief and becoming his/her tenant)      PLACE NAMES: Refuge (AL, GA, MI, MS, TX)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>      CENTRIFUGAL [in <i>botany</i>, developing from the center outward, as certain flower clusters; in <i>physiology</i>, conveying away from the center; efferent]      FUGUE [in <i>music</i>, a form of composition in which a subject is announced in one voice or instrument and then developed contrapuntally in strict order by each of the other voices or instruments, as though one were <i>fleeing</i> from the other; in <i>psychiatry</i>, a state of psychological amnesia during which the subject seems to behave in a conscious and rational way, although upon return to normal consciousness the subject cannot remember the period of time nor what she/he did during it; temporary <i>flight</i> from reality]      CROSS REFERENCE: phyg</p>
fulg			See flag- for <i>refulgent</i> .
fulm			See flag- for <i>fulminant</i> .
fum	Latin <i>fumare</i> to smoke IE <i>dheu-</i> to blow, smoke, be turbid	smoke	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>fumarole</i> (a vent in a volcanic area, from which smoke and gases arise)  <i>fume</i>, <i>fumet</i> (a rich, concentrated broth made from bones of fish, chicken, game birds, etc. boiled with wine, herbs, etc., used in sauces, for braising various foods, etc.)  <i>fumitory</i> (orig., <i>fumus terrae</i>, lit., smoke of the earth: so called from its smell; a plant formerly used in medicine)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:      perfume (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> fragrance, redolence) (<i>per</i> intensive)  <i>subfumigate</i> (to fumigate from below) (<i>sub</i> under)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>fumigate</i> (<i>agere</i> to do, act)      CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>funct,</b> <b>fung</b>	Latin <i>fungi</i> IE <i>bheug-</i> to enjoy	to perform, serve	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>funct:</i> function (SYNOMYS: capacity, duty, office; in mathematics, an association between two sets in which each element of one set has one assigned element in the other set) functional (in mathematics, of, relating to, or indicating a function or functions), functionalism, functionary <i>fung:</i> fungible (interchangeable; in law, designating movable goods, as money or grain, any unit or part of which can replace another unit, as in discharging a debt; as a noun, from <i>res fungibilis</i> , a fungible thing) PREFIXED ROOT: defunct (SYNOMYS: dead, deceased, inanimate) ( <i>de</i> from, off) dysfunction ( <i>dys</i> impaired) malfunction ( <i>malus</i> bad) perfunctory (orig., to get rid of; discharge; done without care or interest or merely as a form or routine; superficial) ( <i>per</i> intensive) CROSS REFERENCE: act, serv <sup>1</sup>
<b>fund</b>			See fus- for <i>refund</i> .
<b>fund</b>			See found- for <i>fund</i> , <i>fundamental</i> .
<b>fung</b>			See funct- for <i>fungible</i> .
<b>fur</b>	Latin <i>furiare</i>	to enrage	SIMPLE ROOT: furious, furor, fury (SYNOMYS: anger, indignation, ire, rage, wrath) PREFIXED ROOT: infuriate (to cause to become angry) CROSS REFERENCE: ir
<b>furc</b>	Latin <i>furca</i>	fork, branch	SIMPLE ROOT: furcate (to branch, fork), furcated (forked) furcula (in anatomy and zoology, any forked part or organ, especially the wishbone of a chicken; pl. furculae) furculum (pl., furcula; same as <i>furcula</i> ) PREFIXED ROOT: bifurcate (as an adjective, having two branches or peaks; forked; as a verb, to divide into two parts or branches), bifurcated (having two branches or peaks; forked), bifurcation ( <i>bi</i> two) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: trifurcate (having three forks or branches) ( <i>tri</i> three) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: furcocercous (having a forked tail) ( <i>kerkos</i> tail) DISGUISED ROOT: carrefour (a crossroads, or where four roads meet; from <i>quadrifurcus</i> , lit., four-forked) fourchette (the side strip of a finger of a glove; a small fold of skin at the posterior of the vulva) ENGLISH: fork PLACE NAME: Belle Fourche, SD (beautiful fork; <i>fourche</i> here probably refers to point of bifurcation; the city is situated on the Belle Fourche River) CROSS REFERENCE: ram
<b>fus,</b> <b>fund</b>	Latin <i>fundere</i> IE <i>gheu-</i> to pour	to pour	SIMPLE ROOT: fuse (SYNOMYS: blend, mingle, mix) [the noun <i>fuse</i> is from <i>fuso</i> , a tube, cord, casing; for example, <i>an electrical fuse</i> ] fusible, fusil, fusion

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
fus (cont'd)	[to pour]		<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>fund:</i> infundibular (also, infundibulate; shaped like a funnel) infundibuliform, infundibulum (in anatomy, any of various funnel-shaped organs or passages) (<i>in in + forma</i> shape) refund (lit., to pour back; to give back or restore, esp. money; repay) (<i>re back</i>) [another <i>refund</i> is listed under found-]</p> <p><i>fus:</i> affusion (a pouring on, as of water in baptism) (<i>ad to</i>) circumfuse (to pour around; diffuse; to surround as with a fluid; suffuse) {circumfusion} (<i>circum around</i>) confuse (SYNONYMS: confound, perplex, puzzle) confusion (SYNONYMS: chaos, disarray, disorder) (<i>con with</i>) diffuse (SYNONYMS: wordy, verbose, prolix), diffuser diffusible, DIFFUSION, diffusive (<i>dis apart</i>) effuse, effusion, effusive (<i>ex out</i>) infuse (lit., to pour in; instill; impart) <sup>1</sup>infusible (the act or process of infusing; another <i>infusible</i> means “not fusible”; see next entry) (<i>in in</i>) <sup>2</sup>infusible (that cannot be fused or melted) (<i>in negative</i>) infusion (in medicine, the introduction of a solution into the body, specif., into a vein), infusive (<i>in in</i>) infusionism (in theology, the Christian doctrine that a pre-existing soul of divine origin is infused into the body at conception or birth; compare <i>creationism</i>, the doctrine that each human soul is a distinct and new creation by God) (<i>in in</i>) infusorian (a group of microscopic animals found in infusions of decayed organic matter and in stagnant water) (<i>in in</i>) interfuse (lit., to pour between) (<i>inter between</i>) perfuse (suffuse; not to be confused with <i>profuse</i>) {perfusion, perfusive}, perfusionist (<i>per through</i>) profuse (SYNONYMS: extravagant, lavish, lush, luxuriant, prodigal), profusion (<i>pro forth</i>) refusal, refuse (SYNONYMS: decline, reject, repudiate; as a noun, anything thrown away, the accent of which is on the first syllable—REF use) (<i>re back</i>) suffuse (to overspread so as to fill with a glow, color, fluid, etc.: said of light, a blush, air, etc.) (<i>sub under</i>) transfuse (in medicine, to transfer or introduce blood, blood plasma, saline solution, etc. into a blood vessel, usually a vein), transfusion (<i>trans across</i>)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>foison (now archaic, but orig. meaning “a plentiful crop; good harvest; plenty”) fondant (a soft, creamy confection made of sugar, water, and cream of tartar, used as an icing, a candy, and especially a filling for other candies) fondue (or fondu; a dish made by melting cheese in wine, with a little brandy and seasoning added, used as a dip for cubes of bread; various other similar dishes) font (one meaning), found (one meaning), foundry, fount funnel (fr. <i>infundere</i>, to pour in) futile (lit., that easily pours out; thus, untrustworthy, worthless; see synonyms at <i>fruitless</i>, under fruc-)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
fus (cont'd)		[to pour]	PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: confound (lit., to pour together; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : confuse, perplex, puzzle), confounded (confused) ( <i>con</i> with) INTERDISCIPLINARY: DIFFUSION [in <i>anthropology</i> and <i>sociology</i> , the transmission of elements or features of one culture to another; in <i>physics</i> , an intermingling of molecules, ions, etc., resulting from random thermal agitation, as in the dispersion of a vapor in the air; a reflection or refraction of light or other electromagnetic radiation from an irregular surface or an erratic dispersion through a surface; scattering; in <i>speech</i> , wordiness, verbosity] CROSS REFERENCE: chem, lib <sup>1</sup>
<b>fusc</b>	Latin <i>fuscus</i> IE <i>dhus-</i> to rage, storm; dust- colored	cloudy, dark, somber	SIMPLE ROOT: fuscin (a brown pigment of the retinal epithelium), fuscous (dark gray or grayish brown in color; dusky) PREFIXED ROOT: infuscate (darkened or tinged with brown, as the wings of an insect) ( <i>in</i> <i>in</i> ) obfuscate (to cloud over; obscure; make dark or unclear; also, to muddle, confuse, perplex) ( <i>ob</i> intensive) CROSS REFERENCE: crep <sup>2</sup> , maur, mela, neph, tenebr
<b>fut</b>	Latin <i>futare</i> IE <i>bhau-t-</i> , <i>bhu-t-</i> to strike, beat	to strike	PREFIXED ROOT: confutation, confute ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : controvert, disprove, refute) ( <i>con</i> intensive) irrefutable (that cannot be refuted or disproved) ( <i>in</i> not + <i>re</i> again) refute (for synonyms see <i>confute</i> ), refutation ( <i>re</i> again) CROSS REFERENCE: bat, cis, crus, cus, fend, fer <sup>1</sup> , flict, lid, pest <sup>1</sup> , pil <sup>1</sup> , plang, plaud, pleg, tund
<b>-fy</b>			See fac <sup>1</sup> for <i>magnify</i> , <i>rectify</i> , etc.

# G

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
gage	Frankish <i>gage</i> IE <i>wadh-</i> a pledge	pledge	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>gage</i> (as a noun, a pledge, pawn, or other thing deposited for performance; as a verb, to pawn or pledge, as for security)  <i>gager</i> (the giving of security; the transaction in which one gives a <i>gage</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>engage</i> (orig., to give or assign as security for a debt, etc.)  <i>engaged</i> (pledged; especially, pledged in marriage)  <i>engagement</i> (SYNONYMS: battle, campaign, encounter)  <i>engaging</i> (attractive; pleasant; winning; charming) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>mortgage</i> (lit., dead pledge) (<i>mors</i> death)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOTS:  <i>wage</i> (to engage in or carry on a war, struggle, etc.; in economics, the share of the total product of industry that goes to labor, as distinguished from the share taken by capital)  <i>wages</i> (SYNONYMS: emolument, fee, salary, stipend, wage)  <i>wager</i> (a bet)</p> <p>FRENCH:  <i>dégagé</i> (unconstrained, easy and free in manner)  <i>engagé</i> (committed to supporting some aim, cause, etc.)</p> <p>ENGLISH: <i>wed</i>, <i>wedding</i>, <i>wedlock</i> (from Old English <i>wedlac</i>, lit., pledge offering)  NB: Celtic <i>gauge</i>, to measure, measurement, is from IE <i>gal-</i> measuring rod.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>plev</i>, <i>spond</i></p>
gain	Middle English <i>gainen</i>	to profit, be of use	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>gain</i> (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>acquire, get, obtain, procure; <sup>2</sup>accomplish, achieve, attain, reach)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>regain</i> (SYNONYMS: recoup, recover, retrieve) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>NB: <i>Again</i> comes from Old English <i>ongeagn</i>, against.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>lucr</i>, <i>prov</i></p>
gal	Old French <i>gale</i>	pleasure, joy	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>gala</i> (as a noun, a festive occasion; as an adjective, festive, as <i>a gala affair</i>)  <i>gallant</i> (SYNONYMS: civil, polite, courteous, chivalrous)  <i>gallantry</i> (nobility of behavior or spirit; heroic courage; the courtly manner of a gallant; amorous intrigue)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>regale</i> (to entertain by providing a splendid feast; to delight with something pleasing or amusing; as a noun, a feast; delicacy, refreshment) (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>hedon</i>, <i>libit</i>, <i>volup</i></p>
galact, galax	Greek <i>galaktos</i> milk IE <i>glak-</i> milk	milk, galaxy	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>galact:</i>  <i>galactic</i> (pertains both to milk and to the Milky Way or some other galaxy, because the mass of stars appears as milky)  <i>galactose</i> (a white, crystalline monosaccharide, prepared by the hydrolysis of lactose)  <i>galax:</i> <i>galax</i> (a white flower), <i>galaxy</i> (the Milky Way of stars; any large, independent system of stars)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
galact (cont'd)		[milk, galaxy]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>gala</i>: polygala (lit., much milk; milkwort; with Old English <i>wort</i>, plant, herb, a plant originally thought to increase the secretion of milk in nursing women) (<i>polys</i> much)</p> <p><i>galact</i>:</p> <p>extragalactic (outside or beyond the Galaxy, or Milky Way) (<i>extra</i> beyond)</p> <p>intergalactic (existing or occurring between or among galaxies) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p><i>galax</i>:</p> <p>metagalaxy (in astronomy, the total assemblage of all galaxies, including all intergalactic matter; the measurable material universe) (<i>meta</i> between)</p> <p>protogalaxy (a huge cloud of dust and hydrogen gas out of which millions of protostars were formed) (<i>protos</i> first)</p> <p>supergalaxy (<i>super</i> above, beyond)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>galact</i>: galactagogue (an agent that stimulates or increases the secretion of milk) (<i>agein</i> to lead)</p> <p><i>galacto</i>:</p> <p>galctophagous (feeding on milk) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)</p> <p>galactorrhea (persistent flow of milk from the breasts) (<i>rhein</i> to flow)</p> <p><i>galactos</i>: galactosemia (accumulation of galactose in the blood) (<i>emia</i> blood condition)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lact, muls</p>
gam	Greek <i>gamos</i> IE <i>gem-</i> to marry, be related	marriage; sexual reproduction; also, joined, united	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>gamete</i> [a reproductive cell that is haploid and can unite with another gamete to form the cell (zygote) that develops into a new individual] {gametic}</p> <p><i>gamic</i> (in biology, that can develop only after fertilization: said of such an ovum)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p><i>gamete</i>:</p> <p>agamete (any asexual reproductive cell that develops directly into an adult without fertilization) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p>heterogamete (opposed to <i>isogamete</i>) (<i>heteros</i> other)</p> <p><i>isogamete</i> (opposed to <i>heterogamete</i>) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>macrogamete (the larger of two conjugating cells in heterogamous sexual reproduction, considered to be female) (<i>makron</i> large)</p> <p>megagamete (same as <i>macrogamete</i>) (<i>mega</i> great)</p> <p>microgamete (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p><i>gamic</i>: agamic (in biology, asexual; having no sexual union; able to develop without fertilization by the male) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p><i>gamo</i>: agamogenesis (<i>a</i> negative + <i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p><i>gamous</i>:</p> <p>agamous (same as <i>agamic</i>)</p> <p>apogamous (adjective form of <i>apogamy</i>)</p> <p>autogamous (adjective form of <i>autogamy</i>)</p> <p>dichogamous (adjective form of <i>dichogamy</i>)</p> <p>exogamous (adjective form of <i>exogamy</i>)</p> <p>heterogamous (characterized by the reproduction in which sexual and asexual generations alternate) (<i>heteros</i> different)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
gam (cont'd)	[marriage]		<p>hologamous (having gametes essentially the same in size and form as other cells) (<i>holos</i> whole, entire)</p> <p>homogamous (adjective form of <i>homogamy</i>) (<i>homo</i> same)</p> <p>monogamous (adjective form of <i>monogamy</i>) (<i>mono</i> one)</p> <p>polygamous (having two or more wives or husbands at the same time; plural marriage; in botany, having bisexual and unisexual flowers on the same plant; compare <i>polygynous</i>) (<i>poly</i> many)</p> <p><i>gamy:</i></p> <p>allogamy (fertilization of a flower by the pollen of another; cross-fertilization) (<i>allos</i> other)</p> <p>apogamy (the development of a plant without the union of gametes; development of a sporophyte from a gametophyte without fertilization) (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p>autogamy (self-fertilization, as in a flower receiving pollen from its own stamens) (<i>autos</i> self)</p> <p>bigamy (the act of marrying a second time while a previous marriage is still legally in effect; compare <i>digamy</i>) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>deuterogamy (a marriage after the death or divorce of the first spouse; compare <i>bigamy</i>) (<i>deuteros</i> second)</p> <p>digamy (a second legal marriage; marriage after the death or divorce of the first spouse; compare <i>bigamy</i>) (<i>di</i> two)</p> <p>dichogamy (the maturing of pistils and stamens at different times, preventing self-pollination) (<i>dicho</i> two, asunder)</p> <p>endogamy (the custom of marrying only within one's own tribes, clan, etc; cross-pollination among flowers of the same plants; opposed to <i>exogamy</i>) (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>exogamy (the custom, often inviolable, of marrying only outside one's own tribe, clan, etc.; in botany, cross-pollination among flowers of different plants; opposed to <i>endogamy</i>) (<i>exo</i> without)</p> <p>heterogamy (noun form of <i>heterogamous</i>) (<i>hetero</i> different)</p> <p>homogamy (the condition of having all flowers sexually alike; the condition of having stamens and pistils mature at the same time; inbreeding in an isolated group of individuals of the same species) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>hypergamy (marriage with a person of a higher social class or position) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p>isogamy (sexual fusion of gametes of similar size and form) (<i>iso</i> equal)</p> <p>monogamy (in zoology, the practice of having only one mate) (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p>polygamy (in zoology, the practice of mating with more than one of the opposite sex) {polygamist} (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>syngamy (sexual reproduction; union of gametes to form a fertilized ovum) (<i>syn</i> together)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>gamet:</i> gametangium (a cell or organ in which gametes are developed) (<i>angium</i> vessel)</p> <p><i>gameto:</i></p> <p>gametocyte (a parent cell, which undergoes meiosis and produces gametes) (<i>kytos</i> cell)</p> <p>gametogenesis (in biology, the development of gametes) {gametogenic} (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
gam (cont'd)		[marriage]	<p>gametophore {gametophoric} (<i>phorein</i> to bear)      gametophyte (in plants, the gamete-bearing generation that is haploid and reproduces by eggs and sperms; distinguished from <i>sporophyte</i>) {gametophytic} (<i>phyton</i> plant)</p> <p><i>gamo:</i>      gamogenesis (reproduction by the uniting of gametes; sexual reproduction) (<i>generare</i> to produce)      gamomania (a morbid desire to marry) (<i>mania</i> craze)      gamopetalous (having the petals united so as to form a tubelike corolla, as that of the morning glory)      gamophagia (the disappearance of the male or female element in the conjugation of unicellular organisms) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)      gamophobia (morbid fear of marriage) (<i>phobos</i> fear)      gamophyllous (having leaves or leaflike organs joined by their edges) (<i>phyllon</i> leaf)      gamosepalous (having the sepals united)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>cleistogamous (having small, unopened, self-pollinating flowers, usually in addition to the showier flowers)      cleistogamy (self-pollination of certain unopened flowers) (<i>kleistos</i> closed)      cryptogam (a plant that propagates by means of spores, as algae, mosses, ferns, etc.) (<i>kryptos</i> covered, hidden)      misogamist, misogamy (<i>misein</i> to hate)      xenogamy (fertilization by cross-pollination) (<i>xenos</i> stranger)</p> <p><b>DOUBLE ROOT:</b> gamogamy (gamogenesis, or sexual reproduction, especially of protozoans)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> aneugamy (lit., not well matched; resulting in an abnormal number of chromosomes in the gamete) (<i>an</i> not + <i>eu</i> well)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> mar<sup>1</sup>, nub<sup>1</sup>, zyg</p>
gap	Latin <i>hiare</i> to gape IE <i>ghe-</i> to yawn	to gape, yawn; opening	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> gap (a hole or opening, as in a wall or fence; breach), gape (to open the mouth wide; in zoology, the measure of the widest possible opening of a mouth or beak)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> agape (with or as with the mouth wide open, in surprise, wonder, etc.; gaping; wide open) (Anglo-Saxon <i>an</i> on) [Another <i>agape</i> is from Greek <i>agapan</i>, to greet with affection, love, and originally meant a meal that early Christians ate together; love feast; in Christian theology, God's love for humanity; spontaneous, altruistic love]</p> <p><b>COGNATES:</b> gasp (to inhale suddenly, as in surprise, or breathe with effort, as in choking)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> bey, chasm, chen, hiat, op<sup>2</sup>, osc, stoma</p>
gar	Germanic <i>warnen</i> to equip oneself	to protect, supply	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>garage, garment (any article of clothing)      garnish (to decorate; adorn; in law, to attach as a result of garnishment)</p> <p>garnishee (in law, the third party in a garnishment; as a noun, a person or institution that is indebted to or is bailee for another whose property has been subjected to garnishment; as a verb, to garnish), garnisher (a creditor who initiates a garnishment)</p> <p><b>garnishment</b> (decoration; embellishment; in law, a proceeding in the possession of a third party in order to satisfy a debt owed by the defendant)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>gar</b> (cont'd)		[to protect]	<p>garniture (an ornament; decoration; embellishment; trimming)      garret (the space, room, or rooms just below the roof of a house, especially, a sloping roof; attic)      garrison (troops stationed in a fort or fortified place; a fortified place with troops, guns, etc.; military post or station)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>guarantee (as a noun, the assurance that a contract or legal act will be duly carried out; as a verb, to assume a contract or legal obligation)      guarantor (one who makes a guaranty or gives securities for a debt)      guaranty (a promise to answer for the payment of some debt, or the performance of some duty)      guard, guardant, guarded (cautious; noncommittal; serious and of uncertain prognosis, as a patient in guarded condition)      guardian (one who has the legal authority and duty to care for another's person or property)      guardianship (the fiduciary relationship between a guardian and a ward or other incapacitated person)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>disregard (to pay little or no attention to; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> ignore, neglect, omit, overlook, slight) (<i>dis</i> away + regard)      regard (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> admire, esteem, respect)      regardant (in heraldry, looking backward, with the head in profile)      regardful (observant; heedful; mindful)      regarding (with regard to)      regardless (without regard; in spite of) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> en garde (in fencing, on guard: the opening position from which one may either attack or defend)</p> <p><b>HISTORICAL:</b> gardyloo (French <i>garde à l'eau</i>, lit., beware of the water; in Edinburgh, used as a warning to people below that slops were about to be thrown from a window into the street)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH:</b></p> <p>ward (a person, usually a minor, who has been assigned a permanent guardian)      warded, warden (a person in charge of something, such as a port, prison, or park), warder      ware (orig., what is kept safe)      warn (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> admonish, advise, caution)      warning (the pointing out of a danger, especially to one who would not otherwise be aware of it)      warrant (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> affirm, assert, aver, avouch, declare)      warrantee (in law, a person to whom a warranty is given)      warrantor (in law, a person who warrants, or gives warranty)      warranty (official authorization or sanction; justification; several applications in law)      warren (a space or limited area in which rabbits breed or are numerous; any building or group of buildings crowded like a rabbit enclosure)      wary (implies a cautiousness that is prompted by suspicion; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> careful, cautious, circumspect, discreet, meticulous, prudent, scrupulous)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>gar</b> (cont'd)		[to protect]	<p>PREFIXED ENGLISH:</p> <p>award (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: premium, prize, reward) (<i>a</i> from <i>ex</i> out)      reward (for synonyms, see <i>award</i>), rewarding (<i>re</i> again)      beware (to be wary or careful of; be on one's guard against)      NB: <i>Garnet</i>, from <i>pomegranate</i>, is not in this family; see gran-.      CROSS REFERENCE: hero, mun<sup>1</sup>, past, phylact, serv<sup>2</sup>, tect</p>
<b>gastr</b>	Latin <i>gaster</i> IE <i>gras-</i> to devour	stomach	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>gastric (of, in, or near the stomach, as a gastric ulcer)  <i>gastrin</i> (a polypeptide hormone secreted in the stomach, that stimulates production of gastric juice)  <i>gastrula</i> (an embryo in the early stage of development)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>digastric (designating or of a muscle that bellies out from both sides of its tendon, especially such a muscle in the neck that helps to depress the lower jaw and indirectly move the tongue) (<i>di</i> two)  <i>epigastrium</i> (the upper middle portion of the abdomen) {epigastric} (<i>epi</i> upon)  <i>hypogastrium</i> (the lower, middle region of the abdomen) {hypogastric} (<i>hypo</i> under)  <i>mesogastrium</i> (the dorsal mesentery of the stomach of an embryo) (<i>mesos</i> middle)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>gastr</i>:</p> <p><i>gastrectomy</i> (<i>ektome</i> a cutting out; surgical removal)  <i>gastritis</i> (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p><i>gastro</i>:</p> <p><i>gastroderm</i> (also called endoderm: the innermost of the three primary germ layers of an animal embryo, developing into the gastrointestinal tract, the lungs, and associated structures) (<i>derma</i> skin)  <i>gastroenterology</i> (<i>enteron</i> intestine + <i>logy</i> study)  <i>gastrolith</i> (<i>lithos</i> stone)  <i>gastronomer</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: epicure, gourmand, gourmet)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: stom, vent(r)</p>
<b>gel<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>gelare</i> IE <i>gel-</i> to freeze	freeze, set firm	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: gel, gelatin, gelation, gelid (extremely cold; frozen) {gelidity}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>congelation (the process or result of congealing) (<i>con</i> with)  <i>regelation</i> (a refreezing) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>gel</i>: gelosis (a hard lump which appears frozen; occurs especially in muscle tissue; pl., geloses) (<i>osis</i> condition)  <i>gelo</i>: gelotipsy (the massaging away of geloses, or indurated swellings) (<i>tribein</i> to rub)  <i>geloto</i>: gelotometer (an instrument for measuring the strength of a jelly) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>aerogel</i> (a highly porous solid formed from a gel) (<i>aero</i> air)  <i>plasmagel</i> (protoplasm in its more firm and jellylike state) (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: galantine (a mold of boned, seasoned, boiled white meat, chilled and served in its own jelly or aspic)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
gel <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to freeze]	PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: congeal (to change from a fluid to a solid state by, or as if by, cold; to make viscid or curled; coagulate; to make rigid, fixed, or immobile; as an intransitive verb, to become congealed; solidify) ( <i>con</i> with) ITALIAN: gelato (an Italian sherbet made of whole milk, sugar, gelatin, and flavoring; pl., gelati) SPANISH: helado (frozen) TRADENAMES: JELLO®, SURE-JEL® ENGLISH: cold, cool, chill, jell, jelly LEADING ROOT ENGLISH COMPOUND: jellify (to change into jelly) ( <i>facere</i> to make) CROSS REFERENCE: firm, glac, ster
gel <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>gelan</i>	to laugh	SIMPLE ROOT: gelasimus (hysterical laughter) gelastic (risible: causing laughter; laughable; funny; amusing; able or inclined to laugh; of or connected with laughter) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: gelotherapy ( <i>therapeia</i> therapy, healing) CROSS REFERENCE: rid
gemin	Latin <i>geminus</i>	twins	SIMPLE ROOT: geminal (relating to or characterized by two usually similar substituents on the same atom relating to or characterized by two usually similar substituents on the same atom) geminate (growing or combined in pairs; coupled; as a verb, to become doubled or paired) PREFIXED ROOT: bigeminy (the state of occurring in pairs, as a rhythm of the heartbeat consisting of pairs of beats) ( <i>bi</i> two) trigeminal (designating or of the fifth pair of cranial nerves, each of which divides into three branches supplying the head and face) ( <i>tri</i> three) ingeminate (to repeat; reiterate; to stress or make more forceful by repeating; use now rare) ( <i>in in</i> ) CONSTELLATION: Gemini SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: Gemini CROSS REFERENCE: didym, diplo
gen	Latin <i>generare</i> to produce IE <i>gen-</i> to produce	race, birth, kind	SIMPLE ROOT: gender (in English grammar, the most familiar classes of genders are as follows: masculine, feminine, neuter), gendered gene (in genetics, any of the units occurring at specific points on the chromosomes) general (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup> common, familiar, ordinary, popular, vulgar; <sup>2</sup> generic, universal; a military rank in the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps), generality, generalize generate, generation, generative, generator, generatrix (feminine of <i>generator</i> ; in mathematics, a point, line, or plane whose motion generates a line, plane, figure, or solid) generic (see synonyms at <i>general</i> ; that which is not a trademark, as a generic medicine; in biology, of or characteristic of a genus; see synonyms at <i>general</i> ) generosity (SYNONYMS: magnanimity, nobleness, munificence) generous (SYNONYMS: noble, plentiful, unstinting) genesis (capitalized, the first book of the Bible; see Biblical; pl., genuses)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
gen (cont'd)		[race, birth, kind]	<p>genethiac (relating to birthdays or nativities; showing position and influence of stars at birth; a birthday poem)</p> <p>genetic (or, genic), genetics</p> <p>genial (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> affable, amiable, obliging) [another <i>genial</i> comes from Greek <i>genys</i>, chin; having to do with the chin]</p> <p>genic (same as <i>genetic</i>)</p> <p>genius (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> aptitude, gift, talent)</p> <p>genital (pertaining to the reproduction or sexual organs; the term is also used in psychoanalysis to designate the third stage of infantile psychosexual development in which interest centers around the genital organs, the first stages being those of <i>anal</i>, <i>oral</i>; <i>genital</i>, therefore, designates the adult or final stage of psychosexual development in which conflicts have been resolved, libidinal drives regulated, and character structure integrated)</p> <p>genitive (in grammar, a relational case, as in Latin, shown by grammatical inflection or by an analytical construction and typically expressing possession, source, or partitive* concept; compare <i>possessive case</i> in English) [*partitive: referring to a part of a whole, e.g. He used <i>some</i> (a part) of the inheritance to pay off his mortgage]</p> <p>genre (a category of artistic, musical, or literary composition characterized by a particular style, form, or content)</p> <p>gens (orig., that belonging together by birth; in ancient Rome, a clan united by descent through the male line from a common ancestor; pl., gentes)</p> <p>genteel (excessively or affectedly refined, polite, etc.)</p> <p>gentile (in grammar, designating a nationality or country, e.g., “German” is a <i>gentile adjective</i>), gentility</p> <p>gentle (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bland, mild, soft) (see Doublets) {gently}</p> <p>gentry (people of high social standing)</p> <p>genuine (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> authentic, bona fide, real, true, veritable)</p> <p>genus (pl., genera)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p><i>gen:</i></p> <p>acrogen (a plant, such as a fern or a moss, having a perennial stem with the growing point at the tip) (<i>akros</i> extremity)</p> <p>antigen (an enzyme, toxin, or other substance to which the body reacts by producing antibodies) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>endogen, endogeny (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>isoantigen (an antigen derived from one member of a species that can cause the production of antibodies in some other members of the same species) (<i>isos</i> equal + antigen)</p> <p><i>genar:</i> octogenarian (80 years old, or between the ages of 80 and 90; a person of this age) (<i>okto</i> eight)</p> <p><i>gender:</i> engender (orig., to beget; to bring into being; bring about; cause; produce) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p><i>gene:</i></p> <p>epigene (in geology, produced or formed on or near the earth's surface of the earth) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>hypogene (in geology, produced in the earth, as plutonic and metamorphic rocks; designating minerals or ore deposits formed by waters ascending from great depths) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>indigene (a native or indigenous person, animal, or plant)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
gen (cont'd)	[race, birth, kind]		<p><i>geneic</i>: allogeneic (of or having to do with genes from different genotypes) (<i>allos</i> other)</p> <p><i>geneous</i>:</p> <p>heterogeneous (differing or opposite in structure, quality, etc.; dissimilar; incongruous; varied; miscellaneous) (<i>heteros</i> different, other)</p> <p>homogeneous (the same in structure, quality, etc.; in mathematics, commensurable; having all terms of the same dimension) {homogeneity} (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>inhomogeneous (not homogeneous) (<i>in</i> not + homogeneous)</p> <p><i>gener</i>:</p> <p>congener (a person or thing of the same kind, class, or genus)</p> <p>degeneracy, degenerate (as an adjective, having sunk below a former or normal condition, character, etc.; deteriorated; as a noun, a degenerate person, especially one who is morally depraved or sexually perverted; in biology, to undergo degeneration), degeneration, degenerative (<i>de</i> from)</p> <p>bigeneric (designating or of hybrids derived from two different genera) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>intergenerational (of or involving persons of different generations, as parents and children) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>REGENERATE (to cause to be spiritually reborn; renewed or restored), regeneration, regenerative, regenerator (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>ungenerous (not generous; stingy; mean; also, harsh, as an <i>ungenerous remark</i>) (<i>un</i> not)</p> <p><i>genesis</i>:</p> <p>autogenesis (spontaneous generation) {autogenetic} (<i>auto</i> self)</p> <p>cacogenesis (inability to produce hybrids that are both viable and fertile) (<i>kakos</i> bad)</p> <p>digenesis (in biology, successive reproduction by two processes, sexual in one generation and asexual in the next) (<i>di</i> two)</p> <p>diagenesis (in geology, the physical and chemical changes occurring in sediments during and after the period of deposition up until the time of consolidation) (<i>dia</i> through)</p> <p>ectogenesis (noun form of <i>ectogenous</i>) (<i>ektos</i> outside)</p> <p>EPIGENESIS (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>heterogenesis (alternation of generations) (<i>heteros</i> different)</p> <p>homogenesis (reproduction in which the offspring resemble the parents and undergo the same cycle of development) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>metagenesis (in biology, reproduction in which there is alternation of an asexual with a sexual generation, as in many cnidarians*) (<i>meta</i> change) [<sup>*</sup>cnidarian: a stinging invertebrate animal, e.g., jellyfish]</p> <p>MONOGENESIS (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>neogenesis (regeneration, especially of tissue) {neogenetic} (<i>neos</i> new)</p> <p>orthogenesis (certain discredited theories in biology and anthropology) {orthogenetic} (<i>orthos</i> straight)</p> <p>palingenesis (lit., new birth) (<i>palin</i> again)</p> <p>pangenesis (<i>pan</i> all)</p> <p>paragenesis (the order in which closely related minerals in rocks, veins, etc. have been formed) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
gen (cont'd)	[race, birth, kind]		<p>polygenesis (derivation from more than one kind of germ cell; the theory that different species are descended from different ultimate ancestors) (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>syngensis (reproduction involving fusion of male and female genetic material) (<i>syn</i> together)</p> <p><i>genetic:</i></p> <p>epigenetic (in geology, produced on or near the surface of the earth; formed or deposited later than the enclosing rocks: said of ore deposits, structures, etc.) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>metagenetic (adjective form of <i>metagenesis</i>) (<i>meta</i> change)</p> <p>monogenetic (adjective form of <i>monogenesis</i>) (<i>mono</i> one)</p> <p>palingenetic (adjective form of <i>palingenesis</i>) (<i>palin</i> again)</p> <p><i>genial:</i> congenial (SYNONYMS: friendly, genial, pleasant)</p> <p><i>genic:</i></p> <p>acrogenic (adjective form of <i>acrogen</i>) (<i>akros</i> extremity)</p> <p>dysgenic (causing deterioration of hereditary qualities of a stock), dysgenics (same as <i>cacogenics</i>) (<i>dys</i> bad, abnormal)</p> <p>ectogenic (also, ectogenous) (<i>ektos</i> outside)</p> <p>eugenic (lit., well-born), eugenics (opposed to <i>cacogenics</i> and <i>dysgenics</i>) (<i>eu</i> well)</p> <p>MONOGENIC (<i>mono</i> one, single)</p> <p><i>genious:</i></p> <p>ingenious (inventive; SYNONYMS: adroit, bright, clever, cunning, gifted, shrewd) [often confused with <i>ingenuous</i>]</p> <p>ingenuity (the quality of being ingenious)</p> <p><i>genism:</i> monogenism (the doctrine that all human beings are descended from a single pair of ancestors) (<i>monos</i> single)</p> <p><i>genit:</i></p> <p>congenital (occurring from birth, as a <i>congenital disease</i>; SYNONYMS: inborn, inbred, innate) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>progenitive (capable of having offspring; reproductive)</p> <p>progenitor (a forefather; ancestor in direct line; source from which something develops; originator or precursor) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>ultimogeniture (inheritance or succession by the youngest son) (<i>ultimo</i> last)</p> <p><i>genize:</i> homogenize (to make homogeneous) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p><i>genous:</i></p> <p>acrogenous (adjective form of <i>acrogen</i>) (<i>akros</i> extremity)</p> <p>autogenous (produced in or obtained from one's own body: said especially of a vaccine or tissue transplant) (<i>autos</i> self)</p> <p>ectogenous (growing outside the body of the host, as certain bacteria and other parasites) (<i>ektos</i> outside)</p> <p>ENDOGENOUS (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>epigenous (in botany, growing on the surface of the leaf or other plant part, especially on the upper surface, as some fungi) (<i>epi</i> upon, on)</p> <p>exogenous (in biology, of or relating to external factors, as food or light, that have an effect upon an organism) (<i>exos</i> without, outside)</p> <p>heterogenous (of different origin; not from the same source) (<i>heteros</i> different)</p> <p>homogenous (or, homogeneous; having similarity in structure because of common descent) (<i>homos</i> same)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
gen (cont'd)		[race, birth, kind]	<p>hypogenous (in botany, growing on the lower side of something, as spores on the underside of some fern leaves) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>indigenous (SYNOMYS: aboriginal, endemic, native) (<i>indi</i> in)</p> <p>isogenous (in biology, of the same origin) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p><i>genous:</i></p> <p>disingenuous (not straightforward; not candid or frank; insincere; slyly deceptive or misleading) (<i>dis</i> negative + <i>ingenuous</i>)</p> <p>ingenuous (orig., of noble birth or nature; now, describes one who is naïve; SYNONYS: <sup>1</sup>artless, unsophisticated; <sup>2</sup>candid, frank, outspoken) (<i>in</i> in) [often confused with <i>ingenious <p><i>genus:</i> subgenus (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><i>geny:</i></p> <p>homogeny (in <i>biology</i>, correspondence in form or structure, owing to a common origin; compare <i>homoplasy</i>) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>monogeny (the noun form of <i>monogenic</i>) (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p>progeny (children, descendants, or offspring collectively; issue) (<i>pro</i> forth)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: engine, engineer, engineering (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p><i>geno:</i></p> <p>genoblast (the nucleus of the fertilized oocyte) (<i>blastos</i> bud)</p> <p>genocide (first applied to the attempted extermination of the Jews by Nazi Germany; the systematic killing of, or a program of action intended to destroy, a whole national or ethnic group) (<i>caedere</i> to kill)</p> <p>genotype (the fundamental constitution or type of an organism in terms of hereditary factors)</p> <p><i>gentri:</i> gentrify (to convert a deteriorated or aging area in a city into a more affluent middleclass neighborhood, as by remodeling dwellings, resulting in increased property values and in displacement of the poor) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>androgen (a male sex hormone or synthetic substance that can give rise to masculine characteristics)</p> <p>androgenous (producing male offspring) (<i>andros</i> man, male)</p> <p>anthropogenesis (the study of man's origin and development) (<i>anthropos</i> man: mankind)</p> <p>biogenesis (the principle that living organisms originate only from other living organisms closely similar to themselves) (<i>bios</i> life)</p> <p>cosmogeny (the branch of astrophysics that studies the origin and evolution and structure of the universe; same as <i>cosmogony</i>) (<i>kosmos</i> world, universe)</p> <p>cryogenics (the science that deals with the production of very low temperatures and their effect on the properties of matter) (<i>kryos</i> cold)</p> <p>cytogenetics (the science correlating cytology with genetics as they relate to the behavior of chromosomes and genes in cells with regard to heredity and variation) (<i>kytos</i> cell)</p> <p>epeirogeny (movements of uplift or depression affecting large areas of the earth's crust and producing continents, mountains, ocean basins, etc.) (<i>epeiros</i> mainland)</p> </i></p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
gen (cont'd)		[race, birth, kind]	<p>hydrogen (coined in reference to the generation of water from the combustion of hydrogen; symbol: H) (<i>hydr</i> water)</p> <p>miscegenation (marriage or sexual relations between a man and woman of different races) (<i>miscere</i> to mix)</p> <p>morphogenesis (in zoology, the structural changes occurring during the development of an organism, organ, or part) (<i>morphe</i> shape)</p> <p>myogenic (originating in or produced by a muscle) (<i>mys</i> muscle)</p> <p>nitrogenous (so named because niter resulted when it was sparked with oxygen in the presence of caustic potash) (<i>nitr</i> niter)</p> <p>ontogeny (the life cycle of a single organism; biological development of the individual; distinguished from <i>phylogeny</i>) (<i>ontos</i> being, existence)</p> <p>oxygen (lit., acid-producing; so named from the belief that oxygen is present in all acids; symbol: O) (<i>oxys</i> sharp)</p> <p>parthenogenesis (reproduction by the development of an unfertilized ovum, seed, or spore, as in certain insects, algae, etc.) (<i>parthenos</i> maiden, virgin)</p> <p>pathogen (any agent, especially a microorganism, able to cause disease), pathogenesis, pathogenic (capable of causing disease, as <i>pathogenic bacteria</i>) (<i>pathein</i> to suffer)</p> <p>photogenic (due to or produced by light; that looks or is likely to look attractive in photography: said especially of a person) (<i>photos</i> light)</p> <p>phylogeny (the lines of descent or evolutionary development of any plant or animal; distinguished from <i>ontogeny</i>) (<i>phylon</i> tribe, race)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: jaunty (from French <i>gentil</i>, genteel; in fashion; having an easy confidence; gay and carefree)</p> <p>COMPOUNDS: gentleman, gentlewoman</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>genius loci (the guardian spirit of a place; the general atmosphere of a place)</p> <p>sui generis (of one's own kind; being the only one of its kind; unique)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>gendarme (formerly, a French cavalryman commanding a squad; gendarmerie (<i>gendarmes</i> collectively) (<i>gens</i> people + <i>de</i> of + <i>arma</i> arms))</p> <p>ingénue (also, ingenue; an innocent, unworldly young woman)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: gentle:genteel</p> <p>BIBLICAL: Genesis (the first book of the Bible; the Hebrew account of the beginning of the universe)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>ENDOGENOUS [in <i>biology</i>, growing or developing from or on the inside; in <i>biochemistry</i> and <i>physiology</i>, pertaining to the metabolism of nitrogenous elements of cells and tissues]</p> <p>EPIGENESIS [in <i>biology</i>, the theory that the germ cell is without structure and that the embryo develops as a new creation through the action of the environment on the protoplasm; in <i>geology</i>, metamorphism; in <i>medicine</i>, the appearing of secondary symptoms; a secondary symptom]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
gen (cont'd)		[race, birth, kind]	<p>MONOGENESIS [in <i>biology</i>, the hypothetical descent of all living organisms from a single original organism or cell; in <i>zoology</i>, asexual reproduction, as by budding or spore formation]</p> <p>MONOGENIC [in <i>biology</i>, designating or of a mode of inheritance in which a character is controlled by one pair of genes; in <i>zoology</i>, producing offspring of one sex only, as females only in some species of aphids]</p> <p>REGENERATE [in <i>biology</i>, to grow anew a part to replace one hurt or lost; in <i>chemistry</i>, to produce a compound, product, etc. again chemically, as from a derivative or by modification to a physically changed, but not chemically changed, form; in <i>electronics</i>, to cause oscillation or to increase the amplification of a signal by feeding energy back from an amplifier output to its input; <i>mechanics</i>, to use heat, energy, pressure, etc. which would otherwise be wasted by employing special arrangements or devices; in <i>physics</i>, to restore a battery, catalyst, etc. to its original state or properties]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ethn, germ, gon, nat<sup>1</sup>, phyl, toc</p>
genu	Latin <i>genu</i> IE <i>geneu-</i> knee	knee	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: geniculate (having a kneelike joint; bent sharply)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: genuflect (to bend the knee, as in reverence or worship; to act in a submissive and servile way) (<i>flectere</i> to bend)</p> <p>ENGLISH: knee</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gon<sup>3</sup></p>
geo	Greek <i>ge, gaia</i>	earth, land	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: georgic [having to do with agriculture or husbandry; as a noun, a song or poem dealing with farming or rural life, from Virgil's <i>georgicum (carmen)</i>, georgic song]</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p><i>gaea</i>: Neogaea (the Neotropical area of the earth, considered as one of the primary elements) (<i>neos</i> new)</p> <p>Pangaea (the hypothetical single landmass that split apart about 200 million years ago and formed Gondwanaland and Laurasia) (<i>pan</i> all)</p> <p><i>gee</i>: apogee (lit., away from the earth; the point farthest from the earth in the orbit of the moon or of a man-made satellite; opposed to <i>perigee</i>) (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p>perigee (lit., around the earth, the point nearest to the earth in the orbit of the moon or of a man-made satellite; opposed to <i>apogee</i>) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p><i>geal</i>: EPIGEAL (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>HYPOGEAL (of, or occurring in, the region below the surface of the earth) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p><i>geo</i>: apogeotropism (in botany, a tendency to grow or move away from the earth or from the pull of gravity: negative geotropism) (<i>apo</i> away + <i>tropein</i> to turn)</p> <p>diageotropism (the tendency of the stems, branches, rhizomes, etc. of certain plants to grow in a direction horizontal to the surface of the earth) (<i>dia</i> across + <i>tropein</i> to turn)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
geo (cont'd)	[earth, land]		<p>isogeotherm (an imaginary line or curved plane connecting points beneath the earth's surface that have the same average temperature) (<i>isos</i> equal + <i>therme</i> heat)</p> <p><i>geum:</i> hypogea (an underground cellar, vault, tomb, etc.) (<i>ypo</i> under)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>ge:</i> geode (a globular stone having a cavity lined with inward-growing crystal or layers of silica), geoid (the earth viewed as a hypothetical ellipsoid with the surface represented as a mean sea level) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>geo:</i></p> <p>geobotany (same as <i>phytogeography</i>) (<i>botane</i> a plant)</p> <p>geocarpic (producing or ripening beneath the ground; for example, the peanut is a <i>geocarpic plant</i>) (<i>karplos</i> fruit)</p> <p>geocentric (measured or viewed as from the center of the earth; having or regarding the earth as a center) (<i>kentron</i> center)</p> <p>geochemistry (the branch of chemistry dealing with the chemical composition of the earth's crust and the chemical changes that occur there)</p> <p>geochronology (the branch of geology dealing with the age of the earth and its materials, the dating of evolutionary stages in plant and animal developments, etc.) (<i>chronos</i> time + <i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>geochronometry (the measurement of geologic time, as from the decay of radioactive elements) (<i>chronos</i> time + <i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>geocorona (the envelope of ionized gases surrounding the earth at the outer limit of the atmosphere) (<i>corona</i> crown)</p> <p>geodesic (designating the shortest surface line between two points on a surface, especially a curved surface; in architecture, having a structurally strong surface made up of short, straight, lightweight bars that form a grid of polygons, as a <i>geodesic dome</i>), geodesy {geodetic} (<i>daiein</i> to divide)</p> <p>geodynamics (the study of the activity and forces inside the earth) (<i>dynamis</i> force, power)</p> <p>geognosy (the branch of geology dealing with the composition of the earth and the distribution of its various strata and mineral deposits) (<i>gnosis</i> knowledge)</p> <p>geography (the descriptive science dealing with the surface of the earth) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>geology (the science dealing with the physical nature and history of the earth) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>geomagnetic (pertaining to the magnetic properties of the earth)</p> <p>geomancy (divination by random figures formed when a handful of earth is thrown on the ground, or as by lines drawn at random) (<i>manteia</i> divination)</p> <p>geometry (lit., measurement of the earth; a branch of mathematics dealing with points, lines, shapes, and figures) {geometric} (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>geomorphic (of, related to, or resembling the earth, its shape, or surface configuration)</p> <p>geomorphology (the science dealing with the nature and origin of the earth's topographic features) (<i>morphe</i> shape, form + <i>logy</i> study)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
geo (cont'd)		[earth]	<p>geophagy (also, geophagia; the eating of clay or earth, either as a psychotic symptom or to make up for lack of food, as in famine areas) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)</p> <p>geophysics (the science that deals with the physics of the earth, including weather, winds, tides, earthquakes, volcanoes, etc. and their effect on the earth)</p> <p>geophyte (a plant that grows in earth; especially, a perennial propagated by buds which live underground throughout the winter) (<i>phyton</i> plant)</p> <p>geopolitics (the relationship between geography and politics)</p> <p>geoponic (of or pertaining to tillage or agriculture; agricultural)</p> <p>geponics (construed as singular; the art or science of agriculture) (<i>ponos</i> work)</p> <p>geostationary (designating or of a satellite or spacecraft in an orbit above the equator, revolving at a rate of speed synchronous with that of the earth's rotation so that it always stays above the same place on the earth's surface; also called <i>geosynchronous</i>; lit., in time with the earth) (<i>histanai</i> to stand)</p> <p>geostrophic (designating or of a force producing deflection as a result of the earth's rotation) (<i>strophein</i> to turn)</p> <p>geosynchronous (see <i>geostationary</i>) (syn with + <i>chronos</i> time)</p> <p>geosyncline (a very large, troughlike depression in the earth's surface containing masses of sedimentary and volcanic rocks) (syn with + <i>klinein</i> to lean)</p> <p>geotaxis (in biology, the movement of an organism in response to the forces of gravity) {geotactic} (<i>tassein</i> to arrange)</p> <p>geotectonic (pertaining to the structure, distribution, shape, etc. of rock bodies, and to the structural disturbances and alterations of the earth's crust that produced them) (<i>tekton</i> cover)</p> <p>geothermic (having to do with the heat of the earth's interior) (<i>therme</i> heat)</p> <p>geotropism (any positive, or negative, movement or growth of a plant or sessile animal in response to, or against, the force of gravity) {geotropic} (<i>tropein</i> to turn)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Megagaea (one of the three primary zoogeographic areas of the earth) (<i>mega</i> great)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>EPIGEAL [in <i>biology</i>, growing on or close to the ground; directed above the ground after germination: said of cotyledons; in <i>zoology</i>, living or developing on the exposed surface of the earth or in shallow water]</p> <p>HYPOGEAL [in <i>botany</i>, growing or maturing underground, as peanuts, truffles, beets, turnips: said especially of cotyledons; in <i>zoology</i>, burrowing, living, or developing beneath the ground, as certain insect larvae, animals, etc.]</p> <p>NB: <i>Geoduck</i>, of Chinookan origin, designates a very large edible clam, weighing over five pounds.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: chthon, hom, hum<sup>1</sup>, ped<sup>4</sup>, tell, terra</p>
ger <sup>1</sup> , ges, gis	Latin <i>gerere</i>	to carry, do, bear to carry out	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>ger</i>:</p> <p>gerund (a verbal noun ending in -ing that has all the uses of the noun but retains certain syntactic characteristics of the verb, such as the ability to take an object or an adverbial modifier, e.g., <i>Playing</i> baseball was his lifelong passion) {gerundial}</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ger <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to carry, do, bear]	<p>gerundive (a verbal adjective) {gerundival}</p> <p><i>ges:</i> gest (or, geste; a romantic story of daring adventures, especially a medieval tale in verse)</p> <p>gestate, gestation (the act or period of carrying young in the uterus from conception to birth; pregnancy; also, a development, as of a plan in the mind)</p> <p>gestic (having to do with bodily movements, as in dancing)</p> <p>gesticulate (to make or use gestures, especially with the hands and arms, as in adding nuances or force to one's speech, or as a substitute for speech), gesticulation</p> <p>gesture (a movement of the body to express or emphasize ideas, emotions, etc.)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>ger:</i> congeries (a collection of things or parts massed together; heap; pile) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>exaggerate (to unduly emphasize or magnify; to make something greater than is actually the case) (<i>ex</i> out + <i>ad</i> to)</p> <p><i>gest:</i> congest, congested {congestion, congestive} (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>digest (SYNOMYS: abridgment, abstract, brief), digester</p> <p>digestible, digestion, digestive (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>egest (to pass off perspiration, excrement, etc., excrete) {egestation}, egesta (that which is egested) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>ingest (to take into the body, as food or liquid) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>indigestible, indigestion, indigestive (<i>in</i> not + digestive)</p> <p>progestational (of or involving hormones that, in female mammals, precede, prepare for, or are active in ovulation and pregnancy) (<i>pro</i> before, forward)</p> <p>suggest (SYNOMYS: hint, imply, insinuate, intimate) {suggestible}, suggestion, suggestive (that suggests ideas, especially that which is considered risqué) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><i>gis:</i> enregister (to enter in a register; enroll; record) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>register (lit., to bring back; SYNONYS: catalog, inventory, list, roster), registered, registrant, registrar, registration (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>preregister, preregistration (<i>pre</i> before + register)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: armiger (orig., an armor-bearer for a knight) (<i>arma</i> arms)</p> <p>belligerence, belligerent (SYNONYS: bellicose, contentious, pugnacious) (<i>bellum</i> war)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: jest, jester</p> <p>LATIN: Gesta Romanorum (lit., doings of the Romans; a 14<sup>th</sup> century European collection of tales in Latin, used as a source of plots by Chaucer, Shakespeare, and others)</p> <p>FRENCH: beau geste (a fine or beautiful gesture; an act or offer that seems fine, noble, etc., but is empty; pl., beaux gestes)</p> <p>digestif (a digestive aid; especially, an after-dinner drink, as brandy; patterned after apéritif)</p> <p>NB: Do not confuse this root with German <i>Gestalt</i>, form, shape, as in <i>Gestalt psychology</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fer<sup>2</sup>, lat<sup>2</sup>, phor, port<sup>1</sup>, vect</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ger<sup>2</sup></b>	Greek <i>geras</i> IE <i>ger-</i> to grow old	old age	SIMPLE ROOT: geratic, gerontal (both refer to last stage of life) PREFIXED ROOT: agerasia (an unusually youthful appearance in a person of advanced years) ageratum (lit., not growing old; a plant of the composite family) ( <i>a negative</i> ) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>ger</i> : geriatrics (the branch of medicine that deals with the diseases and problems of old age) ( <i>iasthai</i> to heal) <i>gero</i> : geroderma (the premature aging of the skin) ( <i>derma</i> skin) <i>geronto</i> : gerontocracy (government by old men) ( <i>kratos</i> strength) gerontology (the scientific study of the process of aging and of the problems of aged people; see <i>geriatrics</i> ) ( <i>logy</i> study) gerontomorphosis (evolutionary development that produces extreme specialization and ultimately, extinction of a species or race, as with the dinosaurs) ( <i>morphe</i> shape + <i>osis</i> condition) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: erigeron (capitalized, a genus of plants having flower heads resembling asters but with fewer and narrower involucral bracts; from the hoary down on some varieties) ( <i>eri</i> early) MYTHOLOGY: Graeae (the three old sisters who act as guards for the Gorgons and have only one eye and one tooth to share among them) CROSS REFERENCE: presby, sen, veter
<b>geran</b>	Greek <i>geranos</i> : crane	crane (bird)	SIMPLE ROOT: geranium (lit., small crane; sometimes called “crane’s bill,” because of the flower’s resemblance to the bill of a crane) FRENCH: pedigree [from <i>pié de grue</i> , foot of crane (from the lines in the genealogical tree); a list of ancestors; record of ancestry; descent; lineage; ancestry; see note under <i>ped</i> <sup>1</sup> ] ( <i>pes</i> foot) DISGUISED ROOT: crane (both the bird and the machine) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>germ</b>	Latin <i>germen</i> ; from <i>gignere</i> to beget IE <i>genmen-</i> sprig, germ	bud, shoot, fetus	SIMPLE ROOT: germ (the rudimentary form from which a new organism is developed; any microscopic organism; origin; basis) german (closely related), germane (SYNONYMS: apropos, pertinent, relevant) germinal, germinant, germinate {germination, germinative} LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: germicide ( <i>caedere</i> to kill) CROSS REFERENCE: blast, clad, gen
<b>gest</b>			See ger <sup>1</sup> for <i>gestation</i> , <i>digest</i> .
<b>geus</b>	Greek <i>geus</i>	taste	PREFIXED ROOT: hemiageusia ( <i>hemi</i> half + <i>a</i> negative) hypogeusia ( <i>hypo</i> under) CROSS REFERENCE: gust, sag
<b>ghast</b>	Middle English <i>gasten</i>	to terrify	ENGLISH: ghastly (horrible; frightful; pale; haggard) ghost, ghostly PREFIXED ENGLISH: aghast (feeling great horror or dismay; terrified; horrified) (Middle English <i>a</i> intensive) CROSS REFERENCE: ter <sup>1</sup>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>giga</b>	Greek <i>gigas</i>	giant (extended to mean “one billion; very large”)	SIMPLE ROOT: gigantean, gigantic (SYNONYMS: colossal, enormous, immense), gigantesque, gigantism LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>giga</i> : gigabyte (abbreviated GB) gigacycle (same as <i>gigahertz</i> ) gigahertz (a unit of frequency equal to one billion hertz) ( <i>hertz</i> : a unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second; named after Heinrich Hertz, 1857-94; German physicist) gigaton (the explosive force of a billion tons of TNT) <i>giganto</i> : gigantomachy (in Greek mythology, the struggle between the giants and the gods; now, any war between giants or superpowers) ( <i>mache</i> battle) SPANISH: gigante ENGLISH: giant (in Greek mythology, any of a race of huge beings of human form who war with the gods; a person or thing of great size, strength, intellect, etc.) CROSS REFERENCE: macr, mega
<b>gir,</b> <b>gyr</b>	Greek <i>gyros</i> circle IE <i>guruos-</i> to bend, arch	circle, spiral, ring, rotate	SIMPLE ROOT: gyrate (to move in a circular or spiral path; rotate or revolve on an axis; whirl) {gyrator, gyratory} gyration (the act of gyrating; circular or spiral motion; something gyrate, as a whorl) gyre (also, gyrus; a circular or spiral motion; in medicine, a convolution) {gyral} gyro (also, gyros*; layers of lamb or lamb and beef roasted, as on a vertical spit, and sliced, wrapped in a pita) [*gyros: a circle (from rotating meat on a spit), wrongly taken as a plural] gyrose (in botany, marked with wavy lines or convolutions) gyrus (in anatomy, a convoluted ridge or fold between fissures, or sulci*, especially of the cortex of the brain; pl., gyri) [*sulci, pl. of sulcus: in anatomy, any of the shallow grooves separating the convolutions of the brain] PREFIXED ROOT: autogiro (also, autogyro; an aircraft that moves forward by means of a propeller; now largely superseded by the helicopter) ( <i>autos</i> self) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: gyrocompass (a compass consisting of a motorized gyroscope with a rotating axis) gyroplane ( <i>planus</i> plane) gyroscope ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) gyrostat, gyrostatics ( <i>histanai</i> to stand) DISGUISED ROOT: girandole (a revolving cluster of fireworks) girasol (or, girasole; lit., sunflower; Jerusalem artichoke; fire opal) ( <i>sol</i> sun) NB: <i>Gyrene</i> , slang for a member of the Marines, is not in this family; its derivation may be <i>GI Marine</i> . CROSS REFERENCE: annel, cycl, helic, orb
<b>gird</b>	IE <i>gherdh-</i>	to enclose	SIMPLE ROOT: gird (to encircle or fasten with a belt; to furnish, equip, clothe, etc.), girder, girdle, girdler; girth PREFIXED ROOT: engird (encompass) ( <i>en</i> in) CROSS REFERENCE: clud
<b>gis</b>			See ger <sup>1</sup> for <i>register</i> .

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>glab</b>	Latin <i>glaber</i> IE <i>ghladh-</i> shining	smooth, bald	SIMPLE ROOT: glabella (smooth prominence between the eyebrows and just above the nose) glabrate (glabrous or nearly glabrous; becoming glabrous when old or mature) glabrous (in biology, without hair, down, or fuzz; bald) DISGUISED ROOT: gabbro (any of a group of dark, heavy igneous rocks, composed chiefly of pyroxene and feldspar) CROSS REFERENCE: lev <sup>1</sup> , lito, pol <sup>3</sup> , tere
<b>glac</b>	Latin <i>glacier</i> to freeze IE <i>gel-</i> to freeze	ice	SIMPLE ROOT: glacial (in chemistry, having an icelike, crystalline appearance), glaciate, glacier (see Place Name) PREFIXED ROOT: englacial (within a glacier) ( <i>en</i> in) interglacial (formed or occurring between two glacial epochs) ( <i>inter</i> between) subglacial (formed or deposited beneath a glacier) ( <i>sub</i> under) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: glaciology ( <i>logy</i> study) DISGUISED ROOT: glance (lit., to slip, as on ice; to look suddenly and briefly; SYNONYMS: flash, gleam, sparkle) FRENCH: glacé (having a smooth, glossy surface, as certain leathers or silks; candied or glazed, as fruits) glacis [from Old French <i>glacier</i> , to slip (as on ice); a gradual slope; an embankment sloping gradually up to a fortification, so as to expose attackers to defending gunfire] marrons glacés (candied, or glazed, chestnuts) verglas (a thin coating of ice on rock) ( <i>verre</i> glass) ENGLISH: glass, glaze, glazier, glazing; deglaze PLACE NAME: Glacier, WA CROSS REFERENCE: gel <sup>1</sup>
<b>glad</b>	Latin <i>gladius</i> IE <i>kel-</i> to strike	sword	NOTE: This root is of Celtic origin and is akin to Welsh <i>cleddyl</i> , sword; it is also related to Latin <i>clades</i> , destruction; Greek <i>klados</i> , sprout, and Greek <i>klan</i> , to break; also to English <i>halt</i> . SIMPLE ROOT: gladiate (sword-shaped), gladiator, gladiatorial, gladiolus [both the flower (from the shape of its leaves) and the bone, the <i>corpus sterni</i> , also from its shape] ENGLISH: glaive (a sword, especially a broadsword) GERMAN CALQUE: Schwertlilie, lit., sword-lily PLACE NAME: Gladiola, NM CROSS REFERENCE: ens, xiph
<b>gland</b>	Latin <i>gland</i> IE <i>gwel-</i> oak, acorn	gland	NOTE: Root is so called from the gland being an aggregation of cells, having the texture and shape of an acorn. SIMPLE ROOT: gland (in botany, an organ or layer of cells that produces and secretes some substance), glandular, glandule (a small gland) glanders (a disease of horses, characterized by swollen glands) glans ( <i>glans penis</i> , the head or tip of the penis; <i>glans clitoris</i> , the small mass of erectile tissue at the tip of the clitoris) CROSS REFERENCE: aden, inguin
<b>glau</b>	Latin <i>glaucus</i> gleaming; gray	silvery gray	SIMPLE ROOT: glaucous, glauconite (a greenish silicate of iron and potassium, found in greensand) glaucous (in biology, covered with a pale greenish bloom that can be rubbed off, as grapes, plums, cabbage leaves, etc.)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
glau (cont'd)		[silvery gray]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>glauc</i>: glaucoma {glaucomatous} (<i>oma</i> tumor)  <i>glaukos</i>: glaucosuria (same as <i>indicanuria</i>: the presence in the urine of indican* in excessive quantity) (<i>uria</i> urine condition)  [* indican: a glycoside from plants that yield indigo]  CHEMICAL: glaucodot (lit., silver-giver; CoFe)  CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
gli, gle	Greek <i>glia</i>	glue	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: gliadin (any of a group of simple vegetable proteins found in gluten)  PREFIXED ROOT: mesoglea (or, mesogloea; a gelatinous substance between the endoderm and the ectoderm of sponges of coelenterates) (<i>meso</i> middle)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: glioma (a tumor of the brain, spinal cord, etc. composed of tissues that normally form the supporting structure of the nerves) (<i>oma</i> tumor)  TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  neuroglia (the connective tissue that binds together and supports the nerve tissue of the central nervous system) (<i>neuron</i> nerve)  zoogloea (a colony of bacteria forming a jellylike mass as the result of the swelling of the cell walls through the absorption of water) (<i>zoon</i> animal)  CROSS REFERENCE: coll<sup>2</sup>, glut<sup>1</sup></p>
glob, glom	Latin <i>globus</i> , <i>glomus</i> : ball IE <i>glemb-</i> to make round	ball, sphere	<p>NOTE: The two roots are listed together, inasmuch as they are derived ultimately from the same IE source.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>glob</i>:  global, globalism, globalize, globate (round like a ball)  globe (any ball-shaped thing; specif., the earth; a spherical model of the earth, showing its topography)  globose (also, globous; globoid, globular)  globular (SYNOMYS: annular, circular, round, spherical)  globule (a small spherical body)  globulin (any of a group of proteins found in both animal and vegetable tissues)</p> <p><i>glom</i>:  glomerate (formed into a rounded mass or ball; clustered), glomeration  glomerulate (grouped in small, dense clusters)  glomerule, glomerulus (pl., glomeruli)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>glob</i>: conglomerate (also, conglobe; to form or collect into a ball or rounded mass) (<i>con</i> with)  <i>glom</i>:  agglomerate (as a noun, a confused or jumbled mass of things clustered together; also, a volcanic rock consisting of rounded and angular fragments; as a verb, to collect or gather into a cluster or mass), agglomeration (<i>ad</i> to)  conglomerate (in geology, made up of rock fragments or pebbles cemented together into a single mass; also, a large corporation formed by the merger or acquisition of a number of companies often in unrelated, widely diversified industries)  conglomeration (a collection, mixture, miscellanea) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: globoid (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: myoglobin (<i>mys</i> muscle)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>glob</b> (cont'd)		[ball, sphere]	<p>DISGUISED ROOT: clay, clip, clot, cloud, clue, glebe (a piece of church land forming part or all of a benefice)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Globe (in fifteen states)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: plot, spher</p>
<b>gloss,</b> <b>glot</b>	Greek <i>glossa</i> tongue; <i>glochis</i> point IE <i>glogh-</i> thorn, point	tongue, language	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>gloss:</i> gloss (words of explanation inserted between the lines of a text) [another <i>gloss</i> is from Scandinavian <i>glosa</i>, to gleam, as in <i>glass</i>] glossa, glossal, glossary (a list of difficult, technical, or foreign terms with definitions or translations) glossator (a person who writes textual glosses)</p> <p><i>glot:</i> glottal (also, glottic: of or produced in or at the glottis, as a glottal sound) glottis (the opening between the vocal cords in the larynx) {glottic, same as <i>glottal</i>}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>gloss:</i> astroglossus (a genus of orchids with a starlike lip) (<i>astron</i> star) hypoglossal (under the tongue; designating or of the motor nerves of the tongue) (<i>hypo</i> under) isogloss (in linguistics, a line of demarcation between regions differing in a particular feature of language) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p><i>glot(t):</i> diglot (bilingual; also, a bilingual edition of a book) (<i>di</i> two) epiglottis (the thin, triangular, lidlike piece of cartilage that folds back over the opening of the windpipe during swallowing, thus preventing food, etc. from entering the lungs) {epi- glottal, or epiglottic} (<i>epi</i> upon) monoglot (speaking or writing only one language; as a noun, a monoglot person) (<i>monos</i> one) polyglot (as an adjective, speaking or writing several languages; as a noun, one who speaks or write several languages; a book written in several languages) (<i>polys</i> many) proglottid (any of the segmentlike divisions of a tapeworm's body) (<i>pro</i> forward)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>gloss:</i> glossograph (a difficult word requiring explanation) glossographer, glossography (<i>graphein</i> to write) glossolalia (the speaking in tongues, a practice in certain religions) (<i>lalein</i> to babble)</p> <p><i>glott:</i> glottitis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: trichoglossia (hairy condition of the tongue) (<i>thrix</i> hair)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: GLOCHIDIUM</p> <p>LITERARY CHARACTER: Pangloss (lit., all tongues, in Voltaire's <i>Candide</i>)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: GLOCHIDIUM [in <i>botany</i>, a barbed hair or bristle, as on certain cacti or on the spore masses of ferns; in <i>zoology</i>, the parasitic larval stage of freshwater mussels which infests the gills, etc. of many fishes]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ling</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>gluc</b>	Greek <i>gleúkos</i> sweet wine, sweetness	sweet	SIMPLE ROOT: gluconate, glucose (a crystalline monosaccharide occurring naturally in fruits, honey, and blood) PREFIXED ROOT: glucagon (a hormone formed in the pancreas that increases the level of blood sugar and opposes the action of insulin) ( <i>agon</i> struggle) CROSS REFERENCE: dulc, glyc, sacchar, sucr
<b>glut<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>gluten</i> IE <i>glei-</i> to stick together	glue	SIMPLE ROOT: gluten (a gray, sticky, nutritious mixture of proteins found in wheat and other grain), glutinous (sticky) PREFIXED ROOT: agglutinant, agglutinate (in physiology, to cause red blood cells or microorganisms to clump together), agglutination ( <i>ad</i> to) conglutinant (in medicine, promoting healing or uniting, as the edges of a wound), conglutinate (stuck together) ( <i>con</i> with) deglutinate (to extract gluten from wheat, etc.) ( <i>de</i> from) isoagglutination (the clumping of the red blood cells of an individual by the blood serum of another member of the same species) ( <i>isos</i> equal + agglutination) NB: <i>Glutitis</i> , from <i>gloutos</i> , buttock + <i>itis</i> , inflammation, means inflammation of the muscles of the buttock. CROSS REFERENCE: coll <sup>2</sup> , gle
<b>glut<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>glutire;</i> <i>gula</i> throat	to swallow, devour	SIMPLE ROOT: glutton (SYNONYMS: epicure, gastronome, gourmand, gourmet), gluttonous, gluttony PREFIXED ROOT: deglutition (the act, process, or power of swallowing) ( <i>de</i> from, down) DISGUISED ROOT: goliard (any of a class of wandering students of the late Middle Ages who wrote satirical Latin verse and often served as minstrels and jesters) {golaric} gular (on or of the throat), gullet (the tube leading from the mouth to the stomach; esophagus) CROSS REFERENCE: ed, phag, rod, vor
<b>glyc</b>	Greek <i>glykos</i>	sugar, sweet	SIMPLE ROOT: glyceride (an ester of glycerol), glycerin (also, glycerine; nontechnical name for glycerol), glycerinate (to treat with glycerin) PREFIXED ROOT: hyperglycemia (an abnormally high concentration of sugar in the blood; opposite of <i>hypoglycemia</i> ) ( <i>hyper</i> excessive + <i>emia</i> blood condition) hypoglycemia ( <i>hypo</i> under + <i>emia</i> blood condition) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: glycerol (an odorless, colorless, syrupy liquid, prepared by the hydrolysis of fats and oils: used as a solvent, skin lotion, food preservatives) DISGUISED ROOT: licorice (a plant of the pea family, whose dried roots are used as a flavoring) ( <i>glykys</i> sweet + <i>rhiza</i> root) CROSS REFERENCE: dulc, gluc, sacchar, sucr
<b>glyph, glypt</b>	Greek <i>glyphein</i> IE <i>gleubh-</i> to slice	to carve	SIMPLE ROOT: glyph (a pictograph or other symbolic character or sign, especially when cut into a surface or carved in relief; in architecture, a vertical channel or groove) glyptic (having to do with carving or engraving, esp. on gems) glyptics (the art of carving or engraving designs on gems) PREFIXED ROOT: anaglyph (an ornament carved, sculptured, or embossed in low relief) ( <i>ana</i> up)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
glyph (cont'd)		[to carve]	<p>triglyph (a Doric frieze, a slightly projecting rectangular block occurring at regular intervals and having two vertical grooves at the sides) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>glypho</i>: glyphography (a method of producing a printing plate by engraving on a wax-coated copperplate which is then used to make an electrotype) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p><i>glypt</i>: glyptodont (an extinct family of edentate mammals, so called because of their fluted teeth) (<i>odus</i> tooth)</p> <p><i>glypto</i>: glyptograph (a design cut or engraved on a gem, seal, etc.; a gem, seal, etc. so engraved) {glyptography} (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>hieroglyphics (lit., sacred carvings) (<i>hieros</i> sacred)</p> <p>petroglyph (a rock carving, esp., a prehistoric one) (<i>petra</i> rock)</p> <p>solenoglyph (any poisonous snake of the viper family with hollow, paired, erectile fangs) (<i>solen</i> a channel; in reference to the snake's tubular fangs)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH:</b> cleave (to split, separate)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> sculp</p>
gna	Latin <i>gnasci</i>	to be born	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>impregnable (that can be impregnated) (<i>im</i> in) [another <i>impregnable</i> is listed under prehend-]</p> <p>impregnate (to fertilize an ovum; to fertilize land) (<i>im</i> in)</p> <p>pregnant (with young or with child) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> gen, nat<sup>1</sup>, par<sup>3</sup>, toc</p>
gnath	Greek <i>gnath</i>	jaw	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> gnathic, gnathite (a mouth appendage of an arthropod, modified for chewing)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>hypognathous (having a protruding lower jaw) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>metagnathous (having the points of the beak crossed, as in the crossbill) (<i>meta</i> between)</p> <p>opisthognathous (having receding jaws, as certain insects) (<i>opisthein</i> behind)</p> <p>orthognathous (having the jaws in line, with the lower jaw neither projecting nor receding) (<i>orthos</i> straight)</p> <p>prognathous (having the jaws projected beyond the upper face) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> mand, maxill</p>
gno, gni	Greek <i>gnoskein</i> Latin <i>gnoscere</i> to know IE <i>gen-</i> , <i>gno-</i> to know	to know	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>gnome (may be related in meaning to <i>dwarf</i>, inasmuch as in folklore, both had an occult knowledge of the earth, and were so called by Paracelsus; <i>gnome</i> can also refer to a wise, pithy saying; maxim; aphorism) {gnomic}</p> <p>gnomon (can refer either to a sundial, or to the part of a parallelogram remaining after a similar, smaller parallelogram has been taken away from one of its corners)</p> <p>gnosis (secret knowledge of spiritual matters limited to an elite few)</p> <p>gnostic (a believer in Gnosticism, a system of belief that combines ideas derived from Greek philosophy, Oriental mysticism, and ultimately, Christianity, and stressing salvation through <i>gnosis</i>, or positive, intuitive knowledge in spiritual matters, which the Gnostics claimed to have)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
gno (cont'd)		[to know]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:      agnosia (impairment of the ability to recognize familiar objects, sounds, etc., often as the result of a brain lesion) (<i>a negative</i>)      agnostic [a person who holds that the ultimate cause (God) and the essential nature of things are unknown and unknowable; see synonyms at <i>infidel</i>, under <i>fid-</i>], agnosticism (<i>a negative</i>)      diagnose (lit., to know through and through, or completely), diagnosis, diagnostic, diagnostician (<i>dia</i> through)      misdiagnose (<i>mis</i> wrong + diagnose)      prognosis (a forecast or forecasting, especially a prediction of the probable course of a disease in an individual and the chances of recovery), prognostic, prognosticate (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>gnomo</i>: gnomologia (a judgment; hence, a maxim or an aphorism) {gnomologic} (<i>logia</i> word)  <i>gnosio</i>: gnosiology (the theory of knowledge) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>gnom</i>:      pathognomonic (indicating or typical of a particular disease) (<i>pathos</i> disease)      physiognomy (the art or science of judging one from his or her physical appearance; the word is pronounced with or without the <i>g</i>) (<i>phyein</i> to grow)  <i>gnos</i>:      geognosy (the branch of geology dealing with the composition of the earth and the distribution of its various strata and mineral deposits) (<i>geo</i> earth)      prosopagnosia (a type of agnosia in which a person cannot recognize familiar faces) (<i>a negative</i> + <i>prosopon</i> person, face, mask)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: quaint (unusual or old-fashioned in a pleasing way; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: odd, peculiar, outlandish, queer, strange)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:      acquaint (to let know; give knowledge to; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: apprise, inform, notify), acquaintance (<i>ad</i> to)      ignoramus (lit., we take no notice; a legal term formerly written on a bill of indictment by a grand jury that finds it to be not a true bill) [from <i>Ignoramus</i> the name of a lawyer in George Ruggles play <i>Ignoramus</i> (1615)]      ignorance, ignorant (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: illiterate, uneducated, unlettered), ignore (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: noble, nobly</p> <p>FRENCH:      connoisseur (lit., a judge; one well versed; a person who has expert knowledge and keen discrimination in some field, especially in the fine arts or in matters of taste; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: aesthete, dilettante, virtuoso) (<i>connaisseur</i> in Modern French)      noblesse oblige (lit., nobility obliges)      reconnaissance, reconnoiter (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>ITALIAN:      cognoscente (a person with special knowledge in some field, especially in the fine arts; expert; pl., cognoscenti)      incognito (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: alias, pen name, pseudonym)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>gno</b> (cont'd)		[to know]	LAW: cognovit (lit., he has acknowledged the action; a written acknowledgment of a debt) LOGIC: ignoratio elenchi (lit., ignorance of the refutation; a fallacious argument in which the conclusion reached or proposition proved is irrelevant to the matter at hand) CROSS REFERENCE: cogn, know, nobl, not, sci <sup>1</sup>
<b>gon<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>gonos</i> offspring IE <i>gen-</i> to produce	seed, semen	NOTE: The meanings of this root are extended to include <i>be-getting or producing</i> , and denoting <i>mother cell or structure</i> . SIMPLE ROOT: gonad (the primary sex gland of either sex: ovary, testis) {gonadal, gonadial} gonidium (a reproductive cell produced asexually in certain algae) {gonidial} PREFIXED ROOT: amphigony (sexual reproduction) ( <i>amphi</i> around, both) epigone (a descendant less gifted than his or her ancestors, or any inferior follower or imitator) ( <i>epi</i> upon, beyond, after) heterogony (same as <i>heterostyly</i> : the condition in which flowers on polymorphous plants have styles of different lengths, thereby encouraging cross-pollination) ( <i>heteros</i> different) hypergonadism (excessive secretion of the sex glands) ( <i>hyper</i> more, beyond) isogony (equivalent growth of parts of an organism so that size remains proportionate to the whole) ( <i>isos</i> equal) telegony (the supposed transmission of characters of one sire to offspring subsequently born to other sires by the same female) ( <i>tele</i> far off) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>gon:</i> gonacratia (or <i>spermatorrhea</i> : an old term for involuntary discharge of semen) ( <i>acratia</i> incontinence) gonangioectomy (same as <i>vasectomy</i> ) ( <i>angeion</i> vessel + <i>ektome</i> excision) <i>gonad:</i> gonadectomy (surgical removal of an ovary or a testis) ( <i>ektome</i> excision) <i>gono:</i> gonorrhea (an infectious venereal disease) ( <i>rhein</i> to flow) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>gonium:</i> archegonium (the flask-shaped female reproductive organ in mosses, ferns, and the like) ( <i>archein</i> to begin) carpogonium (the female reproductive organ in red algae) ( <i>karpos</i> fruit) oogonium (the female reproductive organ in algae and fungi) ( <i>oo</i> egg) sporogonium (the sporophyte in mosses and liverworts) <i>gony:</i> cosmogony (the origin or generation of the universe) ( <i>kosmos</i> universe) sporogony (the process by which a large number of sporozoites are produced by cell divisions from a single zygote) ( <i>speirein</i> to sow) theogony (the origin or genealogy of the gods, as told in the myths) ( <i>theos</i> God, god) CROSS REFERENCE: gen, semen, sperm, spor

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
gon <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>gonia</i> IE <i>geneu-</i> knee	angle, corner	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: gonion (the point where the bottom of the jaw curves upward toward the ear; pl., gonia)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>agonic (not forming an angle)            agonic line (an imaginary line on the earth's surface along which true north and magnetic north are identical, and a compass needle makes no angle with the meridian) (<i>a</i> not)</p> <p>diagonal (lit., across or through from angle to angle; extending between the vertices of any two nonadjacent angles in a polygonal figure; also an adjective) (<i>dia</i> through)</p> <p>hendecagon (a plane figure with eleven angles and eleven sides) (<i>hendeka</i> eleven; from <i>henos</i> one + <i>deka</i> ten)</p> <p>hexagon, hexagonal (<i>hexa</i> six)</p> <p>isogonic (also, isogonal: of or having equal angles; connecting or showing points on the earth's surface having the same magnetic declination) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>octagon, octagonal (<i>okto</i> eight)</p> <p>The Pentagon (a five-sided office building housing the main offices of the Department of Defense; located in Arlington, Virginia) (<i>penta</i> five)</p> <p>polygon (a closed plane figure consisting of straight lines) {polygonal} (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>tetragon (a plane figure with four angles and four sides; quadrangle) (<i>tetra</i> four)</p> <p>trigon (in astrology, same as <i>triplicity</i>: any of the four sets of three signs, each 120° distant from the other two, into which the zodiac is divided)</p> <p>trigonal (of a triangle; triangular), trigonus (having three angles or corners)</p> <p>trigonometry (the branch of mathematics that deals with the ratios between the sides of a right triangle with reference to either acute angle) (<i>tri</i> three + <i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>goniometer, goniometry (the theory or science of measuring angles) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>goniopuncture (an operation for congenital glaucoma in which a puncture is made into the sclera with a knife in the filtration angle)</p> <p>gonioscope (an optical instrument for examining the angle of an interior chamber), gonioscopy (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: amblygonite (lit., obtuse angled; usually greenish or whitish crystalline mineral; it is an ore of lithium and is found in pegmatite) (<i>amblys</i> dull)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ang<sup>1</sup>, cant, gon<sup>3</sup></p>
gon <sup>3</sup>	Greek <i>gony</i> IE <i>geneu-</i> knee	knee	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: polygonum (a herb of the buckwheat family with a prominent tubular sheath around the base of each petiole, thickened nodes, and flowers that are solitary and axillary or in spiked racemes; so called from the many joints) (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>gonalgia (pain in the knee) (<i>algos</i> pain)</p> <p>gonarthritis (inflammation of the knee or knee joint) (<i>arthron</i> joint + <i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: genu, gon<sup>2</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>gorg,</b> <b>gurg</b>	Latin <i>gurga</i> IE <i>gwer-</i> to swallow	throat	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>gorg:</i>          gorge (the throat or gullet; deep, narrow pass between two steep heights)          gorgeous (orig., a ruff for the neck; brilliantly showy; magnificent or sumptuous; splendid)          gorgerin (in architecture, the part of the column just below the top molding or between the shaft and the capital)  <i>gurg:</i> gurgitation (a whirling or surging)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>gorg:</i>          disgorge (to bring up and expel from the throat or stomach; to vomit) (<i>dis</i> negative)          engorge (to gorge, glut; to devour greedily; in medicine, to congest a blood vessel, tissue, etc. with fluid, as blood, milk, etc.) (<i>en</i> in)          regorge (to throw up or back; disgorge) (<i>re</i> again)  <i>gurg:</i>          ingurgitate (to swallow greedily or in great quantity, as food; gulp; gorge; guzzle) (<i>in</i> in)          regurgitate (to rush, surge, or flow back), regurgitation (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>foc<sup>2</sup>, guttur, rum</i></p>
<b>gov,</b> <b>guber</b>	Latin <i>gubernare</i> Greek <i>kybernan</i>	to govern, guide	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>gov:</i> govern (SYNONYMS: administer, rule), governance, governess, government, governor, governorship  <i>guber:</i> gubernatorial (pertaining to the governorship of a State)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:          intergovernmental (<i>inter</i> between)          misgovern, misgovernment (<i>mis</i> wrong)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>ege</i></p>
<b>grace</b>			See <i>grat-</i> .
<b>grad,</b> <b>gress</b>	Latin <i>gradus</i> IE <i>ghredh-</i> to strike	step, degree	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>grad:</i>          gradate, GRADATION          grade (a mark or rank), grader</p> <p>GRADIENT, gradine (also, gradin; one of a series of steps or seats arranged in tiers; a shelf at the back of an altar, as for candlesticks)</p> <p>gradual (developing little by little; in the Roman Catholic Church, a set of usually Scriptural verses following the Epistle at Mass), gradualism, gradually, graduate, graduation</p> <p>gradus (a book of piano studies, études, etc. arranged in a progressive order of difficulty; see Prosody)</p> <p><i>gress:</i> gressorial (adapted for walking, as the feet of certain birds)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>grad:</i>          aggrade (to build up a the level or slope of a river bed, valley, etc. by the deposit of sediment) {aggradation} (<i>ad</i> to)          degradable, degradation (humiliation, disgrace; in geology, the lowering of land surfaces by erosion)          degrade (SYNONYMS: abase, debase, humble, humiliate)          degraded (disgraced, debased, depraved, etc.)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
grad (cont'd)		[step, degree]	<p>degrading (that degrades; debasing) (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>intergrade (to pass into another form or kind by a series of intermediate grades) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>RETROGRADE (as an adjective, moving or directed backward; as a verb, to go, or seem to go, backward; to become worse)</p> <p>subgrade (a layer of rock or earth leveled and graded for a foundation, as of a road) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><i>gred:</i> ingredient (any of the things that a mixture is made of; a component part, or constituent of anything; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> component, constituent, element, factor) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p><i>gress:</i></p> <p>aggress (to start a quarrel or be the first to attack)</p> <p>aggression, aggressive (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> assertive, militant, pushing)</p> <p>aggressor (a person, nation, etc. that is guilty of aggression, or makes the first unprovoked attack) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>congress (a coming together; meeting; capitalized, the legislature of the United States, comprising the House of Representatives and the Senate) {congressional} (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>degression (a going down; descent or decrease) {degressive} (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>digress (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> deviate, swerve, veer), digression {digressive} (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>egress (also, egression; the act of going out or forth; the right to go out; a way out; in astronomy, the emergence of a celestial body from eclipse or occultation) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>ingress (also, ingestion), ingressive (in grammar, same as <i>inceptive</i>, which see under cap<sup>1</sup>) (<i>in</i> into)</p> <p>introgession (the infiltration of genes from the gene pool of one species into that of another) (<i>intro</i> within)</p> <p>progress, PROGRESSION, progressive, progressivism (<i>pro</i> forward)</p> <p>regress {regressor}, REGRESSION, regressive (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>retrogress (to move backward, especially into an earlier, less complex, or worse condition; decline, degenerate), retrogression (<i>retro</i> back, backward)</p> <p>transgress (to go beyond or over a limit or boundary; to break a law or commandment; to sin), transgression (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>centigrade (<i>centum</i> 100)</p> <p>ciliograde (moving by means of cilia, or ciliata organs, as the ciliograde Medusa) (<i>cilium</i> eyelash: a hairlike process)</p> <p>orthograde (in zoology, walking with the body upright or vertical, as chimpanzees, gorillas, and humans) (<i>orthos</i> straight)</p> <p>plantigrade (walking on the whole foot, as a human or bear) (<i>planta</i> sole of foot)</p> <p>pronograde (in zoology, walking with the body parallel to the ground: most mammals except man and the higher apes are pronograde; compare <i>orthograde</i>) (<i>pronus</i> bent forward)</p> <p>saltiggrade (adapted for proceeding by leaping: said of certain insects and spiders, as well as deer and kangaroos) (<i>saltare</i> to leap)</p> <p>tardigrade (lit., slow-paced; any of a phylum of minute water animals, often regarded as primitive arthropods) (<i>tardus</i> slow)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>grad</b> (cont'd)		[step, degree]	<p>DISGUISED ROOT: <i>grallatorial</i> (from <i>grallator</i>, lit., walker on stilts; of or pertaining to long-legged water birds of various orders, as herons and cranes)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: <b>DEGREE</b> (any of the successive steps or stages in a process or series; a step in the direct line of descent; from <i>degrade</i>; lit., a step down) (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b></p> <p><b>GRADATION</b> [in <i>geology</i>, the process of wearing away high areas of land by erosion and building up of low areas by deposition; in <i>linguistics</i>, ablaut: in full, <i>vowel gradation</i>]</p> <p><b>GRADIENT</b> [in <i>biology</i>, a gradation in rate of growth, metabolism, etc. in an organism, growing part, or developing embryo; in <i>mathematics</i>, a vector pointing in the direction of the most rapid increase of a function and having coordinates that are the partial derivatives of the functions; in <i>physics</i>, the rate of change of a physical quantity, as temperature or pressure, with distance]</p> <p><b>RETROGRADE</b> [in <i>astrology</i>, designating motion, real or apparent, on the celestial sphere in a direction from east to west; in <i>astronomy</i>, moving in an orbit opposite to the usual orbital direction of the earth in its journey around the sun; in <i>music</i>, designating motion backward in a melody; specif., so as to begin with the last note and end with the first]</p> <p><b>DEGREE</b> [in <i>algebra</i>, rank as determined by the sum of a term's exponents; in <i>astronomy, geography, and mathematics</i>, a unit of measure for angles or arcs, one 360<sup>th</sup> part of the circumference of a circle; in <i>education</i>, a rank given by a college or university to a student who has completed a required course of study, or to a distinguished person as an honor; in <i>grammar</i>, a grade of comparison of adjectives and adverbs; in <i>law</i>, the seriousness of a crime, as in <i>murder in the first degree</i>; in <i>music</i>, the relative position of a note within a given scale, e.g., B is the second degree in the scale of A]</p> <p><b>PROGRESSION</b> [in <i>mathematics</i>, a sequence of numbers, each of which is obtained from its predecessor by the same rule; in <i>music</i>, the movement forward from one tone or chord to another; a succession of tones or chords]</p> <p><b>REGRESSION</b> [in <i>astronomy</i>, the slow westward shifting of the nodes of an orbit, caused by a perturbation; in <i>biology</i>, reversion to an earlier or simpler form, or to a general or common type; in <i>medicine</i>, a gradual subsiding of a disease or its symptoms; in <i>psychoanalysis</i>, reversion to earlier or more infantile behavior patterns; in <i>statistics</i>, an estimation technique in which functions or coefficients within functions are designed to estimate values of a dependent variable]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> amb, bas<sup>1</sup>, ced<sup>2</sup>, it, stich, vad</p>
<b>gram,</b> <b>graph,</b> <b>graft</b>	Greek <i>gramma</i> letter, drawing; <i>graphein</i> to write IE <i>gerebh-</i> to carve	to write; stylus	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>graft</i>: graft (with unhistoric -<i>t</i>, for earlier <i>graff</i>; from Middle English <i>graffe</i>, a pencil; from Greek <i>grapheion</i>, stylus, from the resemblance of the scion to a pointed pencil, a writing instrument)</p> <p><i>gram</i>: gram, grammar (in Latin and Greek, a term for the whole apparatus of literary study: in the medieval period, specifically, the study of Latin), grammarian, grammatical</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
gram (cont'd)		[to write; stylus]	<p><i>graph:</i>  graph (in mathematics, a curve or surface showing the values of a function)  grapheme (in linguistics, a class consisting of all the allographs* representing a given unit of a writing system, or all those representing a given phoneme) [*allograph: any of the ways a unit of a writing system, as the letter of an alphabet, is formed or shaped]  graphemics (the branch of language study dealing with the relationship between speech sounds and the writing system of a language)  graphic (also, graphical), graphics, graphite (from its use as writing material), graphitize</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>graft:</i>  allograft (same as <i>homograft</i>: a graft of tissue or an organ taken from an individual of the same species as the recipient but with different hereditary factors) (<i>allo</i> other)  autograft (tissue transplanted from one place to another on the same body) (<i>auto</i> self)  engraft (to graft a shoot, etc. from one plant onto another; to establish firmly; implant) (<i>en</i> in)  heterograft (same as <i>xenograph</i>: a graft of skin, bone, etc. from an individual of another species; compare <i>allograft</i>, <i>autograft</i>) (<i>hetero</i> different)  homograft (same as <i>allograft</i>) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p><i>gram:</i>  anagram (a transposition of the letters of a word or phrase to form a new word or phrase, e.g., <i>dear</i> is an anagram of <i>read</i>) (<i>ana</i> again)  diagram (a geometric figure, used to illustrate a mathematical statement, proof, etc.; a sketch, drawing, or plan that explains a thing by outlining its parts and their relationships, workings, etc.; as a verb, in teaching grammar, to show the parts of a sentence) (<i>dia</i> across, through)  ENGRAM (<i>en</i> in)  epigram (a short poem with a witty or satirical point; any pointed statement, often antithetical, e.g., <i>Experience is the name one gives to his/her mistakes</i>)  epigrammatic, epigrammatism (SYNONYMS: adage, aphorism, maxim) (<i>epi</i> upon)  hexagram (a six-pointed star, as the Star of David) (<i>hex</i> six)  hologram (a photographic plate containing the record of the interference pattern produced by means of holography) (<i>holos</i> whole)  isogram (a line on a particular surface, as on a map, that represents a constant or equal value of a given quantity) (<i>isos</i> equal)  microgram (one millionth of a gram) (<i>mikros</i> small)  monogram (a character or figure made up of two or more letters, combined in a single design) (<i>monos</i> one)  pangram (a sentence that uses every letter of the alphabet, ideally only once, e.g., The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog) (<i>pan</i> all)  pentagram (any figure of five lines) (<i>penta</i> five)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
gram (cont'd)		[to write; stylus]	<p>program, programmatic (having the nature of a program; often, predictable, mechanical, uninspired) (<i>pro</i> forward)</p> <p>telegram (<i>tele</i> afar)</p> <p><i>graph:</i></p> <p>agraphia (saying ascribed to Jesus but not found in the Gospels)</p> <p>agraphia (the partial or total loss of the ability to write)</p> <p>{agraphic} (a negative)</p> <p>allograph (in linguistics, any of the ways a unit of a writing system is formed or shaped) (<i>allos</i> other)</p> <p>autograph {autographic}, autography (<i>autos</i> self)</p> <p>cacography (either poor handwriting or incorrect spelling) (<i>kakos</i> bad)</p> <p>digraph (a combination of two letters to express a simple sound, e.g., <u>ch</u>in, <u>ea</u>d, <u>sh</u>ow, <u>ph</u>one, <u>gr</u>aphic) (<i>di</i> two)</p> <p>dysgraphia (impairment of the ability to write, as a result of brain dysfunction) (<i>dys</i> wrong, bad)</p> <p>epigraph (an inscription on a building, monument, etc.; a brief quotation placed at the beginning of a book, chapter, etc.)</p> <p>epigraphy (inscriptions collectively; the study that deals with deciphering, interpreting, and classifying inscriptions, especially ancient inscriptions) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>heterography (spelling that differs from current standard usage; spelling, as in modern English, in which the same letter does not always represent the same sound) (<i>heteros</i> other)</p> <p>holograph (written entirely in the handwriting of the person under whose name it appears) (<i>holos</i> whole, entire)</p> <p>homograph (a word with the same spelling as another or others but with a different meaning and origin, and, sometimes, a different pronunciation, e.g., <i>bow</i>, the front of a ship; <i>bow</i>, to bend; <i>bow</i>, a decorative knot) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>micrograph (an apparatus for doing extremely small writing, drawing, or engraving), micrography (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p>monograph (a book or long article, especially a scholarly one, on a single subject or limited aspect of a subject) (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p>orthographer, orthographic (pertaining to orthography; in geometry, of right angles and perpendicular lines; orthogonal)</p> <p>orthography (correct spelling) (<i>orthos</i> straight)</p> <p>pantograph (a mechanical device for reproducing a plane figure to a desired scale) (<i>pan</i> all)</p> <p>paragraph (a practice begun in medieval times to indicate a new topic in a manuscript, by <i>writing alongside</i> in the margin)</p> <p>paragraphia (a form of aphasia which affects one's writing) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>polygraph (a lie detector) (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>telegraph {telegraphic}, telegraphy (<i>tele</i> afar)</p> <p>trigraph (a group of three letters representing one sound, as the <i>igh</i> of <i>high</i>, <i>sigh</i> and <i>thigh</i>) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>PREFIXED ELIDED ROOT: paraph (from <i>paragraphus</i>; a flourish made after or below a signature, to prevent forgery) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>gramo:</i></p> <p>gramophile (a lover and collector of phonograph records) (<i>philein</i> to love)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
gram (cont'd)		[to write; stylus]	<p>Gramophone® (lit., written sound; a trade name for an early phonograph player) (<i>phone</i> sound)</p> <p><i>grapho</i>: graphology (the study of handwriting, especially as a clue to character, aptitudes, etc.) {graphologist} (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>gram</i>:</p> <p>cardiogram (<i>kardia</i> heart)</p> <p>chronogram (an inscription in which letters, made more prominent, express a date in Roman numerals, e.g., MerCy MiXed with LoVe In hIm—MCMXLVII = 1947) (<i>chronos</i> time)</p> <p>cryptogram (something written in code or cipher) (<i>kryptos</i> hidden, secret)</p> <p>electrocardiogram (ECG, or EKG, where <i>K</i> represents the initial letter of <i>cardio</i> in Greek) (<i>kardia</i> heart)</p> <p>mammogram (<i>mamma</i> breast)</p> <p>spectrogram (<i>specere</i> to view)</p> <p>thermogram (<i>therme</i> heat)</p> <p>tomogram (<i>temnein</i> to cut)</p> <p><i>graph</i>:</p> <p>chronograph (any of various instruments, as a stopwatch, for measuring and recording brief, precisely spaced intervals of time) (<i>chronos</i> time)</p> <p>cryptograph (same as <i>cryptogram</i>; also, a device for writing or solving cryptograms) (<i>kryptos</i> hidden)</p> <p>hydrography (the study, description, and mapping of oceans, lakes, and rivers, especially in reference to their navigational and commercial uses) (<i>hydor</i> water)</p> <p>lithograph (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p>myograph (<i>mys</i> muscle)</p> <p>phonograph (<i>phone</i> sound)</p> <p>photograph (<i>photos</i> light)</p> <p>tomograph (<i>temnein</i> to cut)</p> <p>xenograft (also called <i>heterograft</i>) (<i>xenos</i> stranger)</p> <p><i>graphy</i>:</p> <p>anthropography (<i>anthropos</i> man)</p> <p>biography (<i>bios</i> life)</p> <p>calligraphy (<i>kallos</i> beauty)</p> <p>choreography (<i>choreia</i> a dance)</p> <p>geography (<i>geo</i> earth)</p> <p>hypsography (also called <i>hypometry</i>: the scientific study of topologic formations above sea level) (<i>hypnos</i> height, high)</p> <p>lithography (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p>prosopography (the study of careers, especially of individuals linked by family, economic, social, or political relationships) (<i>prosopon</i> person)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: graffiti (in archaeology, ancient drawings or writing scratched on a wall or other surface)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: engrave, engraving (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>ITALIAN: sgraffito (a method of producing a design on ceramics; pronounced skra FEE toe) (<i>s</i> from sound of <i>ex</i>, intensive)</p> <p>ENGLISH: carve</p> <p>AN AWARD: Grammy (from <i>Gramophone</i>; any of the awards made annually in the United States for special achievement in the recording industry)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
gram (cont'd)		[to write; stylus]	<p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ENGRAM [in <i>biology</i>, a hypothetical permanent change produced by a stimulus in the protoplasm of a tissue; in <i>psychology</i>, a permanent effect produced in the psyche by stimulation, assumed in explaining persistence of memory]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: scrib</p>
gramin	Greek <i>gramen</i> IE <i>ghro-</i> to grow	grass	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: graminaceous, Graminales (an order of monocotyledonous plants including certain grasses and sedges) gramine, gramineous</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>gramini:</i> graminiferous (<i>ferre</i> to bear) graminivorous (feeding on grass; grass-eating) (<i>vorare</i> to eat) <i>gramino:</i> graminology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
gran	Latin <i>granire</i> to grain IE <i>ger-</i> to become ripe	grain	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: granary (a building for storing grain; see Doublets) grange (orig., a granary; a farm with its dwelling house, barns, etc.), granger (a farmer; capitalized; any local lodge of the Grange; see Farmers' Group) granita (an ice, made as with fruit and juice, that is like a sorbet but coarser in consistency) granite (a very hard, coarsegrained, gray to pink, intrusive igneous rock, composed mainly of feldspar, quartz, mica, and hornblends) granola (a prepared breakfast cereal of rolled oats, wheat germ, sesame seeds, brown sugar or honey, bits of dried fruit or nuts, etc.)</p> <p>granular (or, granulose), granulate, granulation, granule</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>grani:</i> graniferous (bearing grain) (<i>ferre</i> to bear) granivorous (feeding on grain and seeds) (<i>vorare</i> to eat) <i>grano:</i> granolith (a concrete used for flooring, pavement, etc. containing crushed or chipped granite or other stone) (<i>lithos</i> stone) <i>granu:</i> granulite {granulitic} (<i>lithos</i> stone) <i>granul:</i> granuloma (a firm, tumorlike granulation formed as a reaction to chronic inflammation, as from foreign bodies, bacteria, etc.) (<i>oma</i> tumor) <i>granulo:</i> granulocyte (<i>kytos</i> cell)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: pomegranate (lit., grainy apple; an apple in which the edible portion consists of pleasantly acid flesh developed from the outer seed coat; see <i>grenade</i>, below) (<i>pome</i> apple)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: garner (one who gathers grain; see Doublets) garnet (from <i>pomegranate</i>, from the resemblance in color; a silicate mineral, used as gems) gravy [orig., dish seasoned with grains (of spice)] grenade (orig. from <i>pomegranate</i>, from its shape; a small bomb detonated by a fuse and thrown by hand or fired from a rifle) grenadier (orig., one who carried and threw grenades)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>gran</b> (cont'd)		[grain]	<p>TRAILING DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND: filigree (variant of earlier <i>filigrain</i>; any delicate, lacelike ornamental work of intertwined wire of gold, silver, etc.) (<i>filum</i> thread)</p> <p>grogram (a coarse fabric in former use, made of silk, worsted, mohair, often stiffened with gum) (<i>gross</i> large, thick, coarse) (see <i>Doublets</i>)</p> <p>grosgrain (a closely woven silk or rayon fabric with prominent, crosswise ribbing, used for ribbons, trimming, etc.) (see <i>Doublets</i>) (<i>gross</i> large, thick, coarse)</p> <p>PREFIXED ANGLO-FRENCH ROOT: engrain (or, <i>ingrain</i>) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: garner:granary; grosgrain:grogram</p> <p>LATIN: cum grano salis [(to be taken) with a grain of salt; with allowances or reservations]</p> <p>SPANISH: granadilla (from <i>granada</i>, pomegranate; from Latin <i>granatus</i>, containing seeds; the edible fruit of certain passion-flowers)</p> <p>MEDICAL TERM: granulatio (a granule, or granular mass)</p> <p>TRADE NAME: Granolith® (lit., granulated stone; used for flooring, pavement)</p> <p>ENGLISH: grain</p> <p>FARMERS' GROUP: The Grange (an association of farmers organized in the United States in 1867 for mutual welfare and advancement)</p> <p>GERMAN COMPOUND: Einkorn (one-seeded wheat)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Granite (in thirteen states)</p> <p>NB: <i>Grangerize</i>, to illustrate a book already printed, is from James Granger, 1723-76, author of <i>Biographical History of England</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ble, chondr, mica, sit</p>
<b>grand</b>	Latin <i>grandis</i> IE <i>gwrendh-</i> to swell up	great, large	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>grand (SYNOMYS: grandiose, imposing, magnificent)</p> <p>grandee (a Spanish or Portuguese nobleman of highest rank)</p> <p>grandeur (the quality of being grand; splendor; magnificence; nobility), grandiose (see synonyms at <i>grand</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: aggrandize (to make greater, more powerful, richer, etc.; often used reflexively; to make seem greater or more exalted) {aggrandizement, aggrandizer} (ad to)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>grandiflora (bearing large flowers) (<i>flora</i> flower)</p> <p>grandiloquent (SYNOMYS: bombastic, flowery, turgid) (<i>loqui</i> speak)</p> <p>COALESCED WORD: grandam (also, grandame; from <i>grand dame</i>; see French; a grandmother; an old woman)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>grande dame (lit., great lady; a woman, especially an older one, of great dignity or prestige)</p> <p>grand monde (lit., great world; fashionable society)</p> <p>grand prix (lit., great prize; first prize, highest award in a competition)</p> <p>ITALIAN: grandioso (in a grand, noble style)</p> <p>COMPOUNDS:</p> <p>grand jury (a special jury of a statutory number of citizens)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>grand</b> (cont'd)		[great, large]	grand mal (lit., great ailment; opposed to <i>petit mal</i> ) ORGAN STOP: grand jeu (full play, full organ: diapason) GEOGRAPHIC: Casa Grande (Spanish: large house; the massive, prehistoric structure within Indian ruins in southern Arizona, now constituting a national monument) Grand Canyon (a deep gorge on the Colorado River; in Arizona) Rio Grande (Spanish: big river; river separating Texas from Mexico) CROSS REFERENCE: macro, mag, mega
<b>grant</b>			See cred-.
<b>graph</b>			See gram-.
<b>grat</b>	Latin <i>gratus</i> IE <i>gwer-</i> to lift up the voice	pleasing	SIMPLE ROOT: grateful (thankful; appreciative; causing gratitude; welcome) gratis (without charge or fee; free), gratitude (thankfulness) gratuitous, gratuity ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> donation, gift, present, tip) PREFIXED ROOT: congratulate (to express one's pleasure towards another's accomplishments), congratulation, congratulatory ( <i>com</i> together) ingrate (ungrateful; as a noun, an ungrateful person) ( <i>in</i> not) ingratiate (to make acceptable in another's favor) ingratiating (fawning, obsequious, servile) ( <i>in</i> in) ingratitude (thankless, unthankful, unappreciative) ( <i>in</i> not) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: gratification, gratify (to give pleasure or satisfaction; to give in to; indulge; satisfy; humor) ( <i>facere</i> to do, make) DISGUISED ROOT: GRACE ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> comeliness, condescension, kindness) graceful, graceless (without grace; clumsy or inelegant) gracious, gracious (having or showing kindness, courage, charm, etc.) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: agree ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> accord, conform, harmonize) agreeable ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> enjoyable, pleasant, pleasing), agreed agreement (in grammar, correspondence, as between subject and verb, in number, person, etc.) ( <i>ad</i> to) disagree ( <i>dis</i> negative + agree) disgrace ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> disrepute, ignominy, infamy, shame) {disgraceful} ( <i>dis</i> not) LATIN: ars gratia artis (art for art's sake) ex gratia (lit., from favor; as a favor, with no legal obligation) exempli gratia (abbreviated <i>e.g.</i> , and meaning "Let me give you an example, please"; not to be confused with <i>i.e.</i> , abbreviation for <i>id est</i> , that is, which indicates a restatement for clarification) gratia gratiam parit (kindness produces kindness) gratia placendi (the grace of pleasing) gratias agere (to give thanks) persona grata (a person who is acceptable or welcome) persona non grata (an unwelcome person) LAW: de gratia (by grace or favor) ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS: con grazia, grazioso

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
grat (cont'd)		[pleasing]	<p>SPANISH: gracias (thank you); muchas gracias (many thanks) gracioso (a clown or buffoon in Spanish comedies)</p> <p>GREEK MYTHOLOGY: Graces (translation of Greek <i>Charites</i>: the three sister goddesses who have control over pleasure, charm, and beauty in human life and in nature: Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia)</p> <p>GAELIC AND IRISH: bard (orig., one who praised kings or chieftains)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Grace (one in almost every State)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: GRACE [in <i>music</i>, ornamental notes or effects collectively, as appoggiaturas, slides, trills, etc.; in <i>theology</i>, the unmerited love and favor of God toward mankind; divine influence acting in a person to make the person pure, morally strong, etc.; the condition of a person brought to God's favor through this influence; a special virtue, gift, or help given to a person by God]</p> <p>NB: gracile (gracefully slender; graceful) {gracility} [meaning influenced by root under consideration]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fav, plat<sup>1</sup></p>
grav	Latin <i>gravis</i> IE <i>gwer-</i> heavy	heavy	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: grave (adjective; heavy, weighty, as <i>grave doubts</i>, <i>grave concern</i>; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: sedate, serious, solemn) [The noun (for place of burial) and the verb (to clean barnacles; see NB) come from different sources; see <i>grave</i> as a music term.]</p> <p>gravid (pregnant, the idea being heavy with child)</p> <p>gravitas (a certain reserved dignity; propriety and good taste in behavior and speech, as of a leader or official)</p> <p>gravitate, gravitation, gravitational, graviton (in particle physics, a theoretical subatomic particle, with no charge or mass, postulated as the quantum of gravity)</p> <p>gravity (the state or quality of being grave; seriousness)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: aggravate (to make worse; see Doublets; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: enhance, heighten, intensify), aggravated (in law, designating an especially grave form of offense) (<i>ad to</i>)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: gravimeter, gravimetric, gravimetry (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: grief, grievance, grieve, grievous</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: aggrieve (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: abuse, oppress, wrong), aggrieved (wrongs; also, injured in one's legal rights; see Doublets) (<i>ad to</i>)</p> <p>COMPOUND: grief-stricken (stricken with grief; keenly distressed; sorrowful)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: aggrieve:aggravate</p> <p>ITALIAN MUSIC TERM: grave (slow and with solemnity: a direction to the performer; pronounced <i>grah VAY</i>)</p> <p>LAW: gravamen (a grievance; the essential part of a complaint or accusation)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Gravity, IA (the only place in the world so named)</p> <p>NB: See marc- for <i>margrave</i> and <i>margravate</i>; see gran- for <i>gravy</i>. <i>Grave</i> (to clean ships of barnacles with <i>gravel</i>, coarse sand) is not in this family.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bar<sup>1</sup>, liber<sup>2</sup>, pend, pond</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>greg</b>	Latin <i>grex</i> IE <i>ger-</i> to collect	flock, herd	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: gregarious (orig., living in herds or flocks; SYNONYMS: affable, outgoing, sociable; in botany, growing in clusters, such as irises)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>aggregate (SYNONYMS: amount, sum, total), aggregation (<i>ad</i> to) congregant, congregate (to gather into a mass or crowd; collect; assemble), congregation, congregational (capitalized, of Congregationalism or Congregationalists)</p> <p>congregationalism (capitalized, the beliefs of an early New England Protestant denomination) (<i>com</i> together)</p> <p>desegregate, desegregation (<i>de</i> reversal + segregate)</p> <p>disaggregate (to break down or separate into parts, as to classify or analyze; to break up or apart) (<i>dis</i> reversal + aggregate)</p> <p>egregious (orig., to stand out from the herd for favorable qualities; remarkable; now by pejoration “to stand out for unfavorable qualities,” as an <i>egregious error</i>) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>segregate (as an adjective, separate, set apart, segregated; as a verb, to separate from the main mass), segregation, segregationist (<i>se</i> away)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>gress</b>			See grad- for <i>transgress</i> .
<b>gret</b>	Germanic <i>gretan</i>	to weep	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: regret (SYNONYMS: contrition, penitence, repentance; as a verb, to feel sorry about; to feel troubled and remorseful over something that happened), regrettable</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lament</p>
<b>grieve</b>			See grav- for <i>aggrieve</i> .
<b>gros,</b> <b>gro</b>	Latin <i>grossus</i> thick	large, coarse	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: gros (a thick fabric), gross</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: engross (orig., to acquire in large quantity; to express formally in legal form; to take the entire attention of; thus, occupy wholly), engrossing (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>grosbeak (a bird with a thick, strong, conical bill, or beak)</p> <p>grosgrain (see <i>grogram</i> under <i>gran-</i>) (<i>granum</i> grain)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: grocer (orig., one who bought in large quantities), grocery</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>gros tête, peu de sens (big head, little sense, or wit)</p> <p>un femme grosse (a pregnant woman)</p> <p>un grosse femme (a stout woman)</p> <p>AMERICAN INDIAN: Gros Ventre (lit., big belly; a member of the western tribe of the Arapaho)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Grosse, SD; Grosse Ile, MI; Grosse Isle, LA; Grosse Pointe, MI; Grosse Tete, LA (Big Head)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: grand, macro, mag, mega</p>
<b>gru</b>	Latin <i>gruere</i> to ruin IE <i>ghreu-</i> to collapse, topple	to collapse, topple	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>CONGRUENCE, congruent, congruity, congruous (<i>con</i> with) incongruent, incongruity, incongruous (<i>in</i> not + congruous)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: CONGRUENCE [also congruency; in <i>geometry</i>, the property of a plane or solid figure that makes it able to coincide with another plane or solid figure after a rigid transformation; in <i>mathematics</i>, the relation between two integers each of which, when divided by a third (called the <i>modulus</i>), leaves the same remainder]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lap</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>grunt</b>	Old English <i>grunian</i>	to grunt	SIMPLE ROOT: grunt (to make the short, deep, hoarse sound) PREFIXED ROOT: disgruntle (to make peevishly discontented; displease and make sulky) ( <i>dis</i> intensive) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>guber</b>			See gov- for <i>gubernatorial</i> .
<b>guerr</b>	Germanic <i>werra</i> confusion, strife	war	SPANISH: guerrilla (lit., small war), guerrero (warrior) FRENCH: c'est la guerre ("it's the war," a famous phrase during World War I, and later came into use in Great Britain and Europe during World War II to excuse any lapse or insufficiency or deficiency) Croix de Guerre (lit., cross of war; a French military decoration for bravery in action; in World War II, the Croix de Guerre was awarded to those American soldiers who helped liberate France from the Nazis) nom de guerre (lit., war name; formerly, a pseudonym assumed by a French soldier upon entering military service; any fictitious name taken for a particular reason) ENGLISH: war, warrior, warfare CROSS REFERENCE: bell <sup>2</sup> , mart
<b>guis</b>	Old French <i>guise</i>	way, manner, fashion	SIMPLE ROOT: guise (SYNONYMS: appearance, aspect, look, semblance) PREFIXED ROOT: disguise (to make appear, sound, etc. different from usual so as to be unrecognizable) ( <i>dis</i> negative) CROSS REFERENCE: mod, styl <sup>2</sup> , trop, vi
<b>gulf</b>	Greek <i>kolpos</i>	a fold, bosom	SIMPLE ROOT: gulf PREFIXED ROOT: engulf (to swallow up; overwhelm; to plunge, as into a gulf) ( <i>en</i> in) CROSS REFERENCE: pla, plex, ploid, pty
<b>gust</b>	Latin <i>gustus</i> IE <i>geus-</i> to enjoy, taste	taste	SIMPLE ROOT: gust (enjoyment or appreciation; in Scottish, to taste or relish), gustation, gustatory (also, gustative) PREFIXED ROOT: disgust (SYNONYMS: nauseate, repel, sicken) {disgusting, disgusting} ( <i>dis</i> opposite) LATIN: de gustibus non disputandum (est) [(there is) no disputing about tastes] FRENCH: chacun à son gout (everyone to his or her own taste) dégoût (distaste, loathing, disgust) dégoûté (feminine, dégoûtée; fastidious, squeamish; as a noun, a fastidious person) dégustation (or, degustation; the act of sampling a wide variety of foods, wines, etc.; an assortment, as of foods or wines, provided for sampling) ragout (also, ragoût; lit., to revive the appetite of; a highly seasoned stew of meat and vegetables; see Brand Name) {ragouted, ragouting} ITALIAN AND SPANISH: gusto (taste; liking; great vigor) SPANISH: no me gusta (I don't like it) BRAND NAME: Ragú (a pasta sauce by Unilever) ENGLISH: choice (SYNONYMS: alternative, option, preference) choose (SYNONYMS: elect, pick, select), chose, chosen NB: <i>Gust</i> , from Old Norse, is a sudden rush of wind. CROSS REFERENCE: geus, sag

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>gutt</b>	Latin <i>gutta</i>	a drop	SIMPLE ROOT: GUTTA, guttate, guttation, guttatum, gutter LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: guttiferous (bearing or making drops) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) guttiform ( <i>forma</i> shape) DISGUISED ROOT: gout (a form of arthritis; originally attributed to a discharge of drops of humors) FRENCH: guilloche (a decorative design in which two or more curved lines or bands are interwoven, forming a series of spaces between them) PHARMACEUTICAL: guttatum (used drop by drop) HERALDRY: guttée d'eau (sprinkled with water) guttée de sang (sprinkled with blood) guttée de larmes (sprinkled with tears) guttée de poix (sprinkled with pitch) INTERDISCIPLINARY: GUTTA [in <i>architecture</i> , any of a series of small, droplike ornaments on a Doric entablature; in <i>pharmacy</i> , a liquid drop] CROSS REFERENCE: still
<b>guttur</b>	Latin <i>guttur</i>	throat	SIMPLE ROOT: guttural (articulated with the back of the tongue close to or touching the soft palate, as the <i>g</i> of <i>gum</i> ; velar) gutturalize (to pronounce gutturally) CROSS REFERENCE: foc <sup>2</sup> , gorg, rum
<b>gymn</b>	Greek <i>gymnos</i> IE <i>nogw-</i> naked	nude, naked	SIMPLE ROOT: gymnasial, gymnasiast (a gymnast; a student in a European Gymnasium: in Germany and in some other European countries, a secondary school for students preparing to enter a university; the curriculum stresses the classics, history, mathematics, and modern languages) gymnasium (orig., a place to exercise in the nude; it also included facilities for studying philosophy) gymnast, gymnastic, gymnastics LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>gymnasi</i> : gymnasiarch (in ancient Greece, an official who supervised athletic games and contests) ( <i>archein</i> to rule ) <i>gymno</i> : gymnogynous (having a naked ovary) ( <i>gyne</i> woman; also, female organs, especially pistils) gymnophobia (aversion to the sight of the naked body) ( <i>phobos</i> fear) gymnoscopic (inclined to, or concerned with, viewing the naked body) ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) gymnosophist (a member of an ancient Hindu sect of ascetics who wore little or no clothing) ( <i>sophos</i> clever, wise) gymnosperm (a seed plant having the ovules borne on open scales, including seed ferns and conifers) ( <i>sperma</i> seed) CROSS REFERENCE: nud
<b>gyn</b>	Greek <i>gyne</i> IE <i>gwena-</i> queen, woman	woman, female	NOTE: This root can also mean female reproductive organs (ovaries), and pistils (the ovule-bearing organs of a seed plant). SIMPLE ROOT: gynaeceum (the part of an Eastern Orthodox Church reserved for women)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>gyn</b> (cont'd)	[female]		<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>digynia (an order of plants with flowers having two pistils*) (<i>di</i> two) [<sup>*</sup>pistil: the seed-bearing organ of a flower and consists of the ovary, stigma, and style]</p> <p>epigynous, epigyny (designating petals, sepals, and stamens that are attached to the top of the ovary; opposed to <i>hypogynous</i>) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>heterogynous (having two kinds of females, reproductive and nonreproductive, as ants and bees) (<i>heteros</i> different)</p> <p>hypogynous (growing attached to the receptacle, below and free from the pistil: said of the parts of some flowers; opposed to <i>epigynous</i>) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>monogynous (in botany, having one style or pistil), monogyny (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>perigynous (having the sepals, petals, and stamens attached to the rim of a cup or tube which surrounds the ovary but is not attached to it, as in the rose, spirea, etc.) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p>POLYGYNY (the state or practice of having two or more wives or concubines at the same time) (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>gyn:</i></p> <p>gynandromorph (an abnormal organism having both male and female characteristics) (<i>andros</i> man + <i>morphe</i> shape, form)</p> <p>gynandrous (in botany, having the stamen, or male organ, and the pistil, or female organ, united in one column, as in the orchids) (<i>andros</i> male, man)</p> <p>gynarchy (government by a woman or women) (<i>archos</i> ruler)</p> <p>gyniatrics (the branch of medicine dealing with the treatment of women's diseases) (<i>iasthai</i> to heal)</p> <p><i>gyne:</i> gynephobia (an abnormal fear or hatred of women) (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p><i>gynec:</i> gynecoid (characteristic of women; female) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>gyneco:</i></p> <p>gynecology (the branch of medicine dealing with the specific functions, diseases, etc. of women) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>gynecomastia (the condition of overdevelopment of a male's breasts) (<i>mastos</i> breast)</p> <p><i>gyno:</i></p> <p>gynoecium (the female organ or organs of a flower; pistil or pistils; the carpels, collectively) (<i>oikos</i> house)</p> <p>gynophore (a stalk bearing the gynoecium above the petals and stamens) (<i>phorein</i> to bear)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUNDS:</p> <p>androgyn (an androgynous plant)</p> <p>androgynous (both male and female in one; hermaphroditic; in botany, bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same inflorescence or cluster) (<i>andros</i> male, man)</p> <p>gymnogynous (having a naked ovary) (<i>gynos</i> naked, nude)</p> <p>misogynist (one who hates women), misogyny (<i>misein</i> to hate)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: POLYGYNY [in <i>botany</i>, the fact of having many styles or pistils; in <i>zoology</i>, the mating of a male animal with more than one female]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: femin, muli</p>
<b>gyr</b>			See gir- for gyrate.

# H

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>hab,</b> <b>hib</b>	Latin <i>habere</i> to have IE <i>ghabh-</i> to grasp, take	to hold, have	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>habiliments (clothing, dress, attire; also, furnishings or equipment; trappings)      habilitate (to clothe; equip; outfit; in mining, to provide a mine with the capital and equipment needed to work it)      habit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> custom, practice, wont; in biology, the tendency of a plant or animal to grow in a certain way; characteristic trait; an obsolete meaning: costume; dress)      habitable (that can be inhabited; fit to be lived in)      habitat (the region where a plant or animal naturally grows or lives), habitation (a place in which to live; dwelling; home)      habitual (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> customary, usual, wonted)      habituate, habitude, habitus (general physical appearance)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>hab:</i>      cohabit (to live together as husband and wife, especially when not legally married; to live or exist together; share the same place) {cohabitation}, cohabitant (<i>com</i> with)      dishabille (the state of being dressed only partially or in night clothes) (<i>dis</i> opposite)      inhabit, <sup>1</sup>inhabitable (that can be inhabited; fit to live in; habitable), inhabitancy, inhabitant, inhabitation, inhabited) (<i>in</i> in)      [Note: <sup>2</sup>inhabitable: an obsolete word for <i>not habitable</i>]      rehabilitate (lit., to restore) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><i>hib:</i>      adhibit (to administer, as a remedy) {adhibition} (<i>ad</i> to)      exhibit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>evidence, proof, testimony; <sup>2</sup>display, expose, flaunt, show), exhibition, exhibitioner, exhibitionism      exhibitive, exhibitor, exhibitory (<i>ex</i> out)      inhibit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> check, curb, restrain), inhibition, inhibitor (<i>in</i> in)      prohibit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> forbid, interdict, proscribe), prohibition, prohibitionist, prohibitive (<i>pro</i> before)      uninhibited (without inhibition) (<i>un</i> not + inhibited)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>able (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> capable, competent, qualified), ability      binnacle (the upright cylindrical stand holding a ship's compass)      debt (in theology, a sin), debtor (<i>de</i> from + <i>habere</i>), due</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>disability, disable (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> cripple, maim, mangle, mutilate) (<i>dis</i> opposite)      enable {enabler} (<i>en</i> in); unable (Anglo-Saxon <i>un</i> negative)      indebted (in debt or under legal obligation to repay something received; owing gratitude, as for a favor received) (<i>in</i> in)      malady (from Vulgar Latin <i>male habitus</i>, badly kept, out of condition; a disease, sickness; often used figuratively) [see Note on <i>Vulgar Latin</i>]</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>hab</b> (cont'd)		[to have, hold]	<p>prebend (orig., state support to a private person; a clergyman's stipend), prebendary (<i>pre</i> before) (see Doublets)  provender (dry food for livestock, as hay, corn, oats, etc.; see Doublets) (from <i>prebend</i>)  FRENCH: habitué (a person who frequents a certain place or places)  LAW: habeas corpus (lit., that you have the body; various meanings and interpretations)  DOUBLETS: prebend:provender  ENGLISH COGNATES: give, have  PREFIXED ENGLISH:  behave (SYNOMYS: conduct, demean, deport) (<i>be</i> intensifier)  misgive, misgiving (SYNOMYS: compunction, qualm, scruple) (<i>mis</i> wrong)  PLACE NAME: Able, CO  NOTE: <i>Vulgar Latin</i> denotes the everyday speech of the Roman people, from which the Romance languages developed; also known as <i>popular Latin</i> as distinguished from standard or literary Latin. The major Romance languages are French, Romanian, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Catalan, Provençal, Rhaeto-Romanic, and Sardinian.  CROSS REFERENCE: cap<sup>1</sup>, eche, hex<sup>2</sup>, lab<sup>2</sup>, och, serv<sup>2</sup>, ten<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>hagi</b>	Greek <i>hagios</i> holy	sacred; also saint	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>hagi</i>: hagiarchy (same as <i>hagiocracy</i>) (<i>archein</i> to rule)  <i>hagio</i>:  hagiocracy (rule by priests, saints, or others considered holy; theocracy) (<i>kratos</i> strength, rule)  hagiographer (any of the writers of the <i>Hagiographa</i>, below; a biographer of a saint or saints)  hagiographic (idealizing its subject: said of a biography)  hagiography (a book or writing, or an assemblage of these, about the lives of saints; also called <i>hagiology</i>) (<i>graphein</i> to write)  hagiolatry (the idolizing of saints) (<i>latreuein</i> to worship)  hagiology (same as <i>hagiography</i>) (<i>logy</i> word, study)  hagioscope (a narrow opening in an inside wall of a medieval church to let those in a side aisle, or transept, see the main altar) (<i>skopein</i> to see)  HEBREW SCRIPTURES: Hagiographa (lit., sacred writings; the third and final part of the Jewish Scriptures; those books not in the Law or the Prophets)  CROSS REFERENCE: hier, sacr, sanct</p>
<b>hal<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>hals</i> salt	salt, sea	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  halide (a compound in which a halogen is combined with a certain element, radical, etc.)  halieutic (relating to fishing), halieutics (the art of fishing), halite (rock salt)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>hal</i>: haloid (the adjective form of <i>halide</i>) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>halo</i>:  halobiont (an organism living in a saline environment, as in the sea) (<i>biont</i> a living being)  halocline (a level of marked change, especially increase, in the salinity of sea water at a certain depth) (<i>klinein</i> to lean)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
hal <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[salt, sea]	<p>halogen {halogenous}, halogenate (<i>generare</i> to produce)      halometer (measures the forms of crystals in salts) (see Note)  <i>(metron</i> measure)</p> <p>halophile (an organism living or thriving in a salty environment) {halophilic, halophilous} (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>halophyte (a plant that can grow in a salty or alkaline environment) (<i>phyton</i> plant)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>eu<sup>1</sup>ryhaline (in biology, able to exist in waters with wide variations in their salt content) (<i>eurys</i> wide)</p> <p>steno<sup>1</sup>haline (opposed to <i>eu<sup>1</sup>ryhaline</i>) (<i>stenos</i> narrow)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: halcyon (a bird identified with the king-fisher that was fabled to nest at sea in a floating nest about the time of the winter solstice and to calm the waves during incubation; has come to mean peaceful and idyllic)</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse this root with <i>halo</i>, originally, a threshing floor; another <i>halometer</i> measures the diffraction halo of a red blood cell.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: benth, mar<sup>2</sup>, pelag, sal, thalass</p>
hal <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>halere</i> to breathe	breath	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: halituous (covered with moisture or vapor), halitus (an exhalation; vapor; breath)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>exhalant, exhalation, exhale (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>inhalant, inhalation, inhale, inhaler (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: halitosis (bad-smelling breath) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: anim, atm, pneu, spir<sup>1</sup></p>
halluc	Latin <i>hallucinari</i> to wander mentally		<p>SIMPLE ROOT: hallucinate, hallucination (the apparent projection of sights, sounds, etc. that are not actually present, occurring often in mental disorders; SYNONYMS: delusion, illusion, mirage), hallucinatory</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>hallucin</i>: hallucinosis (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>hallucino</i>: hallucinogen (drug or other substance that produces hallucinations) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
hance			See alt- for <i>enhance</i> .
hapl, apl	Greek <i>haploos</i> IE <i>smplos-</i> simple fr. <i>ha</i> one + <i>plo</i> fold	single, simple	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: aplite (a light-colored fine-grained granitic rock consisting chiefly of quartz and feldspar)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>hapl</i>:</p> <p>haploid (in biology, having the full number of chromosomes normally occurring in the mature germ cell or half the number of the usual somatic cell) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>haplont (an organism in which the nuclei of the somatic cells are haploid) (<i>ontos</i> being)</p> <p>haplosis (in biology, a halving of the number of chromosomes during meiosis, through the division of a diploid cell into two haploids) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>haplo</i>:</p> <p>haplocaulescent (in botany, having a simple axis) (<i>caulis</i> stem)</p> <p>haplogy (the unconscious running of two syllables into one, e.g., <i>interpretive</i> for <i>interpretative</i>) (<i>logos</i> word)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lito, mono, priv, sol, uni</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>hapt</b>	Greek <i>haptein</i>	to join, to touch	SIMPLE ROOT: haptic (of or having to do with the sense of touch; tactile) Note: See related <i>apsis</i> words at <i>aps-</i> . CROSS REFERENCE: <i>aps</i> , <i>art</i> , <i>jug</i> , <i>palp</i> , <i>ser<sup>1</sup></i> , <i>tact<sup>1</sup></i> , <i>tent</i>
<b>harm</b>	Greek <i>harmos</i>	fitting	SIMPLE ROOT: harmonic, harmonica (name given by Benjamin Franklin, who developed it from an earlier instrument) harmonist (a musician expert on harmony; a scholar who arranges a harmony), harmonium (a small kind of reed organ) harmonize (SYNONYMS: agree, conform, coincide, correspond, tally) harmony (SYNONYMS: balance, proportion, symmetry) PREFIXED ROOT: enharmonic (in music, in equal temperament) ( <i>en</i> in) inharmonic (not harmonic; out of harmony; discordant) ( <i>in</i> not) MYTHOLOGY: Harmonia (the daughter of Aphrodite and Ares; personification of harmony and order) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>haust</b>	Latin <i>haurire</i>	to draw, drain	PREFIXED ROOT: exhaust (to draw off or let out completely, as air or gas; many other applications) {exhaustible} exhaustive (leaving nothing out; covering every possible detail; thorough) ( <i>ex</i> out) PREFIXED ROOT: inexhaustible ( <i>in</i> not + exhaustible) CROSS REFERENCE: <i>dra</i> , <i>tract</i>
<b>hears</b>	Latin <i>hirpex</i>	rake (implement)	SIMPLE ROOT: hearse (an automobile or carriage, used in a funeral for carrying the corpse) PREFIXED ROOT: rehearsal (the act of rehearsing, reciting, or recounting), rehearse ( <i>re</i> again) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>hebe</b>	Greek <i>hebe</i> youth	young (see Note)	NOTE: In medicine, this root refers to <i>puberty</i> , as in <i>hebephrenia</i> . In botany, the root refers to pubescent, or downy, as in <i>hebeanthous</i> , bearing downy flowers. SIMPLE ROOT: hebetic (of or happening at puberty) PREFIXED ROOT: ephebe (lit., at age; a young man in ancient Greece between 18 and 20 years of age) ephebus (a young man undergoing physical and military training in ancient Greece) ( <i>epi</i> upon, at) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: hebephrenia (a form of schizophrenia characterized by childish or silly behavior, disorganized thinking, delusions, and hallucinations, usually beginning in adolescence) ( <i>phren</i> mind) MYTHOLOGY: Hebe (the goddess of youth, daughter of Hera and Zeus: she is cupbearer to the gods) NB: <i>Hebetude</i> , bluntness, dullness, is not in this family. CROSS REFERENCE: <i>jun</i> , <i>neo</i>
<b>hect</b>	Greek <i>hekaton</i>	hundred (metric)	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>hect</i> : hectare (one hundred acres, or 10,000 square meters) <i>hecatom</i> : hecatomb (orig., sacrifice of 100 oxen; now, any large-scale sacrifice or slaughter) (the last letter is the truncated form of <i>bous</i> ox) <i>hecatomped</i> (measuring 100 feet) ( <i>pous</i> foot)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
hect (cont'd)		[hundred]	<p>hecatomstylon (a 100-columned building) (<i>style</i> column)  <i>hecto</i>:</p> <p>hectocotylus (one of the arms or tentacles of a male octopus, cuttlefish, or other cephalopod, which becomes modified as a sexual organ for impregnating the female) (<i>kotyledon</i> cup)</p> <p>hectogram (a metric measure of weight equal to 100 grams, or 3.527 ounces)</p> <p>hectograph (also, hektograph) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>hectoliter (a metric measure of capacity equal to 100 liters, or 26.418 gallons)</p> <p>hectometer (a metric unit of linear measure equal to 100 meters, or 109.36 yards) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>NB: <i>Hector</i>, from Homer's Iliad, the greatest Trojan hero, and killed by Achilles, means "holding fast."</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cent</p>
hedon	Greek <i>hedone</i>	pleasure	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>hedonic (having to do with pleasure), hedonics (the branch of psychology dealing with pleasant and unpleasant feelings)</p> <p>HEDONISM {hedonist, hedonistic}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>anhedonia (a psychological condition marked by inability to experience pleasure) (<i>an</i> negative)</p> <p>hyphedonia (abnormal diminution of pleasure in acts that should normally give pleasure) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: HEDONISM [in <i>philosophy</i>, the ethical doctrine that pleasure is the principal good and the proper aim of action; in <i>psychology</i>, the theory that a person always acts in such a way as to seek pleasure and avoid pain]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gal, libit, volup</p>
hedr	Greek <i>hedra</i> seat IE <i>sed-</i> sit	chair, side	<p>NOTE: As a suffix, -hedron designates a geometric figure or crystal with a specified number of surfaces or bases.</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>(<i>h</i>)edra:</p> <p>cathedra (throne of a bishop in a cathedral; the episcopal see)</p> <p>cathedral (orig., the chair of the bishop, or where the bishop "sits down"; thus, the largest church in the diocese) (<i>kata</i> down)</p> <p>exedra (in ancient Greece, a room, building, or outdoor area with seats, where conversations were held) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>hedral:</p> <p>dihedral (having or formed by two intersecting plane faces, as a dihedral angle) (<i>di</i> two)</p> <p>hemihedral (having half the number of faces required for complete symmetry: said of a crystal) (<i>hemi</i> half)</p> <p>procathedral (a church used as a temporary substitute for a cathedral) (<i>pro</i> for)</p> <p>trihedral (three-sided), trihedron (a figure formed by the intersection of three noncoplanar lines) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>hedron:</p> <p>hendecahedron (<i>hendeka</i> eleven)</p> <p>hexahedron {hexahedral} (<i>hex</i> six)</p> <p>holohedron (having the full number of planes required for complete symmetry: said of a crystal) (<i>holos</i> whole)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>hedr</b> (cont'd)		[chair, side]	octahedron ( <i>okto</i> eight) pentahedron ( <i>penta</i> five) polyhedron (a solid figure, especially one with six or more plane surfaces, e.g., hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron) ( <i>polys</i> many) tetrahedron (a solid figure with four triangular faces) ( <i>tetra</i> four) trapezohedron (lit., four-footed bench) ( <i>tra</i> for <i>tetra</i> four + <i>peza</i> foot) trisoctahedron (an isometric solid figure or crystal consisting of an octahedron that has each face divided into three faces) ( <i>treis</i> three + <i>okto</i> eight) <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> rhombohedron (a six-sided prism each face of which is a rhombus) ( <i>rhembein</i> to turn, whirl) Sanhedrin (an assembly; the highest court and council in the ancient Jewish nation, having both religious and civil functions; it was abolished with the destruction of Jerusalem in 70 A.D.) ( <i>sym</i> with) LATIN: ex cathedra (lit., to speak from the chair; when the Pope sat in the chair, his word was considered infallible; thus, dogmatic; often used pejoratively, as in "He is so dogmatic, speaking <i>ex cathedra</i> on every subject.") FRENCH: chaise (longue) (see note under long-) ENGLISH: chair PLACE NAME: Cathedral, CO CROSS REFERENCE: cant, cost, lat <sup>1</sup> , plag, pleur
<b>hege</b>	Greek <i>hegeisthai</i> to lead	to track down (extended to mean "leadership")  IE <i>sag-</i> to track down, seek	SIMPLE ROOT: hegemony (leadership or dominance, especially that of one state or nation over others) hegumen (in the Eastern Orthodox Church, the elected head of a monastery, corresponding to an abbot in the RCC) PREFIXED ROOT: exegesis (explanation, critical analysis, or interpretation of a word, literary passage, etc., especially in the Bible) {exegetical, exegetics} ( <i>ex</i> - out) CROSS REFERENCE: ege, ichno, vestig
<b>heli</b>	Greek <i>helios</i> IE <i>swen-</i> sun		SIMPLE ROOT: helium (symbol: He) heliacal (of or near the sun; solar; specif., <sup>1</sup> designating the apparent rising of a star when it is first seen again after having been invisible because of its nearness to the sun; <sup>2</sup> designating the last setting of a star before it becomes invisible again in the sun's rays) PREFIXED ROOT: anthelion (a rarely seen, hazy white spot at the same altitude of the sun, but opposite in the sky, caused by a reflection from the atmosphere, snow, or ice) ( <i>anti</i> against, opposite) aphelion (the point farthest from the sun in the orbit of a planet or comet, or of a man-made satellite in orbit around the sun; opposed to <i>perihelion</i> ) apheliotropism (a tendency of certain plants to turn away from the sun; negative heliotropism) ( <i>apo</i> away + <i>tropein</i> to turn) isohel (a line on a map connecting points having equal hours of sunshine in a standard period of time) ( <i>isos</i> equal)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>heli</b> (cont'd)		[sun]	<p>parhelion (a bright, sunlike optical illusion caused by sunlight passing through ice crystals in the upper atmosphere; sun-dog) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>perihelion (the point nearest the sun in the orbit of a planet or comet, or of a man-made satellite in orbit around the sun) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>heli:</i> helianthus (sunflower) (<i>anthos</i> flower)</p> <p><i>helio:</i></p> <p>heliobacteria (phototrophic: bacteria that convert light energy into chemical energy by photosynthesis)</p> <p>heliocentric (measured or considered as being seen from the center of the sun) (<i>kentron</i> point, center)</p> <p>heliochrome (capitalized, a trademark; an early type of photograph in natural colors) (<i>chroma</i> color)</p> <p>heliofugal (moving away from the sun, or tending to produce such motion) (<i>fugere</i> to flee)</p> <p>heliogram (message sent by heliograph), heliograph (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>heliolatry (sun worship) (<i>latreuein</i> to worship)</p> <p>heliometer (so called because originally used in measuring the sun's diameter; an instrument formerly used for measuring the angular distance between stars) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>heliostat (a device consisting of a mirror slowly revolved by clockwork so as to reflect the sun's rays continuously in a fixed direction) (<i>histanai</i> to stand)</p> <p>heliotaxis (the tendency of certain plants and animals to move or turn under the influence of sunlight) (<i>tassein</i> to arrange)</p> <p>heliotherapy (the treatment of disease by exposing the body to sunlight) (<i>therapy</i> healing, treatment)</p> <p>heliothermal (any process that uses solar radiation to produce useful heat) (<i>therme</i> heat)</p> <p>heliotrope (a plant which turns toward the sun, as the sunflower), heliotropism (<i>tropein</i> to turn)</p> <p>heliozoan (interesting connection to sun—the radiating pseudopodia) (<i>zo</i> animal)</p> <p><b>MYTHOLOGY:</b> Helios (the sun god; represented as driving across the heavens; identified with Roman sun god Sol)</p> <p><b>ANCIENT CITY:</b> Heliopolis, center of worship of the ancient Egyptian sun god Ra (in the Nile Delta, north of Cairo)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> sol<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>helic,</b> <b>helix</b>	Greek <i>helissein</i> to turn around IE <i>wel-</i> to turn, twist	spiral, snail	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>helic:</i> helicon (a musical instrument resembling a bass tuba; see Mountain Group), helictite (a distorted stalactite)</p> <p><i>helix:</i> HELIX (any spiral, either lying in a single plane or, especially, moving around a cone, cylinder, etc. as a screw thread does; pl., helices) {helical}</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> antihelix (the rounded piece of cartilage inside the outer rim—the helix—of the ear) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>heli:</i></p> <p>helicline (a curving ramp that ascends gradually) (<i>klinein</i> to slope)</p> <p>helichrysum (the marigold) (<i>chrysum</i> gold)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>helic</b> (cont'd)		[spiral]	<p><i>helic</i>: helicoid (also, helicoidal; in geometry, a surface generated by the rotation of a plane or twisted curve about a fixed line so that each point of the curve traces out a circular helix with the fixed line as axis) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>helico</i>: helicopter (lit., spiral wing) (<i>pteron</i> wing)</p> <p>MOUNTAIN GROUP: Helicon (in south central Greece, on the Gulf of Corinth; in Greek mythology, the home of the Muses)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: HELIX [in <i>anatomy</i>, the folded rim of cartilage around the outer ear; in <i>architecture</i>, an ornamental spiral, as a volute on a Corinthian or Ionic capital; in <i>mathematics</i>, a line so curved around a right circular cylinder that it would become a straight line if the cylinder were unfolded into a plane; in <i>zoology</i>, any of a genus (<i>Helix</i>) of spiral-shelled mollusks, including the common, edible European snail (<i>Helix pomatia</i>)]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gir</p>
<b>helminth</b>	Greek <i>helmins</i> IE <i>wel-</i> to turn, twist	worm	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>helminth (any worm or wormlike animal, especially a worm parasite of the intestine, as the tapeworm, hookworm, or roundworm; pl., helminthes)</p> <p>helminthiasis (infested with helminthes) {helminthic}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: anthelmintic (killing or ejecting intestinal worms) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: helminthology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>nemathelminth (<i>nema</i> thread)</p> <p>platyhelminth (<i>platys</i> flat)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: helic, lumbri, verm</p>
<b>hem</b> ( <i>em</i> )	Greek <i>haema</i> IE <i>sei-, soi-</i> to drip	blood	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>hemal (having to do with blood or blood vessels)</p> <p>hematic (of, filled with, or colored like blood)</p> <p>hematin, hematinic (any substance that increases the amount of hemoglobin in the blood)</p> <p>hematite (symbol: Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; bloodlike, because of its iron content; a major ore of iron)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>hem</i>:</p> <p>hemagglutinate, hemagglutination (<i>ad to + gluten</i> glue)</p> <p>hemangioma (a benign tumor, lesion, or birthmark consisting of dense clusters of blood vessels) (<i>angion</i> vessel + <i>oma</i> mass)</p> <p><i>hema</i>: hemacytometer (a device used to count the concentration of cells in body fluids, especially the red and white cells in the blood) (<i>kytos</i> cell + <i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><i>hemat</i>:</p> <p>hematoma (<i>oma</i> mass, tumor)</p> <p>hematuria (<i>uria</i> urine condition)</p> <p><i>hemato</i>:</p> <p>hematoblast (an immature blood cell) (<i>blastos</i> shoot, sprout)</p> <p>hematogenesis (same as <i>hematopoiesis</i>), hematogenous (forming blood; also, spread by the bloodstream, as bacteria) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
hem (cont'd)		[blood]	<p>hematophagous (<i>phagein</i> to eat)          hematopoiesis (the production of blood cells by the blood-forming organs) (<i>poein</i> to make)          hematozoon (<i>zoon</i> animal, living being)  <i>hemo:</i>          hemocyte (<i>kytos</i> cell)          hemoglobin (<i>globe</i> rounded mass)          hemophilia {hemophilic} (<i>philein</i> to love)          hemorrhage (<i>rhegnyai</i> to burst)          hemorrhoid (<i>rhein</i> to flow + <i>eidos</i> form)          hemostasis, hemostat, hemostatic (<i>histanai</i> to stand)  <b>ROOT AS A SUFFIX:</b>          (Note: -emia, an abnormal or diseased condition of the blood)          azotemia (the accumulation of nitrogenous substances in the blood, resulting from failure of the kidneys to remove them)          (from <i>azote</i> nitrogen: <i>a</i> without + <i>zo</i> life)          anemia {anemic} (<i>an</i> negative)          glycemia (<i>glykos</i> sugar)          hyperemia (an increased blood flow or congestion of blood in an organ, tissue, etc.) (<i>hyper</i> beyond, excessive)          hypoglycemia (<i>hypo</i> under + <i>glykos</i> sugar)          leukemia (<i>leukos</i> white)          pachyemia (<i>pachys</i> thick)          toxemia (<i>toxikon</i> poison)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> sang, thromb       </p>
hemer	Greek <i>hemera</i>	day	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:          amphemerous (circadian, or quotidian) (<i>amphi</i> around)          Decameron [lit., ten days; a collection of a hundred tales by Boccaccio (1353), presented in stories told by a group of Florentines to while away ten days during a plague] (<i>deka</i> ten)          ephemera (ephemeral things collectively; printed matter, such as theater programs, posters, etc., meant to be of use for only a short time but preserved by collectors)          ephemeral (lit., upon a day; lasting only a day; transitory, as ephemeral glory; ephemeral flower; ephemeral insects)          (SYNONYMS: fugitive, momentary, transient, transitory)          ephemeris (a table giving the computed positions of a celestial body for every day of the year), ephemerion (<i>epi</i> upon)          hexaemerion (in the Bible, the six-day period of the Creation, especially that in Genesis) (<i>hex</i> six)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>hemer:</i> hemeralopia (<i>alaos</i> blind + <i>opia</i> sight condition)  <i>hemero:</i>          hemerobious (living for only a day) (<i>bios</i> life)          hemerocallis (genus comprising day lilies, from the fact that they close at night) (<i>kallos</i> beauty)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> mesembryanthemum (lit., midday flower; a flower) (<i>mesos</i> mid + <i>anthos</i> flower)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> di, diurn, jour       </p>
hemi-	Greek IE <i>semi-</i>	half	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: hemicrania, hemimorphic, hemiplegia, hemistich</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> demi-, semi-</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>hen</b>	Greek <i>henos</i> one IE <i>sem-</i> one	one, unite	ELIDED SIMPLE ROOT: enosis (union; specif., the proposed political union of Cyprus and Greece) PREFIXED ROOT: hyphen [a mark (-) used between the parts of a compound word or the syllables of a divided word, as at the end of a line], hyphenate, hyphenated ( <i>hypo</i> under) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>hen:</i> henosis (combination into one; in medicine, healing, or union) {henotic} ( <i>osis</i> condition) <i>heno:</i> henogamy (a social custom allowing only one of the male children to marry in order to preserve family property) ( <i>gamos</i> marriage) henotheism (belief in one god without asserting there is only one god; compare <i>monotheism</i> , a belief in only one God) ( <i>theos</i> God) CONTRACTION: hendiadys (a figure of speech in which two nouns joined by <i>and</i> are used instead of a noun and a modifier, e.g., <i>deceit and words</i> for <i>deceitful words</i> ) [contraction of <i>hen dia dyoin</i> , one (thing) by means of two] CROSS REFERENCE: mono, uni
<b>hendeca</b>	Greek <i>hendeka</i> [ <i>hen</i> one + <i>deka</i> ten]	eleven	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: hendecagon (a solid figure with eleven angles and eleven sides) ( <i>gonia</i> an angle) hendecahedron (a solid figure with eleven plane surfaces) ( <i>hedra</i> a side, base, seat) hendecasyllabic (a line of verse having eleven syllables) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>hent</b>	Greek <i>hentes</i>	prepare, achieve master	PREFIXED ROOT: authentic (SYNOMYS: bona fide, genuine, veritable) authenticate (SYNOMYS: confirm, corroborate, substantiate, validate, verify), authenticity ( <i>autos</i> self) PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT: inauthentic ( <i>in</i> not) TURKISH: effendi (a Turkish title of respect; in countries of eastern Mediterranean, a man of high social status as a result of wealth, education, or position in government) CROSS REFERENCE: par <sup>4</sup>
<b>hepa</b>	Greek <i>hepar</i>	liver	SIMPLE ROOT: heparin, hepatic LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: hepatitis ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) hepatoid (having the structural form of the liver) ( <i>eidos</i> form) FLOWER: hepatica (from its liver-shaped leaves) PERSIAN: gizzard (the second stomach of a bird) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>heps</b>	Greek <i>hepsein</i>	to boil	PREFIXED ROOT: cathepsin (any of several intracellular enzymes that act as catalysts in the breakdown of protein) ( <i>kata</i> down) CROSS REFERENCE: bull, ferv, zem
<b>hept</b>	Greek <i>hepta</i>	seven	SIMPLE ROOT: heptad (a series or group of seven), heptane LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>hept:</i> heptarchy (a government by seven persons) ( <i>archein</i> to rule) heptathlon (a 7-part athletic contest originally for men but now for women also; includes sprints, long jump, shot put, high jump, pole vault, and hurdles) ( <i>athlon</i> a struggle, prize)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
hept (cont'd)		[seven]	<p><i>hepta:</i>  <i>heptagon (gonia angle)</i>  <i>heptahedron (hedron geometric side)</i>  <i>Heptameron</i> (a collection of stories, covering seven days, written in French by Marguerite of Navarre) (<i>hemera</i> day)  <i>heptamerous</i> (having seven parts in each whorl; said of flowers (<i>meros</i> part))  <i>heptameter</i> (a verse-line of seven feet) (<i>metron</i> measure)  <i>heptastich</i> (a poem or stanza with seven lines) (<i>stichos</i> a line)  <i>Heptateuch</i> [the first seven books of the Old Testament (the Pentateuch—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy (usually called the Books of Law) + Joshua and Judges] (<i>teuchos</i> book, tool)  <i>heptavalent</i> (having a valence of seven) (<i>valere</i> to be worth)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> <i>hebdomad</i> (seven days) {hebdomadal}  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> sept<sup>2</sup> </p>
her <sup>1</sup> , heir	Latin <i>heres</i> heir IE <i>ghe-</i> to be emp- ty; leave behind	leave behind; heir	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>heir:</i> heir (a beneficiary), heiress  <i>her:</i>  <i>hereditament</i> (any property that can be inherited)  <i>hereditarian</i> (a person who accepts the theory that heredity is of overriding importance in determining individual characteristics)  <i>hereditary</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> congenital, inborn, innate), heredity  <i>heritable</i> (able to be passed on to heirs by the laws of inheritance), heritage (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> birthright, endowment, inheritance, patrimony), heritance, heritor  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>heir:</i> coheir (a person who inherits jointly with another or others) (<i>co</i> with)  <i>her:</i>  <i>inherit</i> {inheritor; fem., inheritress, or inheritrix} (<i>in</i> in)  <i>disinherit</i> (to deprive an heir of an inheritance or of the right to inherit) (<i>dis</i> apart + <i>inherit</i>)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
her <sup>2</sup> , hes	Latin <i>haerere</i> to cleave IE <i>ghais-</i> to be stuck, neglect	to stick fast; to cleave	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>hesitancy</i> (also, hesitance), hesitation (indecision; doubt)  <i>hesitant</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> averse, disinclined, loath, reluctant)  <i>hesitate</i>, <i>hesitation</i> (indecision; uncertainty)  <b>PREFIXED ROOTS:</b>  <i>her:</i>  <i>adhere</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> cleave, cling, cohere, stick), adherence  <i>adherent</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> disciple, follower, partisan; in botany, grown together; adnate) (<i>ad</i> to)  <i>cohere</i> (to stick together, as parts of a mass; to be united by molecular cohesion; see synonyms at <i>adhere</i>)  <i>coherence</i>, <i>coherent</i> (sticking together; cohesion) (<i>co</i> with)  <i>inherence</i> (the fact or state of inhering or being inherent; in philosophy, the relation of an attribute to its subject) (<i>in</i> in)  <i>incoherent</i> (lack of coherence; incoherent speech) (<i>in</i> not + coherent)  <i>inhere</i> (to be inherent; exist as a quality, characteristic, or right; be innate), <i>inherence</i> (in philosophy, the relation of an attribute to its object), <i>inherent</i> (<i>in</i> in)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>her<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to stick together]	<p><i>hes:</i> ADHESION, adhesive (tending to adhere; sticking and not coming loose; in philately, an adhesive postage stamp) (<i>ad to</i>)</p> <p>COHESION, cohesive (see <i>cohere</i>)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ADHESION [in <i>medicine</i>, the joining together, by fibrous tissue, of bodily parts or tissues that are normally separate: it typically results from inflammation; a band of fibrous tissue abnormally joining bodily parts or tissues; in <i>physics</i>, the force that holds together the molecules of unlike substances whose surfaces are in contact; distinguished from <i>cohesion</i>] COHESION [in <i>botany</i>, the union of like flower parts; in <i>physics</i>, the force by which the molecules of a substance are held together: distinguished from <i>adhesion</i>]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>heres</b>	Greek <i>hairein</i>	to take	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: heresy (a religious belief opposed to the orthodox doctrines of a church)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: apheresis (also, aphaeresis; lit., to take away; the dropping of a letter, syllable, or phoneme at the beginning of a word, e.g., '<i>cause for because</i>') (<i>apo away</i>)</p> <p>dieresis (the separation of two consecutive vowels, especially of a diphthong, into two syllables, e.g., <i>noël</i>) (<i>dia apart</i>)</p> <p>syneresis (the contraction of two consecutive vowels or syllables into one syllable, so as to form a diphthong, as <i>oi</i> as in <i>oil</i>) (<i>syn with</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cap<sup>1</sup>, emp, prehend</p>
<b>hermit</b>			See erem-.
<b>hero</b>	Latin and Greek <i>heros</i>	to watch over, protect	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: hero (the central male character is a play, novel, poem, etc.)</p> <p>heroin (a narcotic that makes one feel like a hero)</p> <p>heroine (feminine equivalent of <i>hero</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: antihero (the protagonist of a novel, play, etc. who lacks the stature or virtues of a traditional hero)</p> <p>MYTHOLOGY: Hero (a man of great strength and courage, favored by the gods and in part descended from them)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gar, mun<sup>1</sup>, past, serv<sup>2</sup>, vig<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>herpe</b>	Greek <i>herpein</i> to creep IE <i>serp-</i> to creep	snake	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: herpes, herpestes (a genus which includes the mongooses), herpetic</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: herpetology (the study of reptiles and amphibians) (<i>logy study</i>)</p> <p>herpetophobia (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: angui, ophi</p>
<b>hetic,</b> <b>heter,</b> <b>ema</b>	Greek <i>hienai</i>	to send	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>hes:</i> aphesis (a letting go; loss of a short, unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word; thus, a form of <i>apheresis</i>, e.g., <i>longshore</i> is an aphesis of <i>along the shore</i>) {aphetic} (<i>apo from</i>)</p> <p><i>heter:</i> catheter (that which is sent down; a slender tube inserted into a body passage for passing fluids) (<i>kata down</i>)</p> <p><i>ema:</i> enema (a liquid forced into the colon through the anus, as a purgative, medicine, etc.; clyster) (<i>en in</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ema, heter, leg<sup>2</sup>, miss, stal, stas</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>hesper</b>	Greek <i>hesperos</i>	evening, western	SIMPLE ROOT: Hesperia (the Western Land: the ancient Greek name for Italy and the Roman name for Spain) {Hesperian: western} hesperidium (the fruit of the citrus plant; so called in allusion to the golden apples of Hesperides; see Mythology) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: hesperanopia (defective night vision) ( <i>an</i> not + <i>opia</i> vision condition) ENGLISH: vesper, vesperal, vespers, VESPRTINE EVENING STAR: Hesperus (for Venus), the most brilliant star in the solar system, second in distance from the sun; Venus is called Lucifer (light-bearer) when it appears as the morning star; Hesperus, when it appears as the evening star MYTHOLOGY: Hesperides (the nymphs who guard the golden apples given as a wedding gift by Gaea to Hera) INTERDISCIPLINARY: VESPRTINE [in botany, opening or blossoming in the evening; in zoology, becoming active or flying in the early evening; compare <i>crepuscular</i> —active at twilight or just before sunrise; see crep <sup>2</sup> ] CROSS REFERENCE: vesp <sup>1</sup>
<b>hetero-</b>	Greek <i>heteros</i>	other, different	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: heteronym, heterodox, heterogeneous, heterosexual CROSS REFERENCE: all, alter
<b>heur</b>	Greek <i>heuriskein</i>	to find	SIMPLE ROOT: heuristic (serving to indicate or point out) DISGUISED ROOT: eureka [I have found it! (supposedly uttered by Archimedes when he discovered a way to determine the purity of gold by applying the principle of specific gravity)] CROSS REFERENCE: triev
<b>hevel</b>			See capill- for <i>dishevel</i> .
<b>hex<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>hex</i>	six	SIMPLE ROOT: hexad (a series or group of six) {hexadic}, hexosan, hexose LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>hex</i> : hexaemeron (in the Bible, an account of the six-day period of the Creation, especially that in Genesis) ( <i>hemera</i> day) <i>hexa</i> : hexachord (in medieval music, a diatonic scale of six tones, with a semitone between the third and the fifth) ( <i>chord</i> string) hexadecimal (designating or of a number system in which the base used is 16) ( <i>deka</i> ten) hexagon (a plane figure with six angles and six sides) {hexagonal} ( <i>gonia</i> angle) hexagram (a six-pointed star formed by extending the sides of a hexagon; also, the Star of David) ( <i>graphein</i> to write) hexahedron ( <i>hedra</i> side) hexamerous (having six parts in each whorl) ( <i>meros</i> a part) hexameter (a line of verse containing six metrical feet) ( <i>metron</i> measure) hexapod (having six legs, as a true insect; as a noun, such an insect) ( <i>pous</i> foot) hexastich (a poem or stanza of six lines) ( <i>stichos</i> a line) Hexateuch (the first six books of the Bible) ( <i>teuchos</i> book) CROSS REFERENCE: sex

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>hex<sup>2</sup></b>	Greek <i>hexis</i> habit	to have, hold	PREFIXED ROOT: cachexia (also, cachexy; a generally weakened, emaciated condition of the body, especially as associated with a chronic disease) {cachectic} ( <i>kakos</i> bad) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: hexiology (the study of the relations of an organism to its environment) ( <i>logy</i> study) NB: <i>Cachinnate</i> , to laugh loudly, is not related to this root, and is not otherwise listed. CROSS REFERENCE: cap <sup>1</sup> , eche, hab, lab <sup>2</sup> , och, serv <sup>2</sup> , ten <sup>1</sup>
<b>hiat,</b> <b>hisc</b>	Latin <i>hiare</i> to gape IE <i>ghe-</i> gap	gap, opening	SIMPLE ROOT: hiatal (or, hiatus hernia: a hernia of part of the stomach into the opening of the diaphragm through which the esophagus passes), hiatus (a gap where a part is lost) PREFIXED ROOT: dehisce (to split open along definite structural lines, as the seedpods of legumes, lilies, etc.), dehiscence {dehiscent} ( <i>de</i> off) indehiscent (not opening at maturity to discharge its seeds, as certain fruits) ( <i>in</i> not + dehiscent) DISGUISED ROOT: chasm (a deep crack in the earth's surface; abyss; narrow gorge) gape (in zoology, the measure of the widest possible opening of a mouth or beak) gasp (to inhale suddenly, as in surprise, or breathe with effort, as in choking) yawn (to open the mouth wide, esp. involuntarily, and breathe in deeply, as a result of fatigue, drowsiness, or boredom) CROSS REFERENCE: chasm, chen, gap, op <sup>2</sup> , osc, stoma
<b>hib</b>			See hab- for <i>exhibit, inhibit</i> .
<b>hibern</b>	Latin <i>hibernus</i> wintry	winter	SIMPLE ROOT: hibernaculum (lit., winter residence; any case or covering for protecting an organism during the winter), hibernal, hibernate (opposite of <i>estivate</i> ), hibernation, hibernator GEOGRAPHIC: Himalayas (Sanskrit; abode of the snow) CROSS REFERENCE: cheim
<b>hidr</b>	Greek <i>hidros</i>	sweat	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>hidr</i> : hidrosis (perspiration; sweating, especially excessive sweating; any skin condition characterized by excessive sweating) hidrotic (having to do with sweat; causing sweat; as a noun, a sudorific drug) ( <i>osis</i> condition) <i>hidro</i> : hidromancy (divination by sweat) ( <i>manteia</i> divination) hidropoietic (sweat-causing) ( <i>poiein</i> to make) CROSS REFERENCE: sud
<b>hier</b>	Greek <i>hieros</i> powerful, super- natural IE <i>eis-</i> to move violently, excite	sacred, holy	SIMPLE ROOT: hieratic (of or used by priests; priestly; sacerdotal; designating or of the abridged form of cursive hieroglyphic writing once used by the Egyptian priests) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>hier</i> : hierarch, hierarchy (government by the priests; a group of persons or things arranged in order of rank, grade, class, position, etc.) ( <i>archein</i> to rule) <i>hero</i> : hierocracy (a government by priests or other clergy; a hierarchy; see <i>hierarchy</i> ) ( <i>kratein</i> to rule)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>hier</b> (cont'd)		[sacred, holy]	<p>hierodule (in ancient Greece, a temple slave, dedicated to the service of a god) (<i>doulos</i> slave)</p> <p>hierogamy (symbolic sacred marriage between gods and goddesses) (<i>gamos</i> marriage)</p> <p>hieroglyph, hieroglyphic, hieroglyphics (lit., sacred carvings; hard to read or understand) (<i>glyphein</i> to carve)</p> <p>hierology (the religious lore and literature of a people) (<i>logos</i> word)</p> <p>hierophant (in ancient Greece, a priest of a mystery cult; a person confidently expounding, explaining, or promoting something mysterious or obscure as though appointed to do so) (<i>phanein</i> to show)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>dyn</i>, <i>hagi</i>, <i>sacr</i>, <i>sanct</i></p>
<b>hilar</b>	Greek <i>hilaros</i>	glad, cheerful	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: hilarious (noisily merry; boisterous and gay), hilarity</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: exhilarant, exhilarate (SYNONYMS: animate, stimulate, invigorate, vitalize), exhilaration (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>ENGLISH: silly (having or showing little sense; SYNONYMS: asinine, fatuous, foolish, stupid)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>joc</i></p>
<b>himsa</b>	Sanskrit <i>hinvati</i> he hurls IE <i>ghei-</i> to throw	injury, harm	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: ahimsa (in certain Oriental religions, the doctrine that all life is one and sacred, resulting in the principle of nonviolence toward all living creatures) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p>ENGLISH: goad (a sharp-pointed stick used in driving oxen; as a verb, to drive with or as with a goad; prod into action; urge on)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>aecid</i>, <i>dam</i><sup>2</sup>, <i>deleter</i>, <i>noc</i><sup>2</sup></p>
<b>ipp</b>	Greek <i>hippos</i> IE <i>ekwos-</i> horse	horse	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>ipp</i>: hipparch (a Greek commander of cavalry) (<i>archein</i> to rule)</p> <p><i>ippo</i>:</p> <p>hippocampus (in Greek and Roman mythology, a sea monster with the head and forequarters of a horse and the tail of a dolphin or fish; in anatomy, a ridge along the lower section of each lateral ventricle of the brain) (<i>kampos</i> sea monster)</p> <p>hippodrome (a horse-race course) (<i>dramein</i> to run)</p> <p>hippogrif (a mythical monster with the hindquarters of a horse and the head and wings of a griffin) (<i>gryphus</i> griffin)</p> <p>hippopotamus (lit., river horse) (<i>potamos</i> river)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: eohippus (an extinct progenitor of the modern horse) (<i>eos</i> dawn, early)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>caval</i>, <i>equ</i><sup>2</sup></p>
<b>hisc</b>			See <i>hiat-</i> for <i>dehisce</i> .
<b>hist</b>	Greek <i>histos</i>	a loom, web, tissue	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: histaminase, histamine, histidine</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: antihistamine (any of several drugs used to minimize the action of histamine in such allergic conditions as hay fever and hives) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>histio</i>: histiocyte (a large macrophage, found in connective tissue, that participates in the body's reaction to infection and injury) (<i>kytos</i> cell)</p> <p><i>histo</i>:</p> <p>histochemistry (the study of the chemical components of cells and tissues)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
hist (cont'd)		[loom, web, tissue]	<p>histocompatibility (a condition of compatibility between the tissues of a graft or transplant and the tissues and the tissues of the body receiving it)</p> <p>histogen (in botany, a group of cells that gives rise to new tissue, such as cambium, cork, etc.)</p> <p>histogenesis (the process of tissue development and differentiation) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>histogram (in statistics, a bar graph in which the area of each bar is proportional to the frequency or relative frequency represented) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>histology (the branch of biology concerned with the microscopic study of the structure of tissues) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>histolysis (in biology, the breakdown and dissolution of organic tissues) (<i>lyein</i> to dissolve)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: tex</p>
hoc	Latin <i>hoc</i>	this	<p>LATIN: ad hoc (lit., to this; for this specific purpose; for a case only, as an <i>ad hoc committee</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
hod			See od <sup>2</sup> for <i>cathode, method.</i>
hol	Greek <i>holos</i> IE <i>solo-</i> whole	whole, safe	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>holism (the view that an organic or integrated whole has an independent reality which cannot be understood simply through an understanding of its parts) {holistic}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>catholic (lit., completely whole; of general scope or value; all-inclusive; universal, as <i>catholic values</i>), catholicon (a panacea: a supposed medicine to cure all diseases) (<i>kata</i> down)</p> <p>hemiola (a music term; in the ratio one and one half to one) (<i>hemi</i> half)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>holoblastic (in embryology, undergoing complete cleavage as daughter cells) (<i>blastos</i> embryo)</p> <p>holocaust (see caust-) (<i>kaiein</i> to burn)</p> <p>holocrine (see crin<sup>2</sup>) (<i>krinein</i> to separate)</p> <p>hologamous (see gam-) (<i>gamos</i> marriage, sexual reproduction)</p> <p>holograph, holography (see gram-) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>holohedral (see hedr-) (<i>hedron</i> geometric plane)</p> <p>holomorphic (see morph-) (<i>morphe</i> shape, form)</p> <p>holophrastic (the speaking of an entire sentence or phrase in one word, e.g., <i>veto</i>, I forbid) (<i>phrasain</i> to speak)</p> <p>holophytic (obtaining nutrition by photosynthesis, as do green plants and some bacteria) (<i>phyton</i> plant)</p> <p>holotype (in taxonomy, the single specimen chosen as the type of a new species or subspecies in the original description) (<i>typos</i> image, icon)</p> <p>holozoic (ingesting and using complex organic material as food, as do most animals) (zo animal)</p> <p>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: halibut (lit., holy fish; originally eaten on holy days) (<i>butt</i> a fish)</p> <p>ENGLISH:</p> <p>holiday (lit., holy day)</p> <p>holy (SYNONYMS: consecrated, divine, hallowed, sacred)</p> <p>whole (SYNONYMS: complete, entire, full, intact, total)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: integ, salu, solid</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>hom</b>	Latin <i>homo</i> IE <i>ghthem-</i> earth, ground	earth; man	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      homage (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>deference, honor, reverence; <sup>2</sup>allegiance, fidelity, loyalty)      hominid (any of a family of two-legged primates including all forms of humans, extinct and living)      hominize (to alter the earth, environment, etc. to bring it into conformity with human nature or human needs)      homunculus (a little man; manikin)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>homi</i>: homicidal (murderous), homicide (<i>caedere</i> to kill)  <i>homin</i>: hominoid (a gibbon, ape, or human) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b>      ad hominem (lit., to the man; a form of illogical or fallacious reasoning where argument appeals to one's prejudices, selfish interests, etc. rather than to reason; attacking one's opponent rather than dealing with the issue under discussion)      Ecce Homo (Behold the Man; Pilate, in referring to Jesus at his trial; John 19:5)      Homo sapiens (the knowledgeable man)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b>      hommage (homage; tribute paid to an artist, writer, composer, etc., as by incorporating some characteristic idiom or style in one's own work)      bonhomie (lit., good man; good nature; affable manner)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> hombre</p> <p><b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b> Rio Hombre (Man River), Honduras</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Humansville, MO</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> andr, anthrop, chthon, edaph, geo, hum<sup>1</sup>, masc<sup>1</sup>, ped<sup>4</sup>, tell, terra, vir<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>homo,</b> <b>om</b>	Greek <i>homos</i> same	same, similar	<p><b>NOTE:</b> In medical science, the meaning of this root is extended to include a constant, unchanging state.</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ELIDED ROOT:</b>      anomalous (lit., not the same; deviating from the regular arrangement, general rule, or usual method; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> abnormal, irregular, unnatural)      anomaly (departure from the regular arrangement, general rule, or usual method; abnormality) [see listing under anom-] (<i>an</i> not)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.      Examples: homonym, homocentric, homograph, homophone</p> <p><b>PREFIXED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> inhomogeneous (not homogeneous) (<i>in</i> not + <i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> idem, iso, simil, taut</p>
<b>hon</b>	Latin <i>honos</i>	honor, dignity, repute, esteem	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      honest, honestly (truly; really: informally used as an intensive), honesty</p> <p><b>honor</b> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> deference, homage, reverence)      honorable (worthy of being honored; capitalized, a title of respect, e.g., Your Honor)      honorarium (from <i>honorarium donum</i>, honorary gift; a payment as to a professional person for services on which no fee is set or legally obtainable)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
hon (cont'd)		[honor, dignity]	<p>honorary (given as an honor only, without the usual requirements or privileges, as <i>an honorary degree</i>), honoree</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>dishonest (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: deceitful, lying), dishonesty (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>dishonor, dishonorable (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: honorific (conferring honor; showing respect; as a noun, an honorific title or word) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>LATIN: honoris causa (lit., for the sake of the honor)</p> <p>FRENCH: affaire d'honneur (lit., an affair of honor; a duel; conferred as an honor)</p> <p>SPANISH: honesto</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Honesty, OH; Honor, MI</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dign</p>
hopl	Greek <i>hopla</i>	arms, weapon	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: hoplite (a heavily armed foot soldier of ancient Greece)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: panoply (a full suit of armor; any protective covering; extended to mean any complete or magnificent covering or array) {panoplied} (<i>pan</i> all)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: arm</p>
hor	Latin and Greek <i>hora</i> period of time	season of year; extended to mean “hour, time”	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: horal (hourly), horary (of or indicating an hour or hours; occurring every hour; hourly)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: ephor (in ancient Sparta, any of a body of five magistrates annually elected by the people of Sparta) (<i>epi</i> over)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>horologe (a timepiece; clock, hourglass, sundial, etc.)</p> <p>horologic, horologist, horology (<i>legein</i> to say)</p> <p>horoscope {horoscopic, horoscopy} (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: encore (from <i>hinc hac hora</i>, from that time to the present hour; again, once more, repetition)</p> <p>LATIN: hora fugit (the hour flies)</p> <p>DUTCH: gherkin (from <i>gurken</i>, plural of <i>gurk</i>; an unripened cucumber; one which has not reached its “season” of growth; it is often pickled) (<i>kin</i> a diminutive)</p> <p>ENGLISH: hour, year, yearling, yore</p> <p>CONSTELLATION: Horologium</p> <p>MASCULINE NAMES: Horace, Horatio</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hori</p>
hori, or	Greek <i>horizein</i> to separate	to limit	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: HORIZON (the line where the sky seems to meet the earth), horizontal</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>hor</i>: aphorism (a short, concise statement of a principle, e.g., “In a calm sea every man is a pilot” encapsulates the idea that the storms of life test one’s mettle), aphorize (to express oneself in or as if in aphorisms) (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p><i>or</i>:</p> <p>aorist (the indefinite tense; a past tense of Greek verbs, denoting an action without indicating whether completed, continued, or repeated, and without further limitation or implication; as an adjective, designating or in this tense) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p>diorite (a dark-gray or greenish intrusive igneous rock, consisting chiefly of feldspar and hornblende) (<i>dia</i> through)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>hori</b> (cont'd)		[to limit]	INTERDISCIPLINARY: HORIZON [in <i>astronomy</i> , the great circle on the celestial sphere perpendicular to the line from the observer's zenith to the nadir; in <i>geology</i> , a layer of soil or rock identified by physical characteristics, particular fossils, etc.] CROSS REFERENCE: fin, hor, lim
<b>horm</b>	Greek <i>horman</i> to stir up IE <i>ser-</i> to stream	to assault, attack, excite; impulse	SIMPLE ROOT: horme (vital energy as an urge to purposive activity) hormic (purposively directed toward a goal) hormone, hormonize (to treat with a hormone; specif., to castrate chemically) CROSS REFERENCE: fest <sup>1</sup> , hort <sup>2</sup> , polem, rit
<b>horr</b>	Latin <i>horrere</i> to bristle, tremble IE <i>ghers-</i> to bristle	to shudder	SIMPLE ROOT: horrendous (horrible; frightful) horrent (bristly or bristling; horrified) horrible (SYNOMYS: appalling, frightful, hideous), horribly horrid (causing a feeling of horror; terrible; revolting) horror (SYNOMYS: dread, dismay) PREFIXED ROOT: abhor (SYNOMYS: despise, detest, loathe) abhorrence (SYNOMYS: antipathy, aversion, loathing, repugnance) abhorrent (SYNOMYS: contemptible, despicable, detestable, obnoxious, odious, offensive) ( <i>ab</i> away, from) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: horrify (SYNOMYS: appall, daunt, dismay) {horrific} ( <i>facere</i> to make) horripilate, horripilation (the erection of hair of the head or body, as from fear, disease, or cold; goose flesh) ( <i>pilus</i> hair) DISGUISED ROOT: ordure (dung, filth, manure, excrement; ultimately from <i>horrere</i> ) (Old French <i>ord</i> , filthy) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>hort<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>hortus</i> a garden IE <i>gherdh-</i>	to enclose, surround	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: horticulture (the art or science of growing flowers, fruits, vegetables, and shrubs, especially in gardens or orchards) {horticultural} ( <i>cultus</i> care) PREFIXED ROOT: cohort (orig., a band of soldiers; an associate, colleague, or supporter; a conspirator or accomplice) ( <i>com</i> with) DISGUISED ROOT: ortolan (from its frequenting gardens: an Old World bunting prized as a choice food) DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: orchard (with Old English <i>geard</i> , yard, lit., a garden yard), orchardist ENGLISH COGNATE: yard, garden, girdle RUSSIAN COGNATE: górod (town) CROSS REFERENCE: arc <sup>2</sup> , clud, cohoh, gird
<b>hort<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>horiri</i> IE <i>gher-</i> to desire	to urge, incite	NOTE: Root is from <i>hortari</i> , a frequentative of <i>horiri</i> ; in grammar, a <i>frequentative</i> expresses frequent and repeated action, e.g., <i>sparkle</i> is a frequentative of <i>spark</i> ; as a noun, a frequentative verb or verb form. SIMPLE ROOT: hortatory (also, hortative: serving to encourage or urge to good deeds; exhorting; giving advice) PREFIXED ROOT: exhort (SYNOMYS: importune, press, urge), exhortation, exhortatory (also, exhortative) ( <i>ex</i> out) CROSS REFERENCE: celeus, horm, suas, tempt

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>hosp,</b> <b>host,</b> <b>hot</b>	Latin <i>hospitare</i>	to receive as a guest	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>hosp:</i>          hospice (a place of shelter for travelers, especially one maintained by monks; a home for the sick or poor; a homelike facility to provide supportive care for terminally ill patients)          hospitable (friendly, kind, and solicitous toward guests; not adverse, as a <i>hospitable climate</i>; receptive or open, as to new ideas), hospital, hospitality, hospitalize          hospitaler (also, <u>hospitaller</u>; usually capitalized, a member of a religious military society during the Middle Ages to care for the sick and needy)</p> <p><i>host:</i>          host (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> crowd, horde, mob, multitude, swarm, throng; as a verb, to act as host or hostess for), hostess          hostage (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> earnest, pawn, pledge, token)          hostel (an inn; specif., youth hostel), hosteler, hostelry          hostile, hostility (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> animosity, antagonism, enmity)          hostler (a person who takes care of horses at an inn; groom)  <i>hot:</i> hotel, hotelier</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: inhospitable (not hospitable; not offering hospitality), inhospitality (<i>in</i> negative)</p> <p>FRENCH: hôtel de ville (equivalent of TOWN HALL)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Hospital Valley, AK</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>hum<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>humus</i> IE <i>ghom-</i> earth, ground	earth, ground; mankind	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          human, humane, humanism, humanist          humanitarian (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> altruistic, charitable, philanthropic)          humanitarianism (the doctrine that a human being is capable of perfection with divine aid)          humanities (languages and literature, especially the classical Greek and Latin; the branches of learning concerned with human thought and relations, as distinguished from the sciences, especially literature, philosophy, history, music)          humanity, humanize, humanly          humble (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> abase, debase, degrade, humiliate)          humiliate (see synonyms at <i>humble</i>), humility          humus (a brown or black substance resulting from the partial decay of plant and animal matter)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:          exhume (to dig out of the earth, especially a body for forensic examination) {exhumation} (<i>ex</i> out)          inhuman (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> brutal, cruel, pitiless, ruthless) (<i>in</i> not)          inhumane (not humane; heartless; cruel; barbarous) (<i>in</i> not)          inhumate (to bury a dead body; inter) {inhumation} (<i>in</i> in)          infrahuman (below man on the evolutionary scale; especially an anthropoid) (<i>infra</i> below)          superhuman (<i>super</i> over, beyond)          transhumance (seasonal and alternating movement of livestock, together with the persons who tend the herds, between two regions, as lowlands and highlands) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: omertà (lit., submission; in Sicily, a policy or code of keeping silent about crimes and refusing to cooperate with police)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: chthon, geo, hom, ped<sup>4</sup>, tell, terr</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
hum <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>umere</i> to be moist; <i>umectus</i> moist IE <i>wegw-</i> moist, moisten	moist	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>humectant (substance that clears nasal passages)      humid (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: damp, dank, moist), humidor      humor (in medieval physiology, one of the four fluids of the body: blood, phlegm, choler, and black bile, the dominant of which was thought to determine the character and general health of a person; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: <sup>1</sup>indulge, pamper, spoil; <sup>2</sup>mood, temper, vein; <sup>3</sup>irony, satire, wit)      humoral (of or relating to the humors of the body)      humoresque (in a humorous manner), humorist      humorous (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: facetious, jocose, witty)      PREFIXED ROOT: dehumidify (<i>de</i> reversal)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: humidify (<i>facere</i> to make)      CROSS REFERENCE: hygr, um</p>
hyal	Greek <i>hyalos</i>	transparent; glass	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>hyalin (any of various glassy translucent substances, esp. such a substance occurring normally in vertebrate cartilage)      hyaline (transparent as glass; glassy; as a noun, anything transparent or glassy, as a smooth sea or clear sky)      hyalite (a colorless, transparent or translucent variety of opal)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>hyal</i>: hyaloid (short for <i>hyaloid membrane</i>; the delicate, pellucid, and nearly structureless membrane enclosing the vitreous humor of the eye) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>hyalo</i>:      halogen (any of the various insoluble substances found in animal tissue and producing halins upon hydrolysis) (<i>generare</i> to produce)      hyaloplasm (the basic substance of the protoplasm of a cell: it is clear and fluid, as distinguished from the granular and reticulate parts) (<i>plassein</i> to form)      CROSS REFERENCE: vitr</p>
hyd(r)	Greek <i>hydor</i> IE <i>wed-</i> water	water	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>hydatid (a watery vesicle; a cyst containing watery fluid)      hydra [like the many-headed water serpent in Greek mythology (which see, below), any persistent or ever-increasing evil with many sources and causes; also small, soft-bodied freshwater polyps]      hydrant, hydrate      PREFIXED ROOT:      anhydride, anhydrite, anhydrous (<i>an</i> negative)      dehydrate, dehydration (<i>de</i> opposite)      hemihydrate (<i>hemi</i> half)      hexahydrate {hexahydric} (<i>hex</i> six)      monohydrate {monohydric} (<i>monos</i> single)      polyhydratc (<i>polys</i> much)      rehydrate (<i>re</i> again)      trihydrate (a chemical compound containing three molecules of water) (<i>tri</i> three)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>hydr</i>:      hydranth (in zoology, any of the feeding individuals of a hydroid colony) (<i>anthos</i> flower)      hydraulic (invented by Archimedes) (<i>aulos</i> tube, pipe)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>hyd(r)</b> (cont'd)		[water]	<p>hydroid (like a hydra or polyp) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>hydro</i>:      hydrocele (a collection of watery fluid in a cavity in the body) (<i>kele</i> tumor)      hydrogen (<i>generare</i> to produce)      hydrometer (<i>metron</i> measure)      PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: achlorhydria (<i>a</i> negative + <i>chloros</i> green)      TRAILING DISGUISED ROOT: clepsydra (lit., a water stealer; a water clock) (<i>kleptein</i> to steal)      MYTHOLOGY: Hydra (the nine-headed serpent slain by Hercules: when any one of its heads was cut off, it was replaced by two others)      CONSTELLATION: Hydra (a long, irregular, Southern constellation, south of Cancer, Leo, and Virgo)      RUSSIAN: vodka (diminutive of <i>voda</i>, water)      IRISH: usquebaugh (whiskey)      PLACE NAMES:      Hydra, ID; Hydro (KY, OK, TN); Hydraulic, VA      CROSS REFERENCE: aqu, lacu, limn</p>
<b>hyet</b>	Greek <i>hyetos</i>	rain	PREFIXED ROOT: isohyet (a line on a map connecting points having equal amounts of rainfall) ( <i>isos</i> equal) CROSS REFERENCE: ombro, pluv, rig <sup>2</sup>
<b>hygi</b>	Greek <i>hygies</i> sound, whole	health	NOTE: This root is from IE <i>su</i> , well + <i>gwei</i> , to live, thus “living well,” seen in the phrase <i>hygiene techne</i> , art of health. SIMPLE ROOT: hygiene, hygienic (of hygiene or health; promoting health; healthful; sanitary), hygienist LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: hygeiolatry ( <i>latreuein</i> to worship) GODDESS OF HEALTH: Hygeia CROSS REFERENCE: salu
<b>hygr</b>	Greek <i>hygros</i> moist, wet	moist	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: hygrometer ( <i>metron</i> measure) hygrograph (a hygrometer for continuously recording atmospheric humidity) ( <i>graphein</i> to write) hygrophyte (same as <i>hydrophyte</i> ) ( <i>phyton</i> plant) hygroscope, hygroscopic ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: euryhygric (able to withstand a wide range of humidity; opposed to <i>stenohygric</i> ) ( <i>eurys</i> wide) stenohygric (opposed to <i>euryhygric</i> ) ( <i>stenos</i> narrow) CROSS REFERENCE: hum <sup>2</sup> , um
<b>hylo</b>	Greek <i>hyle</i> wood, forest, matter	wood, matter	SIMPLE ROOT: hyla (any of a large genus of tree frogs, as the spring peeper) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: hylophagous (feeding on wood, as do some insects) ( <i>phagein</i> to eat) hylozoism (the doctrine that all matter is life, or that life is inseparable from matter) ( <i>zo</i> life) CROSS REFERENCE: lign, mater <sup>2</sup> , re, xylo
<b>hymen</b>	Greek <i>hymen</i>	membrane, caul	SIMPLE ROOT: hymen (the thin mucous membrane that closes part or sometimes all of the opening of the vagina; maidenhead) hymeneal (a wedding song)

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>hymen</b> (cont'd)		[membrane]	<p>hymenium (a superficial layer of spore-producing cells in fungi)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>          hymenopteran (an insect, such as ants, bees, wasps, which have a pair of membranous wings) {hymenopterous} (<i>pter-on</i> wing)          hymenotomy (surgical division of a hymen) (<i>temnein</i> to cut)  <b>MYTHOLOGY:</b> Hymen (the god of marriage)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> amnio, meninges</p>
<b>hymn</b>	Greek <i>hymnos</i> song of praise	ode, festive song	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: hymn, hymnal, hymnist  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>hymn</i>: hymnody (lit., hymn song) (<i>od</i> song)  <i>hymno</i>: hymnology (<i>logy</i> study)  <b>MYTHOLOGY:</b> Polyhymnia (the Muse of sacred poetry)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> can<sup>1</sup>, fest<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>hyper-</b>	Greek prefix	beyond, over	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.          Examples: hyperbole, hyperdulia, hyperkinesis, hypermnesia  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ex, meta, preter, super, ulter</p>
<b>hypergolic</b>			See erg-.
<b>hyphen</b>			See hen-.
<b>hypn</b>	Greek <i>hypno</i> IE <i>swep-</i> sleep	sleep	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:          autohypnosis (<i>autos</i> self + <i>osis</i> condition)          posthypnotic (having to do with, or carried out in the period following a hypnotic trance, as a <i>hypnotic suggestion</i>) (<i>post</i> after + <i>osis</i> condition)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>hypn</i>: hypnosis {hypnotic, hypnotism} (<i>osis</i> condition)  <i>hypno</i>:          hypnoanalysis (analysis)          hypnobatia (walking in one's sleep) (<i>baein</i> to walk, step)          hypnology (study of sleep and hypnotism) (<i>logy</i> study)  <b>MYTHOLOGY:</b> Hypnos (the Greek god of sleep, identified in Roman mythology with Somnus, the god of sleep; hence, <i>somnolent</i>, sleepy, drowsy)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> dorm, somn, sopor</p>
<b>hypo-</b>	Greek <i>hypo</i>	under	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.          Examples: hypochondria, hypodermic, hypotenuse, hypothesis  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> sub, supin</p>
<b>hypso</b>	Greek <i>hypbos</i>	height	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>          hypsography (the science of measuring the configuration of land or underwater surfaces with respect to a datum line, as sea level) (<i>graphein</i> to write)          hypsometer, hypsometry (<i>metron</i> measure)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> acro, alt, apic, sum<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>hyster<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>hystera</i>	womb, uterus	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          hysteria (the Ancients believed that women were more excitable than men; therefore, their excitability was due to the uterus overacting; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> delirium, frenzy, mania)          hysterical (emotionally uncontrolled; extremely comical)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>hyster</i>:          hysteroid (resembling hysteria) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>hyster</b> <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[womb, uterus]	<p>hysterectomy (<i>ektome</i> excision)  <i>hystero</i>: hysterotomy (<i>temnein</i> to cut)  CROSS REFERENCE: alv, colp, uter<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>hyster</b> <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>hysteresis</i> to be late; fall short	later	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: hysteresis (in physics, the lagging of a physical effect on a body behind its cause)  PREFIXED ROOT: anhysteresis (<i>an</i> not)  CROSS REFERENCE: meta, post<sup>2</sup></p>

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Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>iatr</b>	Greek <i>iatrien</i> to heal	heal; treatment	SIMPLE ROOT: iatric (also, iatrical; of medicine or medical doctors; medical or medicinal) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>iatr</i> : iatrarchy (government by physicians) ( <i>archein</i> to rule) <i>iatro</i> : iatrogenic (induced in a patient by a physician's words or actions) ( <i>generare</i> to produce) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>iatric</i> : geriatric, geriatrics {geriatrician, geriatrist} ( <i>geras</i> old) pediatric, pediatrics {pediatrician} ( <i>paedos</i> child) <i>iatry</i> : podiatry {podiatric, podiatrist} ( <i>pous</i> foot) phoniatry (the treatment of voice disorders) ( <i>phone</i> sound) psychiatry {psychiatric, psychiatrist} ( <i>psyche</i> mind) CROSS REFERENCE: cur <sup>2</sup> , med <sup>1</sup> , pharmac, therap
<b>ichno</b>	Greek <i>ichnos</i> footprint	track, footprint, trace	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ichnography (a scale drawing of the ground plan of a building; floor plan; the art of drawing such plans) ( <i>graphein</i> to write) ichnology (the scientific study of fossil footprints) ( <i>logy</i> study) CROSS REFERENCE: hege, vestig
<b>ichor</b>	Greek <i>ichor</i>	wound discharge	SIMPLE ROOT: ichor (in Greek mythology, the ethereal fluid flowing instead of blood in the veins of the gods; now, thin, acrid, watery discharge from a wound or sore) {ichorous} CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>ichthy</b>	Greek <i>ichthys</i>	fish	SIMPLE ROOT: ichthyic, ichthyism (poisoning from fish) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>ichthy</i> : ichthyoid (a fish or fishlike vertebrate) ( <i>eidos</i> form) ichthyornis (an extinct toothed bird, similar to a gull) ( <i>ornis</i> bird) ichthyosis (a congenital, hereditary skin disease characterized by roughening and thickening of the horny layer of the skin, producing dryness and scaling; see <i>xeroderma</i> under <i>xero-</i> ) ( <i>osis</i> condition) <i>ichthyo</i> : ichthylite (fossil of a fish or part of a fish) ( <i>lithos</i> stone) ichthyology ( <i>logy</i> study) ichthyophagous (fish-eating, as certain birds) ( <i>phagein</i> eat) ichthyosaur ( <i>sauros</i> lizard) CROSS REFERENCE: pisc
<b>icon</b>	Greek <i>eikon</i> IE <i>weik-</i> to resemble	image, symbol	SIMPLE ROOT: icon (an image, figure, representation), iconic LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: iconoclasm (the actions or beliefs of an iconoclast) iconoclast (anyone opposed to the religious use of images or advocating the destruction of such images; extended to mean a person who attacks or ridicules traditional or venerated institutions or ideas regarded by him/her as erroneous or based on superstition) {iconoclastic} ( <i>klaein</i> to break) iconography (pictorial illustration of a subject) ( <i>graphein</i> to write)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>icon</b> (cont'd)		[image, symbol]	iconolatry (worship of icons and images) ( <i>latreuein</i> to worship) iconology (the study of icons, images, etc.; icons collectively; symbolic representation; symbolism) ( <i>logy</i> study) iconoscope (a television camera electron tube) ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) iconostasis (in the Eastern Orthodox Church, a partition or screen, decorated with icons, separating the sanctuary from the rest of the church) ( <i>histanai</i> to stand) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: orthicon (an improved version of the iconoscope) ( <i>orthos</i> straight) PREFIXED TRAILNG DISGUISED COMPOUND: <i>aniseikonia</i> (a condition in which the image seen by one eye is larger than that seen by the other eye; opposed to <i>iseikonia</i> ) ( <i>aniso</i> not the same, unlike + <i>-ia</i> condition) <i>iseikonia</i> (a condition in which the size of the image is the same in both eyes; opposed to <i>aniseikonia</i> ) ( <i>iso</i> same) CROSS REFERENCE: eid, ide, oid, sem, sign
<b>icos</b>	Greek <i>eikosi</i> IE <i>wikmti-</i> twenty	twenty	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>icos</i> : icosahedron, icosahedral ( <i>hedra</i> geometric face) icososphere (a geometric figure with twenty or more triangular faces producing a semispherical solid) ( <i>sphaira</i> ball, globe) <i>icosi</i> : icositetrahedron (a 24-sided figure) ( <i>tetra</i> four + <i>hedra</i> geometric face) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>icter</b>	Greek <i>ikteros</i>	jaundice	SIMPLE ROOT: icteridae (a genus of yellowish birds comprising the American orioles) icterine (yellowish: describing certain birds) icteritious (of the color of skin when affected with jaundice) icterus (jaundice) {icteric} LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>icteri</i> : icteroid ( <i>eidos</i> form) <i>ictero</i> : icteroanemia (anemia: <i>an</i> negative + <i>emia</i> blood condition) icterohematuric (denoting jaundice with the passage of blood into the urine) ( <i>haima</i> blood + <i>uric</i> pertaining to urine) NOTE: Do not confuse this root with Latin <i>ictus</i> , from <i>icere</i> , to strike, blow, beat, in both their medical and music meanings; in medicine, a convulsion, stroke, or sudden attack; in music, a rhythmic or metrical stress or accent. CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>ide</b>	Greek <i>idein</i> to see IE <i>weid-</i> to see, know	form, notion (as opposed to <i>reality</i> )	SIMPLE ROOT: idea (something one thinks, knows, or imagines; a thought; mental conception or image; an opinion or belief; in music, a theme or figure; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : concept, notion, thought) ideal ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : exemplar, model, standard) idealism (in philosophy, the theory that things exist only as ideas in the mind rather than as material objects independent of the mind; things in the material world are actually manifestations of an independent realm of unchanging, immaterial models or forms) idealist {idealistic}, ideality, idealize, ideally ideate (to form an idea of; imagine or conceive), ideation

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>ide</b> (cont'd)		[form, notion]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      ideocracy (government or social rule, or management, based on abstract ideas, an example of which is Brook Farm, established as an experimental socialist community in 1841, near West Roxbury, Massachusetts, in an attempt by Transcendentalists to develop a union between intellectual growth and manual labor; the experiment was discontinued in 1847 because of rising debts) (<i>kratein</i> to rule)</p> <p>ideogram (a graphic symbol representing an object or idea without expressing, as in a phonetic system, the sounds that form its name), ideography {ideographic} (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>ideological, ideologist, ideologue, ideology (<i>logos</i> word)</p> <p>ideomotor (in psychology, designating or of an unconscious body movement made in response to an idea) (<i>movere</i> to move)</p> <p>ideophone (in linguistics, the expression of an idea, as in many African languages, by means of a sound, often reduplicated, that creates an image of an action, object, etc.) (<i>phone</i> sound)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>eidetic (designating or of mental images that are unusually vivid and almost photographically correct)</p> <p>eidolon (an image without real existence; phantom; apparition; also, an ideal person or thing)</p> <p>idol (an image of a god, used as an object or instrument of worship), idolism, idolize</p> <p>idolater (a person who worships an idol; a devoted admirer; adorer), idolatrise, idolatrous, idolatry (<i>latris</i> hired servant)</p> <p>idyll (or idyl; a short poem or prose work describing a simple, peaceful scene of rural or pastoral life; a scene or incident suitable for such a work; a narrative poem somewhat like a short epic, as Tennyson's <i>Idylls of the King</i>; in music, a simple pastoral composition) {idyllic}, idyllist</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>idée (idea), idée fixe (lit., fixed idea; obsession; monomania)</p> <p>idée reçue (lit., received idea; a generally accepted idea)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Ideal (GA, IL, OH, PA, SD, TX)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> eid, fabr, fig, form<sup>1</sup>, morph, plas, vid<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>idem,</b> <b>iden</b>	Latin <i>idem</i>	same	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>identic (identical; especially, having exactly the same wording, form, etc.: said of diplomatic messages or action by two or more governments)</p> <p>identical (SYNONYMS: equal, equivalent, same, selfsame, very)</p> <p>identity (in mathematics, an equation which is true for all permissible sets of values of the variables which appear in it)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> identification, identify (in psychoanalysis, to make an identification of oneself with someone else; often used absolutely) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b></p> <p>idem (the same as mentioned)</p> <p>idem quod (the same as; abbreviated i.q.)</p> <p>idem sonans (having the same sound, or meaning)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> homo, iso, simil, taut</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>idio</b>	Greek <i>idios</i> IE <i>suus-</i> his, her, one's	one's own, personal, distinct	SIMPLE ROOT: idiocy (the state of being an idiot), idiom (the language or dialect of a people, region, class, etc.; the style of expression characteristic of an individual) {idiomatic} idiot (lit., a private person; incapable of holding public office; extremely ignorant person) {idiotic} LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: idioblast (a specialized plant cell usually thick-walled and without chlorophyll, occurring isolated among other cells of different types) ( <i>blastos</i> seed, embryo) idioglossia (a condition in which the affected person pronounces words so badly as to seem to speak a language of his/her own) ( <i>glossa</i> tongue, speech) idiolect (in linguistics, the dialect of an individual) idiomorphic (having its own proper form; in mineralogy, having the normal faces characteristic of a particular mineral: said of crystals in rock that have developed without interference) ( <i>morphe</i> shape, form) idiopathic (designating or of a disease whose cause is unknown or uncertain) ( <i>pathein</i> to suffer: disease) idioplasm (the chromatin in a cell regarded as the part of the cell transmitting hereditary qualities; compare <i>trophoplasm</i> ) ( <i>plassein</i> to form) idosyncrasy (eccentricity) (syn with + <i>krasis</i> mixture) FRENCH: idiot savant (lit., wise idiot; a mentally retarded person who possesses some remarkable special aptitude, as for memorization or rapid mental calculation, e.g., knowing the day of the week for January 19, 1920) CROSS REFERENCE: propri, sui
<b>ig</b>			See act- for <i>exigent</i> .
<b>ig</b>			See ag <sup>1</sup> for <i>prodigious, prodigy</i> .
<b>ign</b>	Latin <i>ignis</i> IE <i>egnis-</i> of fire	fire	SIMPLE ROOT: igneous (in geology, produced by the action of fire; specif., formed by volcanic action or intense heat, as intrusive or extrusive rock solidified from molten magma or lava) ignescent (giving off sparks when struck with steel) ignite (in chemistry, to heat intensely; roast), igniter, ignition PREFIXED ROOT: preignition ( <i>pre</i> before) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: igniferous ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) ignipotent (having power over, or mastery of, fire) ( <i>pot</i> power) COINED: ignitron [ <i>igni(te)</i> + (elec) <i>tron</i> ] LATIN: <i>ignis</i> fatuus (see fatu-) CROSS REFERENCE: ard, pyr <sup>1</sup> , volcan
<b>il-</b> (assimilation of in-)	Latin prefix	not, negative	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: illegal, illegible, illegitimate, illiterate, illogical CROSS REFERENCE: a <sup>2</sup> , an <sup>2</sup> , dis, in <sup>2</sup> , mis, ne, non, un
<b>ile</b>	IE <i>al-</i> to wander aimlessly	to wander	PREFIXED ROOT: exile (one banished; VERB SYNONYMS: banish, deport, expatriate) ( <i>ex</i> out + Greek <i>alaomai</i> , I wander) TERM: in exile (banished; taking refuge) BIBLICAL: The Exile (the period in the 6 <sup>th</sup> century B.C. during which the Jews were held captive in Babylonia) CROSS REFERENCE: err, migr, plan, vag

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>ileu</b>	Latin <i>ileum</i>	flank, groin	SIMPLE ROOT: ileum (the lowest part of the small intestine) ileus (an abnormal condition caused by paralysis or obstruction of the intestines and resulting in the failure of intestinal contents to pass through properly) ilium (the flat, uppermost portion of the three sections of the innominate bone) [innominate: lit., unnamed; with no name] LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ileostomy (the surgical operation of making an opening in the ileum) ( <i>stoma</i> mouth) CROSS REFERENCE: inguen, lapar
<b>im-</b> (assimilation of in-)	Latin prefix	in, into	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: immerse, immigrate; impale, impart, implant CROSS REFERENCE: in <sup>1</sup> , indi
<b>im-</b> (assimilation of in-)	Latin prefix	negative	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: immaculate, immobile, immovable, impartial CROSS REFERENCE: a <sup>2</sup> , an <sup>2</sup> , dis, in <sup>2</sup> , mis, ne, non, un
<b>imag</b>	Latin <i>imago</i>	imitation, copy, image	SIMPLE ROOT: image (in psychoanalysis, a picture or likeness of a person constructed in the unconscious and remaining there), imagery imaginable, imaginal (of or having to do with the imagination or mental images; in zoology, pertaining to an imago) imaginary (in mathematics, designating or of the square root of a negative quantity, or of a complex number that is not real) imagination, imaginative, imagine, imaging, imagism imago (an insect in its final, adult reproductive stage, generally having wings; in psychoanalysis, image) LATIN: imagines maiorum (portraits of ancestors) CROSS REFERENCE: eid, icon, idol, imit, mim, oid
<b>imit</b>	Latin <i>imitari</i>	to imitate	SIMPLE ROOT: imitate (SYNONYMS: ape, copy, mimic, mock), IMITATION, imitative PREFIXED ROOT: inimitable (that cannot be imitated or matched; too good to be equaled or copied) ( <i>in</i> not) INTERDISCIPLINARY: IMITATION [in <i>biology</i> , mimicry; in <i>music</i> , the repetition in close succession of a theme or theme fragment in a different voice: used often as a technique of counterpoint; in <i>philosophy</i> —in Platonism, the process wherein sensible objects imperfectly embody unchanging, immaterial models or archetypes; in Aristotelianism, artistic portrayal not as literal copying but as representation of the essential nature of something] CROSS REFERENCE: eid, icon, idol, imag, mim, oid
<b>in-</b> <sup>1</sup>	Latin prefix	in, into	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: incarnate, incision, include, inhale Many of the roots or words prefixed are Anglo-Saxon, e.g., inbeing, inbound, inbreed, intake. CROSS REFERENCE: en, indi
<b>in-</b> <sup>2</sup>	Latin prefix	not	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: inability, inactive, incorrect, indecent, informal CROSS REFERENCE: a <sup>2</sup> , an <sup>2</sup> , dis, mis, ne, non, un

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>in-</b> <sup>3</sup>	Latin prefix	intensive	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: inebriate, infatuate, instigate CROSS REFERENCE: ana, com, de, per, peri
<b>inan</b>	Latin <i>inanis</i>	empty	SIMPLE ROOT: inane (empty; vacant; lacking sense or meaning; foolish; silly; as a noun, that which is inane, esp., the void of empty space) inanition (exhaustion from lack of food and water, or from inability to assimilate it; an absence or loss of social, moral, or intellectual vigor), inanity (emptiness; silliness) CROSS REFERENCE: ceno <sup>1</sup> , cipher, jej, vac, van <sup>1</sup> , vast
<b>indi-</b>	Latin prefix fr. <i>indu</i> in	in, into, on, toward, within	PREFIXED ROOT: indigene (a native or indigenous person, animal, or plant) indigenous (SYNOMYS: endemic, native) ( <i>gignere</i> to be born) CROSS REFERENCE: en-, em-, in <sup>1</sup>
<b>indigent</b>	Latin <i>egere</i> to need	need, needy	PREFIXED ROOT: indigent (in poverty; destitute; needy; SYNOMYS: impecunious, impoverished, poor) ( <i>in in</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: pov
<b>indu</b>	Latin <i>induere</i>	to put on	SIMPLE ROOT: INDUSIUM (lit., an undergarment, tunic) INTERDISCIPLINARY: INDUSIUM [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i> , any covering membrane, as the amnion; a case enclosing an insect larva or pupa; in <i>botany</i> , a membranous outgrowth of the leaf epidermis in certain ferns, covering the sporangia; the annulus of certain fungi] CROSS REFERENCE: dysi, uv <sup>2</sup>
<b>industry</b>			See stru(ct).
<b>ine</b>	Greek <i>inein</i>	to discharge, defecate	PREFIXED ROOT: perineum (the region of the body between the thighs, at the outlet of the pelvis) ( <i>peri</i> around) CROSS REFERENCE: vom
<b>infer</b>	Latin <i>inferus</i> IE <i>ndhos-</i> under	low, lower	SIMPLE ROOT: INFERIOR, inferiority infernal (of the ancient mythological world of the dead; Hell) inferno (hell or any place suggesting hell) LITERARY WORK: <i>Inferno</i> , by Dante. <i>Inferno</i> is a section of <i>Divine Comedy</i> , a long epic poem, the main theme of which is life after death, with Dante being the chief character. INTERDISCIPLINARY: INFERIOR [in <i>anatomy</i> , located below or directed downward; in <i>astronomy</i> , designating or of planets between the earth and the sun; in <i>botany</i> , having the sepals, petals, and stamens attached at the apex: said of the ovary of an epigynous flower; in <i>printing</i> , placed below the type line, as 2 in NO <sub>2</sub> ] CROSS REFERENCE: bas <sup>2</sup> , hypo, infra, mean, sub
<b>infra-</b>	Latin prefix	below	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: infraglacial, infrahuman, infrared, infrastructure LATIN: infra [below; beneath; after; further on in (book or manuscript)] infra dignitatem (beneath one's dignity; unbecoming; abbreviated <i>infra dig.</i> ) ut infra (as below) CROSS REFERENCE: sub

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>inquen,</b> <b>inguin</b>	Latin <i>inguuen</i>	the groin	SIMPLE ROOT: inguen (the groin; the junctural region between the abdomen and the thigh; pl., <i>inguina</i> ), inguinal (of or near the groin) CROSS REFERENCE: ileu, lapar
<b>ini</b>	Greek <i>is</i>	the back of the head	SIMPLE ROOT: ionion (the bulging part at the rear of the skull; occiput) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>inimical</b>			See am-.
<b>iniquity</b>			See equ <sup>1</sup> .
<b>insul</b>	Latin <i>insula</i>	island	SIMPLE ROOT: insular (of or having the form of an island; living or situated on an island; in medicine, characterized by isolated spots; of the islets of Langerhans or other islands of tissue), insulate, insulation (not to be confused with <i>insolation</i> ; see sol-), insulator insulin (in allusion to the <i>islets of Langerhans</i> ) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: peninsula (lit., almost an island, e.g., the state of Florida; bounded on three sides by water; see Geographic, Note, Place Names) ( <i>paena</i> almost) DISGUISED ROOT: isle, islet, ISOLATE, isolated (set apart; separate; solitary) isolation (SYNONYMS: seclusion, solitude), isolationist NB: <i>Island</i> is from an ancient root meaning <i>water land</i> . GEOGRAPHIC: Presque Isle County, Michigan PLACE NAMES: Peninsula, OH; Presque Isle, ME (Middle French <i>presqu'ile</i> ) NOTE: There are many well-known peninsulas in the world: Arabian, Cape Cod, Iberian, Sinai, Delmarva) INTERDISCIPLINARY: ISOLATE [in <i>chemistry</i> , to separate an element in a compound in pure form from substances with which it is combined or mixed; in <i>medicine</i> , to place a patient apart from others to prevent the spread of infection; in <i>microbiology</i> , to grow a pure culture of a microbe, usually as individual colonies on a solid medium; as a noun, in <i>psychology</i> and <i>sociology</i> , a person who is separated from normal social activity, as through choice, rejection, psychological problems, etc.] CROSS REFERENCE: nes
<b>int</b>	Latin <i>intus</i>	within	SIMPLE ROOT: intestine (the lower part of the alimentary canal) intima (the innermost living membrane of an organ or other part, as of an artery, vein, lymphatic, or of an insect's trachea) intimacy (the state or fact of being intimate; intimate association) intimate (pertaining to the inmost character of a thing; most private or personal; SYNONYMS: adjectives: close, confidential, familiar; verbs: hint, imply, insinuate, suggest) [see another <i>intimate</i> under intim-] intimist (dealing largely with intimate, personal thoughts and feelings in literature and art; also used as a noun) TERM: intimate apparel (lingerie: women's underwear and nightclothes of silk, nylon, lace, etc.) CROSS REFERENCE: deni, endo, ento, eso, in, indi, intra

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>intim</b>	Latin <i>intimare</i>	to announce	<p>NOTE: This root is directly from <i>intus</i>, within, previous family; it is listed separately because of the distinct difference in meaning.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>intimate (orig., to make known formally; announce; to make known indirectly) [see another <i>intimate</i> under int-]</p> <p>intimation (the act of intimating; a formal announcement or declaration: now chiefly in law; a hint)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: nunci</p>
<b>integ</b>	Latin <i>integer</i>	complete, whole	<p>NOTE: This root is from <i>in</i>, not + <i>tangere</i>, to touch; thus, not touched, whole.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>integer (anything complete in itself; entity; whole), integrable</p> <p>integral (in mathematics, of or having to do with an integer or integers; not fractional; of or having to do with integrals or integration; as a noun, the result of integrating)</p> <p>integrand (in mathematics, the function or expression to be integrated), integrant, integrate (to make whole or complete by adding or bringing together parts)</p> <p>INTEGRATION, integrative</p> <p>integrity (SYNONYMS: honesty, honor, probity, rectitude)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: entire (SYNONYMS: complete, intact, total)</p> <p>PRINTING: integral cover (self-cover; a cover of the same material as the inside pages, as of a brochure)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: INTEGRATION [in <i>mathematics</i>, the process of finding an integral when given a quantity or function that is the derivative or differential of that integral; in <i>psychology</i>, the organization of various traits, feelings, attitudes, etc. into one's harmonious personality]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hol, salu, sat, solid</p>
<b>inter-</b>	Latin prefix	between, among	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: intercede, international, interstate, interview</p> <p>EXTENDED PREFIX:</p> <p>interim (the period of time between; meantime)</p> <p>interior (situated within; on the inside; inner; also a noun)</p> <p>interiorize (to make a concept, value, etc. part of one's inner nature)</p> <p>intern, internal (in anatomy, situated toward the inside of the body or closer to its center; existing or occurring inside the body or a body part, as internal organs)</p> <p>internalize (to make internal; specif., to make others' attitudes, ideas, norms, etc. a part of one's own patterns of thinking)</p> <p>entree (same as French <i>entrée</i>)</p> <p>DISGUISED ELEMENT: entrails (the inner organs or humans or animals; the intestines; viscera; guts; also, the inner parts of a thing)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>entrée (the act of entering; access; the main course of a meal; in some countries, a dish served before the main course or between the fish and meat dishes)</p> <p>entrecôte (boned rib steak)</p> <p>entremets (a dish served between the main courses or a side dish) (<i>mes</i> a dish)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
inter- (cont'd)		[between, among]	<p>entre nous (lit., between us; between ourselves; confidentially)      entrepôt (a temporary storage place; a warehouse) (<i>poser</i> to place)      entrepreneur (a person who organizes and manages a business undertaking, assuming the risk for the sake of the profit)      entresol (a low story or floor just above the street) (<i>sol</i> ground)      ITALIAN: intermezzo (a short movement separating the major sections of a symphonic work)      LATIN:      ad interim (in the meantime; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> acting, temporary)      inter alia (among other things)      inter alios (among other persons)      inter nos (same as French <i>entre nous</i>; between ourselves)      inter se (between, or among, ourselves)      inter vivos (among, or between living persons; from one living person to another or others, as <i>inter vivos</i> gifts, trusts, etc.)      PLACE NAMES: Intercourse (AL, PA), Interior, SD      COLLEGE: Virginia Intermont College, Bristol, VA      CROSS REFERENCE: meso</p>
interest			See esse.
intra-, intro-	Latin prefix	within	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.      Examples: intramural, intrastate; introduce, introit, introject  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      denizen (an inhabitant or occupant; from <i>de intus</i>, from within)      enter (in law, to place on record before a court; to go upon or into land or property and take possession; to file a claim for a parcel of public land)      entrance [see <i>entrance</i> (en TRANCE) as a verb under trans-]      entry (in law, the taking possession of buildings, land, etc. by entering or setting foot upon them; the entering upon premises with the intention of committing burglary or some other crime)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      introrse (in botany, facing inward, or toward the center) (<i>intro-</i> + <i>verttere</i> to turn)      intrinsic (in anatomy, located within, or exclusively of, a part; opposed to <i>extrinsic</i>) (<i>inter</i> + <i>sequent</i>)      LATIN: intra muros (within the walls, especially city walls)      GEOGRAPHIC: Intracoastal Waterway (a waterway for small craft, consisting of both artificial and natural channels within the U.S., from Boston, MA, to Brownsville, TX)      CROSS REFERENCE: deni, endo, ento, eso, in, indi, int</p>
iod	Greek <i>ion</i> violet	iodine	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      iodate (to treat with iodine)      iodic, iodism (a disease caused by the excessive use of iodine)      iodize, iodous (of or containing iodine)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      iodoform (<i>formyl</i>—from <i>formica</i>, ant)      iodometry (<i>metron</i> measure)  <b>MESHED COMPOUND:</b> iodine (a nonmetallic chemical element consisting of grayish-black crystals that volatilize into a violet-colored vapor; symbol: I) (<i>eidos</i> form)      CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>ips</b>	Latin <i>ipse</i>	self	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ipsilateral (on or affecting only one side of the body) ( <i>latus</i> side) LATIN: eo ipso (by that very act) ipse (the same; the very person) ipse dixit [he himself has said (it): an arbitrary to dogmatic statement] ipsissima verba (the very words—of the person being quoted) ipsissimis verbis (in the very words) ipso facto (by that very fact) ipso jure (by the law itself) ipsum corpus (lit., the body itself; the thing itself) CROSS REFERENCE: auto, ego, idio, propri, sui
<b>ir-</b> (assimilation of in-)	Latin prefix	in, into	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: irradiate, irrigate, irritate, irrupt CROSS REFERENCE: in <sup>1</sup> , indi
<b>ir-</b> (assimilation of in-)	Latin prefix	not	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: irreal, irrational, irregular, irrelevant, irreverent CROSS REFERENCE: a <sup>2</sup> , an <sup>2</sup> , dis, in <sup>2</sup> , mis, ne, non, un
<b>ir</b>	Latin IE <i>eis-</i> to move quickly	anger	SIMPLE ROOT: irascible (easily angered; quick-tempered; SYNONYMS: choleric, cranky, cross, irritable, splenetic, touchy) irate (SYNONYMS: angry, wrathful, incensed) iracund (now archaic; same as <i>irascible</i> ) ire (SYNONYMS: anger, indignation, rage) NOTE: Do not confuse <i>irate</i> with <i>irade</i> ; from Arabic <i>iradah</i> , will, desire, and was formerly a decree of a Moslem ruler. CROSS REFERENCE: fur
<b>irid,</b> <b>iris</b>	Latin <i>iris</i> rainbow IE <i>wei-</i> to turn, bend	iris (see Note)	NOTE: The word <i>iris</i> pertains both to the pupil of eye and to the flower, as well as various other related meanings. Differentiations are made as to meaning, but not to word structure. PLANTS: iris, iridaceous; RAINBOW: iridescent CHEMICAL: iridium (from the changing color of some of its salts; symbol: Ir) VARIOUS: iridic (an adjective, which can refer to the chemical, the valence of four in iridium, or the iris of the eye) ALLOY: iridosmine (alloy of iridium and osmium); also spelled <i>iridosmium</i> ) GREEK MYTHOLOGY: Iris (goddess of the rainbow; in the <i>Iliad</i> , she is the messenger of the gods) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>ische</b>	Greek <i>ischein</i> to hold	to suppress, check	SIMPLE ROOT: ischesis (suppression of any discharge, especially of a normal one) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ischemia (a deficiency of blood in a part, due to functional constriction, suppression, or obstruction of the blood vessel) ( <i>emia</i> blood condition) ischuria (suppression of urine) ( <i>uria</i> urine condition) ischidrosis (suppression of the secretion of sweat) ( <i>hidros</i> sweat + <i>osis</i> condition) CROSS REFERENCE: None

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ischi	Greek <i>ischium</i>	hip, hip joint	SIMPLE ROOT: ischium (the lowermost of the three sections of the innominate bone; bone on which the body rests when sitting) [innominate: lit., unnamed; with no name] CROSS REFERENCE: cox
iso	Greek <i>isos</i>	same, equal	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: isobar, isogloss, isogen, isogram, isohel, isotherm DOUBLE PREFIXED ROOT: isoantibody (an antibody in one individual for cells or proteins of some other members of the same species) ( <i>anti</i> against) isoantigen ( <i>anti</i> against + <i>generare</i> to produce) CROSS REFERENCE: equ <sup>1</sup> , homo, idem, ident, par <sup>1</sup> , simil
it	Latin <i>ire</i> IE <i>yero-</i> year	to go	SIMPLE ROOT: itinerancy, itinerant (as a noun, a person who travels from place to place; a vagrant; a vagabond; ADJECTIVE SYNONYMS: ambulatory, nomadic, peripatetic, vagrant) itinerary (as an adjective, of traveling, journeys, routes, or roads; as a noun, a route; a record of a journey; a guidebooks for travelers; a detailed outline for a proposed journey) itinerate (to travel from place to place or in a circuit) PREFIXED ROOT: adit (an approach or entrance; specif., an almost horizontal passageway into a mine) ( <i>ad</i> to) ambit (a circuit or circumference; the limits or scope; bounds) ambition (orig., a going about seeking votes; now, a strong desire to succeed or to achieve something, as fame, power, wealth, etc.) ambitious (SYNONYMS: aspiring, emulous, enterprising) ambitus [the exterior edge or periphery (as of a leaf, a bivalve shell), or the test (hard shell) of a sea urchin] ( <i>ambi</i> around) circuit (SYNONYMS: circumference, perimeter, periphery) ( <i>circum</i> around) coition, coitus (both mean <i>sexual intercourse</i> ) ( <i>co</i> with) comitia (in ancient Rome, an assembly of citizens for electing officials, passing laws, etc.) ( <i>com</i> with) exit (as a noun, a going out; as a verb, to leave a building, road, theater, etc.; see Stage Directions) ( <i>ex</i> out) initial (in biology, a primordial cell that determines the basic pattern of derived tissues) {initially} initialism (an abbreviation formed from initial letters; specif., one pronounced using the letters' names rather than phonetically, e.g., IBM, BDM, CD, CIA, DNA, FBI, OAS, UHF, VHF; often incorrectly called an acronym, such as Benelux, ESSO (now Exxon), laser, maser, NABISCO, NATO, NAFTA, NORAD, radar, scuba, which can be pronounced) initialize (in computer science, to format or otherwise prepare a disk, memory, etc.) {initialization} initiate (SYNONYMS: begin, commence, launch), initiation, initiative, initiatory ( <i>in</i> in) intransitive (in grammar, describing a verb that does not require an object, e.g., birds <i>fly</i> south in the winter, as opposed to <i>transitive</i> , below) ( <i>in</i> not + <i>trans</i> across) introit (a psalm or hymn sung or played at the opening of a Christian worship service) ( <i>intro</i> into)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
it (cont'd)	[to go]		<p>obit, obituary (a death notice) (<i>ob</i> against)      post-obit (after death) (<i>post</i> after + obit)      preterit (also, preterite; to express a past action or state, as in grammar)      preterition (in Calvinistic theology, the doctrine that having elected to eternal life such as He chose, God passed over the rest leaving them to eternal death) (<i>preter</i> beyond, past)      sedition (SYNONYMS: mutiny, treason) {<i>seditious</i>} (<i>sed</i> away)      transit, transition, TRANSITIVE, transitory (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      ambiance (same as <i>ambience</i>, the preferred spelling)      ambience (an environment or its distinct atmosphere; milieu)      ambient (completely surrounding; encompassing; as <i>ambient noises</i>; circulating, as <i>ambient air</i>) (<i>ambi</i> around)      arrant (see <i>errant</i>)      constable (lit., count of the stable)      count (nobleman) [another <i>count</i> is listed under put-], county      errant (as in <i>knight-errant</i>, a knight of medieval romance who journeyed, wandering in search of adventure)      eyre (as in <i>justices in eyre</i>)      trance (lit., to die; a state of altered consciousness) (from <i>transire</i> to go across)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      circumambient (extended all around; surrounding) (<i>circum</i> around + <i>ambient</i>)      commence (SYNONYMS: begin, initiate, start) (<i>com</i> with + <i>in</i> in)      concomitant (adj., accompanying; as a noun, an accompanying or attendant condition, circumstance, or thing) (<i>com</i> with)      issuance, issuant (in heraldry, having only the upper part visible, as <i>a lion issuant</i>)      issue (an outgoing; outflow; passing out; exit; SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>consequence, effect; <sup>2</sup>derive, emanate, rise) (<i>in</i> in)      perish (lit., going to the ultimate; thus, to die; SYNONYMS: decease, die, expire), perishable (liable to spoil or deteriorate, as some foods) (<i>per</i> through + <i>ire</i>)      imperishable (indestructible; immortal) (<i>im</i> not + perishable)      praetor (a magistrate of ancient Rome) (<i>pre</i> before + <i>ire</i>)      sudden (SYNONYMS: abrupt, impetuous) (<i>sub</i> under + <i>ire</i>)      transience, transient (SYNONYMS: ephemeral, evanescent, fleeting, fugitive, momentary, transitory) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b>      ab initio [from the beginning (of the world)]      ad initium (abbreviated <i>ad init.</i>; at the beginning)      coitus interruptus (withdrawal of the penis in sexual intercourse before ejaculation to avoid deposit of semen in the vagina)      ite missa est (go, the mass is over)      obiit [He (or) she died]      obiter dictum (something said incidentally, especially by a judge, and which has no bearing upon the case)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b>      andante (from <i>ambitare</i>, to go about; moderate in tempo)      andantino (orig., slightly slower; now, slightly faster than <i>andante</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>it</b> (cont'd)		[to go]	<p>conte (in English, count), contessa (in English, countess)      subito (quickly; abruptly) (from the same elements as <i>sudden</i>)  <b>THEATER DIRECTIONS:</b>      exeunt (two or more specified actors leave the stage)      exeunt omnes (all of the characters leave the stage)      exit [he (or she) goes out: or, leaves the stage)  <b>PREFIXED GREEK COGNATE:</b> anion (thing going up; the negatively charged atom or radical in an ionic compound: in electrolysis, anions move toward the anode; opposed to cation*) (<i>an</i> up + <i>ienai</i> to go) [*cation: from <i>kata</i> down; lit., a thing going down: a positively charged ion]  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> TRANSITIVE [in grammar, expressing an action that is carried from the subject to the object; requiring a direct object to complete its meaning: said of a verb or verb construction, e.g., the <i>doctor</i> performed <i>surgery</i> on the patient; in <i>mathematics</i>, designating a relation having the property that, whenever a first element bears a particular relation to a second that in turn bears this same relation to a third, the first element bears this relation to the third (identity and equality are <i>transitive</i> relations)]  <b>NB:</b> <i>Comity</i>, from <i>co</i>, with, together + IE <i>smei</i>, to smile, and meaning civility, politeness, courtesy, is not in this family.  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> bas<sup>1</sup>, ced<sup>2</sup>, ely, grad, vad</p>
<b>iter</b>	Latin <i>iterare</i>	to repeat	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      iterate (to utter or do again or repeatedly; see synonyms at <i>reiterate</i>), iteration (also, iterance)      iterative (repetitious; repeating or repeated; in grammar, frequentative)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> reiterate (SYNONYMS: iterate, recapitulate, repeat) {reiteration, reiterative} (re again)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> pet</p>
<b>ithy</b>	Greek <i>ithys</i> IE <i>stdh-</i> to go directly	straight, erect	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:      ithyphallic (of the erect phallus, or penis; also describes a certain meter in Greek poetry; obscene; lewd; lascivious)      ithyphallus (the erect penis) (<i>phallos</i> penis)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> lin<sup>1</sup>, orth, rect, sagitt</p>
<b>itis</b>	Greek <i>ites</i>	inflamed; inflammation	<p>NOTE: That which is <i>inflamed</i> is shown in parentheses.  <b>SUFFIXED COMPOUND:</b>      achillobursitis (Achilles' tendon and the bursa in front of it)      acinus (lit., grape; a small sac)      acnitis (acne)      acroarthritis (extremities)      acrobystitis (prepuce)      acrodermatitis (skin of hands and feet)      acroposthitis (prepuce)      adenitis (a gland)      adiposis (<i>adipos</i> fat)      adrenalitis (adrenal glands)      angiitis (vessel, esp. blood or lymph vessel)      angioleucitis (lymph vessel)      appendicitis (appendix)      arthritis (any joint)      balanitis (tip of the penis)      bronchitis (bronchial tubes)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>itis</b> (cont'd)		[inflammation]	bursitis (any bursa) cerebritis (cerebrum) colitis (colon) cystitis (cyst) encephalitis (brain) enteritis (intestines) epididymitis (epididymis) gastritis (stomach) gingivitis (gums) hepatitis (liver) iritis (iris) laryngitis (larynx) mastitis (breasts) meningitis (meninges, the membranes that envelop the brain and spinal cord) mesaortitis (middle coat of the aorta) mesarteritis (middle coat of an artery) myelitis (bone marrow; spinal cord) nephritis (kidney) neuritis (nerve) odontitis (tooth) ophoritis (ovary duct) orchiditis (same as <i>orchitis</i> ) (testis) osphyitis (loins) osteitis (bone) otitis (ear) ovaritis (ovary) phallitis (penis) phlebitis (veins) rhinitis (nose) tendonitis (tendon) tonsillitis (tonsils) CROSS REFERENCE: phleg
<b>ize</b>	Greek <i>hizein</i>	to sit	PREFIXED ROOT: synizesis (the contraction of two adjacent vowels into a single syllable, without the formation of a diphthong, as in <i>eleemosynary</i> ; in biology, the massing of the chromatin in meiosis during synapsis) ( <i>syn</i> with) CROSS REFERENCE: sed <sup>2</sup>

# J

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>jac,</b> <b>ject</b>	Latin <i>jactare</i> IE <i>ye-</i> to throw, do	to throw, to boast	<p>NOTE: Ironically, that which means “to throw” can also mean “to lie down,” probably because after an object is thrown, it <i>lies</i> (down); see <i>adjacent</i>.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>jactation</i> (orig., the act of bragging; same as <i>jactitation</i> in medicine)  <i>JACTITATION</i> (the act of bragging)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>jac:</i>      adjacency, adjacent (SYNONYMS: adjoining, contiguous, neighboring, tangent; see Doublets; see Note) (<i>ad</i> to)  <i>circumjacent</i> (lying around; surrounding, as circumjacent mountains) (<i>circum</i> around)  <i>ejaculate</i> (to eject or discharge, esp. semen; to utter suddenly and vehemently), <i>ejaculation</i> (ejection of semen; a sudden vehement utterance; exclamation) {ejaculatory} (<i>ex</i> out)  <i>interjacent</i> (located in between; intervening) (<i>inter</i> between)  <i>subjacent</i> (located beneath or below) (<i>sub</i> under)  <i>superjacent</i> (lying or resting above or upon something else) (<i>super</i> beyond, over)  <i>ject:</i>  <i>abject</i> (SYNONYMS: base, ignoble, sordid) {abjected} (<i>ab</i> away)  <i>adjectival</i>, <i>adjective</i> (lit., “that which is thrown to” the noun or pronoun it modifies) (<i>ad</i> to)  <i>conjecture</i> (SYNONYMS: guess, guesswork, surmise) {conjectural} (<i>con</i> with)  <i>deject</i>, <i>dejecta</i> (feces; excrement), <i>dejected</i> (SYNONYMS: sad, sorrowful, melancholy), <i>dejection</i> (in medicine, feces; excrement) (<i>de</i> down)  <i>disject</i> (to scatter about; disperse) (<i>dis</i> apart)  <i>eject</i> (SYNONYMS: dismiss, evict, expel, oust) {ejector}  <i>ejecta</i> (ejected matter, as from the body, a volcano, etc.) (<i>ex</i> out)  <i>inject</i>, <i>injection</i>, <i>injector</i> (<i>in</i> in)  <i>interject</i>, <i>interjection</i> (as a part of speech, that which is thrown in without grammatical connection, e.g., Ah! Ouch! Well!) {interjectional} (<i>inter</i> between)  <i>introject</i> (in psychoanalysis, to incorporate unconsciously into the psyche a mental image of an object, person, etc. and focus aggressive energy upon this image rather than the object itself; not to be confused with <i>interject</i>), <i>introjection</i> (<i>intro</i> within)  <i>nonobjective</i> (not objective; abstract; nonrepresentational) (<i>non</i> not + objective)  <i>object</i> (SYNONYMS: demur, expostulate, protest, remonstrate; as a noun, something that can be seen or touched), <i>objectify</i> (<i>ob</i> against + <i>facere</i> to make)  <i>objection</i>, <i>objectionable</i> (open to objection; disagreeable, offensive)</p>

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<b>jac</b> (cont'd)	[to throw]		<p>OBJECTIVE (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: 'dispassionate, fair, impartial, unbiased; <sup>2</sup>end, goal, intent, intention, purpose)</p> <p>objectivism (compare <i>solipsism</i>: the theory that the self can be aware of nothing but its own experience) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>project (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: design, plan, scheme), projectile, projective, projector (<i>pro</i> forward)</p> <p>reject (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: decline, refuse, repudiate, spurn) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>subject (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: matter, text, theme, topic)</p> <p>SUBJECTIVE, subjectivism (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>traject, TRAJECTORY (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>agio (from <i>adjacent</i>; lit., something added; a fee paid to exchange one kind of money for another or to exchange depreciated money for money of full value)</p> <p>ease (from <i>adjacent</i>; see Doublets), easement, easily, easiness</p> <p>gist (the essence or main point, as of an article or argument; in law, the grounds for action in a lawsuit)</p> <p>jet [another <i>jet</i>, a black variety of lignite, as well as the color itself, comes from Greek <i>gagates</i> after Gagas, town and river in Lycia, Asia Minor]</p> <p>jetsam (flotsam), jettison (a throwing overboard), jetty</p> <p>jitney (possibly from French <i>jeton</i>; a five-cent coin; a small bus or a car, especially one traveling a regular route, that carries passengers for a low fare, originally five cents)</p> <p>joist (a parallel beam that holds up the planks of a floor or the laths of a ceiling; as a verb, to provide with joists)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: adjacent:ease</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>disease (orig., in Middle English <i>disese</i>, inconvenience, trouble, sickness; any departure from health; illness in general; <b>SYNOMYS</b>: ailment, malady) (<i>dis</i> away)</p> <p>arget (to put mortar or plaster on, especially in a decorative way) (<i>per</i> completely)</p> <p>LATIN: disiecta membra (scattered parts or fragments, as of an author's writings)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>jeton (a disk or counter, as for operating a pay telephone, etc.)</p> <p>malaise (a vague feeling of physical discomfort or uneasiness) (<i>mal</i> bad + ease)</p> <p>objet d'art (object of art; a relatively small object of artistic value, as a figurine, vase, etc.)</p> <p>objet trouvé (lit., found object; an ordinary object, as a piece of driftwood, a shell, or a manufactured article, that is treated as art by one who finds it aesthetically pleasing)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>JACTITATION [in <i>law</i>, a false boast or false statement that causes harm to another person; in <i>medicine</i>, restless tossing or jerking of the body in severe illness]</p> <p>OBJECTIVE [in <i>grammar</i>, designating or of the case of an object of a transitive verb or preposition; in <i>medicine</i>, designating or of a symptom or condition perceptible to others besides the patient; in <i>optics</i>, the lens or lenses nearest to the object observed, as in a microscope or telescope, that serve to focus light to form the image of the object]</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>jac</b> (cont'd)		[to throw]	SUBJECTIVE [in <i>grammar</i> , the nominative case; in <i>philosophy</i> , of or having to do with the perception or conception of a thing by the mind as opposed to its reality independent of the mind; in <i>medicine</i> , designating or of a symptom or condition perceptible only to a patient; in <i>psychology</i> , existing or originating within the observer's mind or sense organs and, hence, incapable of being checked externally or verified by others persons] TRAJECTORY [in <i>mathematics</i> , a curve or surface that passes through all the curves of a given family at the same angle; in <i>missilery</i> , the curved path of a projectile, especially such a path in three dimensions, from the time the projectile leaves the launching device] CROSS REFERENCE: ball <sup>1</sup> , disc, pult, sip
<b>jamb</b>	Old French <i>jambe</i>	a leg, shank, pier	SIMPLE ROOT: jamb (a side post or piece of a framed opening, as for a door, window, or fireplace; a pillar of ore) PREFIXED ROOT: enjambment (also, enjambement; in prosody, the running on of a sentence from one line or couplet to the next, with little or no pause) ( <i>en</i> in) FRENCH: jambeau (a greave <sup>*</sup> : armor for the leg from the ankle to the knee) [ <sup>*</sup> greave: from Arabic <i>jaurab</i> , stocking] CROSS REFERENCE: scel
<b>ject</b>			See jac- for <i>abject</i> , <i>subject</i> .
<b>jej</b>	Latin <i>jejunare</i>	to fast; thus, empty, barren	SIMPLE ROOT: jejune (not nourishing; barren; not interesting or satisfying; by association with <i>juvenile</i> , can also mean childish, immature) jejunum (the middle part of the small intestine, between the duodenum and the ileum; it was originally thought to be empty after death) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>jejun</i> : jejunectomy (the excision of all or part of the jejunum) ( <i>ektome</i> excision) <i>jejuno</i> : jejunostomy (the surgical operation of making an artificial opening into the jejunum) ( <i>stoma</i> mouth) DISGUISED ROOT: dine, diner, dinner (from French <i>disjejunare</i> , to break the fast) ( <i>dis</i> away) FRENCH: déjeuner (a midday meal; lunch; analogous to English <i>breakfast</i> —breaking the fast) CROSS REFERENCE: ceno <sup>1</sup> , inan, vac, van <sup>1</sup> , vast
<b>jet</b>			See jac- for <i>jet</i> , <i>jetty</i> , <i>jettison</i> .
<b>joc</b>	Latin <i>jocus</i>	joke	SIMPLE ROOT: jocose (SYNOMYS: facetious, humorous, jocular, witty) jocosity, jocular (see synonyms at <i>jocose</i> ) jocund (cheerful; genial) NOTE: In “The Daffodils,” William Wordsworth penned the line <i>A poet could not but be gay in such a jocund company</i> , that is, in the company of dancing daffodils; Wordsworth is known for using colorful, figurative language) DISGUISED ROOT: jewel (a valuable ring, pin, necklace, etc., esp. one set with jewels; to decorate with jewels) (French <i>jeu</i> , a game, trifle) juggle, jugglery (from Medieval Latin <i>jogulari</i> to play, entertain)

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joc (cont'd)		[joke]	FRENCH: jeu (a game, diversion) jeu de hasard (game of chance) jeu de mots (a play on words; pun) jeu d'esprit (lit., play of intellect; a clever, witty, turn of phrase, piece of writing) ITALIAN: giocoso (in music, with a gay, playful quality) ENGLISH: joke, joker, jokester, jokey CROSS REFERENCE: None
joic, joy	Latin <i>gaudere</i>	to rejoice, to be glad	SIMPLE ROOT: joy (SYNOMYS: delight, enjoyment, pleasure) joyful (SYNOMYS: cheerful, glad, happy, joyous) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>joy</i> : enjoy, enjoyable (SYNOMYS: agreeable, gratifying, pleasant, pleasing) enjoyment (SYNOMYS: delight, gratification, pleasure) ( <i>en</i> in) rejoice (to be glad, happy, or delighted), rejoicing ( <i>re</i> again) DISGUISED ROOT: gaud (a large bead in a rosary, trinket), gaudery, gaudy (bright and showy but lacking in good taste) LATIN: gaudeamus; let us rejoice: students' cheer; <i>gaudeamus igitur</i> , let us then make merry (a song from <i>The Student Prince</i> , a Broadway musical of the 1920s) FRENCH: joie de vivre (the joy of living) CROSS REFERENCE: char <sup>1</sup> , gal, hilar, jub
jour	French; fr. Latin <i>diurnus</i> IE <i>dei-</i> to gleam, shine	day	SIMPLE ROOT: journal (a daily record of happenings, as a diary), journalese journalism, journalist, journalistic, journalize journey (SYNOMYS: expedition, jaunt, trip) journeyman (orig., one who worked for a daily wage) PREFIXED ROOT: adjourn (SYNOMYS: dissolve, postpone, prorogue, suspend), adjournment ( <i>ad</i> to) sojourn (lit., under a day; figuratively, a temporary stay) ( <i>sub</i> under) FRENCH: au jour (by daylight); au jour le jour (from day to day) bonjour (good day) carte du jour (lit., card of the day; bill of fare; menu) du jour (available or offered on this day) plat du jour (dish of the day); soupe du jour (soup of the day) toujours (always; continually; forever) ITALIAN: aggiornamento (an updating or revitalization) buon giorno (good day) CROSS REFERENCE: di, diurn, hemer
jub	Latin <i>jubilare</i>	to shout for joy	SIMPLE ROOT: jubilant (joyful and triumphant; elated; rejoicing), jubilarian jubilate (to rejoice, as in triumph; exult), jubilation BIBLICAL: Jubilate (the 100 <sup>th</sup> Psalm—the 99 <sup>th</sup> in the Vulgate) NB: <i>Jubilee</i> , from Hebrew <i>yobel</i> , a ram; from the ram's horn used as a trumpet to announce the sabbatical year; its meaning is influenced by Latin <i>jubilare</i> . CROSS REFERENCE: gal, joic

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<b>jud,</b> <b>jur,</b> <b>jus</b>	Latin <i>jurare</i> to swear IE <i>yewos-</i> fixed rule	law, right	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>jud:</i> judge (see Leading Root Compound)</p> <p><i>jur:</i> jural (of or relating to law or jurisprudence; of or relating to rights and obligations) jurat (in law, a statement or certification added to an affidavit, telling when, before whom, and sometimes, where the affidavit was made) juratory (of, relating to, or containing an oath) jurist, juristic, juror, jury (a group of persons selected according to law and given the power to decide questions of facts and return a verdict in the case submitted to them) [another <i>jury</i> is a nautical term meaning “for temporary or emergency use; makeshift,” as in <i>jury mast, jury rig</i>]</p> <p><i>jus:</i> jus (the law; the whole body of law; a particular system of law; a legal principle, right, or power; pl., <i>jura</i>) just (SYNOMYS: decent, fair, impartial, unbiased) justice, justiciable (liable for trial in court; subject to court jurisdiction), justiciar, justiciary, justly</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>jud:</i> adjudicate, adjudication {adjudicative}, adjudicator (<i>ad</i> to) extrajudicial (outside or beyond the jurisdiction of a court) (<i>extra</i> beyond) injudicious (showing poor judgment; not discreet or wise) (<i>in</i> not) prejudice (lit., that which is judged before; preconceived idea; SYNONYS: bias, partiality, predilection), prejudicial (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p><i>judge:</i> abjudge (to take away or remove something by judicial decision) (<i>ab</i> away) adjudge (to judge or decide by law) (<i>ad</i> to) misjudge (<i>mis</i> wrong) nonjudgmental (<i>non</i> not) prejudge {prejudgment, or <u>prejudgement</u>} (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p><i>jur:</i> abjure (renounce) {abjuration, abjuratory, abjurer} (<i>ab</i> away) adjuration, adjuratory, adjure (to command or charge solemnly, often under oath), adjurer (or <i>adjuror</i>) (<i>ad</i> to) conjuration, conjure, conjurer, (also, conjuror; a juggler, magician, wizard) (<i>con</i> with) ejuration (the renouncing or resigning of one's place) (<i>ex</i> out) injure (SYNOMYS: damage, harm, impair), injurious, injury (<i>in</i> not) nonjuror (a person who refuses to take an oath, as one of allegiance) (<i>non</i> not) objurgate (orig., to sue at law; to chide vehemently; SYNONYS: berate, rebuke, upbraid) (<i>ob</i> against) perjure, perjured (also, perjurious), perjury (the willful telling of a lie while under lawful oath or affirmation to tell the truth in a matter material to the point of inquiry) (<i>per</i> through)</p>

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<b>jud</b> (cont'd)		[law, right]	<p><i>just:</i> adjust (to determine the amount that an insurer will pay an insured to cover a loss) {adjustive}, adjustment (<i>ad to</i>) injustice (<i>in</i> negative) unjust (not just or right; unfair; contrary to justice) (<i>un</i> not) unprejudiced (<i>un</i> not + prejudiced)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>jud:</i> judge (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> arbiter, referee, umpire), judgment judgmental (from <i>judex</i>, one who points out the right) judicable, judicative, judicatory (law courts collectively) judicial, judiciary, judicious (<i>dicere</i> to say, point out)</p> <p><i>jur:</i> juriconsult (a jurist) juridical, jurisdiction (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> authority, command, power) (<i>dicere</i> to point out) jurisprudence, jurisprudent (<i>prudent</i> from <i>provident</i>; <i>pro</i> before + <i>videre</i> to see)</p> <p><i>justi:</i> justifiable (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> defensible, fitting, legitimate, proper, right), justification, JUSTIFY (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> mot juste (exactly the right word or phrase needed or wanted; pl., mots justes)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> juramentado (lit., bound by an oath; a Moro who takes a Muslim oath to die in the slaying of Christians), juramento (an oath)</p> <p><b>LAW:</b> de jure (by right; in accordance with law; distinguished from <i>de facto</i>) jus (law) jus canonicum, jus civile, jus divinum, jus gentium jus naturale, jus sanguinis, jus soli quo jure? (by what right?) sub judice (lit., under judgment; before the court; under judicial consideration) sui juris (of one's own right) suo jure (in or by one's own right)</p> <p><b>BIBLICAL:</b> Judges (two books of the Old Testament telling the story of the Jews from the death of Joshua to the birth of Samuel, when the Jews were ruled by judges)</p> <p><b>THEOLOGICAL:</b> Judgment Day (the time of God's final judgment of all people; end of the world; doomsday)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> hoosegow (jail; Americanization of <i>juzgado</i>, the Mexican court of justice; which meant almost automatic imprisonment for condemned American citizens; speakers of English spelled it the way they heard it)</p> <p><b>TERM:</b> justice of the peace (a magistrate)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Judge (MO), Justice, IL; Justiceburg, TX</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> JUSTIFY (in <i>Christian theology</i>, to free from blame; declare guiltless; absolve; in <i>law</i>, to show an adequate reason for something done; to prove qualified as surety; in <i>printing</i>, to adjust printed lines by spacing so that the lines will be of the correct length; also, to fit; to be in line or flush: said as of printed lines)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> dec<sup>2</sup>, dext, leg<sup>1</sup>, nom<sup>1</sup>, orth, rect</p>

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<b>jug, junct</b>	Latin <i>jungere</i> IE <i>yugo-</i> to join	to join, bind together	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>jug:</i> jugal (designating or of a bone of the upper cheek; compare <i>zygoma</i>) jugate (in biology, paired or connected) jugular (of the neck or throat; of the jugular vein) jugulate (orig., to kill by cutting the throat; in medicine, to use extreme measures in arresting a disease) jugum (a process of some insects by which the forewings and hind wings are hooked together during flight)</p> <p><i>junct:</i> junction, juncture [in linguistics, the transition from one speech sound to the next, either within a word, as between /t/ and /r/ in <i>nitrate</i> (close juncture), or marking the boundaries between words, as between /t/ and /r/ in <i>nicht rate</i> (open juncture)]</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>jug:</i> bijugate (also, bijugous; having two pairs of leaflets, as some pinnate leaves) (<i>bi</i> two) conjugal (of or relating to marriage or the relationship of husband and wife, as <i>conjugal bliss</i>), conjugant, CONJUGATE, conjugation (<i>com</i> with) subjugate (to bring under dominion; conquer; subdue) (<i>sub</i> under) trijugate (also, trijugous; in biology, having three pairs of leaflets) (<i>tri</i> three) unijugate (in botany, having only one pair of leaflets: said of a pinnate leaf) (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p><i>junct:</i> adjunct (a thing added to something else, but secondary or not essential; in grammar, a word or phrase that qualifies or modifies another word or words; as an adjective, connected or attached in a secondary or subordinate way, or in a temporary or part-time position, as <i>an adjunct professor</i>) {adjective} (<i>ad</i> to) conjunction (joined together; joint; associated; in music, pertaining to progression by successive degrees of a scale) CONJUNCTION, conjunctiva (the mucous membrane lining the inner surface of the eyelids and covering the front part of the eyeball), conjunctive (in grammar, used as a conjunction, as a conjunctive adverb), conjuncture (<i>com</i> with) DISJUNCT, disjunction, DISJUNCTIVE (<i>dis</i> apart) injunction (the act or instance of enjoining) (<i>in</i> in) nondisjunction (in biology, the failure of paired chromosomes to pass to separate cells in meiosis) (<i>non</i> not + disjunction) subjunction, subjunctive [in grammar, of or designating the mood of a verb used to express supposition, desire, hypothesis, possibility, etc., rather than to state an actual fact, e.g., the mood of <i>were</i> in ‘If I were you’] (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATES:</p> <p>join (SYNONYMS: associate, combine, connect, consolidate, link, unite), joinder (in law, a joining of causes), joiner, joinery joint, jointer, jointly, jointure yoke (SYNONYMS: couple, span)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>jug</b> (cont'd)	[to join]		<p>PREFIXED ENGLISH:</p> <p><i>join:</i>      adjoin, adjoining (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> adjacent, contiguous, neighboring, tangent) (<i>ad</i> to)      conjoin (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> combine, connect, consolidate) (<i>com</i> with)      disjoin (to undo the joining of; separate) (<i>dis</i> apart)      enjoin (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>ban, forbid, interdict, prohibit; <sup>2</sup>charge, command, instruct, order) (<i>en</i> in)      rejoin (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> answer, reply, respond)      subjoin (to add at the end; append; annex) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><i>joinder:</i>      disjoinder (in law, the undoing of the joinder of parties or claims) (<i>dis</i> apart)      enjoinder (an authoritative request or injunction) (<i>en</i> intensive)      misjoinder (in law, the improper joining together of parties or of different causes of action in one lawsuit or other legal proceeding) (<i>mis</i> wrong)      nonjoinder (the failure to bring a person who is a necessary party into a lawsuit) (<i>non</i> not)      rejoinder (in law, the defendant's answer to a plaintiff's replication) (<i>re</i> again)      subjoinder (something subjoined, as an additional comment) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><i>joint:</i>      conjoint (joined together; united; combined) (<i>com</i> with)      disjoint, disjointed, disjointure (absence of connection; separation) (<i>dis</i> apart)      unjoint (to separate a joint; to separate the joints of) (<i>un</i> not)</p> <p>SPANISH:      conjunto (a lively Latin American dance music of Cuban and Mexican origin, influenced by European polkas, waltzes, Mexican ballads, bolero rhythms, etc.; a dance band that plays this music)      junta (also, <u>junto</u>; an assembly or council; a group of political intriguers)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>CONJUGATE [in <i>botany</i>, having two pairs of leaflets, as some pinnate leaves; <i>bijugate</i>; in <i>chemistry</i>, related to each other by the difference of a proton; in <i>grammar</i>, derived from the same base and usually related in meaning: said of words; in <i>mathematics</i>, specially related or having the same or similar properties, as two points, lines, or quantities]</p> <p>CONJUNCTION [in <i>astrology</i> and <i>astronomy</i>, the condition of two or more celestial bodies, especially a planet with the sun, located along the same celestial longitude when observed from the earth; in <i>grammar</i>, an uninflected word used to connect words, phrases, or sentences; connective; conjunctions may be coordinating (and, but, or), subordinating (if, when, as because, though), or correlative (either, or; both, and; not only, but also)]</p> <p>DISJUNCT [in <i>music</i>, having to do with the use of intervals larger than a major second; in <i>zoology</i>, having the body sharply divided by deep furrows, as into head, thorax, and abdomen in most insects]</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>jug</b> (cont'd)		[to join]	DISJUNCTIVE [in grammar, indicating a contrast or an alternative between words, clauses, etc., e.g., in the sentence John or Bob may go, but their sister may not, or and but are <i>disjunctive conjunctions</i> ; in logic, presenting alternatives, as a <i>disjunctive proposition</i> ] CROSS REFERENCE: art, cinct, dein, hapt <sup>1</sup> , lig, nect, ser <sup>1</sup>
<b>jun,</b> <b>juv</b>	Latin <i>juvenis</i> IE <i>yuwen-</i> young	young	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>jun</i> : junior (contraction of <i>juvenior</i> , a comparative of <i>juvenis</i> , young), juniority <i>juv</i> : juvenal, juvenescent, juvenile, juvenilia (writings, paintings, etc. done in childhood or youth; books for children), juvenility PREFIXED ROOT: rejuvenate (SYNOMYS: refresh, renew, renovate, restore) {rejuvenation, rejuvenator}, rejuvenescence ( <i>re</i> again) ENGLISH: young (SYNOMYS: juvenile, puerile, youthful) CROSS REFERENCE: hebe, neo
<b>jus</b>			See jud- for <i>justice</i> .
<b>just</b>			See <i>juxta-</i> for <i>adjust</i> .
<b>jut</b>			See adjut- for <i>adjutant</i> .
<b>juv</b>			See jun- for <i>juvenal</i> , <i>rejuvenate</i> .
<b>juxta-</b> <b>just</b>	Latin <i>juxta</i> IE <i>yug-</i> closely connected; <i>yuga-</i> yoke	near, beside, close to	PREFIXED ROOT: adjust (SYNOMYS: adapt, accommodate, conform) {adjustive} (possibly from this root; see jus-) ( <i>ad</i> to) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: juxtapose (to put side by side or close together) {juxtaposition} ( <i>ponere</i> to place) DISGUISED ROOT: jostle (to bump or push, as in a crowd; elbow or shove roughly) joust (a combat with lances between two knights on horseback; especially, such a combat as part of a tournament) CROSS REFERENCE: ad, epi, para

# K

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>kain</b>			See <i>ceno</i> <sup>2</sup> for <i>kainite</i> .
<b>kal</b>			See <i>calli-</i> for <i>kaleidoscope</i> .
<b>karyo</b> <b>caryo</b>	Greek <i>karyon</i>	a nut, kernel, nucleus	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>karyotin</i> [<i>karyo</i> + (<i>chroma</i>) <i>tin</i>] (same as <i>chromatin</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>karyon</i>: <i>synkaryon</i> (the nucleus resulting from the fusion of male and female nuclei during fertilization) (<i>syn</i> with)  <i>karyote</i>:  <i>eukaryote</i> (an organism, as any plant or animal, made up of cells with true nuclei that divide by mitosis) (<i>eu</i> well)  <i>prokaryote</i> (an organism, as a bacterium or blue-green alga, lacking a true nucleus in the cell and reproducing by fission) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>caryo</i>: <i>caryopsis</i> (a small dry one-seeded fruit in which the ovary wall remains joined with the seed in a single grain, as in barley, wheat, corn, rice, etc.; compare <i>achene</i>, under <i>chen-</i>) (<i>opsis</i> sight, view)</p> <p><i>karyo</i>:  <i>karyokinesis</i> (same as <i>mitosis</i>) (<i>kinein</i> to move)  <i>karyolymph</i> (<i>lympha</i> water)  <i>karyoplasm</i> (same as <i>nucleoplasm</i>) (<i>plassein</i> to form)  <i>karyosome</i> (<i>soma</i> body)  <i>karyotype</i> (<i>typtein</i> to strike)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>nucl</i></p>
<b>ken</b>			See <i>ceno</i> <sup>1</sup> for <i>kenosis</i> .
<b>kerat</b>	Greek <i>keras</i> IE <i>ker-</i> upper part of the body, head	horn, cornea	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>keratin</i> (a tough, fibrous, insoluble protein forming the principal matter of hair, nails, horn, etc.)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>hyperkeratosis</i> (an increase in the thickness of the horny layer of the skin; an increase of the cells of the cornea of the eye) (<i>hyper</i> beyond + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>kerat</i>:  <i>keratectomy</i> (the surgical removal of part or all of the cornea) (<i>ektome</i> excision)  <i>keratitis</i> (inflammation of the cornea) (<i>itis</i> inflammation)  <i>keratoid</i> (hornlike; horny) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>keratosis</i> (a horny growth of the skin, as a wart; any disease characterized by horny growths) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>kerato</i>:  <i>keratoconus</i> (an abnormal conical bulging of a cornea causing impaired vision or blindness)  <i>keratocyst</i> (an odontocyst) (<i>kystis</i> sac)  <i>keratogenous</i> (causing the growth of horny tissue) (<i>generare</i> to produce)  <i>keratoplasty</i> (the surgical operation of grafting new corneal tissue onto an eye) (<i>plassein</i> to form)  <i>keratotomy</i> (surgical incision of the cornea) (<i>temnein</i> to cut)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>cera</i></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>keto</b>	Greek <i>keto</i>	ketone	<p>NOTE: The root is a back-formation of <i>ketone</i>, an arbitrary variant of <i>acetone</i>.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>ketene (a colorless, toxic gas, with a penetrating odor)      ketol (a group of organic compounds, such as ketone group and an alcohol group in the molecule) (<u>ketone</u> + <u>alcohol</u>)      ketone, ketose (a sugar that contains a ketone group in the molecule)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>ket</i>: ketosis (a condition in which there is excessive formation of ketones in the body) (<i>osis</i> condition)  <i>keto</i>:</p> <p>ketogenesis (<i>generare</i> to produce)      ketosteroi (stereos solid + <i>eidos</i> form)  <i>keton</i>:</p> <p>ketonemia (<i>emia</i> blood condition)      ketonuria (<i>uria</i> urine condition)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>kilo</b>	Greek <i>chilioi</i> IE <i>gheslo-</i> thousand	thousand	<p>NOTE: This root measures individual multiples of 1,000 in metric.</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>kilocycle      kilogram      kilohertz      kilometer</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: chiliad (a group of 1,000; a thousand years)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Kilowatt, CA</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: chili, mil</p>
<b>kine</b>			See cine- for <i>kinesis</i> , <i>kinetic</i> .
<b>klep</b>	Greek <i>kleptein</i> IE <i>klep-</i> to hide, steal	to steal	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: klept (a member of the Greek patriot bands who held out in the mountains after the Turkish conquest of Greece; their descendants became brigands of the 19<sup>th</sup> cent.)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>kleptomania (an abnormal, persistent impulse to steal, not prompted by need), kleptomaniac (<i>mania</i> craze)      kleptophobia (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: biblioklept (a book thief) (<i>biblio</i> book)</p> <p>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: clepsydra (literally, to steal water: a waterclock) (<i>hydor</i> water)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>know</b>	Old English <i>cnawan</i>	to know	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>know, know-how, knowing      knowledge (SYNONYMS: information, learning, erudition, wisdom), knowledgeable, known</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: acknowledge (SYNONYMS: admit, avow, confess, own), acknowledged, acknowledgment</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gno, nobl, not, sci<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>krypt</b>			See crypt- for <i>krypton</i> .

# L

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lab</b>			See <i>leps-</i> for <i>astrolabe</i> .
<b>lab<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>labium</i> IE <i>leb-</i> to hang loosely	lip	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>labellum</i> (the lowest of the three petals forming the corolla of an orchid, usually larger than the other two petals, and often spurred)  <i>labia</i> (short for either <i>labia majora</i> or <i>labia minora</i>)  <i>labial</i> (of the labia, or lips; in phonetics, articulated with one or both lips), <i>labialize</i> (to pronounce a sound or sounds by using the lips, sometimes excessively; to round a vowel)  <i>labiate</i> (in biology, having the calyx or corolla so divided that one part overlaps the other like a lip)  <i>labium</i> (either the <i>labia majora</i> or the <i>labia minora</i>—parts of the vulva; also, the lower, liplike part of the corolla of certain flowers; the lower lip of an insect, formed by the fusion of the second maxillae; pl., <i>labia</i>)  <i>labret</i> (an ornament of wood, bone, etc. worn, by some South American Indians, in a hole pierced through the lip)  <i>labrum</i> (a lip or liplike edge; especially, the upper or front lip of insects and other arthropods)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>bilabial</i>, <i>bilabiate</i> (in <i>botany</i>, having two lips, as the corolla of the mint family) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>labiodental</i> (in phonetics, articulated with the lower lip touching the upper front teeth, as /f/ or /v/) (<i>dens</i> tooth)</p> <p><i>labiolingual</i> (in phonetics, of or relating to the lips and the tongue) (<i>lingua</i> tongue)</p> <p><i>labionasal</i> (in phonetics, articulates with the lips but having nasal resonance, as /m/) (<i>nas</i> nose)</p> <p><i>labiovelar</i> (soft palate) (<i>velamen</i> velum)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>gingivolabial</i> (<i>gingiva</i> gums)</p> <p>COMPOUNDS:</p> <p><i>labia majora</i> (lit., greater lips; the outer folds of the skin of the vulva, one on either side)</p> <p><i>labia minora</i> (lit., lesser lips; the two folds of mucous membrane within the <i>labia majora</i>)</p> <p>NB: <i>Labile</i>, from <i>labilis</i>, to slip, fall, is not in this family; see <i>lap-</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>lab<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>lep</b>	Greek <i>lambanein</i>	to hold	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>lab:</i></p> <p><i>octosyllable</i> (a word or a line of verse having eight syllables)  {<i>octosyllabic</i>} (<i>okto</i> eight + syllable)  <i>syllabary</i>, <i>syllabic</i>, <i>syllabicate</i> (same as <i>syllabify</i>), <i>syllabism</i>  <i>syllable</i> (lit., that which holds together)  <i>syllabify</i> (to form or divide into syllables) (<i>sym</i> with + <i>facere</i> to make)  <i>tetrasyllable</i> (a word of four syllables) (<i>tetra</i> four + syllable)  <i>trisyllable</i> (<i>tri</i> three + syllable)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lab</b> <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[to hold]	<p><i>lep</i>: syllepsis (a grammatical construction in which a single word is used in a syntactical relationship with two or more words in the same sentence, though it can agree with only one of them in gender, number, or case, e.g., either <i>they</i> or <i>I</i> am wrong) (<i>sym</i> with)</p> <p>NB: <i>Syllabus</i>, from Greek <i>sillybus</i>, strip of leather, is a summary or outline of a course of study; in law, brief notes preceding and explaining the decision or points of law in the written report of an adjudged case.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>cap</i><sup>1</sup>, <i>eche</i>, <i>hab</i>, <i>hex</i><sup>2</sup>, <i>och</i>, <i>serv</i><sup>2</sup>, <i>ten</i><sup>1</sup></p>
<b>labor</b>	Latin <i>labor</i> IE <i>leb-</i> to hang loosely	work, labor	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>labor</i> (in medicine, the process or period of childbirth; parturition), <i>laboratory</i> (a workroom, workshop, lab; an atelier)  <i>labored</i> (made or done with great effort; not effortless and natural; strained), <i>laborer</i>  <i>laborious</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: arduous, difficult, hard)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>antilabor</i> (opposed to labor unions or to the interests of workers) (<i>anti</i> against)  <i>belabor</i> (to beat severely; hit or whip; to attack with words; develop in too great detail) (Anglo-Saxon <i>be</i> intensive)  <i>elaborate</i> (lit., to work out; labor greatly; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: <sup>1</sup>pains-taking, perfected; <sup>2</sup>intricate, ornate) {elaboration} (<i>ex</i> out)  <i>collaborate</i> (to work together, especially in some literary, artistic, or scientific undertaking; to cooperate with an enemy invader) {collaboration, collaborator} (<i>com</i> with)  <b>EXPRESSION:</b> <i>labor of love</i> (work done for personal satisfaction or altruistic reasons rather than for material gain; 1 Thessalonians 1:3)  <b>MOTTO OF BROOKLYN COLLEGE:</b> Nil sine magno labore, Nothing without great effort  <b>FOLK ETYMOLOGY:</b> <i>labyrinth</i> (as though to <i>labor</i> into)  <b>PLACE NAMES:</b> <i>Laboratory</i> (NC, PA)  CROSS REFERENCE: <i>erg</i>, <i>op</i><sup>1</sup>, <i>pono</i></p>
<b>lac</b>	Old French <i>lacer</i> to tie, tangle	ribbon	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> <i>lace</i>, <i>lacily</i>, <i>laciness</i>, <i>lacy</i>  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>enlace</i> (to wind about as with a lace or laces; encircle; enfold; to entangle; to cover with lace or netting) {enlacement} (<i>en</i> in)  <i>interlace</i> (to weave together) (<i>inter</i> between)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> <i>latchet</i> (archaic: a strap or lace for fastening a sandal or shoe to the foot)  <b>SPANISH:</b> <i>lasso</i> (a long rope with a sliding noose at one end, used to catch cattle or wild horses) (from <i>lazo</i>, noose)  <b>COMPOUNDS:</b> <i>lacewing</i> (an insect with four delicate gauzy wings), <i>lacework</i> (any openwork decoration like lace)  CROSS REFERENCE: <i>lemn</i>, <i>taen</i></p>
<b>lacer</b>	Latin <i>lacerare</i> IE <i>lek-</i> to tear	to tear	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>lacerate</i> (to tear jaggedly; to wound or hurt someone's feelings deeply; in botany, having jagged edges)  <i>laceration</i> (the act of lacerating; the result of lacerating; jagged tear or wound)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> <i>laciniate</i> (having a fringe; fringed; in botany, cut deeply into narrow, jagged segments)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lacer</b> (cont'd)		[to tear]	NOTE: <i>Laniary</i> , adapted for tearing, such as canine teeth, is related in meaning but not etymologically. NB: <i>Lance</i> and its derivatives are probably Celtic. [see separate entry: <i>lanc-</i> ] CROSS REFERENCE: <i>vuls</i>
<b>lacert</b>	Latin <i>lacerta</i> IE <i>le-</i> Limb	lizard	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>lacertilian</i> (same as <i>saurian</i> : having the characteristics of a lizard) <i>lacertus</i> (the muscular part of the upper arm from the shoulder to the elbow; a fibrous band related to a muscle) CONSTELLATION: Lacerta (in the Milky Way, between Cygnus and Andromeda) SPANISH COGNATE: alligator (from <i>el legarto</i> , the lizard) ENGLISH COGNATES: leg, lizard CROSS REFERENCE: <i>saur</i>
<b>lachry,</b> <b>lacri</b>	Latin <i>lacrima</i> IE <i>dakru-</i> a tear	tear, teardrop	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>lachry:</i> <i>lachrymal</i> , <i>lachrymator</i> (a substance that irritates the eyes and produces tears, as tear gas) { <i>lachrymatory</i> } <i>lachrymose</i> (inclined to shed many tears; teary; causing tears) <i>lacri:</i> <i>lacrima</i> , <i>lacrimal</i> (same as <i>lachrymal</i> ; in anatomy, designating, of, or near the glands that secrete tears) <i>lacrimation</i> (normal or excessive secretion or shedding of tears), <i>lacrimator</i> , <i>lacrimatory</i> A WINE: <i>lachryma christi</i> (Christ's tear; an Italian wine produced from grapes grown near Vesuvius that are white, red, or rosé and either sweet or dry) ENGLISH: tear, as in teardrop (from IE base) CROSS REFERENCE: <i>dacry</i>
<b>lact</b>	Latin <i>lac</i> IE <i>glak-</i> Milk	milk	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>lactase</i> (an enzyme which splits lactose into glucose and galactose), <i>lactate</i> (to secrete milk) <i>lactation</i> (the secretion of milk by a mammary gland; the period during which milk is secreted; the suckling of young) <i>lacteal</i> (of or like milk), <i>lactescent</i> (becoming milky; of a milky appearance) <i>lactic</i> (of or obtained from milk) <i>lactone</i> , <i>lactose</i> PREFIXED ROOT: <i>ablactation</i> (the act or process of weaning) ( <i>ab</i> away) <i>prolactin</i> (a pituitary hormone stimulating milk secretion in mammals and secretion by the crop gland in certain birds) ( <i>pro</i> before) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>lact:</i> <i>lactam</i> ( <u>lactone</u> + <u>amino</u> ) <i>lacti:</i> <i>lactiferous</i> ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) <i>lactific</i> , <i>lactification</i> , <i>lactify</i> ( <i>facere</i> to make) <i>lactigerous</i> ( <i>gerare</i> to produce) <i>lactivorous</i> ( <i>vorare</i> to eat) <i>lacto:</i> <i>lactobacillus</i> (a type of bacteria that ferments milk) ( <i>bacillus</i> little rod)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lact</b> (cont'd)		[milk]	<p>lactoflavin (same as <i>riboflavin</i>, which see under flav-)      lactogenic (capable of inducing milk secretion) (<i>generare</i> to produce)      lactometer (a hydrometer for determining the specific gravity, and hence the richness, of milk) (<i>metron</i> measure)      lactoprotein (any of the proteins found in milk)      DISGUISED ROOT: lettuce (orig., <i>lactuca</i>, from its milky juice)      FRENCH: au lait (with milk), café au lait (coffee with milk)      ITALIAN: latticinio (lit., prepared with milk; opaque white glass, often in threads for a decorative pattern on glassware; this type of glassware)      SPANISH: café con leche (coffee with milk)      CROSS REFERENCE: galact, muls</p>
<b>lacu</b>	Latin <i>lacuna</i> IE <i>lak-</i> accumulation of water; pond, lake	lake, water	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      lacuna (orig., a lakelike pond, as at Venice, but like a ditch, hole, pool; has come to mean a space where something has been omitted or has come out; gap; hiatus, especially a missing portion in a manuscript, text, etc.; in anatomy and biology, a space, cavity, or depression, specif., any of the small cavities in bone that are filled with bone cells; pl., <i>lacunae</i>)      lacunar (in architecture, a ceiling made of sunken panels)      lacunose (full of <i>lacunae</i>)      lacustrine (of, or having to do with, a lake or lakes; found or formed in lakes)      DISGUISED ROOT: lagoon (a shallow lake or pond; the area of water enclosed by a circular coral reef, or atoll) (from French <i>lagune</i> and Italian <i>laguna</i>)      SCOTTISH: loch, as in Loch Ness, Scotland      ENGLISH: lake      CROSS REFERENCE: aqu, hyd, limn</p>
<b>lagn</b>	Greek <i>lagnēia</i> lust IE <i>sleg-</i> to be slack, languid	erotic desire	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:      algolagnia (an abnormal sexual pleasure derived from inflicting or suffering pain; masochism or sadism) (<i>algos</i> pain)      antholagnia (sexual arousal from smelling flowers) (<i>anthos</i> flower)      kleptolagnia (sexual arousal from stealing something) (<i>kleptein</i> to steal)      CROSS REFERENCE: ero</p>
<b>lal</b>	Greek <i>lalein</i> Latin <i>lallare</i> to sing a lullaby IE <i>la-</i> to mutter	to babble, talk	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: lallation (the substitution of the phoneme \l for \r, or \r\ for \l; same as <i>lambdacism</i>)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:      lalopathy (any defect in speech) (<i>pathos</i> suffering, disease)      laloplegia (loss—through paralysis—of the power to speak) (<i>plegia</i> stroke, paralysis)      TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:      bradylalia (abnormal slowness or deliberation of speech; also called <i>bradyglossia</i>, <i>bradylogia</i>) (<i>bradys</i> slow)      echolalia (the automatic repetition by someone of words spoken in his/her presence, especially as a symptom of a mental disorder)      glossolalia the speaking in tongues, as in some charismatic religions) (<i>glossa</i> tongue)      CROSS REFERENCE: dict, fab, log, loqu, ora, phas</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lam<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>lambere</i>	to lick	SIMPLE ROOT: lambent (playing lightly over a surface; flickering: said of a flame; giving off a soft glow, as a <i>lambent</i> sky; playing lightly and gracefully over a subject: said of wit, humor, etc.) DISGUISED ROOT: lap (to drink a liquid by dipping it up with the tongue in the manner of a dog) [another <i>lap</i> is listed under lap-] CROSS REFERENCE: lectu
<b>lam<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>lamina</i> IE <i>stel-</i> to spread	leaf, thin plate, sheet	NOTE: This root can also mean <i>a layer</i> , as <i>a layer cake</i> , not <i>a layer hen</i> . SIMPLE ROOT: <i>lamell</i> : lamella (a thin, platelike part, layer, organ, or structure; pl., lamellae) {lamellar}, lamellate (having, consisting of, arranged in, or resembling a lamella or lamellae) lamellose (same as <i>lamellate</i> ) {lamelloosity} <i>lamin</i> : lamin (an astrologer's charm consisting of a thin metal plate) lamina (a thin flake, scale, or layer, as of metal or animal tissue; pl., laminæ), laminable (that can be laminated) lamine (to form or press into a thin sheet; also, an adjective), laminated, lamination PREFIXED ROOT: delaminate (to separate into layers) delamination (in embryology, a splitting of the blastoderm into two layers of cells) ( <i>de</i> apart) interlaminate (to put between laminae; to place in alternate laminae) ( <i>inter</i> between) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>lamelli</i> : lamellibranch (designating or of a bivalve mollusk) ( <i>branchion</i> a gill) lamellicorn (a beetle with plated antennae) ( <i>cornu</i> horn) lamelliform (having the form of a lamella; platelike or scalelike) ( <i>forma</i> shape) lamellirostral (of certain waterfowl, as ducks, geese, and swans, with lamellate strainers on the inner edge of the bill) ( <i>rostrum</i> a beak) <i>lamin</i> : laminectomy (the surgical removal of all or part of the bony arch of a spinal vertebra) ( <i>ektome</i> excision) laminitis (an inflammation of laminae in a horse's hoof) ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) DISGUISED ROOT: omelet (a dish consisting of eggs, cooked and baked in a flat mass, and usually served folded; by metathesis from <i>lamella</i> to <i>amelette</i> in Middle French) CROSS REFERENCE: bract, elasm, foli, petal, phyll
<b>lament</b>	Latin <i>lamentari</i> IE <i>la-</i> to weep	to weep	SIMPLE ROOT: lament (to feel deep sorrow or express it as by weeping or wailing; mourn), lamentable (to be lamented; grievous) lamented (mourned for: usually said of someone dead) THE BIBLE: Lamentations (a book traditionally ascribed to Jeremiah, lamenting the destruction of Jerusalem) CROSS REFERENCE: clam, gret, plor

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lamp</b>	Greek <i>lampein</i>	to shine	SIMPLE ROOT: lamp PREFIXED ROOT: eclampsia (lit., to shine out; an attack of convulsions, especially during the later stages of pregnancy) ( <i>ex</i> out) DISGUISED ROOT: lantern SPANISH: lámpara CROSS REFERENCE: flag, luc, phos, splend
<b>lan</b>	Latin <i>lana</i>	wool	SIMPLE ROOT: lanate (or, lanose; in biology, having a woolly or hairy covering or appearance) lanuginous (covered with soft, short hair; downy) lanugo (fine, soft hair) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>lan:</i> lanolin (also, lanoline; a fatty substance obtained from sheep wool; used as a base for ointments, cosmetics, etc.) ( <i>ol</i> oil) <i>lani:</i> laniferous (also, lanigerous; bearing wool or fine hairs resembling wool; fleecy) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) DISGUISED ROOT: flannel, velours, velure, velvet, villus PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: delaine (from French <i>muslin de laine</i> ; lit., muslin of wool; formerly, a light-weight fabric of wool or wool and cotton; now, a kind of wool, used especially in fine worsteds) ( <i>de</i> of, from) CROSS REFERENCE: ulo, velu
<b>lanc</b>	Latin <i>lancea</i>	light spear	SIMPLE ROOT: lance, lanceolate (narrow and tapering like the head of a lance, as certain leaves), lancet, lanceted lancinate (to stab, pierce, or tear; now rare except in medical use, as in <i>a lancinating pain</i> ) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: lanciform (narrow and pointed, like the shape of a lance, e.g., <i>lanciform windows</i> ) ( <i>forma</i> shape) PREFIXED ROOT: oblanceolate (in botany, broader and rounded at the apex, and tapered at the base, as an <i>oblanceolate leaf</i> ) ( <i>ob</i> opposite) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: élan (lit., to throw a lance; spirited self-assurance; impetuosity; ardor; verve; dash; sally) ( <i>ex</i> out) FRENCH: élan vital (lit., vital force; in Bergsonian philosophy, the original vital impulse which is the substance of consciousness and nature) (Henri Bergson, 1899-1941) fer-de-lance (lit., iron tip of a lance; a large, poisonous pit viper, so called from the shape of its head; found in tropical America, it is related to the rattlesnake) [Modern French: <i>fer de lance</i> , spearhead] lance-flamme (flame thrower) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>langu</b>	Latin <i>languere</i> to be weary IE <i>sleg-</i> loose	faint, weary	SIMPLE ROOT: languid (without vigor or vitality; drooping; weak; without interest or spirit) languish (to lose vigor or vitality; fail in health), languishing languor (lack of vigor or vitality) {languorous} CROSS REFERENCE: fatig, lax

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lap,</b> <b>lab</b>	Latin <i>labi</i> IE <i>leb-</i> , <i>lab-</i> to hang down	to fall, slide, glide	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>lab</i>: labile (liable to change; unstable, as though likely to slip or fall; e.g., <i>labile</i> chemical compounds; in psychiatry, emotional instability, a tendency to show alternating states of gaiety and somberness) {lability}, labilization, labilize</p> <p><i>lap</i>:</p> <p>lap (another <i>lap</i> is listed under lam-)</p> <p>lapse (a slip of the tongue, pen, or memory; moral error; a falling away from one's belief or faith; in law, to pass to another proprietor by reason of negligence or death)</p> <p>lapsus (an error, or slip, thought to be revealing of an unconscious wish or association, e.g., <i>lapsus calami</i>, a slip of the pen; <i>lapsus linguae</i>, a slip of the tongue; <i>lapsus memoriae</i>, a lapse of the memory; in medicine, can also mean falling or dropping of a part; ptosis)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>collapse (to fall down or fall to pieces; to break down suddenly; as a noun, a falling in or together; failure or breakdown) (<i>com</i> together)</p> <p>elapse (to slip by; pass: said of time, as <i>an elapsed insurance policy</i>) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>infralapsarian (in theology, the predestinarian doctrine that God allowed the fall of man and elected some from the fallen to be saved by a redeemer; also called <i>sublapsarianism</i>; opposed to <i>supralapsarian</i>) (<i>infra</i> below)</p> <p>prolapse (also, prolapsus; in medicine, the falling or slipping out of place; as a verb, to fall or slip out of place) (<i>pro</i> forward)</p> <p>relapse (to slip or slide back into a former condition, as of a disease or habit; also, a noun) (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>sublapsarian (same as <i>infralapsarian</i>) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>supralapsarian (in Calvinism, the belief that God's plan of salvation for some people preceded the fall of man from grace, which had been predestined: opposed to <i>infralapsarian</i> and <i>sublapsarian</i>) (<i>supra</i> above)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: lava (melted rock issuing from a volcano; such rock when solidified by cooling)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cad, gru, mea, pto, sphal</p>
<b>lapar</b>	Greek <i>lapara</i> the flank	the flank, abdominal wall	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>laparocèle (rupture through the abdomen) (<i>kele</i> hernia)</p> <p>laparoscope (an instrument introduced surgically into the abdomen for examining the abdominal or pelvic organs: used in diagnosis, female sterilization, etc.) (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>laparotomy (a surgical incision into the abdomen at the flanks or, less precisely, at any point) (<i>temnein</i> to cut)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ileu</p>
<b>lapid,</b> <b>lapis</b>	Latin <i>lapis</i>	stone	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>lapid</i>:</p> <p>lapidarian, lapidary (also, lapidarist; one who cuts, polishes, and engraves stones; an expert in precious stones)</p> <p>lapidate (now rare: to throw stones at; to stone to death)</p> <p><i>lapill</i>: lapillus (a small fragment of igneous rock, up to the size of a walnut, ejected from a volcano)</p> <p><i>lapis</i>: lapis (used especially in chemistry for <i>stone</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lapid</b> (cont'd)		[stone]	PREFIXED ROOT: dilapidate, dilapidated (lit., having stones thrown at; thus, run down; in a state of disrepair), dilapidation ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : destruction, havoc, ruin) ( <i>dis</i> apart) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: lapidicolous (living under stones or rocks) ( <i>colere</i> to dwell) lapidify (now rare: to turn into stone) ( <i>facere</i> to make) LATIN: lapis lazuli (lit., azure stone) CROSS REFERENCE: calc, lith, petr <sup>1</sup> , sax
<b>larg</b>	Latin <i>largus</i> IE <i>lai-</i> fat	large	SIMPLE ROOT: large ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : big, great) largess (generous giving, as from a patron) PREFIXED ROOT: enlarge ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : augment, increase, multiply), enlargement DISGUISED ROOT: lard, larder (orig., a place where the food supplies of a household were kept; pantry; a supply of food; provisions) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: interlard (orig., to insert strips or pieces of fat or bacon, etc. in meat to be cooked; to intersperse; diversify) ( <i>inter</i> between) ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS: allargando (gradually slower and with more power) largamente (broadly; in a broad style) largetto (relatively slow, but faster than largo) largo (slow and stately, as Handel's "Largo," from <i>Xerxes</i> ) lagos (a larghetto movement or passage) SPANISH: largo (long) PLACE NAME: Key Largo, FL (from Spanish <i>Cayo Largo</i> , lit., long island) [largest island of the Florida Keys] CROSS REFERENCE: grand, gros, macr, mag, mega
<b>laryng</b>	Greek <i>larynx</i>	larynx	SIMPLE ROOT: laryngeal (pertaining to the larynx) larynx (the structure of muscle and cartilage of the upper end of the trachea, containing the vocal cords and serving as the organ of voice; voice box) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>laryng</i> : laryngectomy ( <i>ektome</i> excision) <i>laryngo</i> : laryngology ( <i>logy</i> study) laryngoscope, laryngoscopy ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: otolaryngology ( <i>otos</i> ear + laryngology) otorhinolaryngology ( <i>otos</i> ear + <i>rhinos</i> nose + laryngology) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>lat<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>latus</i> IE <i>stel-</i> to spread out	broad, side, wide	SIMPLE ROOT: laterad (in anatomy, toward the side) ( <i>ad</i> toward) lateral (in biology, describing a bud as one that develops in the axil between a petiole <sup>*</sup> and a stem) [ <sup>*</sup> petiole: leaf stalk] laterality (preference in using one side of the body over the other; crossed laterality: right dominance of some members, e.g., arm or leg, and left dominance of other members) laterite (in geology, a red, residual soil containing large amounts of aluminum and ferric oxides, formed by the decomposition of many kinds of rocks, and found especially in well-drained tropical forests), laterization

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lat<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[broad, side, wide]	<p>latitude (freedom from narrow restrictions; in geography, angular distance, in degrees, north or south from the equator)      latitudinarian (liberal in one's views; as a noun, one who cares little about creeds and forms)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOTS:</b></p> <p>bilateral (of, having, or involving two sides, halves, factions, etc.; affecting both sides equally; reciprocally; arranged symmetrically on opposite sides of an axis) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>colatitude (in astronomy, the complement of the latitude, measured from the North Pole instead of equator) (<i>com</i> together)</p> <p>collateral (situated on the side; accompanying; parallel; anything, such as stocks or bonds, that secures or guarantees the discharge of an obligation) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>dilatant, dilatation (in medicine, the state of enlargement of an organ, cavity, or opening of the body beyond normal size)</p> <p>dilate (to make wider or larger; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> distend, expand, swell)</p> <p>dilation (a dilating or being dilated, as of the pupil of an eye, a blood vessel, or the cervix during childbirth)</p> <p>dilator (anything that dilates an object, organ, or part)</p> <p>dilatometer (a device for measuring expansion caused by changes in temperature) (<i>dis</i> apart + <i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>equilateral (with all sides equal, as <i>an equilateral triangle</i>; a side exactly equal to another or others) (<i>equi</i> equal)</p> <p>multilateral (having many sides; involving more than two nations or parties, as <i>multilateral trade agreements</i>) (<i>multus</i> many)</p> <p>trilateral (pertaining to three sides) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>unilateral (one-sided, as <i>a unilateral decision</i>; in biology, arranged or produced on one side of an axis) (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>lateri</i>:</p> <p>latericumbent (lying on one's side) (<i>cubare</i> to lie down)</p> <p>laterifloral (having lateral flowers) (<i>flos</i> flower)</p> <p>laterigrade (sideways-running, as do crabs and certain spiders) (<i>gradus</i> step)</p> <p><i>lati</i>: latifundium (orig., a large landed estate, especially of the ancient Romans; now, one typically owned by an absentee landlord and worked by peons, as in some Latin American countries) (<i>fundus</i> estate; orig., bottom)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>ipsilateral (on or affecting only one side of the body) (<i>ipse</i> self)</p> <p>ventrolateral (of or involving both the ventral and lateral surfaces) (<i>venter</i> belly)</p> <p><b>LANGUAGE:</b> Latin (from <i>Latium</i>, a flat area, where Rome is located)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cant, cost, eury, hedr, plag, platy, pleur</p>
<b>lat<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>ferre</i> IE <i>bher<sup>1</sup></i> to bear	to bear, carry	<p>NOTE: The root is the suppletive past participle of Latin <i>ferre</i>, to carry, as in <i>transfer</i>, <i>circumference</i>; see <i>fer<sup>2</sup></i>, where some of the words listed here also appear.</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>ablate (in medicine, to remove a part, especially by cutting)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
lat <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)	[to bear, carry]		<p>ablative (the grammatical case in Latin, Sanskrit, and certain other languages expressing removal, deprivation, direction from, or manner, source, cause, agency, etc.) [Some space-craft use ablative shields to reduce re-entry temperatures. These shields shed mass that “bears away” energy.] (<i>ab</i> away)</p> <p>collate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> compare, contrast) {collation, collative, collator} (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>correlate (also, co-relate), correlation, correlative (in grammar, expressing mutual relation and used in pairs, e.g., both, and; either, or; neither, nor; not only, but also) (<i>com</i> with + relate)</p> <p>dilatory (lit., carried apart; tending to delay; meant to gain time; inclined to delay; slow or late in doing things) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>elate (lit., to carry, or bring, out; to raise the spirits of), elated, elation (high spirits) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>illation (lit., to bring in; the act of drawing a conclusion or making an inference from premises)</p> <p>illative (in grammar, inferential; said of such words as <i>therefore</i>, <i>consequently</i>; as a noun, an illative word or phrase; an inference) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>oblative (as an adjective, lit., carried, or thrust, to “the center,” and describes a particular spheroid; thus, having an equatorial diameter greater than the distance between poles; e.g., the earth is an oblate spheroid; as a noun, a lay person dedicated to a religious life)</p> <p>oblation (an offering of a sacrifice to God or a god) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>prelate (a high-ranking ecclesiastic) {prelacy}, prelature (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>prolate (elongated at the poles) (<i>pro</i> forward)</p> <p>relate (to tell the story of or give an account of; narrate; recount)</p> <p>related (as a verb, narrated, recounted, told; in music, closely connected melodically or harmonically: said of tones, chords, etc.; e.g., C Major is related to A Minor; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> affiliate, allied, cognate, kindred)</p> <p>relation (in law, the statement of a relator at whose complaint an action is begun; the referring of an act or proceeding to a time before its completion or enactment; see <i>relator</i>, below)</p> <p>relational (in grammar, showing relations of syntax: said of conjunctions, prepositions, relative pronouns, etc.)</p> <p>relative (in grammar, designating a word that introduces a dependent clause and refers to an antecedent, e.g., <i>which</i> in “the hat <i>which</i> you bought,” where the antecedent is “hat”; introduced by such a word, e.g., <i>a relative clause</i>)</p> <p>relativism (in philosophy, any theory of ethics or knowledge based on the idea that all values or judgments are relative, differing according to circumstances, persons, cultures, etc.)</p> <p>RELATIVITY, relator (in law, a private person at whose complaint a public action is begun to bring in question the exercise of an office, franchise, etc.), relativize (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>sublate (in logic, to deny, contradict, or negate) (<i>sub</i> under)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lat<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to bear, carry]	<p>superlative (in grammar, designating or of the extreme degree or comparison of adjectives and adverbs; expressing the greatest degree of the quality or attribute expressed by the positive degree: usually indicated by the suffix <i>-est</i>, as in <i>prettiest</i>, or by the use of <i>most</i> with the positive form, e.g., <i>most beautiful</i>) (<i>super</i> above, beyond)</p> <p>translate (to move from one place or condition to another; in theology, to convey directly to heaven without death)</p> <p>translation (in mechanics, motion in which every point of the moving object has simultaneously the same velocity and direction of motion; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> paraphrase, transliteration, version), translator (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>legislate (to make or pass a law or laws), legislation (the act or process of making into laws; the law or laws made)</p> <p>legislative (having the power to make laws, as <i>a legislative assembly</i>), legislature (as the United States Legislature, the Senate and the House of Representatives) (<i>legis</i> law)</p> <p>LATIN: prelate nullius (a RCC prelate, usually a titular bishop, who has jurisdiction over a territory not in a diocese but subject directly to the Holy See)</p> <p><b>STATISTICS:</b> correlation coefficient</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY: RELATIVITY</b> [in <i>philosophy</i>, same as <i>relativism</i>; in <i>physics</i>, the fact, principle, or theory of the relative, rather than the absolute, character of motion, velocity, mass, etc. and the interdependence of matter, time, and space: as developed and mathematically formulated by Albert Einstein and Hendrik A. Lorentz]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> fer<sup>2</sup>, ger<sup>1</sup>, phor, port<sup>1</sup>, vect</p>
<b>lat<sup>3</sup>,</b> <b>lit</b>	Latin <i>latere</i> IE <i>laidh-</i> to be hidden	to lie hidden	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>latebra (lit., a hiding place; a flask-shaped mass of white yolk extending from the blastodisk* to the center of eggs such as those of birds) [*blastodisk: the germinal disk]</p> <p>latency, latent (in biology, dormant but capable of normal development under the best conditions: said of spores, buds, cocoons, etc.; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> dormant, potential, quiescent)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> delitescent (lying hidden; not revealed) (<i>de</i> intensive)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cel<sup>1</sup>, cond, crypt, leth</p>
<b>latr</b>	Greek <i>latruein</i> to worship IE <i>lei-</i> to possess, acquire	worship, service	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> latria (in RCC theology, the supreme worship that may be offered only to God; this word is related to <i>latriis</i>, hired servant; distinguished from <i>dulia</i>)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> monolatry (the same as <i>henotheism</i>: the belief in or worship of one god without denying the existence of others: distinguished from <i>monotheism</i>: a doctrine or belief that there is only one God) (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>astrolatry (<i>astros</i> star)</p> <p>autolatry (worship of oneself; self-worship) (<i>autos</i> self)</p> <p>bibliolater, bibliolatrous, bibliolatry (<i>bibrios</i> book)</p> <p>ergolatry (idolatrous devotion to work) (<i>ergon</i> work)</p> <p>hagiolatry (the worship or idolizing of saints) (<i>hagios</i> holy)</p> <p>heliolatry (<i>helios</i> sun)</p> <p>idolatry (<i>eidos</i> image)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>latr</b> (cont'd)		[worship, service]	necrolatry (worship of, or excessive reverence for, the dead) ( <i>nekros</i> dead body) zoolatry ( <i>zo</i> animal) DISGUISED ROOT: burglar (lit., hired servant), burglary CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>laud</b>	Latin <i>laudare</i>	to praise	SIMPLE ROOT: laud (SYNOMYS: acclaim, eulogize, extol, praise), laudable, laudation, laudatory (also, laudative) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: allow (actually from <i>locare</i> , to place, but associated with this root; SYNOMYS: let, permit, suffer), allowable, allowance, allowedly ( <i>ad</i> to) disallow (reject as untrue, invalid or illegal) ( <i>dis</i> reversal) ACADEMIC HONORS: Each of the following phrases indicates above-average standing at time of graduation from a university; they are listed from lowest to highest. cum laude (with praise) magna cum laude (with great praise) summa cum laude (with highest praise) GERMAN: lied (a song of praise; pronounced leed; pl., lieder) Liederkranz (lit., a garland of songs; a soft cheese having a strong odor and flavor) CROSS REFERENCE: plaud
<b>lav,</b> <b>lot,</b> <b>lug,</b> <b>lut,</b> <b>luv</b>	Latin <i>lavare</i> IE <i>lab-</i> to hang down	to wash	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>lav:</i> lavage (in medicine, the washing out of an organ, as the stomach, intestinal tract, or sinuses) lavation (the act of washing; especially, lavage), lavatory lave (to flow along or against; to wash or bathe) lavender (from its use as a bath perfume; a fragrant plant of the mint family), laver (a large basin used for ceremonial washing by priests of the ancient Jewish Temple) lavish (SYNOMYS: extravagant, prodigal, profuse) <i>lot:</i> lotic (in ecology, designating, of, or living in flowing water, as rivers; compare <i>lentic</i> : designating, of, or living in still water, as lakes, ponds, or marshes) lotion (a liquid preparation used, as on the skin, for cleansing, soothing, healing, etc.) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>lu:</i> abluent (that makes clean; as a noun, any substance used for cleaning), ablution (usually in plural; a washing of the body, especially as a religious ceremony) {ablutionary} ( <i>ab</i> away) diluent (a diluting substance) ( <i>dis</i> off, from) <i>lug:</i> deluge (a heavy flood; a heavy rainfall; an overwhelming, floodlike rush of anything; the Deluge, the great biblical flood in Noah's time: Genesis 7) ( <i>dis</i> off) <i>lut:</i> dilute (to lessen the potency, strength, purity, or brilliance of a substance by admixture), dilution ( <i>dis</i> off, from) elution, elutriate (to purify an insoluble powder by washing and straining or by decanting) ( <i>ex</i> out)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
lav (cont'd)		[to wash]	<p><i>luv:</i>      alluvion (the washing of water against a shore or bank; an overflowing; flood; in law, a gradual addition to land along a river, like, etc., as through the deposit of sedimentary material)      alluvium (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> wash, drift) {alluvial} (<i>ad</i> toward)      antediluvian (lit., before the flood; esp., before the biblical flood; thus, very old; old-fashioned or primitive; as a noun, an antediluvian person or thing) (<i>ante</i> before + diluvian)      colluvium (rock fragments, sand, etc. that accumulate on steep slopes or at the foot of cliffs) (<i>com</i> with)      diluvial (also, diluvian; of or caused by a flood, esp. the Deluge; of debris left by a flood or glacier), diluvium (<i>dis</i> apart)      eluvial, eluviate, eluviation, eluvium (an accumulation of dust and soil particles caused by the weathering and disintegration of rocks in place, or deposited by wind: distinguished from <i>alluvium</i>) (<i>ex</i> out)      illuvial, illuviate, illuviation, illuvium (soil materials which have been leached from an upper layer of soil and deposited in a lower layer) (<i>in</i> in)      postdiluvian (lit., after the flood; of the time after the biblical flood; as a noun, a postdiluvian person or thing) (<i>post</i> after + diluvian)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      lag (one meaning), lather, latrine      launder, laundry      loment (a legume fruit that separates at its constrictions into one-seeded segments when ripe; Roman women used it in a cosmetic wash)      lye (a highly concentrated, aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide or sodium hydroxide)  <b>TERMS:</b> alluvial cone, alluvial fan  <b>LATIN:</b> lavabo [I shall wash; in the RCC, the ritual washing of the celebrant's hands after the offertory, accompanied by the repetition of Psalm 25:6-12 (Vulgate), beginning with <i>Lavabo</i>]  <b>PLACE NAME:</b> Alluvial City, LA  <b>NB:</b> <i>Pollute</i>, <i>pollutant</i>, and <i>polluted</i> are not in this family, but from <i>luere</i>, to soil. See <i>lut-</i>.  <b>NB:</b> <i>Lava</i>, melted rock, is found under <i>lap-</i>.  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> clys, rig<sup>2</sup></p>
lax	Latin <i>laxus</i> IE <i>sleg-</i> loose	slack, loose	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      lax (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> derelict, negligent, remiss), laxation      laxative (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> aperient, cathartic, physic, purgative)      laxity (the quality or condition of being lax; looseness)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> relax, relaxant, relaxation (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> leisure, repose, rest), relaxedly, relaxer (<i>re</i> back)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      laches (in law, failure to do the required thing at the proper time; for example, inexcusable delay in enforcing a claim)      lassitude (a state or feeling of being tired and listless; weariness; languor)      lease (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> charter, hire, rent), leash      lessee (a person to whom property is leased; tenant)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lax</b> (cont'd)		[slack, loose]	<p>lessor (a person who gives a lease; landlord)      lush (one meaning: tender and full of juice)      relish (distinctive or characteristic flavor; as a verb, to enjoy)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      delay (as a verb, to put off to a future time; postpone; to make later; slow up; detain; as a noun, a delaying or being delayed) (<i>de</i> intensive)      disrelish (to dislike) (<i>dis</i> reversal + relish)      relay (orig., hounds kept as reserves at points along the course of a hunt; as verb, to convey by relays) (<i>re</i> back, again)      release (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> free, emancipate, liberate) (<i>re</i> back)      sublease (a lease granted by a lessee to another person of all or part of the property) (<i>sub</i> under)  <b>FRENCH:</b> laissez-faire [Let the (people) do (as they please): the policy or practice of letting people act without interference or direction; specif., the policy of letting the owners of industry and business fix the rules of competition, the conditions of labor, etc. as they please, without governmental regulation or control; also spelled <i>laisser faire</i>]  <b>BRAND NAME:</b> Ex Lax®, a laxative  <b>ENGLISH:</b>      late (happening after the usual, proper, or expected time;          <b>SYNONYMS:</b> dead, deceased, defunct, extinct, inanimate)      slack (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> derelict, negligent, remiss), slacken, slacker      slake (to allay or make thirst, desire, etc. less active or intense by satisfying; assuage; satisfy)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> langu   </p>
<b>lay</b>			See lev <sup>1</sup> for <i>allay</i> .
<b>lecith</b>	Greek <i>lekithos</i>	yolk of an egg	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: lecithin, licithinase  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      heterolecithal (having the yolk unevenly distributed, as bird eggs; opposed to <i>homolecithal</i>) (<i>heteros</i> different)      homolecithal (having the yolk small in amount and more or less evenly distributed, as in mammal eggs; opposed to <i>heterolecithal</i>) (<i>homos</i> same, equal)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> vitel   </p>
<b>lect<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>lect</b>	Greek <i>legein</i>	to leave off, cease	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      catalectic (in prosody, lacking one or more syllables, especially in the last foot) (<i>kata</i> down)      acatalectic (in prosody, having the full number of syllables, especially in the final foot) (<i>a</i> negative + catalectic)      hypercatalectic (the addition of one or more syllables in excess of the normal number in a verse or metrical line; also called <i>hypermeter</i>) (<i>hyper</i> beyond + catalectic)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None   </p>
<b>lect<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>log</b>	Greek <i>legein</i> to pick up, gather IE <i>leg-</i> to gather	to choose, select	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>lect:</i>      analects (selections or parts of a literary work or group of works) (<i>ana</i> up, completely)      eclectic (choosing what appears to be the best from diverse sources, systems, or styles; as a noun, one whose opinions and beliefs are drawn from several sources; see Place Name),      eclecticism (<i>ec</i> from <i>ex</i> out)   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lect<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to choose, select]	<p><i>log:</i>          eclogite (a rock consisting of granular aggregate of green pyroxene and red garnet, often containing cyanite, silvery mica, quartz, and pyrite) (<i>ite</i> a mineral)</p> <p>eclogue (orig., a collection, especially of poems by Virgil; also, a short, usually pastoral, poem, often in the form of a dialogue between two shepherds) (<i>ec</i> from <i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Eclectic, AL (in Creek, the name of the town was Tumkeehatchee) [various reasons for the current name]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>leg<sup>3</sup>, opt</i></p>
<b>lect<sup>3</sup>,</b> <b>leg,</b> <b>lex</b>	Greek <i>legein</i> to speak; <i>lexis</i> saying, word, phrase IE <i>leg-</i> to gather	word, to tell, read	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>lex</i> (short for <i>lexicon</i>), lexeme, lexical  <i>lexicon</i> (in linguistics, the stock of morphemes in a language)  <i>lexis</i> (the full vocabulary of a language, or of a group, individual, field of study, etc.)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:  <i>lect:</i>  <i>dialect</i> (SYNONYMS: argot, cant, jargon, lingo, vernacular)  <i>dialectic</i>, dialectical, dialectics  <i>dialectology</i> (<i>dia</i> across + <i>logy</i> study)  <i>leg:</i> prolegomenon (a preliminary statement; often used as pl., prolegomena, with singular verb: a preliminary statement or essay; foreword; a critical introduction) (<i>pro</i> before)  <i>lex:</i>  <i>alexia</i> (a loss of the ability to read) (<i>a</i> negative)  <i>dyslexia</i> (impaired ability to read) {dyslexic} (<i>dys</i> bad)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>lexi:</i> lexicography (a system of writing in which each character stands for a word) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p><i>lexico:</i>  <i>lexicographer</i> (a writer or compiler of a dictionary or dictionaries) (<i>graphein</i> to write)  <i>lexicology</i> (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: lesson</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dict, ep, lect<sup>3</sup>, log, narr, parl, verb<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>lectu</b>	Greek <i>leichein</i>	to lick	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: electuary (a medicine made by mixing drugs with honey or syrup to form a paste) (<i>ek</i> out)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lam<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>leg</b>			See lig- for <i>allegation</i> .
<b>leg<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>lex,</b> <b>lit</b>	Latin <i>lex</i> IE <i>leg-</i> to gather	law	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>leg:</i>  <i>legacy</i>, <i>legate</i> [also listed under leg<sup>2</sup>]  <i>legal</i> (SYNONYMS: lawful, legitimate, licit; see Triplets)  <i>legalese</i>, legalism, legality, legalize; <i>leges</i> (plural of <i>lex</i>)  <i>legis</i>, <i>legist</i>, legitimacy, legitimate (see synonyms at <i>legal</i>)  <i>legitimatize</i> (or, <i>legitimize</i>), <i>legitimist</i>  <i>lex:</i> <i>lex</i> (pl., <i>leges</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>extralegal</i> (outside of legal control or authority; not regulated by law) (<i>extra</i> beyond)  <i>illegal</i> (prohibited by law; against the law) (<i>in</i> not)  <i>illegitimacy</i>, <i>illegitimate</i> (lit., not lawful; born of parents not married to each other; not logical; not keeping with accepted usage: said of words or phrases) (<i>in</i> not)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>leg<sup>1</sup> (cont'd)</b>		[law]	<p>paralegal (an attorney's assistant but not licensed to practice law) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>leg:</i> legislate (to make or pass a law or laws, legislation, legislative, legislator, legislature (<i>ferre</i> to bear, yields past suppletive participle <i>latus</i>)</p> <p><i>lit:</i></p> <p>litigable (that gives cause for litigation, or a lawsuit) litigant (a party to a lawsuit), litigator (a trial lawyer) litigate (to contest in a lawsuit), litigation litigious (given to carrying on lawsuits; quarrelsome; disputable at law; of lawsuits) (<i>agere</i> to lead, act)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> privilege (a right, advantage, favor, or immunity specially granted to one; especially, a right held by a certain individual, group, or class and withheld from certain others or all others), privileged (<i>privus</i> separate, peculiar)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>leal (now chiefly Scottish; loyal, true; see Triplets) leech (another <i>leech</i> is listed under <i>lig-</i>) loyal (see Triplets), loyalty (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> allegiance, devotion, fidelity, obedience)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> disloyal (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> faithless, false, perfidious, traitorous), disloyalty (<i>dis</i> negative)</p> <p><b>TRIPLETS:</b> leal:loyal:legal</p> <p><b>LAW:</b></p> <p>ad litem (for the suit: designates a person appointed by a court to represent a minor or an incompetent adult in a lawsuit, as <i>guardian ad litem</i>) lex loci (the law of the place; local law) lex non scripta (law not written; unwritten law; common law) lex scripta (lit., written law; statute law) lex talionis (law of retaliation, e.g., An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth) lis pendens (a pending law) secundum legum (lit., following the law; according to law)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> jud, jur, nom<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>leg<sup>2</sup>, lit</b>	Latin <i>legare</i> to send as a deputy IE <i>leg-</i> to gather	to charge, send	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> legate, legatee, legation</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>allege (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> attest, aver, state), alleged, allegiance (<i>al</i> may assimilate <i>ad</i> to, toward, or it may be from <i>ex</i> out) [See Note under <i>lig-</i>.] delegacy, delegate, delegation (a delegating or being delegated; a body of delegates) (<i>de</i> from) relegate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> commit, confide, consign, entrust) (<i>re</i> again + legate)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ema, hesis, heter, miss, stal, stas</p>
<b>leg<sup>3</sup>, lect, lig</b>	Latin <i>legere</i> to gather IE <i>leg-</i> to gather	to read; speak; gather, choose	<p><b>NOTE:</b> This root is from Greek <i>legein</i>, to collect, gather, choose, speak and is related to Greek <i>logos</i>, word, reason, speech, account. Latin <i>leg-</i> and Greek <i>leg-</i> are probably the most difficult roots absorbed into English to differentiate.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>leg:</i> legend, legendary (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> apocryphal, fabulous, mythical)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>leg<sup>3</sup> (cont'd)</b>		[to read; speak; gather, choose]	<p>legendry (legends collectively)      legible (that can be read or deciphered)      legion (orig., a gathering of troops), legionary, legionnaire      legume (orig., anything that can be gathered), leguminous</p> <p><i>lect:</i>      lectern, lector (one who reads the Scripture verses in a church service)      lectin (a protein, found in plants and animals, that binds to specific sugar molecules, as on cancer or blood cells)      lecture (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> address, speech, talk; also, a verb)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>lect:</i>      collect (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> assemble, gather, muster)      collectanea (a collection of writings of one or more authors; anthology, literary miscellany)      collected (gathered together; thus, assembled; or in control of oneself; calm and self-possessed; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> composed, nonchalant, unruffled)      collectible, collection, collective, collectivism (same as <i>socialism</i>), collector (<i>com</i> with)      elect, electable, election (in theology, the selection by God of certain people for salvation and eternal life), elective, elector, electorate (<i>ex</i> out)      intellect (from the meaning <i>to choose</i> rather than <i>to read</i>; <i>intellect</i> is the ability to make choices)      intellection (the process of using the intellect; thinking)      intellectual (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> clever, intelligent)      intellectualism, intellectualize (<i>inter</i> between, among)      neglect (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> disregard, omit, overlook) (<i>neg</i> negative)      prelect (lit., to read before; to lecture or discourse in public)          {prelection, prelector} (<i>pre</i> before)      predilection (a preconceived liking; partiality or preference for; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> bias, partiality, prejudice; from <i>diligence</i>)          (<i>pre</i> before + <i>dis</i> apart)      preelection (a choice made in advance) (<i>pre</i> before + election)      recollect (to call back to mind; also to gather together again)          (<i>re</i> again + collect)      select (lit., to choose out or apart; chosen in preference to another or others), selectee, selection (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> alternative, choice, option), selective, selectivity, selector (<i>se</i> apart)  <p><i>leg:</i></p>     college, collegial, collegiality, collegian, collegiate      collegium (a group of individuals with equal power or authority) (<i>com</i> with)      elegance, elegant (see Doublets) (<i>ex</i> out)      illegible (very difficult or impossible to read because badly written or printed, faded, etc.) (<i>in</i> not)      inelegance, inelegant (lacking refinement, good taste, grace, etc.; coarse, rude) (<i>in</i> not + elegant)      intercollegiate (<i>inter</i> between + collegiate)  <p><i>lig:</i></p>     diligence (a selecting out of careful effort; in law, the degree of attention or care expected of a person in a given situation; see French)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>leg<sup>3</sup> (cont'd)</b>		[to read; speak; gather, choose]	<p>diligent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> assiduous, busy, industrious) (<i>dis apart</i>)  eligible (fit to be chosen) (<i>ex out</i>)  intelligence, intelligent (see synonyms at <i>intellectual</i>)  intelligentsia, intelligible (<i>inter</i> between)  negligence, negligent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> derelict, remiss) (<i>neg not</i>)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  sacrilege (from <i>sacrilegus</i>, temple robber, one who gathered up sacred objects and took them away; now meaning "the act of appropriating to oneself or to secular use, or of violating, what is consecrated to God or religion"; also, the intentional desecration or disrespectful treatment of a person, place, thing, or idea held sacred) (<i>sacer</i> sacred, holy)  sortilege (a divination or prophecy by casting lots; sorcery; black magic; from <i>sortilegus</i>, a fortuneteller) (<i>sors</i> a lot)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  coil (lit., to gather together; from <i>collect</i>)  cull (select, as to cull facts from the Internet) (from <i>collect</i>)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  colleague (orig., one chosen along with another; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> ally, associate, companion, comrade) (<i>com</i> with)  elite (also, élite; see Doublets), elitism, elitist (<i>ex out</i>)  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> elite:elegant  <b>FRENCH:</b>  carrosse de diligence (lit., coach of diligence, i.e., fast coach; from <i>faire diligence</i>, to hurry; shortened to <i>diligence</i>: a public stagecoach, especially as formerly used in France)  neglige (orig., referring to one incompletely dressed)  <b>LAW:</b> efeit (a writ of execution by which a plaintiff is given possession of the defendant's goods until the plaintiff's claim is satisfied) (<i>ex out</i>)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> dict, fab, lect<sup>3</sup>, loqu, od<sup>1</sup>, opt, ora, phas </p>
<b>leip,</b> <b>lip</b>	Greek <i>leipein</i> IE <i>leikw-</i>	to leave to leave behind	<b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> <i>leip:</i> paraleipsis (a rhetorical device, in which a point is stressed by suggesting that it is too obvious or well-known to mention, as in the phrase "too costly not to mention the distance involved") ( <i>para</i> alongside) <i>lip:</i> eclipse (the total or partial obscuring of a celestial body by another) {ecliptic} ( <i>ek</i> out) ellipse (in geometry, the path of a point that moves so that the sum of its distances from two fixed points, the foci, is constant; closed curve formed by the section of a cone cut by a plane less steeply inclined than the side of the cone; so named for its being "short of a perfect circle") ellipsis (in grammar, the omission of a word or words necessary for complete grammatical construction but understood in context, e.g., "if possible" for "if it is possible") ellipsoid (also, ellipsoidal; a solid formed by rotating an ellipse around either axis; its plane sections are ellipses or circles) ( <i>eidos</i> form) elliptical (also, elliptic; or, or having the form of, an ellipse, as some leaves; of or characterized by ellipsis; with a word or words omitted), ellipticity ( <i>en</i> in) <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> linq

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lemn</b>	Greek <i>lemniskos</i>	ribbon	SIMPLE ROOT: lemniscus (a band of sensory nerve fibers in the central nervous system, usually terminating in the thalamus) CROSS REFERENCE: lac, taen
<b>leni</b>	Latin <i>lenire</i> to soften; <i>lentus</i> pliant, flexible IE <i>lei-</i> to neglect, let go	soft, mild	SIMPLE ROOT: lenient (not harsh or severe in disciplining, punishing, judging, etc.; SYNONYMS: mild, merciful, clement) {lenience} lenis (in phonetics, articulated with little muscle tension, as voiced consonants, e.g., b, d, g, j, r, v, w, z; opposed to <i>fortis</i> , articulated with much muscle tension, as most voiceless plosives, e.g., the sounds of k, p, and t when used initially) lenitive (softening, soothing, or mitigating, as medicines or applications) lenity (the state of being lenient; unmerited clemency; gentleness; mercifulness; SYNONYMS: charity, clemency, mercy) PREFIXED ROOT: relent (SYNONYMS: capitulate, succumb, yield), relentless ( <i>re</i> again) CROSS REFERENCE: clemen, malac, mol <sup>1</sup>
<b>lent<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>lens</b>	Latin <i>lens</i>	lentil, pea (lens)	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>lens</i> : lens (from its resemblance to a split lentil, pea) <i>lent</i> : lenticel (a spongy area in the bark of a woody plant, serving as a pore to permit the exchange of gases between the stem and the atmosphere) lenticle, lenticular (shaped like a lentil or biconvex lens) lenticule (any of the microscopic lenses on the base side of a film); lentiginous (freckled), lentigo, lentil PREFIXED ROOT: retrolental (situated behind the lens of the eye) ( <i>retro</i> back) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>lent</i> : lentoid (lens-shaped) ( <i>eidos</i> shape) <i>lenti</i> : lentiform (same as <i>lenticular</i> ) ( <i>forma</i> shape) NOTE: See long- for derivation of <i>Lent</i> , the 40-day period before Easter. CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>lent<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>lentus</i>	slow, pliant, lasting, calm	SIMPLE ROOT: lentic (in ecology, designating, of, or living in still water, as lakes, ponds, marshes; under <i>lav-</i> , compare <i>lotic</i> : designating, of, or living in flowing water, as rivers) DISGUISED ROOT: linden (basswood tree) lithe (also, lithesome; bending easily; flexible; limber; lithesome) {lithely, litheness} ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS: lentando (in music, slowly; slowing down by degrees) lentissimo (very slow), lento (slow) rallentando (gradually slower) SPANISH: lento (slow) CROSS REFERENCE: brady, sed <sup>1</sup> , stol, tard
<b>leo</b>	Latin <i>leo</i> Greek <i>leon</i>	lion	SIMPLE ROOT: leone (basic monetary unit of Sierra Leone), leonine (like a lion) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: leopard (a large, ferocious cat; term used in heraldry) ( <i>pardos</i> panther) BOUND COMPOUND: lionhearted (having the heart of a lion; very brave)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>leo</b> (cont'd)		[lion]	UNBOUND COMPOUND: lion's share ROMANIAN: leu (lit., lion; the basic monetary unit of Romania) MASCULINE NAME: Leo, León, Leonard ( <i>hart</i> , hard, lit., strong as a lion), Lionel FEMININE NAME: Leona COUNTRY: Sierra Leone (lit., lion range) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>lep</b>	Greek <i>lepein</i> to peel off IE <i>lep-</i> to peel off, scale	scale	SIMPLE ROOT: leper (a person having leprosy; a person to be shunned or ostracized, because of the danger of moral contamination) lepidum, lepidolite, lepidote (in biology, covered with small flakes, scales, or scalelike hairs; scurfy) leprose, leprosy {leprous} LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>lerido</i> : lepidolite (mica that contains lithium, commonly occurring in scaly masses of rose, lilac, or gray color) ( <i>lithos</i> stone) lepidopteran (an order of insects that includes the moths and butterflies, characterized by two pairs of broad, membranous wings covered with very fine scales) ( <i>pteron</i> wing) <i>lepro</i> : leprosarium (from <i>leprosy sanitarium</i> ) ( <i>arium</i> a place where, or a place for) DISGUISED ROOT: lemma (the outer or lower of the two bracts or scales surrounding the flower of a grass) [another <i>lemma</i> is found under <i>leps-</i> ] CROSS REFERENCE: squam
<b>leps,</b> <b>lept,</b> <b>lemm</b>	Greek <i>lambanein</i> IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>lagw-</i>	to seize, take, grasp (seizure) to grasp, seize	SIMPLE ROOT: lemma (a proposition proved, or sometimes assumed, to be true and used in proving a theorem) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>lemm</i> : analemma (a scale of the sun's daily declination shown on a globe of the earth, usually in the form of an elongated 8 crossing the equator) ( <i>ana</i> again) dilemma (an argument necessitating a choice between equally unfavorable or disagreeable alternatives) ( <i>di</i> two) <i>leps</i> : catalepsy (a condition in which consciousness and feeling seem to be temporarily lost, and the muscles become rigid; it may occur in epilepsy, schizophrenia, etc.) ( <i>kata</i> down) epilepsy (a recurrent disorder of the nervous system, characterized by seizures of excessive brain activity which cause mental and physical dysfunction, as convulsions) epileptoid ( <i>epi</i> over, upon + <i>eidos</i> form) prolepsis (lit., to take beforehand; in rhetoric, the anticipation and answering of an objection or argument before one's opponent has put it forward) ( <i>pro</i> before) <i>lept</i> : analeptic (lit., to take up; in medicine, restorative; counteracting drowsiness or the effects of sedatives) ( <i>ana</i> up) cataleptic ( <i>kata</i> down) epileptic ( <i>epi</i> upon) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: narcolepsy ( <i>narkē</i> numbness)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
leps (cont'd)		[to seize, grasp]	nympholepsis (in ancient times, a state of frenzy that was believed to seize any man who looked at a nymph; now a violent emotional state arising as from frustrated idealism) nympholept (one who has nympholepsis) ( <i>nymphē</i> young wife, spring goddess) organoleptic (affecting or involving an organ, especially a sense organ) DISGUISED ROOT: latch [not related to <i>latchet</i> ; see lac-] PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: syllable (not related to <i>syl-labus</i> ; see NB) ( <i>sym</i> with) TRAILING DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND: astrolabe (lit., star-taker; an astronomical instrument used by the ancient Greeks for determining the altitude of a star) ( <i>aster</i> star) NB: <i>Syllabus</i> is not related to this family, coming from Greek <i>sittybos</i> , a parchment strip used as a label. CROSS REFERENCE: cap <sup>1</sup> , carp <sup>1</sup> , emp, heres, prehend, rap, sul, sum <sup>1</sup>
lepto	Greek <i>lepein</i> to peel IE <i>lep-</i> to peel off, scale	fine, slender, small, thin, weak	SIMPLE ROOT: <sup>1</sup> lepton (any of a class of light fermions that do not interact strongly with other particles or nuclei, including the electrons, neutrinos, muons, etc.) <sup>2</sup> lepton (a small, thin coin of ancient Greece; a monetary unit of modern Greece) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: leptobos (an extinct, polled bovine held to be the ancestor of domestic cattle) ( <i>bos</i> cow) leptocephalus ( <i>kephale</i> head) leptodactylous (having thin toes, as those of birds) ( <i>dactylos</i> finger, toe) leptodermous (thin-skinned) ( <i>derma</i> skin) leptorrhine (also, leptorrhine) ( <i>rhin</i> nose) leptosome (a person with a slender, thin, or frail body) ( <i>soma</i> body) leptospirosis ( <i>speira</i> turn + <i>osis</i> condition) CROSS REFERENCE: micro, mini <sup>1</sup> , petit, pico, tend
let	Latin <i>linere</i> to rub over	to daub	PREFIXED ROOT: dele, delete (SYNONYMS: efface, erase, expunge), deletion ( <i>de</i> from) CROSS REFERENCE: None
leth <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>letum</i> IE <i>lei-</i> to neglect, let go	death	SIMPLE ROOT: lethal (SYNONYMS: deadly, fatal, mortal) PREFIXED ROOT: sublethal (not quite lethal; insufficient to cause death) ( <i>sub</i> under) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: lethiferous (death-bringing) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) ENGLISH COGNATE: let (orig., leave, forsake, abandon; SYNONYMS: allow, permit, suffer) CROSS REFERENCE: mort, nec, necr, thana
leth <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>lethe</i>	forgetfulness, oblivion	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: lethargic, lethargy (a condition of abnormal drowsiness or torpor; a great lack of energy) ( <i>a</i> not + <i>ergon</i> work) DISGUISED ROOT: latent MYTHOLOGY: Lethe (in both Greek and Roman mythology, the river of forgetfulness, flowing through Hades, whose water produces loss of memory to those who drink of it) CROSS REFERENCE: mne (for opposite meaning)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>leuk,</b> <b>leuc</b>	Greek <i>leucos</i> light IE <i>leuk-</i> light, brightness	white	<p>NOTE: Most of the words beginning with leuk- are used in biology and medicine.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>leucine, leucismus, leucite leucon (or, leukon)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>leuk:</i></p> <p>leukemia (<i>emia</i> blood condition) leukencephalitis (<i>enkephalos</i> brain + <i>itis</i> inflammation) leukemogenesis (the induction of or development of leukemia) (<i>haima</i> blood + <i>generare</i> to produce) leukemoid (<i>haima</i> blood + <i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>leuko:</i></p> <p>leukocyte, leukocytosis (<i>kytos</i> cell + <i>osis</i> diseased condition) leukoderma (<i>derma</i> skin)</p> <p>leukopenia (a decrease below normal in the number of leukocytes in the blood) {leukopenic} (<i>penia</i> poverty, lack of)</p> <p>leukoplakia (a disease, sometimes precancerous, characterized by thick, white patches covering the tongue, gums, etc.) (<i>plaque</i> spot)</p> <p>leukopoiesis (the process of forming leukocytes) (<i>poiesis</i> a making)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: melaleuka (lit., black white; from the tree's black trunk and white branches: a genus of Australian shrubs and trees) (<i>melas</i> black)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alb, blanc, cand</p>
<b>lev<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>liev</b> <b>life,</b> <b>liv</b>	Latin <i>levare</i> to raise; <i>levis</i> light (in weight) IE <i>legwh-</i> light in movement and weight	to raise, lift; also, smooth	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><sup>1</sup>levant (lit., to rise; British: to disappear unexpectedly, so as to avoid paying one's debts)</p> <p><sup>2</sup>levant (Levant Morocco; a fine morocco leather with a large, irregular grain, used especially in bookbinding)</p> <p><sup>1</sup>levanter (British; one who disappears unexpectedly, leaving unpaid debts)</p> <p><sup>1</sup>levanter (a strong wind that blows over the Mediterranean area from the east; from Levant; see Geographic)</p> <p>levantine (a strong, twilled silk cloth; capitalized, a native or inhabitant of the Levant)</p> <p>levator (a muscle that raises a limb or other part of the body; a surgical instrument for lifting depressed fragments of bone in a skull fracture)</p> <p><sup>1</sup>levee (an embankment built alongside a river to prevent high water from flooding bordering land; other similar meanings)</p> <p><sup>2</sup>levee (historically, a morning reception held by a sovereign or person of high rank upon rising)</p> <p>lever, leverage, leveraging</p> <p>levitate (to cause to rise and float in the air), levitation, levity</p> <p>levy (an assessment, collection, or imposition of a tax, fee, duty, or excise) {leviable, levier}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>lev:</i></p> <p>alleviate (SYNONYMS: allay, assuage, lighten, mitigate, relieve; see Doublets), alleviation, alleviator (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>elevate (SYNONYMS: boost, hoist, lift, raise, rear), elevated, elevation, elevator (<i>ex</i> out)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
lev <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to raise, lift; also, smooth]	<p>relevance, relevant (SYNONYMS: applicable, apposite, apropos, germane, pertinent) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><i>lief</i>: relief (an easing, as of pain, discomfort, or anxiety) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><i>liev</i>:</p> <p>irrelievable (not relievable) (<i>in</i> not + relievable)</p> <p>relieve (see synonyms at <i>alleviate</i>) {relievable} (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>[<i>Belief</i> and <i>believe</i>, from Old English, are not in this family.]</p> <p><i>liv</i>: oblivion (a forgetting or having forgotten), oblivious (<i>ob</i> against) [see <i>oubliette</i>, below]</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: levigate (to grind to a fine, smooth powder) (<i>agere</i> to make)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: cantilever (a large bracket or block projecting from a wall to support a balcony, cornice, etc.) (<i>canti</i> has uncertain derivation)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>leaven, leavening</p> <p>legerdemain (sleight of hand; skill of a stage magician; also, trickery; deceit) (Middle French <i>léger de main</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>allay (see synonyms at <i>alleviate</i>; see Doublets)</p> <p>oubliette (a dungeon with a trap door in the ceiling as its only means of entrance or exit) (from <i>oblivion</i>)</p> <p>MESHED ROOTS: elevon (an aileron on a tailless airplane, that also serves as an elevator) (<i>elevator</i> + <i>aileron</i>)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: allay:alleviate</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>levy en masse (also, levy in mass; from <i>levée en masse</i>; an armed rising by civilians in a territory in order to resist an approaching invader)</p> <p>relevé (in ballet, a raising onto the toe or toes or the tip of the toe)</p> <p>FRENCH AND ITALIAN ART:</p> <p>bas-relief (sculpture in which figures are carved in a flat surface so that they project only a little from the background; term from Italian <i>basso-rilievo</i>)</p> <p>mezzo-rilievo (sculpture in which the figures project halfway from the background)</p> <p>ENGLISH: light (in weight) [<i>light</i>, illumination, is listed under luc-]</p> <p>PREFIXED ENGLISH: alight (to dismount; to come down after flight; descend and settle) (<i>a</i> out)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Levant (applied to the East, from the rising of the sun; region on the eastern Mediterranean, including all countries bordering the sea between Greece and Egypt: Crete, Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey)</p> <p>NB: The following similarly spelled words are not in this family: leviathan, leveret, levigate, levirate.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ars, eor, glab, lito, pol<sup>3</sup>, pse, tere, tol</p>
lev <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>laevus</i>	left, left-hand side	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: levulose (fructose: so called because levatory)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>levogyrate (also, levogyrous; same as <i>levorotatory</i>) (<i>gyrare</i> to turn)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>lev<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[left, left-hand side]	levorotation (rotation to the left; counterclockwise rotation: usually said of a plane of polarization of light) {levorotatory} (same as <i>levogyrous</i> ) ( <i>rota</i> wheel) CROSS REFERENCE: sinister
<b>lib<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>libare</i> to taste	to pour out	SIMPLE ROOT: libation (the ritual of pouring out wine or oil upon the ground as a sacrifice to a god; the liquid so poured out) CROSS REFERENCE: chem, fus
<b>lib<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>liber</i> fiber IE <i>leubh-</i> to peel off	book	NOTE: This meaning of the root refers to the fiber between the bark of the tree and the wood itself. SIMPLE ROOT: libel (orig., libellus; lit., little book; any false and malicious written or printed statement, tending to expose a person to public ridicule, or to injure his/her reputation in any way) {libeele, libeler, libelous} liber (a book; especially, a book of public records, as of mortgages or deeds); librarian, library LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: libriform (in botany, designating or of wood fibers which are elongated and have simple pits; see Note) ( <i>forma</i> form) LATIN: ex libris (from the library of) FRENCH: libet (a booklet; memorandum notebook) ITALIAN: librettist (a writer of librettos), libretto (the words, or text, of an opera, oratorio, or other long choral work) SPANISH SAYING: libro cerrado no saca letrado: A closed book never makes a scholar PLACE NAME: Library, PA THE NATIONAL LIBRARY: The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. CROSS REFERENCE: bibli, cod, teuch
<b>liber<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>liber</i> IE <i>leudh-</i> to grow up; rise	free	SIMPLE ROOT: liberal (SYNOMYS: <sup>1</sup> advanced, left, progressive, radical; <sup>2</sup> charitable, generous, lenient, tolerant) liberalism, liberality, liberalize liberate (SYNOMYS: discharge, emancipate, free, release) liberation, liberator (one who frees) libertarian (a person who believes in the doctrine of the freedom of the will) libertine, liberty (freedom) PREFIXED ROOT: illiberal (intolerant; bigoted; narrow-minded; also, not generous; stingy) ( <i>in</i> not) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: liberticide (destruction of liberty; a person who destroys liberty) ( <i>caedere</i> to kill) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: deliver (SYNOMYS: ransom, redeem, rescue), deliverance, delivery ( <i>de</i> intensive) FRENCH: liberté, égalité, fraternité (liberty, equality, fraternity—the motto of the French Revolution) ACADEMIC: liberal arts (orig., arts befitting a freeman, and included language, philosophy, history, and abstract science; comprised of the <i>trivium</i> and the <i>quadrivium</i> , required curricula in the medieval university) TERM: lib-lab [or capitalized, Lib-Lab (of or relating to a coalition of liberal and labor groups, especially in politics; term used mainly in Great Britain)]

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>liber</b> <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[free]	<p>GEOGRAPHIC: Liberia (the country in Africa founded for and by freed United States slaves; the capital of Liberia is Monrovia, eponym of President James Monroe, the U.S. president influential in helping establish Liberia)</p> <p>HISTORICAL: Liberty Bell (the bell of Independence Hall in Philadelphia, rung on July 8, 1776, to proclaim the independence of the U.S.: it cracked in 1835)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Liberal (KS, MO), Liberty (in sixteen states) [There are also several counties named Liberty, as well as various towns, with Liberty as part of the name, such as Liberty Hill, Liberty Lake, Liberty Pole, Libertyville.]</p> <p>NOTE: The Anglo-Saxon base of <i>friend</i> is also <i>free</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: eleuthero, fran, lys, solv</p>
<b>liber</b> <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>libra</i>	weight, scales, balance	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>librate (to move back and forth slowly like the beam of a balance in coming to rest; to oscillate; to remain balanced)</p> <p>libration (in astronomy, an apparent or real oscillation of the moon's face which makes it possible to see about nine percent more of its surface other than the hemisphere which is toward the earth)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: deliberate (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>cogitate, reason, think; <sup>2</sup>voluntary, willful), deliberation, deliberative (<i>de</i> intensive)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>equilibrant (in physics, a force or combination of forces that can balance another force or other forces)</p> <p>equilibrate (to balance equally; keep in equipoise or equilibrium), equilibrist, equilibrium (<i>equi</i> equal)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>level (SYNONYMS: even, flat, plane, smooth), leveler</p> <p>libra [abbreviated lb. (pound)]</p> <p>lira (before the Euro, the monetary unit of Italy, San Marino, and the Vatican City)</p> <p>livre (before the Euro, a former French monetary unit equivalent to a pound of silver)</p> <p>ZODIAC SIGN: Libra (represented by a set of scales)</p> <p>GREEK COGNATE: liter (a pound) (see <i>libra</i>, under Disguised Root)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: balan, bar, grav, pend, pond, scrup</p>
<b>libit</b>	Latin <i>libit</i> it pleases IE <i>leubh-</i> to be fond of	pleasure	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: libido (the sexual urge or instinct)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>ad-lib (from <i>ad libitum</i>; to extemporize or improvise)</p> <p>ad lib (or, ad libit; from <i>ad libitum</i>; in pharmacy, as needed)</p> <p>ad libitum [musical direction: at (one's) pleasure; as one pleases: used to indicate that the marked section may be altered in tempo, ornamented, omitted, improvised, etc.]</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>lascivious (characterized by or expressing lust or lewdness; wanton; tending to excite lustful desires)</p> <p>lief (see separate entry)</p> <p>listless (having no interest in what is going on about one, as the result of illness, weariness, dejection, depression, etc.) from <i>list</i>, desire, appetite; same base as <i>lust</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gal, hedon, plac, volup</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lic,</b> <b>lect</b>	Latin <i>licere</i> to be permitted; <i>lacere</i> , to ensnare IE <i>leik-</i> to offer for sale; bargain	to allow; ensnare, entice	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> license (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>freedom, liberty; <sup>2</sup>accredit, authorize, commission), licensure licentious, licentious (morally unrestrained, esp. in sexual activity; lascivious), licit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> lawful, legal, legitimate)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> <i>lect:</i> delectable (very pleasing; delightful), delectation (delight; enjoyment; entertainment) (<i>de</i> from) <i>lic(it):</i> delicacy, delicate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> dainty, exquisite) delicious (very pleasing to the senses) (<i>de</i> intensive) elicit (to draw forth; evoke, as to <i>elicit a favorable response</i>; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> educe, evoke, extort, extract); not to be confused with <i>illicit</i>, next entry) (<i>ex</i> out) <i>illicit</i> (lit., not allowed; not allowed by law, custom, etc.; improper; do not confuse with <i>elicit</i>, previous entry; neither confuse the meaning of <i>illicit</i> with <i>illegal</i>) (<i>in</i> not) indelicacy, indelicate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>coarse, gross, obscene, ribald, vulgar; <sup>2</sup>improper, indecorous, unbecoming, unseemly) (<i>in</i> not + delicate)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> leisure (the word for <i>leisure</i> in Greek was <i>schole</i>, which eventually came to designate the place, <i>school</i>, where Greek boys spent their leisure time studying)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> delight (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> joy, enjoyment, pleasure), delighted, delightful (<i>de</i> from) dilettante (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>amateur, neophyte, tyro; <sup>2</sup>aesthete, connoisseur) (<i>de</i> from) dildo (possibly from Italian <i>diletto</i>, delight; a device of rubber or plastic, shaped like an erect penis and used as a sexual stimulator)</p> <p><b>LATIN CONTRACTION:</b> scilicit (contraction of <i>scire licet</i>, it is permitted to know; namely; to wit; that is to say)</p> <p><b>GERMAN:</b> delicatessen (appears to be French <i>délicat</i> + German <i>essen</i>, food, but actually the plural of German <i>Delikatesse</i>, from French <i>délicatesse</i>)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Leisure (IN, KY, MI)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>lict</b>			See linq- for <i>derelict</i> .
<b>lid,</b> <b>lis</b>	Latin <i>laedere</i> to hurt	damage, to strike	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> <i>lid:</i> collide (to come into violent contact; strike violently against each other; crash), collider (used in physics) (<i>com</i> with) elide (lit., to strike out; thus, to leave out, suppress, omit, or ignore; to leave out, or slur over a vowel, syllable, etc. in pronunciation) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p><i>lis:</i> collision (the act of colliding) (<i>com</i> with) elision (the omission, assimilation, or slurring over of a vowel, syllable, etc. in pronunciation) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> lesion (an injury; hurt; damage)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> lèse-majesté (a crime against the sovereign)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> bat, cis, coup, crus, cus, dam<sup>2</sup>, fend, fer<sup>1</sup>, flic, fut, pest<sup>1</sup>, pil<sup>1</sup>, plang, plaud, tund</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>lief, liev</b>	Old English <i>leof</i> beloved, dear	trust	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>lief</i> (as an adj., willing; as an adv., willingly, gladly, but used only in “would as <i>lief</i>,” or “had as <i>lief</i>”)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>lief:</i>  <i>belief</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: confidence, credence, faith, trust)  <i>disbelief</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: incredulity, unbelief) (<i>dis</i> negative)  <i>liev:</i>  <i>believe</i> (take as true, real; to have confidence in a statement or promise of another person) (<i>be</i> completely)  <i>disbelieve</i> (to refuse to believe; reject as untrue) (<i>dis</i> negative)  <i>unbeliever</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: agnostic, atheist, deist, freethinker, infidel), <i>unbelievable</i>, <i>unbelieving</i> (<i>un</i> negative)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE</b>: cred, fid, tru         </p>
<b>lieu</b>			See loc- for <i>lieu</i> , <i>lieutenant</i> .
<b>lig, leg, ly</b>	Latin <i>ligare</i> IE <i>leig-</i> to bind	to bind, tie (a strap, band)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>ligament</i> (in anatomy, a band of tissue, usually white and fibrous, serving to connect bones, hold organs in place, etc.)  <i>ligand</i> (an atom, ion, radical, or molecule which forms a coordination complex with a central atom or ion)  <i>ligate</i> (to tie or bind with a ligature, as a bleeding artery)  <i>ligature</i> (a written or printed character containing two or more letters united, as <i>œ</i>, <i>fl</i>)  <i>ligula</i> (in zoology, a structure containing typically the terminal lobes of the labium of an insect)  <i>ligulate</i> (of or having ligules; shaped like a strap)  <i>ligule</i> (a strap-shaped corolla in the flowers of certain composite plants; a thin membrane attached to a leaf of grass at the point where the blade meets the leaf sheath)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>allegiance</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: fealty, fidelity, loyalty) (<i>ad</i> to) (see Note)</p> <p><i>lig:</i>  <i>colligate</i> (to bind together; to relate isolated facts by some reasonable explanation, especially so as to evolve a general principle) (<i>com</i> with)  <i>disoblige</i> (to refuse to oblige or do a favor for; to slight; offend; to inconvenience) (<i>dis</i> reversal + oblige)  <i>oblige</i> (as an adjective, used in biology to indicate being limited to a certain condition of life, as some parasites; see synonyms at <i>oblige</i>), <i>obligation</i>, <i>obligatory</i>  <i>oblige</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: coerce, compel, force, obligate), <i>obligee</i>, <i>obliging</i>, <i>obligor</i> (<i>ob</i> against)  <i>religion</i>, <i>religionism</i>, <i>religiosity</i>, <i>religious</i> (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p><i>ly:</i>  <i>ally</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: accomplice, associate, companion) (<i>ad</i> to)  <i>rely</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: depend, reckon, trust) (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:  <i>furl</i> (from Old French <i>ferlier</i>, to tie up; from <i>firmus</i>, firm + <i>ligare</i>; to roll up tightly and make secure, as a flag to a staff or a sail to a spar)  <i>league</i> (an association of states, organizations or individuals for common action; alliance) [another <i>league</i> indicates a unit of distance equal to three statute miles]  <i>leech</i> (the after edge of a fore-and-aft sail) [another <i>leech</i> is listed under <i>leg</i>!]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lig</b> (cont'd)		[to bind, tie]	<p>lictor (so called because of the bound nature of fasces; in ancient Rome, any of a group of minor officials who carried the fasces* and cleared the way for the chief magistrates)  [*fasces: a bundle of rods bound about an ax with projecting blade, carried before ancient Roman magistrates as a symbol of authority]</p> <p>liege (in Feudal Law, entitled to the service and allegiance of his vassals; bound to give service and allegiance to the lord; also, loyal; faithful), liegeman (a vassal; a loyal follower)</p> <p>liability, liable (responsible or answerable in law; legally obligated; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> apt, likely, prone)</p> <p>liaise (British colloquialism: to establish liaison: usually with <i>with</i>), liaison (a linking up or connecting of two or more separate entities or of the parts, as military units, of a whole so that they can work together efficiently)</p> <p>lien (in law, a claim on the property of another as security for the payment of a just debt)</p> <p>rally [<b>SYNONYMS:</b> rouse (arouse), waken (awaken)]</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>alliance (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> coalition, confederacy, league)</p> <p>allied (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> affiliate, cognate, kindred, related) (<i>ad to</i>)</p> <p>reliable (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> authentic, dependable, trustworthy, trusty)</p> <p>reliance (the act of relying; see Place Names), reliant (having or showing trust, dependence, or confidence; dependent on) (<i>re back</i>)</p> <p>alloy (lit., to bind to, or together) (<i>ad to</i>)</p> <p>FRENCH: mésalliance (a marriage with a person of lower social status)</p> <p>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:</p> <p>legato (smooth and evenly connected, with no noticeable interruption between the notes; opposed to <i>staccato</i>)</p> <p>obbligato (orig., not to be left out; indispensable: said earlier of an accompaniment essential to the proper performance of a piece, but now usually of, or is, one that can be omitted)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Reliance (SD, WY)</p> <p>NOTE: Authorities are divided on whether <i>allege</i>, <i>allegation</i>, and <i>allegiance</i> are from this element; they may possibly come from <i>ex-</i> out + <i>litigate</i>; <i>allegory</i> is not from this prefix, coming from Greek <i>allos</i>; see all-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cinct, dein, jug, nect, sphing, string</p>
<b>lign</b>	Latin <i>lignum</i> IE <i>leg-</i> to gather	wood	<p>NOTE: This root is from the same base of <i>collect</i>, <i>elect</i>, <i>select</i>, in which the common meaning is <i>to gather</i>, or <i>collect</i>. This meaning evolved into <i>collecting wood</i>, thus the root lign-.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>ligneous (of wood; woody), lignescent (somewhat woody)</p> <p>lignite (a coal in which the texture of wood can be seen)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>lig:</i> lignaloes (from Middle Latin <i>lignum aloës</i>, wood of aloes; the resinous wood of various tropical trees containing an oil used in perfumes, soaps, foods, etc.)</p> <p><i>ligni:</i></p> <p>ligniform (<i>forma</i> form)</p> <p>lignify {lignification} (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>ligniperdous (that destroys wood, as a <i>ligniperdous insect</i>) (<i>perdere</i> to destroy)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>lign</b> (cont'd)		[wood]	<p>lignivorous (feeding on wood; same as <i>xylophagous</i>) (<i>vorare</i> to eat)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: pyroligneous (produced by the destructive distillation of wood) (<i>pyros</i> fire)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Lignite (AK, AR, ID, ND, VA)</p> <p>NB: <i>Ligne</i>, from <i>linea</i>, line, is found under lin<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hylo, mater<sup>2</sup>, xylo</p>
<b>lim</b>	Latin <i>limen</i>	border, frontier, limit, threshold	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>limen (in physiology and psychology, used to translate German <i>Schwelle</i>, threshold; pl., limens, or limina)</p> <p>liminal (of or at the limen, or threshold; at a point where one perception or condition blends or crosses over into another)</p> <p>limit (SYNOMYS: bound, circumscribe, confine, restrict; in mathematics, a fixed quantity or value which a varying quantity is regarded as approaching indefinitely)</p> <p>limitary (serving as a limit)</p> <p>limitation (in law, a period of time, fixed by statute, during which legal action can be brought, as for settling a claim), limitative (limiting; restrictive)</p> <p>limited, limiting (in grammar, designating or of any of a class of adjectives that limit or specify the range of application of the noun modified, e.g., any, several, this, these), limitless</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>lim</i>: sublimate, sublimation, sublime (orig., up to the lentil), subliminal, sublimity (majestic, noble) (<i>sub</i> up from)</p> <p><i>limin</i>:</p> <p>eliminate (lit., to turn out of doors; SYNONYS: debar, disbar, exclude, suspend) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>postliminium (also, postliminy; in international law, the rule by which persons or things captured in war resume their original status when restored to the jurisdiction of their own country) (<i>post</i> after)</p> <p>preliminary (as an adjective, coming before or leading up to the main action, discussion, business, etc.; introductory; as a noun, often used as plural: preliminary step) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>supraliminal (above the threshold of consciousness or sensation) (<i>supra</i> over, beyond)</p> <p><i>limit</i>:</p> <p>delimit (also, delimitate; to fix the limits of) {delimitation} (<i>de</i> from)</p> <p>illimitable (without limit or bounds; immeasurable) {illimitability, or illimitableness} (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>limbo (in some Christian theologies, the eternal abode or state, neither heaven nor hell, of the souls of infants or others dying in original sin but free of grievous personal sin, or, before the coming of Christ, the temporary abode or state of all holy souls after death; any intermediate, indeterminate state; a place or condition of confinement, neglect, or oblivion) [another <i>limbo</i> comes from <i>limber</i>; a dance of the West Indies)</p> <p>lintel (the horizontal crosspiece over an opening)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Limitar, NM (from Spanish <i>limitar</i>, to limit)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fin, hori, tel, term</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>limi</b>	Latin <i>limus</i> IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>lei-</i> slime, wet and sticky	mud	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: limicolae, limicoline (shore-inhabiting) limicolous (living in mud) ( <i>colere</i> to inhabit) limivorous (eating mud or earth for the organic matter in it, as earthworms do) ( <i>vorare</i> to eat) CROSS REFERENCE: lut <sup>2</sup>
<b>limn</b>	Greek <i>limne</i> marsh	fresh water	SIMPLE ROOT: limnetic (designating, of, or living in the open waters of lakes, away from shore vegetation) PREFIXED ROOT: epilimnion (the upper layer of warm water in a lake, containing more oxygen than the lower layers) ( <i>epi</i> upon) hypolimnion (the lowermost, noncirculating layer of cold water in a thermally stratified lake, usually deficient in oxygen) ( <i>hypo</i> under) mesolimnion (an unfrozen lake's thermocline) ( <i>mesos</i> middle) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: limnobiology ( <i>bios</i> life + <i>logy</i> study) limnology ( <i>logy</i> study) limnometer ( <i>metron</i> measure) limophile ( <i>philein</i> to love) NOTE: Henry David Thoreau (1817-62) is considered to be America's first limnologist. In <i>Walden</i> , Thoreau also contemplated nature while living at Walden Pond, near Concord, Massachusetts. NB: <i>Limn</i> itself is from <i>lumen</i> , light; see luc-. CROSS REFERENCE: lacu
<b>lin<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>lineare</i> to make straight	to make straight; line, cord	SIMPLE ROOT: line (as a noun, orig., a cord, rope, wire, string, or the like) lineage (lineal descent from an ancestor; ancestry or extraction) lineal {lineality}, lineament (any of the features of the body, usually of the face, especially in regard to its outline) linear, linearity, lineate (having or marked with lines; streaked) lineolate (in biology, marked with fine, usually parallel, lines) liner (another <i>liner</i> is listed lin <sup>2</sup> ) liny (like a line; thin; marked with, or full of, lines or streaks) PREFIXED ROOT: aline (the preferred spelling is <i>align</i> , from French <i>ligne</i> , line; see Prefixed Disguised Root), alinement (French <i>à</i> to) collinear (in, or sharing, the same straight line as two points or planes) ( <i>com</i> together) delineate (describe, depict) {delineation, delineative}, delineator ( <i>de</i> from) interline, interlinear (written or printed between the lines; having the same text in different languages printed in alternate lines) ( <i>inter</i> between) trilinear (of, enclosed by, or involving three lines) ( <i>tri</i> three) unilineal (showing descent through only one line of the family, either that of the father or that of the mother) unilinear (of or following a single, consistent path of development or progression) ( <i>uni</i> one) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: matrilineal ( <i>mater</i> mother) patrilineal ( <i>pater</i> father)

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>lin<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to make straight; line, cord]	<p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> ligne (a unit of measurement in certain European countries) list (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> catalog, inventory, register, roll)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> delete (lit., to remove a line), deletion (<i>de</i> from) delirious (raving incoherently; wildly excited, as <i>delirious with joy</i>), delirium (lit. turning the furrow awry in plowing; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> frenzy, hysteria, mania) (<i>de</i> from) align, alignment (see <i>aline</i>)</p> <p>collimate (to make light rays, etc. parallel; to adjust the line of sight of a telescope, surveyor's level, etc.) [These words were formed from a misreading of <i>collinear</i>, to direct in a straight line.] (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>misalignment (a condition of being badly or improperly aligned) (<i>mis</i> wrong + alignment)</p> <p><b>EXPRESSION:</b> delineavit [He (or she) drew (this): used with the artist's name on a painting, etc.]</p> <p>NB: <i>Liniment</i>, from <i>linere</i>, to anoint, is not in this family. It is not otherwise listed.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> fil<sup>2</sup>, ithy, orth, rect, sagitt, sulc</p>
<b>lin<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>lin, linum</i>	flax, linen	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> line (as a verb, to put a layer of lining of a different material on the inside; from use of linen to make fine clothes) linen (yarn, thread, or cloth made of flax; often plural: things made of linen, or of cotton, etc., as tablecloths, bedsheets, shirts, etc.)</p> <p>lineolate (in biology, marked with fine, usually parallel lines, as a <i>lineolated parakeet</i>, also known as a linnie)</p> <p>liner (another <i>liner</i> is listed under lin<sup>1</sup>)</p> <p>linin (the achromatic substance constituting the netlike structure that connects the granules of chromatin in the nucleus of a cell), lining</p> <p>linnet (a type of finch that feeds on flax seed), lint, linter</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> interlining (an inner lining put between the outer material and the ordinary lining of a garment; any fabric used to make such an inner lining) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> linoleum (a hard, smooth, washable floor covering) (<i>oleum</i> oil)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> lingerie (orig., articles made of linen; women's underwear and night clothes of silk, nylon, lace, etc.)</p> <p><b>COMPOUNDS:</b> linseed (the seed of flax) linseed oil (oil extracted from flaxseed) linsey-woolsey (also, linsey: a coarse cloth made of linen and wool or cotton and wool) lintwhite (lit., flax-plucker; same as <i>linnet</i>, above; from <i>lint</i> flax + <i>twige</i>, plucker)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>ling</b>	Latin <i>lingua</i> tongue, language IE <i>dngħwa-</i> language	tongue, language	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> lingo (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> cant, dialect, jargon)</p> <p>lingua (a tongue, or an organ resembling a tongue, as the proboscis of a butterfly or moth)</p> <p>lingual (of the tongue; of language or languages) linguist (of language; of linguistics) {linguistic}</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ling</b> (cont'd)		[tongue, language]	<p>linguistics (the science of language, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics; sometimes divided into <i>descriptive, historical, comparative, theoretical, and geographical</i>)</p> <p>lingulate (shaped like a tongue)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>bilingual (speaking two languages) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>Interlingua (an artificial language for international use, especially in science) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>metalinguistics (the branch of linguistics dealing with relations between language and other elements of a culture) (<i>meta</i> between)</p> <p>monolingual (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>multilingual (<i>multus</i> many, much)</p> <p>paralinguistics (pertaining to paralanguage) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>sublingual (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>trilingual (of or in three languages) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>lingua</i>: linguanasal (<i>nas</i> nose)</p> <p><i>lingui</i>:</p> <p>linguidental (<i>dentis</i> tooth)</p> <p>linguiform (shaped like a tongue) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: ingot (from <i>lingo</i>, from the ingot's elongated shape)</p> <p>ANGLICIZED:</p> <p>language (human speech; any means of expressing or communicating, e.g., body language)</p> <p>languet (or, languette: a thing or part resembling the tongue in shape or use)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>langue d'oc [the language of <i>oc</i> (Provençal for yes); from Latin <i>hoc</i>, this thing, from characteristic use of <i>oc</i> for affirmation (in contrast to <i>langue d'oïl</i>); <i>langue d'oc</i> designates a group of French dialects spoken in Southern France in the Middle Ages and surviving in Provençal]</p> <p>langue d'oïl [the language of <i>oil</i> (Old French <i>oil</i>, yes), from characteristic use of <i>oil</i> for affirmation; <i>langue d'oïl</i> designates a group of French dialects spoken in most of central and northern France in the Middle Ages; it is Old French from which Modern French is derived]</p> <p>ITALIAN:</p> <p>linguine (lit., small tongue; designates a kind of pasta like spaghetti, but flat, and often served with seafood sauces)</p> <p>lingua franca (lit., Frankish language, a hybrid language of Italian, Spanish, French, Greek, Arabic, and Turkish elements, and which is spoken in certain Mediterranean ports)</p> <p>SPANISH: lengua (language; tongue)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gloss</p>
<b>linq,</b> <b>lic(t)</b>	Latin <i>linquere</i> IE <i>leikw-</i> to leave	to leave	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>lic</i>:</p> <p>delict (in law, an offense; misdemeanor) (<i>de</i> from)</p> <p>derelict (as an adjective, deserted by the owner; abandoned, forsaken; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: neglectful, negligent, remiss; as a noun, a person or thing abandoned as worthless)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>linq</b> (cont'd)		[to leave]	<p>dereliction (a neglect of, or failure in, duty; also, a law term) (<i>de</i> intensive + relict)</p> <p>relic, RELICT (<i>re</i> away)</p> <p><i>ling:</i></p> <p>delinquency, delinquent (as an adjective, failing or neglecting to do what duty or law requires; as a noun, a delinquent person, especially a juvenile delinquent) (<i>de</i> from)</p> <p>relinquish (SYNONYMS: abandon, abdicate, forgo) (<i>re</i> from)</p> <p>reliquary (in ecclesiology, a case or other container in which relics are kept and displayed for veneration; a shrine)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>lend (from the IE base)</p> <p>loan (the act of lending)</p> <p>reliquiae (remains, as of fossil organisms)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: RELICT [in <i>ecology</i>, a plant or animal species living in isolation in a small local area as a survival from an earlier period or as a remnant of an almost extinct group; in <i>geology</i>, a physical feature, mineral, structure, etc. remaining after other components have wasted away or been altered]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: leip</p>
<b>lip</b>	Greek <i>lipos</i> IE <i>leip-</i> to smear with grease	fat, fatty	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>liparis, liparous, lipase (any of a group of enzymes, especially from the pancreas, that aid in digestion by hydrolyzing fats into fatty acids and glycerol)</p> <p>lipid (any one of a group of fats or fatlike substances, characterized by their insolubility in water and their solubility in fat solvents such as alcohol, ether, and chloroform)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: hyperlipidemia (the condition of excess fat in the blood) (<i>hyper</i> beyond + <i>emia</i> blood condition)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>lip:</i></p> <p>lipectomy (<i>ektome</i> excision)</p> <p>lipemia (abnormal amount of fat in the blood) (<i>emia</i> blood condition)</p> <p>lipoid (in biochemistry and chemistry, resembling fat) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>lipoma (<i>oma</i> tumor)</p> <p><i>lipo:</i></p> <p>lipolysis (the decomposition of fat, as during digestion) (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)</p> <p>lipophilic (having a strong attraction for fats) (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>liposome (<i>soma</i> body)</p> <p>lipotropic (regulating or reducing the accumulation of fat in the body or its organs) {lipotropism} (<i>tropein</i> to turn)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: adip, aliph, ol<sup>2</sup>, seb, stear</p>
<b>liqu<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>lix</b>	Latin <i>liquere</i> to be liquid; to flow	liquid	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>lique (in metallurgy, to heat a metal in order to separate a fusible substance from one less fusible)</p> <p>liquefied (adj., becoming liquid; melting), liquefaction (noun)</p> <p>liquid (as an adjective, readily flowing; fluid)</p> <p>liquidate (to settle the accounts of a bankrupt business firm that is closing by apportioning assets and debts), liquidity</p> <p>liquidize (to cause to become liquid)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
liqu <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[liquid]	<p>liquor (any liquid or juice; an alcoholic drink, such as whiskey or rum)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>liqu:</i>      DELIQUESCE (<i>de</i> from)      illiquid (not readily convertible into cash; characterized by insufficiency of cash) (<i>in</i> not)  <i>lix:</i> prolix (so wordy as to be tiresome; using more words than are necessary; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> diffuse, garrulous, redundant, verbose, wordy), prolixity (<i>pro</i> forward)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> liquefacient, liquefaction, liquefy (to make or become liquid; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> dissolve, melt, thaw) (<i>facere</i> to make)  <b>FRENCH:</b> liqueur (any of certain strong sweet, syrupy alcoholic liquors, variously flavored; also called a <i>cordial</i>)  <b>INITIALISM:</b> LCD (liquid-crystal display; used in portable computers and calculators)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> DELIQUESCE [in <i>biology</i>, to melt away in the course of growth or decay, as parts of certain fungi; also, to branch into many fine divisions, as leaf veins; in <i>chemistry</i>, to become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air]  NB: Although influenced by this root, <i>licorice</i> is from <i>glykys</i>, sweet + <i>rhiza</i>, root.  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> flu, ner   </p>
liqu <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>lique</i>	awry, slanting, oblique	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> OBLIQUE (in the military, with a change of direction of approximately 45 degrees), obliquity {oblique, oblique} (<i>ob</i> against)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> OBLIQUE [in <i>anatomy</i>, designating or of any of certain muscles obliquely placed or attached; in <i>botany</i>, having the sides unequal, as some leaves; in <i>geometry</i>, with its axis not perpendicular to its base; in <i>grammar</i>, designating or of a case except the nominative and the vocative]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> lox, plag   </p>
lir			See lin <sup>1</sup> for <i>delirious</i> , <i>delirium</i> .
lit			See leg <sup>1</sup> for <i>litigate</i> .
lit	Greek <i>leos</i>	people	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> liturgical, liturgics, liturgy (lit., public service to the gods; prescribed forms of worship in any of various religions or churches) (<i>ergon</i> work)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> dem, popul, vulg   </p>
liter	Latin <i>littera</i> IE <i>deph-</i> to stamp	letter	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      literacy (the state or quality of being literate)      literal, literalism, literality, literalize, literally, literary      literate, literature (French <i>littérature</i>)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      aliterate (the quality or state of being able to read but uninterested in doing so) (<i>a</i> not)      alliterate, alliteration (repetition of an initial sound, usually of a consonant or cluster, in two or more words of a phrase, line of poetry, etc., e.g., from Poe's <i>The Bells</i>: "What a tale of terror now their turbulency tells!") {alliterative} (<i>ad</i> to)      biliteral (consisting of two letters) (<i>bi</i> two)      illiterate <b>SYNONYMS:</b> ignorant, unlearned, unlettered) (<i>in</i> not)   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>liter</b> (cont'd)		[letter]	<p>obliterate (lit., to blot out or efface letters: <b>SYNONYMS:</b> efface, delete, erase, expunge) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>preliterate (of or belonging to a society not developed to the stage of having a written language) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>semiliterate (knowing how to read and write a little or knowing only how to read) (<i>semi</i> half)</p> <p>transliterate (to write or spell words, letters, etc. in corresponding characters of another alphabet), transliteration (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>triliteral (consisting of three letters, especially three consonants) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>ad litteram (to the letter; exactly)</p> <p>literae humaniores (the humanities; polite letters; ancient classics)</p> <p>literae scriptae (written letter; manuscript)</p> <p>literati (men of letters; the learned class)</p> <p>literatim (letter for letter)</p> <p>vox audita perit, littera scripta manet (The spoken word perishes, the written letter remains)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>belles-lettres (lit., beautiful letters; fine literature; aesthetic literature; literature as one of the fine arts: fiction, poetry, drama, essays, etc., as distinguished from technical and scientific writings; the writer of such art is a <i>belletrist</i>)</p> <p>lettre de cachet (lit., a sealed letter; especially in France before the Revolution, a letter containing a royal warrant for the imprisonment without trial of a specified person)</p> <p>ITALIAN: literati (plural of <i>literatus</i>; men of letters; scholarly or learned people)</p> <p>ENGLISH: letter</p> <p>GREEK: diphtheria (lit., prepared hide; thus leather; orig. used to write letters, characters upon; an acute infectious disease characterized by leathery false membranes in the throat)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>lith,</b> <b>lite</b>	Greek <i>lithos</i>	stone	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>lithia, lithiasis (the formation of calculi, or mineral secretions, within the body)</p> <p>lithic, lithium (symbol: Li)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>lite</i>: triplite (a dark-brown, monoclinic mineral; so called because of its triple cleavage) (<i>tri</i> three + IE <i>plo</i> fold)</p> <p><i>lith</i>:</p> <p>acrolith (in early Greek sculpture, a statue with stone head, hands, and feet, and a wooden trunk) (<i>akros</i> extremity)</p> <p>antilithic (in medicine, preventing the formation or development of calculi, as of the urinary tract) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>eolith (any of the crude stone tools used during the Eolithic period) {Eolithic} (<i>eos</i> dawn, early)</p> <p>megalith (a huge stone, especially one used in Neolithic monuments, such as Stonehenge) (<i>mega</i> large)</p> <p>Mesolithic (<i>mesos</i> middle)</p> <p>microlith (any of various tiny flint Mesolithic tools flaked in two directions and set in bone or wood) (<i>mikros</i> small)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lith</b> (cont'd)	[stone]		<p>monolith {monolithic} (<i>monos</i> one)  neolithic (New Stone Age) (<i>neos</i> new)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>lith:</i>  litharge (symbol: PbO) (<i>argentum</i> silver)  lithoid (having the nature of a stone; stonelike) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>litho:</i>  lithograph, lithography (<i>graphein</i> to write)  lithology (<i>logy</i> study)  lithomarge (a mixture of clay, sand, and limestone, that is soft and crumbly and usually contains shell fragments; a smooth, closely packed variety of kaolin) (<i>marga</i> marl)  lithometeor (solid material, except ice, suspended in the atmosphere, as dust, smoke, or pollen) (<i>meteoros</i> lifted up)  lithophyte (a plant that grows on rock surfaces) (<i>phyton</i> plant)  lithopone (a white pigment made by mixing barium sulfate with zinc sulfide, used in paints, linoleum, etc.) (<i>ponos</i> product of work) [etymology unclear]  lithosphere (the solid, rocky part of the earth; earth's crust) (<i>sphaira</i> ball)  lithotomy (the surgical removal of a calculus, or mineral secretion, by cutting into the bladder) (<i>temnein</i> to cut)  lithotripsy (the fragmentation of a stone in the urinary system or gallbladder, e.g. with ultrasound shock waves, so that the gravel can be passed naturally) (<i>tripsis</i> rubbing)  lithotrity (the process of crushing a calculus in the bladder into very small pieces so that it can be eliminated in the urine) (<i>terere</i> to grind, crush)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>lite:</i>  cryolite (in reference to its icy appearance: a fluoride of sodium and aluminum, found in Greenland or produced synthetically and used in the molten state) (<i>kryos</i> cold)  crystallite (a tiny, embryonic crystal, too small to be identified with any mineral species; a rock consisting mainly of such tiny crystals)  dendrolite (<i>dendron</i> tree)  ichthyolite (a fossil fish, or fragment of a fish) (<i>ichthys</i> fish)  praseolite (<i>pras</i> leek-green)  rhyolite (<i>rhein</i> to flow)  siderolite (<i>sideros</i> iron)  spherulite (<i>sphere</i> globe)  <i>lith:</i>  acrolith (in early Greek sculpture, a statue with stone head, hands, and feet, and a wooden trunk) (<i>akros</i> topmost, extremities)  angiolith (<i>angion</i> vessel)  coccolith (<i>kokkos</i> berry: berry-shaped bacteria)  cyclolith (<i>kyklos</i> circle)  eolith (<i>eos</i> early)  granolith (<i>granum</i> grain)  hepatolith (<i>hepat</i> liver)  lepidolith (<i>lepidos</i> scaly)  monolith (<i>monos</i> one, single) </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lith</b> (cont'd)		[stone]	neolithic ( <i>neos</i> new) nephrolith ( <i>nephros</i> kidney) otolith ( <i>otos</i> ear) paleolithic ( <i>palaios</i> early, prehistoric) xenolith (a fragment of rock that is different in origin from the igneous rock in which it occurs) ( <i>xenos</i> stranger) zoolith ( <i>zo</i> animal) CROSS REFERENCE: calc, lapid, petr <sup>1</sup> , sax
<b>lito</b>	Greek <i>litos</i>	smooth, simple, plain	SIMPLE ROOT: litotes (understatement for effect, esp. such understatement in which something is expressed in negation of the contrary, e.g., not a few regrets; not bad-looking) CROSS REFERENCE: hapl, pse
<b>lob</b>	Greek <i>lobos</i> Latin <i>lobus</i>	rounded projection	SIMPLE ROOT: lobar (of a lobe or lobes, as <i>lobar pneumonia</i> ), lobate, lobation lobe, lobed lobule (a small lobe; a subdivision of a lobe) PREFIXED ROOT: bilobate (also, bilobated, bilobed) ( <i>bi</i> two) trilobate having three lobes, as some leaves) ( <i>tri</i> three) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: lobectomy (the surgical removal of a lobe, as of a lung) ( <i>ektome</i> excision) NB: Lobster is not in this family, and is not otherwise listed. CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>loc</b>	Latin <i>locus</i> IE <i>stel-</i> to set up, stand, location	place; in biology, cavity	SIMPLE ROOT: local, locale, localism, localite (a resident of a particular place) locality, localize {localization}, localizer, locally locate, location, locative (in linguistics, designating, or in the case indicating place at which or in which, as in Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, etc.; as a noun, the locative case; also, a word in the locative case) locular (or, loculate; in biology, of, having the nature of, or consisting of a loculus or loculi, or cavities) locule (or loculus; any small cavity or chamber in plant and animal tissue), loculus (pl., loculi) LOCUS (pl., loci) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>locate</i> : allocate (SYNONYMS: allot, apportion, assign), allocation ( <i>ad</i> to) co-locate [authorities are divided on this word; most prefer <i>collocate</i> (next entry) in all uses; however, it appears that both words have proper usage; use <i>co-locate</i> to indicate two military units located on the same base or post] ( <i>co</i> with) collocate (to place two or more pieces of equipment next to each other, especially side by side; to arrange in proper order; see <i>co-locate</i> , previous entry), collocation ( <i>com</i> with) dislocate, dislocation ( <i>dis</i> apart) relocate, relocation ( <i>re</i> again) translocate, TRANSLOCATION ( <i>trans</i> across) <i>locular</i> : bilocular (also, biloculate; in biology, having or divided into two cells or chambers) ( <i>bi</i> two) trilocular (having three chambers, cells, or cavities) ( <i>tri</i> three) unilocular (in botany and zoology, having, or made up of, only one loculus, compartment, cell, or chamber) ( <i>uni</i> one)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
loc (cont'd)		[place; in biology, cavity]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>loco:</i>      locofoco (orig., a cigar or match ignited by friction) (<i>foco</i> fire)      locomotion, locomotive, locomotor (<i>move</i> to move)  <i>loculi:</i> loculicidal (in botany, splitting open along the midribs of the carpels of which it is formed: said of a capsule) (<i>caedere</i> to cut; thus, to split)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      matrilocal (a situation where the married couple lives with her parents or near her parents' home) (<i>mater</i> mother)      patrilocal (opposed to <i>matrilocal</i>) (<i>pater</i> father)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      couch (from <i>collocate</i>; as a verb, to put in specific or particular words; in fine arts, a priming layer or coat, as of paint or varnish; as a noun, a piece of furniture on which one may sit or lie down; sofa; divan)      couchant (lying down; said especially of animals; in heraldry, lying down or crouching, but keeping the head up, as a <i>lion couchant</i>)      couchette (an inexpensive berth on a European train)      couching (a type of embroidery)      cultch (old shells, stones, etc., forming a spawning bed for oysters; dialectal: rubbish)      lodge, lodger      logistics (the branch of military science having to do with procuring, maintaining, and transporting materiel, personnel, and facilities) {logistic: of logistics} [Another <i>logistic</i> is the adjective form of <i>logic</i>, which see under log-.]</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> allow (SYNONYMS: let, permit, suffer), allowable, allowance, allowedly (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b>  <i>couch:</i>      accouchement (lit., to put to bed, to give birth to; thus, childbirth; confinement)      accoucheur (a medical man who attends childbirth; expert in obstetrics)      accoucheuse (a midwife) (<i>ad</i> to)  <i>lieu:</i>      lieu (lit., place: now used chiefly in the phrase <i>in lieu of</i>)      lieutenant (one who "holds the place" of one higher, e.g., a lieutenant holds the place of a captain in the US Army and US Air Force, a second lieutenant being second in line, and first lieutenant, the first; same roots as <i>locum tenens</i>, below) (<i>tenere</i> to hold)      milieu (surroundings; environment, especially, social or cultural setting; French plural: <i>milieux</i>) (<i>medius</i> middle)  <i>loge:</i> loge (a box in a theater)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b> loggia (an arcaded or roofed gallery built into or projecting from the side of a building, especially one overlooking an open court)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b>      ablocatio (in law, a letting out to hire, or leasing of property for money; sometimes used in English form: ablocation)      in loco citato (abbreviated <i>in loc. cit.</i>: in the place cited)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
loc (cont'd)		[place; in biology, cavity]	<p>loca supra citato (lit., in the place cited above; in the place before cited)</p> <p>loco citato (in the place cited or quoted: referring to a previously cited work, especially in an academic paper)</p> <p>locus classicus [lit., classical passage; most important passage (place) in a book; a passage used to clarify a point]</p> <p>locus communis (lit., a commonplace; a general argument)</p> <p>locus in quo (lit., place in which; the place where a passage occurs)</p> <p>locus sigilli (lit., place of the seal; abbreviated L.S.)</p> <p>locus standi (a place of standing; recognized standing or position)</p> <p>locum tenens (lit., place taker; a person taking another's place for the time being; temporary substitute, as for a doctor or clergyman)</p> <p>suo loco (in one's or its own place)</p> <p>LAW TERMS:</p> <p>ad locum (abbreviated <i>ad loc.</i>; at or to the place)</p> <p>in loco parentis (in place of the parents; gives designated adults temporary custody of children not their own)</p> <p>locus criminis (or, locus delicti) (scene of the crime)</p> <p>LITERATURE: local color (detailed representation in fiction of the setting, dialect, customs, dress, and ways of thinking, feeling, talking, or behaving characteristic of a certain region or time, introduced into a novel, short story, play, etc., to add realism. Examples of <i>local color</i> include Thomas Hardy's <i>Essex</i>, and Kipling's <i>India</i>. In the United States, Bret Harte is noted for local color of the West; Mark Twain, of the Mississippi region; George Washington Cable, of the South; E. W. Howe and Hamlin Garland, of the Midwest; Sarah Orne Jewett, of New England; as well as the stories of O. Henry and Damon Runyon about New York City)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>LOCUS [in <i>genetics</i>, the position on a chromosome occupied by a particular gene; in <i>mathematics</i>, any system of points, lines, etc. which satisfies one or more given conditions; a line, plane, etc., every point of which satisfies a given conditions and which contains no point that does not satisfy this condition]</p> <p>TRANSLOCATION [in <i>botany</i>, the transport of organic food materials in solution through tissues from one part of a plant to another; in <i>genetics</i>, the transfer of a portion of a chromosome to a new location in the chromosome or into another chromosome]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: chor<sup>2</sup>, stas, top</p>
locut			See loqu- for <i>elocution</i> .
log, logo, -logy, leg	Greek <i>logos</i> IE <i>leg-</i> to gather	word, speech, reason, account	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>logia (maxims attributed to a religious leader; capitalized, same as <i>Agrapha</i>: says ascribed to Jesus but not found in the Gospels)</p> <p>logic (the science of correct reasoning; science which describes relationships among propositions in terms of implication, contradiction, contrariety, conversion)</p> <p>logical, logician (an expert in logic)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>log</b> (cont'd)		[word, speech, reason, account]	<p>logistic [another <i>logistic</i> is listed under loc-]      Logos (sometimes lower case in expressing the Greek philosophical concept: of reason, thought of as constituting the controlling principle of the universe and as being manifested by speech; in Christian theology, capitalized: the eternal thought or Word of God, made incarnate in Jesus Christ; see John 1:1, New Testament)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>leg</i>: prolegomenon (lit. to say beforehand; a preliminary remark; a preliminary statement or essay; foreword; pl., prolegomena) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p><i>log</i>:</p> <p>analog (of a system of measurement in which a continuously varying value, as sound, temperature, etc. corresponds proportionately to another value; as a noun, alternate spelling of <i>analogue</i>) (<i>ana</i> again)</p> <p>catalog (also, catalogue; SYNONYMS: inventory, list, register) (<i>kata</i> down)</p> <p><i>logate</i>: homologate (to approve or countenance; in civil law, to confirm officially, as by a court of justice) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p><i>logetic</i>:</p> <p>apologetic (defending in writing or speech; vindicating; showing realization of and regret for a fault wrong, etc.; making an apology)</p> <p>apologetics (the branch of theology having to do with the defense and proofs of Christianity) (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p><i>logia</i>:</p> <p>apologia (an apology; especially a formal defense of an idea, religion, etc.), apologist (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p>eulogia (orig., the Eucharist; bread blessed but not consecrated, and given in small pieces to the noncommunicants at Mass, especially in the Eastern Orthodox Church) (<i>eu</i> well)</p> <p><i>logic</i>: illogic (the quality of being illogical), illogical (using, based on, or caused by faulty reasoning) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p><i>logism</i>:</p> <p>neologism (a new word or a new meaning for an established word), neologize, neology (<i>neos</i> new)</p> <p>paralogism (reasoning contrary to the rules of logic, especially when the reasoner is not aware of the fallacy) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>syllogism (an argument or form of reasoning in which two statements or premises are made and a logical conclusion is drawn), syllogize (<i>sym</i> with)</p> <p><i>logistic</i>:</p> <p>dyslogistic (disapproving; opprobrious; opposed to <i>eulogistic</i>) (<i>dys</i> bad)</p> <p>eulogistic (of or expressing eulogy; praising highly; laudatory) (<i>eu</i> well)</p> <p><i>logium</i>: eulogium (same as <i>eulogy</i>) (<i>eu</i> well)</p> <p><i>logous</i>:</p> <p>analogous (in biology, similar in function but not in origin and structure) (<i>ana</i> again)</p> <p>autologous (derived from the same organism or from one of its parts) (<i>autos</i> self)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
log (cont'd)	[word, speech, reason, account]		<p>heterologous (consisting of different elements; not corresponding, as part of different organisms or of the same organism that are unlike in structure or origin; in medicine, derived from a different species, as a graft; not normal in structure, organization, etc.) (<i>heteros</i> different)</p> <p>HOMOLOGOUS (corresponding in structure, position, character, etc.; opposed to <i>heterologous</i>) (<i>homo</i> same)</p> <p>isologous (a chemistry term) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p><i>logue:</i></p> <p>analogue (a thing or part that is analogous) (<i>ana</i> again)</p> <p>apologue (a short allegorical story with a moral; fable)</p> <p>apology (see Literary Work) (<i>apo</i> from)</p> <p>catalogue (also, catalog) (<i>kata</i> down)</p> <p>Decalogue (or, Decalog; the Ten Commandments) (<i>deka</i> ten)</p> <p>dialogue (a talking together; conversation) (<i>dia</i> between, through)</p> <p>epilogue (a closing section added to a novel, play, etc., providing further comment, interpretation, or information) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>homologue (a homologous part, thing organ, etc.) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>isologue (or, isolog; noun form of <i>isologous</i>) (<i>iso</i> same)</p> <p>monologue (also, monolog; a long speech by one speaker, especially one monopolizing the conversation; a passage or composition, in verse or prose, presenting the words or thoughts of a single character) (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p>prologue (SYNONYMS: foreword, introduction, preface) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>trialogue (an interchange and discussion of ideas among three groups having different origins, philosophies, principles, etc.; formed in the manner of <i>dialogue</i>) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p><i>logy:</i></p> <p>analogy (SYNONYMS: likeness, resemblance, similarity) (<i>ana</i> again)</p> <p>antilogy (a contradiction in ideas, statements, or terms) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>apology (an expression of regret; other meanings) (<i>apo</i> from)</p> <p>cacology (substandard pronunciation or diction) (<i>kako</i> bad)</p> <p>eulogy (SYNONYMS: encomium, panegyric, tribute) (<i>eu</i> well)</p> <p>homology (the quality of state of being homologous) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>tetralogy (a series of four dramas, three tragic and one satiric, performed together at the ancient Athenian festival of Dionysus) (<i>tetra</i> four)</p> <p>trilogy (a set of three related plays, novels, etc. which together form an extended work, though each has its own unity) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>log:</i> logarithm (<i>arithmos</i> number)</p> <p><i>logo:</i></p> <p>logogram (also, logograph; a letter, character, or symbol used to represent an entire word, e.g., \$ for <i>dollar</i>; &amp; for <i>and</i>; lb. for <i>libra</i>, pound; oz. for <i>onza</i>, ounce) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>logodaedaly (skill in use of words) (<i>daidalos</i> skillful)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
log (cont'd)	[word, speech, reason, account]		<p>logography (use of logotypes in printing) (<i>graphein</i> to write)      logograph (a word puzzle, as an anagram) (<i>griphos</i> fishing basket, puzzle)      logomachy (strife or contention in words only, or an argument about words) (<i>mache</i> battle)      logorrhea (excessive talkativeness, especially when incoherent and uncontrollable) (<i>rhein</i> to flow)      logotype (a single type body or matrix containing a short, often-used set of letters, or word, as <i>an</i>, <i>qu</i>; compare <i>ligature</i>) (<i>typtein</i> to strike)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>loge</i>: horologe (a time-measuring device, e.g., a sundial, hour-glass, clock) (<i>hora</i> hour)</p> <p><sup>1</sup><i>logy</i> (pertaining to writings):      anthology (a collection of writings by one or more authors) (<i>anthos</i> flowers)      etymology (<i>etymos</i> true, real)      hagiology (<i>hagios</i> holy, sacred)      lexicology (<i>lexikos</i> words)      mythology (<i>mythos</i> story)      neology (<i>neos</i> new)      phraseology (<i>phrasis</i> style)      tautology (<i>tauto</i> same)  <sup>2</sup><i>logy</i> (scientific study of):      Examples only:      acanthology (<i>acanth</i> spines)      adenology (<i>aden</i> gland)      algology (<i>algae</i> seaweed)      anthropology (<i>anthropos</i> man, mankind)      archeology (<i>archaios</i> ancient)      arenology (<i>arena</i> sand)      astrology (<i>astron</i> star)      biology (<i>bios</i> life)      cardiology (<i>kardia</i> heart)      cytology (<i>kytos</i> cell)      dendrology (<i>dendron</i> trees)      dermatology (<i>dermatos</i> skin)      ecclesiology (<i>ecclesiastis</i> church)      ecology (<i>oikos</i> home, environment)      genealogy (<i>genea</i> race)      geology (<i>geo</i> earth)      gynecology (in medicine, females)      hematology (<i>haima</i> blood)      hydrology (<i>hydor</i> water)      ichthyology (<i>ichthys</i> fish)      meteorology (<i>meteoron</i> a thing in the air: meteor)      myrmecology (<i>myrmex</i> ant)      morphology (<i>morphe</i> shape)      myology (<i>mys</i> muscle)      necrology (<i>nekros</i> dead body)      nephology (clouds)      nephrology (kidneys)      oncology (<i>onkos</i> tumor)      ophthalmology (<i>ophthalmos</i> eye)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>log</b> (cont'd)		[word, speech, reason, account]	<p>paleontology (<i>palaios</i> ancient, prehistoric)  physiology (<i>physis</i> growth)  rhinology (<i>rhis</i> nose)  seismology (<i>seimos</i> quake)  technology (<i>techne</i> art, skill)  zoology (<i>zoon</i> animal)</p> <p>FRENCH: catalogue raisonné (reasoned catalog; a systematic annotated catalog, especially, a critical bibliography)</p> <p>LITERARY WORK: <i>Apology</i>, by English poet John Milton (1608-74) [Milton was a poet, polemicist, a scholarly man of letters, and a public servant for the Commonwealth of England, under Oliver Cromwell]</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: HOMOLOGOUS [in <i>biology</i>, corresponding in basic type of structure and deriving from a common primitive origin; in <i>chemistry</i>, designates a series of compounds, each member of which has a structure differing regularly by some increment; in <i>immunology</i>, as of a serum given to and derived from the same species; in <i>medicine</i>, same as <i>homoplastic</i>]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: caus, ep, lect<sup>3</sup>, loqu, ora, verb<sup>1</sup>, rat</p>
<b>long</b>	Latin <i>longus</i>	long, length	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  long (SYNOMYS: <sup>1</sup>lengthy, extensive; <sup>2</sup>elongate, extended, protracted, prolonged)  longitude (length; distance east and west on the earth's surface; opposed to <i>latitude</i>), longitudinal (of or in length)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  allonge (lit., to make long; a slip of paper attached to a bill of exchange to provide space for additional endorsements; rider; see French) (<i>ad</i> to)  elongate (to make or become longer; stretch; in botany, used as an adjective: long and narrow, as certain leaves) (<i>ex</i> out)  oblong (longer than broad; elliptical; as a noun, an oblong figure; see Place Name) (<i>ob</i> against)  prolong (see synonyms at <i>long</i>) (<i>pro</i> forth)</p> <p>COMPOUND: longshoreman (orig., one who worked along the shore; aphetic of <i>alongshore</i>)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>long</i>:  longanimity (patient endurance of injuries; forbearance) (<i>animus</i> soul, spirit)  longevity (long life; a great span of life; the length of duration of a life or lives; also, length of time spent in service, employment, etc.; seniority or length of service) (<i>aevum</i> age)  <i>longi</i>: longicorn (having long feelers, or antennae, as some beetles) (<i>cornu</i> horn)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:  Lent [refers to the <i>lengthening</i> of days; as a religious term, the 40-day period from Ash Wednesday (so called from the practice of putting ashes on the forehead as a sign of penitence) to Easter]  linger (SYNOMYS: abide, remain, stay)  lune (a leash for a hawk) [another <i>lune</i> is listed under lun-]  lunge (to lengthen, thrust; a sudden thrust with a sword or other weapon; a sudden plunge forward)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>long</b> (cont'd)		[long, length]	<p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:      eloign (lit., to carry away; in law, to remove private property beyond the jurisdiction of the sheriff; as a noun, a return by a sheriff stating that the goods to be seized to satisfy a just debt have been removed from the jurisdiction) (<i>ex out</i>)      indulge (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> humor, pamper, spoil) (<i>in in</i>)      purloin (lit., for long; thus, to steal, as in Edgar Allan Poe's "The Purloined Letter") (<i>pro for</i>)</p> <p>FRENCH:      allongé (to extend an arm or a leg in a ballet movement; same derivation as <i>allonge</i>, above)      chaise longue (lit., long chair; by folk etymology, <i>chaise lounge</i>, lounge chair)      longe (a long rope fastened to a horse's head and held by the trainer, who causes the horse to move around in a circle)      longeron (a main structural member along the length of an airplane fuselage, nacelle, etc.)      longueur (a long, boring section of a novel, musical work, etc.)      prolonge (a heavy rope having a hook and toggle, used to drag a gun carriage, etc.)</p> <p>SCOTTISH: lang (as in <i>Auld Lang Syne</i>, lit., Old Long Since)      OLD ENGLISH: furlong (lit., the length of a furrow)      ACRONYM: LORAN [<i>Lo</i>(ng) <i>Ra</i>(nge) <i>N</i>(avigation); a system by which a ship or aircraft can determine its position by the difference in time between radio signals sent from two or more known stations]      PLACE NAME: Oblong, IL (its motto is "Only Oblong"; it is indeed the only place in the world so named)      NB: <i>Belong</i> is from Old English <i>bilangen</i> (<i>be-</i> intensive + <i>longen</i>, to be suitable).      CROSS REFERENCE: dolich, macro</p>
<b>lop</b>	Dutch <i>lopen</i>	to run, to leap	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: lope (to move along easily)      PREFIXED ROOT:      elope (lit., to leap or run away; to run away secretly, especially in order to get married; to run away; escape; abscond) (<i>ex away</i>)      interlope (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> intrude, obtrude)      interloper (orig., an unauthorized trading vessel in areas assigned to monopolies or chartered companies; a person who meddles in others' affairs) (<i>inter</i> between)      DUTCH: orlop (from <i>overloop</i>; so called because it covers the hold; the lowest deck of a ship with four or more decks)      FRANKISH: gallop (from <i>walahlaupan</i>, to run well)      ENGLISH COGNATE: leap      CROSS REFERENCE: bound, cur<sup>1</sup>, drom, ped<sup>5</sup>, rhe, sal</p>
<b>loqu,</b> <b>locut,</b> <b>log</b>	Latin <i>loqui</i>	to talk, speak	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>locut</i>: locution (a word, phrase, or expression; a particular style of speech; phraseology)  <i>loqu</i>: loquacious (fond of talking; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> garrulous, talkative, voluble), loquacity (talkativeness, esp. when excessive)      PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>locut</i>:      allocution (a formal address, especially one warning or advising with authority) (<i>ad to</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
loqu (cont'd)		[to talk, speak]	<p>circumlocution (a roundabout, indirect, or lengthy way of expressing something; periphrasis; an instance of this) {circumlocutory} (<i>circum</i> around)</p> <p>collocutor (a person to or with whom one speaks) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>eloquence (style or manner of speaking or reading in public) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>illocutionary (of or having to do with that aspect of an utterance which relates to the speaker's intention as distinct from what is actually said or the effect on an auditor) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>interlocution, interlocutor, interlocutory (interjected, as <i>interlocutory wit</i>; in law, pronounced during the course of a suit, pending final decision) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>prolocutor (a spokesman; a chairman) (<i>pro</i> for)</p> <p><i>log:</i></p> <p>colloque (from <i>colloquy</i>; to confer or converse privately) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>prologue (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> foreword, introduction, preamble, preface), prologuize (or, prologize; to compose or deliver a prologue) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p><i>loqu:</i></p> <p>colloquial (conversational), colloquialism</p> <p>colloquium (an organized conference or seminar on some subject, involving a number of scholars or experts), colloquist</p> <p>colloquy (a conversation, especially a formal discussion; conference) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>eloquence (speech or writing that is vivid, forceful, fluent, graceful, and persuasive), eloquent (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>ineloquent (not forceful or persuasive) (<i>in</i> not + eloquent)</p> <p>magniloquent (lofty, pompous, or grandiose in speech or style of expression; boastful or bombastic) (<i>magnus</i> great)</p> <p>multiloquent (very talkative; loquacious) (<i>multus</i> much)</p> <p>obloquy (verbal abuse of a person or thing) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>breviloquence (shortness of speech) (<i>brevis</i> short)</p> <p>grandiloquence, grandiloquent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bombastic, flowery, turgid) (<i>grandis</i> full-grown, large)</p> <p>soliloquy (an act or instance of talking to oneself; lines in a drama in which a character reveals his or her thoughts to the audience, but not to the other characters, by speaking as if to himself or herself) (<i>solus</i> alone)</p> <p>ventriloquist (lit., one who speaks from the belly) (<i>venter</i> belly)</p> <p>LATIN: loquitur (he or she speaks; used as a stage direction, usually after the name of the player)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dict, ep, fab, lal, log, parl, verb</p>
lot			See lav- for <i>lotion</i> .
lot	Old English <i>hlot</i> IE <i>kleu-</i> a hook	lot	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: lot (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> destiny, doom, fate, portion)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT</p> <p>allot (to distribute by lot or in arbitrary shares; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> allocate, apportion, assign), allottee</p> <p>allotment (in the military, a portion of one's pay regularly deducted, as for one's dependents, insurance premiums, etc.) (Old French <i>a</i> to)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: sort</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lox</b>	Greek <i>lokos</i>	oblique	SIMPLE ROOT: loxia (same as <i>torticollis</i> , twisted neck), loxic (twisted), loxotic (slanting) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>lox:</i> loxodograph ( <i>hodos</i> way + <i>graphein</i> to write) loxodont ( <i>odous</i> tooth) <i>loxo:</i> loxocosm (a device to show how the inclination of earth's axis causes the day's length to vary from season to season) ( <i>kosmos</i> universe) loxodrome, loxodromic, loxodromics ( <i>dramein</i> to run) loxosceles (a type of venomous spider) ( <i>skelos</i> leg) NB: <i>Loxygen</i> , from <u>liquid oxygen</u> , is not in this family. CROSS REFERENCE: liqu <sup>2</sup>
<b>lubr</b>	Latin <i>lubricare:</i> to make smooth IE <i>sleub-</i> to slide, slip	slippery	SIMPLE ROOT: lubric, lubricant, lubricate, lubrication, lubricatory lubrious, lubricity (slipperiness; trickiness; shiftiness; lewdness) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: lubritorium (a station or room for lubricating motor vehicles) ( <i>orium</i> a place where) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>luc,</b> <b>lum,</b> <b>lus,</b> <b>lux</b>	Latin <i>lucere</i> to shine IE <i>leuk-</i> to shine, bright	light, clear	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>luc:</i> lucent (giving off light; shining) lucerne (or, lucern; alfalfa; so named because of its shiny seeds) lucid (transparent; designating an interval of sanity in a mental disorder) lucubrate (to study hard, especially at night), lucubration luculent (clear to the understanding) <i>lumen:</i> lumen (the basic unit used to measure the flow of light; in medicine, in the interior of a hollow tubular structure, e.g., artery or intestine, i.e., the channel by which light passes) <i>lumin:</i> luminance, luminary (an object that gives off light, such as the sun or moon), luminesce, luminescence, luminescent luminosity (brightness), luminous (SYNONYMS: bright, brilliant, lustrous, radiant, shining) <i>lust:</i> luster (the quality, condition, or fact of shining by reflected light; as a verb, to give a lustrous finish to; to add glory to) lustral (of, used in, or connected with ceremonial purification), lustre, lustring (or, lustrestring; a glossy silk cloth) lustrous (SYNONYMS: bright, luminous, radiant, shining) lustrum (in ancient Rome, a purification of all the people by means of ceremonies held every five years, after the census; a five-year period; also called <i>luster</i> ) <i>lux:</i> lux (abbreviated <i>lx</i> , the international unit of illumination) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>luc:</i> elucidate (SYNONYMS: explain, explicate, expound), elucidation ( <i>ex out</i> ) pellucid (very clear, easy to understand; see synonyms at <i>translucent</i> ) ( <i>per intensifier</i> )

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
luc (cont'd)	[light, clear]		<p>lucent (reflecting light; bright) (<i>re</i> back)      translucent (transmitting light but causing sufficient diffusion to eliminate perception of distinct images; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> clear, pellucid, transparent) (<i>trans</i> across)  <i>lucu:</i> elucidate (to produce something, such as a book or symphony) (<i>ex</i> out)  <i>lum:</i>      illuminant (giving light; as a noun, something that illuminates, or gives light)      illuminate (to give light to; to light up; also, to make clear; explain; elucidate; as an adjective, to make bright with light; enlightened in mind or spirit)      illumination, illuminative, illuminator, illumine      illuminism (the doctrines or claims of any of the Illuminati; see Italian) (<i>in</i> in)      relume (to light again; rekindle) (<i>re</i> again)      transilluminate (to cause light to pass through the walls of a body cavity for purposes of examination) (<i>trans</i> across + illuminate)  <i>lus:</i>      illustrate, illustration (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> case, example, instance), illustrative, illustrator      illustrious (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> celebrated, famous, renowned) (<i>in</i> in)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>luci:</i>      Lucifer (lit., light-bearer; the archangel cast from Heaven for leading a revolt of the angels; thus, Satan; also the planet Venus in its appearance as the morning star)      luciferase (an oxidizing enzyme that acts with luciferin to produce light), luciferin (<i>ferre</i> to bear)  <i>lumiñi:</i> luminiferous (producing or conveying light) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> noctiluca (luminescent dinoflagellates that often occur in vast numbers in the sea, causing the water to glow at night) (<i>nox</i> night)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> limn (to paint or draw; to portray in words; describe) {limner}  <b>FRENCH:</b> luminaire (a floodlight fixture, with a lamp, reflector, etc.)  <b>ITALIAN:</b> illuminati (people who have or profess to have special intellectual or spiritual enlightenment; capitalized, with <i>the</i>; any of various societies, groups, sects, etc., usually secret, composed of such people)  <b>SPANISH:</b> luminaria (an ornament traditional in Mexico and SW U.S., consisting of a candle in an open, sand-filled paper bag, lighted outdoors in celebration of Christmas)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> light (another light, pertaining to weight, is listed under lev-)  <b>PREFIXED ENGLISH:</b> enlighten, enlightenment  <b>PHILOSOPHICAL:</b> The Enlightenment (an 18<sup>th</sup>-century European philosophical movement characterized by rationalism, an impetus toward learning and a spirit of skepticism and empiricism in social and political thought)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> clar, lucubr, phos, seren   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lucr</b>	Latin <i>lucrari</i> to gain IE <i>lau-</i> to capture	money, profit	SIMPLE ROOT: lucrative (producing wealth or profit; profitable; remunerative) lucre (riches; money; now chiefly in a humorous sense, as in <i>filthy lucre</i> ; see 1 Timothy 3:3) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: lucrific ( <i>facere</i> to make) CROSS REFERENCE: fe, gain, mone, pecu, prec <sup>1</sup> , prov
<b>luct</b>	Latin <i>luctare</i> IE <i>leug-</i> to bend	to struggle, wrestle	PREFIXED ROOT: eluctation (a bursting or struggling forth) ( <i>ex</i> out) ineluctable (irresistible; not to be avoided or escaped; certain, inevitable) ( <i>in</i> not + eluctable) reluctance, reluctant (SYNONYMS: averse, disinclined, hesitant, loath), reluctivity ( <i>re</i> against) ENGLISH: lock (both the mechanical device and the ringlet of hair), lockage, locker, locket PREFIXED ENGLISH: interlock (to lock together; join with one another) ( <i>inter</i> between) CROSS REFERENCE: act, agog, agon, athl, machy, nit
<b>lus,</b> <b>lud,</b> <b>ludere</b> IE <i>leid-</i> to play, tease	Latin <i>ludere</i> IE <i>leid-</i> to play, tease	to play	SIMPLE ROOT: ludicrous (SYNONYMS: absurd, preposterous, silly) ludo (a form of pachisi played chiefly in the British Isles) [pachisi: from Hindi for “twenty-five,” the highest number thrown; in India, a game for four players in which the pieces around a board are determined by the throwing of cowrie shells] [*cowrie: Hindi for a brightly colored shell] PREFIXED ROOT: <i>lud:</i> allude (SYNONYM: refer) ( <i>ad</i> to) collude (to conspire) ( <i>com</i> with) delude (SYNONYMS: beguile, deceive, illude, mislead) ( <i>de</i> from) elude (SYNONYMS: avoid, escape, evade) ( <i>ex</i> out) illude (to deceive; mock; see synonyms at <i>delude</i> ) ( <i>in</i> on) ineludable (that cannot be eluded) ( <i>in</i> not + elude) interlude (orig., a short, humorous play presented between the parts of a miracle play) ( <i>inter</i> between) postlude (an organ voluntary played at the end of a church service) ( <i>post</i> after) prelude {preludial} ( <i>pre</i> before) <i>lus:</i> allusion (a brief reference in a literary work to a person, place, event, or another literary work or passage) {allusive} ( <i>ad</i> to) collusion (a secret agreement for fraudulent or illegal purpose; also, conspiracy) ( <i>com</i> with) delusion (SYNONYMS: hallucination, illusion, mirage) {delusional, delusory} ( <i>de</i> from) disillusion (to free from illusion or false ideas; to take away the ideals or idealism of and make disappointed, bitter, etc.) ( <i>dis</i> negative + illusion) elusion (an eluding; escape or avoidance by quickness or cunning; evasion) {elusive} ( <i>ex</i> out) illusion (see synonyms at <i>delusion</i> ), illusionary, illusionism, illusionist, illusive, illusory ( <i>in</i> on) prolusion (a preliminary piece, performance, essay, etc.) ( <i>pro</i> before) CROSS REFERENCE: None

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lug</b>	See lav- or deluge.		
<b>lugub</b>	Latin <i>lugere</i>	to mourn	SIMPLE ROOT: lugubrious (very sad or mournful, especially in a way that seems exaggerated or ridiculous) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>lum</b>	See luc- for <i>luminous</i> .		
<b>lumb</b>	Latin <i>lumbus</i>	loin	SIMPLE ROOT: lumbago (rheumatic pain in the lumbar region; backache, especially in the lower part of the back) lumbar (of or near the loins; specif., designating or of the vertebrae, nerves, arteries, etc. in the part of the back just below the thoracic region) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>lumbrī</b>	Latin <i>lumbricus</i>	worm	NOTE: This root originally meant <i>earthworm</i> (the genus for <i>earthworm</i> is <i>Lumbricus</i> ), but is extended to mean "intestinal worm." SIMPLE ROOT: lumbricalis (also, lumbrical; any of four small muscles in the palm of the hand and in the sole of the foot, from the shape of the muscles) lumbricin (a hemolytic substance extracted from earthworms) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>lumbrī</i> : lumbricide ( <i>caedere</i> to kill) <i>lumbrīcī</i> : lumbricoid (resembling an earthworm) ( <i>eidos</i> form) lumbricosis (the condition of being infected with worms) ( <i>osis</i> condition) CROSS REFERENCE: helminth, verm
<b>lun</b>	Latin <i>luna;</i> <i>lucere</i> to shine IE <i>leuk-</i> to shine, bright	moon	SIMPLE ROOT: luna, lunacy (SYNONYMS: dementia, insanity, psychosis) lunar, lunare [the lunate bone ( <i>os lunatum</i> , moon-shaped bone)] lunarian (a supposed inhabitant of the moon; also, an authority on lunar astronomy; term also used in palmistry), lunary lunate (moon-shaped, or crescentic), lunation (lunar month) lunatic (a mentally deranged person, originally thought to be influenced by the moon; thus, the expression, "moonstruck") lune (a crescent-shaped figure on a plane or spherical surface) [another <i>lune</i> is listed under long-], lunette (a crescent-shaped opening in a windowpane to admit light), lunulate PREFIXED ROOT: demilune (lit., half-moon; an outwork resembling a bastion with a crescent-shaped gorge; in medicine, a small body such as one of the crescent-shaped cells surrounding certain mucous glands) ( <i>demi</i> half) interlunar (of the period of time each month when the moon cannot be seen because it is in or near conjunction with the sun) ( <i>inter</i> between) perilune (the orbital point nearest to the moon of an artificial satellite launched from, and in orbit around, the moon) ( <i>peri</i> around) semilunar (shaped like a half-moon) ( <i>semi</i> half) sublunary (situated beneath the moon; earthly; mundane; terrestrial) ( <i>sub</i> under) superlunary (situated beyond the moon) ( <i>super</i> beyond)

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>lun</b> (cont'd)		[moon]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>lunisolar (involving the mutual relationship or combined attraction of the moon and sun) (<i>sol</i> sun)</p> <p>lunitidal (of a tide or tidal movement caused by the moon's attraction) (tide, orig., a period of time)</p> <p>SLANG: loonie (lunatic; crazy; demented); loonie bin (an institution for the mentally ill)</p> <p>FRENCH: lundi (<i>di</i> day; Monday, or Moon Day)</p> <p>SPANISH: lunes (Monday)</p> <p>GERMAN: Montag (Monday); DUTCH: maandag (Monday)</p> <p>AMUSEMENT PARK: Luna Park, Coney Island, Brooklyn, NY: noted for its illumination</p> <p>NB: Hawaiian <i>luna</i>, high, above, designates a foreman, especially of a sugar cane or pineapple plantation.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: men<sup>1</sup>, mens<sup>1</sup>, selen</p>
<b>lup</b>	Latin <i>lupus</i>	wolf	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>lupine (of a wolf or wolves; wolflike; fierce; ravenous)</p> <p>lupus (any of various diseases with skin lesions; from eating into the substance)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>lur</b>	Germanic <i>Luder</i>	bait	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: lure (SYNONYMS: entice, inveigle, beguile, tempt, seduce)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: allure (SYNONYMS: attract, charm, fascinate), allurement, alluring (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>NB: <i>Lurid</i>, from Latin <i>luridus</i>, pale yellow, ghastly, is not in this family and is not otherwise listed.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bet</p>
<b>lus</b>			See luc- for <i>luster, illustrate</i> .
<b>lus</b>			See lud- for <i>allusion</i> .
<b>lut<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>luteus</i>	yellow	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>luteal, lutein (a substance found in green leaves, egg yolks, and in certain hormones), luteinic, luteinization, luteinize</p> <p>luteolin (a yellow crystalline compound), luteous</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>luteoid (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>luteoma (<i>oma</i> mass, tumor)</p> <p>luteose (<i>ose</i> condition)</p> <p>COMPOUND: macula lutea (lit., luteous spot; a small, yellowish area of especially keen vision on the retina)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: aur, chrys, flav, xanth</p>
<b>lut<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>lutum</i>	mud, dirt	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: lute (a clayey cement used to keep the joints of pipes from leaking and as a sealing agent generally)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: pollutant, pollute (SYNONYMS: contaminate, defile) (<i>pol</i> for <i>per</i> intensive)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: limi</p>
<b>lut, luv</b>			See lav- for <i>ablution, alluvion</i> .
<b>lux</b>			See luc-.
<b>lux<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>luxare</i>	to dislocate	<p>NOTE: This family and the following one are most likely from the Latin verb; however, the current meanings are so different, they are listed in two families.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: luxate (to put out of joint; dislocate) {luxation}</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>lux</b> <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>luxury</i>	extravagance	SIMPLE ROOT: luxuriant (SYNONYMS: lavish, prodigal, profuse), luxuriate luxurious (SYNONYMS: epicurean, sensual, sensuous, voluptuous), luxury luxus (extravagance of any sort) PREFIXED ROOT: deluxe (lit., of luxury; in Modern French, two words: de luxe) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>lymph</b>	Greek <i>lymph</i> spring water	fluid (of the body)	SIMPLE ROOT: lymph, lymphatic (can mean sluggish: a sluggish condition was formerly thought to be due to too much lymph in the body), lymphatism PREFIXED ROOT: endolymph ( <i>endo</i> within) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>lymph:</i> lymphadenitis ( <i>aden</i> gland + <i>itis</i> inflammation) lymphagogue ( <i>agein</i> to lead) <i>lympho:</i> lymphoblast ( <i>blastos</i> embryo) lymphocyte, lymphocytosis ( <i>kotos</i> cell + <i>osis</i> condition) CROSS REFERENCE: ser <sup>2</sup>
<b>lys,</b> <b>lyt,</b> <b>lyze</b>	Greek <i>lyein</i> IE <i>leu-</i> to cut off, separate	to loosen, dissolve, free (extended to mean “to weaken,” esp. at the side)	SIMPLE ROOT: lysis (the process of cell destruction; the gradual ending of disease symptoms) {lytic} PREFIXED ROOT: <i>lysis:</i> ANALYSIS (opposed to <i>synthesis</i> ) ( <i>ana</i> again) autolysis (the destruction of cells or tissues by their own enzymes, as after death or in some diseases) ( <i>autos</i> self) catalysis (the speeding up or, sometimes, slowing down of the rate of a chemical reaction caused by the addition of some substance that does not undergo a permanent chemical change) ( <i>kata</i> down) DIALYSIS ( <i>dia</i> through) heterolysis (the destruction of cells of one species by lysins or enzymes derived from cells of a different species; in chemistry, the breakdown of a compound into two particles with opposite charges) ( <i>heteros</i> different) paralysis (partial or complete loss, or temporary interruption, of a function, especially of voluntary motion or of sensation in some part or all of the body) ( <i>para</i> alongside) <i>lyst:</i> catalyst (any substance serving as an agent in catalysis; a person or thing acting as a stimulus in bringing about or hastening a result) ( <i>kata</i> down) anticatalyst ( <i>anti</i> against + catalyst) <i>lytic:</i> ANALYTIC ( <i>ana</i> again) catalytic ( <i>kata</i> down) heterolytic ( <i>heteros</i> other) paralytic ( <i>para</i> beside) <i>lyze:</i> analyze ( <i>ana</i> again) catalyze ( <i>kata</i> down) dialyze ( <i>dia</i> across) paralyze ( <i>para</i> alongside)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
lys (cont'd)	[to loosen]		<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>lyo:</i>  <i>lyophilic</i> (<i>philein</i> to love)  <i>lyophobic</i> (<i>phobos</i> fear)  <i>lyso:</i>  <i>lysogenesis</i>, <i>lysogenic</i> (<i>generare</i> to produce)  <i>lysozyme</i> (<i>zyme</i> fermentation)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>acantholysis</i> (atrophy of the prickle cell layer of the epidermis)  (<i>acanthos</i> thorny)</p> <p>hydrolysis {hydrolytic} (<i>hydror</i> water)</p> <p>pyrolysis (decomposition or transformation of a compound caused by heat) (<i>pyros</i> heat, fire)</p> <p>USED AS NOUN-FORMING SUFFIX:  <i>hydrolyte</i> (<i>hydror</i> water)  <i>litholyte</i> (an instrument for injecting calculary solvents) (<i>lithos</i> stone)  <i>tachylite</i> (a kind of basaltic volcanic glass, from its rapid decomposition in acids) (<i>tachys</i> swift)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: palsy (paralysis; a condition marked by loss of power to feel or to control movement in any part of the body; a weakening or debilitating influence)</p> <p>TRADE NAME: Lysol®, a cleansing solvent, that disinfects</p> <p>BIBLICAL CHARACTER: Apollyon [destroying, ruining; the angel of the bottomless pit; the Devil; Satan (Revelation 9:11); as a fictional character, an evil spirit subdued by the hero Christian, in Bunyan's <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i>] (<i>apo</i> away + <i>lyein</i> to loose)</p> <p>ENGLISH: loose, lose</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>ANALYSIS [in <i>chemistry</i>, the separation of compounds and mixtures into their constituent substances for purposes of determining their nature or the proportion of the constituents; in <i>linguistics</i>, the use of word order and uninflected function words rather than inflection to express syntactic relationships; in <i>mathematics</i>, a branch of mathematics, including algebra and calculus, that deals with properties of related variables, especially properties associated with limits; also, the practice of proving a mathematical proposition by assuming the result and reasoning back to the data or to already established principles]</p> <p>ANALYTIC [in <i>linguistics</i>, expressing syntactic relationships by the use of uninflected function words rather than by inflections; in <i>logic</i>, necessarily true by virtue of the meaning of its component terms alone, without reference to external facts]</p> <p>DIALYSIS [in <i>chemistry</i>, any process in which the smaller dissolved molecules in a solution separate from the larger molecules by diffusing through a semipermeable membrane; in <i>medicine</i>, any of various procedures, usually performed on a regular basis on patients who have impaired kidney function, in which chemical dialysis is used to remove toxic waste, chemicals, etc.]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: solub</p>

# M

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>macass</b>	Indonesian <i>Macassar</i>	oil of Macassar	PREFIXED ROOT: antimacassar (a small cover on the back or arms of chair, sofa, etc. to prevent soiling; from <i>macassar oil</i> ; an oil, originally imported from Macassar, used as a hair dressing) ( <i>anti</i> against) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>machy</b>	Greek <i>mache</i>	a struggle, battle	TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: gigantomachy (in Greek mythology, the struggle between the giants and the gods; now, any war between giants or giant superpowers) logomachy (strife or contention in words only, or an argument about words; game similar to anagrams) ( <i>logos</i> word) naumachia (in ancient Rome, a mock sea battle) ( <i>naus</i> ship) sciamachy (a fighting with shadows or imaginary enemies) ( <i>skia</i> shadow) tauromachy (literary term for bullfighting) ( <i>tauros</i> bull) theomachy (a battle against the gods; strife among the gods) ( <i>theos</i> god) CROSS REFERENCE: act, agog, agon, athl, luct, nit
<b>macro</b>	Greek <i>makro</i> IE <i>mak-</i> long, slender	long, large	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: macrocosm, macrogamete, macromere, macroscopic SIMPLE ROOT: macron (a short, straight mark placed over a vowel to indicate that it is long or is to be pronounced in a certain way) PREFIXED ROOT: amphimacer (lit., long at both ends; a trisyllabic foot of poetry having an unaccented or short syllable between two accented or long syllables; e.g., HES-i-TATE) ( <i>amphi</i> around, both) emaciate (to cause to become abnormally lean; cause to lose much flesh or weight, as by starvation or disease) emaciated, emaciation ( <i>ex</i> out) DISGUISED ROOT: meager (orig., long and lean; emaciated; SYNONYMS: scant, spare, sparse) CROSS REFERENCE: grand, gros, long, mag, mega
<b>macu</b>	Latin <i>macula</i>	spot, blemish, stain	SIMPLE ROOT: macula (or, macule; a spot, stain, blotch, etc., especially a discolored spot on the skin; also, a dark spot on the sun) maculate (spotted; blotched; defiled; impure) maculation (the pattern of spots on an animal or plant) PREFIXED ROOT: immaculate (lit., unspotted; perfectly clean; unsoiled; pure; innocent; without sin; in biology, of a solid color, without marks or spots) ( <i>in</i> not) MEDICAL: macula lutea (lit., luteous spot; an area of especially keen vision on the retina) FRENCH: mackle (in printing, a blot or blur; a blurred sheet) mail (flexible body armor made of small, overlapping metal rings, loops of chain, or scales, as a suit of mail)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
macu (cont'd)		[spot, blemish]	<p>maillot (a swimsuit; especially a one-piece swimsuit for women; a one-piece garment like this, worn by gymnasts, etc.)</p> <p>maquette (a small model of a planned sculpture)</p> <p>maquis (orig., a spot; in the Mediterranean area, a dense growth of small trees and shrubs, from the scrub bushes dotting a hillside)</p> <p>Maquis (the French underground organization that fought against German occupation forces during WWII, from the undergrowth bushes as a hiding place)</p> <p>RELIGIOUS DOCTRINE: Immaculate Conception (in the RCC, the doctrine that the Virgin Mary, though conceived naturally, was from the moment of conception free from any stain of original sin; sometimes confused with the <i>Virgin Birth</i>: in <i>Christian theology</i>, the doctrine that Jesus was born to Mary without violating her virginity and that she was his only human parent; in <i>zoology</i>, <i>virgin birth</i> refers to <i>parthenogenesis</i>) [<i>parthenos</i>, virgin, maiden + <i>genesis</i>, origin: reproduction by the development of an unfertilized ovum, seed, or spore, as in certain polyzoans, insects, algae, etc.]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
mag, maj, max	Latin <i>magnus</i> great IE <i>megh-</i> large, much	large, great [ <i>maj</i> greater] [ <i>max</i> greatest]	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>mag</i>:</p> <p>magic (SYNONYMS: sorcery, witchcraft, wizardry), magical, magician</p> <p>Magus (pl., Magi: members of a priestly caste of ancient Media and Persia; the wise men of the East who came bearing gifts for the infant Jesus)</p> <p><i>magis</i>: magisterial, magisterium (the authority, office, and power to teach true doctrine by divine guidance, held by the RCC to have been given itself alone by divine commission), magistracy, magistral, magistrate</p> <p><i>magn</i>: magnate, MAGNITUDE, magnum</p> <p><i>maj</i>:</p> <p>majestic (SYNONYMS: august, grand, grandiose, imposing, magnificent, stately), majesty (grandeur or stateliness)</p> <p>MAJOR (see Doublets), majoritarian (of or decided by the majority; as a noun, an advocate of majoritarian rule)</p> <p>majority (the greater part or larger number; more than half of a total; the number by which the votes cast for the candidate, bill, etc, receiving more than half of the votes, exceed the remaining votes)</p> <p>majuscule (from <i>majuscula littera</i>, somewhat larger letter; a large letter, capital or uncial*, as in medieval manuscripts) [uncial: lit., “inch-high” letters, used in Latin and Greek manuscripts between A.D. 300 and 900]</p> <p><i>max</i>: maxim (SYNONYMS: adage, epigram, proverb, saying), maximal, maximalist, maximize, maximum</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>magn</i>: magnanimity, magnanimous (<i>anima</i> soul, spirit)</p> <p><i>magni</i>:</p> <p>magnific, magnification, magnificence, magnificent (see synonyms at <i>majestic</i>), magnifier, magnify (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>magniloquent (lofty, pompous, or grandiose in speech or style of expression; boastful or bombastic) (<i>loqui</i> speak)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
mag (cont'd)		[large, great]	<p><b>maj:</b> major-domo; (lit., master of the house; a man in charge of a great, royal, or noble household; chief steward; a steward or butler; humorous usage; see Doublets) (<i>domus</i> house)</p> <p><b>COMPOUNDS:</b></p> <p>major form class (in linguistics, a form class that contains a relatively large number of words: in English, nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are major form classes)</p> <p>major general (in the military, the rank immediately higher than a brigadier general and below a lieutenant general)</p> <p>major mode (a music term; opposed to <i>minor mode</i>)</p> <p>major premise (the first premise of a syllogism; opposed to <i>minor premise</i>; the major premise, the minor premise and the conclusion constitute the deductive syllogism)</p> <p>major scale (a music term; opposed to <i>minor scale</i>)</p> <p>mastermind (a very intelligent or clever person; as a verb, to be the mastermind of a project)</p> <p>masterpiece (calque of German <i>meisterstück</i>)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>maestoso (musical direction: with majesty and dignity)</p> <p>maestro (master in any art; especially, a great composer, conductor, or teacher of music)</p> <p>master (see Doublets), masterful, masterly, mastery</p> <p>mayor (see Doublets), mayoralty</p> <p>mister (see Doublets), mistress</p> <p>mistral (lit., masterwind; a cold, dry north wind that blows over the Mediterranean coast of France and nearby regions)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b></p> <p>Magnificat (the hymn of the Virgin Mary in Luke 1:46-55, beginning with <i>Magnificat anima mea Dominum</i>, My soul magnifies the Lord; in lower case, any song, poem, or hymn of praise)</p> <p>magnum opus (lit., great work, especially of art, music, or literature; masterpiece)</p> <p>magna cum laude (with great praise; an academic honor higher than <i>cum laude</i> and just lower than <i>summa cum laude</i>)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>maître d'hôtel (see Doublets; lit., master of the house; a butler or steward; a hotel manager; a headwaiter; usually shortened to maître d'; in cooking, with a sauce of melted butter, parsley, and lemon juice or vinegar)</p> <p>lèse-majesté (a crime against the sovereign; treason; any insolent or slighting behavior toward a person to whom deference is due)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b> magnifico (orig., a nobleman of ancient Venice; now, a person of high rank or great importance)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b></p> <p>master:mister; mayor:major</p> <p>maître d'hôtel:major-domo</p> <p><b>SANSKRIT COGNATES:</b></p> <p>maharajah (or, maharaja; lit., great king; in India, a prince, specif., one who ruled any of the chief native states)</p> <p>maharani (lit., great king; in India, the wife of a maharajah)</p> <p>maharishi (lit., great sage; a Hindu teacher of mysticism)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
mag (cont'd)		[large, great]	<p>mahatma [with <i>atma</i>, breath, soul, Supreme Spirit; lit., great spirit; in India, any of a class of wise and holy persons held in special regard or reverence; Mohandas K. Gandhi (1869-1948) was called <i>Mahatma</i>]</p> <p>Mahayana (lit., greater vehicle; a branch of Buddhism stressing idealism, disinterested love, relief of the suffering of others, etc.)</p> <p>mahout (lit., great in measure; in India and the East Indies, an elephant driver or keeper)</p> <p>HISTORICAL DOCUMENT: Magna Carta (or, Magna Charta; signed on June 15, 1215)</p> <p>ENGLISH: master, mastery, masterful</p> <p>GERMAN:</p> <p>Meistersgesang (one of the songs of the <i>Meistersingers</i>; songs of the Meistersingers as a literary genre; pl., <i>Meistersänge</i>)</p> <p>Meisterlied (same as <i>Meistersgesang</i>; pl., <i>Meisterlieder</i>)</p> <p>Meistersinger (lit., master singer; a member of any of several guilds, mainly of workingmen, organized in German cities in the 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries for cultivating music and poetry)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Magna, UT; Maxim (GA, NJ, OH)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>MAGNITUDE [in <i>astronomy</i>, a number representing the apparent brightness of a celestial body; in <i>mathematics</i>, a number given to a quantity for purposes of comparison with other quantities of the same class]</p> <p>MAJOR [in <i>education</i>, designating or of a field of study in which a student specializes and receives a degree; in <i>law</i>, a person has reached full legal age; in the <i>military</i>, an officer ranking above a captain and below a lieutenant colonel; in <i>music</i>, designating an imperfect internal greater than the corresponding minor by a semitone]</p> <p>NB: <i>Magnesia</i> and <i>magnet</i> (see magne-), as well as <i>magnolia</i>, are not in this family. <i>Magnolia</i>, a flowering tree, is from Pierre Magnol (1638-1715), a French botanist.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: grand, gros, macro, mega</p>
magne	Greek <i>magnes</i>	magnet	<p>NOTE: <i>Magnet</i> is from <i>Magnetis lithos</i>, or the stone of Magnesia.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>magnesia, magnesite, magnesium (symbol: Mg)</p> <p>magnet, magnetic, magnetics</p> <p>magnetism (power to attract; personal charm or allure)</p> <p>magnetize, magneto, magneton</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: isomagnetic (of equal magnetic force; connecting or showing points on the earth's surface having the same magnetic intensity) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>magnetometer (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>magnetosphere (<i>sphaire</i> ball, globe)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: manganese (symbol: Mn)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
main			See man <sup>4</sup> for <i>maintain</i> , <i>maintenance</i> .
maj			See mag- for <i>majority</i> .

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mal,</b> <b>male</b>	Latin <i>malus</i>	bad, badly	<p>NOTE: Authorities are divided on whether this element is a prefix or a root. For formatting purposes, it is generally regarded in this list as a root. Where it is regarded as a prefix, it is placed with the roots to which it is attached, e.g., maladapted, malefactor, malversation.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>malady (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> affection, ailment, disease)      malice (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> animosity, enmity, malevolence)      malicious (having, showing, or caused by malice; spiteful)      malign (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> baleful, sinister)      malignancy, malignant (having an evil influence), malignity      malinger (to pretend to be ill or otherwise incapacitated in order to escape work or duty)      malism (the doctrine that the world is evil)      malison (now archaic; see Doublets)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>mal:</i> malodorous (having a bad odor; stinking)  <i>male:</i>      malediction (see Doublets) (<i>dicere</i> to speak)      malefactor (one who does ill or breaks the law), malefic      maleficient (<i>facere</i> to make)      malevolence (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> ill will, malice; spitefulness)      malevolent (having an evil or harmful influence) (<i>velle</i> to wish)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> dismal (from Old French <i>dis mal</i>; from Medieval Latin <i>dies mali</i>, lit., evil days; causing gloom and misery; depressing; dark and gloomy)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> malediction:malison</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>malade (sick; ill; unwell; diseased), maladie (sickness)      maladresse (awkwardness; tactless behavior; blunder)      malaise (a vague feeling of physical discomfort or uneasiness, as early in an illness; a vague awareness of moral or social decline) (<i>aise</i> ease)      mal de mer (seasickness) (<i>mar</i> sea)      mal du pays (homesickness; nostalgia)      mal de tête (headache)      mal entendu (adjective: misunderstood; poorly conceived)      malendu (noun: misunderstanding; misconception; mistake)      malgré lui (in spite of himself)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b> malaria (lit., bad air, and was originally thought to be caused by foul air)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b> mala fide (in bad faith; with intent to deceive; opposed to <i>bona fide</i>, in good faith)</p> <p><b>LAW LATIN:</b></p> <p>malo animo (with evil intent; with malice)      malum (something wrong, evil, wicked, reprehensible)      malum in se (a wrong in itself)</p> <p><b>LAW TERMS:</b></p> <p>malice aforethought (or, malice prepense: a deliberate intention and plan to something unlawful)      malicious mischief (the willful destruction of another's personal property)</p> <p>There are many other words with this element listed in <i>Black's Law Dictionary</i>.</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
mal (cont'd)		[bad, badly]	WORD FROM LITERARY CHARACTER: malapropism (the exaggerated misuse of words; from Mrs. Malaprop, in Sheridan's play <i>The Rivals</i> , who makes ludicrous blunders in her use of words; from French <i>malapropos</i> ; originally, <i>mal à propos</i> , lit., not to the purpose; inappropriate) CROSS REFERENCE: caco, dys, mis
mala	Latin <i>mala</i>	the cheek	SIMPLE ROOT: malar (of the cheek, cheekbone, or side of the head; as a noun, the cheekbone) CROSS REFERENCE: bucc
malac	Greek <i>malassein</i> to soften IE <i>mel-</i> to crush, grind	soft; mollusks	NOTE: This root is related to Latin <i>molere</i> , to grind, and from which <i>meal</i> is derived; further, this root means "mollusks," a phylum of invertebrate animals including the chitons, oysters, clams, mussels, snails, whelks, slugs, squids, octopi. SIMPLE ROOT: malacoma (a morbidly soft part or spot) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>mala</i> : malapterurus (a genus consisting of the electric catfish) ( <i>pteron</i> wing + <i>ourus</i> tail) <i>malac</i> : malacostracan (of a large class of highly evolved crustaceans typically consisting of 19 segments, including the decapods, krill, and isopods) ( <i>ostrakon</i> shell) <i>malaco</i> : malacodermous ( <i>derma</i> skin) malacology (the study of mollusks) ( <i>logy</i> study) malacophyllous (having fleshy leaves in which water can be stored) ( <i>phyllon</i> leaf) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: craniomalacia (softening of the bones of the skull) ( <i>kranion</i> skull) osteomalacia (a disease occurring mostly in women, resulting from a deficiency of calcium and Vitamin D) ( <i>osteon</i> bone) DISGUISED ROOT: amalgam (from <i>malagma</i> , an emollient; a combination or blend; any alloy of mercury and another metal or other metals; used as a dental filling), amalgamation (in metallurgy, the extraction of a precious metal from its ore by alloying its with mercury) maltha (any of several black, semisolid bitumens between petroleum and asphalt in consistency) ENGLISH: malt, melt, mill CROSS REFERENCE: clemen, leni, mitig, mol <sup>1</sup>
mall	Latin <i>malleare</i> IE <i>mel-</i> to grind, beat	to beat with a hammer	SIMPLE ROOT: mall (from the name of the game <i>pall-mall</i> ; see Compound) malleable (that can be hammered into various shapes without breaking: said of metals) malleolus (the rounded bony protuberance on each side of the ankle joint) mallet (a kind of hammer, usually with a heavy wooden head and a short handle) malleus (a bone of the ear, shaped somewhat like a hammer) DISGUISED ROOT: maul (SYNONYMS: beat, flog, thrash) COMPOUND: pall-mall (an old game in which the ball was hit with a mallet; <i>pall</i> itself can be traced to an ancient word, meaning "ball") CROSS REFERENCE: mol, pav, tund, verb <sup>2</sup>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mamm</b>	Latin <i>mamma</i>	breast; nipple	<p>NOTE: The root means specifically the mother's breast; the diminutive of <i>mamma</i> is <i>mamilla</i>, usually spelled with one <i>m</i>), and means <i>nipple</i>, or a <i>breast-shaped protuberance</i>.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>mamilla (a nipple; pl., <i>mamillae</i>) {mamillary}      mammillated (having nipple-like projections), mammillation      mamma (a gland for secreting milk; pl., <i>mammae</i>)      mammal (any of a large class of warmblooded, usually hairy vertebrates whose offspring are fed with milk secreted by the female mammary glands)      mammary (designating or of the milk-secreting glands; of the <i>mammae</i>)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>mamm</i>:</p> <p>mammalgia (<i>algos</i> pain)      mammectomy (<i>ektome</i> excision)</p> <p><i>mamma</i>:</p> <p>mammalogy (the branch of zoology dealing with mammals; see Genus) (<i>logy</i> study)      mammoplasty (plastic surgery to make breasts larger or smaller) (<i>plassein</i> to form)  <i>mammi</i>: mammiferous (having <i>mammae</i>, or breasts) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p>GENUS: Mammalia (a division of vertebrate animals, including all that have hair and give milk to their young)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mast<sup>1</sup>, pector</p>
<b>man<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>manare</i>	to flow	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: emanate (lit., to flow out; to come forth; issue, as from a source; SYNONYMS: issue, originate, rise, spring, stem), emanation (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: col<sup>2</sup>, flu, liqu<sup>1</sup>, mea, rhe<sup>1</sup>, rhe<sup>2</sup>, rrhag</p>
<b>man<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>manus</i>	good	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: immane (archaic: huge; immense; now: cruel or brutal) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bene, bon, eu, prob</p>
<b>man<sup>3</sup>, men</b>	Latin <i>manere</i> IE <i>men-</i> to remain	to stay, remain; household	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: manor, manse (the residence of a minister, especially a Presbyterian minister), mansion (see Doublets)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>immanent (living, remaining, or operating within; inherent; in theology, present throughout the universe; said of God) {immanence}      immanentism (in theology, the theory that God pervades the universe) (<i>in</i> in)      impermanent (not permanent) (<i>im</i> not + permanent)      permanence, permanency, permanent (SYNONYMS: constant, invariable, stable) (<i>per</i> through)      remanence (in electricity, the magnetic flux remaining in a substance after the magnetizing force has been withdrawn)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: remnant (see synonyms at <i>remainder</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>pearmain (from Old French <i>parmain</i>; an apple known for its long-keeping qualities) (<i>per</i> through)      remain (SYNONYMS: abide, linger, stay, wait; see Doublets)      remainder (SYNONYMS: balance, residue, remnant)      remains (plural noun: what is left after part has been used, destroyed; SYNONYMS: body, cadver, carcass, corpse) (<i>re</i> back)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>man<sup>3</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to stay, remain]	<p>FRENCH:</p> <p>maison (house; residence; establishment; firm; see Doublets)      maison d'arrêt (lit., house of arrest; prison; lock-up)      maison de campagne (country house)      maison de force (jail; house of correction)      maisonette (a small house; cottage; an apartment, especially a duplex apartment) [maisonnette in Modern French]      ménage (or, menage; a household; also, housekeeping)      ménage à trois (lit., a household of three; an arrangement by which a married couple and the lover of one of them live together)      menagerie (a collection of wild and unusual animals; a zoo)      menial (as an adjective, of or fit for servants; pertaining to one retained in the mansion as a servant; as a noun, a servile, low person)</p> <p>BIBLICAL NAME: Emmanuel [also, Immanuel; from Hebrew <i>imanuel</i>, lit., God with us; the Messiah; a name given by Isaiah to the Messiah of his prophecy (Isaiah 7:14), often applied to Jesus (Matthew 1:23)]</p> <p>DOUBLETS: mansion:maison</p> <p>LAW:</p> <p>demesne [possession (of real estate) as one's own; other meanings] [this word does not include a prefix, but is a possible re-spelling of <i>domain</i>)</p> <p>messuage (a dwelling house with its outbuildings and adjacent land)</p> <p>DEPARTMENT STORE: Maison Blanche (lit., white house; in New Orleans, LA)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fam, mora, rest</p>
<b>man<sup>4</sup>,</b> <b>mand,</b> <b>mend</b>	Latin <i>manus</i> hand <i>mandare</i> to command IE <i>men<sup>2</sup></i> hand)	hand	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>manacle (a handcuff; fetter or shackle for the hand; any restraint)</p> <p>manage (SYNONYMS: conduct, control, direct; see <i>manège</i>), manageable, management, manager, managerial</p> <p>mandarin (influenced by <i>mandate</i>; in the Chinese empire, a high official)</p> <p>manner (SYNONYMS: bearing, carriage, demeanor), mannered</p> <p>mannerism (capitalized, a 16<sup>th</sup>-century style in art characterized by distortion of realistic proportions, contorted figures, etc.; SYNONYMS: affectation, airs, peculiarity, pose)</p> <p>manual (as a noun, a handbook; the keyboard of a piano, organ; as an adjective, describes labor done by hand)</p> <p>manubrium (a handlelike structure, process, or part)</p> <p>manus (the terminal part of the forelimb of a vertebrate, as the hand of a person or the forefoot of a four-legged animal; also, in Roman law, the authority of a husband over his wife)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>man:</i></p> <p>amanuensis (one who writes for another, especially for one who is disabled; a personal secretary) (<i>ab</i> from)</p> <p>bimanous (having two hands), bimortal (using or requiring both hands) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>emancipate (lit., to free from the hand of; to set free), emancipation (see Historical Document) (<i>ex</i> out + <i>capere</i> to take)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
man <sup>4</sup> (cont'd)	[hand]		<p><i>mand:</i> command (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> direct, instruct), commandant, commander, commanding, commandment (any authoritative command; one of the Ten Commandments) (<i>com</i> with) countermand (to cancel or revoke a command or order; to call back or order back by a contrary order) (<i>contra</i> against) demand (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> claim, exact, require), demandant (in law, the plaintiff), demanding (<i>de</i> away + <i>dare</i> to give) redemand (demand back: demand the return of) (<i>re</i> again + demand) remand (in law, to send back a case to a lower court, as for further proceedings) (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p><i>mend:</i> commend (lit., to put into the hands of another; to express approval of; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>acclaim, approve, eulogize, extol, praise; <sup>2</sup>deliver, entrust, transfer) commendable, commendation, commendatory (<i>com</i> with) recommend, recommendation (<i>re</i> again + commend)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>man:</i> manciple (a steward or buyer of provisions, as for an English college, monastery, etc.) (<i>capere</i> to take) mandate (in law, an order from a higher court or official to a lower one; also used as a verb; see Law Term), mandatory (also, <b>mandatary</b>) (<i>dare</i> to give) mansuetude (gentleness; tameness) (<i>suescere</i> to accustom)</p> <p><i>mani:</i> manicure (<i>cura</i> care) manifest (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> apparent, evident, obvious; see Italian; U.S. Doctrine) (from IE <i>dher-</i> to attack, as in <i>infest</i>) maniple (lit., handful; orig., a division in the Roman army) (<i>plere</i> to fill) manipular, manipulate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> handle, ply, wield) manipulation, manipulator (from <i>maniple</i>)</p> <p><i>manu:</i> manufacture (orig., to make by hand; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> form, make, shape), manufacturer (<i>facere</i> to make) manumission (a freeing or being freed from slavery) manumit (lit., to let go from the hand) (<i>mittere</i> to send) manuscript (<i>scribere</i> to write)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> mortmain (see mort- (<i>mors</i> death))</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> adminicle (orig., support for the hand; a thing that helps or supports; in law, corroborative evidence; proof that explains) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> coup de main (lit., stroke of hand; a surprise attack) legerdemain (orig., <i>leger de main</i>; lit., sleight of hand) main (as in <i>maintain</i>, <i>maintenance</i>) mains froides, coeur chaud (cold hands, warm heart) maintain (lit., to hold in the hand; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> support, sustain, uphold) (from <i>maintenance</i>) maintenance (in law, the act of interfering unlawfully in a suit between others by helping either party) (<i>tenere</i> to hold)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>man<sup>4</sup> (cont'd)</b>		[hand]	<p>maintien (maintenance; preservation; also, behavior)      manche (lit., handle; in heraldry, a sleeve that hangs down)      manège (or, manege; the art of riding and training horses; horsemanship; the paces and exercises of a training horse; a school for training horses and teaching riders; a riding academy) (from <i>manage</i>)      maneuver (orig., hand labor; see derivation at <i>manure</i>; see Doublets) (<i>opus</i> work)      manqué (that falls short of the goal; unsuccessful or defective; potential but unrealized; would-be; placed after the noun it modifies, e.g., a scholar manqué)      manure (from Old French <i>manoeuvrer</i>, to work by hand, to till; with <i>operari</i> to work; see Doublets)</p> <p>ITALIAN:      manicotti (a dish consisting of large, tubular noodles)</p> <p>manifesto (a public declaration of motives and intentions by a government or by a person or group regarded as having some public importance)</p> <p>SPANISH:      mano (hand)      mano a mano (lit., hand-to-hand; a bullfight in which two rival matadors take turns fighting several bulls each; a face-to-face confrontation or competitive struggle)</p> <p>AFRIKAANS: commando (in South Africa, a force of Boer troops; a raid or expedition by such troops; a small raiding force trained to operate inside territory held by the enemy)</p> <p>DUTCH: commandeer, commodore (possibly from French <i>commandeur</i>)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: manage:manège; manure:maneuver</p> <p>LAW TERM: mandamus (a writ commanding that a specified thing be done)</p> <p>U.S. DOCTRINE: Manifest Destiny (a 19<sup>th</sup>-century doctrine that postulated the continuing expansion of the United States as its obvious destiny)</p> <p>HISTORICAL DOCUMENT: Emancipation Proclamation (an executive order issued by President Lincoln, freeing the slaves in all territories still at war with the Union; document signed on January 1, 1863)</p> <p>RELIGIOUS: Maundy Thursday (the Thursday before Easter; from the <i>mandate</i> given by Jesus to love one another, after he had washed the feet of his disciples at The Last Supper)</p> <p>NB:  <i>Manifold</i>, from <i>many</i> + <i>-fold</i>, is not in this family; neither is <i>manikin</i>, from Dutch <i>manneken</i>, man + diminutive <i>ken</i>.  <i>Demantoid</i>, from <i>diamond</i>, is not in this family.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: chir</p>
<b>mancy</b>	Greek <i>manteia</i> IE <i>men-</i> to think	divination	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>bibliomancy (an attempt to foretell the future or answer a question by picking a passage at random from a book, especially the Bible) (<i>biblios</i> book)</p> <p>cartomancy (fortune-telling by using playing cards) (<i>carta</i> card)</p> <p>ceromancy (divination by use of melted wax dropped into water) (<i>keros</i> wax)</p> <p>chiromancy (<i>cheir</i> hand)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
mancy (cont'd)		[divination]	<p>geomancy (the making of predictions based on patterns made by a handful of earth thrown on the ground) (<i>geo</i> earth)</p> <p>hydromancy (<i>hydr</i> water)</p> <p>necromancy (<i>nekros</i> dead body)</p> <p>oneiromancy (<i>oneiros</i> dream)</p> <p>onomancy (<i>onoma</i> name)</p> <p>ornithomancy (<i>ornis</i> bird)</p> <p>pedomancy (divination by examining the soles of the feet) (<i>pous</i> foot)</p> <p>pyromancy (divination by fire or flames) (<i>pyr</i> fire)</p> <p>rhabdomancy (divination for finding water) (<i>rhabdos</i> rod)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
mand	Latin <i>mandere</i> to chew IE <i>menth-</i> to chew	the jaw	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>mandible (the lower jaw of a vertebrate; either of a pair of biting jaws of an insect or other arthropod; either jaw of a beaked animal, as a cephalopod, e.g., octopus, squid, cuttlefish)</p> <p>mandibulate (having a mandible or mandibles)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: mustache</p> <p>FRENCH: moustache</p> <p>SPANISH OR ITALIAN: mustachio (a large mustache)</p> <p>ENGLISH: mouth, mouthy (overly talkative, especially in a bombastic and rude way)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gnath, maxill</p>
mania	Greek <i>mania</i> IE <i>men-</i> to think	craze, madness	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: mania (SYNONYMS: delirium, frenzy), maniac</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>hypomania (a mild form of mania) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>megalomania (delusion of grandeur; unreasonable conviction of one's extreme greatness, goodness, or power) (<i>megalos</i> great)</p> <p>monomania (insanity on a single subject or class of subjects) (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: manigraphy (description of insanity in its various forms) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>ablutomania (a morbid desire to wash the hands) (<i>abluere</i> to wash away—<i>ab</i> away + <i>luere</i> to wash)</p> <p>bibliomania (an obsessive desire for collecting books) (<i>bibrios</i> book)</p> <p>cynomania (abnormal love of dogs) (<i>kyon</i> dog)</p> <p>decalcomania (the process of transferring decals to glass, wood, etc.; decal) (French <i>calquer</i> to copy)</p> <p>dipsomania (uncontrollable desire for alcoholic beverages) (<i>dipsa</i> thirst)</p> <p>erotomania (exaggeration of sexual behavior or reaction) (<i>eros</i> sexual desire)</p> <p>kleptomania (an uncontrollable impulse to steal) (<i>kleptein</i> to steal)</p> <p>pyromania (obsessive preoccupation with fires) (<i>pyr</i> fire)</p> <p>MEDICAL: manic depressive (designating, of, or having a psychiatric disorder characterized by alternating periods of mania and depression; as a noun, a person who has this psychosis)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mant</b>	Latin <i>mantellum</i>	cloak, napkin, a cloth	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: mantel (the facing of stone, marble, etc. about a fireplace, including a projecting shelf or slab above it; the shelf or slab itself)</p> <p>MANTLE, mantua (a mantle or loose gown or cloak formerly worn by women)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: dismantle (SYNONYMS: denude, divest, strip) (<i>dis</i> opposite)</p> <p>COMPOUNDS:</p> <p>mantelpiece (the projecting shelf of a mantel) manteltree (a beam, stone, or arch above the opening of a fireplace) mantlerock (the loose, unconsolidated material, residual or transported, that rests on the solid rock of the earth's crust)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>manteau (now obsolete; cloak or mantle) mantelet (a short mantle, cape, or cloak)</p> <p>ITALIAN: mantelletta (in the RCC, a sleeveless vestment worn by cardinals, bishops, etc.)</p> <p>SPANISH: mantilla (a woman's scarf, as of lace, worn over the hair and shoulders, as in Spain, Mexico, etc.)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: MANTLE [in <i>geology</i>, the layer of the earth's crust and core; in <i>zoology</i>, a major part of a mollusk or similar organism consisting of epithelium tissue]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: chlamy, pall<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>mar<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>maritus</i> husband	marriage	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: marital (orig., of a husband; of marriage) marriage, marriageable, married, marry</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: <i>mar:</i> extramarital (of or relating to sexual intercourse with someone other than one's spouse) (<i>extra</i> beyond) premarital (before marriage) (<i>pre</i> before) <i>marr:</i> intermarriage, intermarry (<i>inter</i> between) FRENCH: mariage de convenance (marriage of convenience) MEXICAN SPANISH: mariachi (from French <i>mariage</i>, marriage; from providing music at wedding fiestas: a member of a strolling band of musicians in Mexico; such a band)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gam, nub<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>mar<sup>2</sup>, mer</b>	Latin <i>marinus</i> IE <i>mori-</i> sea	sea	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>mar:</i> mare (a sea; one of several vast, dark flat areas on the moon, Mercury, or Mars) [<i>mare</i>, a mature female horse, is not from this root] marine, mariner, maritime <i>mer:</i> mere (one meaning: an arm of the sea) mermaid, merman (an imaginary sea creature with the head and upper body of a man and the tail of a fish; a man or boy who swims well)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: submarine, submariner (<i>sub</i> under) transmarine (crossing the sea; coming from, or being on the other side of the sea) (<i>trans</i> across)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
mar <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)	[sea]		<p>ultramarine (lit., beyond the sea; deep blue) (<i>ultra</i> beyond)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: mariculture (salt-water aquaculture; the cultivation of sea animals and plants in their usual habitats, generally for commercial purposes) (<i>cultus</i> care)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>mar</i>: aquamarine (a transparent, pale bluish-green variety of beryl, used in jewelry; its color; as an adjective, bluish-green) (<i>aqua</i> water)</p> <p><i>mer</i>: ormer (British dialect for <i>abalone</i>; from French <i>ormier</i>; from Latin <i>auris maris</i>, ear of the sea) (<i>auris</i> ear)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>cormorant (lit., sea raven; figuratively, a greedy person) (<i>corvus</i> raven)</p> <p>marsh (swamp; bog; morass; fen)</p> <p>morass (a tract of low, soft, watery ground; often used figuratively of a difficult, troublesome, or perplexing state of affairs) (from Dutch <i>moeras</i>, swamp, fen)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p><i>mare nostrum</i> (our sea: Roman name for the Mediterranean)</p> <p><i>mare liberum</i> (free sea: a sea open to all nations)</p> <p><i>mare clausum</i> (closed sea: a sea under the jurisdiction of one nation and not open to all others)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>bêche-de-mer (lit., spade of the sea;; a mixed trade language, a pidgin English spoken in the SW Pacific)</p> <p>mal de mer (seasickness)</p> <p>FRENCH AND SPANISH:</p> <p>marinade (a liquid mixture, usually of vinegar or wine and oil with various herbs and spices, in which meat, fish, fowl are steeped before cooking; as a verb, to marinate)</p> <p>marinara (from <i>marinare</i>, to pickle; a tomato sauce seasoned with garlic and spices and served with pasta)</p> <p>ITALIAN:</p> <p>maremma (low, unhealthful, but fertile marshy land near the sea, especially in Italy)</p> <p>marinate (to steep in a marinade)</p> <p>ITALIAN AND SPANISH: marina (a small harbor or boat basin where dockage, supplies, fuel, etc. are provided for small pleasure craft)</p> <p>GERMAN: meerschaum* (translation of Latin <i>spuma maris</i>, lit., sea foam, which itself is a calque of Greek <i>halos hachne</i>) [*meerschaum, a soft, claylike mineral, used to make smoking pipes and other heat-resistant items]</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC:</p> <p>The Maritime Provinces of Canada: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island</p> <p>Maritime Alps, the southern division of the Western Alps, along the French-Italian border</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Miramar, FL (the city was named after the Miramar district of Havana, Cuba)</p> <p>LITERARY: "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," by Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834), English poet and critic</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: benth, hal<sup>1</sup>, pelag, sal, thalass</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>maras</b>	Greek <i>marasmos</i>	a wasting away	SIMPLE ROOT: marasmus (a condition of progressive emaciation, esp. in infants, as from inability to assimilate food) CROSS REFERENCE: phthis, tab <sup>2</sup>
<b>marc, marg, mark</b>	Latin <i>marcar</i> to mark boundaries IE <i>mereg-</i> edge, boundary	margin	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>marc</i> : march (a boundary, border, or frontier; a borderland) [related <i>march</i> means to walk with regular, steady steps of equal length] <i>marg</i> : margin, marginal (in economics, on the border between being profitable and non-profitable), marginalia (margin notes), marginalize, marginate <i>mark</i> : mark (one meaning), marked, marker, marking PREFIXED ROOT: <i>marc</i> : demarcate, demarcation (also, demarkation) ( <i>de</i> from) <i>marg</i> : emarginate (also, emarginated; having a notched margin or tip, as some leaves or wings) ( <i>ex</i> out) <i>mark</i> : demarkation (also, demar <u>cation</u> ) ( <i>de</i> from) remark (SYNONYMS: comment, commentary, observation) remarkable (SYNONYMS: conspicuous, noticeable, outstanding, prominent, striking) ( <i>re</i> again) COMPOUND: marksman (a person who shoots, especially one who shoots well; the military's highest degree of shooting is <i>expert</i> , followed by <i>sharpshooter</i> , and <i>marksman</i> ) FRENCH: démarche (a line of action; move or countermove; maneuver, especially in diplomatic relations) marc (refuse of grapes, seeds, other fruits, etc. after pressing) marchioness (the wife or widow of a marquess; a lady whose rank in her own right equals that of a marquess) marque (a nameplate or emblem, as to identify an automobile) marquess (a British nobleman), marquis (a French nobleman), marquise (the wife or widow of a marquis) marquetry (or, marqueterie; decorative inlaid work of wood, ivory, metal, etc., used in furniture and flooring) remarque (a mark, especially a small design or sketch, made on the margin of an engraved plate and appearing only on proofs, to identify a particular stage of the plate) ITALIAN: marchese (an Italian nobleman) GERMANIC: margravate (the territory ruled by a margrave), margrave (a military governor of a march, or border province, in Germany), margravine FINNISH: markka (the basic monetary unit of Finland) CROSS REFERENCE: not
<b>marce</b>	Latin <i>marcere</i>	to wither, decay	SIMPLE ROOT: marcescent (in botany, withering but not falling off, as a blossom that remains on a twig after flowering) CROSS REFERENCE: maras, phthis, tab <sup>2</sup>
<b>mars</b>	Greek <i>marsypos</i>	pouch, bag	SIMPLE ROOT: marsupial (as an adjective, describing a marsupium; as a noun, an animal with an external pouch for carrying and nursing its young, e.g., bandicoots, kangaroo, opossum, wombat) marsupium (a fold of skin on the abdomen of a female marsupial, forming a pouch in which the newborn young are carried and nursed) CROSS REFERENCE: asc <sup>2</sup> , bucc, burs, sac

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mart</b>	Latin <i>martialis</i> of Mars	war	SIMPLE ROOT: martial ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : military, warlike) TERM: martial art(s) MILITARY: court-martial (a military court; pl., courts-martial) martial law (temporary rule by military authorities) MYTHOLOGY: Mars (Roman god of war; identified with Greek Ares) CROSS REFERENCE: bell <sup>2</sup> , guerr
<b>masc<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>mas</i>	male	SIMPLE ROOT: masculine ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : male, manly, virile) PREFIXED ROOT: emasculate (orig., to remove the testicles of, so as to deprive of power to reproduce; castrate; hence, to weaken, destroy the strength or vigor of, as the general's leadership was <i>emasculated</i> by discontent among the troops; as an adjective, deprived of virility, strength or vigor; effeminate) ( <i>ex out</i> ) commasculuation (male homosexuality) ( <i>com</i> with) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: masturbate (as believed by some authorities; see turb-; other authorities say <i>mast</i> is from <i>manus</i> , hand) DISGUISED ROOT: male, mallard (the common wild duck, both male and female) marital (from <i>maritus</i> , married, husband; orig., of a husband; of marriage; matrimonial; connubial) SPANISH: machismo, macho CROSS REFERENCE: andr, anthrop, hom, vir <sup>1</sup>
<b>masc<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>mask</b>	Spanish <i>máscara</i>	a mask	NOTE: This root is originally from Arabic <i>maskhara</i> , a clown, buffoonery. The Arabic-speaking Moors inhabited Spain for almost 1,000 years, contributing many words used today in English by way of Spanish, e.g., cotton, mattress, spinach. SIMPLE ROOT: mascara (a cosmetic preparation for coloring or darkening the eyelashes or eyebrows) mask (a covering for the face or part of the face, to conceal the identity; anything that conceals or disguises) DISGUISED ROOT: masque (a form of dramatic entertainment popular among the English aristocracy during the 16 <sup>th</sup> and 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries) masquerade (a ball or party at which masks and fancy costumes or disguises are worn) NOTE: Explore <i>hypocrite</i> , an actor using masks when performing multiple roles, in Greek drama. CROSS REFERENCE: person
<b>mass</b>	Greek <i>massein</i> Latin <i>massa</i> lump	to knead; lump	SIMPLE ROOT: mass ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : bulk, volume) MASSIVE (big and solid; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : cumbersome, heavy, ponderous, weighty), massless, massy PREFIXED ROOT: amass (lit., to form a lump; to pile up; accumulate, as to <i>amass a burdensome debt</i> ) ( <i>a</i> to) TERMS: mass defect (in physics, the difference between the mass of an atom and the sum of the masses of the individual neutrons) mass media (those means of communication that reach and influence a large number of people, especially newspapers, magazines, radio, and television)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
mass (cont'd)		[to knead]	<p>mass noun (a noun denoting an abstraction or something that is uncountable, and not preceded by <i>a</i> or <i>an</i>; it is typically in a singular construction, but may be singular or plural in form, e.g., butter, sugar, love, manhood, news, traffic; compare <i>count noun</i>, e.g., apple, car, orange, tree)</p> <p>FRENCH: <i>massif</i> (mountainous mass broken up into separate peaks)</p> <p>ENGLISH: <i> mingle</i> (SYNONYMS: blend, coalesce, fuse, merge)</p> <p>LATIN-ENGLISH: <i>commingle</i> (to mix together) (<i>com</i> with) [It might appear that <i> mingle</i> and <i>commingle</i> are from Latin <i>miscere</i>, to mix.]</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: MASSIVE [in <i>geology</i>, homogeneous in structure, without stratification, foliation, etc.; in <i>medicine</i>, heavy and of wide extent, as a <i>massive hemorrhage</i>; in <i>mineralogy</i>, irregular in form, though occasionally crystalline in internal structure]</p> <p>NB: <i>Massage</i>, although basically meaning “to knead,” is not from this root; it is from Arabic <i>massa</i>, to touch.</p> <p>NB: <i>Mass</i>, an RCC rite, comes from Latin <i>mittere</i>, to send.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>mast<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>mastos</i>	a breast	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: acromastitis (inflammation of the nipple) (<i>akros</i> extremity + <i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>mastectomy (<i>ektome</i> excision)</p> <p>mastitis (inflammation of the breast or udder) (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>mastodont (lit., nipple-tooth; an extinct family of mammals, similar to elephants and mammoths) (<i>odous</i> tooth)</p> <p>mastoid (shaped like a breast or nipple; designating, of, or near a projection of the temporal bone behind the ear)</p> <p>mastoidectomy (<i>eidos</i> shape + <i>ektome</i> excision)</p> <p>ENGLISH: meat, meaty</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mamm, pect(or)</p>
<b>mast<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>masticare</i>	to chew	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: mastic (in full: mastic tree: any of various pasty substances used as adhesives, sealants, etc.), masticate (to chew up food; to grind or cut rubber) {masticatory}</p> <p>FRENCH: papier mâché (lit., chewed paper; a material made of paper pulp mixed with size, glue, etc., that is easily molded when moist and that dries strong when hard—see coll<sup>2</sup> for <i>papier-collé</i>)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: manger (a box or trough to hold fodder for horses or cattle to eat)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>mat<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>maturus</i>	ripe, seasonable, mature	<p>SIMPLEROOT:</p> <p>matin (in the RCC, the first of the seven canonical hours; in the Anglican Church, morning prayer)</p> <p>matinee (or, matinée; a reception or entertainment held in the daytime, especially a performance, as of a play, held in the afternoon)</p> <p>matutinal (of or in the morning; early)</p> <p>mature (in geology, having reached maximum development of topographical form due to erosion, weathering, etc.: said as of a coastline that is relatively stable; SYNONYMS: adult, mellow, ripe), maturity</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mat<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[ripe, mature]	PREFIXED ROOT: immature (not mature or ripe; not completely grown or developed; in geology, worn down only slightly by erosion, as a land surface having steeply entrenched stream valleys that lack well-developed flood plains) ( <i>in</i> not) premature (happening, done, arriving, or existing before the proper or usual time; born before the full term) ( <i>pre</i> before) DISGUISED ROOT: manes (or, Manes; in ancient Roman belief, the deified souls of the dead, esp. of dead ancestors; with singular verb, the soul or spirit of a dead person) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: demure (SYNONYMS: bashful, decorous, diffident, modest, shy) ( <i>de</i> probably an intensive) SPANISH: mañana (tomorrow; in the sense of “in good time,” or maturity) CROSS REFERENCE: coqu, peps
<b>mat<sup>2</sup></b>	IE <i>men-</i>	to think	PREFIXED ROOT: automat, automatic (SYNONYMS: impulsive, instinctive, involuntary, spontaneous), automation, automatism, automaton ( <i>autos</i> same) CROSS REFERENCE: opi, pond
<b>mat<sup>3</sup></b>	Arabic <i>matrah</i>	cushion	NOTE: This Arabic source means literally “place where something is thrown or laid; cushion,” that is, on which to sleep. SIMPLE ROOT: mattress (in addition to a place on which to sleep, a mass or mat of interwoven brushwood, poles, etc. used to protect an embankment or dike from erosion) FRENCH: matelassé (as an adjective: having a surface with a raised design; as a noun: a fabric with such a surface) CROSS REFERENCE: pulv <sup>1</sup>
<b>mata</b>	Spanish <i>matar</i>	to kill	SIMPLE ROOT: matador (the bullfighter skilled in killing the bull with a sword thrust at the end of the bullfight after performing a series of formalized actions) PERSIAN COGNATE: checkmate (lit., the king is dead) ( <i>sah</i> , king + <i>mat</i> , he is dead) CROSS REFERENCE: cad, cide, nec, noc <sup>2</sup>
<b>mater<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>matr,</b> <b>meter,</b> <b>metro</b>	Latin <i>mater</i> Greek <i>meter</i> IE <i>mater-</i> mother	mother	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>mater</i> : mater (chiefly British, and often preceded by <i>the</i> ) maternal, maternity <i>matr</i> : matriculant (a person who has matriculated or is applying for matriculation), matriculate (to enroll, especially as a student in a college or university) matrimonial (of matrimony; marital; nuptial; conjugal) matrimony (the act, rite, or sacrament of marriage; the state of being husband and wife; married life) matrix (orig., womb, public register, origin) matron, matronize (to make matronly; to chaperon), matronly LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>mater</i> : materfamilias (the mother of a family; woman head of household) ( <i>familia</i> household establishment) <i>matr</i> : matronymic ( <i>onyma</i> name) <i>matri</i> : matriarch, matriarchate, matriarchy ( <i>archein</i> to rule) matricide (the act of murdering one's mother; a person who murders his mother) ( <i>caedere</i> to kill)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mater<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[mother]	<p>matrifocal (of a sociological group, as a household, tribe, etc., having a female as its leader) (<i>focus</i> hearth)</p> <p>matrilineal (also, matrilinear; designating or of descent, kinship, or derived through the mother) (<i>linea</i> linen thread)</p> <p><i>metr(o)</i>:</p> <p>matronymic (of, or derived from the name of the mother or a female ancestor) (<i>onym</i> name)</p> <p>metropolis (lit., mother city), metropolitan (<i>polis</i> city)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: cummer (lit., with mother, meaning variously godmother, a woman companion, or a woman or girl) (<i>com</i> with, together)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>alma mater (lit., nourishing mother; orig., referred to the Roman goddesses, but now refers to the institution from which one received a degree or diploma; also, refers to the song or anthem of the institution)</p> <p>mater atrium necessitas (necessity is the mother of arts; necessity is the mother of invention)</p> <p>Mater Dolorosa (the sorrowing Mother; the Holy Mother sorrowing at the Cross of Jesus)</p> <p>ITALIAN: madrepore (lit., mother pore, from its rapid production, but translated <i>mother stone</i>; any of various, usually branching, stony corals which form reefs and islands in tropical seas)</p> <p>SPANISH COGNATE: madre</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC:</p> <p>Sierra Madre (mountain system in Mexico)</p> <p>Madre de Dios (Mother of God, a river in Peru and Bolivia)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Sierra Madre, CA</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mater<sup>2</sup>, metro</p>
<b>mater<sup>2</sup>, matter</b>	Latin <i>materia</i> IE <i>mater-</i> mother	material, stuff, wood	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>material (SYNONYMS: corporeal, physical, sensible; in law, important enough to affect the outcome of a case, the validity of a legal instrument, etc., e.g., a material witness)</p> <p>materialism, materialist, materialize, materially</p> <p>MATTER (basically, what a thing is made of)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>antimatter (a form of matter in which the electrical charge is the reverse of that in the usual matter of our universe) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>immaterial (not consisting of matter; incorporeal; not pertinent; unimportant) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>FRENCH: matériel (materials and tools necessary to any work, enterprise, etc.; specif., weapons, equipment, supplies, etc. of armed forces)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>mater artium necessitas (necessity is the mother of invention)</p> <p>materia medica (the ingredients of medicine)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: MATTER [in law, something that is to be proved; in <i>philosophy</i>, that which is yet to take on form; undifferentiated substance of reality or experience; in <i>printing</i>, written materials prepared, or to be prepared, for printing; copy; copy ready to be printed]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mater<sup>1</sup>, metr</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>math</b>	Greek <i>manthanein</i>	to learn	SIMPLE ROOT: mathematical (also, mathematic), mathematics, mathematician PREFIXED ROOT: polymath (a person of great and diversified learning) ( <i>polys</i> many) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>maur</b>	Greek <i>mauros</i>	dark, dim	PREFIXED ROOT: amaurosis (partial or total blindness) {amaurotic} ( <i>a</i> intensive + <i>osis</i> condition) A PEOPLE: Moor, a member of a Moslem people of mixed Arab and Berber descent living in northwest Africa CROSS REFERENCE: crep <sup>2</sup> , fusc, hesper, mela, tenebr
<b>maxill</b>	Latin <i>maxilla</i>	upper jaw	SIMPLE ROOT: maxilla (pl., maxillae), maxillary PREFIXED ROOT: premaxilla ( <i>pre</i> before) submaxilla (the lower jaw or jawbone) ( <i>sub</i> under) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: maxilliped (any one limb of the three pairs of appendages behind the maxillae in crustaceans, modified for aid in feeding) ( <i>pous</i> foot) CROSS REFERENCE: gnath, mand
<b>maxim</b>			See maj- for <i>maximum</i> .
<b>may</b>	Germanic <i>mag</i>	power	SIMPLE ROOT: may (auxiliary verb used to express ability or power; now generally replaced by <i>can</i> ), maybe (it may be) PREFIXED ROOT: dismay (SYNONYMS: appall, daunt, horrify) ( <i>dis</i> intensive) ENGLISH: main (SYNONYMS: capital, chief, foremost, leading, principal) CROSS REFERENCE: crac, dyn, pot <sup>2</sup>
<b>maz</b>	Old English <i>masian</i>	possibly, to bewilder	SIMPLE ROOT: maze (a confusing, intricate network of winding pathways), mazy (like a maze; intricately winding; bewildering) PREFIXED ROOT: amaze (SYNONYMS: astonish, astound, flabbergast, surprise) {amazing, amazement} ( <i>a</i> intensive) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>mea</b>	Latin <i>meare</i>	to flow, glide, pass	SIMPLE ROOT: meatus (a ductlike passage within the body) PREFIXED ROOT: permeate (to penetrate and spread through) {permeable, permeability} ( <i>per</i> through) FRENCH: congé (leave, departure; from Latin <i>commeare</i> , to come and go; can mean a curt dismissal; in architecture, a concave molding) CROSS REFERENCE: col <sup>2</sup> , flu, lap, man <sup>1</sup> , rhe <sup>1</sup> , rhe <sup>2</sup> , rrh
<b>mean</b>	German <i>gemein</i> plentiful, common	low, inferior	SIMPLE ROOT: mean (SYNONYMS: abject, base, ignoble, low, sordid) [another <i>mean</i> is listed under med <sup>3</sup> ] PREFIXED ROOT: demean (to lower in status or character; degrade; humble) ( <i>de</i> down) CROSS REFERENCE: bas <sup>2</sup> , hypo, infer, infra, med <sup>3</sup>
<b>meas</b>			See mens <sup>2</sup> for <i>measure</i> .
<b>mec</b>	Greek <i>mekos</i>	length	PREFIXED ROOT: paramecium (a ciliate protozoan, usually oval and having an oral groove for feeding) ( <i>para</i> alongside) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: mecocephalic (same as <i>dolichocephalic</i> : having a relatively long head) ( <i>kephale</i> head) mecopteran (any of an order of carnivorous insects with a greatly elongated head; e.g., scorpion fly) ( <i>pteron</i> wing) CROSS REFERENCE: long, macro

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mechan,</b> <b>machin</b>	Greek <i>mechos</i>	contrivance, machine	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>mechan:</i> mechanic, mechanical, mechanician, mechanics, mechanism, mechanist, mechanistic, mechanize  <i>machin:</i>  machinate (to devise or plot artfully, especially with evil intent)  machination (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> cabal, conspiracy, intrigue, plot)  machine, machinery, machinist  TERMS: mechanical advantage, mechanical tissue  DRAMA: dues ex machina (lit., god from a machine; in ancient Greek and Roman plays, a deity brought in by stage machinery to intervene in the action; any unconvincing character or event brought artificially into the plot of a story or drama to settle an involved situation)  CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>med<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>medicari</i> IE <i>med-</i> to measure, consider; wise counselor, doctor	to heal, care for	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  medic, medicable, medical, medicalize (to use medical methods or concepts in dealing with nonmedical problems)  medicament (or, medication; a healing substance; medicine; remedy)  medicate, medication, medicatory  medicinal, medicine, medico (a physician or surgeon; doctor; a medical student)  PREFIXED ROOT:  immedicable (that cannot be healed; incurable) (<i>in</i> not)  irremediable (<i>in</i> not + remediable)  remediable, remedial, remediation  remedy (lit., to heal back; that which brings back health; <b>VERB SYNONYMS:</b> cure, heal) (<i>re</i> back)  premedical (<i>pre</i> before)  FRENCH: médecine expectante (medical treatment in which the cure is left largely to nature)  CROSS REFERENCE: ac(ea), cult, cur<sup>2</sup>, iatr, mod, therap</p>
<b>med<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>meditari</i> IE <i>med-</i> to measure	to meditate	<p>RELATED WORDS: meditate, meditation, meditative  PREFIXED ROOT:  premeditate (to think out, plan, or scheme beforehand, as a <i>premeditated murder</i>) {premeditative}  premeditation (in law, a degree of planning and forethought sufficient to show intent to commit an act) {premeditator} (<i>pre</i> before)  unpremeditated (without plan or forethought) (<i>un</i> not + premeditated)  LAW: meditatio fugae (contemplation of flight, or running away)  CROSS REFERENCE: pond</p>
<b>med<sup>3</sup></b>	Latin <i>medius</i> IE <i>medhyo-</i> between	middle	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  medal (orig., a small coin), medalist, medallion (a large medal)  mediacy (the state or quality of being mediate)  mediad (in biology, toward the median plane or axis of a body or part)  medial (of or in the middle; neither beginning or ending; of an average or mean)  median, mediant (in music, the third degree of a major or minor scale), medianus (same as <i>median</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
med <sup>3</sup> (cont'd)	[middle]		<p>mediastinum (lit., in the middle; a membranous partition between two cavities of the body, especially that separating the lungs or the two pleural sacs)</p> <p>mediate (to be in an intermediate position or location)</p> <p>mediatize (to annex a smaller state to a larger one, leaving the ruler his/her title and some authority), mediator</p> <p>medium (something intermediate; a middle state or degree; as an adjective, in a middle position; intermediate in quality, amount, degree, size, etc.; pl., media)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>immediacy, immediate (with no intermediary), immediately (<i>in not</i>)</p> <p>intermediary (acting between two persons; acting as a mediator; as a noun, a go-between; mediator)</p> <p>intermediate (see Doublets) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>multimedia (<i>multus</i> many)</p> <p>submedian (the sixth tone of a diatonic scale) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>medieval, medievalism, medievalist (<i>aevum</i> age)</p> <p>mediocre (lit., the midpoint between high and low; neither very good nor very bad)</p> <p>mediocrity (the state of being mediocre; a person of mediocre abilities or attainment) (<i>ocris</i> a peak)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>mean (average; from Old French <i>meien</i>; from Latin <i>medianus</i>) [another <i>mean</i> is listed under mean-]</p> <p>mizzen (or, mizen), mizzenmast</p> <p>moiety (in the middle; half, either of two equal, or more or less equal, parts; an indefinite share or part; in anthropology, any of two or more primary subdivisions in some tribes)</p> <p>mullion (a slender, vertical dividing bar between the lights of windows, doors, etc.)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: DIMIDIADE (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: meridian (lit., midday; of or at noon; many other meanings) (<i>dies</i> day) [see Place Name]</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>antemeridian [of, pertaining to, or taking place in the morning (before noon), as <i>an antemeridian repast</i>]</p> <p>ante meridiem (before noon; abbreviated a.m.) (<i>ante</i> before)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: intermediary:intermezzo</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>in medias res (in the middle of things)</p> <p>medio tutissimus ibis (in the middle course you will go most safely; a middle course will be safest: Ovid)</p> <p>mediocria firma (a middle course is the most secure; moderation is safer than extremes)</p> <p>medium tenuere beati (happy are they who have kept a middle course)</p> <p>via media (a middle way; course between two extremes)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>milieu (lit., middle; medium; sphere; environment, especially social or cultural setting; from Old French <i>mi</i>; from Latin <i>mid</i>, middle + <i>lieu</i>, place)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>med<sup>3</sup></b> (cont'd)		[middle]	<p>moyen âge (the Middle Ages)  ITALIAN: mezzanine, mezzo (moderate), mezzo-relievo, mezzo-soprano, mezzo-tint; intermezzo (see Doublets)  SPANISH: merienda (a light meal in the late afternoon)  LAW: mesne profits (those profits accruing from the time possession of land has been improperly withheld from its rightful owner until his/her reinstatement in possession of the property; as a noun, <i>mesne</i> is the same as <i>mesne lord</i>: a feudal lord holding land from a superior)</p> <p>ENGLISH:</p> <p>middle (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: center, midst)  middling (of middle size, quality, grade; ordinary; mediocre)  GEOGRAPHIC: Mediterranean Sea (the Ancients conceived of the Mediterranean Sea as the sea in the middle of two continents—Europe and Africa)  NORSE MYTHOLOGY: Midgard (also, Midgarth; the inhabited earth, regarded as midway between heaven and hell and engirdled by a huge serpent) (from <i>mithgarthr</i>: <i>mithr</i>, mid + <i>garthr</i>, yard)  PLACE NAME: Meridian, MS (named for the location, from the idea that <i>meridian</i> meant “junction”)  INTERDISCIPLINARY: DIMIDIATE [in <i>biology</i>, having only one half developed; in <i>botany</i>, split on one side, as the calyptra* of mosses] [<sup>†</sup>calyptra: the remains of the female sex organ of a moss, forming the caplike covering of the spore case]  NB: <i>Midwife</i> is from Middle English <i>midwyf</i>, lit., with woman.  CROSS REFERENCE: meso</p>
<b>medull</b>	Latin <i>medulla</i> IE <i>smeru-</i> grease	marrow	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: MEDULLA (pl., medullas, or medullae), medullated, medullation, medullization</p> <p>COMPOUNDS:</p> <p>medulla oblongata (lit., elongated marrow; the nervous tissue at the bottom of the brain that controls respiration, circulation, and certain other bodily functions)  medullary ray (in anatomy, extensions of the kidney tubules into the cortical substance; in botany, strands of parenchymatous tissue extending from the pith to the bark)  INTERDISCIPLINARY: MEDULLA [in <i>anatomy</i>, the inner core of certain vertebrate body tissues, such as the marrow of bone; in <i>botany</i>, the pith or central tissue in stems of certain plants]  CROSS REFERENCE: myel</p>
<b>mega,</b> <b>megalo</b>	Greek <i>megas</i> IE <i>megh-</i> large	great, large (in medical terminology, abnormal enlargement)	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: megabyte, megacephalic, <u><i>megalopolis</i></u></p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>acromegaly (pathological enlargement of the bones of the hands, feet, and face, resulting from an overproduction of growth hormone caused, usually, by a tumor in the pituitary) {acromegalic} (<i>akros</i> extremity)  gastromegaly (pot belly) (<i>gaster</i> belly)  GREEK LETTER: omega (large o) as opposed to <i>omicron</i> (small o)  MYTHOLOGY: Megaera (one of the three Furies)  CROSS REFERENCE: grand, gros, long, macro, mag, mega</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
mei, mio	Greek <i>meion</i> IE <i>mei-</i> to lessen	less	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: meiosis (the process of two consecutive nuclear divisions in the formation of germ cells in animals)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>meio:</i>  meiophyll (the suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl) (<i>phyllon</i> leaf)  meiostomatous (having the oral structures reduced or simplified as compared with related forms) (<i>stoma</i> mouth)  meiotaxy (the suppression of a complete whorl) (<i>tassein</i> to arrange)  <i>mio:</i>  Miocene (designating or of the first geologic epoch of the Neogene) (<i>kainos</i> recent)  miothermal (relating to or characterized by temperature conditions that now prevail as opposed to warmer or colder periods) (<i>therme</i> heat)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mini<sup>1</sup>, sub</p>
mel	Greek <i>melos</i> IE <i>mel<sup>3</sup></i> a limb; hence, a musical member or phrase	song, melody	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  melic (of song or poetry, especially early Greek lyric poetry; meant to be sung; lyric)  melisma (a succession of different notes sung upon a single syllable of text, as in a Gregorian chant)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>mel:</i> melodic, melodious, melodist, melody (SYNONYMS: air, tune) (<i>odein</i> to sing)  <i>melo:</i> melodrama (orig., a sensational or romantic stage play with interspersed songs and an orchestral accompaniment; now, a drama, as a play or film, concerned with exaggerated conflicts and emotions; any sensational, extravagantly emotional action, utterance, etc.) (<i>dran</i> to do)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: dulcimer (a stringed musical instrument with a sweet, mellow sound) (<i>dulcis</i> sweet)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: can<sup>1</sup>, od</p>
mela	Greek <i>melas</i> IE <i>mel-</i> dark, dirty	black, dark	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  melanic (of, characteristic of, or having melanosis)  melanin (a brownish-black pigment found in skin, hair, and other animal or plant tissues), melanism  melanite (a black variety of andradite garnet)  melanoid (pigmented black or dark), melanous (having black or dark skin and hair)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  melancholia (a mental disorder, characterized by extreme depression)  melancholy (in medieval times, considered to be one of the four humors of the body) (<i>chole</i> bile)  melanoma (a skin tumor, especially a malignant one, derived from cells capable of melanin formation) (<i>oma</i> tumor)  melanosis (the abnormal production and deposition of melanin in the body tissues) {melanotic} (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>ARCHIPELAGO: Melanesia (believed named because of the dark-skinned natives; possibly because of the dark sand upon the beaches; or from the appearance of the islands from the sea) {Melanesian} (<i>nesos</i> island)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: atr, crep<sup>2</sup>, fusc, maur, nigr, noir, tenebr</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>melior</b>	Latin <i>melior</i> IE <i>mel</i> <sup>4</sup> strong, big, great	better	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      meliorate (to make or become better; opposed to <i>pejorate</i>)      melioration (opposed to <i>pejoration</i>; in linguistics, the process by which the meaning or connotation becomes more positive, e.g., <i>nice</i> has been meliorated from its earlier meanings of <i>silly, stupid, foolish</i>)      meliorism (the belief that the world naturally tends to get better and especially, that this tendency can be furthered by human effort)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: ameliorate (to make or become better; improve) {ameliorant}, amelioration (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>mell</b>	Greek <i>mellis</i> IE <i>melit-</i> honey	honey	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>meli</i>: meliphagous (honey-eating) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)  <i>melio</i>: meliolot (sweet clover) (<i>lotus</i> clover)  <i>melli</i>:      melliferous (honey-bearing) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)      mellifluous (lit., honey-flowing; sweetly or smoothly flowing; sweet-sounding, as a <i>mellifluous voice</i>, or <i>mellifluous tones</i>) (<i>fluere</i> to flow)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:      hydromel (a mixture of honey and water that becomes mead when fermented) (<i>hydor</i> water)      oenomel (a beverage of wine and honey, drunk by the ancient Greeks) (<i>oinos</i> wine)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:      caramel (burnt sugar used to color or flavor food or beverages; from <i>canamella</i>, sugar cane, or literally, honey cane) (originally from Latin <i>canna mellis</i>)      marmalade (a jamlike preserve made by boiling the pulp, and usually the sliced-up rinds, of oranges or some other fruits with sugar) (<i>marmelo</i>, quince; from <i>melimelon</i>, sweet apple)      mildew (from Old English <i>meledeaw</i>, nectar; lit., honeydew; semantical relationship is tenuous)      molasses (a thick, usually dark-brown syrup produced during the refining of sugar, or from sorghum, etc.; from Portuguese <i>melaço</i>; from Latin <i>mellaceus</i>, resembling honey)      mold (a downy or furry growth in the surface of organic matter, caused by fungi, esp. in the presence of dampness or decay; another <i>mold</i> is listed under mod-; another, under mol<sup>3</sup>)      FRENCH: mousse (any of various chilled desserts made with flavored whipped cream, gelatin, and eggs)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>mem</b>	Latin <i>memor</i> IE ( <i>s)mer-</i> to recall, remember	mindful	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      memento (anything serving as a reminder or warning; a souvenir; capitalized, in the RCC, either of two prayers in the Canon of the Mass, one for the living and one for the dead, each beginning with <i>Memento</i>)      memoir (a biography; <i>mémoire</i> in French) (see Doublets)      memorabilia, memorable, memorandum (in law, a short written statement of the terms of an agreement, contract, or transaction)      memorial, memorialist, memorialize, memorize, memory (see Doublets)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
mem (cont'd)		[mindful]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:      commemorate (SYNOMYS: celebrate, observe, solemnize)      commemoration, commemorative (<i>com</i> with)      immemorial (extending beyond memory or record) (<i>in</i> not)      remember, remembrance, remembrancer, Remembrancer (in England, any of certain officials, specif. one responsible for collecting debts to the sovereign) (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: memoir:memory      FRENCH: mémoire, memoirist      LATIN:      in memoriam (in memory of)      memento mori (remember that you must die; any reminder of death)      memor et fidelis (mindful and faithful)      memoria in aeterna (in everlasting remembrance)      memoriter (from memory; by heart)      memoria technica (artificial memory; a mnemonic system or contrivance; mnemonics)      U.S. HOLIDAY: Memorial Day (last Monday in most states, in memory of deceased service persons of all wars)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mne</p>
memb(r)	Latin <i>membrum</i>	flesh	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      member (a part or organ of a human or animal body; specif., an arm, leg, or penis)      membrane {membranous}</p> <p>PREFIXEDROOT: dismember (to remove the limbs of by cutting or tearing; to pull or cut to pieces; separate into parts; divide up or mutilate) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>NOTE: <i>Remember</i> is listed under mem-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: carn, creat, mening, omo, sarc</p>
men <sup>1</sup>	Greek <i>mene</i> IE <i>men-</i> month	moon, crescent, menstruation	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: meniscus (a crescent or crescent-shaped thing; a lens convex on one side and concave on the other; in physics, the curved upper surface of a column of liquid: as a result of capillarity, it is convex when the walls of the container are dry; concave, when the walls are wet)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:      amenorrhea (abnormal absence or suppression of menstruation) (<i>a</i> not + <i>rhein</i> to flow)      catamenia (monthly menstrual discharge) (<i>kata</i> down)      dysmenorrhea (painful or difficult menstruation) (<i>dys</i> abnormal + <i>rhein</i> to flow)      emmenagogue (anything used to stimulate the menstrual flow) (<i>en</i> in + <i>agein</i> to lead)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>men</i>: menarche (the beginning of menstruation; also, the first menstrual cycle of an individual) (<i>archein</i> to begin)  <i>meno</i>:      menoLOGY (a calendar of the months, with their events) (<i>logos</i> word)      menopause (<i>paein</i> to cease)      menorrhagia (lit., excessive flow) (<i>rhegnynai</i> to burst forth)      menorrhrea (normal menstrual flow) (<i>rhein</i> to flow)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: moon, moonlet, moony</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lun, mens<sup>1</sup>, selen</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>men<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>min</b>	Latin <i>minari;</i> <i>minere</i> IE <i>men<sup>2</sup></i> to project	to threaten, to project	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>men:</i> menace (to threaten or be a danger to; as a noun, a threat or the act of threatening; informally, any person who is a nuisance), menacing  <i>min:</i> minacious (or, minatory; menacing, threatening)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>men:</i>  amenable (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> docile, obedient, tractable) (<i>ad</i> to)  promenade (lit., to drive forward; orig., to drive animals forward; a leisurely walk taken for pleasure, to display one's finery, etc.; other meanings) (<i>pro</i> forward)  <i>min:</i>  commination (a threat or denunciation) (<i>com</i> intensive)  eminence (a high or lofty place, thing, person, etc.)  eminent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> celebrated, famous, illustrious) (<i>ex</i> out)  imminence, imminent (describes that which is threatening, menacing; close at hand; impending: said of danger) (<i>in</i> on)  preeminent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> dominant, paramount, predominant, preponderant) (<i>pre</i> before)  prominence, prominent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> conspicuous, outstanding, noticeable, remarkable, striking) (<i>pro</i> before)  supereminent (eminent beyond others in rank, dignity, etc.; supremely remarkable, distinguished, etc.) (<i>super</i> above)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  mane (the long hair growing from the top or sides of the neck of certain animals, as the horse or lion) (from the IE base)  mean (not used singly; see Prefixed Disguised Root)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  demean (to behave, conduct, or comport oneself)  demeanor (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bearing, manner, mien) (<i>de</i> from)  [NB: For <i>demean</i>, to lower in status or character, see mean-.]  misdemeanor (in law, any minor offense, as the breaking of a municipal ordinance, for which the penalty is usually a lesser punishment than for a felony) (<i>mis</i> wrong + <i>de</i> from)  promontory (a high ridge of land or rock jutting out into a sea or expanse of water; in anatomy, a projecting bodily part) (<i>pro</i> forward, forth) [meaning influenced by "mount"]  <b>FRENCH:</b> éminence grise [lit., gray eminence, nickname of François Leclerc du Trumblay (1577-1638), French monk and confidential agent of Richelieu: so named from the color of his habit; a person who wields great power and influence, but secretly or unofficially]  <b>LAW:</b> eminent domain (the right of the government to take, or to authorize the taking of, private property for public use, just compensation being given to the owner)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cell</p>
<b>mence</b>			See it- for <i>commencement</i> .
<b>mend</b>	Latin <i>mendum</i> IE <i>mend-</i> a fault	fault	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  mend (aphetic of <i>amend</i>; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> darn, patch, repair)  mendacious (not truthful; lying or false), mendacity  mendicant (lit., one at fault; a beggar)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  amend {amendatory}, amendment (a revision or addition proposed or made in a bill, law, constitution, etc.)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mend</b> (cont'd)		[fault]	<p>amends (as <i>to make amends</i>) (<i>a</i>, a French variant of Latin <i>ex</i>; see <i>emend</i>)</p> <p>emend (to make scholarly corrections or improvements in a text), emendate, emendation (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>culp</i>, <i>pecca</i>, <i>vic</i><sup>3</sup></p>
<b>mening</b>	Greek <i>meninx</i>	membrane	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: meninges (plural of <i>menix</i>; the three membranes that envelop the brain and the spinal cord) {meningeal}, menix (pl., meninges)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>mening</i>: meningitis (pl., meningitides) {meningitic} (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p><i>meningi</i>: meningioma (a slow-growing tumor that originates in the arachnoidal tissue) (<i>oma</i> mass, tumor)</p> <p><i>meningo</i>:</p> <p>meningoarteritis (inflammatory condition of the meningeal arteries) (artery + <i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>meningococcus (the bacterium that is a common cause of meningitis) (<i>kokkos</i> berry: a berry-shaped bacterium)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>amnio</i>, <i>hymen</i>, <i>memb(r)</i></p>
<b>mens<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>mes</b>	Latin <i>mensis</i> IE <i>men-</i> month	month, moon measure	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>mensal (monthly; another <i>mensal</i> is placed under <i>mens<sup>2</sup></i>)</p> <p>menses (the periodic flow of blood and tissue from the uterus)</p> <p>menstrual, menstruate, menstruation, menstrual</p> <p>menstruum (a liquid that dissolves a solid; a solvent; from an alchemical notion of the power of the menses as a solvent; pl., menstruums, or menstrua)</p> <p>mensurable (that can be measured; in music, mensural)</p> <p>mensural (of measure; in music, designating or of polyphonic music in which each note is given a strictly determined value)</p> <p>mensuration (the act, process, or art of measuring; the branch of mathematics dealing with the determination of length, area, or volume) {mensurative}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>mens</i>:</p> <p>commensurable (see synonyms at <i>commensurate</i>)</p> <p>commensurate (SYNONYMS: commensurable, proportional, proportionate) (<i>com</i> with, together)</p> <p>dimension (in mathematics, a number, usually an integer, representing the geometric dimensions of some physical or abstract system), dimensional (<i>dis</i> off, from)</p> <p>immense (orig., unmeasured; limitless; SYNONYMS: colossal, enormous, gigantic), immensity (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>incommensurable (that cannot be measured or compared by the same standard or measure), incommensurate (<i>in</i> not + commensurate)</p> <p><i>menstr</i>: premenstrual (occurring before menstruation or a menstrual period) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p><i>mes</i>:</p> <p>bimestrial (lasting two months; occurring every two months; bimonthly) (<i>bi</i> month)</p> <p>semester (shortened from <i>cursus semestris</i>, lit., six-month course) (<i>sex</i> six)</p> <p>trimester (a period or term of three months) (<i>tri</i> three)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>mens<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[month, moon]	<p>ENGLISH: meal (from <i>mael</i>; orig., measure, mark, appointed time; thus, time for eating) measure {measurable, measureless, measurement}</p> <p>LATIN PREFIXED ENGLISH: admeasure (to measure out; apportion), admeasurement (<i>ad</i> to) countermeasure (an action taken in opposition or retaliation) (<i>contra</i> against) immeasurable (boundless; vast) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>LATIN: per mensem (by the month; monthly)</p> <p>FRENCH: tous les mois (all the months; thus, every month)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lun, men<sup>1</sup>, mod, meter, metro, selen</p>
<b>mens<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>mensa</i>	table	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: mensa (in RCC, the top of the altar, esp., the top or central slab upon which the Eucharistic elements are placed; in dentistry, the grinding surface of a tooth; see Organization) mensal (belonging to, or used at, the table) [another <i>mensal</i> is placed under mens<sup>1</sup>]</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: commensal [as a noun, a companion at meals; in biology, either of the organisms living in commensalism (a close association or union between two kinds of organisms, in which one is benefited by the relationship and the other is neither benefited nor harmed); as an adjective, designating, of, or like a commensal] (<i>com</i> with) ectocommensal (a commensal living on the outer surface of the host organism) (<i>ektos</i> outside + commensal) endocommensal (a commensal living within the body of the host organism) (<i>endo</i> within + commensal) LAW: a mensa et thoro (from board and bed; used in divorce proceedings) ORGANIZATION: Mensa Society, for those qualifying by reason of high intelligence, may come to the <i>common table</i> without regard for age, race, occupation, academic degrees, or social status CONSTELLATION: Mensa (a constellation near the southern celestial pole, between Hydrus and Volans) SPANISH: mesa (in SW US, a small, high plateau or flat tableland, commonly bordering a river valley) PLACE NAMES: Mesa (AR, AZ, CO, IA, ID, MS, NM, TX, WA) Mesa Vista, CA CROSS REFERENCE: tab<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>ment<sup>1</sup>, mind</b>	Latin <i>mentis</i> IE <i>men-</i> to think	mind	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: mental [another <i>mental</i> pertains to the chin; see ment<sup>2</sup>] mentalism, mentalist, mentality mentation (mental functioning), mention</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>ment</i>: ament (a person with a severe congenital mental deficiency; a mentally retarded person) ementia (mental retardation; compare <i>dementia</i>) (a negative) comment (SYNONYMS: commentary, observation, remark) commentary, commentate, commentator (<i>com</i> intensive)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ment<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[mind]	demented, dementia ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> insanity, lunacy, psychosis) ( <i>de</i> out from) <i>mind:</i> remind, reminder, mindful ( <i>re</i> again) <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> mandarin (influenced by <i>mandate</i> , but actually from this root) mantic (of, or having powers, of divination; prophetic) mantis (orig., seer, prophet; now, a kind of insect, which when feeding upon its prey appears to be praying; praying mantis) mantra (in Hinduism, a hymn or portion of text, esp. from the Veda, chanted or intoned as an incantation or prayer) LATIN: mens sana in corpore sano (a healthy mind in a healthy body) MEDICAL: dementia praecox (from <i>precocious</i> and <i>dementia</i> : schizophrenia) NB: <i>Mentor</i> , in Greek mythology, the loyal friend and advisor of Odysseus, is not in this family. <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> no, phren, psych, thym
<b>ment<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>mentum</i>	chin	SIMPLE ROOT: mental (of the chin) [another <i>mental</i> refers to the mind; see <b>ment<sup>1</sup></b> ] <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None
<b>mephi</b>	Oscan <i>mefitis</i>	harmful odor	SIMPLE ROOT: mephitic (of or caused by mephitis; bad-smelling; poisonous; noxious) mephitis (harmful, bad-smelling odor from the earth) [In this word, the ending <i>-itis</i> does not mean “inflammation.”] <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None
<b>mer</b>	Greek <i>meros</i>	part	SIMPLE ROOT: meristem (undifferentiated plant tissue) <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> <i>mer:</i> copolymer (a compound produced by copolymerization) ( <i>com</i> with + polymer) isomer {isomeric} ( <i>iso</i> same) metamer ( <i>meta</i> between) monomer ( <i>mono</i> single) polymer ( <i>poly</i> many) trimer ( <i>tri</i> three) <i>mere:</i> antimere (in zoology, either of two corresponding parts opposite each other on both sides of an organism's axis) ( <i>anti</i> against) ectomere (any of the blastomeres that contribute to the formation of the ectoderm of an embryo) ( <i>ektos</i> outside) epimere (the dorsal portion of the mesodermal mass in the early development of chordate embryos that gives rise to the skeletal muscles) ( <i>epi</i> upon) macromere (one of the large cells produced by unequal cell division during the early embryonic development of many animals, as mollusks) ( <i>makron</i> large) metamere (any of a longitudinal series of similar segments making up the body of a worm, crayfish, etc.) ( <i>meta</i> between) micromere ( <i>mikros</i> small) <i>meric:</i> <b>METAMERIC</b> ( <i>meta</i> between)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
mer (cont'd)	[part]		<p>polymeric (<i>poly</i> many)  <i>merism</i>:      allomerism (a variation in chemical composition without change in crystalline form) (<i>allos</i> other)      isomerism (the state or relation of isomers) (<i>isos</i> same)      metamerism (in zoology, the condition of being made up of metameres) (<i>meta</i> between)      polymerism (<i>polys</i> many)  <i>meriz</i>:      copolymerization (<i>com</i> with + polymerization)      polymerization (the bonding of two or more monomers to form a polymer; a chemical process that effects this bonding) (<i>polys</i> many)  <i>merous</i>:      allomerous (<i>allos</i> other)      dimerous (having two members in each whorl: said of flowers; having two-jointed tarsi: said of insects) (<i>di</i> two)      heteromeric (in botany, having a whorl or whorls with a different number of parts from that of the other whorls) (<i>heteros</i> different)      hexamerous (having six parts in each whorl: said of flowers; also written 6-merous) (<i>hex</i> six)      isomerous (also, isomeric; having the same number of parts, markings, etc.; in botany, the same number of parts in each whorl) (<i>isos</i> equal)      monomerous (in botany, having only one member, as a fruit of one carpel) (<i>monos</i> one, single)      octamerous (in botany, having eight parts in each whorl: said of flowers; also written 8-merous) (<i>okto</i> eight)      pentamerous (in biology, made up of five parts or divisions: also written 5-merous) (<i>penta</i> five)      tetramerous (in biology, made up of four parts or divisions; in multiples of four; also written 4-merous) (<i>tetra</i> four)      trimerous (having the parts in sets of three: said of a flower; also written 3-merous) (<i>tri</i> three)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      meroblastic (undergoing only partial cleavage: said of certain ova with much yolk, as birds' eggs) (<i>blastos</i> embryo)      merocrine (designating or of any gland which secretes its products without any obvious damage to its cells) (<i>krinein</i> to separate)      meromorphic (in mathematics, designating or of a function of a complex variable that is regular in a given domain except for a finite number of poles) (<i>morphe</i> shape, form)      meroplankton (an organism that spends only a part of its life cycle as a member of the plankton community)      merozoite (any of various cells produced by multiple fission in the asexual stage of certain protozoans, as the malaria parasite) (<i>zoon</i> an animal)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      arthromere (a body segment of an arthropod) (<i>arthron</i> joint)      cryptomeria (the Japanese cedar; so called because the seeds are "hidden" within in the scales of the cone) (<i>kriptein</i> to hide)   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
mer (cont'd)		[part]	<p>dermatomere (a metameric area of the embryonic integument) (<i>dermatos</i> skin)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: METAMERIC [in <i>chemistry</i>, of or exhibiting metamerism; in <i>zoology</i>, of or formed of metameres; segmented]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: part</p>
merc	Latin <i>merces</i> pay wages; <i>merx</i> merchandise IE <i>merk-</i> to seize	to trade, buy; market	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>mercantile (of or characteristic of merchants or trade, commercial; of mercantilism), mercantilism</p> <p>mercenary (working or done for payment only; motivated by a desire for money or other gain; as a noun, a professional soldier hired to fight in a foreign army)</p> <p>mercer (in Britain, a dealer in textiles), mercery (goods sold by a mercer; the business or shop of a mercer)</p> <p>merchandise, merchandising, merchant, merchantable</p> <p>merciful (full of mercy; compassionate; lenient; clement)</p> <p>merciless (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: cruel, heartless, pitiless, ruthless)</p> <p>mercy (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: charity, clemency, lenity)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>amerce (lit., at the mercy of; to punish by imposing an arbitrarily determined fine; to punish generally) (<i>a</i> at)</p> <p>commerce (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: business, industry, trade), commercial, commercialism (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: market, marketable, marketing, mart</p> <p>SPANISH PROPER NAME: Mercedes (shortened from <i>Maria de Mercedes</i>, Mary of Mercies)</p> <p>MYTHOLOGY: Mercury (the god of commerce, the messenger of the gods; the metallic element <i>mercury</i> may also be from the Roman god; identified with Greek Hermes)</p> <p>FRENCH: merci (thanks)</p> <p>SPANISH:</p> <p>mercado (market)</p> <p>miércoles (Wednesday; from <i>Mercury</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: emp, sum<sup>1</sup></p>
merg, mers	Latin <i>mergere</i> IE <i>mezg-</i> to plunge	to dip, plunge	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: merge (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: blend, coalesce, mingle, mix), merger</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>merg</i>:</p> <p>emerge (to rise from or as from a surrounding fluid; to come forth into view; become visible; to become apparent)</p> <p>emergency (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: contingency, crisis, exigency, strait, or straits), emergent (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>immerge (variant of <i>immerse</i>) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>submerge (same as <i>submerge</i>; to place under or cover with water or the like) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><i>mers</i>:</p> <p>dermersal (found on or near the bottom of a sea, lake, etc.; benthic) (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>emersed (having emerged above the surface; specif., standing out above the water, as the leaves of certain aquatic plants), emersion (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>immerse, IMMERSED (plunged into or as if into a liquid; baptized by immersion), immersible, immersion (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>submerge (same as <i>submerge</i>) {submersion}</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>merg</b> (cont'd)		[to dip, plunge]	submersed (in botany, growing under water), submersible (that can function while under water; a vessel designed to operate under water, especially a submarine) ( <i>sub</i> under) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: merganser (a large, fish-eating, diving duck) ( <i>anser</i> goose) INTERDISCIPLINARY: IMMERSED [in <i>biology</i> , imbedded in another organ; in <i>botany</i> , growing completely under water] CROSS REFERENCE: bapt
<b>merit,</b> <b>meret</b>	Latin <i>merere</i> IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>mer-</i> to remember	to earn, deserve	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>meret</i> : meretricious (from <i>merieri</i> , to serve for hire; orig., of, like, or characteristic of a prostitute; tawdry; superficially) <i>merit</i> : merit (as a noun, the state, fact, or quality of deserving; as a verb, to deserve, to be worthy of), meritorious (having merit; deserving award, praise, etc.) PREFIXED ROOT: demerit (a quality deserving blame, fault; defect) ( <i>de</i> intensive) emeritus (lit., to serve out one's time; retired from active service, usually for age, but retaining one's rank or title, as a <i>professor emeritus</i> , or <i>pastor emeritus</i> ) ( <i>ex</i> out) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: meritocracy (an intellectual elite, based on academic achievement) ( <i>kratein</i> to rule) DISGUISED ROOT: mourn (to feel or express sorrow) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>merry</b>			See brev-.
<b>mes</b>			See men <sup>1</sup> and men <sup>2</sup> .
<b>meso-</b>	Greek <i>mesos</i> IE <i>me-</i> between	middle	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: mesoblast, mesoderm, mesopause, Mesopotamia (lit., between the rivers, i.e., the Tigris and Euphrates; a part of modern-day Iraq) SIMPLE ROOT: mesial (middle; toward the middle), MESIC meson [from <i>mes(otr)on</i> , any of several unstable particles, first observed in cosmic rays] LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: mesembryanthemum (lit., midday flower; a flower) ( <i>mesembria</i> midday + <i>anthos</i> flower) INTERDISCIPLINARY: MESIC [in <i>botany</i> , requiring moderate amounts of moisture: said of plants; in <i>zoology</i> , moderately moist: said of a habitat] CROSS REFERENCE: med <sup>3</sup>
<b>meta-</b>	Greek prefix	change, beyond, after	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: <i>change</i> : metabolism, metamorphic, metaphor, metastasis <i>beyond</i> : metabiological, metachrome, metaphysics CROSS REFERENCE: amoeb, apo, camb, ex, hyper, mut, preter, super, trans, ulter
<b>metal</b>	Latin <i>metallum</i> Greek <i>metallon</i>	metal, mine, quarry	SIMPLE ROOT: metal, metalist, metalize, metallic, metalline PREFIXED ROOT: monometallic, monometallism ( <i>monos</i> one) symmetallism (the use of two or more metals as a monetary standard) ( <i>sym</i> together)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
metal (cont'd)		[metal]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>metall:</i>      metalloid (<i>eidos</i> form)      metallurgy (<i>ergon</i> work)  <i>metalli:</i> metalliferous (containing, yielding, or producing metal)  <i>(ferre</i> to bear)  <i>metallo:</i> metallography (<i>graphein</i> to write)      DISGUISED ROOT: mettle (used figuratively; a quality of character or temperament; high quality of character)      CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
meteor	Greek <i>meta-</i> beyond + <i>eora</i> a hovering in the air	lifted up, in the air	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: meteor (the luminous phenomenon observed when a meteoroid is heated by its entry into the earth's atmosphere; shooting star; falling star), meteoric, meteorite      PREFIXED ROOT: micrometeorite, micrometeroid (<i>mikros</i> small + <i>eidos</i> form)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>meteor:</i> meteoroid (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>meteoro:</i>      meteorograph (<i>graphein</i> to write)      meteorology {meteorological} (<i>logy</i> study)      TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: lithometeor (solid material, except ice, suspended in the atmosphere, as dust, smoke, or pollen) (<i>lithos</i> stone)      CROSS REFERENCE: ars</p>
methy	Greek <i>methyein</i> IE <i>medhu-</i> honey	to be drunken	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: methyl, methylal, methylate, methylene      PREFIXED ROOT: amethyst (lit., not drunken—the Greeks believed that the amethyst prevented intoxication; a purple or violet type of quartz; the color purple or violet)      DISGUISED ROOT: mead (an alcoholic liquor made of fermented honey and water)      CROSS REFERENCE: bib, ebr, pot<sup>1</sup></p>
metic	Latin <i>metus</i>	fear	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: meticulous (SYNONYMS: careful, cautious, circumspect, discreet, scrupulous, wary)      CROSS REFERENCE: -phobia, ver<sup>1</sup></p>
metr <sup>1</sup>	Greek <i>metra</i>	uterus	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: endometrium (the inner lining of the uterus), endometriosis (<i>endon</i> within + <i>osis</i> condition)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>metr:</i>      metralgia (pain in the uterus) (<i>algos</i> pain)      metritis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)  <i>metro:</i> metrorrhagia (nonmenstrual bleeding from the uterus) (<i>rhegnynai</i> to burst)      CROSS REFERENCE: hyster<sup>1</sup>, uter<sup>2</sup></p>
metr <sup>2</sup> , meter	Greek <i>mete</i> IE <i>me-</i> to measure	to measure	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <sup>1</sup>meter (rhythm in verse; measured, patterned arrangement of syllables; in music, the basic pattern of beats in successive measures)  <sup>2</sup>meter (an instrument or apparatus for measuring)      metric [or, metrical; of the meter (unit of linear measure); as a noun, a standard for measuring or evaluating something]      metrical (of or composed of meter or verse; of, involving, or used in measurement; metric)      metricate (to change over to the metric system of weights and measures), metrics</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
metr <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[to measure]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>meter</i>:      diameter [lit., measurement across (a circle); a line segment passing through the center of a circle, sphere, etc. from one side to the other]      diametrical (also, diametral; of, or along a diameter; designating an opposite, a contrary, a difference, etc., e.g., <i>diametrical opposites</i>) (<i>dia</i> across)      hypermeter (same as <i>hypercatalexis</i>) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)      micrometer [pronounced my CROM uh ter,<sup>1</sup> an instrument for measuring very small distances, angles, diameters, etc., used on a telescope or microscope; <sup>2</sup>a micrometer caliper; <sup>3</sup>pronounced my crow ME ter, a micron] (<i>mikros</i> small)      parameter (boundary, limit; in mathematics, a quantity or constant whose value varies with the circumstances of its application, as the radius line of a group of concentric circles, which varies with the circle under consideration) (<i>para</i> alongside)      PERIMETER (measurement around a sided figure; orig., measurement around any figure; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: circuit, circumference, compass, periphery) {perimetric, perimetry} (<i>peri</i> around)      semidiameter (in astronomy, half the angular diameter of a heavenly body with a visible disk, as the moon) (<i>semi</i> half + diameter)      telemeter (range finder) {telemetry} (<i>tele</i> afar)  <i>metropia</i> (<i>opia</i> eye or vision condition):      ametropia (any condition of imperfect refraction of the eye) (<i>a</i> negative)      emmetropia (perfect vision) (<i>en</i> in)      hypermetropia (defect of vision in which a person is able to focus on objects in the distance, but not on close objects) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)      isometropia (the condition of being equal in refraction: said of the two eyes) (<i>isos</i> equal)  <i>metric</i>:      asymmetric (or, asymmetrical; not symmetric) (<i>a</i> negative + symmetric)      isometrics (<i>isos</i> equal)      isodiametric (having equal diameters or axes, as certain cells) (<i>isos</i> equal + diameter)      symmetrical (<i>sym</i> with)  <i>metry</i>:      asymmetry (in chemistry, the asymmetrical structure of a molecule) (<i>a</i> negative + symmetry)      allometry (the study and measurement of the relative growth of a part of an organism in comparison to the whole) (<i>allos</i> other)      dissymmetry (a lack or deficiency of symmetry; symmetry in opposite directions, as a person's hands) (<i>dis</i> apart + symmetry)      isometry (equality of measure; in geography, equality of height above sea level) (<i>isos</i> equal)      symmetry (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: balance, proportion) (<i>sym</i> with)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
metr <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)	[to measure]		<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>metr</i>: metrechscopy (combined mensuration, auscultation, and inspection) (<i>echo</i> sound + <i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p><i>metri</i>: metrificate (same as <i>metricate</i>) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><i>metro</i>:</p> <p>metrology (the science of weights and measures) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>metronome {metronomic} (<i>nomos</i> law)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>meter</i> a device for measuring (that which is indicated in parentheses):</p> <p>acoumeter (<i>akouein</i> to hear)</p> <p>altimeter (<i>altus</i> height)</p> <p>ammeter (amps) [from André Ampère, French physicist]</p> <p>barometer (atmospheric pressure) (<i>baros</i> weight)</p> <p>chronometer (<i>chronos</i> time)</p> <p>cryometer (<i>kryos</i> cold)</p> <p>hemacytometer (blood cells) (<i>hema</i> blood + <i>kytos</i> cell)</p> <p>hydrometer (an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids) (<i>hydor</i> water, fluid)</p> <p>odometer (distance traveled by a vehicle) (<i>hodos</i> way)</p> <p>piezometer (any of various instruments used in measuring pressure or compressibility) (<i>piezein</i> to press)</p> <p>rheometer (the velocity of fluid flow) (<i>rhein</i> to flow)</p> <p>speedometer (the speed of a vehicle)</p> <p>tachometer (the revolutions per minute of a revolving shaft) (<i>tachys</i> swift)</p> <p>telemeter (distance of an object remote from the observer) (<i>tele</i> afar)</p> <p>thermometer (<i>therme</i> heat)</p> <p><i>meter</i> a specified number of meters, or part of a meter:</p> <p>centimeter (one hundredth)</p> <p>decameter (ten)</p> <p>decimeter (one tenth)</p> <p>kilometer (one thousand)</p> <p><i>meter</i>: having a specified number of metrical feet, as in poetry</p> <p>diameter (<i>di</i> two)</p> <p>hexameter {hexametric} (<i>hexa</i> six)</p> <p>monometer (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>octameter (<i>okto</i> eight)</p> <p>pentameter (a line of verse containing five metrical feet or measures, especially English iambic pentameter, e.g., "He jests/at scars/who nev/er felt/a wound") (<i>penta</i> five)</p> <p>tetrameter (a line of verse consisting of four metrical feet or measures) (<i>tetra</i> four)</p> <p>trimeter (a line of verse containing three metrical feet) (three)</p> <p><i>metric</i> an adjective-forming suffix of measurement:</p> <p>anisometric (<i>anisos</i> unequal)</p> <p>barometric (<i>baros</i> heavy)</p> <p>hypermetric (having an extra syllable or syllables) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p>isometric (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>planimetric (<i>planum</i> plane)</p> <p>psychometric (<i>psyche</i> mind)</p> <p>trimetric (<i>tri</i> three)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>metr<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to measure]	<p><i>metry</i> a noun-forming suffix meaning the process, art, or science of measuring:</p> <p>anthropometry (the study of human body measurement for use in anthropological classification and comparison) (<i>anthropos</i> man, mankind)</p> <p>bathymetry (<i>bathys</i> deep)</p> <p>calorimetry (<i>calor</i> heat)</p> <p>chronometry (<i>chronos</i> time)</p> <p>geometry (<i>geo</i> earth)</p> <p>hygrometry (<i>hygros</i> moisture)</p> <p>hypsometry (<i>hypnos</i> high, height)</p> <p>photometry (<i>phos</i> light)</p> <p>psychometry (<i>psyche</i> mind)</p> <p>stereometry (<i>stereos</i> solid)</p> <p>telemetry (<i>tele</i> afar)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: PERIMETER [in <i>mathematics</i>, a closed curve bounding a plane area; in the <i>military</i>, a fortified strip or boundary protecting a position]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mens<sup>1</sup>, mod, rhythm</p>
<b>mi,</b> <b>my</b>	Greek <i>myein</i>	to close (extended to mean “to close the eyes”)	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>mi</i>:</p> <p>miosis (excessive contraction of the pupil of the eye)</p> <p>miotic (an agent that causes contraction of the pupil of the eye; as an adjective, pertaining to or causing miosis) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>my</i>: myope, myopia (often called <i>near-sightedness</i>) (<i>opia</i> eye condition)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: mystery (SYNONYMS: enigma, puzzle, riddle), mystic</p> <p>MUSIC TERM: misterioso (in a manner suggesting mystery)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: clud</p>
<b>mica</b>	Latin <i>mica</i>	crumb, grain	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: mica (see next family), MICELLE</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: MICELLE [in <i>biology</i>, a submicroscopic structural unit composed of a group of molecules, as in living protoplasm, starch grains, etc.; in <i>chemistry</i>, a structural unit, as a colloidal ion composed of an oriented arrangement of molecules; an aggregation of polymerized molecules joined together]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ble, chondr, gran, sit</p>
<b>micro</b>	Greek <i>mikros</i> IE <i>meik-</i> to flicker, blink	small, minute	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: microcosm, micrometer, Micronesia, microphone</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: micron (a unit of length equal to one millionth of a meter, or one thousandth of a millimeter)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: mica (thought by some authorities to be in this family; mica that is transparent is often called <i>isinglass</i>, from Dutch <i>huizenblas</i>, lit., sturgeon bladder)</p> <p>GREEK LETTER: omicron (small o; compare <i>omega</i>, large o)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Micro, NC</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lept, mini<sup>1</sup>, petit, pico</p>
<b>mict</b>	Latin <i>micturire</i>	to urinate	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: micturate (to urinate), micturition (the act of urinating)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ur<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>mignon</b>			See mitig-.

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>migr</b>	Latin <i>migrare</i> IE <i>mei-</i> to change, exchange, wander	to move (extended to mean “to move from place to place”)	SIMPLEROOT: migrant, migrate ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> emigrate, immigrate), migration, migratory PREFIXED ROOT: emigrant, emigrate (see synonyms at <i>migrate</i> ), emigration ( <i>ex</i> out) immigrant (see synonyms at <i>émigré</i> ), immigrate, immigration (see synonyms at <i>migrate</i> ) ( <i>in</i> in) remigrant (a migrant who returns; specif., an aphid of the winged generation that returns to its former host) ( <i>re</i> back) transmigrant, transmigrate (to pass into another body at death: said of the soul, as in Hindu religions), transmigration ( <i>trans</i> across) FRENCH: <i>émigré</i> (or, <i>emigré</i> ; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> alien, foreigner, immigrant) CROSS REFERENCE: act, mov, plan, vag
<b>mil</b>	Latin <i>mille</i>	1,000	SIMPLE ROOT: mil (a unit of length, equal to one thousandth of an inch, used in measuring the diameter of wire) mile [from <i>milia passuum</i> (1,000 paces); see <i>milliary</i> ] mill (the coin) millenarian, millenary (1,000 years; or a group of a thousand units or things; see <i>mile</i> ) millesimal (a thousandth) milliard (1,000 million) milliary (as an adjective, of the ancient Roman mile, or 1,000 paces; as a noun, an ancient Roman milestone; see <i>mile</i> ) milline, million (1,000 thousands), millionaire, millionth PREFIXED ROOT: postmillennial (existing or happening after the millennium) ( <i>post</i> after) premillennial, premillennialism (the belief that Christ's second coming will immediately precede the millennium) ( <i>pre</i> before) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>mil:</i> milreis (1,000 reis; a former Portuguese and Brazilian monetary unit and silver coin; superseded in 1942 by the cruzeiro; pl., milreis) <i>mill:</i> millennium (1,000 years; in Christian theology, the period of 1,000 years during which Christ will reign on earth; see Revelation 20:1-5) ( <i>annus</i> year) <i>milli:</i> 1,000 (but meaning “many”) millipede (a many-legged arthropod with an elongated body having two pairs of working legs on each segment) ( <i>pes</i> foot) <i>milli:</i> 1/000th: millampere millicurie millifarad milligram millihenry milliliter millimeter millimicron millipede

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mil</b> (cont'd)		[1,000]	<p>millirem millisecond millivolt milliwatt LATIN: per mill (for every thousand) FRENCH: milfoil (from the finely divided leaves: yarrow; water milfoil) (<i>folium</i> leaf) mille-feuille (lit., a thousand leaves; a pastry of many small, very thin layers of puff paste) mille-fleurs (lit., a thousand flowers; having a multicolored pattern of many flowers) NB: <i>Milliner</i> and <i>millinery</i> are not in this family; both are from <i>Milan</i>, Italy, known for ladies' hats. CROSS REFERENCE: chili, kilo</p>
<b>milit</b>	Latin <i>militare</i>	to serve as a soldier	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: militant (SYNONYMS: aggressive, assertive, pushing) militarism, militarist, military militate (orig., to serve as a soldier; fight against), militia PREFIXED ROOT: paramilitary (<i>para</i> alongside) LATIN: militat omnis amans (every lover serves as a soldier; Ovid) miles gloriosus (boastful soldier) militiae species amor est (love is a kind of military service; Ovid) CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>mim</b>	Greek <i>mimos</i> imitator	to imitate	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: mime (an ancient Greek and Roman farce, in which people and events were mimicked and burlesqued) mimesis (in art and literature, imitation or representation) mimetic (of or characterized by imitation or mimicry) mimic (one who mimics; SYNONYMS: copy, imitate, mock) mimicry (close resemblance, in color, form, or behavior, of one organism to another or to some object in its environment, as of some insects to the leaves or twigs of plants: it serves to disguise or conceal the organism from predators) mimosa (from the apparent mimicry of the sensitivity of animal life; a particular kind of tree, shrub; a drink made of champagne and orange juice) PREFIXED ROOT: amimia (loss of power to express ideas by signs or gestures) (<i>a</i> negative) pantomime (in ancient Rome, an actor who played his part by gestures and action without words) (<i>panto</i> all) TRADE NAME: Mimeograph® CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>min</b>			See men- for <i>imminent, prominent</i> .
<b>ment</b>			See ment- for <i>remind</i> .
<b>mini<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>minuere</i> to lessen IE <i>mei-</i> to lessen	small, less	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: minim (the smallest unit of liquid measure equal to 1/60 of a fluid dram; also, a tiny portion) minimal (smallest or least possible; of or constituting a minimum) minimalism (action of a minimal or conservative kind)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
mini <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[small, less]	<p>minimize (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> disparage, deprecate, decry)      minimum (in mathematics, the smallest of a specified set of real numbers; pl., minimums, or minima)      minor, minority      minuend (in arithmetic, the number or quantity from which another—the subtrahend—is to be subtracted)      minus, minuscule (compare <i>majuscule</i>)      minute (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> diminutive, little, miniature, small, tiny)      minutely, minutiae (small or relatively unimportant details)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      comminute (to reduce to small, fine particles; pulverize), {communition} (<i>com</i> with)      diminution (in music, variation of a theme by shortening, usually halving, the time value of the notes; compare <i>augmentation</i>)      diminutive (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> miniature, minute, small)      diminish (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> decrease, dwindle, lessen, reduce)      diminished (in music, lessened by a half step) (<i>de</i> from)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      minify (<i>facere</i> to make)      miniver (a white fur worn originally by nobles and used for trimming garments) (fr. Middle French <i>menu vair</i>, small vair, or small fur)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> mince (to cut up or chop up meat, etc. into very small pieces; to subdivide minutely; to express or do affected elegance or daintiness; to lessen the force of; weaken, as by euphemism; often heard in the expression “to mince no words”; also, to speak or act with affected elegance or daintiness), mincing  <b>FRENCH:</b>      menu (lit., small, or detailed list)      minuet (a slow, stately dance for groups of couples, introduced in France in the 17<sup>th</sup> century; the music for this, in ¾ time; minuets were written for the small steps taken)  <b>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:</b>      diminuendo (same as <i>decrescendo</i>)      meno (less)  <b>SPANISH:</b> mas o menos (more or less; so-so)  <b>NOTE:</b> See mini<sup>2</sup> for <i>miniature</i>.  <b>NB:</b> Although <i>minnow</i> denotes a small fish, it is not in this family; its origin is uncertain.  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> lept, meo, micro, petit, sub   </p>
mini <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>minim</i>	red	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      miniature (red lead; the color red was used to illuminate the big ornate letters of early manuscripts; paradoxically, the large letters were known as "small paintings, painted with <i>red lead</i>." <i>Miniature</i> eventually came to denote that which is <i>small</i>, as a <i>miniature poodle</i>, or a <i>miniature dollhouse</i>.)      minium (the color vermillion; red lead)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> erythr, rhod, ros, rub   </p>
minis	Latin <i>memini</i> IE <i>men-</i> to think	to remember	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> reminisce, reminiscence (the act of remembering or recollecting past experiences), reminiscent (<i>re</i> again)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> mem, mne   </p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>minist</b>	Latin <i>minister</i> IE ( <i>s)mei-</i> to smile	an attendant, servant	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: minister (see NB), ministerial ministrant, ministration, ministry</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: administer (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> govern, rule), administrate administration, administrative, administrator (<i>ad</i> to) maladminister (to administer badly; conduct, as public affairs, corruptly or inefficiently) (<i>malus</i> bad + administer)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: métier (a trade, profession, or occupation; one's area ) minstrel (from <i>minister</i>: a medieval class of entertainers who traveled from place to place)</p> <p>ITALIAN: minestrone (from <i>ministrare</i>, to serve; a thick vegetable soup)</p> <p>NB: Minster, from <i>monastery</i>, is listed under mono-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: serv</p>
<b>mir</b>	Latin <i>mirari</i> IE ( <i>s)mei-</i> to smile	to wonder at	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: miracle (an event or action that apparently contradicts scientific laws and is hence thought to be due to supernatural causes, especially to an act of God)</p> <p>miraculous (having the nature of a miracle; supernatural; wonderful; marvelous)</p> <p>mirage (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> delusion, hallucination, illusion), mirror</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: admirable (inspiring or deserving admiration or praise; excellent; splendid), admirably, admiration, admire (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> esteem, regard, respect), admirer (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: marvel, marvelous, smile</p> <p>LATIN: mirabile dictu (wonderful to tell)</p> <p>SPANISH: mirador (a balcony that affords a fine view)</p> <p>NB: <i>Mirabelle</i>, a golden plum, is not in this family; neither is <i>admiral</i>, Arabic for "high leader."</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: thaum</p>
<b>mis-</b>	Anglo-Saxon prefix	wrong	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: misdeed, misinterpret, misbehave, misspell</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: caco, dys</p>
<b>misc,</b> <b>mix</b>	Latin <i>miscere</i> to mix IE <i>meik-</i> to mix	mixture	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>misc</i>:</p> <p>miscellanea (a miscellaneous collection, esp. of literary works; same as <i>miscellany</i>), miscellaneous, miscellany</p> <p>miscible (that can be mixed)</p> <p><i>mix</i>:</p> <p>mix (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> blend, coalesce, merge), mixed, mixer mixture (in chemistry, a substance containing two or more ingredients)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>misc</i>:</p> <p>immiscible (that cannot be mixed, as oil and water) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>promiscuity, promiscuous (lit., thoroughly mixed; consisting of diverse and unrelated parts or individuals; indiscriminate, especially in sexual relationships) (<i>pro</i> intensifier)</p> <p><i>mix</i>:</p> <p>admix, admixture (a mixture; a thing or ingredient added in mixing; the act of mixing or mingling) (<i>ad</i> to)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
misc (cont'd)	[mixture]		<p>amphimixis (the uniting of male and female germ cells from two individuals in reproduction) (<i>amphi</i> both)</p> <p>apomixis (asexual reproduction of plants; esp., the formation of seed from the tissues of the maternal parent) (<i>apo</i> from)</p> <p>commix, commixture (a mixture) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>endomixis (a periodic reorganization of the nucleus in the cells of certain ciliates, not caused by conjugation) (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>immix (to mix thoroughly) {immixture} (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>intermix, intermixture (an intermixing or being intermixed; a mixture; an added ingredient) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>panmixis (interbreeding based on the random selection of a mate) (<i>pan</i> all)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> miscegenation (marriage or sexual relations between a man and woman of different races, especially in the United States, between a white and a black; also listed under gen-) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>maslin (a mixture of different sorts of grain, especially wheat and rye or their flour or meal; a bread made with such a flour or meal)</p> <p>mastiff (any of a breed of large, powerful dogs with hanging lips and drooping ears) [also listed under sues-]</p> <p>meddle (to concern oneself with or take part in other people's affairs, without being asked or needed)</p> <p>meddlesome (SYNONYMS: curious, inquisitive, nosy)</p> <p>medley (see Doublets)</p> <p>melee (also, mêlée; a noisy, confused fight; see Doublets)</p> <p>mell (British dialect: to mingle; to meddle; to mix)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>apomict (in biology, an individual or species produced by or reproducing by apomixis) (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p>diamict (a sediment that consists of a wide range of nonsorted or poorly sorted terrigenous particles in a mud mix) (<i>dia</i> through)</p> <p>intermeddle (to meddle into the affairs of others, especially to do so officially) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>mélange (a mixture or medley) (from <i>mêler</i>)</p> <p>métis (a person of mixed parentage; esp., the offspring of a French Canadian and an American Indian; compare <i>mestizo</i>)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b></p> <p>mestizo (a person of mixed parentage; especially in the western US and in Latin American countries, the offspring of a Spaniard and an American Indian; compare French <i>métis</i>)</p> <p>mustang (from <i>mesteño</i>; from <i>mesta</i>, originally a group of grazers; from their mingling, or uncontrolled mixing or breeding; a small wild or half-wild horse of the southwest plains of the U.S.)</p> <p><b>LAW:</b> chance-medley (lit., mixed chance; accidental homicide)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> medley:melee</p> <p><b>NB:</b> Though <i>mingle</i> means “to mix,” it comes from Greek <i>massein</i>, to massage or to knead. See mass-.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cras<sup>1</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>miser</b>	Latin <i>miserari</i> to pity	wretched, unhappy, worthless, ill	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: miser (a greedy, stingy person who hoards money for its own sake, even at the expense of personal comfort), miserable miserly (SYNONYMS: niggardly, penurious, stingy) misery (a condition of great wretchedness or suffering because of pain, sorrow, poverty, etc.)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: commiserate (to feel or express sorrow or sympathy for; to sympathize; condole) (<i>com</i> intensive)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: misericord [or, misericorde; a dagger used in the Middle Ages for giving the death stroke (<i>coup de grâce</i>) to a wounded knight] (<i>cor</i> heart)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: measles, measly (orig., infected with measles; now, contemptibly slight, worthless, or skimpy)</p> <p>LATIN: miserabile dictu (sad to relate) miserere mei (have mercy one me) miseris succurrer disco (I am learning to help the distressed; Virgil)</p> <p>FRENCH: misère (misery; poverty; want)</p> <p>VULGATE WORD: Miserere (lit., have mercy; first word of the psalm in the Vulgate; in the Bible, the 51<sup>st</sup> Psalm, beginning, “Have mercy upon me”)</p> <p>NOVEL: <i>Les Misérables</i> by Victor Hugo (1802-85)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>miso</b>	Greek <i>mesein</i> to hate <i>misos</i> hatred	hatred of	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>mis:</i> misandry (men) (<i>andros</i> man) misanthropist (mankind) (<i>anthropos</i> man) <i>miso:</i> misocainea (new ideas) (<i>kainos</i> new) misogamy (<i>gamos</i> marriage) misogyny (<i>gyne</i> woman) misology (<i>logos</i> word) misoneism (something new) (<i>neos</i> new) misopedist (children) (<i>pais</i> child) misosophy (wisdom) (<i>sophos</i> clever)</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse this root with that in <i>misophobia</i> (a variant of <i>mysophobia</i>) and <i>mysophilia</i> where the root means <i>filth</i> or <i>uncleanliness</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: od<sup>3</sup>, phob, temn</p>
<b>miss,</b> <b>mitt</b>	Latin <i>mittere</i> to throw, send, put IE <i>smeit-</i> to throw	to send	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>mise:</i> mise (orig., an agreement or pact; in law, the general issue in a writ of right; see French <i>mise en scène</i>) <i>miss:</i> missal (a book containing all the prayers and responses necessary for celebrating the RCC Mass throughout the year; see <i>Mass</i>) missile (any object that can be hurled, shot, or thrown, e.g., bullets, darts, grenades, lances), missilery (or, missilry) mission (in the military, a specific combat operation assigned to an individual or unit; esp., a single combat flight by an airplane or group of airplanes), missionary (also, missioner) missionize (to do missionary work) missive (a letter or written message)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
miss (cont'd)	[to send]		<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>mise</i>:          compromise (a settlement in which each side gives up some demands or makes concessions; in medicine, to weaken or otherwise impair) (<i>com</i> with + promise)          demise (a ceasing to exist; death; also, in law, a transfer of an estate by lease, especially for a fixed period) (<i>de</i> down)          premise [a proposition upon which an argument is based or from which a conclusion is based; in logic, one of the first two propositions (<i>major</i> or <i>minor</i>) in a syllogism, from which the conclusion is drawn] (<i>pre</i> before)          promise, promisee (in law, a person to whom a promise is made), promising, promisor (in law, one who makes a promise) (<i>pro</i> forth)          remise (in law, to give up a claim to; release by deed) (<i>re</i> back)          surmise (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> conjecture, guess, speculate) (<i>super</i> over)  <i>miss</i>:          admissible (that can be properly accepted or allowed, as <i>admissible evidence</i>) {admissibility}, admission {admissible} (<i>ad</i> to)          commissar, commissariat (the branch of an army which provides food and supplies to the troops), commissary          commission (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> authorize, accredit, license), commissioner          commissure (in anatomy, a band of fibers joining symmetrical parts, as of the lips and the right and left sides of the brain and spinal cord) (<i>com</i> with)          decommission (<i>de</i> opposite + commission)          dismiss (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> eject, expel, oust; in law, to discontinue or reject a claim or action), dismissal, dismissible, dismissive (<i>dis</i> apart)          emissary, emission, emissive, emissivity (<i>ex</i> out)          impermissible (not permissible) (<i>im</i> not + permissible)          intermission (an interval of time between periods of activity; pause, as between acts of a play) (<i>inter</i> between)          intromission (noun form of <i>intromit</i>) (<i>intro</i> within)          irremissible (that cannot be excused or pardoned; that cannot be shirked, as <i>irremissible duty</i>) (<i>in</i> not + remissible)          omission, omission, omisive (<i>ob</i> against)          permissible, permission, permissive (<i>per</i> through)          promissory (as <i>a promissory note</i>) (<i>pro</i> forth)          remiss (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> derelict, negligent, slack), remissible, remission (<i>re</i> back, again)          submission (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> capitulation, surrender), submissive (<i>sub</i> under)          transmissible, transmission (<i>trans</i> across)  <i>mit(t)</i>:          admit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>acknowledge, avow, own; <sup>2</sup>accept, receive, take), admittance, admittedly (<i>ad</i> to)          commit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> confide, consign, entrust, relegate)          commitment, committal, committee (<i>com</i> with)          demit (to resign a position or office) (<i>de</i> down)          emit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> eject, expel, exude), emitter (<i>ex</i> out)          intermit (to stop for a time; cease at intervals)       </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
miss (cont'd)		[to send]	<p>intermittent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> periodic, recurrent) (<i>inter</i> between)      intromit (to allow to enter) (<i>intro</i> within, into)      noncommittal (<i>non</i> negative + committal)      omit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> ignore, overlook, neglect) (<i>ob</i> against)      permit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> allow, let, suffer, tolerate), permissivity (<i>per</i> through)      pretermit (to leave out or undone; neglect or omit; to let pass unnoticed; overlook) (<i>preter</i> beyond, past)      recommit (<i>re</i> again + commit)      remit (to forgive or pardon sins, wrongs, etc.)      remittal, remittance, remittent (<i>re</i> back)      submit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> capitulate, defer, relent) (<i>sub</i> under)      transmit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> carry, convey, transport), transmittal, transmittance, transmittancy, transmitter (<i>trans</i> across)      unremitting (not stopping or slackening) (<i>un</i> not + remit)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>miss:</i> manumission (liberation; emancipation; the act of freeing from slavery) (<i>manus</i> hand)  <i>mit:</i> manumit (to free from slavery) (<i>manus</i> hand)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      Mass [from <i>missa</i>, dismissal; from the words said by the priest, <i>ite, missa est (contio)</i>, “go, (the meeting) is dismissed”]      mess (a small portion of food; also, jumble, hodgepodge; see Military), message, messenger  <b>FRENCH:</b> mise en scène [(the action of) putting onto the stage (scene)]  <b>LAW:</b> mittimus (lit., we send; in law, a warrant or writ for putting into prison a person convicted of crime; colloquially, dismissal; discharge)  <b>MILITARY:</b> mess hall (dining area)  <b>CHRISTIAN HYMN:</b> Nunc Dimittis (Now thou lettest depart; first words of the Latin version; the song of Simeon, used as a canticle in various liturgies; Luke 2:29-32)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ema, hesis, heter, leg<sup>2</sup>, stal, stas   </p>
mit	Greek <i>mitos</i>	thread	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: mitome (also, mitoma; a fine network support or framework of protoplasm in a cell)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      amitosis (direct cell division) (<i>a</i> negative + <i>osis</i> condition)      dimity (a thin, strong, corded cotton cloth) (<i>di</i> two)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>mit:</i> mitosis (in biology, the indirect and more common method of nuclear division of cells) (<i>osis</i> condition)  <i>mito:</i> mitochondrion (<i>chondros</i> cartilage)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> capill, fil<sup>2</sup>, nema   </p>
mitig	Latin <i>mitigare</i> ; fr. <i>mitis</i> soft + <i>agere</i> to lead	to make mild, soft, tender	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: mitigate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> allay, alleviate, assuage, lighten, relieve) {mitigation, mitigative}  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> immitigable (that cannot be mitigated, as <i>an immitigable offense</i>, or <i>disease</i>) (<i>in</i> negative)  <b>FRENCH:</b>      filet mignon (lit., a tiny fillet; a thick cut of lean beef tenderloin broiled, often with a bacon strip wrapped around it)      mignon (small; dainty; delicately formed)      minion (a favorite; esp. one who is a fawning, servile follower)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> leni, malac, mol<sup>1</sup> </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mitt</b>	See miss- for <i>committee, remittance</i> .		
<b>mne</b>	Greek <i>mneme</i> IE <i>men-</i> to think	memory	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  mneme (the persistent or recurrent effect of past experience of the individual or race) {mnemic}  mnemonic (a memory device, e.g., ROY G BIV, for remembering the colors of the spectrum), mnemonics</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  anamnesis (to call to mind; a remembering, especially of a supposed life before this life; in medicine, the case history of a patient) (<i>ana</i> again)  amnesty (the forgetting of crimes against the state)  amnesia (the forgetting of past experiences) (<i>a</i> not)  hypermnesia (an unusually powerful ability to remember exactly, sometimes a symptom of a psychiatric disorder) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)  panmnesia (belief that every mental impression continues in memory) (<i>pan</i> all)  paramnesia (a distortion of memory in which fantasy and experience are confused) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: cryptomnesia (the recall of memories not recognized as such but thought to be original creations) (<i>kryptein</i> to hide)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: martyr, martyrdom, martyrize, martyr (a shrine in memory of a martyr)</p> <p>LEADING DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND: martyrology (a list of martyrs) (<i>logos</i> word)</p> <p>GREEK: Mnemosyne (the goddess of memory, and mother—by Zeus—of the Muses)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mem</p>
<b>mob</b>	See mov- for <i>mobile</i> .		
<b>mod</b>	Latin <i>modus</i> IE <i>med-</i> to measure	measure, manner	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  MODAL, modality</p> <p>MODE (SYNOMYS: craze, fad, fashion, rage, style, vogue; see Doublets)</p> <p>model (SYNOMYS: archetype, example, paradigm, pattern, standard)</p> <p>moderate (as an adjective, temperate), moderation, moderator</p> <p>modern (SYNOMYS: fresh, new, novel), modernism</p> <p>modernistic, modernity, modernize</p> <p>modest (SYNOMYS: <sup>1</sup>unassuming, unobtrusive, unpretentious; <sup>2</sup>pure, virtuous), modesty</p> <p>modicum (a small amount; bit)</p> <p>modiolus (the central bony axis of the cochlea of the ear)</p> <p>modish (in the current mode; in the latest style; fashionable)</p> <p>modular, modular, MODULATION, module, MODULUS</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  accommodate (SYNOMYS: <sup>1</sup>adapt, conform; <sup>2</sup>contain, hold)</p> <p>accommodating, accommodation (<i>ad</i> to, toward + <i>com</i> with)</p> <p>bimodal (in statistics, having two modes) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>commode (a high headdress worn by women around 1700; a chest of drawers; other meanings)</p> <p>commodious (offering plenty of room; spacious; roomy)</p> <p>commodity (any useful thing; anything bought and sold; any article of commerce) (<i>com</i> with)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
mod (cont'd)		[measure, manner]	<p>demodulate, demodulation (in radio, the process of recovering at the receiver a signal that has been modulated on a carrier wave) (<i>de</i> opposite)</p> <p>immoderate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> excessive, exorbitant, extravagant, inordinate), immodest (not shy or timid; bold) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>incommode (to bother; inconvenience), incommodious (<i>in</i> not + commode)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND</b></p> <p>modification, modifier (a person or thing that modifies; esp., a word, phrase, or clause that limits the meaning of another word or phrase; adjectives and adverbs are modifiers, e.g., in <i>big red house</i>, <i>big</i> and <i>red</i> are adjectival modifiers)</p> <p>[Note: There is no comma between <i>big</i> and <i>red</i> because the adjectives are cumulative rather than discrete or coordinate.]</p> <p>modify (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> alter, change, convert, transform, vary) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>mold (a pattern, hollow form, or matrix for giving a certain form to something in a plastic or molten state; another <i>mold</i> is listed under <i>mell-</i>; another, under <i>mol</i><sup>3</sup>), MOOD</p> <p><b>BLEND:</b> modem (combination of <i>modulator</i> + <i>demodulator</i>, a coined computer term)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>démodé (out-of-date; old-fashioned)</p> <p>modiste (a person who makes or deals in fashionable clothes, hats, etc. for women)</p> <p>moulage (the science or practice of making a mold, as in plaster of Paris, of an object, footprint, etc., for use in crime detection)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b></p> <p>moderata durant (things used in moderation endure)</p> <p>modo et forma (in manner and form)</p> <p>modo praescripto (in the way directed; as directed)</p> <p>modus operandi (abbreviated m.o.; lit., mode of operation; a way of doing or accomplishing something)</p> <p>modus vivendi (lit., mode of living; a way of living or of getting along; a temporary agreement in a dispute pending final settlement; compromise)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN MUSIC TERM:</b> moderato (with moderation in tempo)</p> <p><b>DUTCH:</b> mutchkin (from Latin <i>modius</i>; a measure of capacity; in Scotland, a unit of liquid measure equal to a little less than a pint)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAME:</b> Modesto, CA (Spanish for <i>modest</i>; said to be in reference to William C. Ralston's modest refusal to have the place named after him; Ralston was a wealthy financier)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b></p> <p>MODAL [in grammar, of or expressing mood; in jazz, of or relating to compositions or improvisations based on an arrangement of modes rather than a series of progressions; in logic, expressing or characterized by modality; in music, of or composed in any of the medieval church modes; in philosophy, of mode, or form, as opposed to substance, in statistics, having to do with a statistical mode]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
mod (cont'd)		[measure, manner]	<p>MODE [in <i>geology</i>, the actual mineral composition of an unaltered igneous rock; in <i>grammar</i>, mood, which see below; in <i>music</i>, the selection and arrangement of tones and semitones in a scale, and indicating either one of the two forms of scale arrangement, i.e., major and minor; in <i>statistics</i>, the value, number, etc., that occurs most frequently in a given series]</p> <p>MODULATION [in <i>music</i>, a passage shifting from one key to another; in <i>radio</i>, varying the amplitude, frequency, or phase of an oscillation, as a carrier wave, in accordance with some signal; see <i>demodulation</i>]</p> <p>MODULUS [in <i>mathematics</i>, the absolute value of a complex number; in <i>physics</i>, a quantity expressing the response of a sample of material to an external stimulus, as mechanical stress]</p> <p>MOOD [in <i>grammar</i>, in many languages, a characteristic of verbs that involves the speaker's attitude toward the action expressed, indicating whether this is regarded as a fact (indicative mood), as a matter of supposition, desire, possibility, etc. (subjunctive mood), or as a command (imperative mood); also, an analytic category based on this characteristic (mood is shown by inflection, as in Latin, or analytically with auxiliaries, as in English <i>may</i>, <i>might</i>, <i>should</i>, or by both); any of the forms a verb takes to indicate this characteristic; in <i>logic</i>, any of the various forms of valid syllogisms, as determined by the quantity and quality of their constituent propositions]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mens<sup>1</sup>, metr<sup>2</sup>, rhythm</p>
mol <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>mollis</i> IE <i>mel-</i> to crush	soft	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>mollescent</i> (softening or tending to soften)  <i>mollugo</i>, <i>mollusc</i> (or, <i>mollusk</i>) {<i>molluskan</i>}          PREFIXED ROOT: <i>emollient</i> (softening; soothing) (<i>ex out</i>)          LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>mollify</i> (SYNONYMS: appease, pacify, placate) {<i>mollification</i>} (<i>facere</i> to make)          DISGUISED ROOT:  <i>moil</i> (hard work; drudgery; confusion; turmoil), <i>moiler</i>  <i>mullein</i> (a particular plant of the figwort family)          FRENCH: <i>mouillé</i> (in phonetics, palatalized, as the sound of Spanish <i>ñ</i> as in <i>cañon</i> or French <i>ll</i> in <i>fille</i>)          CROSS REFERENCE: clemen, leni, malac</p>
mol <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>moles</i> exertion IE <i>mo-</i> to strive	mass, bulk	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>molal</i>, <i>MOLAR</i> [another <i>molar</i> is listed under mol<sup>3</sup>]  <i>mole</i> (a breakwater, a barrier; in chemistry, the quantity of a chemical substance having a weight in grams numerically equal to its molecular weight) [another <i>mole</i> is listed under mol<sup>3</sup>]  <i>molecule</i> (lit., small mass; the smallest particle of an element or compound that can exist in the free state and still retain the characteristics of the element or compound) (dim. <i>-cule</i>)  <i>molest</i> (orig., to be a burden to)          PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>molar</i>: equimolar (having an equal concentration of moles in one liter of solution) (<i>equi</i> equal)  <i>molish</i>: demolish (SYNONYMS: annihilate, destroy, raze) {demolition} (<i>de</i> down)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mol<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[mass, bulk]	<p><i>molal</i>: equimolal (having the same molal concentration of solute in a solvent) (<i>equi</i> equal)</p> <p><i>molecular</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bimolecular (<i>bi</i> two)</li> <li>equimolecular (<i>equi</i> equal)</li> <li>intermolecular (having activity between or among molecules) (<i>inter</i> between)</li> <li>intramolecular (<i>intra</i> within)</li> <li>macromolecule (<i>makron</i> large)</li> <li>monomolecular (<i>monos</i> one)</li> <li>orthomolecular (of, relating to, or being a theory holding that mental diseases or abnormalities result from various chemical imbalances) (<i>orthos</i> straight)</li> <li>supramolecular (consisting of more than one molecule) (<i>supra</i> over, beyond)</li> <li>trimolecular (<i>tri</i> three)</li> </ul> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> MOLAR [in <i>chemistry</i>, relating to the mole or gram-molecular weight; specif., designating a solution containing one mole of solute per liter of solution; in <i>physics</i>, of a body of matter as a whole]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cumu, floc, onc</p>
<b>mol<sup>3</sup></b>	Latin <i>molere</i> IE <i>mel-</i> to crush	to grind; millstone	<p><b>NOTE:</b> This root is extended to mean <i>meal</i>, <i>grits</i> (Spanish <i>mola</i>), that which is obtained by grinding.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>mola</i> (lit., millstone; ocean sunfish; so named from its rough skin and round shape)</li> <li><i>molar</i> (a grinding, or chewing tooth) [another <i>molar</i> is listed under mol<sup>2</sup>]</li> <li><i>mold</i> (loose, soft, easily worked soil, especially when rich with decayed animal or vegetable matter, and good for growing plants)</li> <li><i>molder</i> (to crumble into dust; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: decay, decompose, putrefy, rot, spoil), <i>moldy</i></li> <li><i>mole</i> (a marked growth of grapelike masses of fetal placental tissue; a fleshy or bloody mass in the uterus) [another <i>mole</i> is listed under mol<sup>2</sup>]</li> </ul> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>emolument</i> (lit., to grind out; gain from employment or position; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: pay, salary, stipend) (<i>ex</i> out)</li> <li><i>immolate</i> (lit., to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal; thus, to sacrifice, esp., to offer or kill as a sacrifice, esp. by fire, as <i>to immolate oneself</i>) {immolation, immolator} (<i>in</i> in, on)</li> <li><i>premolar</i> (<i>pre</i> before)</li> </ul> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> <i>ormolu</i> (an alloy of copper and zinc used to imitate gold; gilded metal, especially brass or bronze) (<i>or</i> from <i>aurum</i> gold)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> <i>multure</i> (a fee paid to the owner of a mill for the privilege of having one's grain ground there)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>moulin</i> (a nearly vertical shaft through a glacier, down which a stream of surface water plunges)</li> <li><i>moline</i> (designates a particular cross, from its resemblance to the iron support for the upper millstone)</li> </ul> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>molybd</b>	Greek <i>molybdaena</i>	lead, graphite	SIMPLE ROOT: molybdate (a salt of molydic acid) molybdenum (a very hard, lustrous, silver-white metallic chemical element; symbol: Mo), molybdic, molybdous CROSS REFERENCE: plumb
<b>mon</b>			See mun <sup>2</sup> for <i>common</i> .
<b>mon,</b> <b>mun</b>	Latin <i>monere</i> to remind IE <i>men</i> <sup>1</sup> to think		SIMPLE ROOT: monition (admonition; warning; in law, an official or legal notice; a summons directing the recipient to appear and answer) monitor, monitorial, monitory monster, monstrance (a receptacle in which the consecrated Host is exposed for adoration), monstrosity monstrous ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> atrocious, flagrant, heinous) monument, monumental, monumentalize PREFIXED ROOT: <i>mon:</i> admonish ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> advise, caution, counsel), admonishment ( <i>ad</i> to) summon ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> call, convene, convvoke) summons (in law, an official order to appear in court; specif., to respond as a defendant in a charge; also, the writ containing such an order) ( <i>sub</i> under) premonish (now rare; to advise or warn in advance) ( <i>pre</i> before) <i>monit:</i> admonition (noun form of <i>admonish</i> ), admonitor, admonitory ( <i>ad</i> to) premonition (a warning in advance; a feeling that something, especially something bad, will happen; foreboding; presentiment) ( <i>pre</i> before) <i>monstr:</i> demonstrable, demonstrate (to show by reasoning; prove; to explain or make clear by using examples, experiments, etc.), demonstration demonstrative [as an adjective, that demonstrates or shows; illustrative; pointing out, e.g., <i>this, that, these, those</i> are demonstrative adjectives or pronouns, depending on whether they point out the noun ( <i>this house</i> ) or stand for the noun ( <i>this</i> is a house); as a noun, a demonstrative adjective or pronoun] ( <i>de</i> out, from) indemonstrable (not demonstrable; that cannot be proved) ( <i>in</i> not + demonstrable) remonstrance (protest, complaint, or expostulation) remonstrant (capitalized, one of the Arminians in Holland who presented a <i>remonstrance</i> in 1610 setting forth their differences from strict Calvinism) remonstrance, remonstrate (to say or plead in protest, objection, etc.; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> demur, object, protest) ( <i>re</i> again) DISGUISED ROOT: muster ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> assemble, collect, gather) LATIN: <i>praemunire</i> (short for Historical English Law: <i>prae-munire facias</i> : see to it that you warn) CROSS REFERENCE: dei <sup>1</sup> , mun <sup>1</sup> , par <sup>2</sup> , phan, phras

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mone</b>	Latin <i>moneta</i> lit., place for coining money	money, coins	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: monetarism, monetarist monetary (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: financial, fiscal, pecuniary) monetize (to coin into money; to legalize as money) money, moneyed (having much money)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: remonetize (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: mint (a place where money is coined by authority of the government) (from <i>Moneta</i>, epithet of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined)</p> <p>PORTUGUESE: moide (from <i>moeda d'ouro</i>, lit., coin of gold; a former gold coin of Portugal and Brazil)</p> <p>SPANISH: moneta (coin)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lucr, pecu, prec<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>mono</b>	Greek <i>monos</i> IE <i>men</i> <sup>4</sup> single	one, alone; extended to mean single, unit	<p>NOTE: In chemistry, this root means “containing one atom,” or “one group (of a specified element).”</p> <p>When this element is used as a prefix, it is listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: monochord, monochromatic, monopodium</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: monachal (same as <i>monastic</i>) MONAD, monadism (the philosophical concept that the universe consists of monads) monastery (a building or residence for monks or others who have withdrawn from the world for religious reasons; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: cloister, nunnery, priory; see Doublets) (orig. from <i>monazein</i>, to be alone) monastic, monism (compare <i>dualism, pluralism</i>) monk, monastery</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: minster (not <i>minister</i>, which means “to serve”; <i>minster</i> designates the church of a monastery; also, any of various large churches or cathedrals; often used in compounds, such as Northminster, Westminster) (see Doublets)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: minster:monastery</p> <p>CHRISTIAN CONCEPT: Monarchianism (the doctrine of several Christian sects in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century that the Three Persons of the Trinity are manifestations of <i>one</i> God, <i>single</i> in person)</p> <p>CONSTELLATION: Monoceros (lit., one horn; a Southern constellation between Orion and Canis Minor)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Mono, CA; Monogram, NC; Monolith, CA</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: MONAD [in <i>biology</i>, any single-celled microscopic organism, especially a flagellate protozoan; in <i>chemistry</i>, an atom or radical with a valence of 1; in the <i>philosophy of Leibnitz</i>, an indivisible and impenetrable unit of substance viewed as the basic constituent element of physical reality]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: erem, hen, priv, sol<sup>3</sup>, uni</p>
<b>mont,</b> <b>mount</b>	Latin <i>mons</i> IE <i>men</i> <sup>2</sup> to project	mountain	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>mont:</i> montane (of or designating a cool, moist, ecological zone usually located near the timberline and usually dominated by evergreen trees) monte (a gambling game), monticule (a small mountain or hill)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
mont (cont'd)	[mountain]		<p><i>mount:</i> mount, mountain, mountaineer  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>mont:</i>      intermontane (between or among mountains) (<i>inter</i> between)      submontane (located at the foot of a mountain or mountain range) (<i>sub</i> under)      transmontane (same as <i>tramontane</i>, from Italian <i>tramontano</i>: located beyond a mountain or mountain range) (<i>trans</i> across)      ultramontane (lit., beyond the mountains; of or pertaining to the area south of the Alps, especially Italy) (<i>ultra</i> beyond)  <i>mount:</i>      amount (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> aggregate, sum) (<i>ad</i> to)      demount (to remove from a mounting, as <i>to demount a motor</i>) (<i>de</i> reversal)      dismount (to get off or down from; alight) (<i>dis</i> down)      insurmountable (<i>in</i> not + surmountable)      paramount (lit., to the top of the mountain; thus, ranking higher than any other, as in power or importance; <b>SYNOMYS:</b> dominant, predominant, preeminent, preponderant, supreme) (<i>para</i> from <i>per</i> by + amount)      remount (to mount again; as a noun, a fresh horse, or a supply of fresh horses, to replace another or others) (<i>re</i> again)      surmount (to get the better of; overcome) (<i>supra</i> above, over)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> mountebank (orig., a person who mounted a bench and sold quack medicines; <b>SYNOMYS:</b> charlatan, impostor, quack)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> tantamount (having equal force, value, effect) (Anglo-French <i>tant amunter</i> to amount to as much) (<i>tant</i> from Latin <i>tantus</i>, so much)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> marmot (lit., mountain mouse)  <b>FRENCH:</b>      montage (lit., a mounting, setting together; term used in art and filmmaking)      mont-de-piété (from Italian <i>monte di pietà</i>; lit., mount of pity; charitable bank; a public pawnshop authorized and controlled by the government, for lending money to the poor at a low rate of interest)  <b>SPANISH:</b> montero (lit., mountaineer, but actually meaning hunter; a round cap with a flap)  <b>ANATOMY:</b> mons (same as <i>mons pubis</i>, the fleshy, rounded elevation, covered with pubic hair, at the lower part of the adult human abdomen; the same as <i>mons veneris</i>, mount of Venus, the <i>mons pubis</i> of the human female)  <b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b>      Montenegro (dark, or black mountain; a Balkan country on the Mediterranean)      Montevideo (lit., I see a mountain; probably a Portuguese sailor's cry upon sighting land; the capital of Uruguay)      Montréal, Canada (lit., Mount Royal, around which the city is built)      Piedmont (lit., foot of the mountain; spellings vary, e.g., Piémont, Piemonte) [There are various areas of Europe and the United States with this designation.]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
mont (cont'd)		[mountain]	<p>HISTORIC: Monticello (lit., little mountain; home of Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States; Jefferson was born at Shadwell, just east of Charlottesville, Virginia)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Callimont, PA; Montebello, CA (lit., beautiful mountain) Montevallo, AL (mountain valley) Montevideo, MN (with not a mountain in sight) Moundville, AL; Paramount (AL, CA, MD)</p> <p>STATES OF THE UNITED STATES: Montana (mountainous) Vermont (Green Mountains)</p> <p>A PEOPLE: Montagnais (lit., mountaineer; a member of a North American Indian people in northern Quebec) Montagnard (lit., mountaineer; a member of a people living in the hills of central Vietnam)</p> <p>NB: Although influenced in meaning by <i>mont-</i>, <i>promontory</i>, a peak of land that juts out into a body of water, is not in this family; see <i>men</i><sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alp, oro</p>
mor	Latin <i>mos</i> IE <i>me-</i> to strive strongly, to be energetic	custom, habit	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: moral (SYNOMYS: ethical, righteous, virtuous) morale (moral or mental condition with respect to courage, discipline, confidence, enthusiasm, willingness to share hardships, etc. within a group, or within an individual) moralism, moralist, moralistic, morality, moralize mores (folkways that are considered conducive to the welfare of a society) morose (ill-tempered; gloomy; sullen; characterized by gloom)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: amoral, amorality (<i>a</i> negative) demoralize (<i>de</i> opposite) immoral (not in conformity to accepted principles of right and wrong behavior; wicked; unchaste; lewd) immoralist, immorality (<i>in</i> negative) nonmoral (not connected in any way with morality or ethical concepts) (<i>non</i> not)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: mood (SYNOMYS: humor, temper, vein), moody [another <i>mood</i> is listed under <i>mod-</i>]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: eth, nom<sup>1</sup></p>
mora, mur	Latin <i>morari</i> IE <i>(s)mer-</i> to remember, care	delay, remain	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: MORA, moratorium (a legal authorization to delay payment of money due, as by a bank or debtor nation), moratory (delaying or postponing)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>mora</i>: remora (a certain fish, believed to have the ability to delay ships by attaching itself to any flat surface) (<i>re</i> back) <i>mur</i>: demur (SYNOMYS: expostulate, object, protest, remonstrate), demurrage, demurral, demurrer (<i>de</i> from)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: MORA [in <i>linguistics</i>, an arbitrary unit of syllabic length; in <i>prosody</i>, the unit of metrical time, equal to the ordinary short syllable, usually indicated by a breve]</p> <p>NB: <i>Demure</i> is not in this family; see <i>mat</i><sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: man<sup>3</sup>, rest</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mord,</b> <b>mors</b>	Latin <i>mordere</i> IE <i>mer-</i> <sup>2</sup> to rub away, harm	to bite	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>mord:</i> mordacious, mordacity, mordant (biting, cutting, or sarcastic, as speech, wit, etc.), mordent (a music term)  <i>mors:</i> morsel (a small bite or portion of food)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      premorse (in biology, abruptly truncated, as though bitten or broken off: said of a leaf or root) (<i>pre</i> before)      remorse (SYNONYMS: compunction, contrition, penitence, repentance), remorseful, remorseless (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> mortar</p> <p><b>AMERICAN SPANISH:</b> mordida (lit., a bite; a bribe)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>morph</b>	Greek <i>morphe</i>	form, shape	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      morph, morpheme (the smallest meaningful unit or form in a language: it may be an affix or a base)      morphemics (the study of the morphemic systems of languages; the description and classification of the morphemes of a specific language)      morphine (see Mythology), morphinism</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOTS:</b>  <i>morph:</i>      allomorph (any of the variant forms of a morpheme as conditioned by position or adjoining sounds) (<i>allo</i> other)      bimorph (in electronics, an assembly of two crystals cemented together and used to increase the voltage from a given stress, as in a pick-up microphone) (<i>bi</i> two)      ectomorph (an ectomorphic individual) (<i>ekto</i> outside)      endomorph (a mineral, especially a crystal, enclosed within another; compare <i>perimorph</i>) (<i>endo</i> within)      isomorph (something identical with or similar to something else in form or shape or structure) (<i>isos</i> equal)      mesomorph (designating the athletic type) (<i>mesos</i> middle)      neomorph (a structure that is not derived from a similar structure in an ancestor) (<i>neos</i> new)      paramorph (a pseudomorph having the same chemical composition as the original species) (<i>para</i> alongside)      perimorph (a mineral of one kind enclosing one of another kind) (<i>peri</i> around)      polymorph (a polymorphous organism) (<i>polys</i> many)      pseudomorph (a mineral having the characteristic outward form of another species) (<i>pseudo</i> false)      trimorph (a substance that crystallizes into three distinct forms) (<i>tri</i> three)  <i>morphemic:</i> bimorphemic (<i>bi</i> two)  <i>morphia:</i> amorphia (<i>a</i> negative)  <i>morphic:</i>      ectomorphic (designating or of the slender physical type; compare <i>endomorphic</i>, <i>mesomorphic</i>) (<i>ektos</i> outside)      endomorphic (having a heavy body build; contrasted with <i>ectomorphic</i>, <i>mesomorphic</i>)      hemimorphic (designating a crystal with unlike faces at the ends of the same axis) (<i>hemi</i> half)      heteromorphic (differing from the standard type of form) (<i>heteros</i> other)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>morph</b> (cont'd)	[form, shape]		<p>holomorphic (having the two ends symmetrical in form: said of a crystal) (<i>holos</i> whole)</p> <p>homomorphic (<i>homo</i> same)</p> <p>isomorphic (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>mesomorphic (of a state between the liquid and the crystalline) (<i>mesos</i> middle)</p> <p>metamorphic (<i>meta</i> change)</p> <p>MONOMORPHIC (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p><i>morphism:</i></p> <p>amorphism (the noun form of <i>amorphous</i>) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p>anamorphism (deformation and change in rocks from great pressure and heat deep below the earth's surface) (<i>ana</i> through)</p> <p>DIMORPHISM (<i>di</i> two)</p> <p>endomorphism (a change brought about within the mass of an intrusive igneous rock) (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>homeomorphism (similar in structure and form) (<i>homeos</i> same)</p> <p>HOMOMORPHISM (<i>homo</i> same)</p> <p>isomorphism (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>isodimorphism (a similarity of crystalline structure between the two forms of two dimorphous substances) (<i>isos</i> equal + <i>di</i> two + <i>morphism</i>)</p> <p>metamorphism (<i>meta</i> change)</p> <p>paramorphism (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>polymorphism (<i>poly</i> many)</p> <p>trimorphism (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p><i>morphe:</i> hemimorphe (<i>hemi</i> half)</p> <p><i>morpho:</i> anamorphoscope (an optical device consisting usually of a cylindrical mirror or lens that restores to its normal proportions an image distorted by anamorphosis) (<i>ana</i> again + <i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p><i>morphosis</i> condition of change:</p> <p>anamorphosis (a distorted image that looks normal when viewed with a special device; in biology, a gradual change of form by evolution) (<i>ana</i> again)</p> <p>metamorphosis (a change of form, shape, structure, or substance; transformation, as in myths, by magic and sorcery; the form resulting from such change) (<i>meta</i> change)</p> <p><i>morphous:</i></p> <p>AMORPHOUS (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p>polymorphous (<i>poly</i> many)</p> <p>monomorphous (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p><i>morphy:</i></p> <p>homomorphy (<i>homo</i> same)</p> <p>mesomorphy (<i>mesos</i> middle)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>morph:</i></p> <p>morphallaxis (the transformation of one part into another during regeneration, as in the growth of an antennule from the stump of an eye in some crustaceans) (<i>allos</i> other)</p> <p>morphosis (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>morphe:</i></p> <p>morphogenesis (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>morphology (<i>logy</i> study)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>morph</b> (cont'd)		[form, shape]	<p>morphophone, morphophonemics (<i>phone</i> sound)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  anthropomorphic, anthropomorphism (the attributing of human shape or characteristics to a god, animal, or inanimate thing, e.g., dancing daffodils) (<i>anthropos</i> man)  geomorphology (the science dealing with the nature and origin of the earth's topography) (<i>geo</i> earth + <i>logy</i> study)  meromorphic (in mathematics, designating or of a function of a complex variable that is regular in a given domain except for a finite number of poles) (<i>meros</i> part)  <b>MYTHOLOGY:</b> Morpheus (in both Greek and Latin mythology; orig., one who shapes dreams; god of dreams, son of Hypnos*, the god of sleep; consequently, morphine, a narcotic that produces a dreamlike state) [<sup>*</sup>Hypnos: identified with Roman god Somnus]  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>  AMORPHOUS [in <i>biology</i>, without definite or specialized structure, as some lower forms of life; in <i>chemistry</i> and <i>geology</i>, lacking a definite crystalline form]  DIMORPHISM [in <i>botany</i>, the state of having two different kinds of leaves, flowers, stamens, etc. on the same plant of the same species; in <i>mineralogy</i>, the property of crystallizing in two forms; in <i>zoology</i>, the occurrence of two types of individuals in the same species, distinct in coloring, size, markings, etc.]  HOMOMORPHISM [in <i>biology</i>, resemblance or similarity, without actual relationship, in structure and origin; in <i>botany</i>, uniformity in shape or size, as of pistils and stamens; in <i>zoology</i>, similarity between an insect's larva and its matured form]  MONOMORPHIC [in <i>chemistry</i>, having but one form, as one crystal form; in <i>zoology</i>, having a basic structure remaining unchanged through a series of developmental changes]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> fabr, fig, form<sup>1</sup>, plas, oid </p>
<b>mort</b>	Latin <i>mortis</i> IE <i>mer-</i> <sup>2</sup>	to die to rub away, harm	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  mortal (SYNOMYS: deadly, fatal, lethal), mortalism, mortality  mortician, mortuary  PREFIXED ROOT:  amort (lit., to the death; spiritless; word now archaic)  amortise (same as <i>amortize</i>)  amortizable, amortization, amortize (to extinguish; deaden; thus, to put money aside at intervals for gradual payment of a debt, etc.) (<i>ad to</i>)  antemortem (made or done just before one's death) (<i>ante</i> before)  immortal, immortality, immortalize (<i>in</i> not)  post-mortem (an autopsy) (<i>post</i> after)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>mort</i>:  mortgage (lit., dead pledge) (Anglo-Saxon <i>gage</i> pledge)  mortmain (lit., dead hand; a transfer or lands or houses to a corporate body, such as a school, church, or charitable organization, for perpetual ownership) (French <i>main</i> from Latin <i>manus</i>, hand) </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mort</b> (cont'd)		[to die]	<p><i>morti</i>: mortification, mortify {mortified; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: ashamed, chagrined, humiliated} (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT</b>:</p> <p>morbid (of, having, or caused by disease), morbidity</p> <p>morbific (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>morbilli (early term for measles)</p> <p>moribund (dying; coming to an end; having little or no vital force left, as a <i>moribund economy</i>)</p> <p>murder (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: assassinate, dispatch, execute)</p> <p>murrain (an infectious disease of cattle)</p> <p><b>FRENCH</b>: immortelle (from feminine of <i>immortel</i>: immortal, everlasting; a plant with flowers that retain their color when dried) (<i>in not</i>)</p> <p><b>LATIN</b>:</p> <p>de mortuis nil nisi bonum (say nothing but good of the dead)</p> <p>memento mori (remember that you must die)</p> <p>post-mortem (lit., after death; happening, done, or made after death; having to do with a post-mortem examination)</p> <p>rigor mortis (lit., stiffness of death; the progressive stiffening of the muscles that occurs several hours after death as a result of the coagulation of the blood protein)</p> <p><b>GREEK</b>: amaranth (lit., not to die away), amaranthine (<i>a not</i>)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAME</b>: Butte des Mortes, WI (lit., hill of the dead, in reference to the nearby Indian burial mound)</p> <p>NB: <i>Mortise</i>, coming from Arabic <i>murtazza</i>, joined, fixed in, is not in this family; neither is <i>morgue</i>, though it is related to death.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE</b>: leth<sup>1</sup>, thana</p>
<b>moss</b>	Latin <i>muscus</i> IE <i>meu-</i> moist	moss	<p><b>ENGLISH</b>: moss, mossy</p> <p><b>COMPOUND</b>: mosstrooper (any of the raiders or marauders who infested the swampy borderland between England and Scotland in the 17<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE</b>: bry<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>mov,</b> <b>mot,</b> <b>mob</b>	Latin <i>movere</i> IE <i>mew-</i> to push away	to move	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT</b>:</p> <p><i>mob</i>: mob (see Term), mobile, mobility, mobilize</p> <p><i>mot</i>:</p> <p><b>MOTILE</b>, motion</p> <p>motivate, motive (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: antecedent, cause, reason)</p> <p>motivic (having to do with a musical <i>motif</i>), motivity</p> <p>motor, motored, motorist, motoric, motorist, motorize</p> <p><i>mov</i>:</p> <p>move (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: affect, impress, influence) {movable}, movement, mover</p> <p>movie, moving (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: affecting, pathetic, poignant, touching)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT</b>:</p> <p><i>mob</i>:</p> <p>automobile, automotive (self-moving, as opposed to being horse-drawn) (<i>autos</i> self)</p> <p>immobile (not movable; firmly set or placed; stable) (<i>in not</i>)</p> <p><i>mot</i>:</p> <p>commotion (violent motion; turbulence; a noisy rushing about) (<i>com</i> together)</p> <p>demote {demotion} (<i>de</i> down)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
mov (cont'd)	[to move]		<p>emote, emotion (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> feeling, passion, sentiment)      emotional, emotionalism, emotionality, emotionalize, emotive (<i>ex out</i>)      immotile (not motile; unable to move) (<i>in not</i>)      promote (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> advance, forward, further)      promoter, promotion, promotive (tending to promote) (<i>pro</i> forward)      remote (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> far, distant, removed), remotion (<i>re</i> back)  <b>mov:</b>      commove (to move strongly; agitate; disturb; excite) (<i>com</i> together)      countermove (as a noun, a move made in opposition or retaliation; as a verb, to move in opposition of retaliation) (<i>contra</i> against)      immovable (that cannot be moved) (<i>in</i> negative)      removable, removal, remove, removed (distant in relationship; remote; distant; disconnected), remover (<i>re</i> away)      irremovable (<i>in not + removable</i>)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> mobocracy (rule or dominion by a mob; the mob as ruler) (<i>kratein</i> to rule)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> locomotion, locomotive (of locomotion; moving or capable of moving from one place to another; not stationary) (<i>locus</i> place)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      moment (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> consequence, importance, weight)      momentarily, momentary (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> ephemeral, evanescent, transitory)      momentous (of great moment; very important, as <i>a momentous decision</i>, or <i>a momentous occasion</i>), momentum      mutineer, mutinous, mutiny  <b>FRENCH:</b>      émeute [from the past participle of Old French <i>esmouvoir</i> (<i>émouvoir</i>), to agitate, and is the rough equivalent of <i>emotion</i>; a popular uprising; riot]      motif (translates <i>motive</i>; in art, literature, and music, a main element, feature, or theme; the inner drive, the impulse)  <b>TERM:</b> mobile vulgus (the fickle crowd; shortened to <i>mob</i>)  <b>GERMAN:</b> leitmotif (or, leitmotiv; a short, recurring musical phrase or theme, especially as used in Wagnerian opera to represent a given character, emotion, etc.; a dominant theme or underlying pattern) (<i>leiten</i> to lead)  <b>ITALIAN:</b> con moto (lit., with motion; with animated movement: a direction to the performer)  <b>PLACE NAME:</b> Remote, OR (named by settlers for its distance from other settlements)      (Mobile, AL, a port in the southern part of the state, comes from the name of an Indian tribe, either Mauvile or Mubila)  <b>COMPANY:</b> Mobil Oil (now ExxonMobil®)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> MOTILE [in <i>biology</i>, moving, or having the power to move spontaneously, as certain spores and microorganisms; in <i>psychology</i>, a noun: a person whose mental imagery consists chiefly of one's own bodily motion]      NB: <i>Memento</i> is a disputed variation of <i>memento</i>.  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> act, amb, cine, migr, plan, vag   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>muc</b>	Latin <i>mucus</i> IE <i>meuk-</i> slippery, viscous	moldy, sticky, mucus	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>mucilage</i> (a sticky substance produced in certain plants; any watery solution of gum, glue, etc. used as an adhesive) {<i>mucilaginous</i>}  <i>mucin</i> (a glycoprotein in connective tissue, saliva, mucus, etc. that lubricates and protects the body)  <i>muck</i> (moist manure), <i>mucky</i> (like muck; esp., filthy, etc.)  <i>mucosa</i> (the mucous membrane), <i>mucous</i> (adjective)  <i>mucus</i> (the thick, slimy secretion of the mucous membranes, that moistens and protects them)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>muc</i>: mucoid (any of a group of mucoproteins found in connective tissues, in certain types of cysts, etc.) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>muci</i>: muciferous (producing or secreting mucus) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)  <i>mucino</i>: mucinogen (any substance from which mucin is derived) (<i>generare</i> to produce)  <i>muco</i>:  <i>mucoprotein</i> (<i>protos</i> first)  <i>mucopurulent</i> (containing both mucus and pus) (<i>pus</i> <i>pus</i>)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>meek (patient and mild; not inclined to anger or resentment)  moist (SYNONYMS: damp, dank, humid, wet)  moisten, moisture, moisturize  muggy, musty</p> <p>ORGANIC ACID: mucic acid, often derived from milk sugar</p> <p>NB: <i>Mucker</i>, German for a coarse or vulgar person, a cad, is not in this family.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: myc<sup>2</sup>, myx</p>
<b>mucr</b>	Latin <i>mucro</i>	sharp point	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>mucro</i> (in biology, a short, sharp point, tip, or process projecting abruptly from certain parts and organs, as at the end of a leaf)  <i>mucronate</i> (ending in a mucro, or sharp point)</p> <p>NOTE: Belonephobia is the fear of sharp points, esp. needles.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ac</p>
<b>mul</b>	Latin <i>mulus</i>	mule	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: mule (the offspring of a male donkey and a female horse; see Note), muleteer, mulish (SYNONYMS: headstrong, obstinate, pertinacious, stubborn)</p> <p>SPANISH: muleta (a red flannel cloth used by a matador)</p> <p>SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE: mulatto (lit., young mule; of mixed breed; a person who has one black parent and one white parent)</p> <p>NOTE: Amish use mules for pulling farm equipment, but use spirited horses for pulling buggies on the road)</p> <p>NB: <i>Muley</i> (also spelled <i>mulley</i>), a hornless cow, is not in this family. It is from Gaelic <i>maol</i>, hornless, bald.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>mulc</b>	Latin <i>mulcere</i>	to stroke	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: demulcent (a medicine or ointment that soothes irritated or inflamed mucous membranes) (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>muli</b>	Latin <i>mulier</i>	a woman	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: muliebrity (the condition of being a woman; womanliness)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: femin, gyn</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>muls</b>	Latin <i>mulgere</i> IE <i>melg-</i> to stroke, press out; thus, to milk	milk	PREFIXED ROOT: emulsion (a stable colloidal suspension, as milk, consisting of an immiscible liquid dispersed and held in another liquid by substances called emulsifiers) emulsifiable (also, emulsible) emulsify (to form into an emulsion) ( <i>ex</i> out + <i>facere</i> to make) CROSS REFERENCE: galact, lact
<b>multi</b>	Latin <i>multum</i> IE <i>mel<sup>4</sup></i> strong, big, great	many, much	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: multifid, multifold, multilateral, multipara, multiply SIMPLE ROOT: multitude (SYNONYMS: crowd, horde, host, mob), multitudinous (very numerous; many; manifold) ITALIAN: molto (in music, very; much, as in <i>molto ritardando</i> , much slower) CROSS REFERENCE: plur, poly
<b>mun<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>munire</i> to fortify; related to <i>murus</i> , wall IE <i>mei-</i> to fortify	to protect, advise, warn	SIMPLE ROOT: muniments (in law, a document or documents serving as evidence of inheritances, title to property, etc.) munition (to provide with munitions) munitions (war supplies; esp. weapons and ammunition) PREFIXED ROOT: praemunire, premunition (not to be confused with <i>premonition</i> ) ( <i>pre</i> before) FRENCH: ammunition (for <i>la munition</i> ; incorrectly represented as <i>l'munition</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: arm, gar, hero, mon, suas, serv <sup>2</sup>
<b>mun<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>mon</b>	Latin <i>munus</i> service IE <i>mei-</i> to barter, exchange	common, public; also, gift; see <i>remunerate</i>	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>mon</i> : common (shared by all or many; SYNONYMS: familiar, general, ordinary), commonable, commonality, commoner, commons ( <i>com</i> with) <i>mun</i> : communal, communalism, commune communicable, communicant, communicate, communication communion (capitalized, the Eucharist, or Holy Communion) communism, communist, community, communize (to subject to communal ownership and control) excommunicate ( <i>ex</i> out + communicate) immune, immunity (SYNONYMS: exemption, impunity) immunize (to give immunity to, as by inoculation) ( <i>in</i> without) incommunicable (that cannot be communicated or told) incommunicative ( <i>in</i> not + communicative) intercommunicate (to communicate with or to each other or one another) ( <i>inter</i> between + communicate) intercommunion (mutual communion, as among religious groups) ( <i>inter</i> between + communion) remunerate (SYNONYMS: compensate, indemnify, pay, reimburse), remuneration, remunerative ( <i>re</i> back, again) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: municipal, municipality, municipalize ( <i>capere</i> to take) munificent (very generous in giving; lavish) ( <i>facere</i> to make) COMPOUND: commonwealth (the people of a nation or state; body politic) [The following states use <i>commonwealth</i> as part of their official titles: Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia. The United States itself may properly be termed a <i>commonwealth</i> .]

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mun</b> <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[common, public]	FRENCH: communiqué (an official communication or bulletin) SPANISH: incomunicado (unable, unwilling, or not allowed to communicate with others; in Spanish, only one <i>m</i> ) POLITICAL DOCUMENT: Communist Manifesto (a pamphlet written in 1848 by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, summarizing their theory of, and program for, communism) CROSS REFERENCE: cen, cit <sup>1</sup> , vulg
<b>munct</b>	Latin <i>mungere</i>	to blow the nose	PREFIXED ROOT: emunctory (any organ or part of the body that gives off waste products, as the kidneys, lungs, or skin) ( <i>ex</i> out) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>mund</b>	Latin <i>mundus</i>	world	SIMPLE ROOT: mundane (of the world, as opposed to of the church; SYONYMS: earthly, terrestrial, worldly) PREFIXED ROOT: antemundane (before the creation of the world) ( <i>ante</i> before) extramundane (outside the physical world; not of this world) ( <i>extra</i> beyond) transmundane (beyond the world or worldly matters) ( <i>trans</i> across, beyond) ultramundane (being beyond the world or the limits of our solar system; beyond life) ( <i>ultra</i> beyond) LATIN: sic transit gloria mundi (thus passes away worldly glory) FRENCH: monde (the world; society) demimondaine (a woman of the demimonde) demimonde (the class of women who have lost social standing because of sexual promiscuity; prostitutes as a group; any group whose activities are ethically questionable) ( <i>demi</i> half) SPANISH: mundo (the world; people; society) CROSS REFERENCE: cosm
<b>mur</b>			See mora- for <i>demur</i> .
<b>mur</b>	Latin <i>murus</i> <i>murare</i> , to provide with walls; (related to <i>munire</i> to fortify) IE <i>mei-</i> to fortify	wall	SIMPLE ROOT: mural (of, on, in, or for a wall; like a wall; also a noun), muralist, mure (same as <i>immure</i> ) PREFIXED ROOT: extramural (outside the walls of a city, school, or university, etc., as <i>extramural sports</i> ) ( <i>extra</i> beyond) immure (to shut up within walls, as in prison; confine; also, seclude or isolate oneself, as she immured herself in her studies) ( <i>in</i> in) intramural (lit., within the walls; orig., sports played within the walls of the medieval university) ( <i>intra</i> within) DISGUISED ROOT: mere (chiefly Brit; a boundary) NB: Neither <i>demur</i> (see mor-) nor <i>demure</i> (see mat <sup>1</sup> ) is in this family. CROSS REFERENCE: parie
<b>mus</b> <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>musca</i>	a fly	SIMPLE ROOT: muscid (a family of dipteran, or two-winged, insects that includes the common housefly) musket (orig., a fledged arrow; a long-barreled firearm, used before the invention of the rifle), musketeer, musketry SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE: mosquito (lit., small fly)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mus<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[a fly]	LATIN: <i>muscae volitantes</i> (lit., flying flies; same as <i>floaters</i> : specks that appear to float before the eyes, caused by defects or impurities in the vitreous humor) CONSTELLATION: Musca (near Crux) ENGLISH: midge (a two-winged insect) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>mus<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>mur</b>	Latin <i>muscus</i> Greek <i>myax</i> sea mussel IE <i>mus-</i> mouse	mouse	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>mur:</i> murex (any of a genus of flesh-eating snails) muricate (also, muricated; orig., shaped like a purple fish; now, rough, with short, sharp points) murid (any of a family of rodents, including the naked-tailed, Old World rats and mice) murine (as an adjective, of the murids; as a noun, a murine rodent) <i>mus:</i> muscadet (a light, dry wine; the grape from which it is made) muscadine (an American grape) muscat (lit., having the smell or flavor of musk; any of several sweet European grapes used in making muscatel and raisins) muscatel (a wine) muscle (lit., little mouse, from the fancied resemblance of the flexing of certain muscles, as the biceps of the upper arm, to the shape and movements of a mouse) (diminutive suffix— <i>cle</i> ) muscly (pronounced MUS lee, or MUS el ee) muscular, musculature musk, musky mussel (from its resemblance to a mouse; see <i>muscle</i> ) musteline (a large family of fur-bearing carnivores, including the weasel, marten, polecat, and mink) DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND: marmot (lit., mountain mouse; woodchuck; prairie dog) ENGLISH: mouse, mouser, mousing, mousy CROSS REFERENCE: myo
<b>mus<sup>3</sup></b>	Old French <i>muser</i>	to stare fixedly	SIMPLE ROOT: muse (to think deeply), musing PREFIXED ROOT: amuse (SYNOMYS: beguile, divert, entertain), amusement amusing (SYNOMYS: comic, droll, farcical, funny) (à at) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>mus<sup>4</sup></b>	Greek <i>mousa</i>	Muse, music	SIMPLE ROOT: museum, music, musical, musicale, musician PREFIXED ROOT: amusia (a disorder characterized by inability to recognize or reproduce musical sounds) (a negative) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>museo:</i> museology (the theory or practice of operating, or managing, a museum) ( <i>logy</i> study) <i>musico:</i> musicology (the scientific study of music) ( <i>logy</i> study) FRENCH: musette (a small French bagpipe; also, a soft pastoral melody, in imitation of the tunes played on this; the musette bag) musette bag (a bag for toilet articles by soldiers and hikers) musique concrète (lit., concrete music; a class of electronic music produced from combining fragments of natural and industrial sounds)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>mus<sup>4</sup></b> (cont'd)		[Muse, music]	<p>DISGUISED ROOT: mosaic (see NB)</p> <p>GREEK MYTHOLOGY: Muses (the nine goddesses who preside over literature, arts, and sciences: Calliope, Clio, Euterpe, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Urania, and Thalia)</p> <p>NB: Capitalized, <i>Mosaic</i> refers to the writings, principles, etc. of Moses, leader of the Israelites in their exodus from Egypt.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>mut<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>mutare</i> IE <i>meith-</i> to change, exchange	to change	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: mutable {mutability}, mutual (SYNONYMS: common, reciprocal), mutualism (in biology, symbiosis with mutual advantage to both or all organisms involved), mutualize mutant, mutate, mutation, mutative muton (the smallest unit of DNA, possibly one nucleotide, that can produce a mutation)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: commutable, commute, commutation, commute commutative (of commutation; involving exchange or replacement; in mathematics, of or pertaining to an operation in which the order of the elements does not affect the result, as in addition, <math>3 + 2 = 2 + 3</math> and, in multiplication, <math>2 \times 3 = 3 \times 2</math>) (<i>com</i> with) immutable (never changing or varying) (<i>in</i> negative) incommutable (that cannot be changed or exchanged) (<i>in</i> not + commutable) permute {permutation} (<i>per</i> through) transmutation, transmute (SYNONYMS: convert, modify, vary) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: mutagen, mutagenesis (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: parimutuel (a type of betting) (<i>parier</i> to bet)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: molt (to cast off or shed the exoskeleton, hair, outer skin, horns, or feathers at certain intervals, prior to replacement of the castoff parts by new growth)</p> <p>LATIN: mutatis mutandis (the necessary changes having been made) mutum est picture poëma (a picture is a silent poem, or a poem without words)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: miss (to fail), missing</p> <p>AMERICAN SPANISH: remuda (exchange of horses; a herd of horses from which ranch hands select their mounts) (<i>re</i> intensive + <i>mudar</i> to change)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: amoeb, camb, meta</p>
<b>mut<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>mutus</i>	silent	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: mute (SYNONYMS: dumb, speechless, voiceless), mutism, mutter</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: mope (to be gloomy, dull, apathetic; to make gloomy, dull)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: siop, tac</p>
<b>muti</b>	Latin <i>multilare</i>	to maim, mutilate	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: mutilous (in botany, lacking a point or awn; blunt) mutilate (to damage a limb or other important part of a person or animal; SYNONYMS: cripple, disable, maim, mangle)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
myc <sup>1</sup>	Greek <i>mykes</i> IE <i>meuk-</i> slippery	fungus, mushroom	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      mycelium (the thallus, or vegetative part, of a fungus, made up of a mass or network of threadlike tubes)</p> <p>mycetism (same as <i>mycetismus</i>, poisoning from eating fungi, especially poisonous mushrooms)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: promycelium (in botany, a short filament bearing small spores) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>myc:</i> mycosis (the growth of parasitic fungi on any part of the body; a disease caused by such fungi) {mycotic} (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>mycet:</i>      mycethemia (<i>emia</i> blood condition)      mycetoid (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>mycetoma (a chronic infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, especially of the foot, characterized by a tumorous mass consisting mostly of fungi; pl., mycetomas, or mycetomata) (<i>oma</i> tumor)</p> <p><i>myceto:</i>      mycetocyte (<i>kytos</i> cell)      mycetogenic, mycetogenous (<i>generare</i> to produce)      mycetozoan (<i>zo</i> animal)</p> <p><i>myco:</i>      mycobacterium (<i>baktron</i> a staff—staff-shaped bacterium)      mycoplasm, mycoplasma (<i>plassein</i> to form, shape)      mycology (the branch of botany dealing with fungi; all the fungi of a region) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>mycorrhiza (an intimate symbiotic association of the mycelium of certain fungi with the root cells of some vascular plants, as certain orchids, in which the hyphae* often function as root hairs) (<i>rhiza</i> root) [<sup>*</sup>hyphae: threadlike parts making up the mycelium of a fungus]</p> <p>mycotoxin (<i>toxikon</i> poison)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:      actinomycete (<i>aktis</i> ray)      ascomycetes (<i>asko</i> bag, bladder)      phycomycetes (<i>phykos</i> seaweed)      schizomycetes (<i>schizein</i> to split)      streptomycin (an antibiotic produced by the actinomycete, used to treat tuberculosis and other bacterial infections) (<i>streptein</i> to twist)</p> <p>ANTIBIOTICS DERIVED FROM ROOT:      aureomycin (<i>aurum</i> gold)      neomycin (<i>neos</i> new)      tetracycline (<i>tetra</i> four)</p> <p>NOTE: An identically spelled root means <i>mucus</i>; the two roots are ultimately from the same base (see myc<sup>2</sup>).</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
myc <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>mykter</i> IE <i>meuk-</i> slippery, viscous	mucus	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: mycteric (of or relating to the nasal cavities)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: mycogastritis (<i>gaster</i> belly + <i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>NOTE: An identically spelled root means <i>fungus</i>; the two roots are ultimately from the same base (see myc<sup>1</sup>).</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: muc, myx</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>myel</b>	Greek <i>myelos</i> IE <i>mus-</i> mouse	marrow (extended to mean “spinal cord”)	<p>NOTE: The roots for <i>muscle</i> and <i>mouse</i> (<i>myo</i>) as well as spinal cord (<i>myelo</i>) are the same; all three originated from the root for mouse, <i>myos</i>.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: myelic, myelin, myelon (the spinal cord)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>myel:</i>  myelacephalous (<i>a</i> negative + <i>kephale</i> head)  myelalgia (pain in the spinal cord) (<i>algos</i> pain)  myelitis (inflammation of the spinal cord or of the bone marrow) (<i>itis</i> inflammation)  myeloid (of, like, or derived from elements of bone marrow; of the spinal cord) (<i>eidos</i> form)  myeloma (<i>oma</i> tumor)  <i>myelo:</i>  myeloblast (<i>blastos</i> embryo)  myelogenic (<i>gennan</i> to produce)  myelogram (<i>graphein</i> to write)  TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  osteomyelitis (<i>osteon</i> bone + <i>itis</i> inflammation)  poliomyelitis (<i>polios</i> grey + <i>itis</i> inflammation)  CROSS REFERENCE: medull</p>
<b>myo</b>	Greek <i>mys</i> IE <i>mus-</i> mouse	muscle	<p>NOTE: The roots for <i>muscle</i> and <i>mouse</i> (<i>myo</i>) as well as spinal cord (<i>myelo</i>) are the same; all three originated from the root for mouse, <i>mys</i> or <i>myos</i>.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: myosin (a protein in muscles)  PREFIXED ROOT:  amyotonia (a condition in which the muscle tissues lack normal vigor and tension; lack of muscle tone) (<i>teinein</i> to stretch)  amyous (deficient in muscular tissue) (<i>a</i> negative)  epimysium (the sheath of connective tissue surrounding a muscle) (<i>epi</i> upon)  perimysium (connective tissue covering and binding together bundles of muscle fibers) (<i>peri</i> around)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>my:</i>  myalgia (<i>algos</i> pain)  myasthenia (<i>a</i> without + <i>sthenos</i> strength: weakness)  myatonia (<i>a</i> without + <i>tenein</i> to stretch)  myatrophy (<i>a</i> without + <i>trophein</i> to nourish)  myectomy (<i>ektome</i> excision)  myectopia (<i>ectopia</i> out of place)  myodynia (<i>odyne</i> pain)  myoid (<i>eidos</i> shape)  myoma (a tumor consisting of muscle tissue) (<i>oma</i> tumor)  <i>myo:</i>  myocardia, myocardium (<i>kardia</i> heart)  myocardiogram, myocardiograph (<i>kardia</i> heart + <i>graphein</i> to write)  myocarditis (<i>kardia</i> heart + <i>itis</i> inflammation)  myocele (<i>kele</i> hernia)  myogenic (<i>generare</i> to produce)  myoglobin (<i>globus</i> ball)  myograph (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>myo</b> (cont'd)		[muscle]	myology ( <i>logy</i> study) myoneural ( <i>neuron</i> nerve) myopathy ( <i>pathein</i> to suffer) myotome ( <i>temnein</i> to cut) myotonia (prolonged muscle spasm, often a manifestation of certain diseases of muscles) ( <i>teinein</i> to stretch) <i>myos</i> : myositis (lit., mouse's ear; a flower: the forget-me-not) ( <i>otos</i> ear) NOTE: Do not confuse this root with <i>mi</i> , to close, as in <i>myopia</i> , lit., a closing of the eyes. CROSS REFERENCE: mus <sup>2</sup> , tor
<b>myr</b>	Greek <i>myrios</i> countless	large number	SIMPLE ROOT: myriad (orig., ten thousand; any indefinite large number; as an adjective, countless) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: myriapod (having many legs: said of millipedes and centipedes) ( <i>pous</i> foot) CROSS REFERENCE: mil
<b>myrmec</b>	Greek <i>myrmex</i>	ant	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: myrmecology (the branch of entomology dealing with ants) ( <i>logy</i> study) myrmecophagous (feeding on ants) ( <i>phagein</i> to eat) DISGUISED ROOT: pismire (a pismire ant; from the odor of formic acid, discharged by ants) ( <i>pisse</i> urine) CROSS REFERENCE: formic
<b>myx</b>	Greek <i>myxa</i> IE <i>meuk-</i> slippery, viscous	mucus, slime	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: myxedema ( <i>edema</i> swelling, tumor) myxemia ( <i>emia</i> blood condition) myxoid ( <i>eidos</i> form) myxoma, myxomatosis ( <i>oma</i> tumor + structural <i>t</i> + <i>osis</i> condition) PREFIXED ROOT: polymyxin ( <i>polys</i> many) CROSS REFERENCE: muc, myc <sup>2</sup>

# N

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>nano</b>	Greek <i>nanos</i> dwarf	dwarf; one billionth	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>nan</i> : nanoid (dwarfish) ( <i>eidos</i> form) <i>nano</i> : <b>dwarf</b> nanocephalic (same as <i>microcephalic</i> : having an abnormally small head and an underdeveloped brain) ( <i>kephale</i> head) <b>billionth</b> nonoampere nanocurie nanogram ( <i>graphein</i> to write) nanosecond CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>narc</b>	Greek <i>narkoun</i> to benumb IE ( <i>s)ner-</i> to twist, entwine	stupor	SIMPLE ROOT: narcissism (self-love; excessive interest in one's own appearance, comfort, importance, abilities, etc.) narcissus (any of a genus of flowers, including the narcissus, daffodils, and jonquils; so named for the flowers' narcotic properties; see Mythology) narcotic, narcotine, narcotism, narcotize LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>narc</i> : narcosis ( <i>osis</i> condition) <i>narco</i> : narcoanalysis (psychotherapy conducted while the patient is in a sleeplike state induced by barbiturates or other drugs) narcolepsy {narcoleptic} ( <i>lambanein</i> to attack; seizure) narcosynthesis ( <i>syn</i> with + <i>tithenai</i> to place) MYTHOLOGY: Narcissus (a beautiful youth, who, after Echo's death, is made to pine away for the love of his own reflection) CROSS REFERENCE: sopor, torp
<b>narr</b>	Latin <i>narrare</i> IE <i>gen-</i> to know	to tell	SIMPLE ROOT: narrate (to tell a story in writing or speech) narration (a story or account; narrative) narrative (SYNONYMS: anecdote, story, tale), narrator LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: narratology (the theory and critical study of narrative forms in literature) ( <i>logy</i> study) CROSS REFERENCE: lect <sup>3</sup>
<b>nas</b>			See nat <sup>1</sup> for <i>nascent</i> .
<b>nas</b>	Latin <i>nasus</i> IE <i>nas-</i> nostril	nose	SIMPLE ROOT: nasal, nasalis (a small muscle on each side of the nose) nasality, nasalize (to pronounce with a nasal sound) nasion (in craniometry, the point in the skull at which the suture between the two nasal bones meets the suture between these and the frontal bone) nasua (a genus of mammals, consisting of the coatiundis; from Tupi <i>cua</i> , cincture + <i>timm</i> nose + <i>mondi</i> , solitary; coatiundis have long noses; in addition, the males stay to themselves, thus their name; related to the raccoon) nasus (medical term for <i>nose</i> , as well as the prolongation on the front of the head of a crane fly or of certain termites)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>nas</b> (cont'd)		[nose]	<p>nasute (also <i>nasutus</i>; having a well-developed, or large, proboscis; also a member of a caste of highly modified soldier termites in which the top of the head is drawn out into a snoutlike process from which a sticky fluid can be ejected)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>nas:</i>  <i>nasitis</i> (<i>itis</i> inflammation)  <i>nasturtium</i> (lit., twisted nose, from the flower's acrid smell) (<i>torquere</i> to twist)</p> <p><i>naso:</i>  <i>nasology</i> (the scientific study of noses) (<i>logy</i> study)  <i>nasosinusitis</i> (<i>sinus</i> a bend, fold + <i>itis</i> inflammation)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> <i>palatonasal</i> (palate roof of mouth) (<i>palatum</i> roof of mouth)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  <i>Nez Percé</i> (French for <i>pierced nose</i>; an American Indian tribe living in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon; however, there is no evidence that this tribe practiced nose-piercing)  <i>nuzzle</i> (to push against or rub with the nose, snout, etc.)  <i>pince-nez</i> (lit., nose-pincher; hence eyeglasses without temples, kept in place by a spring gripping the bridge of the nose)  <b>FRENCH:</b> <i>nasonnement</i> (a nasal quality of the voice) (<i>nas</i> + <i>son</i> sound)  <b>MEDICAL TERM:</b> <i>postnasal drip</i> (a discharge of mucus <i>behind</i> the nose into the surface of the pharynx, as from a cold or allergy)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> <i>nosegay</i> (a bouquet of flowers pleasant to smell)  <b>NOTE:</b> Do not confuse this root with <i>nasci</i>, to be born, as in <i>nascent</i> (see <i>nat</i><sup>1</sup>).  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> rhin</p>
<b>nast</b>	Greek <i>nassein</i>	to press, squeeze close	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> <i>nastic</i> (designating, of, or exhibiting movement or change in position of a plant or its parts)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>epinasty</i> (in botany, the condition in which an organ, as a leaf, turns downward because of the more rapid growth of the upper layers of cells; opposed to <i>hyponasty</i>) (<i>epi</i> upon)  <i>hyponasty</i> (in botany, the condition in which an organ, as a leaf, turns upward because of the more rapid growth of the bottom layers of cells; opposed to <i>epinasty</i>) (<i>hypo</i> under)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> piest, press</p>
<b>nat<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>nas</b>	Latin <i>nasci</i> to be born IE <i>gen-</i> to beget, produce	birth	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>nas:</i> nascent {nascence, or nascency} (see Doublets)  <i>nat:</i>  <i>natal</i> (of or connected to one's birth; dating from birth; native: said of a place) (see Geographic), natality (birthrate)  <i>nation, national</i> (SYNONYMS: citizen, native, subject)  <i>nationalism</i> (devotion to one's country), nationality  <i>native</i> (SYNONYMS: aboriginal, endemic, indigenous)  <i>nativity</i> (capitalized, with <i>The</i>, Christmas)  <b>NATURAL</b> (SYNONYMS: average, normal, regular, typical)  <b>NATURALISM</b>, naturalist {naturalistic}  <i>naturalize, naturally, nature</i> (in theology, the state of humanity viewed hypothetically as unredeemed by grace)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
nat <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[birth]		<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>nas:</i> renascence (capitalized, <i>Renaissance</i>; see Doublets) renascent (acquiring or showing new life) (<i>re</i> again) subnascent (growing underneath) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><i>nat:</i> adnate (in botany and zoology, congenitally joined together; said of unlike parts), adnation (<i>ad</i> to) agnate (a relative through male descent or on the father's side) {agnation} (<i>ad</i> to) antenatal (before birth; prenatal) (<i>ante</i> before) cognate (related by family, e.g., English <i>apple</i> and German <i>Apfel</i> are cognate words; English, German, and Dutch are cognate languages; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> allied, affiliate, kindred, related), cognition (<i>co</i> with + <i>gnatus</i>, past participle of <i>gnasci</i>, older form of <i>nasci</i>, to be born) connate (inborn, innate) (<i>con</i> with) enate (growing outward; related on the mother's side) (<i>ex</i> out of, from) innate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> congenital, hereditary, inborn, natural) (<i>in</i> in) perinatal (of, involving, or occurring during the period closely surrounding the time of birth) (<i>peri</i> around) postnatal (<i>post</i> after) prenatal (same as <i>antenatal</i>) (<i>pre</i> before) pronatalism (any attitude or policy that encourages childbearing) (<i>pro</i> for) NB: <i>Pronate</i>, <i>pronation</i>, and <i>pronator</i> are from <i>prone</i>, which itself is an extension of <i>pro</i>, before, either in place or time; see <i>pro</i><sup>2</sup>.] <i>national:</i> denationalize (to deprive of national rights or status) (<i>de</i> opposite of) international, internationalist, internationalize (<i>inter</i> between) multinational (<i>multus</i> many) supranational (of, for, involving, or over all nations or a number of nations) (<i>supra</i> above) transnational (transcending the limits, interests, etc. of a single nation) (<i>trans</i> across) ultranationalism (nationalism that is excessive or extreme) (<i>ultra</i> beyond) <i>natur:</i> connatural (innate; natural) (<i>con</i> with) denaturalize (to make unnatural; to take citizenship from), denaturant, denature (to change the nature of) (<i>de</i> reversal) preternatural (differing from or beyond what is normally found in or expected from nature; abnormal, as <i>preternatural strength</i>; same as <i>supernatural</i>) (<i>preter</i> beyond, past) supernatural, supernaturalism, supernaturalize (<i>super</i> beyond) unnatural (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> abnormal, anomalous, irregular) (<i>un</i> not) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: naturopath, naturopathy (a system of treating diseases, largely employing natural agencies such as air, water, sunshine, etc., and rejecting the use of drugs and medicines) (<i>pathos</i> disease) </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
nat <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[birth]		<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:      neonate (a newly born individual, especially an infant in its first month of life) {neonatal}      neonatology (the branch of pediatrics that deals with the diseases and care of newborn infant) (<i>neos</i> new + <i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>FRENCH:      au naturel (in the natural state; hence, naked; also, prepared simply: said of food)      naïf (or, naïf; a naive person)      naissance (an original issue or growth)      naissant (in heraldry, rising or issuing from the middle of an ordinary, a device, in the instance of an animal with only the upper part visible)      naïve (SYNOMYS: artless, ingenuous, unsophisticated)      naïveté (also, <i>naiveness</i>, or <i>naïeveness</i>; naivety, or <i>naïvety</i>; the state or quality or being naïve)      né (also, ne; born; used before the original name of a man who has changed his name, e.g., George Orwell né Eric Blair)      née (also, née; born; used to indicate the maiden name of a married woman, as Mrs. Helen Jones, née Smith)      neif (also, naïf)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:      puisne (chiefly British; of lower rank; junior, as in appointment; as a noun, an associate justice as distinguished from <i>chief justice</i>; pronounced the same as <i>puny</i>; see Doublets)      puny (see Doublets) {puniness}</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: renaissance (lit., rebirth; see Doublets; Intellectual Movement) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>DOUBLETS:      naïf:naive; puisne:puny      Renascence:Renaissance</p> <p>PROPER NAMES:      Natalie (a name often given to children born on Christmas Day), Natasha (Russian)      Noël (the French name for <i>Christmas</i>)</p> <p>LATIN:      natura expellas furca, tamen usque recurret (you can drive out Nature with a pitchfork, but she always comes back: Horace)      natura non facit saltum (nature makes no leap: there are no gaps in nature)</p> <p>TERMS:      International Court of Justice      International Date Line      International Monetary Fund</p> <p>LAW TERM: eigne (of a child: eldest, or firstborn; of title: superior; prior; of an estate: entailed) [modification of Middle French <i>ainsné</i>; from Old French <i>ainz</i>, before (from Latin <i>ante-</i> + <i>né</i>, born)]</p> <p>INTELLECTUAL MOVEMENT: Renaissance (the rebirth of learning; a period of history that lasted about 300 years between the Middle Ages and modern times)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Natal, South Africa (discovered on Christmas Day, 1497, by the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama; now known as KwaZulu-Natal)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>nat<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[birth]	<p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>          NATURAL [in <i>biology</i>, designating or of a system of classification based on complete structure and characteristics; in <i>mathematics</i>, designating or of an actual number referred to as the base; designating or of an actual number as distinguished from its logarithm; in <i>music</i>, without sharps or flats, as the key of C major; modified in pitch by the natural sign; neither sharpened nor flattened]          NATURALISM [in <i>art</i>, <i>literature</i>, etc., faithful adherence to nature; realism; in <i>philosophy</i>, the belief that the natural world, as explained by scientific laws, is all that exists and that there is no supernatural or spiritual creation, control, or significance; in <i>theology</i>, the doctrine that religion does not depend on supernatural experience, divine revelation, etc., and that all religious truth may be derived from the natural world]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> gen, gna, par<sup>3</sup>, toc</p>
<b>nat<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>natare</i> Greek <i>nechein</i> IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>na-</i> to float, to flow	to swim, float	<p><b>LATIN SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>natant</i> (swimming or floating, especially floating on the surface of the water), <i>natation</i> (the act of swimming)  <i>natatorial</i> (also, <i>natatory</i>: adapted for swimming)  <i>natatorium</i> (an indoor swimming pool)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> <i>supernatant</i> (to swim, or float, on top of the water, as algae; floating on the surface) (<i>super</i> above)  <b>DISGUISED GREEK ROOT:</b>  <i>NAIAD</i> (a girl or woman swimmer)  <i>nekton</i> (all the larger, aquatic, free-swimming animals in lakes, ponds, seas, etc., whose movements are largely independent of currents and waves, including squids, fishes, and whales)  <b>SPANISH:</b> <i>nadar</i> (to swim)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> <i>NAIAD</i> [in <i>botany</i>, a family of submerged freshwater plants; in <i>Greek and Roman mythology</i>, any of the nymphs living in and giving life to springs; in <i>zoology</i>, the aquatic nymph of certain insects, as the dragonfly and the mayfly]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> pleus</p>
<b>naus,</b> <b>naut</b>	Greek <i>naus</i> ship IE <i>naus-</i> boat	ship, sailor	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>naus</i>:  <i>nausea</i> (orig., seasickness; disgust; loathing)  <i>nauseate</i> (to cause to feel nausea; to make sick)  <i>nauseous</i> (causing nausea; specif., sickening; disgusting)  <i>naut</i>: nautical, <i>nautilus</i> (lit., sailor)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>nau</i>:  <i>naumachia</i> (in ancient Rome, a mock sea battle) (<i>mache</i> battle)  <i>nauplius</i> (orig., a kind of shellfish said to sail in its shell as in a ship) (<i>pleiein</i> to sail)  <i>nautil</i>: nautiloid (any of a subclass of cephalopods with chambered, coiled, or straight external shells: the nautilus is the only remaining representative) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>aeronautical</i> (<i>aer</i> air)  <i>astronaut</i> (<i>aster</i> star)  <i>cosmonaut</i> (a Soviet or Russian astronaut) (<i>kosmos</i> universe)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>naus</b> (cont'd)		[ship, sailor]	LATIN: ad nauseam (lit., to nausea; to a sickening extreme) POEM: "The Chambered Nautilus," by Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-94), US writer and physician LITERARY: Nausicaä (in Homer's <i>Odyssey</i> , King Alcinoüs's daughter, who discovers and secures safe passage for the shipwrecked Odysseus) SHIP: USS Nautilus (first operational nuclear-powered submarine; decommissioned 1980; anchored in New London, CT) ENGLISH: noise ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : clamor, din, uproar) CROSS REFERENCE: nav <sup>1</sup>
<b>nav<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>navis</i> ship IE <i>naus-</i> boat	ship, sail	SIMPLE ROOT: nave (that part of a church which is between the side aisles, and forming the main part of the building) [another <i>nave</i> is listed under nav <sup>2</sup> ] navicular (shaped like a boat: said of certain bones; as a noun, any of certain boat-shaped bones, esp. the outer bone of the first row of carpals of the wrist; a bone on the inner side of the human foot, in front of the anklebone) navigable, navigate, navigation, navigator navvy (British; an unskilled laborer, as on canals, roads, etc.) navy {naval} PREFIXED ROOT: circumnavigate ( <i>circum</i> around) FRENCH: nacelle (a streamlined enclosure on an aircraft, especially that which houses an engine) (diminutive of <i>navis</i> ) nef (clock in the form of a ship) ACRONYM: teleran [ <i>tele(vision)</i> <i>r(adar)</i> <i>a(ir)</i> <i>n(avigation)</i> : an electronic aid to aerial navigation by which data received by radar, maps of the terrain, etc. are transmitted to aircraft by television] CROSS REFERENCE: naus
<b>nav<sup>2</sup></b>	Old English <i>nafela</i> IE <i>nabh-</i> navel	navel	SIMPLE ROOT: nave (the hub of a wheel) [another <i>nave</i> is listed under nav <sup>1</sup> ], navel (the umbilicus) DISGUISED ROOT: auger (Middle English <i>a nauger</i> , nave + <i>gar</i> , spear; a narrow tool for boring holes in wood, etc.) CROSS REFERENCE: omphal, umbil
<b>neal</b>	Old English <i>ælan</i>	to burn	PREFIXED ROOT: anneal (to heat glass, metals, etc. and then cool slowly to prevent brittleness; to strengthen and temper the mind, will, etc.; strengthen, toughen) ( <i>an</i> on) CROSS REFERENCE: ard, caust, crem, flag, phleg, ure
<b>nebul</b>	Latin <i>nebula</i> IE <i>nebh</i> moist, cloud	fog, mist, vapor	SIMPLE ROOT: nebula (a cloud of interstellar gas or dust; in medicine, a small, cloudy opacity on the cornea), nebular, nebulize, nebulous (unclear, vague) {nebulosity} DISGUISED ROOT: nimbus MYTHOLOGY: Neptune (identified with Greek Poseidon; the god of the sea; the sea personified) PLANET: Neptune (the fourth-largest planet of the solar system) CROSS REFERENCE: atmo, neph, nub
<b>nec,</b> <b>nic</b>	Latin <i>necare</i> IE <i>nek-</i> death; corpse	to kill	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>nec</i> : internecine (orig., full of slaughter or destruction; now, deadly or harmful to both sides of a group involved in a conflict, as a civil war; mutually destructive or harmful, as <i>internecine warfare</i> ) ( <i>inter</i> between)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>nec</b> (cont'd)		[to kill]	<p><i>nic</i>: pernicious (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: baneful, deleterious, detrimental, noxious) (<i>per</i> thoroughly)</p> <p>SANSKRIT: nectar (lit., overcoming death; thus, the drink of the gods; their food was <i>ambrosia</i>, from <i>a-</i>, not, <i>brotos</i>, mortal; thus, immortal; therefore, <i>ambrosia and nectar</i>, the food and the drink of the gods and immortals) (fr. <i>tarati</i>, he overcomes) nectarine (orig., an adjective of <i>nectar</i>; a naturally mutated variety of peach, having a smooth skin without down)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cad, cide, mata, necr, noc<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>necr</b>	Greek <i>nekros</i> IE <i>nek-</i> physical death; corpse	corpse	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>necr</i>:</p> <p>necropsy (examination of a dead body; post-mortem; autopsy) (<i>ops</i> sight, view)</p> <p>necrosis (the death or decay of tissue in a particular part of the body, as from the loss of blood supply) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>necro</i>:</p> <p>necrobiosis (the process of decay and death of body cells) (<i>bi-os</i> life + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>necrolatry (<i>latreuein</i> to worship)</p> <p>necrology (a list of those who have died within a certain period, as that in a newspaper; a death notice; an obituary)</p> <p>necromancy (in some occult and religious beliefs, divination by means of communication with the spirits of deceased persons; black magic; sorcery) (<i>manteia</i> divination)</p> <p>necrophagia (the eating of dead bodies, especially the practice of feeding on carrion) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)</p> <p>necrophilia (erotic attraction to corpses) (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>necrophobia (abnormal fear of death; abnormal fear of dead bodies) (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>necropolis (a cemetery, especially one belonging to an ancient city) (<i>polis</i> city)</p> <p>necrotomy (the dissection of corpses; also, the surgical removal of dead bone) (<i>temnein</i> to cut)</p> <p>RELATED WORD: nectar (lit., that which overcomes death; a drink held to confer immortality upon the gods; see further under nec-)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: leth<sup>1</sup>, mort, nec</p>
<b>nect,</b> <b>nex</b>	Latin <i>nectere</i> IE <i>ned-</i> to bind, tie	to tie, bind	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>nexus</i> (a formal contract in Roman law)</p> <p><i>nexus</i> (a bond, esp. between members of a series or group; in Roman law, a person bound by a contract of <i>nexus</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>nect</i>:</p> <p>connect (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: associate, consolidate, link, unite)</p> <p>connected, connection, connective (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>disconnect, disconnected (<i>dis</i> reversal + connect)</p> <p>interconnect (to connect or be connected with one another) (<i>inter</i> between + connect)</p> <p><i>nex</i>:</p> <p>adnexa (accessory parts or appendages of an organ)</p> <p>annex (to add on or attach, as a smaller thing to a larger one) {annexation} (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cinct, dein, desm, jug, lig, nod, strict</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>neg</b>	Latin <i>negare</i>	to deny	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: negate (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: abrogate, annul, invalidate, nullify) negation, NEGATIVE, negativism</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: abnegate (to give up rights, claims, etc.; renounce) (<i>ab</i> away) denegation (a denying or a denial) (<i>de</i> intensive) renegade (see Spanish)</p> <p>renege (to back out of an agreement; go back on a promise) (<i>re</i> again, back)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: neglect (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: deny, disregard, forget, ignore, omit, overlook, slight) neglectful (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: derelict, lax, negligent, remiss, slack) negligence, negligent (see synonyms at <i>neglectful</i>) negligible (that can be neglected; trifling) (<i>legere</i> to gather) negotiable (that can be negotiated; legally transferable to another by endorsement, or by proper delivery of promissory notes, checks, etc.; that can be passed, crossed, etc.) negotiate (lit., not at ease; to carry on business) negotiation (usually plural, a conferring, discussing, bargaining to reach agreement) (<i>otium</i> ease)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: deniable (that can be denied), denial, denier (one who denies; another <i>denier</i>, an obsolete French coin, is placed under dec-), deny (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: contradict, gainsay, impugn) (<i>de</i> intensive)</p> <p>FRENCH: negligée (orig., from past participle of <i>négliger</i>, to neglect, with the idea of neglecting to be fully dressed; a woman's dressing gown, usually decorative and of a soft flowing material)</p> <p>SPANISH: renegade (a person who abandons one religion for another; apostate; a person who abandons a party, movement, etc. and goes over to the other side) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>COMPOUND: self-abnegation (the setting aside of self interest for the sake of others or for a belief or principle)</p> <p>ENGLISH: runagate (a runaway; fugitive or deserter; a person who drifts or wanders about; vagabond) (from <i>renegade</i>)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: NEGATIVE [in <i>biology</i>, directed away from the source of stimulus; in <i>electricity</i>, of, generating, or charged with negative electricity; having an excess of electrons; in <i>logic</i>, denying something about a subject, e.g., "no reptiles are warmblooded"; in <i>mathematics</i>, designating a quantity less than zero, or one to be subtracted; minus quantity; in <i>medicine</i>, not having or demonstrating, showing, or proving the presence or existence of a condition, infection, symptoms, bacteria, etc.; a patient who is negative for TB, AIDS, etc.; in <i>photography</i>, reversing the relation of light and shade of the subject]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>nema</b>	Greek <i>nema</i> IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>nei-</i> to sew, spin	thread	<p>NOTE: From the genitive <i>nematos</i>, the root means "that which is spun"; therefore, thread; akin to <i>nein</i>, from which <i>needle</i> is derived.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: nema (clipped form of <i>nematode</i>) {nematic}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: protonema (in botany, a threadlike growth in mosses) (<i>protos</i> first)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
nema (cont'd)		[thread]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>nemat</i>:</p> <p>nemathelminth (<i>helminth</i> worm)</p> <p>nematode (any of a phylum of worms, often parasites of animals and plants, with long, cylindrical, unsegmented bodies and a heavy cuticle, as the hookworm, pinworm, etc.) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>nemato</i>:</p> <p>nematocyst (<i>kystos</i> bladder, sac)</p> <p>nematology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>NB: Even though <i>nemertean</i>, from <i>Nemertes</i>, name of a sea nymph, refers to a phylum of marine worms, <i>nemertean</i> itself is not from this root, but rather from <i>nemertes</i>, unerring. (reason unclear)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: capill, fil<sup>2</sup>, mit, stamen</p>
neo	Greek <i>neos</i> IE <i>newos-</i> new	new, recent, young, modern (in geology, the chronologically last subdivision of a period)	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: neoclassic, neolith, neonatology, neophyte</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>neon (a rare, colorless, and inert chemical element)</p> <p>neoteric (recent; new; newly invented; as a noun, a modern person; one accepting new ideas and practices)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: misoneism (hatred of innovation or change) (<i>misein</i> to hate)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Neon, KY</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ceno<sup>2</sup>, hebe, jun, nov<sup>1</sup></p>
neph	Greek <i>nephos</i>	cloud, cloudy	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: nepheline (a hard light-colored hexagonal mineral, used in making glass, china, etc.)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>neph</i>:</p> <p>nephanalysis (the analysis of the data on a map or chart that pertains to clouds and precipitation) (analysis: <i>ana</i> complete + <i>lyein</i> to dissolve)</p> <p>nephelinite (a grayish, fine-grained or porphyritic igneous rock composed mainly of nephelite and pyroxene) (-ite from <i>lithos</i> rock)</p> <p><i>nephelo</i>: nephelometer (an apparatus for measuring the concentration of a suspension, as of bacteria, by its scattering of a beam of light) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><i>nepho</i>:</p> <p>nephogram (a photograph of a cloud) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>nephology (the branch of meteorology dealing with clouds) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>nethoscope (an instrument for determining the direction and velocity of the movement of clouds) (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: nebul, nub<sup>2</sup>, vap</p>
nephr	Greek <i>nephros</i>	kidney	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>nephridium (a waste-discharging tubule with an external excretory pore)</p> <p>nephrite (a semiprecious stone, similar to jade, once worn as a supposed cure for kidney ailments) (-ite from <i>lithos</i>, stone)</p> <p>nephron (a single urinary tubule in the vertebrate kidney)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>epinephrine (<i>epi</i> upon)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>neph</b> (cont'd)		[kidney]	<p>mesonephros {mesonephric} (<i>mesos</i> middle)      metanephros (<i>meta</i> between)      perinephrium (<i>peri</i> around)      protonephridium (<i>protos</i> first)      pronephros (in zoology, a primitive kidney) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>neph:</i>      nephralgia (<i>algos</i> pain)      nephrectomy (<i>ektome</i> excision)      nephritis {nephritic} (<i>itis</i> inflammation)      nephroid (resembling a kidney) (<i>eidos</i> form)      nephroma (<i>oma</i> tumor)      nephrosis (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>nephro:</i>      nephrogenic (<i>gennan</i> to produce)      nephrology (<i>logy</i> study)      nephrotomy (<i>temnein</i> to cut)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> adren, ren</p>
<b>nepot</b>	<i>nepos</i> grandson	nephew	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> nepotism (from favoritism shown to “nephews” by medieval prelates; favoritism shown to relatives, especially in appointment to desirable positions)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH:</b> nephew, niece</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>ner</b>	Greek <i>neros</i>	liquid	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      aneroid (as an adjective, not using liquid; as a noun, an aneroid barometer) (<i>a</i> negative + <i>eidos</i> form)      dineric (constituting, or having to do with, the surface of contact between two immiscible liquids in the same container) (<i>di</i> two)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> liqu<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>nerv</b>	Latin <i>nervus</i> IE ( <i>s)neu-</i> to twist, wind	nerve, sinew	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      nerval, nervate (in botany, having nerves, or veins), nervation      nerve (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> audacity, effrontery, temerity), nerved      nerveless (without strength, vigor, force, or courage; weak; in biology, without nerves)      nerving (in veterinary medicine, removal of part of a nerve trunk, as when it is chronically inflamed)      nervous (orig., strong, robust; full of nerves; edgy)      nervure (in biology, vein)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      enervate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>unman, unnerve; <sup>2</sup>debilitate, sap, undermine, weaken) (<i>ex</i> out)      innervate (to supply a body part with nerves; to stimulate a nerve or body part), innerve (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      nerviduct (<i>ducere</i> to lead)      nervimotility, nervimotor (<i>movere</i> to move)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> neur</p>
<b>nes</b>	Greek <i>nesos</i>	island	<p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      chersonese (a peninsula) (<i>cheros</i> dry land)      Peloponnesus (from Pelops, who in Greek mythology, is killed and served to the gods as food by his father, but later is restored to life by them; a peninsula forming the southern part of the mainland of Greece) (<i>pellos</i> dark + <i>ops</i> face)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>nes</b> (cont'd)		[island]	<p>ARCHIPELAGOS: Indonesia (Indian islands) (<i>indo</i> India) Melanesia (believed named because of the dark-skinned natives; or because of the dark sand upon the beaches; or possibly from the appearance of the islands from the sea) (<i>melas</i> black) Micronesia (one of the three major divisions of the Pacific Islands, north of the equator, east of the Philippines, and west of the International Date Line; the other two divisions are Melanesia and Polynesia. The main island groups in Micronesia are as follows: the Marianas, the Carolines; the Marshalls, the Gilberts, Wake Island, and Guam.) (<i>mikros</i> small) Polynesia (a major division of the Pacific islands east of the International Date Line, extending from the Hawaiian Islands south to New Zealand, and including the islands of the State of Hawaii; Samoa, Tahiti, Tonga, the Society Islands, and Marquesas Islands) (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: insul</p>
<b>neth</b>	Germanic <i>nether</i> IE <i>ni-</i> down	lower	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: nether GEOGRAPHIC: The Netherlands (which is below sea level, and was reclaimed from the sea by man-made dikes) [The Dutch are fond of saying that God may have made the earth but the Hollanders made the Netherlands.] COMPOUND: nether world (in theology and mythology, the world of the dead or of punishment after death; hell) ENGLISH PREFIXED ROOT: beneath CROSS REFERENCE: hypo, infer, infra, sub</p>
<b>neur</b>	Greek <i>neuron</i> IE ( <i>s)neu-</i> to twist, wind	nerve	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: neural, neuron PREFIXED ROOTS: abneural (same as <i>abnerval</i>; away from the neural axis) (<i>ab</i> away) aponeurosis (a fibrous membrane that covers certain muscles or connects them to their origins or insertions) (<i>apo</i> away + <i>osis</i> condition) epineurium (the layer of connective tissue surrounding a peripheral nerve) (<i>epi</i> upon) perineurium (<i>peri</i> around) polyneuritis (<i>polys</i> many + <i>itis</i> inflammation) subneural (<i>sub</i> under) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>neur:</i> neuralgia (<i>algos</i> pain) neurectomy (<i>ektome</i> excision) neurilemma (<i>eilema</i> a covering) neuritis (<i>itis</i> inflammation) neuroma (<i>oma</i> tumor) neurosis {neurotic} (<i>osis</i> condition) <i>neuro:</i> neuroblast (<i>blastos</i> a sprout) neurocoel (or, neurocoele) (<i>koilos</i> hollow) neurogenic (<i>gennan</i> to produce) neuroglia (<i>gloios</i> glue) neurohormone (<i>horme</i> impulse)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>neur</b> (cont'd)		[nerve]	<p>neuroleptic (tranquilizing; as a noun, a tranquilizing drug) (<i>lambanein</i> to seize)      neurology (<i>logia</i> study)      neurolysis (<i>lyein</i> to dissolve)      neuropathy (<i>pathos</i> disease)      neurotomy (<i>temnein</i> to cut)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      dermoneural (<i>dermis</i> skin)      myoneural (<i>mys</i> muscle)      psychoneural (<i>psyche</i> mind)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> nerv</p>
<b>neut</b>	Latin <i>neuter</i>	neither; lit., not either	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> NEUTER, NEUTRAL, neutralism, neutrality, neutralize, neutrino, neutron</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      neutropenia (an abnormal decrease in the number of neutrophils in the blood) (<i>penia</i> lack of, scarcity)      neutrophil (a granular type of phagocytic white blood cell in vertebrate blood, stainable by neutral dyes) (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>      NEUTER [in <i>biology</i>, having no sexual organs; having undeveloped or imperfect sexual organs in the adult, as the worker bee; in <i>grammar</i>, designating, of, or belonging to a third gender, existing in many highly inflected languages, consisting of words that have neither masculine or feminine grammatical gender; neither active nor passive; intransitive: said of verbs]      NEUTRAL [in <i>biology</i>, neuter; in <i>chemistry</i>, giving neither acid nor alkaline reaction; in <i>electricity</i>, neither negative nor positive; uncharged; in <i>mechanics</i>, a disengaged position of the gears, in which they do not transmit power from the engine to the operating parts; in <i>phonetics</i>, articulated with the tongue relaxed and in the midcentral position, as the vowel in most unstressed syllables; the schwa]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>nic,</b> <b>niv</b>	Latin <i>nictare</i>	to wink	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> nictate (or, nictitate; to wink or blink rapidly, as birds and other animals with a nictitating membrane)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      connivance, connive (to pretend not to see or look at something wrong, thus giving tacit consent or cooperation; to cooperate secretly with someone, especially in wrongdoing)      connivent (in biology, with the ends inclined toward each other, as wings or antlers) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>nid</b>	Latin <i>nidus</i> IE <i>nizdos-</i> nest	nest	<p><b>NOTE:</b> This root comprises <i>ni</i>, down + <i>sed</i>, sit.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      nidal, nidamental (lit., materials for a nest; relating to or producing a capsule or covering for an egg or mass of eggs)      nidulant (lying free in a cavity)      nidus (a nest for the eggs of insects, spiders, small animals; a breeding place)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>nidi:</i>      nidalous (reared for a time in the nest as some birds, such as robins, wrens; opposed to <i>nidifugous</i>) (<i>colere</i> to inhabit)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>nid</b> (cont'd)		[nest]	<p>nidificant, nidificate {nidification}, nidify (<i>facere</i> to make)      nidifugous (fleeing the nest soon after hatching; describes chickens, turkeys, grouses, most shore birds, and the killdeer; opposed to <i>nidicolous</i>) (<i>fugere</i> to flee)  <i>nido</i>: nidologist (one who specializes in the study of birds' nests) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      eyas (an unfledged bird; a nestling hawk or falcon, especially one to be trained for falconry)      niche (an ornamental recess for a statue or other decoration; in ecology, the particular role of an individual species or organism in its community and its environment)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> nest (lit., to sit down), nestle (orig., to nest; to settle down comfortably and snugly; partly hidden, as a house among trees)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>nigr</b>	Latin <i>nigrare</i>	to blacken	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> nigrescent, nigritude (blackness or darkness)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> denigrate (to blacken; to disparage the character or reputation of; defame) (<i>de</i> intensive)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> nigrosine (any of a group of blue-black or black dyes used as pigments in inks, dyes, shoe polish, etc.) (<i>eidos</i> form + <i>ine</i>, arbitrary suffix)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> atr, mela, noir</p>
<b>nihil</b>	Latin <i>nihil</i>	nothing	<p><b>NOTE:</b> This root comprises <i>ni</i>, negative + <i>hilum</i>, thing.  <b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> nil (contraction of <i>nihil</i>), nihil, nihilism (in philosophy, the denial of the existence of any basis for knowledge or truth; other applications), nihility  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> annihilate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> demolish, destroy, raze) (<i>ad</i> to)  <b>LATIN:</b>      ex nihilo (out of nothing, as the poet does not write <i>ex nihilo</i>)      nihil obstat (nothing obstructs)      nil desperandum (nothing should be despaired of)      de mortuis nil nisi bonum (say nothing but good of the dead)  <b>LAW:</b>      nihil debet (he/she owes nothing)      nihil dicit (he/she says nothing)      nihil habet (he/she has nothing)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> null</p>
<b>nimbus</b>			See nebul-.
<b>nit</b>	Latin <i>niti</i>	to struggle	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> renitent (resisting pressure; resistant; recalcitrant) (<i>re</i> back)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> nisus (effort; impulse; specif., a seasonal desire to mate; the muscular contractions used to expel waste, eggs, or a fetus from the body)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> agon, athl, luct, machy</p>
<b>nitr</b>	Latin <i>nitrum</i>	niter	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> niter; nitrate, nitration, nitric, nitride, nitrite  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>nitri</i>: nitrify (<i>facere</i> to make)  <i>nitro</i>:      nitrogen (<i>gennan</i> to produce)      nitrometer (<i>metron</i> measure)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>niv</b>			See nic- for <i>connive</i> .
<b>niv,</b> <b>nev</b>	Latin <i>nivus</i>	snow	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          nival (of, or growing in or under snow)          nivation (erosion of rock or soil caused by the alternate thawing and freezing of meltwater beneath and at the margins of snowbanks), niveous (snowy; snowlike)</p> <p>FRENCH: névé (the upper part of a glacier, where the snow turns into ice; a field of snow at the head of a glacier; the granular snow typically found in such a field; broadly, a field of granular snow; also called <i>firn</i>)</p> <p>SPANISH: nieve</p> <p>STATE: Nevada</p> <p>MOUNTAIN RANGE: Sierra Nevada</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>no,</b> <b>noum,</b> <b>nous</b>	Greek <i>noos, nous;</i> from <i>noein</i> to perceive	mind (thoughts)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>no</i>: noetic (of or having to do with the mind or intellect)  <i>noum</i>: noumenon (in Kantian philosophy, a thing as it is in itself; unable to be known through perception but postulated as the intelligible ground of a phenomenon: opposed to <i>phenomenon</i>), noumenal, noumenism  <i>nous</i>: nous (in philosophy, mind, understanding, reason, intellect)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:          anoësia, anoësis (want of understanding), anoïa (mental deficiency) (<i>a</i> not)          dianoëtic (of or proceeding from logical reasoning rather than intuition) (<i>dia</i> through)          paranoia (extreme irrational distrust of others)          paranoid (characterized by extreme suspiciousness, grandiose delusions, or delusions of persecution) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:          nookleptia (an obsession that one's thoughts are being stolen by others) (<i>kleptein</i> to steal)          noology, noological (<i>logy</i> study)          nooscopic (<i>skopein</i> to examine)          noosphere (the biosphere as modified by the activities of the human mind) (<i>sphaira</i> ball)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ment<sup>1</sup>, phren, psych, thym</p>
<b>nobl</b>	Latin <i>nobilis</i>	well-known	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: nobility, noble, nobleman, nobly</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:          ennoble (to raise to the rank of nobleman; to give a noble quality to; dignify) (<i>en</i> in )          ignoble (not noble in birth; of the common people; not noble in character; SYNONYMS: abject, sordid, vile) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>FRENCH:          noblesse (nobility)          noblesse oblige (lit., nobility obliges; the inferred obligation of people of high rank or social position to behave nobly or kindly toward others of lesser rank or position)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cogn, gno</p>
<b>noc<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>nox</b>	Latin <i>nox</i> IE <i>nekwt-</i> night	night	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          noctuid (a large family of moths that fly at night)          noctule (any of a genus of bats; especially a large brown species of Europe and the British Isles)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>noc<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[night]	<p>nocturne (any of the divisions of the office of matins)  nocturnal (in botany, having blossoms that open at night, as some flowers)  nocturnality, NOCTURNE  PREFIXED ROOT: equinox (when day and night are of equal length; the vernal equinox and the autumnal equinox, occurring March 21 and September 21, respectively) (<i>equi</i> equal)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>noct:</i>  noctambulism (also, noctambulation; same as <i>somnambulism</i>: sleepwalking), noctambulist (<i>ambulare</i> to walk)  nocturia (also called <i>nycturia</i>; bedwetting) (<i>ouron</i> urine)  <i>nocti:</i>  noctidiurnal (<i>diurnal</i> pertaining to the day; from <i>dia</i> day)  noctiflorous (<i>flos</i> flower)  noctiluca (luminescent dinoflagellates that often occur in vast numbers in the sea, causing the water to glow at night)  noctilucent (as a <i>noctilucent cloud</i>, a luminous cloud seen at night at a height of about 275,000 feet) (<i>lux</i> light)  noctivagant (going about at night; night-walking), noctivagation (<i>vagare</i> to wander)  ITALIAN: notturno (in music, night piece; designation for <i>nocturne</i>)  SPANISH: buenas noches (good night), nocturno (night, evening)  TERM: nocturnal emission (an involuntary discharge of semen during sleep often accompanied by an erotic dream; also called <i>wet dream</i>)  INTERDISCIPLINARY: NOCTURNE [in art, a painting of a night scene; also called <i>night piece</i>; in music, a dreamy, pensive composition, especially for the piano, of a romantic or dreamy character thought appropriate to night]  CROSS REFERENCE: nyct</p>
<b>noc<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>nic,</b> <b>nox</b>	Latin <i>nocere</i> IE <i>nek-</i> physical death; corpse	to harm	SIMPLE ROOT: nocuous (or, noxious) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>noc:</i> innocence (free from sin, evil, or guilt) innocent (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup> sinless, virtuous; <sup>2</sup> immaculate, impeccable, spotless) innocuous (that does not injure or harm; harmless) ( <i>in</i> negative) <i>nox:</i> innoxious (not noxious; harmless; innocuous) ( <i>in</i> not) obnoxious (SYNONYMS: detestable, hateful, odious, offensive, repugnant) ( <i>ob</i> against) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: nociceptive (of, causing, or reacting to pain), nociceptor ( <i>capere</i> to take, hold) DISGUISED ROOT: nuisance (in law, a use of one's property that causes danger or annoyance to others or that interferes with others using or enjoying their own property and that is subject to civil action) FRENCH: noyade (from <i>noyer</i> , to drown; a mass execution of persons by drowning, as practiced at Nantes, France, during the Reign of Terror—1794) CROSS REFERENCE: aecid, dam <sup>2</sup>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>nod</b>	Latin <i>nodus</i> IE <i>ned-</i> to twist together	knot	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <b>NODE</b> {nodal, nodality}, nodical (in astronomy, of the nodes)  <b>NODULE</b> {nodular}, nodus (complication; difficulty)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  antinode (in physics, the point of maximum vibration located between two adjacent nodes in a vibrating body) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p><b>INTERNODE</b> (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  lanyard (a short rope or cord used on board ship for fastening)  net, netting  nettle (SYNONYMS: exasperate, irritate, peeve, provoke), nettle-some  noose (a loop formed in a rope by means of a slipknot)</p> <p><b>LITERARY:</b> denouement (also, dénouement; lit., the “unknotting” of a plot, or the unraveling of the complication in a story; pronounced day noo MAHN)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>  <b>NODE</b> [in <i>anatomy</i>, a knotty, localized swelling; protuberance; in <i>astronomy</i>, either of the two diametrically opposite points at which the orbit of a celestial body intersects a reference plane, as the ecliptic; in <i>botany</i>, that part, or joint, of a stem from which a leaf starts to grow; in <i>geometry</i>, the point where a continuous curve crosses or meets itself; in <i>physics</i>, the point, line, or surface of a vibrating object, as a string, virtually free of vibration]  <b>NODULE</b> [in <i>anatomy</i>, a small node; in <i>botany</i>, a small knot or joint on a stem or root, especially one containing nitrogen-fixing bacteria; in <i>geology</i>, a small, usually rounded body harder than the surrounding material]  <b>INTERNODE</b> [in <i>botany</i>, the section of a plant between two successive nodes or joints; in <i>zoology</i>, the part between two nodes, as a segment of a nerve fiber]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>noir</b>	French fr. Latin <i>niger</i>	black	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> noir (short for <i>film noir</i>; fiction in which mood, plot, etc. are like those of film noir)</p> <p><b>TERMS:</b>  bête noir (lit., black beast; a person or thing feared, disliked)  film noir (lit., black film; a type of film, especially of the 1940s and 1950s, fatalistic, pessimistic, or cynical in mood)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> attr, mela, nigr</p>
<b>nom<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>nomos</i> IE <i>nem-</i> to assign, distribute, take, arrange	law, order, custom, portion, usage; to distribute	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  noma (a severe ulcerous condition of the mouth, occurring especially in young children, as after debilitating disease, and usually resulting in gangrene)</p> <p>nomad (a member of a tribe or people having no permanent home, but moving about constantly in search of food, pasture, etc.; any wanderer who has no fixed home)</p> <p>nomadic (SYNONYMS: ambulatory, itinerant, peripatetic, vagrant), nome (a province of ancient Egypt)</p> <p>nomism (religious conduct based on law)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>nomial</i>:  BINOMIAL (<i>bi</i> two)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
nom <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[law, order]		<p>MONOMIAL [<i>monos</i>, one + (<i>bi</i>)<i>nomial</i>]      POLYNOMIAL (<i>polys</i> many)      trinomial (a mathematical expression consisting of three terms connected by plus or minus signs) (<i>tri</i> three)  <i>nomian</i>: antinomian (in Christian theology, a believer in the doctrine that faith alone is necessary for salvation) (<i>anti</i> against)  <i>nomic</i>: autonomic (in botany, resulting from internal causes) (<i>autos</i> self)  <i>nomous</i>:      autonomous (self-governing) (<i>autos</i> self)      heteronomous (compare <i>autonomous</i>) (<i>heteros</i> different)  <i>nomy</i>:      anom (also, anomie; lack of purpose, identity, or ethical values in a person or in a society; rootlessness) (<i>a</i> negative)      antinomy (a contradiction, opposition, or inconsistency between two apparently reasonable principles or laws, or between conclusions drawn from them; paradox) {antinomic} (<i>anti</i> against)      autonomy (independence or freedom; the right of self-government) (<i>autos</i> self)      Deuteronomy (the fifth book of the Old Testament; so called from it being the second iteration of the Ten Commandments; the first iteration is recorded in Exodus 20) (<i>deuteros</i> second)      isonomy (equality of laws, rights, or privileges) (<i>isos</i> equal)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>nom</i>: nomarch (<i>archein</i> to rule)  <i>nomo</i>:      nomograph, nomography (<i>graphein</i> to write)      nomology (the science of law and lawmaking) (<i>logy</i> study)      nomothetic (also, nomothetical) (<i>titenai</i> to place)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      anthroponomy (The science of the laws which govern human action (<i>anthropos</i> man))      astronomer, astronomy (<i>aster</i> star)      economy (management of one's own house) (<i>oikos</i> house)      metronome {metronomic} (<i>metron</i> measure)      taxonomy (<i>tassein</i> to arrange)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> numismatics, nummular  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> exonumia (in numismatics, collectible items other than coins or paper money, as medals and tokens) (<i>exo</i> outside)  <b>MYTHOLOGY:</b> Nemesis, goddess of retributive justice  <b>NOTE:</b> It might appear that the three <i>Interdisciplinary</i> words should be placed under nom<sup>2</sup>, where the root means "name"; however, they are both from Greek <i>nomos</i>, law, and is extended to mean "assign, take, arrange."  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>      BINOMIAL [in <i>biology</i>, a two-word scientific name of a plant or animal; in <i>mathematics</i>, an equation or expression consisting of two terms connected by a plus or minus sign]      MONOMIAL [in <i>algebra</i>, consisting of only one term; in <i>biology</i>, consisting of only one word: said of a taxonomic name]   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>nom</b> <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[law, order]	POLYNOMIAL [in <i>algebra</i> , a linear combination of products of integral powers of a given set of variable, with constant coefficients; in <i>biology</i> , a species or subspecies name consisting of more than two terms] CROSS REFERENCE: cosm, jud, leg <sup>1</sup> , lex, mor, ord, tir <sup>2</sup>
<b>nom</b> <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>nomen</i> IE ( <i>o</i> ) <i>nomn-</i>	name	SIMPLE ROOT: nomen (the second of the three names of an ancient Roman, e.g., Marcus <i>Tullius</i> Cicero) nominal, nominalism (opposed to <i>realism</i> ), nominally (in a nominal way; in name only; by name) nominate (to name or appoint to an office), nominative (in grammar, designating, of, or in the case of the subject of a finite verb; as a noun, in the nominative case), nominee PREFIXED ROOT: adnominal (also, adnoun; in grammar, an adjective, esp. one used as a noun; e.g., "the <i>lame</i> , the <i>halt</i> , and the <i>blind</i> ") agnomen [a name added to the cognomen (the last name), especially as an epithet honoring some achievement, such as Demosthenes, <i>the orator</i> ] ( <i>ad</i> to) cognomen (the third or family name of an ancient Roman, e.g., Marcus Tullius Cicero; any family name) ( <i>com</i> with) denominate (to give a name to), denominational (sectarian), denominationalism, denomination, denominative (in grammar, formed from a noun or adjective) denominator (in mathematics, the term below or to the right of the line in a fraction; the divisor of the numerator) ( <i>de</i> down) ignominious, ignominy (loss of one's reputation or good name; shame and dishonor; disgraceful, or contemptible behavior, quality, or act) ( <i>in</i> negative) innominate (not named; see Medical) ( <i>in</i> not) interdenominational ( <i>inter</i> between + denominational) misnomer (misnamed) ( <i>mis</i> bad; wrong) nondenominational ( <i>non</i> not + denominational) praenomen (or, prenomen; the first or personal name of an ancient Roman, preceding the nomen and cognomen, e.g., Marcus Tullius Cicero) ( <i>prae</i> before) pronominal (in grammar, of or having the function of, a pronoun) ( <i>pro</i> for) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: nomenclator (in Roman times, a servant who accompanied his master, telling him the names of the persons whom they met) nomenclature (the system of a set of names in a specific branch of learning or activity) ( <i>calare</i> to call) DISGUISED ROOT: noun (names of places, things, persons, and concepts) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: adnoun (see <i>adnomial</i> ) ( <i>ad</i> to) pronoun (any of a small class of relationship or signal words that assume the functions of nouns, either as subjects or objects, within clauses or phrases while referring to other locutions within the sentence, or in other sentences, e.g., I, he, she, it, them, her, him, we, who, whom) ( <i>pro</i> for)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>nom<sup>2</sup> (cont'd)</b>		[name]	<p>renown (lit., to name again or often; great fame or reputation)          renowned (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> celebrated, distinguished, eminent, famous, illustrious, noted, notorious) (<i>re</i> again)  <b>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> nuncupative (oral, <i>not written</i>; said especially of wills) (<i>capere</i> to take)  <b>LATIN:</b> sine nomine (without a name)  <b>FRENCH:</b>  <i>nom de guerre</i> (lit., war name; an assumed name, pseudonym, or alias)  <i>nom de demoiselle</i> (maiden name)  <i>nom de plume</i> (lit., pen name, e.g., <i>Mark Twain</i> for Samuel Langhorne Clemens; <i>Lewis Carroll</i> for Charles Ludwidge Dodgson; <i>George Eliot</i> for Mary Ann Evans; <i>Saki</i> for H. H. Munro; <i>Elia</i> for Charles Lamb; <i>O. Henry</i> for William Sydney Porter)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> name  <b>PREFIXED ENGLISH:</b> surname (the family name, or last name, as distinguished from a given name; also a descriptive name or epithet added to a person's given name, e.g., Ivan the Terrible; Napoleon, the Little Corporal) (<i>super</i> beyond)  <b>MEDICAL:</b> innominate bone (lit., unnamed bone; makes up part of pelvis in an adult)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> onom, onym       </p>
<b>non</b>			See nov- for <i>nonagenarian</i> .
<b>non</b>	Latin <i>ne</i>	not, negative	<p>NOTE: This element consists of <i>ne-</i>, negative article + <i>oinom</i>, one, and is used to give a negative force, esp. to nouns and adjectives; <i>non-</i> is less emphatic than <i>in-</i> and <i>un-</i>, which often give an opposite or reverse meaning or force, e.g., <i>non-human</i>, <i>inhuman</i>; <i>non-American</i>, <i>un-American</i>. Only sample words are given, classified according to nouns or adjectives.</p> <p><b>NOUNS:</b>  <i>nonappearance</i> (a failure to appear, especially in court)  <i>nonchalance</i> (see adjective form below)  <i>noncombatant</i>  <i>nonentity</i>  <i>nonintervention</i>  <i>nonplus</i> (a condition of perplexity in which one is unable to go, speak, or act further; also used as a verb)  <i>nonsense</i></p> <p><b>ADJECTIVES:</b>  <i>nonaligned</i>  <i>nonchalant</i> [from obsolete French <i>nonchaloir</i>, to lack warmth (of heart); <i>chaloir</i> from Latin <i>calere</i>, to be warm]  <i>nondescript</i> (that which cannot be described)  <i>nonpareil</i> (unequaled; unrivaled; peerless; also used as noun)  <i>nonplussed</i> (or, <i>nonplussed</i>)  <i>nonresistant</i></p> <p><b>LATIN:</b>  <i>non compos mentis</i> (not of sound mind; mentally incapable of handling one's own affairs; often shortened to <i>non compos</i>)  <i>non obstante</i> (translated <i>notwithstanding</i>; from use in medieval legal clauses permitting the king certain actions notwithstanding statutes to the contrary; thus, despite a law, ruling, etc.)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>non</b> (cont'd)		[negative]	<p>non placet (it does not please; used in casting a negative vote)      non possumus (we are not able; signifying the impossibility of doing a particular thing)      non prosecutur (he/she does not prosecute; in law, a judgment entered against a plaintiff who fails to appear at the court proceedings of his/her suit or fails to do any other thing procedurally necessary to his/her suit; abbreviated non pros.)      non sequitur (lit., it does not follow; in logic, a conclusion or inference which does not follow from the premises; extended to mean a remark having no bearing on what has just been said; abbreviated non seq.)  <b>ITALIAN:</b> non troppo (in music, not too much; moderately: a direction to the performer, as in <i>allegro non troppo</i>, fast, but not too fast)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> a, an, de, dis, in, ne, un</p>
<b>nona</b>			See nov <sup>2</sup> for <i>nonagenarian</i> .
<b>norm</b>	Latin <i>norma</i> carpenter's square IE <i>gen-</i> , <i>gno-</i> to know	norm, rule	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <b>norm</b> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> average, mean, median)  <b>normal</b> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> natural, regular, typical) {normalcy, normality}, normalize, normally, normative  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      abnormal (a calque from Greek <i>anomalous</i>; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> anomalous, irregular, unnatural), abnormality (<i>ab</i> away)      enormity (outrageous or heinous character; atrociousness; enormous size or extent; vastness)      enormous (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> gigantic, huge, immense) (<i>ex</i> out)      paranormal (<i>para</i> alongside)      subnormal (<i>sub</i> under)      supernormal (above normal; paranormal) (<i>super</i> beyond)  <b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Normal (AL, IL, IN, KY, TN)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> arch, crac, pot<sup>2</sup>, raj, rect</p>
<b>noso</b>	Greek <i>nosos</i>	disease	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      nosocomial (pertaining to or originating in the hospital; said of an infection not present or incubating prior to admittance to the hospital) (<i>komein</i> to take care of)      nosography (<i>graphein</i> to write)      nosology (<i>logy</i> study)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> path</p>
<b>nost</b>	Greek <i>nostos</i> a return	home	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>nost</i>: nostalgia (the longing, or the ache or pain to return home) (<i>algos</i> pain)  <i>nosto</i>:      nostology (lit., returning home; a former term for <i>gerontology</i>, the study of old age) (<i>logos</i> word)      nostomania (excessive or abnormal nostalgia) (<i>mania</i> craze)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> dom, eco, vic<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>not</b>	Latin <i>notare</i> IE <i>gen-</i> , <i>gno-</i> to know	to mark, note	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      notabilia (things worthy of note), notability, notable      notarial, notarize, notary (short for <i>notary public</i>), notation      note, noted (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> celebrated, famous, renowned)      noteless (not noted; unnoticed; unmusical)      notice (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> discern, distinguish, perceive)      noticeable (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> conspicuous, outstanding, prominent, remarkable, striking)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>not</b> (cont'd)		[to mark, note]	<p>notion (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> concept, conception, idea, impression, thought), notional (imaginary; in grammar, having full <i>lexical</i>, as distinguished from <i>relational</i>, meaning)  notoriety, notorious (see synonyms at <i>noted</i>)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  annotate (to provide critical or explanatory notes for a literary work, etc.), annotation (<i>ad</i> to)  connotation (idea or notion suggested or associated with a word, phrase, etc., in addition to its explicit meaning, or denotation; in logic, the properties possessed by all the objects in a term's extension; compare <i>denotation</i>) {connotative}, connote (<i>com</i> with)  denote, denotation (the direct, explicit meaning or reference of a word; compare <i>connotation</i>), denotative (<i>de</i> down)  prothonotary (in the RCC, a designated person in the Vatican who records important pontifical events; also, a chief clerk in any of various law courts) (<i>protos</i> first) [see Bird]</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  notifiable (that must be reported to health authorities), notification  notify (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> acquaint, apprise, inform) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b>  nota bene (note well; abbreviated NB)  notandum (something to be noted; memorandum)  BIRD: prothonotary warbler (said to be named in reference to the yellow hood worn by certain prothonotaries; a wood warbler with yellow-orange underparts and head and bluish-gray wings)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> char, cogn, gno, marc, sign</p>
<b>noto</b>	Greek <i>noton</i>	the back, dorsum	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: notum (the dorsal part of the body)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> notochord (an elongated, rod-shaped structure composed of cells) (<i>chord</i> cord)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> dors, rachi, terg<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>nunc</b>			See nunci- for <i>announce</i> .
<b>nov<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>novus</i> IE <i>newos-</i> new	new	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  novation (in law, the substitution of a new obligation or contract for an old one by the mutual agreement of all parties concerned)  novel (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> modern, new, original), novelette, novelist, novelize, novelty  novice (see synonyms at <i>neophyte</i>, under neo-)  novitiate (the living quarters for religious novices)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  innovate {innovative, innovator}, innovation (<i>in</i> in)  renovate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> refresh, renew, restore) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ENGLISH:</b> renew (see synonyms at <i>renovate</i>) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b>  de novo (anew; once more, again)  Novus ordo seclorum (A new order of the ages: motto appearing on the United States Great Seal)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b>  nouveau riche (a person who has only recently become rich: often connoting tasteless ostentation, lack of culture, etc.)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>nov<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[new]	nouveau roman (or, antinovel; a work of fiction that lacks the features traditionally used in a novel, e.g., consistent characters, a coherent plot, and a constant authorial perspective) nouvelle cuisine (lit., new cuisine; a style of French cooking that uses a minimum of fat and starch and emphasizes light sauces and the use of very fresh ingredients, often in unusual combinations prepared simply and served artistically arranged on the plate) ITALIAN: novella (a short prose narrative, usually with a moral and often satiric, as any of the tales in Boccaccio, characterized by epigrammatic terseness and point, as in <i>Decameron</i> ; also, any short novel; novelette) SPANISH: novillero (a novice bullfighter; from Latin <i>bos novellus</i> , new bull) nuevo (new) TYPES OF STARS: nova (short for <i>nova stella</i> , new star) supernova (a rare, extremely bright nova that suddenly increases up to a billion times in brightness) ( <i>super</i> beyond) GEOGRAPHIC: Nova Scotia (New Scotland), Canada PLACE NAMES: Nova (OH, PA), Novato, CA Novelty (MO, WA); Novice, TX CROSS REFERENCE: ceno <sup>2</sup> , neo
<b>nov<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>non</b>	Latin <i>novem</i> IE <i>newo-</i> new	nine	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>non</i> : nonagenarian (ninety; ninety years old) none (pronounced <i>nohn</i> ; the fifth of the canonical hours) nones (sometimes capitalized; in the ancient Roman calendar, the ninth day before the ides of a month; also, the same as <i>none</i> , previous entry; see Disguised Root) nonet (in music, a composition for nine instruments) nonillion <i>nov</i> : November (the ninth month in the early Roman calendar) novena (in the RCC, a prayer for a particular purpose for nine days) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: nonagon (a plane figure having nine angles and nine sides) ( <i>gonia</i> an angle) DISGUISED ROOT: noon (now, 12 midday; orig., designated the fifth of the canonical hours, which was nine hours after sunrise, or 3 p.m.; the service was later changed to midday, but the name remained unchanged; see <i>nones</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: ennea
<b>nox</b>			See noc <sup>2</sup> for <i>obnoxious</i> .
<b>nub<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>nup</b>	Latin <i>nubere</i> to marry a man IE <i>sneubh-</i> to woo	to marry, woo	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>nub</i> : nubile (marriageable) <i>nup</i> : nuptial (of marriage or a wedding; pertaining to mating) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>nub</i> : connubial (of marriage or the state of being married; conjugal) ( <i>com</i> with) <i>nup</i> : antenuptial (before marriage) ( <i>ante</i> before)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>nub</b> <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to marry]	postnuptial (happening or done after marriage) ( <i>post</i> after) prenuptial (before a marriage or wedding; in zoology, before mating) ( <i>pre</i> before) SPANISH: novia (fiancée, bride), novio (fiancé; bridegroom) CROSS REFERENCE: gam, mar <sup>1</sup>
<b>nub</b> <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>nubes</i>	a cloud	SIMPLE ROOT: nubilous (cloudy, misty, foggy; obscure, indefinite) DISGUISED ROOT: nuance (a slight or delicate variation in tone, color, meaning, etc.), nuanced FRENCH: nuée ardente (lit., burning cloud; a thick, deadly volcanic cloud of steam, dust, ash, etc. that explodes violently, may begin to glow, and rushes down the sides of the volcano) CROSS REFERENCE: nebul, neph, vap
<b>nuc(l)</b>	Latin <i>nux</i> IE <i>kneu-</i> lump, nut; from <i>ken-</i> to squeeze together	nut, kernel (extended to mean “a spherical body within a cell”)	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>nuc</i> : nucellus (in botany, the central part of an ovule, containing the embryo sac) <i>nuc(l)</i> : nuclear (of, like, or forming a nucleus; of or relating to atomic nuclei, as nuclear energy), nuclease, nucleate {nucleation} nuclein (any of a group of decomposition substances found in the nuclei of cells that are intermediate to nucleoproteins and nucleic acids) nucleolus (also, nucleole; pl., nucleoli) {nucleolar} nucleonics (the branch of physics dealing with nucleons or with nuclear phenomena and especially with practical applications of nuclear physics) NUCLEUS (pl., nuclei) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>nuclear</i> : extranuclear (located or occurring outside the nucleus of a cell) ( <i>extra</i> beyond) mononuclear ( <i>monos</i> one) polynuclear ( <i>polys</i> many) <i>nucleate</i> : binucleate (of or having two nuclei or centers) ( <i>bi</i> two) enucleate (to remove the nucleus from a cell; in surgery, to remove a tumor, organ, etc. as a whole from its enclosing sac) ( <i>e</i> out) multinucleate ( <i>multus</i> many) <i>nucleosis</i> : mononucleosis ( <i>monos</i> one + <i>osis</i> condition) <i>nucleus</i> : macronucleus ( <i>makron</i> large) micronucleus ( <i>mikros</i> small) pronucleus ( <i>pro</i> before) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>nuc</i> : nuclide ( <i>eidos</i> form) <i>nucle</i> : nucleoid ( <i>eidos</i> form) nucleose, nucleosis ( <i>osis</i> condition) <i>nucleo</i> : nucleofugal ( <i>fugere</i> to flee) nucleophile ( <i>philein</i> to love) nucleoplasm ( <i>plassein</i> to form)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
nuc(l) (cont'd)		[nut, kernel]	<p>MESHER COMPOUND: nucleon (<i>nucleus</i> + <i>proton</i>)</p> <p>PROVENÇAL:</p> <p>nougat (a confection of sugar paste with almonds or other nuts, and sometimes, fruit)</p> <p>nutmeg (from <i>noiz muscade</i>; lit., musky nut)</p> <p>GERMAN COGNATE: Nuss; DUTCH COGNATE: noot</p> <p>ENGLISH: newel (part of a staircase), nut</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: NUCLEUS [in <i>anatomy</i>, a group of nerve cells in the brain or spinal column; in <i>astronomy</i>, the bright central part of the head of a comet; in <i>biology</i>, the central, usually spherical or oval mass of protoplasm present in most plant and animal cells, containing most of the hereditary material and necessary to such functions as growth, reproduction, etc.; in <i>botany</i>, the central point in a starch grain; in <i>chemistry and physics</i>, the central part of the atom, the fundamental particles of which are the proton and neutron, except for hydrogen, which is usually composed of one proton only; in <i>phonetics</i>, the most sonorous portion of a syllable, usually a vowel; in <i>organic chemistry</i>, a fundamental, stable arrangement of atoms that may occur in many compounds by atomic substitution without structural change, as the benzene ring]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: karyo</p>
nud	Latin <i>nudus</i> IE <i>nogw-</i> naked	stripped, nude, naked	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: nude, nudism {nudist}, nudity</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: denude (or, denude; SYNONYMS: bare, dismantle, divest, strip) {denudation} (de off)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>nudi</i>:</p> <p>nudibranch (without external gills) (<i>branchia</i> gills)</p> <p>nudicaul (having stems without leaves) (<i>caulis</i> stem)</p> <p><i>nudo</i>:</p> <p>nudomania (<i>mania</i> craze)</p> <p>nudophobia (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>nuda veritas (naked or, undisguised, truth)</p> <p>nudis verbis (in plain words)</p> <p>nudum pactum (a nude pact; a law term)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gymn</p>
null	Latin <i>nullus</i>	none, nothing	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: null (see Term), nullity</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: annul (SYNONYMS: abolish, abrogate, rescind, revoke), annulment (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>nullification (in United States history, the refusal of a State to recognize or enforce within its territory any act of Congress held to be an infringement of its sovereignty), nullify (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>nullifidian (a person having no religious faith) (<i>fidere</i> to trust)</p> <p>nullipara (in obstetrics, a woman who has never given birth to a child) (<i>parere</i> to beget)</p> <p>nullipore (any of several red-spored, coralline red algae that secrete lime) (<i>poros</i> passage)</p> <p>TERM: null and void (in law, without legal force; not binding; invalid)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: a-, an-, dis-, in-, ne-, neg-, nihil</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>num<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>numerare</i> to count IE <i>nem-</i> to assign, distribute, take, arrange	number	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>number, numberless (innumerable; countless) numerable (that can be numbered), numeral numerate, numeration numerator (in mathematics, the term above or to the left of the line in a fraction, as 3 is the numerator of <math>\frac{3}{4}</math>) numeric, numerical, numerist, numerous</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>denumerable (that which can be counted) (<i>de</i> of) enumerate (to determine the number of; count; to name one by one; specify, as in a list; itemize) (<i>ex</i> out) innumerable (that which cannot be counted) innumeracy (mathematical illiteracy), innumerate (<i>in</i> not) supernumerary (that exceeds or is beyond the regular or prescribed number; extra) (<i>super</i> above)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: numerology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>SPANISH: número (number), numero uno (number one; the very best or the most important one)</p> <p>BOOK OF THE BIBLE: Numbers (the fourth book of the Old Testament, containing the two censuses of the Israelites after the exodus from Egypt)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: arithm, pleth</p>
<b>num<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>numen</i>	a deity	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>numen (in Roman mythology, an indwelling, guiding force or spirit) numinous (of or characteristic of a numen; supernatural; divine; having a deeply spiritual or mystical effect)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dei<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>nunci</b>	Latin <i>nuntiare</i> to report <i>nuntius</i> messenger IE <i>neu<sup>1</sup></i> to shout	to announce	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: nunciature (the office or term of office of a nuncio), nuncio (a prelate officially representing the pope and accredited to a foreign government; papal ambassador)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>annunciate, annunciation, annunciator (<i>ad</i> to) denunciate (or, denounce) {denunciation} (<i>de</i> intensive) enunciate (or, enounce; SYNONYMS: express, utter) (<i>ex</i> out) pronunciation (<i>pro</i> forth) renunciation (the act or an instance of renouncing) (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>announce (SYNONYMS: declare, proclaim, publish) announcement, announcer (<i>ad</i> to) denounce (SYNONYMS: censure, criticize, reprehend) (<i>de</i> down) enounce (same as <i>enunciate</i>) (<i>ex</i> out) mispronounce (<i>mis</i> wrong + pronounce) pronounce, pronounced, pronunciation (<i>pro</i> forth) renounce (to give up a claim, right, belief, etc.) (<i>re</i> again) ITALIAN: internuncio (a messenger; an envoy; a papal representative ranking below a nuncio) (<i>inter</i> between) SPANISH: pronunciamento (an edict announcing a coup d'état; any authoritarian pronouncement)</p> <p>CHURCH FESTIVAL: The Annunciation (March 25, commemorating the angel Gabriel's announcement to Mary that she was to give birth to Jesus; see Luke 1:26-38)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: intim</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>nup</b>			See nub <sup>1</sup> for <i>nuptial</i> .
<b>nur(t), nurs, nutr</b>	Latin <i>nutrire</i> IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>neu-</i> to flow)	nourish, nutrition	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>nurs</i>: nurse (see Doublets), nursery, nursling  <i>nurt</i>: nurture (also, nurturance: anything that nourishes; food; nutrient; as a verb, to feed or nourish; to promote the development of; to raise by educating, training, etc.)  <i>nutr</i>: nutrient, nutrient (see Doublets), nutrition, nutritionist, nutritious, nutritive</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  innutrition (lack of nutrition) (<i>in</i> negative)  macronutrient (any of the chemical elements required in large quantities for plant growth) (<i>makron</i> large)  malnutrition (inadequate nutrition) (<i>malus</i> bad)  micronutrient (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: nourish, nourishment (see Doublets)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: malnourished (improperly nourished) (<i>malus</i> bad)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: nourish:nurse; nourishment:nutritment</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: al<sup>3</sup>, troph</p>
<b>nut</b>	Latin <i>nuere</i> IE <i>ken-</i> to scratch, scrape	to nod, sway	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: nutant (in botany, with the top bent downward, as though nodding; drooping; said of plants), nutation</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: circumnutation (in botany, the irregular spiral or elliptical rotation of the apex of a growing stem, root, or shoot, caused by differences in the rate of growth of the opposite sides) (<i>circum</i> around)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: nudge (to push or poke gently, especially with the elbow, in order to get attention)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: innuendo (an indirect remark, gesture, or reference usually implying something derogatory; insinuation; in law, explanatory material set forth in the complaint in an action for libel or slander which explains the expressions alleged to be libelous or slanderous) (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: oscill, vacill</p>
<b>nyct, nic</b>	Greek <i>nyx</i> IE <i>nekwt-</i> <i>nokwt-</i> night	night [extended to include the genre of owls and bats ( <i>Nycterus</i> ), since they are active at night]	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>nyctea</i> (a genus of owls consisting of the snowy owl)  <i>nycterine</i> (occurring at night; thus, obscure)  <i>nycterus</i> (a genus of bats comprising the hollow-faced bats)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: acronical (also, acronycal; in astronomy, happening at sunset, as the rising of a star) (<i>akros</i> extremity)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>nyct</i>:  <i>nyctalgia</i> (pain that occurs in sleep only, thus at night) (<i>algos</i> pain)  <i>nyctaphonia</i> (loss of voice during the night) (<i>a</i> not + <i>phone</i> sound)  <i>nyctalopia</i> (night blindness) (<i>alaos</i> blind + <i>opia</i> eye condition)  <i>nyctemera</i> (lit., night-day, but actually referring to a genus of moths of New Zealand and Australia, which have black and white spots) (<i>hemera</i> day)  <i>nycturia</i> (also referred to as <i>nocturia</i>, or <i>enuresis</i>, bedwetting) (<i>ouron</i> urine)  <i>nyctero</i>: nycterohemeral (pertaining to both night and day; nightly and daily) (<i>hemera</i> day)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>nyct</b> (cont'd)		[night]	<p><i>nycti</i>: nyctitropism (the tendency of the leaves or petals of certain plants to assume a different position at night) {nyctitropic} (<i>tropein</i> to turn)</p> <p><i>nycto</i>:</p> <p>nyctoherminal (same as <i>nycterohemeral</i>) (<i>hemera</i> day)</p> <p>nyctophilia (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>nyctophobia (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>MYTHOLOGY: Nyx (goddess of night)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: noc<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>nymph</b>	Greek <i>nymph</i>	young wife	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: nymph (in Greek and Roman mythology, any of a group of minor nature goddesses), nymphet (a pubescent girl, especially one who is sexually promiscuous)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>paranymph (in ancient Greece, a groomsman who escorted the bridegroom when he went to bring his bride home, or a bridesmaid who escorted the bride to the bridegroom; now, a best man or bridesmaid) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>protonymph (the newly hatched form of various mites) (<i>protos</i> first)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>nympholepsy (a frenzy supposed by ancient people to have been induced by nymphs) (<i>lambanein</i> to seize)</p> <p>nymphomania (excessive sexual desire in and behavior by a female; analogous to <i>satyriasis</i> in the male) (<i>mania</i> craze)</p> <p>NOTE: In Greek mythology, a satyr was a minor woodland deity, who was fond of merriment and lechery; the word came to mean a lustful or lecherous man.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

# O

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ob-</b>	Latin prefix	against, opposite	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: object, objurgate, obliterate, obstacle, obstruct CROSS REFERENCE: ana, anti, cata, contr
<b>obel</b>	Greek <i>obelos</i>	spit, needle	SIMPLE ROOT: obelisk [a tall, slender, four-sided stone pillar, tapering toward its pyramidal top, e.g., the Washington Monument in Washington, DC; also, a dagger (†) used as a reference mark to indicate that a person listed has died] obelize (to mark with an obelus) obelus (a mark used in ancient manuscripts to indicate questionable passages or readings; also, a manuscript dagger) obolus (also, obol; a small coin of ancient Greece; also, a modern Greek unit of weight equal to 0.1 gram) CROSS REFERENCE: acu
<b>obey</b>			See aud <sup>1</sup> .
<b>och</b>	Greek <i>echein</i>	to hold	PREFIXED ROOT: epoch (the beginning of a new and important period in the history of anything; SYNONYMS: period, age, era) {epochal, epochally} ( <i>epi</i> upon) DISGUISED ROOT: scheme (SYNONYMS: design, plan, project; as a verb, to plan in a deceitful way) CROSS REFERENCE: cap <sup>1</sup> , eche, hab, hex <sup>2</sup> , lab <sup>2</sup> , serv <sup>2</sup> , ten <sup>1</sup>
<b>ochl</b>	Greek <i>ochlos</i>	a mob, populace	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ochlocracy (mob rule) ( <i>kratein</i> to rule) CROSS REFERENCE: dem, pleb, pop, vulg
<b>oct</b>	Latin <i>octo</i> Greek <i>okto</i>	eight	SIMPLE ROOT: octad (a series or group of eight; in chemistry, an element, atom, or radical with a valence of eight) octal (of or based on the number eight) octan (occurring every eighth day, counting both days of occurrence; as a noun, <i>an octan fever</i> , etc.), octant octave (the eighth day after a church festival, counting the festival day as the first; the eighth tone of an ascending or descending diatonic scale; also, the series of tones in a diatonic scale) octavo (the page size of a book made up of printer's sheets folded into eight leaves: the usual size of each leaf is 6 by 9 inches; a book consisting of pages of this size) octet (also, octette; a group of eight, especially a group of singers or instruments) octogenarian (80 years old, or between the ages of 80 and 90; a person of this age) octonary (of or consisting of eight or groups of eight) LEADING ROOT COMPOUNDS: <i>oct</i> : octennial (happening every eight years; lasting eight years) ( <i>annus</i> year) <i>octa</i> : octachord (in music, an octave of the diatonic scale; any eight-stringed musical instrument) ( <i>chorda cord</i> ) octagon, octagonal ( <i>gonia</i> angle)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>oct</b> (cont'd)		[eight]	<p>octahedron (<i>hedra</i> side, base)            octamerous (<i>meros</i> a part)            octameter (<i>metron</i> measure)  <i>octo</i>:            octopod (any animal with eight limbs; specif., any of an order of cephalopod mollusks, including the octopus and the paper nautilus) (<i>pous</i> foot)            octopus (pl., octopuses, or octopi) (<i>pous</i> foot)  <i>octu</i>: octuple (consisting of eight parts or members) (-<i>ple</i> fold)  <b>MESHED COMPOUNDS</b>:            octillion (<i>oct</i> + <i>million</i>)            octooroon (a person who has one black great grandparent; child of a quadroon and a white) [<i>okto</i> + (<i>quad</i>)roon]  <b>DISGUISED ROOT</b>: ogdoad (any group of eight)  <b>CALENDAR MONTH</b>: October (the eighth month in the Roman calendar, which began with March)  <b>CONSTELLATION</b>: Octans (a Southern constellation containing the celestial pole)  <b>PLACE NAMES</b>:            Octave, AZ; Octavia (NE, OK)            Octagon (AL, IN, VA)  <b>ITALIAN</b>:            all'ottava (to be played an octave higher)            ottava rima (a stanza with eight lines with the rhyme scheme abababcc)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE</b>: None         </p>
<b>octroi</b>			See aug-.
<b>ocul,</b> <b>ocel</b>	Latin <i>oculus</i> IE <i>okw-</i> to see	eye	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT</b>:            ocellate (resembling an ocellus; having an ocellus or ocelli)            ocellus (the simple eyespot of certain invertebrates; pl., ocelli) (<i>ocell</i> diminutive of <i>ocul</i>)            ocular (of, for, or like the eye)            oculist (former name for <i>ophthalmologist</i> and <i>optometrist</i>)            oculus (in architecture, an eyelike opening or ornament; esp. a round window; a circular opening at the apex of a dome)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT</b>:            binocular (using, or for the use of both eyes at the same time), binoculars (also known as <i>field glasses</i>) (bin two)            inoculate (lit., to plant an eye into; to engraft an eye or bud from one plant to another; to immunize), inoculation            inoculum (material used in inoculation, as bacteria) (in in)            monocle (an eyeglass for one eye only)            monocular (having only one eye; as a noun, a field glass or telescopic device with a single eyepiece) (<i>monos</i> single)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT</b>:            antlers (orig., <i>anteocular</i>, lit., before or in front of the eyes; in Middle English, <i>auntelere</i>; see Place Names; in German <i>Augensprossen</i>, eye sprouts)            inveigle (from French <i>aveugle</i>, blind; orig., Latin <i>aboculus</i>; thus, to lead on by deception; entice or trick into doing or giving something, going somewhere, etc.; not related to <i>inveigh</i>; see vect-)         </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ocul (cont'd)		[eye]	<p>pinochle (or, pinocle; game of cards played with a double deck) [The etymology has a tortuous background of French, German, Swiss, and Latin.]</p> <p>ullage (from Old French <i>cullage</i>, a filling up to the brim or the bunghole; figuratively, bunghole; the amount by which a container, especially of liquid, falls short of being full)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oeil-de-boeuf (lit., ox's eye; a circular or oval window)</li> <li>oeillade (an amorous or flirting glance; ogle)</li> <li>oeillet (lit., small eye; evolved into English <i>eyelet</i>, the holes in shoes through which laces are drawn)</li> <li>trompe l'oeil (trick of the eye; the so-called “fool the eye” technique)</li> </ul> <p>GERMANIC: ogle (to keep looking at boldly and with obvious desire; make eyes at)</p> <p>SPANISH: ojo (eye)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Antler, ND; Antlers (CA, CO, MI, OK, VA)</li> <li>Ojo Caliente (Hot Eye), Ojo Feliz (Happy Eye) NM</li> </ul> <p>NORSE COGNATE: window (<i>vindauga</i>, wind eye, or eye of the wind)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: daisy (lit., day's eye; a flower)</p> <p>NB: <i>Ocelot</i> is from Nahuatl <i>thalocelotl</i>, field jaguar. [Nahuatl is an Aztec language still widely spoken in Mexico.]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: omma, op<sup>2</sup>, ophthalm</p>
od <sup>1</sup>	<p>Greek <i>aeidein</i> to sing</p> <p>IE <i>aw-</i> to speak</p>	to speak, sing	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ode (orig., a poem written to be sung)</li> <li>odeum (in ancient Greece and Rome, a roofed building for musical performances; a modern concert hall)</li> </ul> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>epode (lit., aftersong; a form of lyric poem in which a short line follows a longer one; the form was used by Horace, a Roman poet; also that part of a lyric ode which follows the strophe and the antistrophe) (<i>epi</i> upon)</li> <li>monody (an ode sung by a single voice, as in an ancient Greek tragedy; lyric solo; an early vocal style having a single voice part with continuo accompaniment, as in Baroque opera; same as <i>monophony</i>) (<i>monos</i> one)</li> <li>palinode (orig., an ode or poem written to retract something said in a previous poem; hence, a retraction) (<i>palin</i> again)</li> <li>parody (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: caricature, satire, travesty) (<i>para</i> beside)</li> </ul> <p>prosodic (also, prosodical: of, or according to the principles of prosody), prosody (lit., to the song, or song sung to music; the science or art of versification, including the study of metrical structure, stanza forms, etc.) (<i>pros</i> to) [not related to <i>prose</i>; see <i>pro</i><sup>2</sup>)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>comedy {comedic} (<i>komos</i> banquet, festival)</li> <li>hymnody (<i>hymnos</i> festive song, ode)</li> <li>melody {melodic} (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: air, tune) (<i>melos</i> song)</li> <li>rhapsody {rhapsodic} (<i>rhaptein</i> to stitch together)</li> <li>threnody (also, threnode; funeral song) (<i>threnos</i> lamentation)</li> </ul> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: tragedy (lit., goat song)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: can<sup>1</sup>, fab, leg<sup>3</sup>, loqu, parl, rhet</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>od<sup>2</sup></b> <b>(hod)</b>	Greek <i>hodos</i> IE <i>sed-</i> to go	road, way, path	<p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p><i>hod:</i> method (a way of doing anything; mode; procedure; process) methodical, Methodist (see Protestant Denomination) methodize, methodology (<i>meta</i> between + <i>logos</i> word)</p> <p><i>od:</i> PERIOD (SYNOMYS: age, eon, epoch, era) synod (an ecclesiastical council) {synodal} (syn with) <i>ode:</i> anode (in an electrolytic cell, the positively charged electrode, toward which current flows; compare <i>cathode</i>) (<i>ana</i> up) cathode (in an electrolytic cell, the negative electrode, from which current flows; compare <i>anode</i>) (<i>kata</i> down) diode (an electronic device with two electrodes) (<i>di</i> two) episode (SYNOMYS: event, incident, occurrence) {episodic} (<i>epi</i> upon + <i>eis</i> into) tetrode (a vacuum tube with four electrodes) (<i>tetra</i> four) triode (a vacuum tube containing three electrodes—an anode, cathode, and control grid) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p><i>odic:</i> anodic (in botany, that half of a leaf which is turned toward the course of the generic spiral) (<i>ana</i> up) periodic (SYNOMYS: alternate, intermittent, recurrent) periodical, periodically, periodicity (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p><i>odiz:</i> periodization (the dividing, as of history or the development of a culture, into chronological periods) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p><i>odus:</i> exodus (going out or forth, as a large group; see Old Testament Book) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>odo:</i> odogenesis (same as <i>neurocladism</i>: the formation of new branches by the process of a neuron) (<i>generare</i> to produce) odograph (<i>graphein</i> to write) odometer (a device for measuring distance traveled by an automobile) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><i>hodo:</i> hodoscope (an instrument for tracing the paths of ionizing particles) (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>electrode hydathode (a specialized microscopic pore or stoma on the leaves of many plants, through which water may be secreted) (<i>hudat</i>, <i>hydr</i> water)</p> <p>proctodaeum (in zoology, the end portion of the intestinal tract of many animals) (<i>proktos</i> anus)</p> <p>stomodeum (the anterior portion of the digestive tract of an embryo) (<i>stoma</i> mouth)</p> <p>OLD TESTAMENT BOOK: Exodus (lit., the road out; second book of Pentateuch—the first five books of the Old Testament—having to do with the departure, or exodus, of the Israelites from Egypt)</p> <p>PROTESTANT DENOMINATION: Methodist (a Christian denomination that developed from the evangelistic teachings and work of John and Charles Wesley, George Whitefield, and others in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>od<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[road, way, path]	<p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: PERIOD [in <i>grammar</i>, <sup>1</sup>a sentence, especially a balanced, well-constructed, complex sentence; <sup>2</sup>the natural pause in speaking, or a mark of punctuation (.) in writing, used to indicate the end of a declarative sentence; <sup>3</sup>the dot (.) following many abbreviations; in <i>mathematics</i>, the interval from one repetition to the next of a recurrent or self-duplicating function; in <i>physics</i>, the interval of time necessary for a regularly recurring motion to make a complete cycle]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: coluth, guis, por, trop, vi</p>
<b>od<sup>3</sup></b>	Latin <i>odi</i> I hate IE <i>od-</i> hate	hate	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>odious</i> (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: detestable, hateful, obnoxious)  <i>odium</i> (hatred, especially of a person or thing regarded as loathsome; the state or fact of being hated; opprobrium; do not confuse with <i>odeum</i>, from <i>ode</i>, song)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: noisome (offensive to the point of arousing disgust: a <i>noisome odor</i>; harmful or dangerous, as <i>noisome fumes</i>; injurious to health; noxious) (from <i>annoy</i> + Anglo-Saxon suffix <i>-some</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:  <i>annoy</i> (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: bother, irk, plague, tease, vex) [from <i>in odio habere</i>, to have (or be) in hate] {annoyance}, annoying  <i>ennui</i> (weariness and dissatisfaction resulting from inactivity or lack of interest; boredom) (from <i>annoy</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: miso, phob, temn</p>
<b>odont</b>	Greek <i>odon</i> IE <i>edont-</i> tooth; from <i>ed-</i> to eat	tooth	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: odontic (pertaining or relating to teeth)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>odont</i>:  <i>acrodont</i> (describes the teeth of some reptiles that have no roots and are joined at the jawbone) (<i>akros</i> high)  <i>macrodont</i> (having very large teeth) (<i>makron</i> large)  <i>odontal</i>: periodontal (around the teeth; gums) (<i>peri</i> around)  <i>odontia</i>: orthodontia (<i>orthos</i> straight)  <i>odontics</i>:  <i>endodontics</i> (the branch of dentistry that treats disorders of the pulp; root-canal therapy) (<i>endos</i> within)  <i>exodontics</i> (the branch of dentistry having to do with extraction of teeth) (<i>exo</i> out)  <i>orthodontics</i> (<i>orthos</i> straight)  <i>periodontics</i> (<i>peri</i> around)  <i>odontist</i>:  <i>orthodontist</i> (a dentist who specializes in the prevention and correction of irregularities of the teeth and malocclusion, and with associated facial problems) (<i>orthos</i> straight)  <i>periodontist</i> (a dentist who specializes in periodontics)  <i>odontium</i>: periodontium (the tissues investing and supporting the teeth, i.e., the gums) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>odont</i>: odontoid (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>odonto</i>:  <i>odontblast</i> (one of the cells forming the outer surface of dental pulp that produces the dentin of a tooth) (<i>blastos</i> cell)  <i>ontology</i> (<i>logy</i> study)  <i>odontophore</i> (<i>phorein</i> to bear)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>odont</b> (cont'd)		[tooth]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  diphyodont (developing two consecutive sets of teeth, as most mammals) (<i>diphys</i> twofold)  mastodont (lit., nipple-tooth; an extinct family of mammals, similar to elephants and mammoths) (<i>mastos</i> breast)  rhizodont (a reptile whose teeth are rooted in sockets, as the crocodile) (<i>rhiza</i> root)  CROSS REFERENCE: dent</p>
<b>odor</b>	Greek <i>osme</i>	smell, odor	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: odor (SYNONYMS: aroma, scent, smell), odorant, odorous  PREFIXED ROOT:  deodorant (<i>de</i> opposite)  inodorous (not odorous; odorless) (<i>in</i> not)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: odoriferous (giving off an odor; specif., a strong or offensive odor) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)  CROSS REFERENCE: ody, ol<sup>1</sup>, osm<sup>2</sup>, ozon</p>
<b>ody</b>	Greek <i>odme</i>	smell	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: cacodyl (lit., bad smell; malodorous; a poisonous compound) (<i>kakos</i> bad)  CROSS REFERENCE: odor, ol<sup>1</sup>, osm<sup>2</sup>, ozon</p>
<b>odyn</b>	Greek <i>odyne</i> IE <i>od-</i> ; variant of <i>ed-</i> to eat	pain, distress	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  anodyne (as an adjective, also anodynic; relieving or lessening pain; soothing; as a noun, anything that relieves pain, e.g., aspirin, codeine, ether, morphine, opium) (<i>an</i> without)  TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  arthrodynia (<i>arthron</i> joint)  cryodynia (<i>kryos</i> cold)  gastrodynia (<i>gaster</i> belly)  neurodynia (<i>neuron</i> nerve)  odontodynia (<i>odontos</i> tooth)  oneirodynia (nightmare) (<i>oneiros</i> dream)  CROSS REFERENCE: alg<sup>1</sup>, dol, pass, path, pen<sup>3</sup></p>
<b>oec</b>			See eco- for <i>dioecious</i> , <i>monoecious</i> .
<b>oeno,</b> <b>eno</b>	Greek <i>oinos</i>	wine	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>eno</i>: enology (same as <i>oenology</i>) (<i>logos</i> word)  <i>oeno</i>:  oenology (the science or study of winemaking) (<i>logos</i> study)  oenomel (a beverage of wine and honey, drunk by the ancient Greeks) (<i>meli</i> honey)  oenophile (a person who loves wine) (<i>philein</i> to love)  GREEK SAYING: en oino aletheia (translates into Latin as <i>in vino veritas</i>: in wine there is truth)  CROSS REFERENCE: vin<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>-oid</b>			See eid- for <i>anthropoid</i> , <i>diploid</i> , <i>spheroid</i> , etc.
<b>ol<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>olere</i>	to have a smell	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: redolence (SYNONYMS: bouquet, fragrance, perfume, sweet), redolent (sweet-smelling; fragrant; smelling of, such as <i>redolent of the forest</i>) (<i>re</i> intensive)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  olfaction, olfactory (<i>facere</i> to make)  olfactometer (<i>facere</i> to make + <i>meter</i> measure)  olfactronics (the science that deals with the detection and measurement by instruments of vapors and particles given off by different substances (<i>olfactory</i> + <i>electronics</i>))  CROSS REFERENCE: odor, ody, osm<sup>2</sup>, ozon</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ol <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>oleum</i>	oil	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: oleate, oleic, olein oleonal (a white solid alcohol from the liver oils of fish) oleosus, oleotine, oleum (pl., olea)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: oleograph (a chromolithograph finished so that its surface resembles that of an oil painting on canvas) (<i>graphein</i> to write) oleomargarine (from <i>margaric acid</i>, which is from Greek <i>margaron</i>, pearl, after the color of the acid) oleometer (<i>metron</i> measure) oleoresin (a mixture of a resin and an essential oil, as turpentine, occurring naturally in various plants)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: aioli (Provençal: a mayonnaise with crushed raw garlic) (<i>allium</i> garlic) cholesterol (first isolated as solid, oil particles in the gall bladder) (<i>chole</i> gall, bile + <i>stereos</i> solid) petroleum (an oily solution from of hydrocarbons occurring naturally in certain rock strata) (<i>petra</i> stone)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: seb, unct</p>
oligo	Greek <i>oligos</i> few IE ( <i>o</i> ) <i>leig-</i> wretched, illness	elite, few	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>olig</i>: oligarch, oligarchy (<i>archein</i> to rule) oligopsony (control of the purchase of a commodity or service in a given market by a small number of buyers) (<i>opsonein</i> to buy food) <i>oliguria</i> (<i>ouron</i> urine) <i>oligo</i>: oligochaete (a particular type of earthworm lacking a definite head and having relatively few body bristles) (<i>chaeta</i> hair bristles) oligoclase (a plagioclase feldspar; so called because cleavage differs slightly after 90°) (<i>klaein</i> to break) oligophagous (feeding upon a limited variety of food, as certain caterpillars whose diet is restricted to a few related plants) (<i>phagein</i> to eat) oligopoly (control of a commodity or service in a given market by a small number of companies or suppliers) (<i>polein</i> to sell)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
oliv	Latin <i>oliva</i>	olive	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: olivaceous (of or like the olive, especially olive-green) olivary (in anatomy, shaped like an olive; designating or of either of two oval bodies protruding from the sides of the medulla oblongata) olive (the species also includes lilacs, jasmine, forsythia, and the true ash trees)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
om			See homo- for <i>anomaly</i> .
om	Greek <i>omos</i>	shoulder	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: acromion (the outer extremity of the shoulder blade, or scapula) (<i>akros</i> high)</p> <p>SPANISH: hombro (shoulder) [not to be confused with <i>hombre</i>, man, or <i>hambre</i>, hungry]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: spat</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>-oma</b>	Greek	growth, tumor	SUFFIXED ROOTS: (That which is tumorous is listed or described in parentheses.) adenoma ( <i>aden</i> gland) astrocytoma (astrocytes: star-shaped cells) ( <i>aster</i> star + <i>kytos</i> hollow—cell) atheroma (sebaceous, or fatty cells; chaff) cystoma ( <i>kystos</i> bladder) fibroma (fibrous tissue) glaucoma (the crystalline lens; from the dull gray gleam of the affected eye) ( <i>glaukos</i> gray; silvery, bluish-green) granuloma (granulation tissue) ( <i>granum</i> grain) hematoma (effused blood) ( <i>haima</i> blood) lymphoma (lymphoid tissue) melanoma ( <i>melan</i> black) myoma ( <i>mys</i> muscle) osteochondroma ( <i>osteon</i> bone + <i>chondros</i> cartilage) sarcoma ( <i>sark</i> flesh) CROSS REFERENCE: aug, cel <sup>2</sup> , creat, cresc, edem, embryo, onc, phym
<b>omasum</b>	Latin <i>omasum</i> bullock's tripe	tripe	SIMPLE ROOT: omasum (the third division in the stomach of a cud-chewing animal, as the cow) PREFIXED ROOT: abomasum (the fourth division in the stomach of a cud-chewing animal) ( <i>ab</i> away) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>ombro</b>	Greek <i>ombros</i>	rain	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ombrograph ( <i>graphein</i> to write) ombrology ( <i>logy</i> study) ombrometer ( <i>metron</i> measure) ombrophilous ( <i>philein</i> to love) ombrophobe, ombrophobia ( <i>phobos</i> fear) CROSS REFERENCE: hyet, pluv, rig <sup>2</sup>
<b>omen</b>	Latin <i>osmen</i>	augur	SIMPLE ROOT: omen (a thing or happening believed to foretell a future event, either good or bad; augur) PREFIXED ROOT: abominate (lit., to regard as a bad omen; to have feelings of hatred and disgust for; loathe; abhor), abomination ( <i>ab</i> away) LATIN: absit omen [let there be no (ill) omen (in it)] CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>omma</b>	Greek <i>omma,</i> <i>ommatos</i>	the eye	SIMPLE ROOT: ommatidium (elements of the external eye of an insect and many crustaceans) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ommatophore (eyestalk: a movable stalk with a compound eye at the tip, as in lobsters, shrimps, snails, and certain other crustaceans and mollusks) ( <i>phorein</i> to bear) CROSS REFERENCE: ocul, op <sup>2</sup> , ophthal
<b>omni</b>	Latin <i>omnis</i> IE <i>op</i> <sup>1</sup> to work	all	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: omnifarious, omnipotent, omniscient, omnivore SIMPLE ROOT: omneity, omnist, omnium, omnit LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: omnium-gatherum (a miscellaneous collection of persons or things) ( <i>um</i> aphetic variant of <i>them</i> ) FRENCH: omnibus (from <i>voiture omnibus</i> , carriage for all) CROSS REFERENCE: pan, sol <sup>5</sup>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>omo</b>	Greek <i>omos</i>	raw flesh	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: omophagia (the eating of raw food, especially flesh or meat) ( <i>phagein</i> to eat) CROSS REFERENCE: carn, creat, mem, sarc
<b>omphal</b>	Greek <i>omphalos</i>	navel, umbilicus	SIMPLE ROOT: omphalic (of or relating to the navel; umbilical) omphalodium [the scar at the hilum* of a seed] [*hilum: the point of attachment of the ovule] omphalos (navel; thus, a central point; also a rounded stone in Apollo's temple at Delphi, regarded as the center of the universe by the Ancients) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: omphaloskepsis (the act of contemplating one's navel, as an exercise for some mystics) ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) omphalotomy (the cutting of the umbilical cord) ( <i>temnein</i> to cut) LATIN: umbilicus CROSS REFERENCE: nav <sup>2</sup> , umbil
<b>on</b>	Latin <i>onus</i> IE <i>enos-</i> , <i>onos-</i> burden, load	burden, load	SIMPLE ROOT: onerous (SYNOMYS: burdensome, exacting, oppressive) onus (a difficult or unpleasant task, duty, etc.; responsibility for a wrong; also short for <i>onus probandi</i> , which see Term) PREFIXED ROOT: exonerate (to remove the burden from; to clear of blame or the imputation of guilt; SYNONYS: absolve, acquit, pardon) ( <i>ex</i> out) TERM: onus probandi (in law, the burden of proof: the obligation to prove what is asserted and in dispute) CROSS REFERENCE: bail
<b>onc,</b> <b>onk</b>	Greek <i>onkos</i>	mass, tumor	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>onco</i> : oncogene (a gene that when activated as by radiation or a virus, may cause a normal cell to become cancerous) ( <i>generare</i> to produce) oncology ( <i>logy</i> study) <i>onk</i> : onkinocle (inflammation with swelling of a tendon sheath) ( <i>inos</i> fiber + <i>kele</i> tumor) CROSS REFERENCE: -cele, cumu, floc, mol <sup>2</sup> , -oma
<b>oneir</b>	Greek <i>oneiros</i>	dream	SIMPLE ROOT: oneiric (of or having to do with dreams) oneirism (dreamlike hallucination in a waking state) oneirogrmus (emission of semen often accompanying erotic dreams; same as <i>nocturnal emission</i> , or <i>wet dream</i> ) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>oneir</i> : oneirodynia (bad, or painful, dreams; nightmares) ( <i>odyne</i> pain) <i>oneiro</i> : oneirocritic (a dream interpreter) oneirology ( <i>logy</i> study) oneiromancy (the practice of predicting the future through interpretation of dreams) ( <i>manteia</i> divination) oneirophrenia (a mental state that is characterized by hallucinations and other disturbances and is associated with prolonged deprivation of sleep, sensory isolation, or psychoactive drugs) ( <i>phren</i> mind) CROSS REFERENCE: None

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>onom</b>	Greek <i>onoma</i> IE ( <i>o</i> ) <i>nomin-</i> name	name	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> onomastic (in law, designates a signature in a handwriting different from that in the body of the instrument to which the signature is appended) onomastics (the study of the origin, form, meaning, and use of names, esp. proper names), onomastican, onomastous</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> antonomasia (the substitution of another designation for a common, obvious, or normal one, <i>Your Honor</i> for <i>Judge Brown</i>; other uses) (<i>anti</i> instead, against) paronomasia (a pun) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> <i>ono</i>: onomancy (divination by names) (<i>manteia</i> divination) <i>onomasio</i>: onomasiology [the study of words and expressions having similar or associated concepts and a basis (as social, regional, occupational) for being grouped] (<i>logy</i> study) <i>onomato</i>: onomatology (terminology) (<i>logy</i> study) onomatomania (senseless repetition of certain words or phrases) (<i>mania</i> madness) onomatopoeia [lit., name-making; words which represent their sounds, e.g., bobwhite, buzz, cackle, hiss, paradiddle (a pattern of beats on a snare drum executed with alternate strokes of the sticks), plop, purr] (<i>poiein</i> to make) onomatophobia (abnormal dread of certain words or names because of their supposed significance; also called <i>nomatophobia</i>) (<i>phobia</i> fear, hatred)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> nom<sup>2</sup>, onym</p>
<b>onto</b>	Greek <i>einai</i> to be IE <i>es-</i> is	being, existence	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> ontic (having the status of real and ultimate existence)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> ontogenesis, ontogenetic, ontogeny (process by which one individual becomes dominant over others) (<i>generare</i> to produce) ontologism, ontologist, ontology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> diplont (an animal or plant whose somatic nuclei are diploid) (<i>diplos</i> double)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> esse</p>
<b>onych,</b> <b>onyx</b>	Greek <i>onyx</i>	nail of the finger	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> <i>onych</i>: onychium (same as <i>empodium</i>: a small median appendage between the claws of the tarsi of many insects and arachnids) <i>onyx</i>: onyx (an agate, the color of the fingernail; in medicine, a fingernail or toenail; also, pus collection between the corneal layers of the eye), onyxis (an ingrowing of the nail)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> onychia (congenital absence of a nail or nails) (<i>an</i> without) perionychium (the epidermis forming the border around a fingernail or toenail) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> <i>onych</i>: onychalgia (painful nails) (<i>algos</i> pain) onychectomy (excision of a nail or nailbed) (<i>ektome</i> excision) onychitis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>onych</b> (cont'd)		[nail of the finger]	<p>onychoma (<i>oma</i> tumor)  <i>onycho</i>:      onychoclasia (breaking of the nails) (<i>klaein</i> to break)      onychocryptosis (the ingrowing of the toenail) (<i>kryptein</i> to hide + <i>osis</i> condition)      onychophagy (the habit of biting the nails) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      leukonychia (<i>leukos</i> white)      sardonyx (a variety of onyx made up of alternating layers of white chalcedony and sard)  <b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Onycha, AL; Onyx (AR, CA)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ung</p>
<b>onym</b>	Greek <i>onymos</i> IE ( <i>o</i> ) <i>nomn-</i> name	name	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>nym</i>: ananym (a pseudonym consisting of the real name written backward, as <i>Harpo</i> for <i>Oprah</i>; do not confuse with <i>anonym</i>, where the prefix is <i>an</i>, not, without) (<i>ana</i> back)  <i>onym</i>:      acronym (a word formed from the first, or first few, letters of a series of words, as <i>laser</i> for light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation; <i>scuba</i> for self-contained underwater breathing apparatus; <i>modem</i> for modulation and demodulation (<i>akros</i> extremity))      allonym (the name of another person taken by an author as a pen name; pseudonym) (<i>allos</i> other)      anonym (an anonymous person; a pseudonym), anonymity, anonymous (<i>an</i> without)      antonym (a word that is opposed in meaning to another word, e.g., <i>trite</i> is an antonym of <i>fresh</i>), antonymous (<i>anti</i> against)      caronym (an erroneous name, especially in taxonomic classification; a misnomer) (<i>kakos</i> bad)      eponym (a real or mythical person from whose name the name of a nation, institution, etc. is derived, e.g., William Penn is the eponym of Pennsylvania; James Monroe, of Monrovia, Liberia) {eponymic}, eponymy, eponymous (<i>epi</i> upon)      euonymus (lit., good name; a type of plant) (<i>eu</i> good)      heteronym (a word with the same spelling as another but with a different meaning and pronunciation, e.g., <i>tear</i>, a drop of water from the eye, and <i>tear</i>, to rip)      heteronymous [pertaining to a heteronym; also, having different names, as a pair of correlatives (<i>son</i> and <i>daughter</i> are <i>heteronymous</i>)] (<i>heteros</i> different)      homonym (a word with the same pronunciation as another but with a different meaning, origin, and usually spelling, e.g., <i>bore</i> and <i>boar</i>), homonymous (<i>homos</i> same)      metonym, metonymy (the use of the name of one thing for that of another associated with or suggested by it, e.g., <i>the White House</i> for <i>the President</i>; similar to <i>synecdoche</i>, a figure of speech in which a part is used for the whole, an individual for a class, a material for a thing, as <i>bread</i> for <i>food</i>, <i>the army</i> for <i>a soldier</i>, <i>copper</i> for <i>penny</i>, or the reverse of any of these) (<i>meta</i> along with)      paronym, paronymous (from the same root; cognate, as the words <i>attitude</i> and <i>aptitude</i>) (<i>para</i> alongside)      pseudonym (a false name) (<i>pseudein</i> to lie)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>onym</b> (cont'd)		[name]	<p>synonym (a word having the same or nearly the same meaning in one or more senses as another in the same language; opposite to <i>antonym</i>), synonymous, synonymy (<i>syn</i> with)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  cryptonym (a word or name that is used secretly to refer to another; a code name or code word) (<i>kryptein</i> to hide)</p> <p>matronymic (<i>mater</i> mother)</p> <p>patronymic (<i>pater</i> father)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: nom<sup>2</sup>, onom</p>
<b>onyx</b>			See onych-.
<b>oo</b>	Greek <i>oon</i> IE <i>awi-</i> bird	egg	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: ootid (a large, haploid cell produced at the second meiotic division, that quickly becomes an egg cell)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: perioothecitis (inflammation of the tissues around the ovary) (<i>peri</i> around + <i>theka</i> case + <i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>oocyte (in embryology, an egg that has not yet undergone maturation) (<i>kytos</i> cell)</p> <p>oogamete, oogamous (<i>gamos</i> reproduction)</p> <p>oogenesis (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>OOGONIUM (<i>gone</i> seed)</p> <p>oolite, oolith (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p>oology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>ophyte (<i>phyton</i> plant)</p> <p>ophore (<i>phorein</i> to bear) [see separate entry: oophor]</p> <p>oosperm (same as <i>zygote</i>) (<i>sperma</i> seed)</p> <p>oosphere (in biology, any of the large, nonmotile, unfertilized eggs that develop in an oogonium) (<i>sphaira</i> ball, sphere)</p> <p>oospore (in botany, a thick-walled, resting spore produced by the fertilization of an oosphere) (<i>spore</i> seed)</p> <p>ootheca (an egg case, as of certain mollusks and insects) (<i>theka</i> case)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: OOGONIUM [in <i>biology</i>, one of the cells that form the bulk of ovarian tissue; in <i>botany</i>, a female reproductive structure in certain fungi, containing oospores]  NB: <i>Oolong</i> (a dark tea from China and Taiwan) and <i>oomiak</i> (also, <i>umiak</i>, a large, open boat, used by Eskimos) are not in this family.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ov</p>
<b>oophor</b>	Greek <i>oophoron</i>	ovary passage	<p>ROOT NOTE: This root consists of two elements: <i>oo</i>, egg + <i>phorein</i>, to bear; together they mean <i>bearing eggs</i>. Both elements are entered separately.</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>oophorectomy (<i>ektome</i> excision)</p> <p>oophoritis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>oophoroma (<i>oma</i> tumor)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ov</p>
<b>op<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>ops</i> riches, power; IE <i>op-</i> to work, riches	riches, wealth, work	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>oper-</i></p> <p>opera (plural of <i>opus</i>) {operatic}, operable</p> <p>operand (in mathematics, that which is operated upon by an operator), operant, operate</p> <p>operation (in mathematics, any process, as addition, division, etc., involving a change or transformation in a quantity)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>op<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[riches, wealth, work]	<p>operational, operationalism, operative  operator (in mathematics, any symbol or term conventionally indicating that a certain process, substitution, etc. is to be carried out)  operon (a cluster of genes, with related functions acting as a coordinated unit controlled by a regulatory gene)  operose (laborious; very busy; industrious)  <i>opus:</i>  opulent (rich, wealthy, as though the result of working;  <b>SYNONYMS:</b> affluent, rich, wealthy) {opulence}  opus (a work; composition, especially, any of the musical works of a composer numbered in order of composition or publication; pl., opera)  opuscle (now rarely used; a minor work, as of literature) {opuscular}  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  cooperate, cooperation, cooperative (<i>co</i> with)  disoperation (<i>dis</i> negative)  inoperable, inoperative (<i>in</i> not)  noncooperation, noncooperative (<i>non</i> negative + cooperative)  preoperative (<i>pre</i> before)  uncooperative (Anglo-Saxon <i>un</i> negative)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  copious (very wordy; profuse or diffuse in language; full of information; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> abundant, ample, plentiful, profuse, prolix, wordy)  copy (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> duplicate, facsimile, replica, reproduction) (<i>co</i> together) [<i>copious</i> and <i>copy</i> from <i>co</i>, with + <i>ops</i>]  inure (from <i>in ure</i>: in practice, work; to make accustomed to something difficult, painful, etc.) (<i>in</i> in)  <b>FRENCH DOUBLETS:</b> maneuver:manure  <b>FRENCH:</b>  opéra bouffe (comic, especially farcical opera)  opéra comique (lit., comic opera; French opera with some spoken dialogue; however, it may not be comic)  <b>ITALIAN:</b>  opera seria (serious opera)  operetta (diminutive of <i>opera</i>; a light, amusing opera with spoken dialogue)  <b>LAW:</b> estovers (from Old French <i>estovoir</i>, to be necessary; from Latin <i>est opus</i>, it is needed; certain reasonable necessities required by law, as wood given to a tenant for fuel or repairs, alimony for a divorced spouse, etc.)  <b>GREEK MYTHOLOGY:</b> cornucopia (lit., a horn of plenty; a horn of the goat that suckled Zeus: it becomes full of whatever the owner wants or needs) (<i>cornus</i> horn)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> erg, labor, plut, pono </p>
<b>op<sup>2</sup></b>	Greek <i>optikos</i> IE <i>okw-</i> to see	eye, vision; also, opening	ROOT NOTE: When the root is suffixed with <i>-ia</i> , the meaning becomes “abnormal condition of,” e.g., <i>amblyopia</i> . SIMPLE ROOT: optic, optical, optician <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> <i>ope:</i> metope (any of the square areas, plain or decorated, between triglyphs in a Doric frieze) ( <i>meta</i> between) <i>opia</i> vision condition:

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>op<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[eye, vision]	<p>ametropia (any condition of imperfect refraction of the eye) (<i>a</i> negative + <i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>anorthopia (distorted vision in which straight lines appear bent or curved) (<i>an</i> negative + <i>orthos</i> straight)</p> <p>deuteranopia (<i>deuteros</i> second + <i>an</i> negative)</p> <p>diplopia (a vision disorder in which a single object appears double; double vision) (<i>diplos</i> two)</p> <p>emmetropia (perfect vision) (<i>en</i> in + <i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>hypermetropia (or, hyperopia: abnormal vision in which the rays of light are focused behind the retina, so that distant objects are seen more clearly than near ones; farsightedness) (<i>hyper</i> beyond + <i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>isometropia (the condition of being equal in refraction: said of the two eyes) (<i>isos</i> equal + <i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>protanopia (a defect of color vision characterized by the inability to see red, the first color in the spectrum) (<i>protos</i> first + <i>an</i> negative)</p> <p>tritanopia (formerly called <i>blue blindness</i>) (<i>trit</i> a third + <i>an</i> not)</p> <p><i>opic:</i></p> <p>metopic (relating to the forehead) (<i>meta</i> between)</p> <p>protanopic (<i>protos</i> first + <i>an</i> negative)</p> <p><i>opo:</i> prosopopoeia (the impersonation of an absent or imaginary speaker; personification) (<i>pros</i> near + <i>poiein</i> to make) [See Note under prosop-.]</p> <p><i>ops:</i> megalops (<i>megalos</i> large)</p> <p><i>opsis:</i></p> <p>anoopsia (in medicine, upward strabismus) (<i>ano</i> up) [strabismus: the act of squinting]</p> <p>orthopsia (lit., straight or horizontal vision: the ability of the human eye to see better during dawn or twilight than in bright sunlight) (<i>orthos</i> straight)</p> <p><i>opsis:</i> synopsis (SYNOMYS: abridgment, abstract, brief), synoptic (see Biblical) (<i>syn</i> with)</p> <p><i>opsy:</i> autopsy (lit., self-viewing; inspection and possibly dissection of a body after death, as for determination of the cause of death) (<i>autos</i> self)</p> <p><i>opter:</i> diopter (or, dioptrē; a unit of measure of the power of a lens), dioptric(s) (<i>dia</i> through)</p> <p><i>optic:</i> orthoptic (<i>orthos</i> straight)</p> <p><i>optrics:</i> catoptrics (the branch of optics dealing with the reflection of light from mirrors or mirrorlike surfaces) (<i>kata</i> down)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>optoacoustic (of an effect, technique, etc. in which light, as a laser beam, generates sound waves in a gas or other medium) (<i>akouein</i> to hear)</p> <p>optoelectronics (a branch of electronics involving the use of optical technology)</p> <p>optometer, optometry (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>amblyopia (<i>amblys</i> dull)</p> <p>myope, myopia (nearsightedness) (<i>myein</i> to close)</p> <p>nyctalopia (night-blindness) (<i>nyx</i> night + <i>alaos</i> blind)</p> <p>rhodopsin (<i>rhodon</i> rose)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>op<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[eye, vision]	BIBLICAL: Synoptic Gospels (the books of Matthew, Mark, Luke, because their authors viewed chronologically the life of Jesus from his birth to his death; John, who <i>interpreted</i> the events rather than <i>narrating</i> them, is so unlike the other Gospels his book is often referred to as the Fourth Gospel) MYTHOLOGY: Cyclops (any of a race of giants who had only one eye, in the middle of the forehead; therefore, cyclopean: gigantic, enormous, massive; from <i>Kyklops</i> , lit., round-eyed; pl., Cyclopes, pronounced sie KLOH peeZ) Pelops (the son of Tantalus; served up to the gods as food by his father and later restored to life by them) (from <i>pellos</i> dark + <i>ops</i> face) CROSS REFERENCE: ocul, omma, ophthal, vid <sup>1</sup>
<b>oper</b>	Latin <i>operire</i>	to close, shut	ROOT NOTE: This root is comprised of <i>ob</i> , against + <i>aperture</i> , opening. [The English form of <i>aperture</i> is <i>overture</i> , or the opening of an opera, or other large musical work; other meanings.] SIMPLE ROOT: opercular (having the nature of an operculum) operculate (also, operculated; having an operculum) operculum (any of various covering flaps or lidlike structures in plants and animals) PREFIXED ROOT: inoperculate (lacking a definite, separate lid, as some spore cases) ( <i>in</i> not) CROSS REFERENCE: cleis, clud, gird, mi
<b>ophi</b>	Greek <i>ophis</i> IE <i>ogiohi-</i> snake	snake	SIMPLE ROOT: ophiasis (medical term for baldness occurring in serpentine streaks), ophic (also, ophism; pertaining to snakes) ophidian (a snake or serpent; as an adjective, of or like a snake) ophidiasis (same as <i>ophidism</i> , poisoning by snake venom, ophidism) ophitic (fr. <i>ophites lithos</i> , snake stone, a green, mottled rock) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>ophi</i> : ophicleide (an early snake-shaped brass-wind instrument, with keys for fingering) ( <i>kleis</i> a key) <i>ophidio</i> : ophidiophilia ( <i>philein</i> to love) ophidiophobia ( <i>phobos</i> fear) <i>ophio</i> : ophiolatrous, ophiolatry ( <i>latreuein</i> to worship) ophiolite (a widespread rock formation containing a mixture of sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks, thought to be the result of sea-floor rifting or tectonic plate collisions) ( <i>lithos</i> stone) ophiology ( <i>logy</i> study) ophiophagous (feeding on snakes) ( <i>phagein</i> to eat) CROSS REFERENCE: angui, herpe, serp
<b>ophthalm</b>	Greek <i>ophthalmos</i> IE <i>okw-</i> to see	eye	SIMPLE ROOT: ophthalmia (same as <i>ophthalmitis</i> , a severe inflammation of the eyeball or conjunctiva), ophthalmic PREFIXED ROOT: exophthalmous (abnormal protrusion of the eyeball) ( <i>ex</i> out) megalophthalmus ( <i>megalos</i> large)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ophthalm</b> (cont'd)		[eye]	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>ophthalm</i> : ophthalmalgia (same as <i>ophthalmodynia</i> ) ( <i>algos</i> pain) ophthalmiatrics ( <i>iasthai</i> to heal) ophthalmitis ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) ophthalmodynia (same as <i>ophthalmalgia</i> ) ( <i>odyne</i> pain) <i>ophthalmo</i> : ophthalmology ( <i>logy</i> study) ophthalmoscope ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) CROSS REFERENCE: ocul, op <sup>2</sup> , omma
<b>opi</b>	Latin <i>opinari</i>	to think	SIMPLE ROOT: opine, opinion (SYNOMYS: belief, conviction, persuasion, sentiment), opinionated, opinionative NOTE: This root is akin to <i>optare</i> , to choose. CROSS REFERENCE: mat <sup>2</sup> , opt, pond
<b>opso</b>	Greek <i>opsonein</i> to buy food	commodity	SIMPLE ROOT: opsonin (a substance in blood serum acting on bacteria and foreign cells to make them more liable to destruction by phagocytes) opsonize (to make bacteria more liable to destruction by phagocytes) PREFIXED ROOT: monopsony (in economics, a situation in which there is only one buyer for a particular commodity or service) ( <i>monos</i> one, single) oligopsony (in economics, control of the purchase of a commodity or service in a given market by a small number of buyers) ( <i>oligos</i> small, few) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>opt</b>	Latin <i>optare</i> IE <i>op</i> <sup>2</sup> to choose	to choose	SIMPLE ROOT: opt (to make a choice), optional (not compulsive) optative (in grammar, expressing wish or desire) option (SYNOMYS: alternative, choice, preference) PREFIXED ROOT: adopt (to choose and bring into a certain relationship) {adoptable, adoption, adoptive} ( <i>ad</i> to) CROSS REFERENCE: lect <sup>2</sup> , leg <sup>3</sup> , opi
<b>optim</b>	Latin <i>optimus</i> IE <i>op</i> <sup>1</sup> to work, riches	best	SIMPLE ROOT: optimal (most favorable or desirable; best; optimum) optimism {optimist}, optimize optimum (in biology, the amount of heat, light, food, moisture, etc. most favorable for growth and reproduction) CROSS REFERENCE: aristo
<b>ora</b>	Latin <i>orare</i> to recite, to speak IE <i>ous-</i> mouth, edge	mouth, speech, margin, border, edge	SIMPLE ROOT: oracle (among the ancient Greeks and Romans, the place where, or medium by which, deities were consulted; the revelation or response of a medium or priest; any person of great knowledge or wisdom), oracular orad (toward the mouth or oral region) oral (SYNONYM: verbal) {orally} oralism (the theory or practice of teaching deaf people to communicate primarily or exclusively through lip reading and speaking rather than signing) orate (speak in a pompous or bombastic manner, especially one given in connection with a ceremony), oration (see Doubts; SYNONYS: address, speech, talk), orator, oratorical

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ora</b> (cont'd)		[mouth, speech]	<p>oratorio, oratory, oratrix      orison (see Doublets)      orotund (clear, strong, and deep; resonant: said of a voice; also bombastic or pompous: said of a style of speaking or writing) (from <i>ore rotundo</i>, lit., with a round mouth)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      adorable, adorably, adoration, adore (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> revere, venerate, worship), adorer (<i>ad</i> to)      exorable (that can be persuaded or moved by pleas) (<i>ex</i> out)      inexorable (that cannot be moved or influenced by persuasion or entreaty; that cannot be altered or checked) (<i>in</i> not + exorable)      peroral (through or around the mouth)      perorate (to make a speech, especially a lengthy oration; to sum up or conclude a speech)      peroration (the concluding part of a speech) (<i>per</i> through)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      orifice (a mouth or aperture of a tube, cavity, etc.; opening (<i>facere</i> to make))      orinasal (pronounced with both nasal and oral passages open)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> orison:oration</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b>      ora pro anima [pray for the soul (of)]      ora pro nobis (pray for us; in the RCC liturgy, a plea to the saints)      orates fratres (lit., pray, brothers)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> orle (in heraldry, the inner border on an escutcheon, following the outline of the edge of the shield)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> oración breve sube al cielo (short prayers mount to heaven)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH:</b> usher (also listed under osc-)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> bucc, ep, log, osc, prec<sup>2</sup>, stoma</p>
<b>-orama</b>	Greek <i>horama</i>	a wide view	<p><b>SUFFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>rama:</i> cinerama (<i>kinein</i> to move)  <i>orama:</i>      cyclorama (same as <i>panorama</i>) (<i>kyklos</i> circle)      diorama [<i>di(a)</i> + (<i>pan</i>)orama] (<i>dia</i> across)      panorama (a picture or series of pictures of a landscape, historical event, etc. presented on a continuous surface encircling the spectator; cyclorama) (<i>pan</i> all)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> scop, vid<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>orb</b>	Latin <i>orbis</i> circle, wheel	circle, disk, orb	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>orb (a sphere, globe; any of the celestial spheres, as the sun, moon, etc.)      orbicular (also, orbiculate, orbiculated: in botany, round and flat, as some leaves), orbiculus (a small disk)      orbit (in zoology, the skin around the eye of a bird)      orbital, orbiter (one that moves in an orbit)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>exorbitance, exorbitant (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> excessive, extravagant, inordinate) (<i>ex</i> out)      postorbital (in anatomy and zoology, situated behind the orbit, or eye socket; as a noun, a postorbital bone or scale, as in certain reptiles) (<i>post</i> after)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>orb</b> (cont'd)		[circle, disk, orb]	suborbital (designating or of a flight in which a rocket, space-craft, etc. follows a ballistic trajectory of less than one orbit) ( <i>sub</i> under) supraorbital (located above the orbit of the eye) ( <i>supra</i> above) CROSS REFERENCE: cycl, gir
<b>orc</b>	Greek <i>horkizein</i>	to make one swear	PREFIXED ROOT: exorcise (to drive an evil spirit or spirits out or away by ritual prayers, incantations, etc.), exorcism, exorcist ( <i>ex</i> out) CROSS REFERENCE: jur
<b>orch</b>	Greek <i>orkeisthai</i>	to dance	SIMPLE ROOT: orchestra (orig., a threshing floor, and in Greek drama, designated the semicircular area in front of the stage, where the dancers performed), orchestral orchestrate, orchestration orchestrion (a large, mechanical music box somewhat like a barrel organ, that produces an effect imitative of that of an orchestra) CROSS REFERENCE: chor <sup>1</sup> , terp
<b>orchard</b>			See hort <sup>1</sup> .
<b>orchi</b>	Greek <i>orchis</i>	testicle, testis (the flower orchid)	SIMPLE ROOT: <u>testicle</u> : orchidic (relating to the testes, or testicles) <u>the flower orchid</u> : orchid (so named because its roots are shaped like testicles) orchidaceous (relating to the orchid family; like an orchid in showiness, beauty, etc.; showy; ostentatious) orchis (same as <i>orchid</i> , the flower) PREFIXED ROOT: anorchous (having no testes), anorchus (one without testes, or whose testes have not descended) ( <i>an</i> not) mesorchium (the fold of peritoneum that attaches the testis to the dorsal wall in the fetus) {mesorchial} ( <i>mesos</i> middle) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: orchidology (the study of orchids) ( <i>logy</i> study) orchidoptosis (the descending of the testicles) ( <i>ptein</i> to fall + <i>osis</i> condition) orchidotomy (the surgical removal of one or both testicles; castration) ( <i>temnein</i> to cut) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: cryptorchidism (also, cryptorchism; a congenital condition in which one or both testicles fail to descend into the scrotum) ( <i>kryptein</i> to hide) CROSS REFERENCE: didym, test <sup>1</sup>
<b>ord</b>	Latin <i>ordo</i> straight row IE <i>ar-</i> to join, fit	order	SIMPLE ROOT: ordain (to put in order; arrange; prepare; to decree) ORDER (SYNONYMS: command, direct, instruct), orderly ordinal, ordinance (SYNONYMS: canon, rule, statute) ordinand (a candidate for ordination) ordinarily (SYNONYMS: customarily, generally, mostly, usually) ordinarily, ordinary (SYNONYMS: common, familiar, general) ordinate, ordination (the act of ordaining; a being ordained, as to the religious ministry) ordnance (contraction of <i>ordinance</i> , in restricted meaning; cannon or artillery; in general, military weapons) ordo (an annual calendar that gives directions for each day's Mass and Office)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ord (cont'd)	[order]		<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>ordain</i>: preordain (to ordain or decree beforehand) (<i>pre</i> before)  <i>order</i>:  <i>disorder</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: chaos, confusion, disarray) (<i>dis</i> negative)  <i>suborder</i> (<i>sub</i> under)  <i>ordial</i>: primordial (first in time) (<i>primos</i> first)  <i>ordinary</i>: extraordinary (not according to the usual custom or regular plan; outside the regular staff) (<i>extra</i> beyond)  <i>ordinate</i>:  COORDINATE, coordination (<i>co</i> with)  incoordinate, incoordination (<i>in</i> not + coordination)  inordinate (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: excessive, exorbitant) (<i>in</i> not)  insubordinate (not submitting to authority; disobedient)  insubordination (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: insurgence, mutiny, rebellion) (<i>in</i> not + subordination)  subordinate (as an adjective, inferior to or placed below another in rank, power, importance, etc.; in grammar, having the function of a modifier within a sentence; as a verb, to place in a subordinate position; to control)  subordination, subordinationism (the doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are subordinate to the first person, God the Father; the second and third being God, the Son; and God, the Holy Spirit, respectively) (<i>sub</i> under)  <i>ordium</i>:  exordium (the opening part of a speech, treatise, etc.) (<i>ex</i> out)  primordium (in embryology, the first recognizable aggregation of cells that will form a distinct organ or part of the embryo) (<i>primos</i> first)  DISGUISED ROOT: ornery (from <i>ordinary</i>)  FRENCH: ordonnance (the proper or orderly arrangement of parts, as in a painting, literary composition, etc.)  GRAMMAR TERMS:  coordinating conjunction (a conjunction that coordinate words, phrases, or clauses, e.g., and, but, for, or, nor, yet, so)  subordinate clause, subordinating conjunction  INTERDISCIPLINARY:  COORDINATE [in <i>grammar</i>, being of equal structural rank, as coordinate clauses; in <i>mathematics</i>, any of a set of numbers in a reference system that locates the position of a point]  ORDER [in <i>architecture</i>, a classical style of structure, determined chiefly by the type of column and tablature, e.g., Doric, Ionic, Corinthian; in <i>biology</i>, a major category in the classification of animals, plants, etc., ranking above a family and below a class; in <i>finance</i>, written instructions to pay money or surrender property; a formal demand for payment, as by the endorsement; in <i>grammar</i>, the arrangement or sequence of elements within a grammatical unit; in <i>law</i>, a direction or command of a court, judge, public body, etc.; in <i>mathematics</i>, a whole number describing the degree or stage of complexity of an algebraic expression; an established sequence of numbers, letters, events, units, etc.; the number of elements in a given group; the number of rows or columns in a determinant or matrix]  CROSS REFERENCE: cosm, nom<sup>1</sup>, tax, tir<sup>2</sup> </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ordure</b>			See horr-.
<b>orect, orex</b>	Greek <i>oregein</i> to stretch out for IE <i>reg-</i> right	appetite, reach for	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>orect</i>: orectic (in philosophy, of or characterized by desire)  <i>orex</i>: orexia, orexis (the feeling and striving aspect of the mind as contrasted with the intellectual)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  anorexia (lack of appetite for food) (<i>an</i> not)  hyperorexia (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  orexigenic (<i>generare</i> to produce)  oreximania (<i>mania</i> madness)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: pet</p>
<b>organ</b>	Greek <i>organon</i> from <i>ergon</i> work	tool	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  organ, organelle (a discrete structure within a cell)</p> <p>ORGANIC, organicism (holism; the theory that living processes are a function of the entire coordinated, autonomous system of an organism, rather than of any of its parts)</p> <p>organism (any individual animal, plant, bacterium, etc. having various parts or systems that function together as a whole to maintain life and its activities)</p> <p>organist (an organ player)</p> <p>organization, organize, organizer</p> <p>organon (a means of acquiring knowledge; specif., a system of principles for use in philosophical or scientific inquiry)</p> <p>organum (a type of vocal polyphonic music in two, three, or four parts, from the 9<sup>th</sup> to the early 13<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>organic</i>: inorganic (not organic) (<i>in</i> not)  <i>organism</i>:  ectorganism (<i>ektos</i> outside)  microorganism (<i>mikros</i> small)  superorganism (<i>super</i> over)  <i>organize</i>:  disorganize (the break up the order, arrangement, or system of) (<i>dis</i> negative)  reorganize, reorganization (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  organogenesis (in biology, the origin and development of organs) (<i>generare</i> to produce)  organography (in biology, the descriptive study of the organs of animals and plants, especially the outer parts of plants) (<i>graphein</i> to write)  organoleptic (affecting or involving an organ, especially a sense organ) (<i>lambanein</i> to seize)  organology (that branch of science dealing with the form, structure, development, and functions of plant or animal organs) (<i>logy</i> study)  organotherapy (<i>therapeia</i> treatment)  organotropic (designating or of a substance or virus that travels predominantly to a specific organ; having an affinity for a particular body organ, organ system, etc.) (<i>tropein</i> to turn)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Organ, NM</p> <p>NB: The following words are not in this family:  organza: a thin fabric used for bridal gowns (origin unknown)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
organ (cont'd)		[tool]	<p>organzine: a strong, raw-silk thread (probably from <i>Urgang</i>, a town in Turkestan, famous as a silk market in medieval times)</p> <p>orgasm (the climax of sexual excitement) (from Greek <i>orgasmos</i>, to swell with moisture)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ORGANIC [in <i>law</i>, designating or of the fundamental, or constitutional, law of a state; in <i>medicine</i>, producing or involving alteration in the structure of an organ]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
ori, ord, ort	Latin <i>oriri</i>	to arise, appear, begin	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>orient (the quality that determines a pearl's value; luster; capitalized, the East, or Asia, especially the Far East)</p> <p>oriental (also, capitalized; compare <i>occident</i>)</p> <p>orientate (to face east; or in any specified direction; to adjust to a situation), ORIENTATION</p> <p>orienteeering (from Swedish; a timed cross-country competition in which runners follow a course, using a compass and map)</p> <p>ORIGIN (SYNOMYS: beginning, inception, root, source)</p> <p>original (SYNOMYS: fresh, modern, modernistic, new, novel), originality, originally</p> <p>originate (SYNOMYS: emanate, issue, rise)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>ord</i>: exordium (from <i>ordiri</i> to begin; the opening part of a speech, etc.) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p><i>ori</i>:</p> <p>aboriginal (SYNOMYS: endemic, indigenous, native)</p> <p>aborigines (the first or earliest known inhabitants of a region; natives; also, the native animals or plants of a region; capitalized, the natives of Australia) (<i>ab</i> away)</p> <p>disorient (also, disorientate; to cause to lose one's way)</p> <p>disorientate, disoriented (<i>dis</i> away)</p> <p>reorient (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><i>ort</i>:</p> <p>abort (to give birth before the embryo or fetus is viable; have a miscarriage; in biology, to fail to develop; stay rudimentary)</p> <p>abortion, abortive (SYNOMYS: fruitless, futile, vain) (<i>ab</i> away)</p> <p>PREFIXED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>aborticide (destruction of the fetus in the womb; an abortifacient) (<i>caedere</i> to kill)</p> <p>abortifacient (causing an abortion) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>THEOLOGICAL: original sin (the sin of disobedience committed by Adam and Eve, traditionally viewed as transmitted in its essential guilt and consequent penalties from Adam as head of the human race to all unredeemed humanity)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Orient (IA, ME, SD, TX, WA)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>ORIENTATION [in <i>biology</i>, the position or change of position of an organism or part under a stimulus such as gravity or light; in <i>chemistry</i>, the arrangement of atoms or radicals in a molecule; the ordering of molecules, crystals, etc. so that the axes point in a particular direction; in <i>psychology</i>, awareness of one's environment as to time, space, objects, and persons; a period or process of introduction and adjustment]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ori</b> (cont'd)		[to arise, appear, begin]	ORIGIN [in <i>anatomy</i> , the less movable of the two points of attachment of a muscle, usually the end attached to the more rigid part of the skeleton; in <i>mathematics</i> , in a system of Cartesian coordinates, the point at which the axes intersect; base point where the abscissa and ordinal equal zero; any zero reference point from which measurement begins] CROSS REFERENCE: par <sup>2</sup>
<b>orn</b>	Latin <i>ornare</i> IE <i>ar-</i> to fit together	to deck, furnish	SIMPLE ROOT: ornament (anything serving to adorn; VERB SYNONYMS: adorn, decorate, embellish) {ornamental}, ornamentation ornate (heavily ornamented or adorned) PREFIXED ROOT: adorn (see synonyms at <i>ornament</i> ) adornment (anything serving to adorn) ( <i>ad</i> to) suborn (in law, to induce a person to commit a wrong or unlawful act; to induce a person to commit perjury) subornation (also called <i>subornation of perjury</i> ) ( <i>sub</i> under) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>ornis,</b> <b>ornith</b>	Greek <i>ornis</i> IE <i>er-</i> eagle, bird	bird	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>ornis</i> : ornis (the birdlife of region) <i>ornith</i> : ornithic (of or characteristic of birds) ornithine (a nonessential amino acid found in animals as a product of urea formation from proteins and in the excrement of birds) ornithischian (a plant-eating dinosaur with a birdlike pelvic structure, including the stegosaurus and triceratops) PREFIXED ROOT: epiornis (one of the gigantic ostrichlike birds, only recently extinct, the remains of which were found in Madagascar) ( <i>epi</i> upon) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>orni</i> : orniscopy (same as <i>ornithoscopy</i> : birdwatching) ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) <i>ornith</i> : ornithoid (like a bird in appearance or structure) ( <i>eidos</i> form) <i>ornithi</i> : ornithophilous ( <i>philein</i> to love) ornithivorous ( <i>vorare</i> to eat) <i>ornitho</i> : ornithocephalous (shaped like a bird's head: applied to parts of certain shells) ( <i>kephale</i> head) ornithofauna (same as <i>ornis</i> , under Simple Root; also, <i>avifauna</i> ) ( <i>fauna</i> designates animals of a particular region; from Faunus, the Roman god of nature) ornithology ( <i>logy</i> study) ornithomancy ( <i>manteia</i> divination) ornithopod (a suborder of ornithischian dinosaurs that walked upright on digitigrade hind feet) ( <i>pous</i> foot) ornithopter (an experimental type of aircraft designed to be propelled by the flapping of the wings) ( <i>pteron</i> wing) ornithorhynchus (duck-billed platypus) ( <i>rhynchos</i> bill, snout) ornithoscopy (same as <i>orniscopy</i> ) ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) DISGUISED ROOT: erne (a sea eagle) CROSS REFERENCE: avi

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>oro,</b> <b>oreo</b>	Greek <i>oros</i>	mountain	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>oro:</i> orogenic, orogeny (the formation of mountains through structural disturbance of the earth's crust, especially by faulting and folding) (<i>generare</i> to produce) orography (the branch of physical geography dealing with mountains) (<i>graphein</i> to write) orology (<i>logy</i> study) orometer (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>PREFIXED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: anorogenic (in geology, free from mountain-making disturbance) (<i>an</i> not + <i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alp, mont</p>
<b>orth</b>	Greek <i>orthos</i> straight IE <i>werdh-</i> to grow, climb, high	straight	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>anorthite (a white or grayish variety of plagioclase, found in basic igneous rocks) {anorthitic}, anorthosite (<i>an</i> not) neo-orthodoxy (a movement in the 20<sup>th</sup>-century Protestantism stressing traditional doctrines) (<i>neos</i> new + <i>dokein</i> to seem)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>orth:</i> orthodontics (<i>odous</i> tooth) orthopsia, orthoptic (correcting any deviations of the visual axis of the eye, especially by exercises to strengthen the eye muscles) (<i>opsis</i> sight) orthotics (the science of developing and fitting surgical devices designed to activate or supplement a weakened or atrophied limb or function) (<i>otikos</i> producing)</p> <p><i>ortho:</i> orthocephalic (<i>kephalos</i> head) orthochromatic (designating or of photographic film that is sensitive to all colors except red and deep orange) (<i>chroma</i> color) orthoclase (a monoclinic feldspar, that is dimorphic with microcline; potassium aluminum silicate) (<i>klasis</i> fracture) orthodox, orthodoxy (<i>doxa</i> opinion) orthoepy (the study of pronunciation; phonology) (<i>epos</i> word) orthognathous (also, orthognathic; having the jaws in line, with the lower jaw neither projecting nor receding) (<i>gnathos</i> jaw) orthogonal (having to do with right angles) (<i>gonon</i> angle) orthograde (walking with the body upright) (<i>gradus</i> step) orthographic, orthography (spelling in accord with accepted usage) (<i>graphein</i> to write) orthokeratology (a branch of optometry that seeks to reduce certain refractive errors in the eye by flattening the curvature of the cornea) (<i>keras</i> horn, cornea + <i>logy</i> study) orthopedics (the branch of medicine dealing with the treatment of deformities, diseases, and injuries of the bones, joints, muscles, etc.; originally for children) (<i>pais</i> child) orthopteran (an order of mostly plant-eating insects, including crickets, grasshoppers, and katydids) (<i>pteron</i> wing, feather) orthorhombic (designating or of a crystal system having three axes of unequal length, each of which interacts at right angles with the others) (<i>rhembein</i> to turn)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>orth</b> (cont'd)		[straight]	orthoscope, orthoscopic ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) orthostatic (in an upright position) ( <i>histanai</i> to stand) orthostichy (vertical arrangement of leaves or flowers on a stem, as on the gladiolus) ( <i>stichos</i> a row) orthotropic (designating vertical growth, as most stems and roots) {orthotropous}, orthotropism ( <i>tropein</i> to turn) MESHERD COMPOUND: orthicon ( <i>orth</i> + <i>iconoscope</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: ithy, lin <sup>1</sup> , rect, sagitt
<b>-ory,</b> <b>-orium,</b> <b>-arium</b>	Latin	place where, thing for	SUFFIXED ROOT: <i>arium</i> : planetarium (planets) solarium ( <i>sol</i> sun) <i>orium</i> : auditorium, sanatorium (same as <i>sanitarium</i> ) <i>ory</i> : crematory, directory, dormitory, factory, lavatory, observatory, refectory, reformatory CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>oryct</b>	Greek	fossil; digging	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>orycto</i> : oryctognosy ( <i>gnosis</i> knowledge) oryctology ( <i>logy</i> study) <i>oryctero</i> : orycteropus (an order that comprises the aardvarks) ( <i>pous</i> foot) CROSS REFERENCE: foss
<b>os,</b> <b>ost</b>	Latin	bone	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>os</i> : <i>os</i> (pl., ossa), ossature (a framework or skeleton, as for a building or statue) ossein (in biochemistry, the organic basis for bone, the part left after the mineral matter is dissolved in dilute acids) osseous (composed of, containing, or like bone) ossicle (a small bone or bonelike structure; especially any of the three small bones in the tympanic cavity of the ear) ossiculum (a small bone, especially one in the middle ear; pl., ossicula) ossuary (a container, as an urn, vault, etc., for the bones of the dead) <i>ost</i> : osteal (osseous; bony) PREFIXED ROOT: hyperostosis (an abnormal increase or thickening of bone tissue) ( <i>hyper</i> beyond + <i>osis</i> condition) periosteum (the membrane of tough, fibrous connective tissue covering all bones except at the joints) ( <i>peri</i> around) periostitis (inflammation of the periosteum) ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>ossi</i> : ossiferous (containing bones, as a geologic deposit) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) ossifrage (lit., rock-breaker; the osprey; see Doublets) ( <i>frangere</i> to break) ossify ( <i>facere</i> to make) <i>oste</i> : osteitis ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) osteoid ( <i>eidos</i> form) osteoma ( <i>oma</i> tumor)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>os</b> (cont'd)		[bone]	<p>osteosis (the formation of bone) (<i>osis</i> condition)  <i>osteo</i>:  osteoarthritis (a slowly progressive form of arthritis, found chiefly in older people, characterized by cartilage deterioration and bone enlargement) (<i>arthron</i> joint + <i>itis</i> inflammation)  osteoblast (any cell which develops into bone or secretes substances producing bony tissue) (<i>blastos</i> germ, shoot)  osteoclasia (the breaking down and absorption of bone tissue), osteoclast (<i>klaein</i> to break)  osteology (the study of the structure and function of bones) {osteological} (<i>logy</i> study)  osteomalacia (<i>malakos</i> soft)  osteomyelitis (<i>myelos</i> marrow + <i>itis</i> inflammation)  osteopath (a doctor who practices osteopathy), osteopathy (<i>pathein</i> to suffer)  osteophyte [<i>phyton</i> plant (growth, in medical terminology)]  OSTEOPLASTIC (<i>plassein</i> to form)  osteoporosis (a bone disorder characterized by a reduction in bone density accompanied by increasing porosity and brittleness, found chiefly in women who have passed menopause) (<i>porus</i> pore + <i>osis</i> condition)  osteotome (a surgical instrument for cutting or dividing bone), osteotomy (<i>temnein</i> to cut)  ITALIAN: osso buco (with <i>buco</i>, hole, lit., pierced bone; marrowbone; a dish consisting of veal shanks stewed in white wine with tomatoes, garlic, minced vegetables, etc.)  DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  osprey (lit., bone-breaker; see Doublets) (<i>frangere</i> to break)  oyster (from <i>ossify</i>)  DOUBLETS: osprey:ossifrage  INTERDISCIPLINARY: OSTEOPLASTIC [in <i>anatomy</i>, of or pertaining to bone formation; in <i>surgery</i>, of or based on the replacement of bone by restorative operations]  CROSS REFERENCE: oste </p>
<b>osc,</b> <b>ost</b>	Latin <i>os</i> IE <i>ous-</i> mouth, edge	opening, mouth (extended to include “kissing”)	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>os</i> : os (a mouth; an opening; pl., ossa) <i>osc</i> : OSCULANT, oscular, osculation osculate (to kiss; fr. <i>osculum</i> , little mouth; in geometry, to touch another curve or another part of the same curve so as to have the same tangent and curvature at the point of contact) osculatory, osculum (any of the openings of a sponge through which water passes out) <i>ost</i> : ostiary (a porter; see Doublets) ostiole (a small opening or orifice, as a pore) ostium (in anatomy, an opening or orifice) PREFIXED ROOT: inosculate (as a verb, to join together by openings at the ends: said of arteries; to intertwine: said of a vine, etc.; to join, blend, or unite intimately; as an adjective, joined at the ends, rather than on an angle, or in the middle; said of arteries, ducts, etc.) ( <i>in in</i> )

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>osc</b> (cont'd)		[opening, mouth]	<p>interosculate (to interpenetrate; to have mutual communication; in biology, to have some common characteristics: said of separate species or groups) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: oscitancy (drowsiness, dullness, apathy, etc.), oscitation (<i>citare</i> to move)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: usher (from <i>ostiary</i>; see Doublets)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: ostiary:usher</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: OSCULANT [in <i>biology</i>, intermediate, linking, shared: said of a characteristic common to two or more groups; in <i>mathematics</i>, touching angles, as though kissing; in <i>zoology</i>, gripping or adhering together]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bucc, chasm, for(is), gap, hiat, op<sup>2</sup>, ora, stoma</p>
<b>oscill</b>	Latin <i>oscillare</i>	to swing	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: oscillate (SYNOMYS: fluctuate, sway, swing, undulate, vibrate), oscillation, oscillator</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: oscillogram, oscillograph (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>oscilloscope (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: nut, vacill</p>
<b>-ose</b>	Latin	quality of (also, carbohydrates)	<p>SUFFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>-ose</i> (quality of):</p> <p>adenose (gland) adipose (fat) albuminose (albumin) bellicose (war) cladose (branch) grandiose (grand, large) jocose (joke) racemose (raceme) ramose (branch) verbose (word)</p> <p><i>-ose</i> (carbohydrates):</p> <p>cellulose (cell) dextrose (a right-handed form of glucose) fructose (fruit sugar) glucose (sweets, occurring in fruit, honey and blood) lactose (milk) maltose (malt or starch) sucrose (sugar, obtained from cane, beets)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>-osis</b>	Greek suffix	condition, action	<p>NOTE: This element has two related meanings: that which indicates a condition, state, or action, as in <i>osmosis</i>; and that which indicates a diseased or abnormal condition, as in <i>neurosis</i> and <i>psychosis</i>.</p> <p>SUFFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>acidosis (acid) heterosis (a phenomenon resulting from hybridization, in which offspring display greater vigor, size, resistance, etc. than the parents) (<i>heteros</i> other) hypnosis (<i>hypnos</i> sleep) neurosis {neurotic} (<i>neuron</i> nerve) psychosis {psychotic} (<i>psyche</i> mind) sclerosis {sclerotic} (<i>skleros</i> hard)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>osm<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>osmos</i> impulsion IE <i>wedh-</i> to push, strike	pushing, impulse	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: osmose (to subject to, or undergo, osmosis) osmosis (the diffusion of fluids through a membrane or porous partition; an apparently effortless absorption of ideas, feelings, attitudes, etc. as if by biological osmosis) {osmotic}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: endosmosis (the more rapid, inward diffusion of the less dense fluid through the semipermeable membrane to mingle with the more dense; opposed to <i>exosmosis</i>) (<i>endon</i> within) exosmosis (the slower, outward diffusion of the more dense fluid through the semipermeable membrane to mingle with the less dense; opposed to <i>endosmosis</i>) (<i>exo</i> outside) isosmotic (same as <i>isotonic</i>: having the same osmotic pressure, especially designating or of a salt solution having the same osmotic pressure as blood) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: osmometer (an instrument for measuring osmotic pressure) (<i>metron</i> measure) osmology (science of osmosis; also listed under osm<sup>2</sup>) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: jet, pel<sup>2</sup>, trud, tund</p>
<b>osm<sup>2</sup></b>	Greek <i>osme</i> IE <i>od-</i> to smell, odor	smell	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: osmics (the science dealing with smells and the sense of smell), osmium (so named because of the odor of the vapor)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: anosmatic, anosmia (loss or impairment of the sense of smell) (<i>an</i> negative)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>osm</i>: osmesthesia (<i>esthesia</i> feeling) <i>osmi</i>: osmidrosis (a condition in which the sweat has an unusually strong odor) (<i>hidros</i> sweat) <i>osmo</i>: osmology (the study of smells and odors; same as <i>osphresiology</i>; also listed under osm<sup>1</sup>) (<i>logy</i> study) osmophobia (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: odor, ody, ody, ol<sup>1</sup>, ozon</p>
<b>ostra</b>	Greek <i>ostrakon</i>	a shell	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: ostracism, ostracize (in ancient Greece, to temporarily exile by votes written on tiles or potsherds)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: periostracum (a horny covering, secreted as the outermost layer of most mollusk shells, that protects the underlying shell from erosion) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: malacostracan (of a large class of crustaceans typically consisting of 19 segments, including the decapods, krill, and isopods) (<i>malakos</i> soft)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: conch, coqu<sup>2</sup>, test<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>oti</b>	Latin <i>otium</i>	ease, leisure	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: otiose (SYNONYMS: futile, hollow, idle, vain)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: negotiable (that can be negotiated; legally transferable to another by endorsement of by proper delivery: said of promissory notes, checks, etc.; that can be passed, surmounted, crossed, etc., as to negotiate a deep river) (<i>neg</i> not) negotiate (lit., not at ease; thus, to carry on business; to confer, bargain, and discuss with a view of reaching agreement) {negotiator}, renegotiate (<i>re</i> again + negotiate)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ag<sup>2</sup>, scho</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>oto</b>	Greek <i>otos</i> IE <i>ous-</i> , <i>aus-</i> , ear	ear	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: otic (of or pertaining to the ear)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: entotic (pertaining to the interior of the ear) (<i>enton</i> within) parotic (on the side of the auditory capsule; near the external ear), parotid (situated or occurring near the ear) parotitis (<i>para</i> alongside + <i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>periotic (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>ot:</i> otalgia (same as <i>otodynias</i>) (<i>algos</i> pain) (<i>odyne</i> pain) otitis (<i>itis</i> inflammation) <i>oto:</i> otocyst (<i>kystos</i> bladder, sac) otolaryngology (<i>laryng</i> larynx + <i>logy</i> study) otolith (<i>lithos</i> stone) otology (<i>logy</i> study) otosclerosis (a growth of spongy bone in the inner ear causing progressive deafness) (<i>skleros</i> hard + <i>osis</i> condition) otoscope (an instrument for examining the ear) (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: myosotis (lit., mouse ear; the flower forget-me-not) (<i>myos</i> mouse)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: aur<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>our</b>			See ur <sup>1</sup> for <i>anouran</i> .
<b>ous</b>	Greek <i>einai</i> to be	essence, substance	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: Heterousian (designating of, or holding the theory that God the Father and God the Son are different in substance; an adherent of this philosophy) (<i>heteros</i> different) Homousian (of or holding the teaching that God the Father and God the Son are of the same nature) (<i>homos</i> same) Homoiousian (one who believes that Jesus the Son and God the Father were of similar but not of the same nature) (<i>homos</i> same) Parousia (the Second Coming) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: esse</p>
<b>ov</b>	Latin <i>ovum</i> IE <i>awi-</i> bird, egg	egg	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: ova (plural of ovum), oval</p> <p>OVARY</p> <p>ovate (egg-shaped; in botany, having the shape of the longitudinal section of an egg, especially with the broader end at the base)</p> <p>ovolo (convex molding, usually a quarter section of a circle or an ellipse)</p> <p>ovular, ovulate, ovulation, ovule, ovum (pl., ova)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: anovulation (the failure of an ovary to release an egg at the appropriate time) (<i>an</i> negative) obovate (having the shape of the longitudinal section of an egg, with the broad end at the top, as some leaves) obovoid (egg-shaped, with the broad end at the top: said of some fruits, etc.) (<i>ob</i> against + <i>eidos</i> form) semioviparous (producing living young whose natal development is incomplete, as marsupials) (<i>semi</i> half + <i>parere</i> to bear)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ov</b> (cont'd)		[egg]	superovulation ( <i>super</i> above) uniovular ( <i>uni</i> one) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>ovar:</i> ovarectomy ( <i>ektome</i> excision) ovaritis ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) <i>ovario:</i> ovariotomy ( <i>temnein</i> to cut) <i>ovi:</i> oviduct ( <i>ducere</i> to lead) oviferous ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) oviform (egg-shaped) ( <i>forma</i> shape) oviparous (producing eggs which hatch after leaving the body of the female; opposed to <i>viviparous</i> , bearing or bringing forth living young instead of laying eggs) ( <i>parere</i> to bear) ovipositor, ovipositor ( <i>ponere</i> to place) ovisac (the ootheca; see both oo- and theca-) ( <i>sac</i> pouch) <i>ovo:</i> ovotestis (a single reproductive organ that produces both sperm and ova, as in many mollusks) ( <i>testis</i> testicle) ovoviviparous (producing eggs that are hatched within the female so that the young are born alive, as some reptiles, fishes, and snails) ( <i>vivire</i> to live + <i>parere</i> to bear) GOVERNMENT OFFICE: The Oval Office (the office of the President of the United States, located in the White House) PLACE NAMES: Oval, PA; Ovalo, TX INTERDISCIPLINARY: OVARY [in <i>botany</i> , the enlarged, hollow part of the pistil or gynoecium, containing ovules; in <i>zoology</i> , the female reproductive gland producing eggs, and in the vertebrates, sex hormones] NB: Do not confuse with <i>ovation</i> , as in <i>a standing ovation</i> ; <i>ovation</i> comes from Latin <i>ovare</i> , to celebrate a triumph; akin to Greek <i>euoi</i> , a cry of (Bacchic joy). CROSS REFERENCE: oo
<b>ox,</b> <b>oxy</b>	Greek <i>oxys</i> IE <i>ak-</i> sharp, bitter	sharp, bitter, quick, acid	SIMPLE ROOT: oxalate (a salt of oxalic acid containing the divalent, negative radical; an uncharged ester of this acid) oxidant (an oxidizing agent), oxidation, oxide, oxidize, oxime PREFIXED ROOT: amphioxus (the lancelet; same as <i>cephalochordate</i> , a small chordate sea animal) ( <i>amphi</i> around) anoxemia ( <i>an</i> negative + <i>emia</i> blood condition) anoxia (total deprivation of oxygen) ( <i>an</i> negative) dioxide (an oxide containing two atoms of oxygen per molecule) ( <i>di</i> two) epoxy [ <i>epi</i> upon + <i>oxy</i> (gen)] hypoxia (an abnormal condition resulting from a decrease in the oxygen supplied to or utilized by body tissue) ( <i>hypo</i> under) monoxide (an oxide with one atom of oxygen per molecule) ( <i>monos</i> one, single) paroxysm (any sudden, violent outburst of laughter, rage, or sneezing; a fit, spasm) ( <i>para</i> beyond) paroxytone [in Greek grammar, having an acute accent on the penultimate (next to last) syllable; compare <i>oxytone</i> —having an acute accent on the last syllable] ( <i>para</i> alongside)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ox</b> (cont'd)		[sharp, bitter]	<p>protoxide (<i>protos</i> first)  tetroxide (<i>tetra</i> four)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>oxal</i> (from <i>oxalate</i>): oxalemia (<i>emia</i> blood condition)  <i>oxy</i>:  oxyblepsia (acuteness of sight) (<i>blepein</i> to see)  oxycephaly (a condition in which the skull has a peaked or somewhat conical shape) (<i>kephale</i> head)  oxygen (from German, <i>Sauerstoff</i>, sour stuff)  oxygenate (<i>generare</i> to produce)  oxyhemoglobin (<i>haima</i> blood + <i>globus</i> ball)  oxyhydrogen (<i>hydor</i> water + <i>generare</i> to produce)  oxymoron (lit., acutely silly: a figure of speech in which opposite or contradictory ideas or terms are combined, e.g., bitter sweetness, cruel kindness, laborious idleness, mournful optimist, sweet sorrow, thunderous silence, "to make haste slowly") (<i>moros</i> foolish)  oxyosmia (acuteness of the sense of smell) (<i>osme</i> smell)  oxyphonia (a sharp quality to the voice) (<i>phone</i> sound)  oxytocic (hastening the process of childbirth, as oxytocin does)  oxytocin (a hormone of the posterior pituitary gland, serving to increase the contractions of the smooth muscle of the uterus and facilitate the secretion of milk) (<i>tokos</i> childbirth; from <i>tiktein</i> to give birth)  oxytone (having an acute accent on the last syllable) (<i>tonos</i> tone)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> hydroxyl (<i>oxygen</i>) (<i>hydor</i> water)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ac<sup>2</sup>, amar, mucr, picr </p>
<b>ozon</b>	Greek <i>ozein</i>	to smell	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: ozone, ozonide, ozonize  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>ozo</i>: ozocerite (also called ozokerite; a brown to black mineral wax sometimes found in sandstone, used to make candles, polishes, etc.) (<i>keros</i> wax)  Note: Ozokerite deposits are believed to have originated in much the same way as mineral veins, the slow evaporation and oxidation of petroleum having resulted in the deposition of its dissolved paraffin in the fissures and crevices previously occupied by the liquid. As found native, ozokerite varies from a very soft wax to a black mass as hard as gypsum.  <i>ozono</i>: ozonosphere (the ozone layer) (<i>sphaira</i> ball)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> odor, ody, osm<sup>2</sup> </p>

# P

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pac,</b> <b>pax</b>	Latin <i>pacis</i> peace; <i>pangere</i> to strike IE <i>pak-</i> to fasten	peace, binding	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>pac:</i> pact (an agreement between persons, groups, or nations; compact; covenant)  <i>pax:</i> pax (a small tablet representing the Crucifixion, the Virgin, a saint, etc.: formerly kissed during the RCC Eucharistic service; the kiss of peace: a sign of Christian peace, union, and mutual love, as a handshake or embrace, given at some point in the service, especially in the Mass; see Mythology)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  compact (SYNOMYS: close, dense, thick; as a verb, to make more dense; compress; condense)  compaction, compactor (<i>com</i> with)  impact (to force tightly together; pack; wedge; to hit with force; as a noun, a striking together), impacted (pressed tightly together; wedged in), impactive (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  pacific (peaceful; appeasing; see Ocean), pacification  pacifier, pacifism (not to be confused with <i>passivism</i>)  pacifist, pacify (or, pacificate; SYNONYS: appease, conciliate, mollify, placate, propitiate) {pacifiable} (<i>facerē</i> to make)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  page (of book; see ped<sup>3</sup> for another <i>page</i>), paginal, paginate, pagination  pageant, pageantry (can mean empty show or display)  pay (SYNONYS: compensate, indemnify, recompense, reimburse, remunerate), payable, payment  peace, peaceable, peaceful (SYNONYS: calm, placid, serene, tranquil)  prune (to remove dead or living parts from a plant)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  appease (see synonyms at <i>pacify</i>), appeasement (<i>ad to</i>)  impinge (lit., to strike in) {impingement, impinger} (<i>in in</i>)  propaganda, propagandism, propagandize (see Roman Catholic) (<i>pro</i> before)  propagate (lit., to fasten before; to cause a plant or animal to reproduce itself) {propagable}, propagation (<i>pro</i> before)  repay (see synonyms at <i>pay</i>)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b>  pace (pronounced PAY see, or PAH chay; with all due respect to: used in expressing polite disagreement) [another <i>pace</i> is listed under pass-]  Pax Romana (Roman peace; the terms of peace imposed by Rome on any of its dominions; any peace dictated to a subjugated people by a conquering nation)  Pax vobiscum [Peace (be) with you]  Si vis pacem, para bellum (If you want peace, prepare for war)  MUSIC: spinto (both dramatic and lyric: said of a singer's voice; e.g., a spinto soprano; as a noun, a spinto voice or singer) (fr. ex intensive + <i>pangere</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pac</b> (cont'd)		[peace, binding]	<p>SPANISH COGNATE: página (page of a book)</p> <p>GREEK COGNATES:</p> <p>pagmatite (an intrusive, igneous rock found usually in fissures and cracks of other igneous rocks)</p> <p>pectase (an enzyme in fruits that converts pectin into pectic acid), pectate (the salt or ester of pectic acid)</p> <p>pectic, pectin (a water-soluble carbohydrate, obtained from certain ripe fruits, which yields a gel that is the basis of jellies and jams)</p> <p>ROMAN CATHOLIC: Propaganda (short for <i>Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide</i>, Sacred Congregation for Propagating the Faith)</p> <p>MYTHOLOGY: Pax (the goddess of peace, identified with the Greek goddess Irene)</p> <p>OCEAN: Pacific (so named by Magellan because of its tranquil, peaceful, appearance; however, the Pacific produces some of the most violent volcanoes, earthquakes, and tsunamis—popularly, but inaccurately—called tidal waves)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Pacific (MO, WA); Pacifica, CA</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Peace River (after Peace Point, where Cree and Beaver Indians made a peace pact; in Alberta, Canada)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: franc, fray, pag</p>
<b>pachy</b>	Greek <i>pachys</i> IE <i>bhengh-</i> thick, dense	thick	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: pachynsis (a pathological thickening of a bodily organ, tissue, or structure)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>pachy</i>:            pachyacria (a condition characterized by enlargement of the soft parts of the extremities) (<i>akros</i> extremity)            pachyderm (any thick-skinned animal, specif. the hippopotamus, elephant, rhinoceros) {pachydermal, or pachydermic}, pachydermatous, pachydermia (<i>derma</i> skin)  <i>pachys</i>: pachysandra (a plant with thick stamens) (<i>aner</i> vital force: thus, stamen, the pollen-bearing organ in a flower)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: myopachynsis (abnormal thickening of muscle tissue) (<i>mys</i> muscle)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bas<sup>2</sup>, dens, platy, pycno</p>
<b>pag</b>	Latin <i>pagus</i> IE <i>pak-</i> to join, enclose, fasten	country, peasant, rustic	<p>NOTE: <i>Pagus</i> originally meant “country district,” and yields <i>paganus</i>, country dweller.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: pagan (orig., a person who is not a Christian, Muslim, or Jew; a heathen)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: peasant (any person of the class of small farmers or farm laborers, as in Europe or Asia; a person regarded as coarse, boorish, ignorant, etc.), peasantry</p> <p>SPANISH: país (country, i.e., nation)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>pal</b>	Latin <i>palus</i> IE <i>pak-</i> to fasten	stake (in ground)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>PALE (a narrow, upright, pointed stake used in fences; a fence; enclosure; boundary; restriction: now chiefly figurative, e.g., outside the pale of the law; beyond the pale of respectability) (for <i>pale</i>, meaning <i>pallid</i>, <i>wan</i>, see <i>pall</i><sup>1</sup>)</p> <p>paling (the action of making a fence of pales; a fence made of pales; pales collectively; a strip of wood used in making a fence; pale), palisade (any one of a row of large pointed stakes set in the ground to form a fence for fortification)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pal (cont'd)		[stake]	<p>pallet (in heraldry, a vertical stripe half as wide as a pale)          PREFIXED ROOT: impale (to pierce through with something pointed; transfix) (<i>in in</i>)          DISGUISED ROOT:          pole (a stake) [another <i>pole</i> is listed under pol<sup>1</sup>]          travel (in ancient times, transportation was so torturous that it was considered travail; see Doublets) (<i>tri three</i>)          travail (orig., an instrument of torture of three stakes; very hard work; labor pains; see Doublets) (<i>tri three</i>)          travois (Canadian French; a crude sledge of the NA Plains Indians)          DOUBLETS: travel:travail          GEOGRAPHIC: The Palisades (line of steep cliffs in NE N.J. and SE N.Y., on the west shore of the Hudson)          PLACE NAMES:          Palo Alto (CA, LA, MS); Palo Blanco, NM; Palo Cedro, CA          Palo Pinto, MO; Palo Verde (AZ, CA)          INTERDISCIPLINARY: PALE [in <i>botany</i>, a chaffy bract or scale; especially, a bract at the base of floret of a composite flower; in <i>heraldry</i>, a vertical band forming the middle third of a shield]          CROSS REFERENCE: None       </p>
pala	Latin <i>palatium</i>	palace	<p>NOTE: This root is from <i>Palatium</i>, one of the Seven Hills of Rome, where Augustus lived.          SIMPLE ROOT:          palace, paladin (any of the twelve legendary peers of Charlemagne's court; a knight or a heroic champion)          palatial (large and ornate; magnificent; stately)          palatine [another <i>palatine</i> is listed under palat-]          ITALIAN: palazzo (palace); palazzos (women's pants with wide legs that flare broadly at the ankle)          CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
palat	Latin <i>palatum</i>	roof of mouth	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          palatable (pleasant or acceptable to the taste; fit to be eaten or drunk; acceptable to the mind), palatal, palatalize, palate          palatine (having to do with the palate; either of two bones forming the hard palate) [another <i>palatine</i> is listed under pala-]          CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
paleo	Greek <i>palaios</i> IE <i>kwel</i> <sup>2</sup> remote	ancient, early, prehistoric, primitive	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>pale:</i>          paleoecology (the branch of ecology that deals with the interaction between ancient or prehistoric organisms and their environment) (<i>oikos</i> home + <i>logy</i> study)          paleoethnology (<i>double e</i> correct) (<i>ethnos</i> race + <i>logy</i> study)          paleontography (the branch of geology that deals with the formal description of fossils) (<i>ontos</i> being, existence + <i>graphein</i> to write)          paleontology (the branch of geology that deals with prehistoric forms of life through the study of plant and animal fossils) (<i>ontos</i> being, existence + <i>logy</i> study)  <i>paleo:</i>          paleoanthropic (of, or pertaining to early forms of fossil humans, as the Neanderthal man)          paleoanthropology (<i>anthropos</i> man + <i>logy</i> study)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pale(o) (cont'd)		[ancient, prehistoric]	<p>paleobiology (<i>bios</i> life + <i>logy</i> study)      Paleocene (the earliest epoch of the Tertiary Period in the Cenozoic Era, preceding the Eocene) (<i>kainos</i> recent)      paleoethnology (the study of prehistoric races of men) (<i>ethnos</i> race + <i>logy</i> study)      paleography (<i>graphein</i> to write)      paleolith (a Pleistocene stone tool), Paleolithic (designating or of an Old World cultural period of the early Stone Age, during which man developed flint, stone, and bone tools and lived by hunting, fishing, and gathering plant foods) (<i>lithos</i> stone)      Paleozoic, paleozoology (<i>zo</i> animal + <i>logy</i> study)      CROSS REFERENCE: arch, prim, prot</p>
palin	Greek <i>palin</i> IE <i>kwel-</i> to turn	again	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:      palindrome (a word, phrase, or sentence which reads the same backward or forward; example: Able was I ere I saw Elba; A man, a plan, a canal, Panama; also, a number (as 18181) expressed in Arabic numerals that has the same value when reversed) (<i>dramein</i> to run)      palingenesis (a new birth; regeneration) (<i>gennan</i> to produce)      palinode (an ode or other poem written to retract something said in a previous poem) (<i>oide</i> song)      DISGUISED PREFIXED ROOT: palimpsest (a parchment, tablet, etc. that has been written upon or inscribed two or three times, the previous text or texts having been imperfectly erased and remaining, therefore, still partly visible) (<i>pseu</i> to rub smooth)      CROSS REFERENCE: ana-, re-</p>
pall <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>pallere</i>	to be pale	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      pall (to become cloying, insipid, boring, wearisome, etc.) [another <i>pall</i> is listed under <i>pall</i><sup>2</sup>], pallid (see synonyms at <i>pale</i>)      pallor (lack of color; unnatural paleness, as of the face, associated with fear, poor health, etc.)      PREFIXED ROOT: appall (SYNONYMS: dismay, horrify), appalling (causing horror, shock, or dismay) (<i>ad</i> to)      ENGLISH: pale (SYNONYMS: ashen, pallid, wan), palish (somewhat pale) [another <i>pale</i>, a stake, is listed under <i>pal-</i>]      AMERICAN SPANISH: palomino (a golden-tan or cream-colored horse)      CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
pall <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>pallium</i>	cloak, covering	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      pall (a cloth covering draped over a coffin or casket) [another <i>pall</i> is listed under <i>pall</i><sup>1</sup>]      palliate (to lessen the pain or severity without actually curing; alleviate) {palliative}      PALLIUM (same as <i>himation</i>: an ancient Greek outer garment)      SIMPLE COMPOUND: pallbearer (orig., one who held the edges of the pall)      INTERDISCIPLINARY: PALLIUM [in <i>anatomy</i>, the cerebral cortex with its adjacent white matter; in the <i>Roman Catholic Church</i>, a circular white wool band with pendants, worn over the shoulders by a pope or archbishop; in <i>zoology</i>, the mantle of mollusks and related marine invertebrates]      CROSS REFERENCE: chlamy, mant</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>palm</b>	Latin <i>palma</i> IE <i>pele-</i> broad, flat	palm of hand	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      palm (both the tree—because its leaves somewhat resemble the palm of the hand—and the palm of the hand; as a verb, to hide something in the palm or between the fingers, as in a sleight-of-hand trick)</p> <p>palmar, palmary (bearing or worthy to bear the palm, i.e., to be the winner, to win the prize; preeminent; victorious)</p> <p>PALMATE, palmation (palmate formation or structure)</p> <p>palmer (a pilgrim who carried a palm leaf to signify the making of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land)</p> <p>palmette (in architecture, a conventional ornament somewhat resembling a palm leaf)</p> <p>palmistry (with <i>maistrie</i>, mastery, the pretended art of telling a person's character or fortune by the lines of the palm of the person's hand; same as <i>chiromancy</i>)</p> <p>palmy, palmyra (a fan palm grown in India, Sri Lanka, and tropical Africa for its durable wood, its edible fruits, its leaves used for thatching, etc.; see Place Names)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: semipalmate (with only a partial webbing of the anterior toes, as in some shore birds) (<i>semi</i> half)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: pelmet (a decorative cornice or valance for concealing the fixtures of curtains or drapes)</p> <p>LATIN: palmam qui meruit fert (let him bear the palm who has deserved it: motto of Lord Nelson)</p> <p>SPANISH: palmetto (any of several fan palms, especially a cabbage palm)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Palmyra (AL, GA, IA, IL, IN, ME, MI, MN, MO, NC, NE, NJ, NV, NY, OH, PA, TN, VA, WI)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: PALMATE [in <i>botany</i>, having veins, leaflets, or lobes radiating from a common center—said of some leaves; in <i>zoology</i>, web-footed, as many water birds]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>palp</b>	Latin <i>palpare</i> to feel, stroke IE <i>pel-</i> to make move	to touch	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      palpable (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>apparent, clear, evident, manifest, obvious, plain; <sup>2</sup>appreciable, perceptible, sensible, tangible)</p> <p>palpate (to examine by touching, as for medical diagnosis; as an adjective, having a palpus or palpi)</p> <p>palpitate (to beat rapidly or flutter: said especially of heart action that one is conscious of; throb; tremble)</p> <p>palpus (a jointed organ or feeler for touching or tasting, attached to one of the head appendages of insects, lobsters, etc.)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: impalpable (that cannot be felt by touching; too subtle to be grasped easily by the mind) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hapt<sup>1</sup>, tact<sup>1</sup>, tent</p>
<b>palpeb</b>	Latin <i>palpebra</i>	eyelid	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: palpebral (or having to do with the eyelids)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: blephar, cili</p>
<b>pan-</b>	Greek prefix	all	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: panacea, panchromatic, pancreas, panegyric</p> <p>DISGUISED ELEMENT: diapason (through all the notes, i.e., through all the notes of a musical instrument; one of the principal stops of an organ) (<i>dia</i> through)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: omni, sol<sup>5</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pan <sup>1</sup> , past	Latin <i>pascere</i> to feed IE <i>pat-</i> to feed, eat; from <i>pa-</i> to pasture cattle	bread, food	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>pan:</i> panatela (also, panatella; orig., a long, narrow biscuit; a cigar of a long, narrow shape) paneity (in theology, the quality or state of being merely bread, as the paneity of the Eucharistic bread; see <i>transubstantiation</i> under stat-)</p> <p><i>pannier</i> (from <i>panarium</i>, breadbasket; a large basket; specif., a wicker basket for carrying loads on the back; also, either of a pair of baskets hung across the back of a donkey, horse, etc. for carrying market produce; other meanings)</p> <p><i>pantry</i> (orig., where fresh-baked bread was stored)</p> <p><i>past:</i> pastern (orig., a tether for cattle “feeding in the pasture”; foot shackle; the part of the foot of a horse, dog, etc. just above the hoof or toes)</p> <p>pastor (as a Christian minister, the term arises from a recurrent Biblical metaphor of a shepherd, or feeder of the flock, seen in Psalms 23:1; John 10:11 and 21:15)</p> <p>pastoral (of shepherds or their work, way of life, etc.; of or portraying rural life; SYNONYMS: bucolic, rural, rustic)</p> <p>pastoralist, pastorate, pastorium</p> <p>pasturable (that can be turned into pasture), pasturage, pasture</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>pan:</i> appanage (also, apanage; lit., to provide with bread; a person’s rightful extra gain; perquisite; adjunct; money, land, etc., given by kings and princes to their younger children as a means of support; hence, a person’s rightful extra gain; any territory governed by another country; dependency) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>impanation (the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are present in the bread and wine of the Eucharist after consecration by the officiant, with no actual change in substance; this doctrine is also called <i>consubstantiation</i>, as opposed to <i>transubstantiation</i>, in which the bread and the wine, after being blessed, become the actual broken body and shed blood of Christ, believed in especially by the RCC) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p><i>past:</i> repast (food and drink for a meal; a meal) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: pester (orig., to hobble a horse at pasture; to annoy constantly or repeatedly; although the meaning of <i>pester</i> is influenced by <i>pest</i>, the two words are not related etymologically) [<i>Pest</i> is derived from Latin <i>pestis</i>, plague, which produces <i>pestilence</i>, <i>pestilent</i>.)</p> <p>CALQUES:</p> <p>companion (calque of Gothic <i>gahlaiba—ga</i>, with + <i>hlaifs</i>, loaf of bread—lit., one who eats of the same bread; SYNONYMS: associate, colleague, comrade, friend), companionable (sociable), companionate (of or like companions)</p> <p>company (SYNONYMS: band, troop, troupe) (<i>com</i> with, together)</p> <p>PREFIXED CALQUE:</p> <p>accompaniment (in music, a part, usually instrumental, performed together with the main part for richer effect)</p> <p>accompany (SYNONYMS: attend, escort, convoy, chaperon) (<i>ad</i> to + company)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pan</b> <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[bread, food]	<p>LATIN: Panem et circenses (“Bread and games,” the sole amusement of the plebs) (Juvenal)</p> <p>FRENCH: pastille (lit., a small loaf; a small medicated or flavored tablet; lozenge; troche; a pellet of aromatic paste, burned for fumigating or deodorizing; can also mean <i>pastel</i>, though <i>pastel</i> itself is from <i>pasta</i>, paste)</p> <p>ITALIAN:</p> <p>antipasto (lit., before the meal; appetizers; an assortment, as of salted fish, marinated vegetables, meats, cheeses, and served as an appetizer; hors d’oeuvres) (<i>ante</i> before)</p> <p>panettone (a coffee cake)</p> <p>pastorale (an instrumental composition with a tender melody in a moderately slow rhythm, suggestive of idyllic rural life, e.g., the “Pastorale” of Handel’s <i>Messiah</i>)</p> <p>SPANISH:</p> <p>panada (orig., a dish made of bread boiled to a pulp and flavored)</p> <p>panocha (from <i>panada</i>: a coarse sugar made in Mexico)</p> <p>penuche (or, penuchi; variant of <i>panocha</i>: a candy resembling fudge, made of brown sugar, milk, butter, and sometimes, nuts)</p> <p>ENGLISH: foster (from <i>fostrian</i>, to nourish, bring up; further from <i>fostor</i>, food, nourishment)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: past, sit<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>pan</b> <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>pannus</i> piece of cloth	piece or division	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>pane (single division of a window; in philately, a separate section of stamps, variously a quarter, half, or full sheet, as cut for sale)</p> <p>panel (orig., a piece of cloth placed under a saddle; a list of persons summoned for jury duty; other meanings), paneling</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: impanel (to enter the name or names of people on a jury list; to choose a jury from such a list) {impanelment} (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: pawn (anything given as a security; SYNONYMS: earnest, pledge, token) [another <i>pawn</i> is listed under ped<sup>1</sup>]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: class</p>
<b>pand,</b> <b>pans,</b> <b>pass</b> <b>pac</b>	Latin <i>passus</i> a step <i>pandere</i> to stretch out IE <i>pet-</i> to stretch out	to spread out; to stretch out	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>pac</i>: pace (lit., a stretching out of the leg; a step; not to be confused with Latin <i>pace</i>, ablative of <i>pax</i>, peace; see pac-), paced, pacer</p> <p><i>pass</i>:</p> <p>pass (¹a narrow passage or opening, especially between mountains; gap; defile; ²to go or move forward, through, or out)</p> <p>passable, passably, PASSAGE, passant (in heraldry, walking with the head forward and the forepaw farther from the viewer), passenger</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>pand</i>:</p> <p>expand (SYNONYMS: distend, inflate, swell), expanded (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>repand (in botany, having a somewhat wavy margin, as a <i>repand leaf</i>) (<i>re</i> back) [<i>pand</i> in this word is from <i>pandus</i>, bent]</p> <p><i>pans</i>:</p> <p>expanse (a large, open area or unbroken surface; wide extent)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pand (cont'd)	[to spread out]		<p>expansible, expansion, expansionism, expansive (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p><i>pass:</i> compass (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>achieve, attain, reach; <sup>2</sup>gamut, range, scope) {compassable} (<i>com</i> with) encompass (to shut in all around; to contain; include; to bring about; achieve) (<i>en</i> in + compass) impassable (that cannot be passed, crossed, or traveled over) [do not confuse with <i>impassible</i>; see pass-] surpass (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> exceed, excel, transcend), surpassing (exceeding or excelling; unusually excellent) (<i>super</i> beyond) trespass (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>encroach, infringe, intrude; <sup>2</sup>infringement, invasion; <sup>3</sup>fault, sin; in law, an illegal act done forcefully against another's person, rights, or property; also, legal action for damages resulting from this) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>patella (orig., an ancient Roman shallow pan or dish; a flat, triangular bone located at the front of the knee joint; also called "kneecap"; also, any dish-shaped anatomy formation) paten (or, patin; a metal disk or plate, especially one of precious metal for holding the bread in a Eucharistic service) patent (in botany and zoology, spreading out) patently (clearly; obviously; openly) patina (or, paten; in Middle Latin, a shallow dish, pan; in Italian, orig., a mixture prepared in a bowl and used to coat calfskins; now a thin layer of corrosion that appears on copper as a result of oxidation; also called <i>verdigris</i>, green of Greece), patinate (to produce a patina on; take on a patina) spandrel (either of the triangular spaces between the exterior curve of an arch and a rectangular frame or mold enclosing it; any of the spaces between a series of arches and a straight cornice running above them) spawn (to bring forth; produce) (from <i>expand</i>)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b></p> <p>pari passu (with equal pace; with equal speed; in equal proportion; in law, without preference or priority) passim (spread throughout, or used often; used in textual annotation to indicate that the word or passage occurs frequently in the work cited) sic passim (lit., so everywhere; thus throughout the book: said of a word, phrase, etc.)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>pas (the right to precede; precedence; a step or series of steps in dancing) en passant (in passing; by the way) faux pas (lit., false step; a social blunder) impasse (a passage open only at one end; a situation offering no escape, as a difficulty without a solution; deadlock) laissez-passer (let someone pass; a pass authorizing access to a place, travel in a country, etc.) passade (in horsemanship, the movement of a horse backward and forward over the same course) passado (in fencing, a thrust or lunge with one foot advanced) passementerie (trimming made of gimp, cord, beads, braid, etc.)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pand (cont'd)		[to spread out]	<p>passe-partout (lit., passes everywhere; that which passes or allows passage everywhere, such as a master key; mat for framing; adhesive tape used for framing)</p> <p>ITALIAN: passacaglia (a slow, stately Italian dance similar to the chaconne; also, a music form based on the dance, in <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> time and with a continuous ground bass: ground bass designates a short phrase played repeatedly against the melodies and harmonies of the upper parts)</p> <p>ENGLISH:</p> <p>fathom (orig., the two arms outstretched to embrace, to measure; a unit of length used to measure the depth of water, equal to six feet; in general use, to get to the bottom of)</p> <p>fathomless (too deep to be measured; incomprehensible)</p> <p>pan (the cooking utensil)</p> <p>ENGLISH COMPOUNDS:</p> <p>pacemaker (a runner, horse, or car that sets the pace for others)</p> <p>Passover (Jewish festival; from Hebrew <i>pesach</i>, passover; see Exodus 12)</p> <p>passport (in Spanish, pasaporte)</p> <p>RELATED: patulous (in botany, standing open, or spreading)</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse this root with pass-, as in <i>passion</i> and <i>compassion</i>.</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: PASSAGE [in <i>medicine</i>, a bowel movement; in <i>music</i>, a short section of a composition, especially one displaying technical skill]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: rog, spasm, ten<sup>2</sup>, tend, ton</p>
pap <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>papilio</i> butterfly IE <i>pel-</i> to fly, swim	butterfly	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>papilionaceous (in botany, shaped like a butterfly: said of certain flowers, especially those of some legumes, as the pea)</p> <p>papillon (any of a breed of toy spaniels having a long, silky, white coat with colored patches and erect or drooping ears, similar to those of a butterfly)</p> <p>papillote (a heavy, greased or oiled paper in which food, especially meat or fish, is wrapped, cooked, and served)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: pavilion (a tent; from its resemblance to a butterfly)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
pap <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>papula</i> pimple IE <i>pap-</i> to swell	pimple, nipple	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>papilla (any small nipplelike projection or process of connective tissues, as the small elevations at the root of a developing tooth) {papillary}</p> <p>papule (a small, usually inflammatory, elevation of the skin; pimple)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: papilloma (<i>oma tumor</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mamm, pust, thel</p>
par <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>parare</i> to equate IE <i>per(e)-</i> to sell, hand over in a sale; make equal	equal	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>par (accepted average; in golf, the number of strokes considered necessary to complete a hole or course in expert play)</p> <p>PARITY (another <i>parity</i> is listed under par<sup>3</sup>)</p> <p>parlay (a type of betting; not to be confused with <i>parley</i>; see parl-)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>compare (SYNONYMS: collate, contrast) {comparable, comparative, comparison}, comparatist (<i>com</i> with)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>par<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[equal]	<p>disparage (orig., to marry one of inferior rank; discredit; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> belittle, decry, deprecate, minimize)  disparagement (a disparaging or being disparaged; detraction)  disparate (some authorities place this word under par<sup>4</sup>, as though the meaning is <i>to prepare differently</i>; if the word is in this, the par<sup>1</sup> family, the idea is <i>to be unequal</i>; in either case, the word means the same: completely distinct or different in kind, with emphasis on incongruity or incompatibility; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> different, distinct, divergent, diverse)  disparity (inequality or difference, as in rank, amount, quality, etc.; unlikeness; incongruity) (<i>dis apart</i>)  incomparable (that cannot be compared; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> matchless, nonpareil, unrivaled, unsurpassed) (<i>in not + comparable</i>)  multipartite (same as <i>multilateral</i>) (<i>multus</i> many, much)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: parimutuel (a type of betting, in which those holding winning tickets divide the total amount bet according to how much each wagered) (<i>mutare</i> to change)  DISGUISED ROOT:  pair (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> brace, couple, span, yoke)  peer {peerless}, peeress  PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: compeer (a person of the same rank or status; equal; also, companion, comrade) (<i>com</i> with)  LATIN:  ceteris paribus (other things being equal; all else remaining the same; <i>ceteris</i> is the same as in <i>et cetera</i>, abbreviated <i>etc.</i>)  pari passu (with equal pace; with equal speed; in equal proportion; in law, without preference or priority; equally and simultaneously)  FRENCH:  au pair (lit., an equal; designating, of, or in an arrangement in which services are exchanged on an even basis, e.g., housekeeping and babysitting for room and board)  nonpareil (lit., not equal; unequaled, unrivaled, peerless)  par accord (by agreement; in harmony with)  umpire [from Middle French <i>nomper</i>, uneven, hence an uneven number, a third person; from <i>non</i>, not + <i>per</i> (par), even]  PLACE NAMES: Nonpareil, NE; Umpire (AR, MO)  INTERDISCIPLINARY: PARITY [in <i>mathematics</i>, the condition existing between two integers that are both odd or even; in <i>physics</i>, a symmetry property of a wave function: expressed as +1 if no difference can be detected between the wave function and its mirror image, and as -1 if the wave function changed only in sign]  CROSS REFERENCE: equ<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>par<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>per</b>	Latin <i>parere</i>	to show, appear to produce, invent, bear	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>par</i> : apparent ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> evident, manifest, obvious) {apparently} apparition ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> ghost, phantasm, phantom) apparitor (in law, an officer formerly sent to carry out the orders of a civil or ecclesiastical court) ( <i>ad</i> to) transparency, transparent ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> clear, pellucid, translucent) ( <i>trans</i> across, through)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>par<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to show, appear]	<p><i>per</i>: repertory (same as French <i>répertoire</i>; the stock of plays, operas, roles, songs, etc. that a company, actor, singer, etc. is familiar with and ready to perform) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: peer (probably an aphetic and respelling of <i>appear</i>; to look closely and searchingly; squint)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>appear (to come into sight), appearance (SYNONYMS: aspect, guise, look, semblance) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>disappearance (<i>dis</i> negative + appearance)</p> <p>FRENCH: <i>répertoire</i> (see <i>repertory</i>, above)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>dei<sup>1</sup></i>, mon, ori, phan, phras</p>
<b>par<sup>3</sup>,</b> <b>per</b>	Latin <i>parere</i> to produce IE <i>per(e)</i> - to give birth to	give birth to, to produce	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>parent (a mother or father; any animal, organism, or plant in relation to its offspring), parentage (lineage; origin; derived from a source; origin; cause), parenting</p> <p>parental (in biology, designating the generation from which a genetic experiment begins)</p> <p>parity (the state or fact of having born offspring) [another <i>parity</i> is listed under <i>par<sup>1</sup></i>]</p> <p>parturient (giving birth or about to give birth to young; of childbirth, or parturition; on the point of coming forth with a discovery, idea, etc.), parturition (the act of giving birth)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>par</i>:</p> <p>biparous (bearing two offspring at birth; in botany, dividing into two branches) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>multiparous (of or being a multipara; in zoology, designating or of a species of animals that normally bears more than one offspring at birth; a woman who is bearing her second child or has borne two or more children) (<i>multus</i> many)</p> <p>uniparental, uniparous (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p><i>para</i>:</p> <p>multipara (a woman who has borne two or more children) (<i>multus</i> many)</p> <p>primipara (a woman who is pregnant for the first time or who has borne just one child) {primiparous} (<i>primus</i> first)</p> <p><i>partum</i>:</p> <p>antepartum (of or occurring in the period before childbirth) (<i>ante</i> before)</p> <p>post partum (the period following childbirth) (<i>post</i> after)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>parri</i>: parricide (the act of murdering one's parent, someone having a similar relationship, or a close relative; the person who murders any of these) (<i>caedere</i> to kill)</p> <p><i>parturi</i>: parturifacient (inducing or easing labor in childbirth) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>fetiparous (designating or of animals whose young are born incompletely developed, as marsupials) (<i>fetus</i> a bringing forth)</p> <p>floriparous (bearing flowers) (<i>flos</i> flower)</p> <p>oviparous (producing eggs which hatch after leaving the body of the female; opposed to <i>viviparous</i>) (<i>ovum</i> egg)</p> <p>viviparous (<i>vivere</i> to live)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>par</b> <sup>3</sup> (cont'd)		[to give birth to]	PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: semioviparous (producing living young whose natal development is incomplete, as marsupials) ( <i>semi</i> half + <i>ovum</i> egg) DISGUISED ROOT: viper (condensation of <i>vivus parere</i> , producing living young) LATIN: <i>in loco parentis</i> (in place of the parents; gives designated adults temporary custody of children not their own; most States grant to or impose this status on school teachers) CROSS REFERENCE: gen, nat <sup>1</sup> , toc
<b>par</b> <sup>4</sup> , <b>per</b> , <b>para-</b>	Latin <i>parare</i> IE <i>per(e)-</i> to give birth to	to equip; to set; to place in order; to prepare; to ward off	SIMPLE ROOT: parade (orig., to stop a horse; see Spanish) pare (to cut or trim away the rind, skin, covering, rough surface, etc.) parrel (or, parral; in nautical usage, a loop of rope, chain, etc. or metal collar used to join a yard or gaff to a mast in such a way that it can be moved up and down) parry (to ward off or deflect a blow, the thrust of a sword, etc.; to counter or ward off criticism, a prying question, etc. by a clever or evasive response) PREFIXED ROOT: apparatus (the instruments, materials, tools, etc. needed for a specific use; in physiology, a set of organs having a specific function, as the <i>digestive apparatus</i> ) ( <i>ad</i> to) apparel (clothing; garments; attire; anything that clothes or adorns) ( <i>ad</i> to) disparate (SYNOMYS: divergent, incommensurable, separate; see note under par <sup>1</sup> ) ( <i>dis</i> apart) preparation (in music, the preparing for a dissonant chord by using the dissonant tone as a consonant tone in the immediately preceding chord), preparative, preparatory, prepare, preparedness ( <i>pre</i> before) reparable, reparation (SYNOMYS: redress, indemnification, restitution), reparative ( <i>re</i> again, back) irreparable (that cannot be repaired, mended, remedied, etc.; not repairable) ( <i>in</i> not + repairable) separate (from which <i>sever</i> , <i>several</i> are derived; see Doublets; SYNOMYS: divide, part, sever), separation, separatism separatist, separative (or, separatory), separator ( <i>se</i> apart) inseparable (not separable; that cannot be separated or parted, as <i>inseparable friends</i> ) ( <i>in</i> not + separable) <i>per</i> : emperor (from which <i>empire</i> , below, is derived), empery empress (the wife of an emperor) imperative, imperator (in ancient Rome, title given to generals and later to emperors), imperial, imperialism imperious (SYNOMYS: domineering, magisterial, masterful) imperium (absolute power; supreme power) ( <i>in</i> in) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>para</i> : parachute (see Place Name) ( <i>caedere</i> to fall) paramedic (authorities are divided on whether <i>para-</i> in this word belongs in the family meaning <i>alongside</i> , in that the paramedic "works alongside" the doctor; or in this family, in the sense of warding off illness, or injury)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
par <sup>4</sup> (cont'd)		[to equip, to set]	<p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>comprador (in China, a native agent for a foreign business, who had charge over the native workers) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>repair (SYNOMYS: darn, mend, patch; see Note) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>disrepair (the condition of needing repair; state of neglect) (<i>dis</i> away + repair)</p> <p>empire (supreme rule; absolute power or authority; dominion) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>rampart (any defense or bulwark) [<i>re</i> intensive + <i>am</i> (from <i>in</i> against) + <i>par</i>; thus, that which prepares against]</p> <p>sever (see synonyms at <i>separate</i>; see Doublets), several [both words in this entry are from <i>separate</i>] (<i>se</i> apart)</p> <p>dissever (as a transitive verb, to cause to part; sever; separate; to divide into parts; as an intransitive verb, to separate or part; disunite) (<i>dis</i> away)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: separate:sever</p> <p>CANADIAN FRENCH: parfleche (a rawhide with the hair removed by soaking it in water and lye) (<i>flèche</i> arrow)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>parados (an embankment of earth along the back of a trench as to protect against fire from the rear) (<i>dorsum</i> back)</p> <p>parapet (a low, protective wall or railing along the edge of a roof, balcony, or similar structure) (<i>petta</i> breast)</p> <p>parasol (fr. Italian <i>parasole</i>; that which protects from, or wards off, the sun: an umbrella carried as a sunshade) (<i>sol</i> sun)</p> <p>parure (a matched set of jewelry, as earrings, bracelet, and necklace)</p> <p>SPANISH:</p> <p>para (stop, as on a “stop sign”)</p> <p>parada (stop; stay)</p> <p>parador (lit., a place to stop; a government-approved inn or hotel intended for tourists)</p> <p>RUSSIAN: apparat (an organization, especially, a political one), apparatchik (a bureaucrat)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Parachute, CO (the name comes from the appearance on a map of several streams converging on the town as do the shroud lines of a parachute), Parade Rest, GA</p> <p>NOTE: Another <i>repair</i>, lit., the return to one's fatherland, is listed under pater-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: arc<sup>2</sup>, hent, phern, stas, stat, tem</p>
par <sup>5</sup>	Middle English <i>parc</i>	a park (garden)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: park (orig., in English law, an enclosed area of land, held by royal grant or prescription, stocked and preserved for hunting)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: impark (orig., to shut up animals in a park; to enclose land for a park)</p> <p>FRENCH: parquet (lit., a small enclosed section; the main floor of a theater), parquetry</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
para-	Greek prefix	alongside	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. [See <i>paramedic</i> under par<sup>4</sup>.]</p> <p>Examples: <u>parallel</u> (root is <i>allos</i> other), paragraph, paralegal, parasite (see separate entry), paraphrase</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>parasit</b>	Greek <i>para-</i> alongside + <i>sitos</i> food	parasite	<p>ROOT NOTE: This root originally meant “one who sits at the table of another,” as in ancient Greece, where one flattered the host in return for free meals.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: parasite (in biology, a plant or animal that lives on or in an organism of another species from which it derives sustenance or protection without benefiting the host and usually doing harm; a person who lives at the expense of another or others without making any useful contribution or return; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> leech, sycophant, toady) parasitic, parasitism, parasitize</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: ectoparasite (a parasite living on the outer surface of an animal; opposed to <i>endoparasite</i>) (<i>ektos</i> outside) endoparasite (a parasite that inhabits the internal organs of its host, e.g., hookworm, tapeworm, endamoeba.; opposed to <i>ectoparasite</i>) (<i>endo</i> within) <b>HEMIPARASITE</b> (<i>hemi</i> half) hyperparasite (a parasitic organism living on or in another parasite) (<i>hyper</i> beyond) microparasite (a parasitic microorganism) (<i>mikros</i> small) superparasite (an organism that lives as a parasite upon another parasite) (<i>super</i> beyond)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>parasit</i>: parasitoid (<i>eidos</i> shape) parasitosis (<i>osis</i> condition) <i>parasiti</i>: parasiticide (<i>caedere</i> to kill) <i>parasito</i>: parasitology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: HEMIPARASITE [in <i>botany</i>, a parasitic plant, as the mistletoe, which carries on some photosynthesis but obtains a portion of its food, water, or minerals from a host plant; in <i>zoology</i>, an organism that may be either free-living or parasitic; facultative (capable of living under variable conditions)]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: verm</p>
<b>parie</b>	Latin <i>paries</i> IE ( <i>s)per-</i> a bar, spear	wall of a room	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: paries (usually pl., parietes; in biology, the wall of a hollow organ, cavity, cell, etc.) PARIETAL (dwelling within, or having authority within, the walls of buildings of a college, e.g., parietal regulations)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: pellitory (in full: <i>wall pellitory</i>; any of a genus of plants of the nettle family, often grown as an ornamental)</p> <p>SPANISH: pared (wall)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: PARIETAL [in <i>anatomy</i>, of or relating to, or forming the walls of a cavity, and especially designating either of the parietal bones, the two bones between the frontal and occipital bones; the parietal bones form part of the top and sides of the skull; in <i>biology</i>, pertaining to or forming the wall of a hollow structure; in <i>botany</i>, attached to the ovary wall: said of the ovules or placenta in certain plants]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mur</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>parish</b>	See eco-.		
<b>parl</b>	French <i>parler</i> originally from Greek <i>parabola</i> to throw beyond	to speak	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: parlance (a style or manner of speaking or writing; language; idiom) parley (to have a conference or discussion, especially with an enemy; as a noun, a talk or conference) parliament (an official or formal conference or council, usually concerned with government or public affairs) parlor (from Old French <i>parleoir</i>, room used for conversation; in medieval monasteries, a place where monks were permitted to receive occasional visitors, and where they were allowed to break their vows of silence)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: palaver (a conference or discussion, originally between African natives and European settlers; talk, idle chatter; flattery; cajolery) (from Portuguese <i>palavra</i>, word, speech) parol (in law, spoken evidence given in court by a witness; now only in “by parol”) parole (orig., word of honor, especially, the promise of a prisoner of war to abide by certain conditions; often specif., to take no further part in the fighting, in exchange for full or partial freedom; the release of a prisoner whose sentence has not expired, on condition of good behavior), parolee</p> <p>ITALIAN: parlano (in music, delivered or performed in an unsustained style or manner suggestive of speech)</p> <p>FRENCH: parlez-vous (Do you speak? as in the longer phrase, <i>parlez-vous français?</i> Do you speak French?) pourparler (a discussion preliminary to negotiations)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Lac qui Parle, MN (Lake which Speaks); Parlier, CA (named for its first postmaster)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dict, fab, leg<sup>3</sup>, loqu, od<sup>1</sup>, ora, phas, rhet</p>
<b>pars</b>	Latin <i>parcere</i>	to spare	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: parsimonious (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> miserly, niggardly, penurious, stingy), parsimony (stinginess)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>part,</b> <b>port</b>	Latin <i>partire</i> to divide IE <i>per(e)-</i> to give birth to	part	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>part:</i></p> <p>PART (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> division, fragment, piece, portion, section, segment) partial, partiality (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bias, predilection, prejudice) partible (that can be divided, parted, or separated) PARTICLE (an extremely small piece; see Doublets) particular (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>dainty, fastidious, nice, squeamish; <sup>2</sup>detail, item; <sup>3</sup>especial, special, specific, particularly) particulate (as a noun, a very small particle) parting (dividing; separating; as a noun, the act of breaking, dividing, or separating; death) partisan (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> adherent, disciple, follower, supporter) partite (divided into two parts) partition (in law, the process of dividing property and giving separate title to those who previously had joint title) partitive (in grammar, referring to a part of a whole; of or relating to a case expressing reference to a part of a whole; as a noun, a partitive word or form; the partitive case)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
part (cont'd)	[part]		<p>partly, partner, parton (a particle in nucleons, now identified with quarks), party</p> <p><i>port:</i> portion (SYNOMYS: fate, destiny, doom; division, fraction, fragment, section, segment, part, piece) {portionable, portionless, portioner}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>part:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>apart, apartment (<i>ad</i> to)</li> <li>compart {compartment}, compartmentalize (<i>com</i> with)</li> <li>counterpart (<i>contra</i> against)</li> <li>depart, departed (SYNOMYS: dead, deceased, defunct, extinct, inanimate, late, lifeless), departee</li> <li>department, departmental, departure (<i>dis</i> apart)</li> <li>impart (to give a share or portion of; give; to make known; tell; reveal) (<i>in</i> in)</li> <li>impartial (SYNOMYS: dispassionate, fair, just, objective)</li> <li>impartible (indivisible) (<i>in</i> not)</li> <li>interdepartmental (<i>inter</i> between + departmental)</li> <li>intraparty (<i>intra</i> within)</li> <li>repartition (distribution; a partitioning again in a different way) (<i>re</i> again)</li> </ul> <p><i>partisan:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bipartisan (of, representing, or supported by two parties, e.g., Democrats and Republicans) (<i>bi</i> two)</li> <li>nonpartisan (not partisan; especially, not controlled or influenced by, or supporting, any single political party) (<i>non</i> not)</li> </ul> <p><i>partite:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bipartite (having two parts; having two corresponding parts, one each for the two parties to a contract; in botany, divided in two nearly to the base, as some leaves) (<i>bi</i> two)</li> <li>multipartite (<i>multus</i> many)</li> <li>tripartite (divided into three parts; made or existing between three parties, as an agreement), tripartition (<i>tri</i> three)</li> </ul> <p><i>port:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>apportion (SYNOMYS: allocate, allot, assign) (<i>ad</i> to)</li> <li>disproportion, disproportionate (<i>dis</i> not + proportionate)</li> <li>malapportion (apportion improperly or unfairly) (<i>malus</i> bad + apportion)</li> <li>proportion (SYNOMYS: balance, harmony, symmetry)</li> <li>proportional (SYNOMYS: commensurate, proportionate)</li> <li>proportionate (see synonyms at <i>proportional</i>) (<i>pro</i> for)</li> <li>reapportion (<i>re</i> again + apportion)</li> </ul> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>participant, participate (SYNOMYS: partake, share)</li> <li>participatory (allowing for the participation of all members)</li> <li>participle (in grammar, a verbal form having some characteristics of and functions of both verb and adjective) {participial} (<i>capere</i> to take)</li> <li>parti-colored (having different colors in different parts; variegated; diversified) (IE <i>kel-</i> to cover, conceal)</li> </ul> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>jeopardy (from Old French <i>jeu parti</i>, lit., a divided game, or game with even chances; in law, exposure to conviction and punishment; SYNONYS: danger, hazard, peril)</li> </ul>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
part (cont'd)	[part]		<p>parcel (from Latin <i>particular</i>, portion, particle; diminutive of <i>pars</i>; see Doublets), parceling</p> <p>parcener (or, parcenary: in law, a coparcener: one of two persons sharing an undivided inheritance)</p> <p>parse (to separate a sentence into its syntactic parts, e.g., subject, verb, object, modifiers) (from <i>pars orationis</i>, part of oration, or speech)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>coparcenary (in law, joint heirship; partnership in inheritance; also, joint partnership or ownership)</p> <p>coparcener (in law, one who shares jointly with others in an inheritance) (<i>co</i> with)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>repartee (from <i>repartir</i>, to return quickly a thrust or a blow; thus, a quick, witty reply; also, a series of such rejoinders; skill in making witty replies; SYNONYMS: humor, satire, wit)</p> <p>parti pris (preconceived opinion)</p> <p>ITALIAN: partita (an instrumental suite)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: parcel:particle</p> <p>LATIN-ANGLO-SAXON MESHERD COMPOUND: partake (one who takes part in; see synonyms at <i>participate</i>) (translation of Latin <i>particeps</i>, lit., part taker)</p> <p>WESTERN DIALECT: pardner (partner)</p> <p>AFRIKAANS: apartheid (lit., apart + hood; the state of being apart) [Afrikaans, one of the official languages of South Africa, developed from 17<sup>th</sup>-century Dutch.]</p> <p>LAW:</p> <p>champerty (from Old French <i>champart</i>, field rent; from <i>champ</i>, field + <i>part</i>, portion; an act of assisting the defense or the prosecution in a case, in consideration of receiving a share of the matter in the suit; the act is illegal in most states)</p> <p>ex parte (lit., from the side or part; of one party; one-sided)</p> <p>particeps criminis (partner in crime; accomplice)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>PART [in mathematics, an aliquot part; in music, the score for a particular voice or instrument in a concerted piece; also, any of the voices or instruments in a musical ensemble]</p> <p>PARTICLE [in grammar, a short, usually uninflected and invariable part of speech used to express a syntactic or semantic relationship, as an article, <i>a</i>, <i>an</i>, <i>the</i>, or any of certain prepositions, conjunctions, or interjections; also, a prefix or derivational suffix; in physics, a piece of matter of negligible size though with other attributes, as mass or electric charge]</p> <p>NB: <i>Partlet</i>, a collared covering for the neck and shoulders, worn in 16<sup>th</sup>-century Europe, especially by women, is an alteration of Middle French <i>patelette</i>; it is not otherwise listed.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mer</p>
parthen	Greek <i>parthenos</i>	maiden, virgin	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>parthenocarp (the development of a fruit without fertilization of the ovules, as in banana and pineapple) (<i>karpos</i> fruit)</p> <p>parthenogenesis (reproduction by the development of an unfertilized ovum, seed, or spore, as in certain insects or algae) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>parthenospore (same as <i>azygospore</i>) (<i>spora</i> a sowing, seed)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>parthen</b> (cont'd)		[maiden, virgin]	TEMPLE: Parthenon (lit., a virgin, i.e., Athena; the Doric temple of Athena, the goddess of wisdom, skills, and warfare, built in the 5 <sup>th</sup> century B.C. on the Acropolis in Athens) MYTHOLOGY: Parthenope (the siren who threw herself into the sea after her songs failed to lure Ulysses into a shipwreck) CROSS REFERENCE: virg <sup>2</sup>
<b>pass</b>			See pand- for <i>compass</i> .
<b>pass,</b> <b>pat</b>	Latin <i>pati</i> to endure, suffer IE <i>pe-</i> to harm	to suffer; to feel deeply, to pity	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>pass:</i> possible (that can feel or suffer), passion (SYNONYMS: ardor, enthusiasm, fervor), passionate, passionless passivate, passive (inactive, but acted upon; in grammar, the passive voice), passivism (not to be confused with pacifism; see pac-), passivity (inaction, inertia, submissiveness) <i>pat:</i> patience (SYNONYMS: endurance, fortitude, stoicism) patient (as an adjective, bearing or enduring pain, trouble, etc., without complaining or losing self-control; as a noun, a person receiving care or treatment from a doctor; in grammar, the word or words designating the person or thing affected by the action of the verb) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>pass:</i> compassion (sorrow for the sufferings of others; SYNONYMS: condolence, pity, sympathy) {compassionate} ( <i>com</i> with) dispassionate (SYNONYMS: impartial, objective, unbiased) ( <i>dis</i> not) impassible (that cannot feel pain; do not confuse with <i>impassable</i> ; see pand-) impassion (to fill with passion; arouse emotionally) impassioned (filled with passion; having or showing strong feeling; SYNONYMS: ardent, fervent, fervid, passionate) ( <i>in</i> in) impassive (SYNONYMS: apathetic, phlegmatic, stoic, stolid) ( <i>in</i> negative) <i>pat:</i> compatible (in computer terminology, designating or of computer components, software, etc. that can be used with a specific computer or computer system) ( <i>com</i> with) incompatible (not able to exist in harmony or agreement) ( <i>in</i> not + compatible) impatience, impatient ( <i>in</i> not) inpatient (a patient who is lodged and fed in a hospital, clinic, etc. while receiving treatment) ( <i>in</i> in) CHRISTIAN CELEBRATION: Passion Week [the week between Passion Sunday (the second Sunday before Easter) and Palm Sunday; however, the Passion of Christ refers to the sufferings of Christ in the period following the Last Supper and including the Crucifixion] ORATORIO: <i>The Passion According to Saint Matthew</i> , J. S. Bach (1685-1750); there are a number of other oratorios dealing with the Passion. CROSS REFERENCE: alg <sup>1</sup> , dolor, esthe, noso, path, sens, tact <sup>1</sup>
<b>past</b>			See pan <sup>1</sup> for <i>pastor</i> , <i>pasture</i> .

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>past</b>	Greek <i>passein</i> to sprinkle	paste	<p>NOTE: In Greek, this root originally meant “a mess of barley porridge.”</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: paste, paster, pastry, pasty</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>pastel (a ground coloring matter mixed with gum and formed into a crayon; such a crayon; as an adjective, soft and pale: said of colors)</p> <p>pastiche (see Italian <i>pasticcio</i>)</p> <p>pasticheur (a person who makes pastiches)</p> <p>pâtisserie (fancy pastry; a shop where such pastry is made and sold)</p> <p>ITALIAN:</p> <p>impaste (to enclose or crust over with or as with a paste; to make a crust or paste; to apply a thick coat of paint to)</p> <p>impasto (painting in which the paint is laid thickly on the canvas)</p> <p>pasta (there are over 300 different forms of pasta)</p> <p>pasticcio (or, pastiche; potpourri; hodgepodge; olio)</p> <p>SPANISH:</p> <p>empanada (lit., filled bread; any of various pastry turnovers of Spain and Latin America, filled as with seasoned chopped meat and vegetables or with chopped fruit, then sealed and deep-fried)</p> <p>postre (dessert)</p> <p>NB: <i>Pastrami</i>, from Turkish <i>basdarma</i> “dried meat,” is not in this family, and is not otherwise listed.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>pat</b>			See pass- for <i>patience</i> .
<b>pat</b>	Greek <i>patein</i>	to tread, walk	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: peripatetic (walking about from place to place; capitalized, of or pertaining to the methods of Aristotle, who conducted discussions while walking about in the Lyceum of ancient Athens) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: amb, it</p>
<b>pater,</b> <b>patri</b>	Latin and Greek <i>pater</i> IE <i>pater-</i> father	father	<p>NOTE: The root is spelled the same in both Latin and Greek.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>pater</i>: pater, paternal, paternalism, paternity</p> <p><i>patri</i>:</p> <p>patrician, patriciate (nobility or aristocracy)</p> <p>patriot {patriotism}, patristic (of the Fathers of the early Christian Church or their writings or doctrines)</p> <p>patron (SYNOMYS: backer, sponsor), patronage, patronal</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>patriate</i>:</p> <p>expatriate (SYNOMYS: banish, deport, exile; as an adjective, that has become an expatriate; expatriated; as a noun, an expatriated person) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>repatriate (to send back or return to the country of birth, citizenship, or allegiance; as a noun, a person who has been repatriated) {repatriation} (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><i>patric</i>:</p> <p>allopatric (in biology, of or pertaining to species of organisms occurring in different, but often adjacent, areas) (<i>allos</i> other)</p> <p>sympatric (of or pertaining to closely related species of organisms occurring in the same geographic area) (<i>sym</i> with)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pater (cont'd)		[father]	<p><i>patriid</i>: eupatriid (any of the hereditary aristocrats of ancient Athens or other Greek city-states) (<i>eu</i> well)</p> <p><i>patriot</i>:</p> <p>compatriot (a fellow countryman; a colleague; see <i>compadre</i>) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>superpatriot (a person who is or professes to be a devout patriot, often to the point of fanaticism; jingoist) (<i>super</i> beyond)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>pater</i>: paterfamilias (the father of a family; male head of a household)</p> <p><i>patr</i>: patronymic (<i>onyma</i> name)</p> <p><i>patri</i>:</p> <p>patriarch, patriarchate, patriarchy (<i>archein</i> to rule)</p> <p>patricide (the act of murdering one's father; a person who does this) (<i>caedere</i> to kill)</p> <p>patrilineal (designating or of descent, kinship, or derived through the father instead of the mother; compare <i>matrilineal</i>) (<i>linea</i> linen thread: line)</p> <p>patrimony (property inherited from one's father; anything inherited, as characteristics; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: birthright, heritage, inheritance) (<i>monia</i> state or thing)</p> <p><i>patro</i>: patroclinous (having inherited characteristics that more closely resemble the father's side than the mother's) (<i>clinan</i> to bend, lean)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: papal, pattern (orig., a person or thing considered worthy of imitation or copying), pope</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: repair (to go or betake oneself to a place, as to repair to a southern climate for the winter) (<i>re</i> back) [another <i>repair</i> is listed under par<sup>4</sup>]</p> <p>FRENCH: compère [orig., joint father (of the faithful); chiefly in Britain, a master of ceremonies]</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>ad patres [to (one's) fathers; dead]</p> <p>Paternoster (lit., Our Father, the first two words of the Lord's Prayer; in Latin itself, two words: Pater noster)</p> <p>Pater patriae (Father of his country: said of George Washington)</p> <p>pro patria [for (one's) country]</p> <p>LATIN HYMN: Gloria Patri (Glory to the Father)</p> <p>ITALIAN: padrone (patron; master; boss; also, innkeeper)</p> <p>ITALIAN, SPANISH, PORTUGUESE: padre</p> <p>PREFIXED SPANISH: compadre (lit., godfather; a close friend; pal; amigo)</p> <p>DUTCH: vader; GERMAN: Vater; ENGLISH: father</p> <p>NAMES: Patricia, Patrick</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Patriot (IN, OH); Patria, NY</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: abb</p>
path	Greek <i>pathein</i> to suffer IE <i>kwenth-</i> to suffer, endure	feeling, disease	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>pathetic (expressing, arousing or intending to arouse pity, sorrow, sympathy, or compassion; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: affecting, moving, touching) [see Literature]</p> <p>pathos (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: bathos, poignancy)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>apathetic (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: impassive, stoic, stolid)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
path (cont'd)	[feeling, disease]		<p>[do not confuse <i>apathetic</i> with <i>apatetic</i>: in zoology, serving to disguise or conceal by camouflaging; imitative; as the <i>apatetic coloration</i> of certain animals]</p> <p>apathy (lack of emotion; lack of interest; listless condition; indifference) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p>allopath, allopathy (opposed to <i>homeopathy</i>) (<i>allos</i> other)</p> <p>antipathy (a strong or deep-rooted dislike; the object of such dislike; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: aversion, loathing) {antipathetic} (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>empathy (translates German <i>Einfühlung</i>; <i>ein</i>, into + <i>Fühlung</i>, feeling) {empathetic, empathic, empathize} (<i>em</i> in)</p> <p>exopathic (designating a disease having its cause or source outside the body) (<i>exo</i> outside)</p> <p>homeopathy (<i>homeos</i> same)</p> <p>hydropathy (<i>hydr</i> water)</p> <p>melanopathy (abnormal pigmentation of the skin) (<i>melas</i> black)</p> <p>parasympathetic (<i>para</i> alongside + sympathetic)</p> <p>parasympathomimetic (<i>para</i> alongside + <i>sym</i> with + <i>mimesis</i> imitation)</p> <p>protopathic (in physiology, designating or of certain sensory nerves having limited sensibility, that respond to heat and pain from a general area) (<i>protos</i> first)</p> <p>sympathy (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: compassion, pity) (<i>sym</i> with)</p> <p>telepathy {telepathic, telepathist} (<i>tele</i> afar)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>pathogen {pathogenesis, pathogenic} (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>pathognomonic (indicating or typical of a particular disease) (<i>gnomon</i> one who knows)</p> <p>pathology {pathological, pathologist} (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>myopathy (<i>mys</i> muscle)</p> <p>neuropathy (<i>neuron</i> nerve)</p> <p>osteopath, osteopathy (a branch of medicine that places special emphasis on the interrelationship of the musculo-skeletal system to all other body systems) (<i>osteon</i> bone)</p> <p>psychopath (a person suffering from a mental disorder; specif., psychopathic personality) psychopathic, psychopathology (<i>psyche</i> mind + <i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>sociopath {sociopathic} (<i>socius</i> companion)</p> <p>telepathy (<i>tele</i> afar)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> anethopathy (a form of psychopathic personality in which the patient apparently knows the difference between right and wrong and the consequences of transgression, yet persistently gets into trouble) (<i>an</i> negative + <i>ethos</i> character)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b></p> <p>patetico (pathetic; used in music)</p> <p>simpatico (same as Spanish <i>simpático</i>)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> simpático (that gets along well with or goes well with another or others; compatible or congenial)</p> <p><b>LITERATURE:</b> pathetic fallacy (the attribution of human feelings and characteristics to inanimate objects, e.g., the angry sea, a stubborn cough; smiling clouds; anthropomorphism)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> alg<sup>1</sup>, esthe, noso, pass, sens, tact<sup>1</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>paus</b>	Latin <i>pausare</i>	to stop	SIMPLE ROOT: pause (a short period of inaction; temporary stop, break, or rest, as in speaking or reading) PREFIXED ROOT: diapause (a period of delayed development or growth by reduced metabolism and inactivity, especially in certain insects, snails, etc.) ( <i>dia</i> across, through) mesopause (short for <i>mesosphere</i> + <i>pause</i> : an atmospheric transition zone or shell located between the mesosphere and the thermosphere) ( <i>mesos</i> middle) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: menopause (cessation of menstruation) ( <i>mene</i> month: thus, menstruation) SPANISH: posada (lit., a place to stop; an inn; a Christmas festival marked by a candlelight procession, to represent directing the parents of Jesus to the inn at his birth) DISGUISED ROOT: pose (SYNONYMS: affectation, airs, mannerism; also a verb) FRENCH: poseur (a person who assumes attitudes or manners merely for their effect upon others) CROSS REFERENCE: rest
<b>pav</b>	Latin <i>pavire</i> IE <i>peu-</i> to strike, chop	to beat, ram	SIMPLE ROOT: pave (to cover over the surface of a road, as with concrete, asphalt, or brick), pavement paver (a person or thing that paves) paving, pavior (a person or thing that paves; the material used in paving; paver) FRENCH: pavé (archaic: pavement; now, a setting of jewelry in which the gems are placed close together so that no metal shows) CROSS REFERENCE: bat, buk, mall, pel <sup>2</sup> , tund, verb <sup>2</sup>
<b>pax</b>			See pac-.
<b>pecca</b>	Latin <i>peccare</i> to sin	fault, sin	SIMPLE ROOT: peccable (liable to or capable of sin) {peccability} peccancy (sinfulness; pl., pecancies: a sin) peccant (sinful; sinning) PREFIXED ROOT: impeccable (not liable to sin; incapable of wrongdoing; without defect or error; faultless) ( <i>in</i> not) LATIN: bis peccare in bello non licet (it is not permitted to blunder twice in war) peccavi (I have sinned, or I have been to blame; as a noun, a confession of guilt; see Psalm 51 for King David's prayer of confession) ITALIAN: peccato (sin, pity); che peccato! (What a pity!) SPANISH: peccadillo (a minor or petty sin; slight fault; as in <i>innocent peccadillo</i> ) (Spanish spelling: <i>pecadillo</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: culp, mend, vic <sup>3</sup>
<b>pect</b>	Latin <i>pectinare</i> to comb IE <i>pag-</i> to fasten	comblike	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>pecte</i> : pecten (a comblike tissue around the transparent, jellylike part of the eye in many birds and reptiles; also any comblike structure, such as of the stridulating <sup>*</sup> organ of some spiders) [ stridulate: to make a shrill sound] <i>pecti</i> : pectinate (also, pectinated: having toothlike projections like those on a comb, as a <i>pectinate leaf</i> ), pectinid (a scallop)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pect (cont'd)		[comblike]	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: pectiniferous ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) FRENCH: peignoir (a woman's full, loose dressing gown like a negligee) NOTE: The stem of this root is spelled the same as the water-soluble carbohydrate <i>pectin</i> . CROSS REFERENCE: cten
pect(or)	Latin <i>pectus</i> , <i>pectoris</i>	breast, chest	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>pec</i> : pecs (slang for <i>pectoral muscles</i> ) <i>pector</i> : pectoral (pertaining to the chest; worn on the chest or breast; influenced by or resulting from personal feelings; a pectoral fin or muscle) <i>pectus</i> : pectus (one meaning: the breast of a bird) PREFIXED ROOT: expectorant, expectorate (to discharge from the chest; to spit) ( <i>ex</i> out) DISGUISED ROOT: parapet (see note under para-) petronel (a carbinelike firearm of heavy caliber, used in the 15 <sup>th</sup> to 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries; the firearm rested against the chest in firing) QUOTE: pectus est quod disertos facit: it is the heart that makes men eloquent: Quintilian ITALIAN: in petto (lit., in the breast; secretly; not revealed: said of cardinals appointed by the pope but not named in the consistory*) [*consistory: used here, the Papal Senate] CROSS REFERENCE: mamm, mast <sup>1</sup> , thorax
pecu	Latin <i>pecus</i> IE <i>pek-</i> cattle	money, cattle	SIMPLE ROOT: peculate (to steal or misuse money or property, especially public funds, entrusted to one's care) peculiar (orig., private property, especially cattle; thus, one's own; SYNONYMS: odd, outlandish, queer, strange) peculiarity (something that is peculiar, as a trait or habit) peculium (orig., wealth in cattle) pecuniary (orig., pertaining to cows; now, no money, as in <i>pecuniary responsibility</i> , <i>pecuniary motives</i> , <i>a pecuniary offense</i> ; SYNONYMS: financial, fiscal, monetary) PREFIXED ROOT: impecunious (lit., without cattle; having no money; poor; penniless) ( <i>in</i> not) ANGLO-SAXON: fee, fief, feud [another <i>feud</i> is from IE <i>peik</i> hostile] LAW: enfeoff (to invest with an estate held in fee), enfeoffment infeudation (in feudal law, the granting of an estate in fee; same as <i>enfeoffment</i> ) ( <i>en</i> in) CROSS REFERENCE: fe, lucr, mone, prec <sup>1</sup>
ped <sup>1</sup> , pes	Latin <i>pes</i> Greek <i>pous</i> IE <i>ped-</i> , <i>pod-</i> , foot, to go	foot	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>ped</i> : pedal, pedalo (a pedal boat), PEDATE pedestal, pedestrian (as an adjective, going or done on foot; lacking interest or imagination; as a noun, one who goes on foot) PEDICEL (or, pedicle) pediment (a low-pitched gable on the front of some buildings in the Grecian style of architecture) {pedimental, pedimented}

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ped</b> <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[foot]		<p>PEDUNCLE {peduncular}, pedunculate, pedunculated  <i>pes</i>: pes [pl., pedes (the terminal organ(s) of the leg, or lower limb)]</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>biped (as a noun, any two-footed animal; as an adjective, two-footed), bipedalism (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>expediency (also, expedience), expedient (SYNONYMS: makeshift, resort, resource), expediential, expedite, expeditor</p> <p>expedition (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>dispatch, haste, hurry, speed; <sup>2</sup>journey, rip, voyage) {expediential}, expeditious (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>impedance, impede, impediment (SYNONYMS: barrier, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction), impedimenta (things hindering progress) (<i>im</i> in)</p> <p>inexpedient (inadvisable; unwise) (<i>in</i> not + expedient)</p> <p>multiped (<i>multus</i> many)</p> <p>sesquipedalian (lit., one and a half feet, thus, long, as <i>sesquipedalian words</i>) (<i>sesqui</i> one and a half)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>pedi</i>:</p> <p>pedicure (<i>cura</i> care)</p> <p>pedigree (lit., foot of the crane; resembles the lines as in a genealogical tree; therefore, a list of ancestors; recorded or known line of descent, especially of purebred animals) (<i>grus</i> a crane)</p> <p>pedipalp (either of the second pair of appendages of spiders and other arachnids, variously developed for grasping, sensing, fertilizing, etc.) (<i>palpare</i> to touch)</p> <p><i>pedo</i>:</p> <p>pedometer (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>pedopathy (any disease of the foot) (<i>pathein</i> to suffer)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>ped</i>:</p> <p>aliped (having a winglike membrane connecting the toes of the feet; wing-footed, as the bat) (<i>ala</i> wing)</p> <p>moped (from German <i>motorisieries pedal</i>) (<i>movere</i> to move)</p> <p>palmiped (web-footed) (<i>palma</i> palm of hand; therefore, outstretched)</p> <p><i>pede</i>:</p> <p>centipede (<i>centum</i> 100)</p> <p>millipede (<i>mille</i> 1,000)</p> <p>velocipede (an early bicycle or tricycle) (<i>velox</i> swift)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>pawn (a chessman of the lowest value) [another <i>pawn</i> is listed under <i>pan</i><sup>2</sup>]</p> <p>petiolar (of or attached to the petiole)</p> <p>petiolate (having a stalk or petiole)</p> <p>petiole (in botany, a leafstalk; in zoology, a peduncle)</p> <p>petiolule (the stalk of a leaflet in a compound leaf)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>dispatch (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>expedition, haste; hurry, speed; <sup>2</sup>slay, assassinate, execute, murder) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>impeach (SYNONYMS: accuse, charge, indict) (<i>im</i> in)</p> <p>unimpeachable (not impeachable; that cannot be doubted, questioned, or discredited) (<i>un</i> not + impeachable)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ped<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[foot]	<p>DISGUISED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: trivet (a three-legged stand for holding pots, kettles, etc. over or near a fire; see Word Pair) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>FRENCH:      à pied (on foot; afoot)      cap-a-pie (lit., head to foot; entirely; completely)      pied-à-terre (lit., foot on the ground; a lodging or dwelling, especially one used only part-time or temporarily)      pioneer (lit., foot soldier; orig., a member of a military engineer unit trained to construct or demolish bridges, roads, trenches, etc.; one who blazes the way, as a pioneer in a particular field of study; see Novel)</p> <p>SPANISH: peon (orig., foot soldier; see <i>pioneer</i>), peonage</p> <p>ENGLISH: fetch, fetlock, fetter</p> <p>WORD PAIR: tripod:trivet</p> <p>HINDI:      charpoy (lit., four feet; a light bedstead or cot used in India)      pajamas (lit., leg, or foot garment)      teapoy (lit., three-foot; a small three-legged stand; a small table for holding a tea service; meaning influenced by its use as a tea cart)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Piedmont (lit., foot of the mountains) [more information at mont-]</p> <p>TERM: pedal point (a single continuous tone, usually in the bass, held against the changing figures or harmonies in the other parts)</p> <p>NOVEL: <i>O Pioneers!</i> by Willa Cather (1873-1947)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>PEDATE [in <i>botany</i>, palmately divided into three main divisions, the outer two divisions forked into smaller ones, e.g., <i>a pedate leaf</i>; in <i>zoology</i>, having a foot or feet; like a foot, footlike, e.g., pedate appendages]</p> <p>PEDICEL [or, pedicle; in <i>botany</i>, the stalk of a single flower, fruit, leaf, etc.; in <i>zoology</i>, a small, stalklike structure or support]</p> <p>PEDUNCLE [in <i>anatomy</i>, a stalklike bundle of nerve fibers connecting various parts of the brain; in <i>botany</i>, the stalk of a flower cluster; in <i>medicine</i>, a narrow, stalklike base of a tumor or polyp; in <i>zoology</i>, a slender stalklike part, as between the abdomen and the middle section of an insect]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: pod</p>
<b>ped<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>pedis</i> louse	lice (plural of <i>louse</i> )	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: pedicular (of lice; infested with lice; lousy)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>pedicul</i>: pediculosis (infestation with lice) (<i>osis</i> condition)  <i>pediculi</i>: pediculicide (<i>caedere</i> to kill)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: phthir</p>
<b>ped<sup>3</sup></b> (also, <b>paed</b> )	Greek <i>pais,</i> <i>paidos</i> IE <i>pou-</i> small, small animal, child	child	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: pedant (a person who lays unnecessary stress on minor or trivial points of learning, displaying a scholarship lacking in judgment or sense of proportion; a narrow-minded teacher who insists on exact adherence to a set of arbitrary rules) {pedantic}</p> <p>pedantry (the qualities and practices of a pedant)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: propaedeutic (providing introductory instruction as though for a child) (<i>pro</i> for)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ped<sup>3</sup></b> (cont'd)		[child]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>ped</i>:  pedagogic (of or characteristic of teachers or of teaching)  pedagogue (lit., one who leads children; often specif., a pedantic, dogmatic teacher), pedagogy (<i>agein</i> to lead)  pederast (lit., sexual lover of children, especially of young boys), pederasty (<i>eros</i> love)  pediatrician, pediatrics (<i>iasthai</i> to heal)  pedodontics (a dentist specializing in children's dentistry) (<i>odous</i> tooth)  <i>pedo</i>:  pedobaptism (<i>baptizar</i> to immerse, dip)  pedology (the systematic study of the behavior and development of children) (<i>logy</i> study) [another <i>pedology</i> is listed under ped<sup>4</sup>]  pedophile, pedophilia (an abnormal condition in which an adult has a sexual desire for children) (<i>philein</i> to love)  TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: orthopedics (orig., the practice of straightening children's bones; now, the correction or prevention of skeletal deformities) (<i>orthos</i> straight)  PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: encyclopedia (orig., that which was intended to produce a well-rounded child) (<i>en</i> in + <i>kyklos</i> circle)  DISGUISED ROOT: page (a boy attendant or servant) [another <i>page</i> listed under pac-)  CROSS REFERENCE: puer</p>
<b>ped<sup>4</sup></b>	Greek <i>pedon</i> IE <i>ped-</i> , <i>pod-</i> foot, to go	earth, ground	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: pedion (a crystal form having only one face, without a symmetrical equivalent) (related to ped<sup>1</sup>)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  pedocal (soil containing much lime, commonly formed in prairie regions characterized by low humidity and temperature) (<i>calx</i> lime)  pedogenesis (<i>generare</i> to produce)  pedogeography (<i>geo</i> earth + <i>graphein</i> to write)  pedology [also listed under ped<sup>3</sup>] (<i>logos</i> word)  CROSS REFERENCE: chthon, edaph, geo, hom, hum<sup>1</sup>, tell, terr</p>
<b>ped<sup>5</sup></b>	Greek <i>pedan</i>	to leap	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: diapedesis (the passage of blood cells through capillary walls into the tissues) (<i>dia</i> through)  CROSS REFERENCE: bound, lop, sal</p>
<b>pejor</b>	Latin <i>pejorare</i> to become worse IE <i>ped-</i> , <i>pod-</i> , foot, to go	worse	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  pejoration (a worsening; depreciation; in linguistics, a change of meaning for the worse)  pejorative (declining; becoming worse: applied to words whose basic meaning has changed for the worse; for example, <i>egregious</i> originally described an action known for good qualities; now, quite the opposite; <i>knaves</i> originally meant a serving boy or male servant; now describes a dishonest, deceitful person)  PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: impair (to make worse, weaker; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: damage, harm, injure) (<i>in</i> intensive)  NOTE: The superlative of <i>pejor</i> is <i>pessimus</i>, yielding <i>pessimism, pessimist</i>. See <i>pessi-</i>.  CROSS REFERENCE: deterior</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pel<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>pil</b>	Latin <i>pellis</i> IE <i>pel<sup>4</sup></i> skin, hide	skin, shield	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>pel:</i>      pelt (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> hide, rind, skin)      pelta (a small shield, especially one of an approximate elliptic form, or crescent-shaped)      peltast (in ancient Greece, a soldier carrying a light shield)      peltate (in botany, shield-shaped; specif., having the stalk attached to the lower surface within the margin: said of a leaf)      peltry (pelts, or fur-bearing skins, collectively)  <i>pell:</i>      pell (the hide or skin of an animal), pellicle (a thin skin or film, such as a thin film on the surface of a fluid; in zoology, a thin nonliving membrane secreted by animal cells, as the envelope covering many protozoans)      pellicula (epidermis), pellicule</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: surplice (a white gown worn over a cassock by some clergymen; orig., worn by clergymen of northern countries over their fur coats) (<i>super</i> over)      [do not confuse <i>surplice</i> with the homonym <i>surplus</i>, which see under both super- and plur-]</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: pellagra (a chronic disease characterized by skin eruptions) (<i>agra</i> seizure)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: palea (the upper, or inner, thin, membranous bract enclosing the flower in grasses)</p> <p>FRENCH:      peau de soie (lit., skin of silk; a soft, rich silk or rayon cloth with a dull, satiny finish)      pelisse (a long cloak or outer coat, especially one made, lined, or trimmed with fur)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: arm, cori, cut, derm, scut</p>
<b>pel<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>puls</b>	Latin <i>pulsare</i> IE <i>pel<sup>6</sup></i> to beat, strike	to push, drive, beat	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      pulsant, pulsar, pulsate, pulsatile (pulsating; played by beating, as a drum), pulsation, pulsative, pulsatory      pulse (the regular beating of the in the arteries, caused by contractions of the heart)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>pel(l):</i>      appellant, appellate (in law, relating to or having jurisdiction to review appeals, as <i>an appellate court</i>)      appellation (the act of calling by a name; a name or title that describes or identifies a person or thing; designation) (<i>ad to</i>)      compel (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> coerce, constrain, force)      compellation (same as <i>appellation</i>; not to be confused with <i>compilation</i>; see <i>pil<sup>2</sup></i>), compelling (<i>com with</i>)      dispel (to scatter and drive away; as <i>to dispel a rumor</i>; dissipate; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> broadcast, disperse, dissipate, scatter) {dispelled, dispelling} (<i>dis apart</i>)      expel (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> eject, evict, oust), expellant (<i>ex out</i>)      impel, impellent, impeller (in mechanics, a rotor or rotor blade; a rotating device used to force a gas or fluid in a given direction under pressure), impelling (<i>in in</i>)      interpellate (to question a person formally)      interpellation (a formal calling to account of a cabinet minister, etc. by a legislative body) (<i>inter between</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pel<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to push, drive, beat]	<p>propel {propellant (also, propellent), propeller} (<i>pro</i> forth)      repel (to drive or force back) {repellent} (<i>re</i> back)  <i>puls:</i>      compulsion {compulsive, compulsory} (<i>com</i> with)      expulsion (an expelling, or forcing out) {expulsive} (<i>ex</i> out)      impulse, impulsion, impulsive (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> instinctive, involuntary, spontaneous) (<i>im</i> in)      propulsion (<i>pro</i> forth)      repulse, repulsion (in physics, the mutual action by which bodies or particles of matter tend to repel each other; opposed to <i>attraction</i>), repulsive (<i>re</i> back)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>pulsi:</i> pulsimeter (a medical instrument for measuring the rate and force of the pulse) (<i>metron</i> measure)  <i>pulso:</i> pulsometer (same as <i>pulsimeter</i>; also, a pump without a piston, that raises water by the sucking effect of condensing steam; also called <i>vacuum pump</i>) (<i>metron</i> measure)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      anvil (an iron or steel block on which metal objects are hammered into shape; the incus, one of the three bones of the middle ear)      felt (fr. Dutch <i>filt</i>; a cloth made by pounding or beating)      peal (aphetic of <i>appeal</i>; the loud ringing of a bell or bells; any loud, prolonged sound, as of gunfire, thunder, laughter, etc.)      pelt (to strike repeatedly; another <i>pelt</i> is an animal's skin)      pursy (short-winded, especially from being obese; obese)      push (to exert pressure or force against), pusher, pushing (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> aggressive, assertive, militant), pushy  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      appeal (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> petition, plead, pray, sue) (<i>ad</i> to)      repeal (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> abolish, abrogate, annul) (<i>re</i> back)      irrepealable (not repealable) (<i>in</i> not + repealable)  <b>FRENCH:</b>      appel (lit., an appeal; in fencing, a slap or tap of the ball of the front foot as the first of two advancing steps in making a lunge) (<i>ad</i> to)      pousse-café (lit., coffee-chaser; a liqueur)      poussette (a country-dance figure in which a couple or couples join hands and swing around the floor)      rappel (from <i>repeat</i>; lit., a recall; a descent by a mountain climber, as down a sheer face of a cliff, by means of a double rope belayed, or fastened, above and around the climber's body so that he can control the slide downward)      repoussé (lit., to push back; formed in relief, as a pattern on thin metal beaten up from the underside) (<i>re</i> back)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> act, agon, bat, mall, osm<sup>1</sup>, sphy, tund   </p>
<b>pelag</b>	Greek <i>pelagos</i> IE <i>plak</i> <sup>1</sup> flat	sea, ocean	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: pelagic (pertaining to the open oceans, as <i>pelagic birds</i> or <i>pelagic islands</i>)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: archipelago [a large group of islands; a sea containing a large group of islands, as the Aegean; from Italian <i>Arcipelago</i>, the Chief Sea (perhaps a misrendering of Greek <i>Aigaion pelagos</i>, the Aegean Sea)] {archipelagic} (<i>archein</i> to begin; thus, chief)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hal<sup>1</sup>, mar<sup>2</sup>, thalass</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pen<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>paena</i> almost (related to <i>pan</i> all)	almost, need, lack	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: antepenult (third from the last; the ante-penult syllable of <i>antepenult</i> is <i>te</i>), antepenultimate (adj.; as a noun, antepenult) (<i>ante</i> before)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>pen</i>:</p> <p>peninsula (lit., almost an island, that is, bounded on three sides by water, e.g., the state of Florida; Baja California) [<i>island</i> from Old English <i>ealand</i>, water land]</p> <p>penult, penultimate (next to the last, as the <i>penultimate syllable</i> of a word) (<i>ultimus</i> last)</p> <p>penumbra (lit., almost a shade; the partly lighted area surrounding the complete shadow of a body, as the moon, in full eclipse; figuratively, a vague, indefinite, or borderline area) (<i>umbra</i> shade)</p> <p><i>pene</i>: peneplain (or, peneplane; in geology, a nearly flat land surface representing an advanced stage of erosion) (<i>planus</i> even)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: erythropenia (same as <i>erythrocytopenia</i>, a deficiency in the number of erythrocytes) (<i>erythros</i> red)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>penurious (unwilling to part with money or possessions; also, impoverished; SYONYMS: close, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, stingy)</p> <p>penury (SYONYMS: destitution, indigence, poverty, want)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <p>Peninsula, OH (there is no peninsula there, however)</p> <p>Presque Isle, ME (French; lit., almost an island)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>pen<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>pin</b>	Latin <i>penna</i> IE <i>pet-</i> to fly	wing, feather	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>pen</i>:</p> <p>pen (from pens originally being made from quills; see NB)</p> <p>penna (a contour feather), pennant (from <i>pennon</i>, below; altered by association with <i>pendere</i>, to hang), pennate (also, pinnate)</p> <p>pennon (a long, narrow, triangular or swallow-tailed flag borne on a lance as an ensign, as formerly by knights and lancers; any flag or pennant; a pinion; wing)</p> <p><i>pin</i>:</p> <p>pinion (a small gear, the teeth of which fit into a larger gear or those of a rack, as in <i>rack and pinion steering</i>; also, the last bony section of a bird's wing)</p> <p>pinna, pinnacle (SYONYMS: acme, apex, summit, zenith)</p> <p>pinnate (also, pennate; resembling a feather; in botany, with leaflets on each side of a common axis in a featherlike arrangement)</p> <p>pinnule (any of the smallest divisions of a leaf that is doubly compound, especially in ferns)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>bipinnate (in botany, having a compound leaf with twice as many leaflets as a <i>pinnate leaf</i>) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>paripinnate (in botany, having an equal number of leaflets on either side of the central stalk: said of compound leaves) (<i>par</i> equal)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pen<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[wing, feather]	<p>tripinnate (in botany, bipinnate with each division pinnate, as some fern leaves) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>penni</i>:</p> <p>penniform (in the form of a feather) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>penniped (having finlike feet, or flippers; as a noun, a pinniped carnivore, such as seal or walrus) (<i>pes</i> foot)</p> <p><i>pinnati</i>:</p> <p>pinnatifid (having leaves in a featherlike arrangement, with narrow lobes whose clefts extend more than halfway to the axis) (<i>findere</i> to split)</p> <p>pinnatisect (pinnatifid but with the clefts reaching to or almost to the axis) (<i>sectare</i> to cut)</p> <p>COMPOUNDS:</p> <p>penknife (orig., used in making quill pens)</p> <p>pen name (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: alias, incognito, nom de plume, pseudonym)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>empennage (lit., to put feathers on an arrow; the tail assembly of an airplane, consisting of vertical and horizontal stabilizers, and including the fin, rudder, and elevators)</p> <p>panache (a plume of feathers, as on a helmet; dashing elegance; carefree; spirited self-confidence; flamboyance)</p> <p>panne (a soft cloth resembling velvet)</p> <p>NB: <i>Pencil</i> is not in this family; see <i>peni</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>al<sup>1</sup></i>, <i>plum</i>, <i>pter</i></p>
<b>pen<sup>3</sup>, pun</b>	Latin <i>poena</i> penalty IE <i>kwoina-</i> punishment; from <i>kwei-</i> to heed, respect, avenge	punish, pain, sorrow	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>pen</i>:</p> <p>penal, penalize, penalty, penance (any act of reparation, self-punishment, etc. done in repentance for a sin or wrongdoing) (see Doublets)</p> <p>penitence (see synonyms at <i>repentance</i>)</p> <p>penitent (truly sorry for having sinned or done other wrongs and willing to atone; contrite; repentant; as a noun, a penitent person; see Doublets), penitential</p> <p>penitentiary (originally designed to make one penitent)</p> <p><i>pun</i>:</p> <p>punish (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: castigate, chasten, chastise, correct, discipline), punishable, punishment</p> <p>punitive (also, punitory; pertaining to punishment)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>pen</i>:</p> <p>impenitent (without regret, shame, or remorse; unrepentant) (<i>im</i> not)</p> <p>repent (see NB), repentance (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: contrition, compunction, penitence), repentant (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p><i>pun</i>: impunity (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: exemption, immunity) (<i>im</i> not)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: penology (the study of the rehabilitation of criminals and of the management of prisons) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: pine (to yearn; long for)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: repine (to feel or express unhappiness or discontent; complain; fret) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: penance:penitence</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pen<sup>3</sup> (cont'd)</b>		[punish, pain, sorrow]	<p>PHRASES: penal code, penal colony, penal servitude      LAW: subpoena (lit., under penalty; first words of the original writ commanding that one appear in court, either as a defendant or as a witness)      ENGLISH: pain, painless, painstaking      PLACE NAME: Penitas (or, Las Penitas), TX      NB: <i>Repent</i> (pronounced REE punt) is from <i>repere</i>, to creep; in biology, creeping or crawling along the ground; prostrate. See rep-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alg<sup>1</sup>, dol, odyn, pass, path, penth</p>
<b>pend, pens</b>	Latin <i>pendere</i> IE (s)pen(d)- to pull, stretch	to hang, weigh (extended to mean “to consider,” as though being weighed and evaluated; yields the frequentative <i>pensare</i> , to think)	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>pend:</i>      pend (to await judgment or decision)      pendant (a hanging ornamental object as one suspended from an earring or a necklace)      pendent (undecided), pendentive (in architecture, one of the triangular pieces of vaulting springing from the corners of a rectangular area, serving to support a rounded or polygonal dome: usually supported by a single pier)      pending (not decided, determined or established)      pendulous, pendulous, pendulum  <i>pens:</i>      pensile, pension, pensionary, pensioner      pensive (thinking deeply or seriously, often of sad or melancholy things; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> contemplative, meditative, reflective)  <b>PREFIXED ROOTS:</b>  <i>pend:</i>      antependium (a screen or veil hanging from the front of an altar, pulpit, etc.) (<i>ante</i> before)      append (to attach or affix; add as a supplement or appendix),          appendage, appendant (or, appendent), appendicular      appendix (additional or supplemental material at the end of a book or other writing; in anatomy, an outgrowth of an organ; pl., appendixes, or appendices)      appendectomy (<i>ektome</i> excision)      appendicitis (appendix + <i>itis</i> inflammation)      compendious, compendium (a summary or abstract containing the essential information in a brief form) (<i>com</i> with)      depend (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bank, count on, reckon, rely, trust)      dependable (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> reliable, trustworthy, trusty)      dependence, dependency, dependent (as a noun, usually, dependent)          } (<i>de</i> from)      expend (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> consume, disburse, spend) {expendable},          expenditure (<i>ex</i> out)      impend (to be about to happen; be imminent; to threaten)      impendent (about to happen), impending (<i>im</i> in)      independence, independency, independent (<i>in</i> not + depend)      interdependence (<i>inter</i> between + depend)      perpendicular (at right angles to a given plane or line) (<i>per</i>          intensive)      propend (lit., to hang forward) (<i>pro</i> forth)      suspend (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>debar, disbar, exclude; <sup>2</sup>adjourn, dis- solve, postpone, prorogue), suspenders (<i>sub</i> under)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pend (cont'd)		[to hang, weigh]	<p><i>pens:</i>  compensable, compensate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> indemnify, reimburse, remunerate), compensation  compensator (any of various devices or circuits used to correct or offset some disturbing action, as speed deviations in a moving system, excessive current in a circuit, etc.) (<i>com</i> with, together)  decompensation (failure of the heart muscle to compensate for a valvular or myocardial defect; in psychiatry, failure of defense mechanisms to prevent a mental disorder) (<i>de</i> reversal + compensation)  dispensable, dispensary (a place where something, especially medicines, is dispensed)  DISPENSATION, dispensatory, dispense (as a pharmaceutical term, abbreviated <i>Disp.</i>, to prepare and give out medicines, prescriptions, etc.; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> distribute, divide, dole)  dispenser (<i>dis</i> apart)  expense, expensive (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> costly, dear, valuable) (<i>ex</i> out)  inexpensive (low-priced; cheap) (<i>in</i> not + expensive)  indispensable (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> essential, necessary, requisite) (<i>in</i> not + dispensable)  prepense (planned beforehand; premeditated; compare <i>malice</i>; in law, evil intent; state of mind shown by intention to do, or intentionally doing of, something unlawful) (<i>pre</i> before)  propensity (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bent, inclination, leaning, proclivity) (<i>pro</i> forth)  recompense (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> compensate, indemnify, pay, reimburse, repay) (<i>re</i> again + <i>com</i> with)  suspense (the state of being undecided or undetermined)  suspension, suspensive, suspensor, suspensory (<i>sub</i> under)  TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>pend:</i>  stipend (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> emolument, salary, wage), stipendiary (<i>stips</i> small coin or contribution made in small coins)  vilipend (orig., to treat or regard contemptuously or slightly; now, to vilify; revile) (<i>vilis</i> cheap, base, vile)  DISGUISED ROOT:  pansy (a flower)  penchant (a strong liking or fondness; inclination; taste)  poise (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> diplomacy, savoir-faire, tact)  spend (aphetic of <i>expend</i>), spendthrift (a wastrel)  spider, spin, spindle  PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:  counterpoise (a weight that balances another; a force, influence, or power that balances or neutralizes another; a state of balance or equilibrium; a counterbalance) (<i>contra</i> against)  equipoise (equal distribution of weight; state of balance, or equilibrium; weight or force that balances another; counterbalance) (<i>equi</i> equal)  LAW: lis pendens (lit., a pending suit: involves the legal doctrine that a court acquires jurisdiction over property involved in a suit)  FRENCH:  arrière-pensée (lit., a backthought; a mental reservation)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>pend</b> (cont'd)		[to hang, weigh]	<p>avoirdupois [from Old French <i>aveir de peis</i>; <i>aveir</i>, goods; from Latin <i>habere</i>, to have + <i>de</i>, from + <i>peis</i> (fr. <i>pensum</i>), weight]</p> <p>bien-pensant (right-minded; accepting or based on ideas regarded as sound or correct; orthodox)</p> <p>pensée (a thought; reflection)</p> <p>ITALIAN: pensione (a boarding house)</p> <p>SPANISH: peso (lit., a weight)</p> <p>ENGLISH: penthouse (fr. <i>appenticium</i>, lit., an appendage)</p> <p>RIVER: Pend Oreille, Washington (French for “hanging ear”; flows from Pend Oreille Lake into the Columbia River) [Pend Oreille is also a county in Washington]</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: DISPENSATION [in <i>law</i>, the suspension of a statue in a specific case for extenuating reasons; in the <i>RCC</i>, an exemption or release from the provisions of a specific church law; in <i>theology</i>, the ordering of events under divine authority; any religious system]</p> <p>NB: perpend (also, perpent; a large stone extending through a wall from one side to the other, used as a binder; the word is from Middle French <i>parpaine</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: arbit, pond, skep</p>
<b>penetr</b>	Latin <i>penetrare</i>	to pierce, penetrate	<p>NOTE: This root is from <i>penitus</i>, inward, far within, which is further from <i>penus</i>, store of food, storeroom, sanctuary of the temple of Vesta + <i>intrare</i>, to enter.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>penetrable, penetralia (the innermost parts, as of a temple; things kept secret or private), penetrance, penetrant</p> <p>penetrate (to pass into; find or force a way into or through; to insert the penis into the vagina or anus)</p> <p>penetrating, penetration (keenness of mind)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>impenetrable (that cannot be penetrated or passed through; unfathomable) (<i>im</i> not)</p> <p>interpenetrate (to penetrate thoroughly) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: penetrometer (an instrument used to measure the hardness of a substance by inserting a needle into the substance) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>LATIN: lares et penates* (in ancient Rome, household guardians: guardian spirits; especially, the deified spirits of ancestors) [*penates, akin to <i>penus</i>, inner part of temple]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dyt</p>
<b>peni</b>	Latin <i>penis</i> IE <i>pes-</i> penis, tail	tail, penis	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>penicillate (in biology, pencil-shaped; having a tufted tip of hairs), penicillin, penicillium</p> <p>penis (the male organ of urination and copulation)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: pencil (lit., small tail; although <i>pencil</i> is in this family, <i>pen</i>, the writing utensil, is not; see pen<sup>2</sup>)</p> <p>PREFIXED COGNATE ROOT: prepuce [lit., before, or in front of, the penis; the fold of skin (often called <i>foreskin</i>, or <i>glans penis</i>) covering the end (<i>glans</i>) of the uncircumcised penis; see Note] (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>NOTE: The root of <i>prepuce</i> is from a root other than peni-, but is included because of the generic meaning: IE <i>put-</i> a swelling, whence Byelorussian <i>potka</i>, penis.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: caud, cerc, phall, ul, ur<sup>1</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>penta</b>	Greek <i>pente</i> IE <i>penkwe-</i> five	five	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: <i>pentangular</i>; <i>pentadactyl</i>, <i>pentagon</i>, <i>pentameter</i></p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>pentacle (a symbol, usually a five-pointed star) [do not confuse with <i>pinnacle</i>; see pen<sup>2</sup>]</p> <p>pentad (the number five; a series or group of five; a five-year period; in chemistry, a pentavalent element or radical)</p> <p>CHRISTIAN CELEBRATION: Pentecost [from <i>pentekoste hemera</i>, fiftieth day (after Passover), the seventh Sunday after Easter, celebrating the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles; same as <i>Whitsunday</i>, from Old English <i>Hwita Sunnandaeg</i>; lit., White Sunday, from the white garments of candidates for baptism; note following entry]</p> <p>PROTESTANT DENOMINATION: Pentecostal (designating or of any of various Protestant fundamentalist sects often stressing direct inspiration by the Holy Spirit, as in glossolalia, or the speaking in tongues)</p> <p>DUTCH: Pinkster (from Pentecost; Whitsunday)</p> <p>SANSKRIT:</p> <p>punch (originally made from five ingredients)</p> <p>Punjab [lit., (land of) five rivers]</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Pentecost, MS</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>cinque</i>, <i>quin</i></p>
<b>penth</b>	Greek <i>penthos</i>	sorrow, grief	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: nepenthe (a drug supposed by the ancient Greeks to cause forgetfulness of sorrow; anything causing such forgetfulness) (<i>ne</i> not)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>alg</i><sup>1</sup>, <i>dol</i>, <i>odyn</i>, <i>pass</i>, <i>path</i>, <i>pen</i><sup>3</sup></p>
<b>peps,</b> <b>pept,</b>	Greek <i>pessein</i> IE <i>pekw-</i> to cook	to cook, digest; ripe	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>peps</i>: pepsin (a digestive enzyme in the gastric juice of stomach secretions), pepsinate (to treat, mix, or infuse with pepsin)</p> <p><i>pept</i>:</p> <p>peptic (of or aiding digestion), peptide, peptize</p> <p>peptone (an enzyme that promotes digestion), peptonize</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>dyspepsia (compare <i>eupepsia</i>), dyspeptic (<i>dys</i> bad, wrong)</p> <p>eupepsia (compare <i>dyspepsia</i>), eupeptic (of or having good digestion; also, healthy and happy; cheerful) (<i>eu</i> well)</p> <p>hypopepsia (impaired digestion, especially that due to a deficiency of pepsin; see <i>oligopepsia</i>, below) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>polypeptide (a substance containing two or more amino acids in the molecule joined together by peptide bonds) (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>peptogenic (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>peptolysis (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>bradypepsia (<i>bradys</i> slow)</p> <p>oligopepsia (same as <i>hypopepsia</i>) (<i>oligos</i> few, scarce)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>drupe (any fruit with a soft, fleshy part, covered by a skinlike outer layer, and surrounding an inner stone that contains the seed, such as an apricot, cherry, peach, plum, nectarine)</p> <p>pumpkin (fr. Greek <i>pepon</i>, lit., ripened by the sun)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
peps (cont'd)		[to cook, digest; ripe]	HINDI: pukka (lit., ripe, of full weight, cooked; good or first-rate of its kind; genuine; real) CROSS REFERENCE: coqu, mat <sup>1</sup>
per-	Latin prefix	through, throughout, thoroughly, completely	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: perforate, permanent, perpetual, pervade, perverse CROSS REFERENCE: ana, cata, dia, ex
per <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>periculum</i> trial, danger Greek <i>peira</i> trial IE <i>per</i> <sup>5</sup> to try, risk	to try, risk	SIMPLE ROOT: peril (SYNONYMS: danger, hazard, jeopardy), perilous (involving peril or risk; dangerous) PREFIXED ROOT: Authorities do not indicate a meaning for <i>ex-</i> , although the usual meaning is "out." experience, experienced, experiential experiment (NOUN SYNONYMS: test, trial), experimental experimentalism (empiricism), experimentation expert (SYNONYMS: adroit, experienced, proficient), expertise expertize (to give an expert opinion of genuineness, value, etc. of a postage stamp, painting, etc.) imperil (to put in peril; endanger) ( <i>in</i> in) inexperience, inexperienced ( <i>in</i> not + experience) inexpert (unskillful; amateurish) ( <i>in</i> not + expert) DISGUISED ROOT: empiric, empirical, empiricism parlous (as a literary term, perilous, dangerous, risky) PLACE NAME: Experiment, GA CROSS REFERENCE: tempt
per <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>pera</i>	leather sack	SIMPLE ROOT: peridium (the outer coat of the spore-bearing organ in certain fungi) CROSS REFERENCE: burs
peri-	Greek prefix	around	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Note that <i>Paradise</i> is an exception. Examples: perigee, perimeter, periphery, periscope, peristyle NB: Paradise (the garden of Eden; the abode of the righteous after death; heaven; in lower case, any place of great beauty and perfection; any place or condition of great satisfaction, happiness, or delight) (from <i>peri</i> , around + <i>daeza</i> , a wall) PLACE NAMES: Paradis, LA (French for "paradise") Paradise (in twenty states and in the Virgin Islands) CROSS REFERENCE: ambi, amph, circ
perisso	Greek <i>perissos</i>	uneven	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: perissodactyl (having an uneven number on toes on each foot; of or relating to certain hooved animals, such as horses, rhinoceroses, and tapirs) ( <i>daktylos toe</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: aniso
person	Latin <i>persona</i> from Etruscan <i>phersu-</i> mask	mask, role, person	SIMPLE ROOT: PERSON, persona (in psychology, the outer personality or façade presented to others by an individual) personable (attractive), personage (a person of importance) PERSONAL personalia (personal details concerning, or personal items associated with, a person's life) personalism, personality, personalize, personally

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>person</b> (cont'd)		[mask, role, person]	<p>personality (in law, personal property; chattels; opposed to <i>reality</i>)</p> <p>PERSONATE (to play the part of, as in a drama or masquerade)</p> <p>personnel (in the military, distinguished from <i>materiel</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>antipersonnel (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>impersonal (in grammar, designating or of a verb occurring only in the third person singular, in English generally with <i>it</i> as the indefinite subject, e.g., it is snowing; indefinite, said of pronouns, such as <i>another, anyone, both, neither, some, someone</i>)</p> <p>impersonalize (<i>in</i> not), impersonate (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>intrapersonal (existing or occurring within one person's mind or psychic) (<i>intra</i> within)</p> <p>unipersonal (existing as or in, consisting of, or manifested in the form of only one person; in grammar, used in only one person; specif., the third person singular: said of certain verbs, as <i>methinks</i>) (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: personification (a figure of speech in which a thing, quality, or idea is represented as a person, e.g., <i>dancing daffodils</i> in Wordsworth's "The Daffodils"), personify (typify; embody) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: parson (an Anglican minister in charge of a parish; rector), parsonage</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>in personam (lit., against the person; in law, designating an action or judgment against a person, as distinguished from one against a thing, as property—<i>in rem</i>)</p> <p>persona grata (lit., a person who is acceptable or welcome)</p> <p>persona non grata (lit., unwelcome person; fully unacceptable or unwelcome, especially to a foreign government)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>PERSON [in <i>Christian theology</i>, any of the three modes of being (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit); in <i>grammar</i>, a characteristic, as of pronouns and verbs, indicating whether a given utterance refers to the speaker(s), the one(s) spoken to, or the one(s) spoken about; the form a verb takes to indicate this characteristic (first person, second person, third person); in <i>law</i>, any individual or incorporated group having certain legal rights and responsibilities]</p> <p>PERSONAL [in <i>grammar</i>, indicating grammatical person (see previous entry); in <i>law</i>, of or affecting a person, as <i>a personal injury</i>; of or constituting personal property, as <i>personal belongings</i>]</p> <p>PERSONATE [in <i>botany</i>, having two lips and a projection in its throat: said of a tubular corolla, as in the snapdragon; in <i>law</i>, to assume the character or identity of with intent to defraud; impersonate]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: masc<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>pet</b>			See pto- for <i>peripeteia</i> .
<b>pessi</b>	Latin <i>pessimus</i>	worst	<p>NOTE: <i>Pessimus</i> is the superlative of <i>pejor</i> worse.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: pessimism, pessimistic (SYNONYMS: cynical, misanthropic)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: pejor</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pest<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>paiein</i>	to strike	PREFIXED ROOT: anapest (lit., struck back; so called from reversing the dactyl, a particular foot of poetry, which has an accented syllables followed by two unaccented syllables; an anapest consists of two short syllables followed by an accented one, e.g., And the SHEEN/ of their SPEARS/ was like STARS/ on the SEA; also, 'Twas the NIGHT/ before CHRIST/mas and ALL/ through the HOUSE) ( <i>ana</i> back) CROSS REFERENCE: bat, cis, coup, crus, cus, fend, fer <sup>1</sup> , flic, fut, lid, pil <sup>1</sup> , plang, plaud, tund
<b>pest<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>pestis</i>	plague	SIMPLE ROOT: pest (a person or thing that causes trouble), pestilence, pestilent, pestilential LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: pesticide ( <i>caedere</i> to kill) pestiferous (noxious, evil) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) NB: <i>Pester</i> , although the meaning is influenced by <i>pest</i> , is not in this family; it originally meant to hobble a horse; see <i>pan</i> <sup>1</sup> . CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>pet, pit</b>	Latin <i>petere</i> IE <i>pet-</i> to fall, fly	to seek, demand, attack	SIMPLE ROOT: petition (SYNOMYS: appeal, plead, sue) petulant (impatient or irritable, especially over a petty annoyance; peevish) {petulance} PREFIXED ROOT: <i>pet:</i> appetency (or, appetite), appetite (a desire to satisfy some craving of the body or mind), appetizer, appetizing ( <i>ad</i> to) compete (SYNOMYS: emulate, rival, vie) competence (SYNOMYS: ability, capacity, faculty) competent (SYNOMYS: able, capable, qualified) competition (SYNOMYS: emulation, rivalry) competitive, competitor ( <i>com</i> with) impetigo (a skin disease characterized by the eruption of pustules) (from <i>impetere</i> , to attack) impetuous (SYNOMYS: abrupt, precipitate, sudden) impetus (anything that stimulates activity; to rush at) ( <i>in</i> in) inappetence (also, inappetency: lack of appetite or desire) ( <i>in</i> not + appetite) incompetent (failing to meet requirements) ( <i>in</i> not + competent) perpetual (SYNOMYS: constant, continual, continuous, enduring, everlasting, permanent), perpetuate perpetuity (something perpetual, often for life; in law, a limitation upon the transference of an estate; it is valid only for a legally specified period; an estate so limited; in perpetuity—forever or for an indefinite period) ( <i>per</i> through) repetend (a repeated sound, word, or phrase; in mathematics, the digit(s) repeated indefinitely in a repeating decimal) repetition, repetitious, repetitive ( <i>re</i> again) <i>pit:</i> propitiate (SYNOMYS: appease, mollify, pacify, placate) propitious (SYNOMYS: auspicious, favorable) ( <i>pro</i> before) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: CENTRIPETAL (lit., seeking the center; opposed to <i>centrifugal</i> , fleeing the center) ( <i>kentron</i> point, center)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pet</b> (cont'd)		[to seek, demand, attack]	<p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: repeat (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> iterate, recapitulate, reiterate), repeated, repeater (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>LATIN: in perpetuum (forever) petitio principii (lit., postulation of the beginning; commonly referred to as “begging the question”; in logic, the fallacy of assuming in the premise of an argument that which one wishes to prove in the conclusion, e.g., <i>Product A</i> should be purchased because <i>Company A</i> makes the best products)</p> <p>FRENCH: bon appétit (lit., good appetite; a wish for the health and happiness of someone who is about to eat or have a meal)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: CENTRIPETAL [in <i>botany</i>, developing inward toward the center; in <i>physiology</i>, conveying toward a center; afferent]</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse this root with <i>petit</i>, small, which see, or with <i>petal</i>, leaf, plate (see petal-).</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: post<sup>1</sup>, quer</p>
<b>petal</b>	Greek <i>petalon</i> leaf <i>petalos</i> outspread IE <i>pet-</i> spread out	leaf, plate	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: petal {petalous}, petalage, petaled, petaline petalism (in ancient Greece, a type of banishment by voting with olive leaves; compare <i>ostracism</i> under <i>ostra-</i>) petalite (a mineral, lithium aluminum silicate, occurring in colorless or white foliated masses: an important source of lithium) petalon (a plate of gold fastened to the front of the Jewish high priest's miter)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: apetalous (in botany, without petals) (<i>a</i> negative) apopetalous (in botany, with separate petals, not united to other petals; same as <i>choripetalous</i>) (<i>apo</i> away) bipetalous (same as <i>dipetalous</i>) (<i>bi</i> two) dipetalous (same as <i>bipetalous</i>) (<i>di</i> two) monopetalous (same as <i>gamopetalous</i>) (<i>monos</i> one) polypetalous (in botany, having separate petals) (<i>polys</i> many) sympetalous (same as <i>gamopetalous</i>) (<i>sym</i> with) tetrapetalous (four-petaled) (<i>tetra</i> four) unipetalous (having a corolla of only one petal, the others being undeveloped) (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>petal</i>: petalody (the conversion of stamens or other organs into petals), petaloïd (resembling a petal) (<i>eidos</i> form) <i>petali</i>: petaliferous (bearing petals) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: acropetal (in botany, developing or moving upward from the base toward the apex, as in those plant organs in which the younger tissues are nearer the apex; opposed to <i>basipetal</i>) (<i>akros</i> extremity) basipetal (developing or moving from the apex toward the base of the stem; opposed to <i>acropetal</i>) (<i>bainein</i> to go) choripetalous (same as <i>apopetalous</i>) (<i>choris</i> apart, bereaved) gamopetalous (having the petals united as to form a tubelike corolla, as the morning glory; same as <i>sympetalous</i>) (<i>gamos</i> marriage, reproduction)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>petal</b> (cont'd)		[leaf, plate]	<p>PLACE NAME: Petal, MS (on the Leaf River)      NOTE: Do not confuse this root with Latin <i>petere</i>, to seek, as in <i>petition</i>, <i>appetite</i> (see pet-).      CROSS REFERENCE: bract, foli, lam<sup>2</sup>, phyll</p>
<b>petit</b>	French <i>petit</i>	small, little	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: petit (small or of less importance; petty: now used chiefly in law, as in <i>petit larceny</i>), petite (feminine of <i>petit</i>), petty (relatively worthless or unimportant; trivial)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: pettitoes (pigs' feet, as an article of food; feet or toes, especially, a child's) (probably from Old French <i>petite oye</i>, goose giblets)</p> <p>TERMS:</p> <p>petit four (a small, rich tea cake, frosted and decorated) (<i>four</i> cake, oven; fr. furnace)      petit mal (lit., small illness; distinguished from <i>grand mal</i>)      petit point (lit., small point: needlepoint done with a small stitch)      petits pois (small green peas)</p> <p>COMPOUNDS:</p> <p>petticoat (lit., small coat; a lace-trimmed underskirt)      pettifogger (a lawyer who handles petty cases, especially one who uses unethical methods in conducting trumped-up cases; a trickster; cheater; a quibbler; caviler)</p> <p>COMPOUNDS: petty cash, petty larceny</p> <p>FLOWER: Petticoat narcissus</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC:</p> <p>Petit Bois Island, Jackson County, MS (Small Wood)      Petit Jean Mountain, Yell County, AR (Little John)      Petit Jean River, Yell County, AR      Petit Manan Point, Washington County, ME      PLACE NAME: Petty, TX (from the name of local landowner)      NOTE: <i>Petiole</i>, from <i>petiolus</i>, is literally <i>small foot</i>. However, the meaning of <i>small</i> is from the diminutive suffix <i>-ole</i>; the root <i>pet-</i> is a respelling of <i>ped</i><sup>1</sup>.      NB: <i>Petunia</i> is not in this family, coming instead from Tupi from a local word for <i>tobacco</i>; reason unknown. Tupi designates a group of Indian peoples living along the Brazilian coast and the lower Amazon and in part of Paraguay.      CROSS REFERENCE: lept, micro, mini<sup>1</sup>, pico, steno</p>
<b>petr<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>petros</i> stone <i>petra</i> rock	rock, stone	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>petrosal (very hard or stony; in anatomy, of or located near the petrous part of the temporal bone)      petrous (of or like rock; hard; designating or of that part of the temporal bone that surrounds and protects the internal ear)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>petr</i>: petrol, petrolatum, petroleum (<i>oleum oil</i>)  <i>petri</i>: petrifaction (also, <i>petrification</i>; a petrifying or being petrified; something petrified), petrify (lit., to make into stone; to paralyze or make numb, as with fear; stupefy; stun) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><i>petro</i>:</p> <p>petrogenesis, petrogenetic, petrogenic (<i>generare</i> to produce)      petroglyph (a rock carving) (<i>glyphein</i> to carve)      petrography (<i>graphein</i> to write)      petrology (<i>logy</i> study)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>petr<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[rock, stone]	<p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      parsley (from Greek <i>petroselinon</i>; lit., rock celery)      perron (from Old French <i>pierre</i>; an outside staircase, leading to a platform; also, the platform)</p> <p><b>POSSIBLY RELATED:</b> pier (in architecture, a heavy column, usually square, used to support weight, as at the end of an arch; the part of a wall between windows or other openings)</p> <p><b>COMPOUND:</b> saltpeter (potassium nitrate) (<i>sal</i> salt + <i>petrae</i>; lit., salt of rock)</p> <p><b>PROPER NAMES:</b>      Peter [from Christ's statement to Simon (his former name)      "Upon this rock shall I build my church," in reference to Simon's affirmation of Jesus being the Son of God]      Pierre (French) (see Place Names)      Pedro (Spanish)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b>      Petrel, ND; Petroleum (CA, KY, MT, OH, WV)      Petrolia (CA, TX; Ontario); Petros, TN      Pierre, the capital of South Dakota (actually named for <i>Pierre Chouteau</i>, early fur trader)</p> <p>NB: See pect(or) for <i>petronel</i>.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> lapid, lith, sax</p>
<b>petr<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>patrare</i> fr. <i>pater</i> father	to accomplish	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      impetrare (to obtain by request or by entreaty; to ask for, as from a father) (<i>in</i> intensive)      perpetrate (orig., a ritual term, probably in the sense of following one's tribal leader, or father; to do or perform something evil or offensive) {perpetration} (<i>per</i> thoroughly)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> form<sup>2</sup>, pater</p>
<b>phag</b>	Greek <i>phagein</i> IE <i>bhag-</i> to allot	to eat, consume, devour	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> phagedena (rapidly spreading, destructive ulceration of soft tissue)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      aphagia (inability to swallow) (<i>a</i> negative)      dysphagia (difficulty in swallowing) (<i>dys</i> bad)      endophagous (feeding from the inside of an animal or plant: said of certain parasitic insects) (<i>endon</i> within)      macrophage (any of various large, phagocytic cells in connective tissue, lymphatic tissue, bone marrow, etc. of vertebrates) (<i>makron</i> large)      monophagous (in biology, feeding on only one kind of food, as on a certain plant; said especially of insects) (<i>monos</i> one)      polyphagia (excessive desire for food; the eating of or subsistence on many kinds of food) (<i>polys</i> many, much)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      phagocyte, phagocytolytic (<i>kertos</i> cell + <i>lyein</i> to loosen)      phagocytosis (<i>kertos</i> cell + <i>osis</i> condition)      phagomania (a morbid desire to eat; bulimia) (<i>mania</i> craze)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      aerophagia (an abnormal, spasmodic swallowing of air: often a symptom of hysteria) (<i>aer</i> air)      anthropophagite (lit., people-eater; a cannibal) (<i>anthropos</i> man)      bacteriophage (any virus that infects bacteria) (<i>bacterion</i> germ)      entomophagous (feeding on insects) (<i>entoma</i> insect)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>phag</b> (cont'd)		[to eat]	esophagus (lit., passage for food; the tube through which food passes from the pharynx to the stomach; gullet) {esophageal} ( <i>eso</i> from <i>oīsein</i> to carry) euryphagous (in biology, eating a wide variety of food; opposed to <i>stenophagous</i> ) ( <i>eury</i> wide) geophagy (the eating of earth, either as a psychotic symptom or to make up for lack of food, as in famine areas) ( <i>geo</i> earth) myrmecophagous ( <i>myrmex</i> ant) necrophagia ( <i>nekros</i> dead body) omrophagia (the eating of raw flesh) ( <i>omos</i> raw) sarcophagus (see <i>sarc-</i> ) {sarcophagous} ( <i>sark</i> flesh) stenophagous (in biology, eating only a limited variety of food; compare <i>euryphagous, monophagous</i> ) ( <i>stenos</i> narrow) xylophagous (feeding on wood, as some insects) ( <i>xylon</i> wood) CROSS REFERENCE: ed, rod, vor
<b>phalan</b>	Greek <i>phalanx</i> line of battle	bone between fingers	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>phalang</i> : phalange (same as <i>phalanx</i> : any of the bones forming the fingers or toes), phalangeal, phalanger <i>phalanx</i> : phalanx (an ancient military formation) MESHER COMPOUND: phalanstery (a socialist community; the buildings of such a community) ( <i>phalange + monastery</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>phall</b>	Greek <i>phallos</i> IE <i>bhel-</i> to swell	penis	NOTE: The IE root may be related to IE <i>bhle-</i> , to blow, to swell up, and which yields <i>follis</i> , leather sack, thus <i>follicle</i> and <i>fool</i> , lit., windbag, bellows. SIMPLE ROOT: phallus (in anatomy, the penis or clitoris) {phallic} TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: ithyphallic [the erect phallus; of the phallus carried in the rites of Bacchus; also, a type of meter in Bacchic hymns (reason unclear)] ( <i>ithys</i> straight) CROSS REFERENCE: peni
<b>phan,</b> <b>phas,</b> <b>phat,</b> <b>phem,</b> <b>phen,</b> <b>phes</b>	Greek <i>phainein</i> IE <i>bha-</i> to gleam, shine	to show (also, to say, assert; that is, to show by saying, asserting)	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>phan</i> : phantasm, phantasy, phantom <i>phas</i> : phase (SYNONYMS: angle, aspect, facet), phasis, phasmid (any of various sticklike or leaflike insects) <i>phat</i> : phatic (of, constituting, or given to formulistic talk) <i>phen</i> : phenom (shortening of <i>phenomenon</i> : a person who shows unusual ability or promise) phenomenal (in philosophy, known or derived through the senses, rather than through the mind), phenomenism phenomenon (pl., phenomena) PREFIXED ROOTS: <i>phan</i> : aphanite (rock so closely grained that its individual crystals cannot be seen by the naked eye) ( <i>a</i> negative) allophane (lit, appearing otherwise; so named because it changes appearance under the blowpipe; a soft clay material, a translucent hydrous silicate of aluminum) ( <i>allo</i> other) diaphanous (lit., showing through), diaphanoscopy ( <i>dia</i> through + <i>skopein</i> to examine) epiphany (see Christian Festival) ( <i>epi</i> upon)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
phan (cont'd)	[to show]		<p><i>phase:</i>  anaphase (in biology, the stage or phase in mitosis following metaphase in which the divided chromosomes move away from each other to opposite ends of the cell) (<i>ana</i> again)  diphase (having two phases) (<i>di</i> two)  metaphase (in biology, the stage in mitosis in which the duplicated chromosomes lie on the equatorial plane of the spindle) (<i>meta</i> between)  polyphase (having, generating, or using alternating currents differing in phase, as a <i>polyphase system</i>) (<i>polys</i> many)  prophase (the first stage of mitosis) (<i>pro</i> before, front)</p> <p><i>phasia:</i>  aphasia (total or partial loss of the power to use or understand words; usually caused by brain disease or injury; compare <i>dysphasia</i>) (<i>a</i> negative)  dysphasia (impairment of the ability to speak or, sometimes, to understand language, as the result of brain injury; compare <i>aphasia</i>) (<i>dys</i> wrong, bad)</p> <p><i>phasis:</i>  apophasis (in rhetoric, the artful mention of something by denying that it will be mentioned, e.g., we will not mention that he has been tardy on many occasions) (<i>apo</i> away)  emphasis (stress), emphasize (to give emphasis to) (<i>en</i> in)  phat: emphatic (in grammar, designating certain tenses in which a form of <i>do</i> is used as an auxiliary for emphasis, e.g., <i>I do</i> care; we <i>did</i> go, instead of <i>I cared; we went</i>) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p><i>phec:</i> prophecy [prediction of the future under the influence of divine guidance; act or practice of a prophet; any prediction; do not confuse with <i>prophesy</i> (a verb), below] (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p><i>phem:</i> euphemism (the use of a word or phrase that is less expressive or direct but considered less distasteful, less offensive, etc. than another, as <i>remains</i> for <i>corpse</i>), euphemize (<i>eu</i> good, well)</p> <p><i>phen:</i> epiphomenon (in medicine, a secondary or additional occurrence in the course of a disease, usually unrelated to the disease) (<i>epi</i> upon, after)</p> <p><i>phes:</i> prophesy [SYNONYMS: forecast, foretell, predict; do not confuse with <i>prophecy</i> (a noun), above] (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p><i>phet:</i> prophet, prophetic (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>phanero:</i>  phanerogam (a true seed-bearing plant) (<i>gamos</i> marriage, sexual reproduction)  phanerogenetic (having a known cause) (<i>generare</i> to produce)  phanerophyte (in botany, a perennial plant with its resting buds located well above the ground and exposed to the air) (<i>phyton</i> plant)</p> <p><i>phantasm:</i> phantasmagoria (an early type of magic-lantern show consisting of various optical illusions) (<i>ageirein</i> to assemble)</p> <p><i>pheno:</i>  phenocopy (in genetics, an environmentally induced change in an organism that is similar to a mutation but is nonhereditary) (<i>copia</i> plenty)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
phan (cont'd)		[to show]	<p>phenocryst (a relatively large and usually conspicuous crystal found in a fine-grained matrix in porphyritic<sup>*</sup> igneous rock) (<i>krystallos</i> crystal) [<sup>*</sup>porphyritic: of a purplish stone]</p> <p>phenology (the study of natural phenomena that recur periodically, as migration or blossoming: said of their relationship to climate and changes in season) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>phenotype (in biology, the manifest characteristics of an organism collectively, including anatomical and psychological traits) (<i>typos</i> type)</p> <p><i>phenomenon</i>: phenomenology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>phan</i>:</p> <p>cellophane (a transparent material made from cellulose) (<i>cellula</i> little cell)</p> <p>hydrophane (an opaque variety of opal that becomes translucent or transparent when wet) (<i>hydor</i> water)</p> <p>sycophant (lit., one who shows the fig, from the gesture of denouncing a criminal; hence, an informer, flatterer; now a servile self-seeker) (<i>sycon</i> fig)</p> <p>theophany (the manifestation of God or a deity) (<i>theos</i> god, God)</p> <p><i>phas</i>: telophase (in biology, the final stage, or phase, of mitosis, in which the parent cell becomes completely divided into two cells, each having a reorganized nucleus) (<i>telos</i> end)</p> <p><i>phem</i>: blaspheme, blasphemous, blasphemy (SYNONYMS: cursing, profanity, swearing) (<i>blas</i>—of unknown origin)</p> <p><i>phene</i>: phosphene (a sensation of light produced by mechanical stimulation of the retina, as by pressure on the eyeball through the closed eyelid) (<i>phos</i> light)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>fanciful, fancy (imagination, esp. when light or whimsical)</p> <p>fantasia, fantastic (SYNONYMS: bizarre, grotesque)</p> <p>fantasize, fantasm, fantast, fantasticate, fantasy</p> <p>pant (Middle English <i>panten</i>; from <i>phantasiare</i>, orig., to suffer from a nightmare)</p> <p>CHRISTIAN FESTIVAL: Epiphany (lit., a showing forth; a festival, held January 6, commemorating the revealing of Jesus as the Christ to the Gentiles in the persons of the Magi; or, the baptism of Jesus)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Epiphany, SD</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>dei</i><sup>1</sup>, <i>dict</i>, <i>fab</i>, <i>loc</i>, <i>mon</i>, <i>ori</i>, <i>par</i><sup>2</sup>, <i>phon</i>, <i>phras</i></p>
pharmac	Greek <i>pharma-</i> <i>keuein</i> to practice witchcraft, medicine	medicine	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: pharmaceutical (of a pharmacy or pharmacists), pharmaceutics, pharmacist, pharmacy</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>pharmacodynamics (the branch of pharmacology that deals with the effect and the reactions of drugs within the body) (<i>dynamis</i> power)</p> <p>pharmacognosy (<i>gnosis</i> knowledge)</p> <p>pharmacokinetics (<i>kinein</i> to move)</p> <p>pharmacology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>pharmacopeia (an authoritative book containing a list and description of drugs and medicines) (<i>poiein</i> to make)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>cur</i><sup>2</sup>, <i>iatr</i>, <i>med</i><sup>1</sup>, <i>therap</i></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pharyn</b>	Greek <i>pharnyx</i>	pharynx, throat	SIMPLE ROOT: pharynx (the throat; pl., pharynges) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: pharyngology ( <i>logy</i> study) pharyngoscope ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>phell</b>	Greek <i>phellos</i>	cork; bark (of a tree)	SIMPLE ROOT: phellem (the layer of dead, corky cells produced externally by the cork cambium in the bark of woody plants; cork) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: phellogen (a layer of parenchyma produced inwardly by a phellogen) ( <i>dermis</i> skin) phellogen (a secondary meristem that initiates phellem and phellogen in the periderm of a stem; same as <i>cork cambium</i> ) ( <i>generare</i> to produce) CROSS REFERENCE: suber
<b>phem</b>			See phan- for <i>euphemism</i> .
<b>pher</b>			See phor- for <i>periphery</i> .
<b>phern</b>	Greek <i>phern</i> from <i>pherein</i> to bear	dowry, equipment	PREFIXED ROOT: paraphernalia (short for <i>paraphernalia bona</i> , wife's own goods; orig., personal belongings; the articles used in some activity; equipment; gear; apparatus; trappings) ( <i>para</i> alongside) CROSS REFERENCE: par <sup>4</sup>
<b>phil</b>	Greek <i>philein</i> to love	loving, love of	SIMPLE ROOT: philter (a potion thought to arouse sexual love, especially toward a certain person; any magic potion) PREFIXED ROOT: heterophil (design or of a substance that reacts with more than one substance, as an antigen or antibody) ( <i>heteros</i> different) homophile (a gay or lesbian) ( <i>homos</i> same) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>phil</i> : philander (used in fiction as a name for a lover; as a verb, to engage lightly in passing love affairs; make love insincerely: said of a man) ( <i>andros</i> man) philanthropic (SYNONYMS: altruistic, charitable, humanitarian), philanthropist, philanthropy ( <i>anthropos</i> man, mankind) philately (the collection and study of postage stamps, postcards, postmarks, etc.) ( <i>ateleia</i> exemption from further tax) philharmonic (love of harmony) ( <i>harmos</i> a fitting) philhellene (love of Greeks or the Greek culture) ( <i>Hellene</i> a Greek) <i>philo</i> : philodendron (lit., loving trees; a tropical American climbing plant) ( <i>dendron</i> tree) philogyny (now rare: fondness for women) ( <i>gyne</i> woman) philology (orig., the love of learning and literature; study; scholarship; the study of written records, especially literary texts, in order to determine their authenticity, meaning, etc.) ( <i>logy</i> study) philoprogenitive (productive of offspring; prolific; loving one's own offspring) ( <i>pro</i> before + <i>generare</i> to produce) philosophy (love of knowledge), philosophic ( <i>sophos</i> wise) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: aerophilous ( <i>aer</i> air) bibliophile ( <i>biblio</i> book)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
phil (cont'd)		[loving, love of]	<p>drosophila (a fruit fly) (<i>drosos</i> dew)      hemophilia, hemophiliac (a person who has hemophilia)      hemophilic (of or having hemophilia; growing well in a medium containing hemoglobin: said of certain bacteria) (<i>haima</i> blood)      hydrophilous (<i>hydor</i> water)      necrophilia (<i>nekros</i> dead body)      photophilous (<i>phos</i> light)      rheophile (an animal or plant best adapted for living in flowing water) (<i>rhein</i> to flow)      siderophilous (<i>sideros</i> iron)      turophile (a connoisseur of cheese) (<i>turo</i> cheese)  <b>MYTHOLOGY:</b> Philemon (the husband of Baucis: a poor old woman, who with Philemon, shows such hospitality to the disguised Zeus and Hermes that the grateful gods turn their humble cottage into a temple; see Proper Names)  <b>PROPER NAMES:</b>      Philemon (lit., affectionate; a book of the New Testament; an epistle from the Apostle Paul to his friend Philemon)      Philip (lit., a horse lover) (<i>philein</i> to love + <i>hippos</i> a horse)  <b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b> Philadelphia (ancient city in Lydia, West Asia) (<i>adelphos</i> brother)  <b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Philadelphia (AL, AR, IL, IN, MO, MS, NM, NY, NC, PA, SC, TN, VA)      NB: <i>Philistine</i>, from Hebrew <i>p'lishtim</i>, is not in this family.  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> am, charit, ero, lagn</p>
phleb	Greek <i>phleps</i> blood vessel IE <i>hlegw-</i> to swell	vein	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>phleb</i>: phlebitis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)  <i>phlebo</i>:      phlebology (<i>logy</i> study)      phlebosclerosis (hardening of the walls of the veins) (<i>skleros</i> hard)      phlebotomy (<i>temnein</i> to cut)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> phloem (the vascular tissue in vascular plants, that conducts and distributes sugars and other dissolved foods from the places where the food is produced to the places where it is needed or stored)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> fleam (a sharp lancet used for bloodletting)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ven<sup>3</sup>, varic</p>
phleg. phlog	Greek <i>phlegein</i> to burn IE <i>bhel-</i> to gleam, white	to burn; inflame; fever	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>phleg</i>:      phlegm (as a single word, <i>phlegm</i> has come to mean body moisture), phlegmasia (a condition characterized by swelling, pain and redness; inflammation)      phlegmatic (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> apathetic, impassive, stoic, stolid)      phlegmon (spreading inflammation resulting from an infection) phlegmonous (pertaining to inflammation of subcutaneous tissues)  <i>phlog</i>: phlogistic (in medicine, of inflammation; inflammatory), phlogiston, phlogotic  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> antiphlogistic (<i>anti</i> against)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> phlox (lit., flame; any of a genus of chiefly North American plants with opposite leaves and white, pink, red, or bluish flowers)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>phleg</b> (cont'd)		[to burn]	<p>MYTHOLOGY: Phlegethon, a river of fire in Hades</p> <p>LATIN COGNATE: flagrant (orig., flaming, blazing; hence, glaringly bad, notorious, outrageous; also listed under flag-)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: black (from that which has burned)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ard, blaz, caust, crem, febr, flag, hapt<sup>1</sup>, ign, -itis, neal, pyr<sup>1</sup>, ure</p>
<b>phob</b>	Greek <i>phobos</i> fear, flight IE <i>bhegw-</i> to flee	morbid fear of; [has come to mean "hatred of"]	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: phobia, phobiac, phobic</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>NOTE: Phobias are listed in alphabetical order with the thing feared listed in parentheses or brackets.</p> <p>acarophobia [mites (Acarus), or of very small objects]</p> <p>acousticophobia (sounds)</p> <p>acrophobia (height, elevated places)</p> <p>aerophobia (air, draft)</p> <p>agoraphobia (market place; open places)</p> <p>agyiophobia (streets)</p> <p>aichmophobia (pointed objects)</p> <p>ailurophobia (cats)</p> <p>alcoholophobia (alcohol beverages; alcoholism)</p> <p>algophobia (pain)</p> <p>amaxophobia (vehicles)</p> <p>androphobia (men, males)</p> <p>anemophobia (wind, draft)</p> <p>anthropophobia (man; human beings)</p> <p>apiphobia (bees)</p> <p>aquaphobia (water)</p> <p>arachnophobia (spiders)</p> <p>astrophobia (lightning)</p> <p>ataxiophobia (disorder)</p> <p>automysophobia (being dirty, uncleanliness)</p> <p>autophobia (self, solitude)</p> <p>ballistophobia (missiles)</p> <p>basiphobia (walking)</p> <p>bathophobia (deep places)</p> <p>batrachophobia (frogs)</p> <p>belonephobia (needles)</p> <p>bibliophobia (books)</p> <p>bromidosiphobia (odors)</p> <p>brontophobia (thunder)</p> <p>cancerophobia (cancer)</p> <p>carcinophobia (cancer)</p> <p>carcinomatophobia (cancer)</p> <p>cardiophobia (heart disease)</p> <p>cenophobia (open places)</p> <p>cenotophobia (open places)</p> <p>chromatophobia (colors)</p> <p>chromophobia (colors)</p> <p>chronophobia (time)</p> <p>claustrophobia (confinement, closed places)</p> <p>climacophobia (climbing, stairs)</p> <p>clithrophobia (enclosed places)</p> <p>coitophobia (sexual intercourse)</p> <p>cremnophobia (precipices)</p> <p>criticophobia (critics)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
phob (cont'd)		[morbid fear of]	cynophobia (dogs) cypridophobia (sexual intercourse, for fear of contracting a venereal disease) dermaphobia (skin irritations) dextrophobia (right side) doraphobia (fur) dysmorphophobia (deformity) ecophobia (home surroundings) electrophobia (electricity) emetophobia (vomiting) entomophobia (insects) eosophobia (dawn; daybreak) eremophobia (deserted places; solitude) ereuthophobia (blushing) ergasiophobia (working) ergophobia (working) erythrophobia (the color red) febriphobia (fever) felinophobia (cats) feminophobia (women) gamophobia (marriage) gephyrophobia (crossing a bridge, river bank, or other structure near the water) glossophobia (speaking) graphophobia (writing) gymnophobia (nakedness) gynephobia (women) hadephobia (hell) hagiophobia (holy persons or things) hamaxophobia (vehicles) haphephobia (touching, or being touched) harpaxophobia (robbers) hedonophobia (pleasure) heliotherapy (sun) helminthophobia (worms) hematophobia (blood; bleeding) hemophobia (blood; bleeding) herpetophobia (snakes) hierophobia (religious or sacred objects) hodophobia (traveling) homilophobia (sermons) homophobia (homosexuals) hyalophobia (glass) hydrophobia (same as <i>rabies</i> , from the symptomatic inability to swallow liquids), hydrophobic (of, or having, <i>hydrophobia</i> ; not capable of uniting with or absorbing water) ( <i>hydror</i> water) hygrophobia (dampness, moisture) hylephobia (forests) hypengyophobia (responsibility) hypnophobia (sleep) hypsophobia (high places) ideophobia (ideas) iophobia (poisoning)

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>phob</b> (cont'd)		[morbid fear of]	kenophobia (open places) keraunophobia (lightning, thunder, storms) kleptophobia (stealing) lalophobia (speaking; stuttering) levophobia (left side) lyssophobia (rabies) maieusiophobia (pregnancy) maniaphobia (insanity) mechanophobia (machinery) melissophobia (bees) meningitophobia (meningitis) merinthophobia (being bound) metallophobia (metal objects) metereophobia (meteors) microphobia (germs, microorganisms) molysmophobia (infection) monophobia (self, solitude, being alone) mysophobia (dirt, filth) necrophobia (dead body) neophobia (new things, novelty, change) nomatophobia (names) nosophobia (disease) nostophobia (returning home) nudiphobia (nudity, nakedness) nyctophobia (night) odontophobia (teeth) ombrophobia (rain) onomatophobia (names) ophidophobia (snakes) osmophobia (odors) osphresiophobia (odors) paralipophobia (neglect, or omission of some duty) parasitophobia (parasites) pathophobia (disease) pediculophobia (lice) pedophobia (children; dolls) peniaphobia (poverty) phagophobia (eating) pharmocophobia (drugs) phasmophobia (ghosts) phengophobia (daylight) phobanthropy (human beings) phobophobia (being afraid; fear of fears) phonophobia (noise or loud talking) photaugiaphobia (glare) photophobia (light) phthiriophobia (parasites) pnigophobia (choking) polyphobia (many things) ponophobia (working) potamophobia (rivers) proctophobia (rectal disease) psychrophobia (cold) rectophobia (rectal disease)

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>phob</b> (cont'd)		[morbid fear of]	<p>rhabdophobia (being beaten)      rhypophobia (dirt)      scopophobia (being stared at, or being seen)      scotophobia (night, darkness)      siderodromophobia (trains; riding a train)      spectrophobia (mirrors)      spermatophobia (loss of semen)      stasiphobia (standing upright)      stasibasiphobia (standing and walking)      stygiophobia (hell)      taphophobia (being buried alive, entombed)      teratophobia (monstrosities)      thalassophobia (sea)      thanatophobia (death)      theophobia (God)      thermophobia (heat)      tocophobia (childbirth)      tonitrophobia (thunder)      topophobia (places)      toxicophobia (poisoning)      traumatophobia (trauma, injury)      tremophobia (trembling)      trichophobia (hair)      trichopathophobia (hair)      triskaidekaphobia (the number 13)      vaccinophobia (vaccination)      venerophobia (venereal disease)      vermiphobia (worms, vermin)      xenophobia (strangers)      zelophobia (jealousy)      zoophobia (animals)</p> <p>NOTE: Phobias are listed in alphabetical order by the thing feared.</p> <p>afraid, being (phobophobia)      air (aerophobia)      alcohol (alcoholophobia)      alone, being (monophobia)      animals (zoophobia)      beaten, being (rhabdophobia)      bees (apiphobia, melissophobia)      bleedings, the sight of blood (hematophobia, hemophobia)      blushing (ereuthophobia)      books (bibliophobia)      bound, being (merinthophobia)      buried alive, being (taphophobia)      cancer (cancerophobia, carcinophobia, carcinomatophobia)      cadaver (necrophobia)      cats (ailurophobia, felinophobia)      change (neophobia)      childbirth (tocophobia)      children (pedophobia)      climbing (climacophobia)      choking (pnigophobia)      close places (claustrophobia, clithrophobia)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>phob</b> (cont'd)		[morbid fear of]	cold (psychrophobia) colors (chromatophobia, chromophobia) confinement (claustrophobia, clithrophobia) crossing a bridge, river bank, or other structure near the water (gephyrophobia) critics (criticophobia) dampness (hygrophobia) darkness (scotophobia) dawn (eosophobia) daylight (phengophobia) dead body (necrophobia) death (thanatophobia) deep places (bathophobia) deformity (dysmorphophobia) deserted places (eremophobia) dirt (rhypophobia) dirty, being (automysophobia, mysophobia) disease (nosophobia, pathophobia) disorder (ataxiophobia) dogs (cynophobia) dolls (pedophobia) draft (aerophobia, anemophobia) drugs (pharmacophobia) duty, omission of (paralipophobia) eating (phagophobia) electricity (electrophobia) entombed alive (taphophobia) fear of fears (phobophobia) fever (febriophobia) filth (mysophobia) forests (hylephobia) frogs (batrachophobia) fur (doraphobia) germs (microphobia) ghosts (phasmophobia) glare (photaugiaiphobia) glass (crystallophobia, hyalophobia) God (theophobia) hair (trichophobia, trichopathophobia) heart disease (cardiophobia) heat (thermophobia) height (acrophobia, hypsophobia) hell (hadephobia, stygiophobia) high places (hypophobia) holy persons or things (hagiophobia) home, returning (nostophobia) home surroundings (ecophobia) homosexuals (homophobia) human beings (phobanthropy) ideas (ideophobia) infection (molysmophobia) injury (traumatophobia) insanity (maniaphobia) insects (entomophobia)

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>phob</b> (cont'd)		[morbid fear of]	jealousy (zelophobia) left side (levophobia) lice (pediculophobia) light (photophobia) lightning (astrophobia, keraunophobia) loud talking (phonophobia) machinery (machanophobia) mankind (anthropophobia) many things (polyphobia) marriage (gamophobia) men (androphobia) meningitis (meningitophobia) metal objects (metallophobia) meteors (meteorophobia) microorganisms (microphobia) mirrors (spectrophobia) missiles (ballistophobia) mites (acarophobia) moisture (hygrophobia) monstrosities (teratophobia) needles (belonephobia) nakedness (gymnophobia, nudiphobia) names (nomatophobia, onomatophobia) neglect (paralipophobia) new things (neophobia) night (nyctophobia, scotophobia) noise (phonophobia) novelty (neophobia) nudity (gymnophobia, nudiphobia) number 13 (triskaidekaphobia) odors (bromidosiphobia, osmophobia, osphresiophobia) omission of some duty (paralipophobia) open places (agoraphobia, cenophobia, cenotophobia, keno-phobia) pain (algophobia) parasites (parasitophobia, phthiriophobia) places (topophobia) pleasure (hedonophobia) pointed objects (aichmophobia) poisoning (iophobia, toxicophobia) precipices (cremnophobia) pregnancy (maieusiphobia) rabies (lyssophobia) rain (ombrophobia) rectal disease (proctophobia) red, color of (erythrophobia) religious or sacred objects (hierophobia) responsibility (hypengyophobia) returning home (nostophobia) riding a train (siderodromophobia) right side (dextrophobia) rivers (potomophobia) robbers (harpaxophobia) sea (thalassophobia)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>phob</b> (cont'd)		[morbid fear of]	seen, being (scopophobia) self (autophobia, monophobia) semen, loss of (spermaphobia) sermons (homilophobia) sexual intercourse (coitophobia) sexual intercourse—for fear of contracting a venereal disease (cypridophobia) skin irritations (dermaphobia) sleep (hypnophobia) snakes (herpetophobia, ophidophobia) solitude (autophobia, eremophobia, monophobia) sounds (acousticophobia) speaking (glossophobia, lalophobia) spiders (arachnophobia) stairs (climacophobia) standing and walking (stasibasiphobia) standing upright (stasiphobia) stared at, being (scopophobia) stealing (kleptophobia) storms (keraunophobia) strangers (xenophobia) streets (agyiophobia) stuttering (lalophobia) sun (heliophobia) teeth (odontophobia) thunder (brontophobia, keraunophobia, tonitrophobia) time (chronophobia) touching, or being touched (haphephobia) train, riding a (siderodromophobia) trauma (traumatophobia) traveling (hodophobia) trembling (tremophobia) uncleanliness (automyophobia) vaccination (vaccinophobia) vehicles (amaxophobia, hamaxophobia) venereal disease (venerophobia) vomiting (emetophobia) walking (basiphobia) water (aquaphobia, hydrophobia) wind (anemophobia) women (feminophobia, gynephobia) working (ergasiophobia, ponophobia) worms (helminthophobia) writing (graphophobia) CROSS REFERENCE: od <sup>3</sup> , miso, temn, ver <sup>1</sup>
<b>phon</b>	Greek <i>phone</i> IE <i>bha-</i> to speak	sound, voice	SIMPLE ROOT: phon (a measurement of loudness), phonate, phonatory phone (any single speech sound), phoneme, phonemic phonemics, phonetic, phonetics, phonetist phonic, phonics phonon (a quantum of sound energy) PREFIXED ROOT: aphonia (loss of voice due to an organic or functional disorder), aphonic (in phonetics, not pronounced) ( <i>a</i> negative)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
phon (cont'd)	[sound, voice]		<p>allophone (see all-) (<i>allos</i> other)</p> <p>antiphon (from which <i>anthem</i> is derived; see Doublets)</p> <p>antiphonal, antiphonary, antiphony (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>cacophony (harsh, jarring sound; din; dissonance) {cacophonous} (<i>kakos</i> bad)</p> <p>diaphone (a group of speech sounds consisting of all the variants of a given phoneme) (<i>dia</i> through)</p> <p>dysphonia (any difficulty in producing speech sounds) (<i>dys</i> abnormal)</p> <p>euphonic (also, euphonical), euphonious (agreeable to the ear)</p> <p>euphonium (a musical instrument), euphony (<i>eu</i> well)</p> <p>heterophony (the playing of a passage of music with simultaneous variations in melody or rhythm by two or more players) (<i>heteros</i> different)</p> <p>homophone (any of two or more letters or groups of letters representing the same speech sound, e.g., <i>c</i> in <i>civil</i> and <i>s</i> in <i>song</i>; <i>f</i> in <i>fantasy</i> and <i>ph</i> in <i>phantasy</i>)</p> <p>homophonic (same as <i>homonymous</i>; in music, having one melodic line at a time, the other voices or parts serving as accompaniment) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>megaphone (<i>mega</i> large)</p> <p>microphone, microphonics (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p>monophonic, monophony (same as <i>monody</i>, which see under both mono- and od<sup>1</sup>) (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p>polyphone, polyphonic (in music, having two or more voices or parts), polyphony (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>symphonic, symphonious, symphonist, symphony (lit., harmony of sounds; short for <i>symphony orchestra</i>) (<i>sym</i> with)</p> <p>telephone {telephonic}, telephony (<i>tele</i> afar)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>phon</i>: phonasthenia (weakness or hoarseness of voice) (<i>a</i> negative + <i>sthenos</i> strength)</p> <p><i>phono</i>:</p> <p>phonogram, phonograph, phonography (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>phonolite (a type of rock that rings when struck) (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p>phonology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>phonometer (an instrument used to measure the intensity and vibration frequency of sound) {phonometry} (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>phonoscope (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>phonotype (a phonetic symbol or character, used in printing) (<i>typtein</i> to strike; type)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>egobronchophony (a bleating and bronchial voice characteristic of pleuropneumonia) (<i>aix</i> goat + <i>bronchos</i> windpipe)</p> <p>egophony (a bleating quality of the voice observed in auscultation in certain cases of lung consolidation) (<i>aix</i> goat)</p> <p>hydrophone (an instrument for detecting, and registering the distance and direction of, sound transmitted through water) (<i>hydror</i> water)</p> <p>ideophone (in linguistics, the expression of an idea, as in many African languages, by means of a sound, often reduplicated, that creates an image of an action, object, etc.) (<i>ideo</i> idea)</p> <p>morphophone, morphophonemics (<i>morphe</i> form)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>phon</b> (cont'd)		[sound, voice]	<p>stereophonic (<i>stereos</i> solid)      DISGUISED ROOT: anthem (from <i>antiphonal</i>; thus, originally one choir singing against another choir; see Doublets)      DOUBLETS: antiphon:anthem      ENGLISH COGNATES:      ban (a command; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> forbid, prohibit, proscribe)      banal (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> flat, insipid, vapid)      banish (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> deport, exile, expatriate, ostracize)      PLACE NAME: Anthem, WV      CROSS REFERENCE: <i>dei</i><sup>1</sup>, dict, fab, loc, mon, ora, par<sup>2</sup>, phan, phras, son, ton</p>
<b>phor,</b> <b>pher</b>	Greek <i>pheirein</i> IE <i>bher-</i> to carry, bring	to bear, to carry	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>pher:</i>      peripheral (lying at the outside or away from the central part; only slightly connected with what is essential or important)      periphery (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> circuit, circumference, perimeter) (<i>peri</i> around)      telpher (or, telfer; an electrically driven car suspended from and run on overhead cables), telpherage (<i>tele</i> far off)  <i>phor:</i>      adiaphorous (morally neutral or indifferent; neither wrong nor right; in medicine, neither harmful or helpful) (<i>a</i> not + <i>dia</i> through)      amphora (a two-handled jar with a narrow neck, used by the ancient Greeks and Romans to carry wine or oil)      amorphic (pertaining to a bottle; resembling the sound made by blowing across the mouth of a bottle)      amphorolοquy (the production of amorphic sounds in speaking) (<i>loqui</i> to speak)      amphorophony (an amorphic sound of the voice) (<i>amphi</i> both, around + <i>phone</i> sound)      ANAPHORA (lit., to bear again) (<i>ana</i> again)      cataphoresis (same as <i>electrophoresis</i>: the migration of charged colloidal particles, or of molecules through a fluid or gel subjected to an electric field) (<i>kata</i> down)      diaphoresis (perspiration, especially when profuse)      diaphoretic (producing perspiration) (<i>dia</i> through)      dysphoria (any generalized feeling of ill-being; opposed to <i>euphoria</i>) {disphoric} (<i>dys</i> wrong, bad, ill)      euphoria (a feeling of well-being, especially an exaggerated one having no basis in truth or in reality; opposed to <i>dysphoria</i>) {euphoric}, euphoriant (in medicine, a drug or other agent that produces euphoria) (<i>eu</i> well)      metaphor (a figure of speech containing an implied comparison, in which a word or phrase ordinarily and primarily used of one thing is applied to another, e.g., <i>the curtain of night; the evening of life; all the world's a stage</i>; the hymn "A Mighty Fortress is Our God"; compare <i>simile</i>, where the comparison is connected by <i>as, like, seem, or appear</i>, as Robert Burns' line "My love's <i>like</i> a red, red rose"; changed to a metaphor, this simile would read: "My love <i>is</i> a red, red rose") (<i>meta</i> between)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: phorozoon (the asexual stage in the life history of an organism) (<i>zo</i> animal)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>phor</b> (cont'd)		[to carry, to bear]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>phor</i>:  anthophore (an elongated stalk between the sepals of some flowers that supports the flowering parts) (<i>anthos</i> flower)  canephoros (in ancient Greece, a basket bearer) (<i>kanna</i> cane)  electrophoresis (the migration of charged colloidal particles of molecules through a fluid or gel subjected to an electric field; same as <i>cataphoresis</i>)  gonophore {gonophoric, gonophorous} (<i>gone</i> seed)  phosphorescent (<i>phos</i> light)  semaphore (any apparatus for signaling, as by an arrangement of lights, flags, and mechanical arms on railroads and ships) (<i>sema</i> sign)  <i>pher</i>: tocopherol (any of a group of closely related viscous oils that constitute vitamin E and occur chiefly in wheat-germ oil, cottonseed oil, lettuce, etc.) (<i>tiktein</i> to bear, give birth to)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>AMPULLA (diminutive of <i>amphora</i>)  feretory (a portable reliquary; a place for keeping a reliquary)  furtive (surreptitious; stealthy; sneaky)  PROPER NAME: Christopher (Christ-bearer)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>AMPULLA [in <i>anatomy</i>, a small dilation in a canal or duct, especially in the semicircular canal of the ear; in <i>ecclesiastics</i>, a container used in the church for wine or water at the Eucharist; also, a vessel for consecrated wine or holy oil]  ANAPHORA [in <i>Christianity</i>, the offering of the bread and wine in the Communion, or the Eucharist; in <i>linguistics</i>, the use of a word as a regular grammatical substitute for a preceding word or group of words, as the use of <i>it</i> and <i>does</i> in "I know <i>it</i> and he <i>does</i> (know it) too"; in <i>rhetoric</i>, the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses or sentences, for example, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s address "I Have a Dream," in which "I have a dream" is repeated in successive sentences]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fer<sup>2</sup>, ger<sup>1</sup>, lat<sup>2</sup>, port<sup>1</sup>, vect</p>
<b>phos,</b> <b>phot</b>	Greek <i>phos</i> IE <i>bha-</i> to shine, gleam	light	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>phose (any subjective sensation, as of light or color)  phosphate (a salt of phosphoric acid; any substance containing phosphates, used as a fertilizer)  phot (a unit of illumination)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p>aphotic (lit., without light; pertaining to that part of the ocean which does not receive sufficient light for photosynthesis) (<i>a</i> negative)  euphotic (of or pertaining to the uppermost portion of water that receives sufficient sunlight for photosynthesis) (<i>eu</i> well)  microphotograph (<i>mikros</i> small + <i>graphein</i> to write)  telephoto, telephotography (<i>tele</i> afar + <i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>phos</i>:</p> <p>phosgene (<i>generare</i> to produce)  phosphene (see note under phan-–) (<i>phainein</i> to show)  phosphoric, phosphorous, phosphorus (<i>phorein</i> to bear)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>phos</b> (cont'd)		[light]	<p><i>photo</i>:</p> <p>photobiotic (in biology, depending on light for existence) (<i>bios</i> life)</p> <p>photochromic (<i>chroma</i> color)</p> <p>photochronograph (<i>chronos</i> time + <i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>photogenic (due to or produced by light; that looks or is likely to look attractive in photographs) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>photogeology (the branch of geology that studies geologic features by using photography, especially photographs taken from an airplane or satellite) (<i>geo</i> earth + <i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>photograph (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>photokinesis (in physiology, movement in response to light) (<i>kinein</i> to move)</p> <p>photometry (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>luc</i>, <i>lucubr</i></p>
<b>phrag,</b> <b>phren</b>	Greek <i>phrassein</i> IE <i>bhrekw-</i> to cram together	to fence, wall off	<p>NOTE: This root can also refer to <i>nerve</i>, particularly those nerves that are distributed mostly over the diaphragm. Another root with the same spelling, <i>phren</i>, can refer either to the diaphragm or to the mind (see <i>phren-</i>).</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: phrenic (of the diaphragm)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: diaphragm (lit., completely enclosed; the partition of muscles and tendons between the chest cavity and the abdominal cavity) (<i>dia</i> through)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>phras</b>	Latin <i>phrasis</i> diction Greek <i>phrazein</i> to speak	to explain, show	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: phrasal, phrase, phrasing</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>antiphrasis (the use of words or phrases in a sense opposed to the usual one, as for ironic effect) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>metaphrase (to translate, especially literally; paradoxically, to change the phrasing or literary form of; compare <i>paraphrase</i>)</p> <p>metaphrast (a person who translates or changes a literary work from one form to another, as prose into verse) (<i>meta</i> along with)</p> <p>paraphrase (a rewording of something spoken or written, as opposed to <i>metaphrase</i>; SYNONYMS: translation, transliteration, version) {paraphrastic} (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>periphrasis (the use of many words where one or a few would do; circumlocution)</p> <p>periphrastic (in grammar, constructed by using an auxiliary word rather than an inflected form; e.g., <i>the word of his father</i> is <i>periphrastic</i>, whereas <i>his father's word</i> is inflected) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p>rephrase (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>phraseogram (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>phraseologist (a person skilled in formulating well-turned phrases or one given to using catchy but trite phrases)</p> <p>phraseology (choice and pattern of words; way of speaking or writing; diction) (<i>logos</i> word)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: holophrastic (the speaking of an entire sentence or phrase in one word, e.g., <i>affidavit</i>, He has made an oath; <i>deficit</i>, it is lacking) (<i>holos</i> whole)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>dei</i><sup>1</sup>, <i>dict</i>, <i>fab</i>, <i>loc</i>, <i>ora</i>, <i>par</i><sup>2</sup>, <i>phan</i>, <i>phon</i></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>phren</b>			See phrag- for <i>phrenic</i> .
<b>phren,</b> <b>phron,</b> <b>phras</b>	Greek <i>phren</i>	mind	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>phren</i>: phrenic (also refers to the diaphragm; see phrag-), phrenetic (same as <i>frenetic</i>; see Doublets)</p> <p><i>phron</i>: phronema (that portion of the cortex of the brain which is occupied by thought centers or association centers)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>phras</i>: euphrasy (same as <i>eyebright</i>, a plant formerly used in treating eye disorders) (<i>eu</i> good well)</p> <p><i>phren</i>:</p> <p>bradyphrenia (<i>bradys</i> slow)</p> <p>schizophrenia (<i>schizein</i> to split)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:  frantic (wild with anger, pain, worry, etc.; frenzied)  frenetic (frantic, frenzied) (see Doublets)  frenzy (SYNONYMS: delirium, hysteria, mania) {frenzied}</p> <p>DOUBLETS: frantic:frenetic</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cereb, ment<sup>1</sup>, no, psych, thym</p>
<b>phthir</b>	Greek <i>phtheir</i>	a louse	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: phthiriasis (infestation with lice, especially the crab louse; pediculosis)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ped<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>phthis</b>	Greek <i>phthiein</i>	to waste away	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: phthisis (any wasting disease, as tuberculosis of the lungs)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: maras, marce, tab<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>phthong</b>	Greek <i>phthongos</i> voice, sound; phthengesthai to utter	voice, sound	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  diphthong (a complex vowel sound made by gliding continuously from the position of one vowel to that of another within the same syllable, as <i>ou</i> in <i>out</i>, or <i>oi</i> in <i>oil</i>) (<i>di</i> two)  monophthong (a single vowel sound made while the supraglottal speech organs are in a fixed position; also, two written vowels representing a single sound; for example, <i>oa</i> in <i>boat</i>, <i>ea</i> in <i>read</i> and <i>bread</i>, <i>ee</i> in <i>reel</i>, <i>ea</i> in <i>real</i>) (<i>mono</i> single)  tripthong (a vowel sound involving three continuous vowel sounds in one syllable, e.g., beau, adieu; loosely, a trigraph) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ech, phon, son, ton, voc</p>
<b>phye</b>	Greek <i>phykos</i>	seaweed	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: phycology (same as <i>algology</i>) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alg<sup>3</sup></p>
<b>phyg</b>	Greek <i>pheugein</i>	to flee	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: apophyge (in architecture, the concave curve where the end of a column spreads into its base or capital) (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fug</p>
<b>phyl</b>	Greek <i>phulon</i>	kind, race, tribe	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  phyle (the largest political subdivision in the ancient Athenian state)  phylogeny (the course of evolutionary or phylogenetic development, as of a natural group of organisms)  phylectic (in biology, of or pertaining to a phylum or to an evolutionary line of descent)  phylum (a major category in the classification of living organisms, especially animals ranking above a class and below a kingdom)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>phyl</b> (cont'd)		[tribe, kind, race]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  diphyletic (having two ancestral lines of descent) (<i>di</i> two)  monophyletic (of a single stock; developed from a single ancestral type) {monophyletism} (<i>monos</i> one)  polyphyletic (in biology, derived from more than one ancestral type) (<i>polys</i> many)  subphylum (any main natural subdivision of a phylum) (<i>sub</i> under)  triphylite (a phosphate containing lithium, iron, and manganese) (<i>tri</i> three + <i>-lite</i> from <i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>phyl</i>: phyletic (early manhood, youth) (<i>epi</i> upon + <i>hebe</i> youth)  <i>phylo</i>: phylogeny (the lines of descent or evolutionary development of any plant or animal) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ethn, gen</p>
<b>phyla</b>	Greek <i>phylax</i> guard	prevention; orig., on guard	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>phylac</i>: phylactery [from <i>phylacterium</i>, safeguard, used for Hebrew <i>tefillah</i>, prayer: leather cases holding slips of Scripture passages (see Deuteronomy 6:4-9); these cases are worn by Orthodox or Conservative Jewish men during morning prayer on weekdays]  <i>phylax</i>: phylaxis (inhibiting of infection by the body)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>phylact</i>:  anaphylactic (adjective form of <i>anaphylaxis</i>)  prophylactic (as a noun, a condom, that which is designed to prevent sexually transmittable diseases; as an adjective, that which is preventative, as <i>prophylactic medicine</i>)  <i>phylax</i>:  anaphylaxis (in pathology, increased susceptibility to a foreign protein resulting from previous exposure to it, as in serum treatment) (<i>ana</i> intensive)  prophylaxis (the prevention of or protective treatment for disease; in dentistry, <i>teeth cleaning</i> is referred to as such) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cav<sup>2</sup>, para</p>
<b>phyll</b>	Greek <i>phyllon</i> IE <i>bhel-</i> to swell, sprout	leaf	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>phyll</i> (dough in very thin sheets which becomes very flaky when baked, such as in baklava)  <i>phyllome</i> (in botany, a leaf or analogous member)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  aphyllous (lacking leaves, as most cacti) (<i>a</i> negative)  apophyllite (a mineral, so named from its flaking off under the blowpipe) (<i>apo</i> away + <i>lithos</i> stone)  cataphyll (in botany, any rudimentary leaf, as a bud scale, preceding the true foliage leaves) (<i>kata</i> down)  diphyllous (having two leaves or sepals) (<i>di</i> two)  endophyllous (in botany, wrapped up within a bud or sheath) (<i>endo</i> within)  heterophyllous (growing leaves of different forms on the same stem or plant) (<i>heteros</i> different)  mesophyll (the inner part of a leaf) (<i>mesos</i> middle)  microphyll (mikros small)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>phyll</b> (cont'd)		[leaf]	<p>monophylloous (<i>monos</i> one)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>phyll</i>: phyllode (a flat leafstalk that functions as a leaf), phyllloid (like a leaf; leaflike) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>phyllo</i>:      phylloclad (also, phylloclade; same as <i>cladophyll</i>: a green, flattened branch arising from the axil of a leaf, with the shape and functions of a foliage leaf) (<i>klados</i> shoot, bud)      phyllomorphous (<i>morphe</i> form, shape)      phyllophagous (feeding on leaves) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)      phyllopod (any of the subclass of primitive crustaceans with leaflike, swimming feet, as the fairy shrimp, brine shrimp, etc.) (<i>pous</i> foot)      phyllotaxis (also, phyllotaxy; in botany, the arrangement of leaves on a stem) (<i>tassein</i> to arrange)      phylloxera (a type of insect that attacks the leaves and roots of certain plants, including the grapevine) (<i>xeros</i> dry)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      chlorophyll (<i>chloros</i> green)      chrysophyll (<i>chrysos</i> yellow, golden)      cladophyll (same as <i>phyllode</i>) (<i>klados</i> branch, shoot)      sporophyll (a leaf, modified leaf, or leaflike part producing one or more sporangia) (<i>spore</i> seed)      xanthophyll { <i>xanthophyllous</i> } (<i>xanthos</i> yellow)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> chervil (lit., rejoicing leaf; the last letter retains the remnant of <i>phyll</i>; a plant of the parsley family, whose leaves are used for flavoring salads, soups, etc.) (<i>chairein</i> to rejoice)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> bract, foli, lam<sup>2</sup>, petal   </p>
<b>phys</b>	Greek <i>physa</i> IE <i>pu</i> <sup>2</sup> to blow, swell	air, bellows, gas	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: emphysema (an abnormal swelling of body tissues caused by the accumulation of air, making it difficult to breathe) (<i>em</i> in)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      physocele (a tumor filled with gas or circumscribed swelling due to gas; a gas-distended hernial sac) (<i>kele</i> tumor)      physostomous (in zoology, having a connecting tube between the air bladder and a part of the alimentary canal, as in certain fishes) (<i>stoma</i> mouth)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> aer, atmo, foll, pneu   </p>
<b>physi,</b> <b>phu</b>	Greek <i>phyein</i> to bear, bring forth IE <i>bheu-</i> to exist, be, grow	growth, natural, nature	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      physic (SYNOMYS: aperient, cathartic, laxative, purgative)      physical (SYNOMYS: <sup>1</sup>bodily, corporal, corporeal; <sup>2</sup>material, sensible)      physician, physicist      physics (from <i>ta physika</i>, name given to physical treatises of Aristotle)      physique (the structure, constitution, strength, form, or appearance of the body)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>phu</i>: euphuism [after the character <i>Euphues</i> in two works by John Lyly (1553-1606); the artificial, affected, high-flown style of speaking or writing used by Lyly and his imitators, characterized by alliteration, balanced sentences, antitheses, farfetched figures of speech, etc.] (<i>eu</i> well)   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>physi</b> (cont'd)		[nature, natural, growth]	<p><i>phys:</i>  APOPHYSIS (<i>apo</i> away)  diaphysis (the shaft of the long bone, as distinguished from the growing ends) (<i>dia</i> through)  diapophysis (the transverse process of the vertebra) (<i>dia</i> through) [see <i>apophysis</i>]  epiphysis (the end part of a long bone) (<i>epi</i> upon)  hypophysis (lit., undergrowth; the pituitary gland of the body) (<i>hypo</i> under)  metaphysic, metaphysical, metaphysics (from <i>ta meta ta physika</i>, that after the physics, in reference to location after the <i>Physics</i> in early collections of Aristotle's writings) (<i>meta</i> after)  Monophysite (in theology, a person who believes that Christ had but one nature, or a composite nature of both the human and the divine, a tenet held by members of the Coptic Church) (<i>monos</i> one, single)  paraphysis (a sterile, threadlike part found with the spore-bearing organs of some ferns and mosses) (<i>para</i> alongside)  superphysical (<i>super</i> beyond)  symphysics, symphysis (<i>sym</i> with)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  physiocrat (a believer in the 18<sup>th</sup>-century French economic theory that land and its products are the only true sources of wealth) (<i>kratein</i> to rule)  physiognomy (the practice of trying to judge character and mental qualities by observation of bodily, esp. facial features; the <i>g</i> may, or may not be pronounced) (<i>gnome</i> thought)  physiography (<i>graphein</i> to write)  physiological, physiology (<i>logy</i> study)  TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: diphyceral (<i>di</i> two + <i>kerkos</i> tail) [<i>diphy</i> means twofold: <i>di</i>, two + <i>phyein</i>]  DISGUISED ROOT: imp (from <i>emphyta</i>; lit., growth within; orig., a child; then, a devil's offspring; other meanings)  INTERDISCIPLINARY: APOPHYSIS [in <i>anatomy</i>, a natural outgrowth or process on a vertebra or other bone; in <i>botany</i>, a swelling at the base of the capsule in some mosses]  CROSS REFERENCE: aug, cresc, embryo, oma </p>
<b>phyt</b>	Greek <i>phyton</i> a plant; from <i>phyein</i> to grow IE <i>bheu-</i> to exist, be, grow	a plant	SIMPLE ROOT: phyteral (recognizable plant forms and fossils in coal as distinguished from the organic coal substance) phyton (a structural unit of a plant consisting of a leaf and its associated portion of stem) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>phy:</i> diphydont (bearing two sets of teeth, as do most mammals) ( <i>di</i> two + <i>odus</i> tooth) [see <i>diphyceral</i> , previous family, for meaning of <i>diphy-</i> ] <i>phyt:</i> aphyl (without plants; aphotic region, especially the plantless depths of the ocean floor) ( <i>a</i> negative) <i>phyte:</i> autophyte (any plant that makes its own food from inorganic matter) ( <i>autos</i> self) endophyte (in botany, any plant, such as certain fungi, that lives within another plant) ( <i>endon</i> within)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
phyt (cont'd)		[a plant; bring forth]	<p>entophyte (same as <i>endophyte</i>) (<i>enton</i> within)  epiphyte (a plant that grows on another plant but is not a parasite and produces its own food by photosynthesis, as certain orchids, mosses, and lichens) (<i>epi</i> upon)  heterophyte (a plant which derives its food from other plants or animals, living or dead) (<i>heteros</i> different)  mesophyte (any plant adapted to grow under medium conditions of moisture) (<i>mesos</i> middle)  microphyte (any microscopically small plant) (<i>mikros</i> small)  neophyte (a convert, especially a newly baptized member of the early Christian Church; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> amateur, novice, tyro) (<i>neos</i> new)  <i>phytic:</i> holophytic (obtaining nutrition by photosynthesis, as do green plants and some bacteria) (<i>holos</i> whole)  <i>phyto:</i>  enphytotic (affecting certain plants of an area at regular intervals: said of various diseases; opposed to <i>epiphytic</i>) (<i>en</i> in)  epiphytology (study of epidemic plant diseases) (<i>logy</i> study)  epiphytic (epidemic among plants; opposed to <i>enphytic</i>) (<i>epi</i> upon)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  phytochrome (a bluish-green plant protein that regulates the growth of plants) (<i>chroma</i> color)  phytoflagellate (a flagellated microorganism with plantlike characteristics, as cell walls and chlorophyll) (<i>flagellum</i> a whip)  phytogenic, phytogenesis (the science of the origin and development of plants) (<i>gignesthai</i> to be born)  phytogeography (the geography of the distribution of plant life) (<i>geo</i> earth + <i>graphein</i> to write)  phytography (the branch of botany dealing with the description of plants) (<i>graphein</i> to write)  phytohormone (plant hormone: an organic chemical, as auxin, produced by plant cells and functioning at various sites to regulate growth, turning, metabolic processes, etc.) (<i>hormein</i> to urge)  phytolith (a small opaline rock consisting chiefly of fossil plant remains) (<i>lithos</i> stone)  phytology (earlier word for <i>botany</i>) (<i>logy</i> study)  phytopathology (the study of plant diseases and their control) (<i>pathein</i> to suffer: disease + <i>logy</i> study)  phytopagous (the feeding on plants) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)  phytotoxic (<i>toxikon</i> poison)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  cryophyte (a plant that grows on ice or snow, especially various algae and fungi) (<i>kryos</i> cold)  geophyte (a plant that grows in earth; esp., a perennial whose buds live underground throughout the winter) (<i>geo</i> earth)  hydrophyte (any plant growing only in water or very wet earth) (<i>hydro</i> water)  osteophyte (a small pathological bony outgrowth; spur) (<i>osteo-</i> on bone)  phanerophyte (a perennial plant with its resting buds located well above the ground) (<i>phainein</i> to appear)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>phyt</b> (cont'd)		[a plant; bring forth]	thallophyte (any of a subkingdom of nonvascular plants showing no clear distinction of roots, stem, or leaves and not producing flowers or seeds: the subkingdom includes the fungi, lichens, and most algae) ( <i>thallos</i> young shoot) xerophyte (a plant structurally adapted to growing under very dry or desert conditions) ( <i>xero</i> dry) CROSS REFERENCE: aug, cresc, embryo, oma
<b>pi</b>	Latin <i>piare</i> to appease <i>pius</i> devout	devout	SIMPLE ROOT: piacular (making atonement; expiatory sacrifice; calling for expiation or atonement; thus, sinful, wicked) pietism, piety (devotion to religious duties and practices; see Doublets) pious (SYNOMYS: devout, religious, sanctimonious) piteous (see synonyms at <i>pitiful</i> ) pitiable (see synonyms at <i>pitiful</i> ), pitier (one who pities) pitiful (SYNOMYS: piteous, pitiable) pitiless (without pity; unfeeling; SYNOMYS: brutal, cruel, ruthless) pittance (orig., the small portion of food allowed a monk; any small amount or portion, especially of money) pity (SYNOMYS: commiseration, compassion, condolence, sympathy; see Doublets) PREFIXED ROOT: expiable, expiate (to make amends or reparations for wrongdoing or guilt; atone for; to pay the penalty of; suffer for; to atone) {expiation, expiatory} ( <i>ex</i> out) impiety (lack of piety), impious (not pious; lacking reverence for God; lacking respect or dutifulness, as toward a parent) ( <i>in</i> not) [not related to <i>imp</i> ; see physi-] inexpiable (that cannot be expiated or atoned for, as <i>an inexpiable sin</i> ) ( <i>in</i> not + <i>ex</i> out) DOUBLETS: pity:piety ART: Pietà (a representation in painting, sculpture, etc. of Mary, the mother, grieving over the body of Jesus after the Crucifixion) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>pico</b>	Italian <i>piccolo</i>	small	NOTE: In measurements, the root has come to mean one trillionth of the unit designated by the root with which it is combined. SIMPLE ROOT: piccolo (a woodwind instrument smaller and one octave higher than a flute; as an adjective, describes that which is small, as a piccolo banjo) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: picogram picometer CROSS REFERENCE: lept, micro, mini <sup>1</sup> , petit
<b>picr</b>	Greek <i>pikros</i> IE <i>peig-</i> , <i>peik-</i> , colorful, sharp	bitter	SIMPLE ROOT: picrate (a salt or ester of picric acid, usually highly explosive and sensitive to shock) picric, picrite (a dark, olivine-rich igneous rock) {picritic} picrol (antiseptic powder used as a dressing for wounds) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: picrotoxin (a white, bitter, poisonous compound; symbol) ( <i>toxikon</i> poison) CROSS REFERENCE: amar, ac <sup>2</sup> , ox

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pict	Latin <i>pingere</i> to paint; past participle <i>pictus</i> IE <i>peig-</i> , <i>peik-</i> colorful, sharp	to paint, picture	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: pictorial, picture, picturesque</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: depict (to represent in a drawing, painting, etc.; portray; to picture in words; SYNONYMS: draw, paint, sketch) (<i>de</i> intensive)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: pictograph (a picture or picturelike symbol representing an idea, as in primitive writing; hieroglyphic), pictography (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>pigment (coloring matter, usually in the form of powder, mixed with oil, water, etc. to make paints; any coloring in the cells and tissues of plants or animals; see Doublets)</p> <p>pigmentation (coloration in plants or animals due to the presence of pigment in the tissue)</p> <p>pint (probably from a spot marking the level in a measure)</p> <p>TRAILING DISGUISED ROOT: orpiment (<i>aurum</i> gold)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: depigmentation (loss of, or deficiency in, pigmentation) (<i>de</i> opposite)</p> <p>ONE-WORD LATIN SENTENCE: pinxit (he, or she, has painted it: formerly put after the artist's name on a painting; abbreviated pinx. or pnxt.)</p> <p>PORTRUGUESE: pintado (the Spanish mackerel; also, a particular type of guinea fowl found in South Africa)</p> <p>SPANISH:</p> <p>pimento (see Doublets)</p> <p>pinta (a contagious disease of the tropics, characterized by patches of various colors)</p> <p>pintado (painted; spotted; also, just right; see Place Names)</p> <p>pinto (marked with patches of white and black or another dark color: describes a spotted horse or a particular spotted bean)</p> <p>ENGLISH: paint, painter, painterly, painting, painty</p> <p>DOUBLETS: pimento:pigment</p> <p>CONSTELLATION: Pictor (lit., painter; between Carina and Dorabo)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <p>Picture Rocks (AZ, PA), Palo Pinto, MO</p> <p>Pueblo Pintado, NM</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ting</p>
piest	Greek <i>piezein</i>	to press	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: isopiestic (indicating equal pressure) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>piezochemistry (the branch of chemistry dealing with the effects of high pressure on chemical reactions)</p> <p>piezometer (any of various instruments used in measuring pressure or compressibility) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: nast, press</p>
pil <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>pilus</i> IE <i>pilo-</i> hair, esp. a knot of hair	hair	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>pile (a soft, velvety, raised surface on a rug, fabric, etc., produced by making yarn loops on the body of the material and often, shearing them; soft, fine hair, as on wool, fur, etc.; another pile is listed under pil<sup>2</sup>)</p> <p>pileous, pileum, PILEUS (a type of brimless cap worn in ancient Rome)</p> <p>piliation (formation and development of hair)</p> <p>pilose (covered with hair, especially fine, soft hair)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pil <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[hair]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: depilar, depilate (to remove hair from a part of the body), depilator (<i>de</i> from)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: caterpillar (lit., hairy cat; the wormlike larva of various insects, esp. the butterfly and moth) (<i>catta</i> cat) [see Trademark]</p> <p>horripilate, horripilation (the erection of hair of the head or body, as from fear, disease, or cold; goose flesh) (<i>horreere</i> to bristle)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>peel (SYNOMYS: hide, pelt, rind, skin) pelage (the coat, or covering, of a mammal, as fur or hair) pellet (with French diminutive <i>et</i>, literally, a small ball) pelt (the verb: to throw things at; the noun: the skin of a fur-bearing animal), peltry (fur-bearing skins, collectively) pluck (orig., to pull out hair; SYNOMYS: backbone, fortitude) plush (lit., plucked; a fabric with a soft, thick, deep pile)</p> <p>SPANISH COGNATES:</p> <p>pelo (hair) pelota (lit., ball; jai alai) [also listed under plot-]</p> <p>TRADEMARK: Caterpillar® (trademark for a tractor equipped on each side with a continuous roller belt over cogged wheels, for moving over rough or muddy ground)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: PILEUS [in <i>botany</i>, the cap of a mushroom; in <i>zoology</i>, the umbrella-shaped disk of a jellyfish]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: capill, chaet, com<sup>1</sup>, crin<sup>3</sup>, set, trich</p>
pil <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>pilare</i>	to compress, ram down	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: pilaster (a rectangular support projecting from a wall), pile (another <i>pile</i> is listed under pil<sup>1</sup>), pillar, pillory (as a verb, to expose to public humiliation)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>compilation (do not confuse with <i>compellation</i>; see pel<sup>2</sup>) compile, compiler (<i>com</i> with) oppilate (to block or obstruct the pores, bowels, etc.) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: pav</p>
ping	Latin <i>pangere</i>	to strike	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: impinge (to strike, hit, or dash on, upon, or against something) (<i>in in</i>) [also listed under pac-]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bat, cis, coup, crus, cus, fend, fer<sup>1</sup>, flic, fut, lid, pac, pest<sup>1</sup>, pil<sup>2</sup>, plang, plaud, tund</p>
piq	French <i>piquer</i>	to prick	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>piquant (agreeably pungent or stimulating to the taste; pleasantly sharp or biting)</p> <p>pique (to arouse resentment; SYNOMYS: <sup>1</sup>displeasure, offense, resentment, umbrage; <sup>2</sup>excite, provoke, stimulate)</p> <p>piqué (a firmly woven cotton fabric with corded or ridged "wales") [*wales: ridges on the surface of cloth, as corduroy]</p> <p>piquet (a card game for two persons, played with 32 cards)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>picayune (a coin of small value, as a former Spanish half-real of Louisiana) [see Newspaper]</p> <p>pike (a weapon, formerly used by foot soldiers, consisting of a metal spearhead on a long wooden shaft)</p> <p>TERM: pique-à-jour (lit., a braid letting in daylight; an enameling technique)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>piq</b> (cont'd)		[to prick]	SPANISH: picador (in bullfighting, a horseman who weakens the neck muscles of the bull by pricking them with a lance) NEWSPAPER: <i>New Orleans Times-Picayune</i> (a merger of the <i>Times</i> and <i>Picayune</i> ; orig., the <i>Picayune</i> cost a picayune) CROSS REFERENCE: cente, punct
<b>pir</b>	Greek <i>peira</i>	a trial	PREFIXED ROOT: empiric (a person who relies solely on practical experience rather than on scientific principles), empirical, empiricism ( <i>em-</i> in) [also listed under per <sup>1</sup> ] CROSS REFERENCE: per <sup>1</sup>
<b>pisc</b>	Latin <i>piscis</i> IE <i>pisk-</i> fish	fish	SIMPLE ROOT: piscary (in law, the right of fishing in waters owned by another; a place for fishing) piscatorial (of fish, fishermen, or fishing) piscina (a basin with a drain, formerly near the altar, now usually in the sacristy, for the disposal of holy water, etc.; sarcarium; see Spanish), piscine (of or resembling a fish) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>pis:</i> piscidia (a plant whose leaves are poisonous to fish when the leaves contaminate the water in which the fish live) ( <i>caedere</i> to kill) <i>piscato:</i> piscatology ( <i>logy</i> study) <i>pisci:</i> pisciculture ( <i>cultus</i> care) piscivorous ( <i>vorare</i> to eat) DUTCH: visch; MODERN DUTCH: vis GERMAN: Fisch SPANISH: pescado (fish); piscina (indoor swimming pool) CLASS OF VERTEBRATES: Pisces (the superclass of vertebrates that includes all classes of fishes) CONSTELLATION: Pisces (south of Andromeda) SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: Pisces (the twelfth sign, entered by the sun about February 21) NOTE: Do not confuse this root with <i>pisum</i> , pea, e.g., <i>pisi-form</i> , resembling a pea in shape and size; as a noun, a small bone on the inner side of the wrist that resembles half a pea, or with <i>pisse</i> , urine, as in <i>pismire</i> , urine + <i>myrmex</i> , ant, from the odor of formic acid, discharged by ants. See myrmec- for <i>pismire</i> . CROSS REFERENCE: ichthy
<b>pit</b>			See pet- for <i>propitiate</i> , <i>propitious</i> .
<b>pithec</b>	Greek <i>pithekos</i> IE <i>bhidh-</i> dreadful; variant of <i>bhoi-</i> to be afraid	ape	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: pithecanthropus (lit., ape-man; <i>Homo erectus</i> ) ( <i>anthropos</i> man) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: dryopithecine (of, or belonging to, a genus of fossilized man-like apes) ( <i>drys</i> tree) oreopithecus (mountain ape) ( <i>ore</i> mountain) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>plac</b>			See <i>platy-</i> for <i>placenta</i> .
<b>plac<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>placere</i> IE <i>plak-</i> smooth, plain	to please	SIMPLE ROOT: placable (capable of being placated) placate (to stop from being angry; SYNONYMS: appease, mollify, pacify) {placatory} placid (SYNONYMS: calm, tranquil) (see Place Name)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>plac<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to please]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  complacency, complacent (to be very pleasing; quiet satisfaction; contentment; smug; also, affable) (<i>com</i> intensive)  implacable (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> adamant, inflexible, obdurate) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:  plea, plead (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> appeal, petition, sue), pleadings  pleasance (a pleasure ground or garden, esp. part of an estate)  pleasant (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> agreeable, pleasing), pleasantry  please, pleasing (see synonyms at <i>pleasant</i>), pleasurable  pleasure (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> delight, enjoyment, joy)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:  appease (see synonyms at <i>placate</i>) (<i>ad</i> to)  complaisance (a complaisant act), complaisant (inclined or disposed to please; disposition to be obliging) (<i>com</i> with)  displease (irritate; annoy, offend), displeasure (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> offense, pique, resentment, umbrage) (<i>dis</i> negative)  implead (to prosecute or sue in a law court; to bring into an action by an impleader) (<i>in</i> in)  interplead (in law, to initiate an interpleader)  interpleader (a legal procedure by which two or more parties claiming the same money or property may be compelled to resolve the dispute among themselves in a single action rather than proceeding individually against the party holding the disputed money or property) (<i>inter</i> between)  misplead (to plead incorrectly), mispleading (in law, an incorrect statement or an omission in pleading, as a misstatement of a cause of action) (<i>mis</i> wrong)  repleader (in law, a second pleading; the right or privilege of pleading again; a court order requiring the parties to plead again) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>FRENCH:  avec plaisir (with pleasure)  s'il vous plaît (lit., if it pleases you; if you please; please)</p> <p>LATIN:  placebo (I shall please)  placet (it pleases; a vote assent expressed by saying <i>placet</i>)  non placet (it does not please; used in casting a negative vote)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Lake Placid, NY</p> <p>NB: <i>Placard</i> is not in this family, coming from Dutch <i>placken</i>, to piece, spot, patch. Neither is <i>place</i>, coming from Greek <i>platys</i>, broad, and Latin <i>platea</i>, a broad street. See both plac<sup>2</sup> and platy-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fav, grat, hedon, libit</p>
<b>plac<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>platea</i> a broad street	an open space	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  place (in arithmetic, the position of a digit in a number)  placer (a waterborne or glacial deposit of gravel or sand containing heavy ore materials, as gold, platinum, etc.) (from Catalan <i>plassa</i>, sandbank)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  displace (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> discharge, replace, supersede, supplant), displacement (<i>dis</i> away)  emplace, emplacement (the position in which something is placed; specif., the prepared position from which a heavy gun or guns are fired) (<i>em</i> in)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>plac<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[an open space]	misplace (to put in a wrong place; to bestow one's trust, affection, etc. on an unsuitable or undeserving object; mislay) ( <i>mis</i> wrong) replace (see synonyms at <i>displace</i> ), replacement ( <i>re</i> again) irreplaceable (not replaceable) ( <i>in</i> not + replace) ITALIAN: piazza (in Italy, an open public square, especially one surrounded by buildings; a large covered porch) SPANISH: plaza, playa (beach; also, a desert basin that temporarily becomes a shallow lake after heavy rains) CROSS REFERENCE: platy, tars
<b>plag</b>	Greek <i>plagos</i> side; <i>plagios</i> oblique, sideways	side, slanting, inclining, oblique	SIMPLE ROOT: plagal (in music, of or being a medieval mode) plage (French: a sandy beach at a seaside resort; a bright and intensely hot area in the sun's chromosphere) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: plagioclase (any of a series of triclinic feldspars, ranging in composition from albite to anorthite and found in many rocks) ( <i>klaein</i> to break) plagicephalic (a deformity of the skull in which one side is more developed in the front, and the other side is more developed in the rear) ( <i>kephale</i> head) plagiotrophic (in botany, having the longer axes of roots or branches slanting from the vertical line) ( <i>tropein</i> to turn) CROSS REFERENCE: cant, cost, hedr, lat <sup>1</sup> , liqu <sup>2</sup> , pleur
<b>plain</b>			See plang- for <i>complain</i> , <i>complaint</i> .
<b>plan</b>	Latin <i>planus</i> level; <i>planare</i> to make level IE <i>pla-</i> broad, flat	even, level	SIMPLE ROOT: plan (SYNOMYS: design, project, scheme) planarian (a flatworm) planation (the reduction of a land area by erosion to a nearly flat surface) plane (SYNOMYS: even, flat, level, smooth) planet (orig., any of the celestial objects with apparent motion, as distinguished from the apparently still stars), planetarium planetary (in its general sense, means <i>wandering</i> , <i>erratic</i> , as in <i>planetary life</i> ), planetesimal [ <i>planet</i> , <i>planetary</i> , and <i>planetesimal</i> : from Greek <i>planan</i> , to lead astray, wander, but ultimately from the IE base] planish (to toughen, smooth, or polish metal by hammering or rolling) plantain [lit., plane tree; probably misused for native name (as in Carib <i>balatana</i> ); a hybrid banana plant; the large, firm, curved fruit of this plant; in tropical areas, it is usually cooked green, before the starch has converted to sugar; another <i>plantain</i> is listed under plant-] planula (the ciliate larva of a cnidarian) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>plan</i> : explanation (elucidation, clarification), explanatory (also, explanatory) ( <i>ex</i> out) <i>planar</i> : coplanar (in mathematics, on the same plane) ( <i>co</i> with) uniplanar (of or lying in one plane) ( <i>uni</i> one) <i>plane</i> : monoplane (an airplane with only one main supporting surface, or pair of wings) ( <i>monos</i> one, single)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
plan (cont'd)		[level, even]	<p>triplane (an early type of airplane with three sets of wings arranged one above another) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>plani</i>:      planimeter (an instrument for measuring the area of a regular or irregular plane figure by tracing the perimeter of the figure) {planimetric, planimetry} (<i>metron</i> measure)      planisphere (a map or chart that is the projection on a plane of the celestial sphere, usually with the North or South celestial pole as the center) (<i>sphaira</i> globe, ball)</p> <p><i>plano</i>:      planoconcave (having one side plane and the other concave)      planoconvex (having one side plane and the other convex)  <i>planul</i>: planuloid (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:      aeroplane (<i>aer</i> air)      hydroplane (<i>hydor</i> water)</p> <p>peneplane (or, peneplain; land worn down by erosion almost to a plain level) (<i>paena</i> almost)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: plain (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: apparent, clear, evident, manifest, obvious, palpable), plainsong (a Gregorian chant; literal translation of <i>cantus planus</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:      explain (lit., to make level; <b>SYNOMYS</b>: elucidate, explicate, expound, interpret) (<i>ex</i> out)      inexplicable (inexplicable) (<i>in</i> not + explain)</p> <p>FRENCH: esplanade (a level, open space of ground; a promenade)</p> <p>SPANISH: llano (any of the level, grassy plains covering large areas in South America; also, <i>plano</i>; see Place Names)</p> <p>COMPOUND: plane tree (so called from its broad, spread-out leaves)</p> <p>MUSIC TERMS: pianism, pianissimo, piano [now meaning <i>soft</i>. A pianoforte (lit., soft-loud), unlike its predecessor, the harpsichord, can be played either soft or loud by a combination of touch and the use of the damper pedal.]</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Llano Estacado (lit., staked plain; extensive high plain in W Texas and SE New Mexico: southern extension of the Great Plains)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:      Plains, GA; The Plains, VA, Plain Dealing, LA      Des Plaines, IL; Plano (IL, TX)      There are many others places with <i>plain</i>, e.g., Plainview and Plainfield, being the most popular ones.</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: field</p> <p>NB: See <i>plang-</i> for <i>complain</i> and <i>complainant</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>platy</i></p>
plang	Latin <i>plangere</i> IE <i>plag-</i> to strike	to lament, to strike (one's breast) in sorrow or lament	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: plangent (striking with a deep, reverberating sound, as waves against the shore; loud and resounding, as the sound of bells; expressing sadness; plaintive)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:      plaint (an utterance of grief or sorrow; lamentation; in law, a statement of grievance submitted to a court as a request for redress)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
plang (cont'd)		[to lament]	<p>plaintiff (a person who brings a suit into a court of law; complainant)          plaintive (expressing sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>          complain (orig., to beat the chest; to find fault; declare annoyance; to make an accusation; bring a formal charge)          complainant (in law, same as <i>plaintiff</i>)          complaint (in law, a pleading setting forth the plaintiff's case or cause of action; formal charge or accusation) (<i>com</i> intensive)</p> <p>NB: <i>Explain</i> is not in this family; see plan-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: clam, plor</p>
plant	Latin <i>plantare</i> to smooth the soil for planting	sprout, twig	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: plant, plantain (from the shape of the leaves; a genus of plants, including many weeds; another <i>plantain</i>, the fruit, is listed under plan-), plantar (sole of the foot), plantation, planter</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:          explant (to transfer living tissue for culture in an artificial medium; as a noun, this tissue or culture) (<i>ex</i> out)          implant (to plant firmly or deeply; embed; in dentistry and medicine, to insert a substance, organ, or piece of living tissue within the body, as in grafting; as a noun, an implanted substance, organ, or piece of tissue) (<i>in</i> in)          supplant (lit., to put under the sole of the foot; thus, to trip up;  <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>ensue, follow, succeed; <sup>2</sup>displace, supersede) (<i>sub</i> under)          transplant (in surgery, to transfer tissue or an organ from one individual or part of the body to another; graft) (<i>trans</i> across)          LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: plantigrade (walking on the whole sole, as a human or bear; as a noun, a plantigrade animal) (<i>gradī</i> to step)          GAELIC AND IRISH: clan (an early form of social group, as in the Scottish Highlands, composed of several families claiming descent from a common ancestor, bearing the same family name, and following the same chieftain)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: blast, bot, phyt, tars, virg<sup>1</sup></p>
plas	Greek <i>plassein</i> IE <i>plat-</i> flat, to smooth out	to form, mold	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          plasma (a green, somewhat translucent variety of chalcedony; the fluid part of blood, lymph, milk, or intramuscular liquid), plasmid, plasmin          plaster (a pasty mixture, as of lime and gypsum)  <b>PLASTIC</b> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> pliable, pliant, ductile, malleable)          plasticize, plastid          plastron (a metal breastplate worn under a coat of mail)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>plasia</i>:          cataplasia (in biology, a change in cells or tissues, characterized by reversion to an earlier stage) (<i>kata</i> backward)          dysplasia (a disordered growth or faulty development of various tissues or body parts) (<i>dys</i> bad, wrong)          hyperplasia (an abnormal increase in the number of cells composing a tissue or organ) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)          hypoplasia (a condition of decreased or arrested growth of an organ or tissue of the body) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
plas (cont'd)	[to mold]		<p>metaplasia (abnormal change of one type of adult tissue to another; conversion of one tissue into another, as of cartilage into bone) (<i>meta</i> change)</p> <p>neoplasia (the growth of new tissue, especially the formation of neoplasms) (<i>neo</i> new)</p> <p><i>plasm:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>alloplasm (in biology, the special form of protoplasm from which cilia, flagella, etc. develop) (<i>allos</i> other)</li> <li>cataplasm (a poultice, often medicated) (<i>kata</i> down)</li> <li>deutoplasm (the yolk substance in eggs or ova that provides food for the developing embryo) (<i>deuteros</i> second)</li> <li>ectoplasm (the outer layers of the cytoplasm of a cell; distinguished from <i>endoplasm</i>) (<i>ektos</i> outside)</li> <li>endoplasm (the inner part of the cytoplasm of a cell: distinguished from <i>ectoplasm</i>) (<i>endon</i> within)</li> <li>METAPLASM (<i>meta</i> between)</li> <li>neoplasm (an abnormal growth of tissue, as a tumor) (<i>neos</i> new)</li> <li>protoplasm (a semifluid, viscous, translucent colloid, the essential living matter of all animal and plant cells) (<i>protos</i> first)</li> </ul> <p><i>plast:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>chloroplast (a green, oval plastid containing chlorophyll and carotenoids and found in the cytoplasm of green plants and blue-green algae) (<i>chloros</i> green)</li> <li>chromoplast (a yellowish to reddish plastid containing carotenoids and found in the cytoplasm of many plant cells) (<i>chromos</i> color)</li> <li>PROTOPLAST (a thing or being that is the first of its kind) (<i>protos</i> first)</li> </ul> <p><i>plastic:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ANAPLASTIC (<i>ana</i> again)</li> <li>esemplastic (bringing together or able to bring together different concepts and thoughts into a unified whole, as the <i>esemplastic ability of the imagination</i>) (<i>es</i> into + <i>em-</i> fr. <i>heis</i> one)</li> <li>euplastic (in physiology, easily formed into or adapted to the formation of tissue) (<i>eu</i> well)</li> <li>homoplastic (of or having to do with homoplasny; derived from a member of the same species, as a graft; see <i>autoplasty, heteroplasty</i>) (<i>homos</i> same)</li> <li>neoplastic (of or relating to neoplasia or a neoplasm) (<i>neo</i> new)</li> <li>superplasticity (the phenomenon, exhibited by certain metals and alloys usually at high temperatures, of stretching to extreme lengths without breaking) (<i>super</i> beyond)</li> </ul> <p><i>plasty:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>autoplasty (the repairing of injuries by grafting in tissue from another part of the patient's own body) (<i>autos</i> self)</li> <li>heteroplasty (plastic surgery in which tissue from one individual is transferred onto another) (<i>heteros</i> other)</li> <li>homoplasty (surgical repair using grafts from an individual of the same species) (<i>homos</i> same)</li> <li>neoplasty (the restoration or repair of a part of the body by plastic surgery) (<i>neo</i> new)</li> </ul>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
plas (cont'd)	[to mold]		<p><i>plasy</i>: homoplasy (in biology, correspondence between parts as a result of similarity of environment rather than common heredity; compare <i>homogeny</i>) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>plasm</i>: plasmodium (a shapeless mass of protoplasm with many nuclei and no definite size, especially the vegetative stage of a myxomycete) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>plasma</i>:</p> <p>plasmagel (protoplasm in its more firm and jellylike state) (<i>gelare</i> to freeze)</p> <p>plasmagene (any cytoplasmic structure or substance thought to carry inherited characteristics to a subsequent generation but not in a Mendelian manner) {plasmagenic} (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>plasmapheresis (a medical procedure in which blood is taken from a donor or patient, the plasma separated from the blood cells in a centrifuge, and the blood cells returned to the person's circulatory system) (<i>apo</i> away + <i>hairein</i> to take)</p> <p><i>plasmo</i>: plasmolysis (in biology, a shrinking of the protoplasm of a living cell due to loss of water by osmosis) (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)</p> <p><i>plasto</i>: plastogene (a separate genetic particle associated with, and influencing the activity of, the plastids) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>plasm</i>:</p> <p>cytoplasm (the protoplasm of a cell, outside the nucleus) (<i>kytos</i> cell)</p> <p>idioplasm (the chromatin in a cell regarded as the part of the cell transmitting hereditary qualities; compare <i>trophoplasm</i>) (<i>idios</i> one's own)</p> <p>trophoplasm (the nutritive or vegetative substance of an organic cell, as fat or yolk granules; compare <i>idioplasm</i> (<i>trophein</i> to feed))</p> <p><i>plast</i>:</p> <p>chloroplast (a green, oval plastid containing chlorophyll and carotenoids and found in the cytoplasm of green plants and blue-green algae) (<i>chloros</i> pale green)</p> <p>chromoplast (a yellowish to reddish plastid containing carotenoids and found in the cytoplasm of many plant cells) (<i>chroma</i> color)</p> <p><i>plasty</i>:</p> <p>angioplasty (any of various techniques for repairing or replacing damaged blood vessels using surgery lasers, or tiny inflatable balloons at the end of a catheter that is inserted into the vessel) (<i>angos</i> vessel)</p> <p>cranioplasty (surgical correction of defects of the skull) (<i>cranion</i> skull)</p> <p>mammaplasty (plastic surgery to make breasts larger or smaller) (<i>mamma</i> breast)</p> <p>rhinoplasty (plastic surgery on the nose) (<i>rhis</i> nose)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> piaster (from Italian <i>piastra</i>, thin metal plate; a coin used in Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, and Egypt)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
plas (cont'd)		[to mold]	<p>FRENCH: plastique (the technique or action of making very slow movements in dancing or pantomime, like a statue in motion)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Plaster City, CA (owned by U.S. Gypsum)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>ANAPLASTIC [in <i>pathology</i>, (of cells) having reverted to a more primitive form; in <i>surgery</i>, (of tumors) replacing lost tissue or parts, as by transplanting]</p> <p>METAPLASM [in <i>biology</i>, that part of the contents of a cell which consists of lifeless, nonprotoplasmic matter, as certain inclusions of fatty granules or carbohydrates; in <i>linguistics</i>, a change in a word by adding, leaving out, or transposing letters or syllables]</p> <p>PLASTIC [in <i>biology</i>, capable of readily changing or adapting in form; in <i>medicine</i>, of or helpful in the renewal of destroyed or injured tissue; that can be renewed; in <i>physics</i>, capable of undergoing continuous deformation without rupture or relaxation; in <i>surgery</i>, concerned with the remedying or restoring of malformed, injured, or lost parts]</p> <p>PROTOPLAST [in <i>biology</i>, energid: the nucleus of a cell together with the mass of protoplasm around it; in <i>botany</i>, a unit of protoplasm, such as makes up a single cell exclusive of the cell wall]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: eid, fabr, fig, form<sup>1</sup>, ide, morph, oid, schem, typ</p>
platy, plac	Greek <i>platys</i> IE <i>plak-</i> broad, flat	broad, flat	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>plac</i>: placenta (in <i>biology</i>, that part of the lining of the ovary which bears the ovules), placentate, PLACENTATION</p> <p><i>plat</i>:</p> <p>plate, plated, platelet (any of certain round or oval, nonnucleated disks, smaller than a red blood cell and containing no hemoglobin, found in the blood of mammals and associated with the process of blood clotting), platen, plater, plating</p> <p>platinum (Provençal; metal plate, silver bar, silver) {platinic, platinous, platinize}</p> <p>platitude (SYNONYMS: cliché, bromide, commonplace, truism)</p> <p>platter (a large, shallow dish, usually oval, for serving food, especially meat or fish)</p> <p>platy (in <i>geology</i>, composed of plates, sheets, or slabs, as in certain lavas, muds, rocks, etc.)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: aplacental (having no true placenta, as any marsupial) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>plac</i>: placoid (in <i>zoology</i>, of or having scales that are periodically shed and replaced) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>platy</i>:</p> <p>platycephalic (<i>kephale</i> head)</p> <p>platyhelminth (<i>helminth</i> worm)</p> <p>platypus (lit., flatfooted; a monotreme mammal of Australia and Tasmania with webbed feet) (<i>pous</i> foot)</p> <p>platyrhine (<i>rhis</i> nose)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: terneplate (steel plate coated with an alloy of lead and a small amount of tin) (French <i>terne</i> dull)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>platy</b> (cont'd)		[flat, broad]	<p>DISGUISED ROOT:  <i>plafond</i> (a decorated ceiling)  <i>plaice</i> (or <i>plaise</i>; lit., flatfish; flounder)  <i>planta</i> (sole of foot)  COMPOUND: platform  FRENCH:  <i>plat du jour</i> (lit., dish of the day; the featured dish of the day in a restaurant)  <i>plateau</i> (an elevated tract of more or less level land; tableland; mesa)  ITALIAN: <i>piazza</i> (a porch; also listed under <i>plac</i><sup>2</sup>)  SPANISH: <i>plaza</i>  ENGLISH: flat, floor  PLACE NAMES: Plateau (AL, NC, TN); Plateau City, CO  INTERDISCIPLINARY: PLACENTATION [in <i>anatomy and zoology</i>, the formation or structure of the placenta; the manner in which the placenta is attached to the uterus; in <i>botany</i>, the manner in which the placentas are arranged in an ovary]  NOTE: Some of these words were listed under <i>plac</i><sup>2</sup>; both the Latin and Greek roots have a common IE ancestor.  CROSS REFERENCE: <i>ury</i>, <i>lat</i><sup>1</sup>, <i>plac</i><sup>2</sup></p>
<b>plaud,</b> <b>plaus,</b> <b>plod,</b> <b>plos</b>	Latin <i>plaudere</i>	to clap, praise, strike	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>plaud</i>: plaudit (an applauding or a round of applause; any expression of approval or praise)  <i>plaus</i>: plausible (orig., deserving applause; SYNONYMS: credible, specious)  <i>plos</i>: plosion (in phonetics, the articulation of a sudden burst of breath), plosive  PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>plaud</i>: applaud (to praise, approve; commend) (<i>ad to</i>)  <i>plaus</i>:  applause (<i>ad to</i>)  implausible (not plausible) (<i>im not</i>)  <i>plod</i>:  explode (orig., to drive off the stage by clapping and hooting; one meaning: to make burst with a loud noise) (<i>ex out</i>)  implode (to burst inward) (<i>in in</i>)  <i>plos</i>:  dislosion (<i>dis apart</i>)  explosion, explosive (<i>ex out</i>)  implosion, implosive (<i>in in</i>)  CROSS REFERENCE: bat, cis, crus, cus, coup, fend, fer<sup>1</sup>, flic, fut, laud, lid, plec, pest<sup>1</sup>, ping, plang, tund</p>
<b>ple,</b> <b>plei</b> <b>pleo,</b> <b>pleio</b> <b>plio</b>	Greek <i>pleion</i> IE <i>pelu-</i> large amount; from <i>pel-</i> to pour, fill	more	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: pleonasm (the use of more words than are necessary for the expression of an idea; redundancy)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>pleio</i>:  pleiophyll (an abnormal increase or excess in the number of leaves or leaflets) (<i>phyllon</i> leaf)  pleiotaxy (an increase in the number of whorls in a flower) (<i>tassein</i> to arrange)  pleiotropism (or, pleiotropy; in genetics, the condition in which a single gene exerts simultaneous effects on more than one character in the offspring) (<i>tropein</i> to turn)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ple (cont'd)		[more]	<p><i>pleo:</i> pleochroism (the property of some minerals of absorbing selectively various wavelengths of light and displaying different colors when looked at in the directions of the different crystal axes) (<i>chroos</i> color)</p> <p>pleomorphism (in biology, the occurrence of two or more forms in one life cycle) (<i>morphe</i> shape)</p> <p>pleopod (in zoology, any of the biramous appendages attached to the abdomen of higher crustaceans; swimmeret) (<i>pous</i> foot)</p> <p><i>plio:</i> Pliocene (designating or of the second and last geologic epoch of the Neocene) (<i>kainos</i> recent)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>hyper</i>, <i>plur</i>, <i>ultra</i></p>
-ple			See plic- for <i>centuple</i> , <i>decuple</i> , etc.
pleb	Latin <i>plebs</i>	common people, masses	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>pleb, plebe (a member of the freshman class at the US Military Academy or US Naval Academy)</p> <p>plebeian (also spelled <i>plebian</i>)</p> <p>plebs (the lower class in ancient Roman society)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: plebiscite (an expression of the people's will by direct ballot on a political issue) {plebiscitary} (<i>scitum</i> decree; from <i>scire</i> to know)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>demo</i>, <i>lit</i>, <i>popul</i>, <i>vulg</i></p>
plec			See pleg- for <i>plectrum</i> .
pleg, plec, plex	Greek <i>plessein</i> to strike IE <i>plag-</i> to strike	stroke (medical), paralysis	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>plec:</i> plectrum (orig., a device for plucking the lyre; a thin piece of metal, bone, plastic, etc., used for plucking the strings of a guitar, mandolin, etc.)</p> <p><i>pleg:</i> plegia (paralysis)</p> <p><i>plex:</i> plexor (in medicine, a small hammer with a soft head, as of rubber, formerly used in percussion)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>pleg:</i> diplegia (paralysis of similar parts on both sides of the body) (<i>di</i> two) hemiplegia (paralysis of one side of the body) (<i>hemi</i> half) monoplegia (paralysis of a single limb or part of the body) (<i>monos</i> one) paraplegia (motor and sensory paralysis of the entire lower half of the body) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p><i>plex:</i> apoplexy (sudden paralysis with total or partial loss of consciousness and sensation, caused by the breaking or obstruction of a blood vessel in the brain; stroke) {apoplectic} (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>blepharoplegia (paralysis of an eyelid or of both muscles of the eyelid) (<i>blepharos</i> eyelid)</p> <p>bronchoplegia (paralysis of the muscles of the walls of the bronchial tubes) (<i>bronchos</i> windpipe)</p> <p>cardioplegia (paralysis of the heart, or cardiac arrest, as from direct blow or trauma) (<i>kardia</i> heart)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>arm</i>, <i>bat</i>, <i>cis</i>, <i>coup</i>, <i>cus</i>, <i>fend</i>, <i>fer</i><sup>1</sup>, <i>flic</i>, <i>fut</i>, <i>lid</i>, <i>mall</i>, <i>pav</i>, <i>pel</i><sup>2</sup>, <i>pest</i><sup>1</sup>, <i>pil</i><sup>1</sup>, <i>pang</i>, <i>plaud</i>, <i>plex</i>, <i>tund</i>, <i>verb</i><sup>2</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>plen,</b> <b>plem,</b> <b>plet,</b> <b>plic,</b> <b>plim,</b> <b>plin,</b> <b>ply</b>	Latin <i>plere</i> IE <i>pel-</i> to fill	to fill	SIMPLE ROOT: plenary (full, complete, absolute) plenish (in Scottish, to fill up, stock) plenitude, plenitudinous, plenteous plentiful (SYNONYMS: abundant, ample, copious), plenty plenum (space filled with matter; full or general assembly; opposed to <i>vacuum</i> ) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>plēm:</i> COMPLEMENT (see Doublets), complementarity (the state or fact of being complementary), complementary (acting as a complement) ( <i>com</i> intensive) implement (as a verb, to carry into effect; fulfill; NOUN SYNO- NYMS: appliance, instrument, tool, utensil) ( <i>in</i> in) supplement (something added, especially to make up for a lack or deficiency) { supplement, supplementary } ( <i>sub</i> under) <i>plen:</i> replenish {replenisher, replenishment} ( <i>re</i> again) <i>plet:</i> complete (SYNONYMS: entire, total, whole), completion completist (a collector who endeavors to gather one example of every item in a particular category or subgroup, as a hobby) ( <i>com</i> intensive) deplete (to make less by gradually using up resources, funds, strength, etc.), depletion ( <i>de</i> from) expletive (lit., to fill out; an oath or exclamation, especially, an obscenity; also used in grammar to “fill out” a sentence; e.g., in <i>there are 25 students in this class</i> , there is an expletive; in <i>it is raining</i> , it is an expletive) ( <i>ex</i> out, up) incomplete ( <i>in</i> not + complete) replete (well-filled or plentifully supplied), repletion ( <i>re</i> again) suppletion, suppletory (same as <i>supplementary</i> ) ( <i>sub</i> under) <i>pli:</i> compliance (a complying with or giving in to a request, wish, or demand; acquiescence), compliant (SYNONYMS: amenable, docile, obedient, tractable) ( <i>com</i> intensive) incompliant (not compliant; unyielding) ( <i>in</i> not + compliant) <i>plim:</i> compliment (SYNONYMS: eulogy, praise, tribute), see Doublets), complimentary <i>plin:</i> compline (often capitalized; in ecclesiology, the last of the seven canonical hours) ( <i>com</i> intensive) <i>plish:</i> accomplish (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup> achieve, execute, perform; <sup>2</sup> gain, reach), accomplished, accomplishment ( <i>ad</i> to + <i>com</i> intensive) <i>ply:</i> comply (to act in accordance with a request, order, rule, etc.) ( <i>com</i> intensive) supply (to give, furnish, or provide what is needed) ( <i>sub</i> under) NB: The following words are placed under plic-: apply, imply, reply. LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: plenipotentiary ( <i>potis</i> able) DOUBLETS: complement:compliment (both mean literally “to fill up completely,” as a salad or a fine wine <i>complements</i> a meal; <i>to compliment</i> someone is <i>to fill up</i> that person with respect, praise, admiration)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
plen (cont'd)		[to fill]	FRENCH: explication de texte (an intensive and exhaustive scrutiny and interpretation of a written work, often word by word) ANGLO-SAXON COGNATE: fill, foil (SYNONYMS: baffle, balk, frustrate, thwart), full INTERDISCIPLINARY: COMPLEMENT [in grammar, a word or group of words that, with the verb, complete the meaning and structure of the predicate; in immunology, any of a group of heat-sensitive proteins in the blood plasma that act with specific antibodies to destroy corresponding antigens, as bacteria or foreign proteins; in mathematics, the number of degrees that must be added to a given angle or arc to make it equal 90°; also, the subset which must be added to any given subset to yield the original set; in music, the difference between a given interval and the complete octave; in nautical usage, the full crew of officers and men assigned to a ship] CROSS REFERENCE: sat
plesio	Greek <i>plesios</i> IE <i>pel-</i> to push	close, near (as though pushed forward)	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: plesiochronous (describes a timing device that nearly corrects the difference in two asynchronous clocks in data systems; often called <i>near time</i> ) ( <i>chronos</i> time) plesiosaur (an extinct water reptile, characterized by a small head, long neck, and four small limbs) ( <i>sauros</i> lizard) CROSS REFERENCE: steno
plet			See plen- for <i>complete</i> .
pleth	Greek <i>plethein</i> to be full	number, quantity, full	SIMPLE ROOT: plethora (the state of being too full; excess) PREFIXED ROOT: isopleth (the line connecting points on a graph or map that have equal or corresponding values with regard to certain variables) ( <i>isos</i> equal) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: plethysmograph (an instrument for measuring and recording various body functions) ( <i>graphein</i> to write) CROSS REFERENCE: arithm, bry <sup>1</sup> , num <sup>1</sup> , sat
pleur	Greek <i>pleura</i>	rib, side	SIMPLE ROOT: pleura (the thin serous membrane that covers a lung and lines the chest cavity in mammals; pl., pleurae) {pleural} pleurisy (the inflammation of the pleura) {pleuritic} pleuron (either of the lateral plates on the thoracic and abdominal segments of an arthropod; pl., pleura) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>pleur</i> : pleurodont (having teeth growing the inside of the jawbone, as in some lizards) ( <i>odon</i> tooth) <i>pleuro</i> : pleurotomy (surgical incision of the pleura to permit drainage of exuded fluids) ( <i>temnein</i> to cut) MATHEMATICS: pleura hypotenusa (lit., side subtending, and shortened to <i>hypotenuse</i> ; if the triangle is placed so that the hypotenuse is lying on a plane, the hypotenuse, literally stretched under, or, subtended, would in fact be "the side stretched under" the right angle) CROSS REFERENCE: cant, cost, hedr, lat <sup>1</sup> , plag
pleus	Greek <i>plein</i>	to swim	SIMPLE ROOT: pleuston (small organisms, as algae and gastropods, floating on or near the surface of a body of water) CROSS REFERENCE: nat <sup>2</sup>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>plev</b>	Old French <i>plevir</i>	to pledge	PREFIXED ROOT: replevin (an action to recover personal property unlawfully taken) replevy (in law, to seize or take back goods under a writ of replevin) ( <i>re</i> back, again) irreplevable (that cannot be replevied) ( <i>in</i> not + replevy) ENGLISH: pledge (SYNONYMS: earnest, token, pawn, hostage), pledgee, pledger, pledgor NB: <i>Pledget</i> , a small compress used as a dressing for a wound, is not in this family. Its derivation is unknown or uncertain. CROSS REFERENCE: gage, spond
<b>plex</b>			See pleg- for <i>apoplexy</i> .
<b>plic,</b> <b>plex,</b> <b>ply</b>	Latin <i>plicare</i> IE <i>plek-</i>	to fold to entwine	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>plex</i> : plexus (a network; in anatomy, a network of blood vessels, lymphatic vessels, nerves, etc.) <i>pli(c)</i> : pliable (easily bent or molded; flexible; easily influenced or persuaded; tractable; SYNONYMS: ductile, malleable, plastic, pliant), pliant (see synonyms at <i>pliable</i> ) PLICIA plicate (folded or plaited; especially having parallel folds like a fan, as a <i>plicate leaf</i> ), plication (or, plicature; in geology, a fold or crumbling in layered rocks) pliers (small pincers in any of various forms) ply (as a noun, a single thickness; as a verb, to work with; wield or use) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>ple</i> : supple (easily bent or twisted; SYNONYMS: elastic, flexible, resilient) {adverb: supply: pronounced SUP li} (sub under) <i>pli</i> : appliance (from <i>apply</i> ; SYNONYMS: implement, tool) (ad to) [ <i>compliance</i> is not in this family; see <i>plen-</i> ] <i>plic</i> : accomplice (a person who is in any way involved with another in the commission of a crime) (ad to, toward + <i>com</i> with) applicable (SYNONYMS: apposite, apropos, germane, relevant) complicity, complicate, complicated, complicity) ( <i>com</i> with) duplicate (as a verb, to double; NOUN SYNONYMS: copy, facsimile, replica, reproduction), duplicitous, duplicity (hypocritical cunning or deception; double-dealing) ( <i>duo</i> two) explicable, explicate (SYNONYMS: elucidate, explain, expound, interpret), explicatory explicit (clearly stated and leaving nothing implied) ( <i>ex</i> out) implicate (to show to have a connection with a crime, fault, etc., involve; to show to be involved) implication (in logic, a relationship between two propositions such that if the first is true, the second is necessarily true) implicit (suggested or to be understood though not plainly expressed; implied; distinguished from <i>explicit</i> ) implied (involved, suggested, or understood without openly or directly expressed) ( <i>in</i> in) inapplicable (not applicable; not suitable) ( <i>in</i> not + applicable) induplicate (having the edges folded or rolled in, but not overlapping: said of the arrangement of leaves in a leaf bud or of the calyx or corolla in a flower bud) ( <i>in</i> in + <i>duo</i> two)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
plic (cont'd)	[to fold]		<p>inexplicable, inexplicit (<i>in</i> not + explicit)</p> <p>multiplicand (in mathematics, the number that is, or is to be, multiplied by another, the multiplier), multiplication, multiplicity (<i>multus</i> many, much)</p> <p>replica (SYNONYMS: copy, duplicate, facsimile, reproduction)</p> <p>replicate (to repeat, duplicate, copy, or reproduce; in botany, folded back on itself, as a leaf)</p> <p>replication (a folding back; a sound; echo; in law, the plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea; specif., the answer to a counterclaim) (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>supplicant (as an adjective, asking humbly; as a noun, a person who supplicates), supplicate (lit., to fold under; to ask for humbly and earnestly; SYNONYMS: appeal, petition, plead, pray, sue), supplication (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>triplicate, triplication (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p><i>ply:</i></p> <p>apply (lit., to attach to, or fold to) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>imply (SYNONYMS: hint, intimate, suggest) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>misapply (to use wrongly, badly, or wastefully) (<i>mis</i> wrong + apply)</p> <p>multiply (SYNONYMS: augment, enlarge, increase) (<i>multus</i> many)</p> <p>reply (SYNONYMS: answer, respond, retort) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>NB: Neither <i>comply</i> nor <i>supply</i> is in this family; see plen-.</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>plexi:</i> plexiform (like, or in the form of, a plexus or network; complex) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>ROOT AS A SUFFIX:</p> <p><i>ple:</i></p> <p>centuple (<i>centum</i> 100)</p> <p>decuple (<i>decem</i> ten)</p> <p>dupe (<i>duo</i> two)</p> <p>multiple (<i>multus</i> many)</p> <p>octuple (<i>okto</i> eight)</p> <p>quadruple, quadruplicate (<i>quadrus</i> four)</p> <p>quintuple (<i>quinque</i> five)</p> <p>septuple (<i>septem</i> seven)</p> <p>sextuple (<i>sex</i> six)</p> <p>simple (<i>simplus</i> one)</p> <p>triple (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p><i>plex:</i></p> <p>duplex (double; twofold; short for <i>duplex house</i>) (<i>duo</i> two)</p> <p>simplex (having only one part; not complex or compounded)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>flax, flaxen (of, or made of flax; pale-yellow; straw-colored)</p> <p>plait, plash (one meaning: to bend and intertwine branches, stems, etc. so as to form a hedge)</p> <p>pleach (Old Poetic for <i>plait</i>)</p> <p>pleat (see Quadruplets), pleater</p> <p>plight (SYNONYMS: dilemma, quandary, predicament)</p> <p>[Another <i>plight</i>, to pledge or promise, as to <i>plight one's troth</i>, is from German <i>pflicht</i>, duty.)</p> <p>ploy (aphetic of <i>employ</i>; an action or maneuver intended to outwit or disconcert another person)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>plic</b> (cont'd)		[to fold]	splay (spread out or apart; aphetic of <i>display</i> ) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: <i>play</i> : display (lit., to unfold for viewing; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : exhibit, expose, flaunt, show) ( <i>dis</i> away) <i>ploit</i> : exploit, exploitation, exploitative ( <i>ex</i> out) <i>ploy</i> : deploy (from <i>display</i> ), deployment ( <i>dis</i> away) employ ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : use, utilize), employable, employee (or, employe), employer, employment ( <i>em</i> in) misemploy (to use wrongly) ( <i>mis</i> wrong + employ) redeploy ( <i>re</i> again + deploy) COMPOUND: plywood (thin layers of wood folded, glued, and pressed together to give added strength) QUADRUPLETS: plait:pleat:plash:plight FRENCH: appliquéd (a decoration or trimming made of one material attached, or applied, by sewing, gluing, etc. to another) plié (a ballet movement in which the knees are bent outward, with the back held straight) plique-à-jour (lit., braid letting in daylight; an enameling technique in which the colored enamels are fused into the spaces of a wire framework on a temporary backing; the backing is then removed, producing a translucent effect) plissé (or plisse: a crinkled finish given to a fabric) ENGLISH COGNATE: fold PREFIXED ENGLISH: centerfold ( <i>kentron</i> point, center) interfold ( <i>inter</i> between) multifold ( <i>multus</i> many) GREEK COGNATE: hexapla (an edition having six versions arranged in parallel columns; capitalized, Origen's edition of the Old Testament) ( <i>hexa</i> six) TRADEMARK: Plexiglas® (a lightweight synthetic resin) ( <i>glass</i> from IE <i>ghel-</i> to shine) INTERDISCIPLINARY: PLICA [in <i>anatomy</i> , a fold or folding, especially of the skin or mucous membrane; in <i>pathology</i> , a matted and encrusted state of the hair, resulting from uncleanliness and vermin; in <i>zoology</i> , a fold or ridge as of skin, mucous membrane, or shell] CROSS REFERENCE: gulf, ply, -ploid, pty
<b>plio</b>			See ple- for <i>Pliocene</i> .
<b>pliu</b>	Greek <i>pleiein</i>	to sail	TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: nauplius (kind of shellfish said to sail in its shell as in a ship) ( <i>naus</i> ship) CROSS REFERENCE: nav <sup>1</sup>
<b>plod</b>			See plaud- for <i>explode</i> .
<b>-ploid</b>	Greek <i>ploos</i> IE <i>plek-</i> to entwine	fold	SIMPLE ROOT: ploidy (the number of chromosome sets in a nucleus, e.g., allotropy, diploidy, mixoploidy) ROOT USED AS A SUFFIX: diploid ( <i>di</i> two) heptaploid ( <i>hepta</i> seven) heteroploid ( <i>heteros</i> different) hexaploid ( <i>hexa</i> six) hyperploid ( <i>hyper</i> beyond) hypoploid ( <i>hypo</i> under)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
-ploid (cont'd)		[to fold]	monoploid ( <i>monos</i> one, single) pentaploid ( <i>penta</i> five) polyploid ( <i>polys</i> many) tetraploid ( <i>tetra</i> four) triploid ( <i>tri</i> three) CROSS REFERENCE: gulf, pla, plex, plic, ply, pty
<b>plor</b>	Latin <i>plorare</i>	to cry out, to wail	PREFIXED ROOT: deplore (to be regretful or sorry about) {deplorable} ( <i>de</i> intensive) explore {exploration, exploratory, explorer} ( <i>ex</i> out) implore (SYNONYMS: beseech, entreat, importune) {imploration} ( <i>in</i> intensive) CROSS REFERENCE: clam, cry <sup>1</sup> , plang
<b>plos</b>			See <i>plaud-</i> for <i>explosion</i> .
<b>plot</b>	Old French ball <i>pelote</i> ; from Latin <i>pila</i> a ball		SIMPLE ROOT: plot (SYNONYMS: cabal, conspiracy, intrigue, machination), plottage, plotter PREFIXED ROOT: complot (a plotting together; conspiracy; as a verb, to conspire; seen in Shakespeare) ( <i>com</i> with) DISGUISED ROOT: pellet SPANISH: pelota (lit., ball; in certain countries the name for jai alai, from the ball used in the game) [see pil <sup>1</sup> ] CROSS REFERENCE: glob, spher
<b>plum</b>	Latin <i>pluma</i> IE <i>pleus-</i> to pluck out	feather (soft)	SIMPLE ROOT: plumage (a bird's feathers, collectively) plumate (in zoology, resembling a feather, esp. in structure) plume (a feather, especially a large, fluffy, or showy one), plumelet plumose (having feathers; feathered), PLUMULE plumy (covered or adorned with plumes; feathery) PREFIXED ROOT: deplume (to strip of honor, riches, etc.) {deplumation} ( <i>de</i> off) displume (same as <i>deplume</i> ) ( <i>dis</i> away, apart) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: plumiped (having feathered feet) ( <i>pes</i> foot) DISGUISED ROOT: fleece FRENCH: nom de plume (lit., feather name; writing name, from quills being used as writing instruments) SPANISH: plumaje (plumage) INTERDISCIPLINARY: PLUMULE [in <i>botany</i> , the growing stem tip of the embryo of a seed, above the place of attachment of the cotyledons; in <i>ornithology</i> , a soft down feather of young birds, persisting in some adults] CROSS REFERENCE: pen <sup>2</sup> , pter, ptil
<b>plumb</b>	Latin <i>plumbum</i>	graphite, lead	SIMPLE ROOT: plumb (a lead weight, usually referred to as <i>plumb bob</i> ) plumbago (graphite; also, leadwort) plumbeous, plumber (from the Romans' use of lead for water pipes) plumbic, plumbing, plumbism (lead poisoning) plumbous (of, like, or containing lead, esp. divalent lead) plumbum (symbol: Pb) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: plumbiferous (that contains or yields lead) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) COMPOUNDS: plumb bob, plumb line, plumb rule

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>plumb</b> (cont'd)		[lead, graphite]	<p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      plummet (a thing that weighs heavily; as a verb, to fall or drop straight downward; plunge)      plunge, plunger  <b>FRENCH:</b> aplomb (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> self-assurance, confidence, poise, self-confidence)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> molybd</p>
<b>plur,</b> <b>plus,</b> <b>plu</b>	Latin <i>plus</i> IE <i>pel-</i> to fill	many, more	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>plur:</i>      plural, pluralism (in philosophy, the theory that reality consists of a multiplicity of beings, principles, or substances; compare <i>dualism</i>, the theory that the world is ultimately composed of, or explicable in terms of, two basic entities: mind and matter)      plurality (the condition of being plural or numerous), pluralize, plurally      pluries (in law, a writ issued after the first and alias writs have proven ineffectual or have been disregarded)  <i>plus:</i> plus (added to; increased by; in addition to)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      nonplus (lit., not more; a condition of perplexity in which one is unable to go, speak, or act further; often heard in phrases such as "I was nonplussed at his remark"; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> bewilder, confound, confuse, dumbfound, perplex, puzzle)      surplus (overabundance) [not to be confused with the homonym <i>surplice</i>; see <i>pel</i><sup>1</sup>], surplusage (<i>super</i> above)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>plu:</i> pluperfect (from <i>plus quam perfectum</i>, lit., more than perfect; designates a tense in any of certain languages corresponding to the past perfect in English) (<i>per</i> through + <i>facere</i> to make)  <i>pluri:</i>      pluriaxial (in botany, having several axes; specif., having flowers on secondary shoots)      plurilingual (same as <i>multilingual</i>: speaking many languages) (<i>lingua</i> tongue)      pluripotentiality (possession of the power of developing, as embryonic cells, or acting in any one of several possible ways; affecting more than one organ or tissue) (<i>potent</i> from <i>posse</i> to be able: power)  <b>COMPOUNDS:</b>      plus fours (orig., a tailoring term indicating an added four inches of material for overlap below the knee; now, loose knickerbockers worn, esp. formerly, for active sports)      plus sign [a sign (+) indicating addition or positive quantity]  <b>LATIN:</b> ne plus ultra (lit., no more beyond; the ultimate, esp. the finest, best, most perfect, etc.; perfection)  <b>FRENCH:</b> plus ça change (from <i>plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose</i>, the more it changes, the more it is the same thing)  <b>ITALIAN:</b> più (in music, more)  <b>MOTTO OF THE UNITED STATES:</b> E pluribus unum (out of many, one)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> hyper, multi, ple, poly</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>plut</b>	Greek <i>ploutos</i> wealth IE <i>pel-</i> to fill	elite, wealth	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>plut</i> : plutarchy ( <i>archein</i> to rule) <i>pluto</i> : plutocracy (a government by the wealthy; a group of wealthy people who control or influence a government), plutocrat {plutocratic} ( <i>kratein</i> to rule) MYTHOLOGY: Plutus, the blind god of wealth CROSS REFERENCE: oligo, op <sup>1</sup>
<b>pluv</b>	Latin <i>pluvia</i>	rain	SIMPLE ROOT: pluvial lit., having to do with rain; in geology, formed by the action of rain), pluviose (characterized by much rain; rainy) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: pluviometer (rain gauge) ( <i>metron</i> measure) DISGUISED ROOT: plover (lit., rain bird: it is believed to cry before a rain) SPANISH: lluvia (rain) CROSS REFERENCE: hyet, ombro, rig <sup>2</sup>
<b>ply</b>			See plic- for <i>apply, reply</i> .
<b>pneu</b>	Greek <i>pneuma</i> IE <i>pneu-</i> echoic of sneeze, breathe	breath, wind, air, spirit	SIMPLE ROOT: pneuma (the soul or spirit), PNEUMATIC (of or containing wind, air, or gases), pneumonia PREFIXED ROOT: apnea (temporary stopping of breathing; asphyxia) ( <i>a</i> negative) dipnoan (a group of fishes such as the lungfishes that can breathe by lungs as well as gills) ( <i>di</i> two) dyspnea (difficult or painful breathing) ( <i>dys</i> bad, wrong) eupnea (normal breathing) ( <i>eu</i> good, well) hyperpnea (abnormal rapid breathing; panting) ( <i>hyper</i> beyond) polypnea (panting or rapid respiration) ( <i>polys</i> many) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>pneumato</i> : pneumatology (in theology, the study of spirits or spiritual phenomena; any doctrine on the Holy Spirit) ( <i>logy</i> study) pneumatolysis (the process of rock alteration and mineral formation by the action of gases emitted from solidifying igneous rocks) ( <i>lyein</i> to loosen) <i>pneumo</i> : pneumobacillus ( <i>baktron</i> rod—rod-shaped germ) pneumococcus ( <i>kokkos</i> berry—berry-shaped bacterium) <i>pneumon</i> : pneumonectomy (the surgical removal of an entire lung) ( <i>ektome</i> excision) pneumonitis ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: bathypnea (deep breathing) ( <i>bathys</i> deep) orthopnea (inability to breathe except in sitting or standing straight) ( <i>orthos</i> straight) platypnea (dyspnea induced by assumption of the upright position; opposite of <i>orthopnea</i> ) ( <i>platys</i> flat) DISGUISED ROOT: neume (a group of notes sung, in a literal sense, while one breath lasts) INTERDISCIPLINARY: PNEUMATIC [in <i>theology</i> , having to do with the spirit or soul; in <i>zoology</i> , having hollows filled with air, as certain bones in birds] CROSS REFERENCE: aer, anem, anim, atm, hal <sup>2</sup> , phys, psych, spir <sup>1</sup> , thym, vent

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pod,</b> <b>pus</b>	Greek <i>pous</i> IE <i>ped-</i> , <i>pod-</i> foot, to go	foot, hoof	<p><b>SIMPLE:</b>      podite (in zoology, an arthropod appendage)      podium (from <i>hypopodium</i>; lit., under the foot; orig., footstool; a low platform, especially for the conductor of an orchestra; in zoology, a hand or a foot) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>pod:</i></p> <p>apod, apodal (lacking feet or legs, as snakes; lacking ventral fins) (<i>a</i> negative)      amphipod (any of several crustaceans with one set of feet for jumping or walking and another set for swimming, as the sand flea) (<i>amphi</i> around)      antipodal, antipode (anything diametrically opposite; exact opposite), antipodes (<i>anti</i> against)      bipod (a two-legged stand, as for a rifle) (<i>bi</i> two)      decapod (a ten-legged crustacean, for example, lobster, shrimp, or crab) (<i>deka</i> ten)      dipody (in prosody, a single measure consisting of two feet) (<i>di</i> two)      diplopod (same as <i>millipede</i>) (<i>diploos</i> double)      hexapod (having six legs, as the true insect) (<i>hex</i> six)      megapod (lit., large-footed; as a noun, same as <i>megapode</i>, any of a family of large-footed, mound-building birds of Australia and the East Indies) (<i>mega</i> large)      monopode, monopodium (in botany, a single main stem that continues to extend at the apex in its original line of growth, giving off lateral branches or axes, as the trunk of certain pine trees) (<i>monos</i> one, single)      octopod {octopodan, octopodous} (<i>okto</i> eight)      polyp (lit., many feet; a tumor with a pedicle) {polypous}      polypary (the common base or the connecting tissue to which each member of a colony is attached)      polypody (a genus of ferns with leathery pinnatifid leaves borne on creeping rootstocks) (<i>polys</i> many)      sympodium (series of axillary branches growing one from another, giving the effect of a simple stem, as in the grape) (<i>sym</i> with)      tetrapod (any vertebrate having four legs or limbs; also, a four-legged concrete structure used as breakwaters) (<i>tetra</i> four)      tripod (a three-legged caldron, stool, table, etc.; a three-legged support as for a camera or telescope)      triody (a verse or phrase of three metrical feet, as a dactyl or anapest) (<i>tri</i> three)  <i>pus:</i> octopus (pl., octopuses, octopi, or octopodes) (<i>okto</i> eight)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>podagra (gout, especially in the big toe) (<i>agra</i> seizure)      podiatry {podiatric, podiatrist} (<i>iasthai</i> to heal)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>pod:</i></p> <p>arthropod (the largest phylum of invertebrate animals with jointed legs, including insects, crustaceans, arachnids, and myriapods) (<i>arthron</i> joint)      brachiopod (an invertebrate ocean animal with a hinged shell enclosing tentacles) (<i>brachion</i> arm)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pod (cont'd)		[foot, hoof]	<p>myriapod (having many legs: said of millipedes and centipedes) (<i>myrios</i> many)</p> <p>pleopod (in zoology, any of the biramous appendages attached to the abdomen of higher crustaceans, used primarily for swimming or carrying eggs; swimmeret) (<i>plein</i> to swim)</p> <p>pseudopodium (a temporary projection of the protoplasm of certain one-celled organisms) (<i>pseudes</i> false)</p> <p>sauropod (a gigantic plant-eating dinosaur that had a long neck and tail and a small head) (<i>sauros</i> lizard)</p> <p>stylopodium (a disk or swelling at the base of the style in plants of the umbel family) (<i>stylus</i> pointed instrument)</p> <p><i>pus:</i> platypus (lit., flat-footed; a small, aquatic, egg-laying monotreme animal of Australia and Tasmania) (<i>platys</i> flat)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: pew (from <i>podium</i>)</p> <p>TRAILING DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>caliber (lit., little wooden foot; from Greek <i>kalopodion</i>, shoe-maker's last), calibrate, caliper (see Doublets)</p> <p>phalarope (a small shorebird; the male rears the young [<i>phalaris</i>, coot (akin to <i>phallos</i>, white: from its white head)])</p> <p>DOUBLETS: caliber:caliper</p> <p>ITALIAN: appoggiatura [lit., toward the foot (of the principal note); in music, an auxiliary melodic note] (<i>ap</i> to)</p> <p>HINDI:</p> <p>charpoy (lit., four foot; a light bedstead or cot used in India)</p> <p>pajamas (lit., leg garments)</p> <p>teapoy [lit., three-legged table or stand; extended to include a small table for use in serving tea (usually thought to be derived from <i>tea</i>; however, <i>tea</i> is from Chinese <i>t'e</i>)]</p> <p>MYTHOLOGY: Oedipus (lit., swollen foot: the son of Laius and Jocasta, king and queen of Thebes, who, raised by the king of Corinth, later returned to Thebes and unwittingly killed his father and married his mother; see Term) (<i>oidein</i> to swell + <i>pous</i> foot)</p> <p>TERM: Oedipus complex (the unconscious tendency of a son to be attached to his mother and hostile toward the father; explore <i>Electra complex</i>)</p> <p>CONSTELLATION: Apus (lit., footless; a southern constellation near the south celestial pole)</p> <p>RELATED: pilot (from Italian <i>pedota</i>; from Greek <i>pedon</i>, oar blade)</p> <p>NB: <i>Diapedesis</i>, from <i>pedan</i>, to leap, is from <i>dia</i>, through + the IE base <i>ped-</i> foot; the migration of blood cells, especially erythrocytes, through intact capillary walls into the tissues.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ped<sup>1</sup></p>
poe	Greek <i>poiein</i> to make IE <i>kwei-</i> to heap up, build, make	to create, make	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>poem, poesy (old-fashioned variation of <i>poetry</i>)</p> <p>poet (SYNONYMS: bard, rhymer, versifier), poetaster, poetess, poetic, poetical, poeticism, poetics, poetize, poetry</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>epopee (an epic poem; epic poetry) (<i>epos</i> word)</p> <p>hematopoiesis (the production of blood cells by the blood-forming organs) (<i>haima</i> blood)</p> <p>mythopoeic (productive of myths; myth-making) (<i>mythos</i> legend)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
poe (cont'd)		[to make, create]	<p>onomatopoeia [lit., name-making; words which represent their sounds, e.g., bobwhite, boom, buzz, cackle, chickadee, clink, cuckoo, killdeer, paradiddle (a pattern of beats on a snare drum executed with alternate strokes of the sticks), purr, tinkle] (<i>onomato</i> name)</p> <p>pharmacopoeia (a book containing an official list of medicinal drugs together with articles on their preparation and use; a collection or stock of drugs) (<i>pharmakon</i> drug)</p> <p>prosopopoeia (in rhetoric, the impersonation of an absent or imaginary speaker; personification, as of abstractions or inanimate objects) (<i>prosopon</i> face, person)</p> <p>sarcopoietic (forming or producing muscle) (<i>sarx</i> flesh)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fac<sup>1</sup>, fig</p>
pol <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>polus</i> ; from Greek <i>pelein</i> to be in motion	axis of the sphere	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: polar, polarity, polarization, polarize</p> <p>pole (either end of an axis) [another <i>pole</i> comes from <i>palus</i>, stake; see pal-)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: ambipolar (applying equally to both positive and negative ions; operating in two directions simultaneously) (<i>ambi</i> both, around)</p> <p>bipolar (of or having two poles; of or involving both of the earth's polar regions; characterized by two directly opposite opinions, natures, etc., as a <i>bipolar disorder</i>) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>circumpolar (surrounding or near either pole of the earth) (<i>circum</i> around)</p> <p>depolarize (<i>de</i> reversal)</p> <p>DIPOLE (<i>di</i> two)</p> <p>isopolar (<i>isos</i> same)</p> <p>monopole (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>unipolar (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>polari</i>:</p> <p>polarimeter (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>polariscope (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p><i>polaro</i>: polarography (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>STAR: Polaris (from <i>stella polaris</i>, North Star; Pole Star)</p> <p>TRADEMARK: Polaroid® (short for Polaroid Land Camera)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Polar (TX, WI)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: DIPOLE [in <i>chemistry</i>, a polar molecule in which the centers of positive and negative charge are separated; in <i>physics</i>, any system having two equal but opposite electric charges or magnetic poles separated by a very small distance]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: rachi</p>
pol <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>polein</i> IE <i>pel-</i> wages	to sell	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>bibliopole (a person who deals in rare books) (<i>biblios</i> book)</p> <p>duopoly (control of a commodity or service in a given market by only two producers or suppliers) (<i>duo</i> two)</p> <p>monopolize, monopoly (SYNONYMS: cartel, corner, syndicate, trust) (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>oligopoly (control of a commodity or service in a given market by a small number of companies or suppliers) (<i>oligos</i> few)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ven<sup>2</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pol<sup>3</sup></b>	Latin <i>polire</i>	to polish, to smooth	SIMPLE ROOT: polish (SYNOMYS: buff, burnish, shine), polished polite (SYNOMYS: chivalrous, civil, gallant), politeness PREFIXED ROOT: extrapolate (from <i>extra-</i> + <i>interpolate</i> : to estimate or infer a value, quantity, etc. beyond the known range on the basis of certain variables within the known range, from which the estimated value is assumed to follow) ( <i>extra</i> beyond) interpolate [lit., to polish between; to alter, enlarge, or corrupt (a book, manuscript, etc.) by putting in new words, subject matter; in mathematics, to estimate a missing functional value by taking a weighted average of known functional values at neighboring points] ( <i>inter</i> between) CROSS REFERENCE: glab, lev <sup>1</sup> , lito, pse, tere
<b>pole</b>			See pull- for <i>polecat</i> , <i>catchpole</i> .
<b>polem</b>	Greek <i>polemos</i> war IE <i>pel-</i> to shake	verbal attack	SIMPLE ROOT: polemic, polemical, polemics, polemicist NOTE: Demosthenes was known for his polemics against King Philip of Macedonia (reigned fr. 359-336 B.C.); these verbal denunciations came to be known as <i>philippics</i> . CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>poli</b>	Greek <i>polis</i>	city	SIMPLE ROOT: police (orig., protectors of the city states) [ <i>police</i> is plural] policy (orig., government or polity; principle, plan, course of action) [another <i>policy</i> (a written contract) is from <i>apo</i> , away + <i>diction</i> ; see <i>dei<sup>1</sup></i> ] polis (in ancient Greece, a city-state; e.g., Athens, Sparta) politic (SYNOMYS: diplomatic, suave, urbane) political, politicalize, politician, politicize, politics, polity PREFIXED ROOT: apolitical (lit., not political; of no political significance; politically indifferent) ( <i>a</i> not) acropolis (lit., high city; the fortified upper part of an ancient Greek city; see Historical Place Names) ( <i>akros</i> high) impolicy, impolitic (not wise or expedient) ( <i>im</i> not) isopoly (equal rights of citizenship, as in different communities; mutual political rights) ( <i>isos</i> equal) megalopolis (lit., great city; an extensive, heavily populated, continuously urban area, including any number of cities) ( <i>megas</i> large) propolis (a substance used by bees to caulk their hives; bee glue) ( <i>pro</i> before) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: policlinic (the department of a city hospital where outpatients are treated; compare <i>polyclinic</i> ; see <i>clim-</i> ) ( <i>klinein</i> to recline) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: cosmopolitan (common to or representative of all or many parts of the world; not national or local) ( <i>kosmos</i> universe) metropolis (lit., mother city; main city; any large city or center of population, culture, etc.) ( <i>meter</i> mother) necropolis (a cemetery, especially one belonging to an ancient city) ( <i>nekros</i> dead body) GERMAN: Gestapo (from <u>Geheime Staatspolizei</u> , lit., secret state police)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>poli</b> (cont'd)		[city]	CAPITAL OF LIBYA: Tripoli (lit., three cities) HISTORICAL PLACE NAMES: Acropolis (lit., city on a hill; the high-set citadel of Athens, upon which the Parthenon was built) Decapolis (lit., a group of ten cities; ancient region of NE Palestine, mostly east of the Jordan, occupied by a confederation of ten Greek cities, and formed around 65 B.C.) AMERICAN PLACE NAMES: Annapolis (IL, MD, MO, WA) (the one in Maryland is named after Princess Anna, later Queen Anne) Caraopolis, PA Copperopolis, CA Cosmopolis, WA Demopolis, AL (lit., people city) Galliopolis, OH Illiopolis, IL Indianapolis, IN Kannapolis, NC Kanopolis, KS Lithopolis, OH Mediapolis, IA Minneapolis, MN Perryopolis, PA Pinopolis, SC Thermopolis, WY Uniopolis, OH RUSSIAN: Politburo (from <i>Politischekoe Byuro</i> ) SANSKRIT PLACE NAME: Singapore (lit., lion city, where <i>pore</i> is from <i>pur</i> , city) [Singapore is not only a city, but also an island and a country.] CROSS REFERENCE: cit <sup>1</sup> , urb
<b>polio</b>	Greek <i>polios</i> gray	gray (gray matter of the nervous system)	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: poliomyelitis ( <i>myelos</i> marrow + <i>itis</i> inflammation) polioplasm (granular protoplasm) ( <i>plassein</i> to form) poliothrix (greying hair) ( <i>thrix</i> hair) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>poll</b>	Latin <i>pollere</i>	to be strong	PREFIXED ROOT: equipollent (equal in force, weight or validity; equivalent in meaning or result; as a noun, something equipollent) ( <i>equi</i> equal) CROSS REFERENCE: alc, bil, dur, fort, rob <sup>2</sup> , val <sup>1</sup> , vig <sup>2</sup>
<b>poll</b>			See pulv <sup>2</sup> for <i>pollen</i> .
<b>poly-</b>	Greek prefix	many	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: polygamy, polygon, Polynesia, polyphony CROSS REFERENCE: hyper, multi, plur
<b>pom</b>	Latin <i>pomum</i>	apple, fruit	SIMPLE ROOT: pomace (the crushed pulp of apples or other fruit pressed for juice), pomaceous, pomade (also, pomatum), pomander pome, pomelo (grapefruit) pommel (also, pummel; lit., little apple; a knob on the hilt of a sword or other weapon; the upper front part of a saddle; saddlebow; as a verb, to beat, pummel) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>pome</i> : pomegranate (lit., seeded apple) ( <i>granum</i> grain)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pom (cont'd)		[apple, fruit]	<p><i>pomi</i>: pomiferous (bearing fruit, esp. pomes) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p><i>pomo</i>: pomology (study of fruit cultivation) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>ROMAN MYTHOLOGY: Pomona, goddess of fruit trees</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Pomona (one of the Orkney Islands, a group of islands north of Scotland)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Pomona (CA, GA, IL, KS, MD, MI, MO, NC, NJ, NY, TN, TX, VA, WA)</p> <p>NB: The following words are not in this family:</p> <p>pompadour (a hairdo, in the manner of Marquise de Pompadour, 1721-63; mistress of Louis XV)</p> <p>pompano (Spanish <i>pámpano</i>, a kind of fish)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: carp<sup>2</sup>, fruc</p>
pon, pos, pot	Latin <i>ponere</i> IE <i>paus-</i> to let go	to place, to put	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>pon</i>: pone (a term formerly used in certain card games) [another <i>pone</i> designates a type of cornbread in the form of small, oval loaves, which is from Algonquin <i>āpān</i>]</p> <p><i>pos</i>:</p> <p>pose (SYNONYMS: affectation, mannerism)</p> <p>posit, position (SYNONYMS: office, post, situation)</p> <p>positive (SYNONYMS: certain, confident, sure), positivism</p> <p>post (see synonyms at <i>position</i>) [another <i>post</i> is listed under stat-]</p> <p>postage, postal</p> <p>posture (SYNONYMS: attitude, pose, stance)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>pon(e)</i>:</p> <p>component (SYNONYMS: constituent, element) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>DEPONENT (to put, lay, or set down) (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>exponent, exponential, exponentiation (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>opponent (SYNONYMS: adversary, antagonist, enemy) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>postpone (SYNONYMS: adjourn, dissolve, prorogue), postponement (<i>post</i> after)</p> <p>propone, proponent (a person who makes a proposal or proposition; in law, one who propounds something, especially, a will for probate) (<i>pro</i> forth, forward)</p> <p>NB: The following words are not in this family:</p> <p>transponder (a combination of <i>transmitter</i> + <i>responder</i>)</p> <p>transpontine (see <i>pont-</i>)</p> <p><i>pos(e)</i>:</p> <p>appose (to put side by side; place opposite or near) {apposable, as <i>apposable thumbs</i>} (<i>ad</i> to, toward)</p> <p>compose (to put together; to create; make up; constitute; to adjust or settle; reconcile, as to <i>compose differences</i>)</p> <p>composed, composer, composure (SYNONYMS: equanimity, nonchalance, serenity) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>deposable, deposal, depose (to remove from office or a position of power, especially from a throne) (<i>de</i> from, away)</p> <p>decompose (SYNONYMS: decay, disintegrate, molder, putrefy, rot, spoil) (<i>de</i> reversal + compose)</p> <p>discompose (SYNONYMS: agitate, disturb, perturb) (<i>dis</i> away + compose)</p> <p>disposable, disposal, dispose, disposed (inclined; having a certain tendency), disposer (<i>dis</i> apart)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pon (cont'd)		[to place, to put]	<p>expose (see French <i>exposé</i>; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: display, exhibit, flaunt, show), exposure (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>impose (to place or set a burden tax, fine, etc., on or upon) (SYNONYMS: grand, magnificent, stately) (<i>in</i> in, on)</p> <p>indispose (to make unfit or unable), indisposed (SYNONYMS: ailing, ill, sick) (<i>in</i> not + dispose)</p> <p>interpose (SYNONYMS: interfere, intervene, mediate; see Doublets) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>juxtapose (to place side by side) (<i>juxta</i> near, beside)</p> <p>opposable (that can be opposed; that can be placed opposite something else, as the thumb with each finger)</p> <p>opposal, oppose (compare <i>appose</i>) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>predispose (to dispose, or make receptive, beforehand; make susceptible) (<i>pre</i> before + dispose)</p> <p>presuppose (SYNONYMS: assume, postulate, presume) (<i>pre</i> before + suppose)</p> <p>proposal, propose (SYNONYMS: design, intend, mean, purpose; see Doublets) (<i>pro</i> forth)</p> <p>recompose (<i>re</i> again + compose)</p> <p>superimpose (to put, lay, or stack on top of something else; to add as a dominant or unassimilated feature) (<i>super</i> over, beyond + impose)</p> <p>purpose (SYNONYMS: intent, intention, objective; see Doublets), purposeful, purposeless, purposely, purposive (<i>pro</i> for)</p> <p>repose (the state of being at rest; dignified calmness; as a verb, to lie or be at rest), reposeful (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>suppose (to assume to be true), supposed (regarded as true without actual knowledge), supposedly (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>superpose (in geometry, to make a figure coincide with another in all parts, by or as if by placing one on top of the other)</p> <p>superposed (in botany, growing or lying directly above another part or organ) (<i>super</i> over, above)</p> <p>TRANSPOSE (SYNONYMS: invert, reverse), transposition {transpositional} (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p><i>posit:</i></p> <p>apposite (SYNONYMS: applicable, apropos, germane, pertinent, relevant)</p> <p>apposition (the placing of a word or expression beside another so that the second explains and has the same grammatical construction as the first) {appositive} (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>composite, composition, composite, compositor (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>contraposition, contrapositive (<i>contra</i> against)</p> <p>deposit (see Doublets), depositary, deposition, depositor, depository (<i>de</i> from, away)</p> <p>diapositive (a positive photographic image on a transparent material, as a photographic slide or lantern slide) (<i>dia</i> across)</p> <p>disposition (SYNONYMS: character, personality, temper, temperament) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>exposition (not to be confused with <i>exhibition</i>), expositor, expository, expositive (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>imposition (one meaning) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>inapposite (not apposite; irrelevant) (<i>in</i> not + apposite)</p> <p>indisposition (a slight illness; unwillingness; disinclination) (<i>in</i> not + disposition)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pon (cont'd)	[to place, to put]		<p>interposition (<i>inter</i> between)  juxtaposition (<i>juxta</i> near, beside)  malposition (faulty or abnormal position) (<i>mal</i> bad)  opposite (SYNOMYS: antithetical, antonymous, reverse), opposition (<i>ob</i> against)  postposition (in grammar, the placing of an element after another that is related to it, as an affix that functions as a preposition but follows its object, as <i>-ward</i> in <i>shoreward</i>, for <i>toward the shore</i>, or as an adjective that follows the word it modifies, as <i>royal</i> in <i>battle royal</i>), postpositive (<i>post</i> after) predisposition (<i>pre</i> before + disposition)  preposition (translation of Greek <i>prosthesis</i>, to place before; a preposition is indeed placed before its object), prepositive, prepositor (British variant of <i>prefect</i>) (<i>pre</i> before)  proposition (SYNONYM: proposal) {propositional}, propositional function (a logic term; same as <i>sentential function</i>)  propositus (the family member chosen as the starting point in genealogical research, in the investigation of an inheritable disease, etc.) (<i>pro</i> forth)  deposit (to deposit or store, as for safekeeping), reposition, repositor, repository (<i>re</i> again)  supposition, supposititious, suppositive (having the nature of, based on, or involving supposition; in grammar, a conjunction introducing a supposition, e.g., as if, assuming, provided, etc.)  suppository (a small piece of medicated substance introduced into a body passage, as the vagina or rectum, where body heat causes it to melt) (<i>sub</i> under)  transposition {transpositional} (<i>trans</i> across)  <i>post:</i>  compost (a mixture; compound; a mixture of decomposing vegetable refuse, manure, etc. for fertilizing and conditioning soil) (<i>com</i> with)  impost (a tax; especially a duty on imported goods; the top part of a pillar, pier, or wall supporting an arch)  impostor (SYNOMYS: charlatan, faker, mountebank, quack)  imposture (the act or practice of an impostor; fraud) (<i>in</i> in)  <i>pote:</i> compote (a dish of fruits stewed in syrup) (<i>com</i> with)  DISGUISED ROOT: pause (a stopping; to bring to an end)  PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:  expound (SYNOMYS: elucidate, explain, explicate) (<i>ex</i> out)  compound (to mix or combine) (<i>com</i> with) [another <i>compound</i> is from Malay <i>kampong</i>: an enclosed space with a building or group of buildings within it]  decompound (to compound things already compounded; in botany, made up of parts that are themselves compound, as bipinnate leaves) (<i>de</i> intensive + compound)  propound (to put forward for consideration; propose) (<i>pro</i> for)  provost (lit., one placed at the head; a high-ranking university administrative officer) (<i>pro</i> for)  FRENCH:  apropos (at the right time; SYNONYS: applicable, apposite, germane, relevant) (<i>à propos</i> to the purpose)  depot (French spelling: <i>dépôt</i>; see Doublets)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pon</b> (cont'd)		[to place, to put]	<p>entrepôt (from <i>entreposer</i>; a place for storage of goods; warehouse; a distributing center for goods; see Doublets)  exposé (a public disclosure of a scandal, crime, etc.)  poste restante (lit., remaining mail; general delivery)  postiche (from <i>apposite</i>; counterfeit; artificial; superfluously decorative; as a noun, a substitute; pretense; hairpiece)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b>  depot:deposit  interpose:entrepôt  propose:purpose  LAW:  compos mentis (sound, or composed mind; sane)  non compos mentis (not of sound mind; insane)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>  DEPONENT [in <i>Latin and Greek grammar</i>, denoting a verb with a passive or middle voice form and an active meaning; in <i>law</i>, a person who makes an affidavit]  TRANSPOSE [in <i>mathematics</i>, an algebraic term: to transfer from one side of an equation to the other, reversing the plus or minus value; as a noun, a matrix obtained by interchanging the rows and columns of a given matrix; in <i>music</i>, to rewrite or play a musical composition in a different key]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> chor<sup>2</sup>, dim, loc, stas, thes</p>
<b>pond</b>	Latin <i>pondō</i> IE ( <i>s</i> )pend- to pull, stretch	weight	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  ponder (to weigh mentally; think deeply about; consider carefully), ponderable (that can be weighed; that can be mentally weighed; appreciable) {ponderability}  ponderous (SYNONYMS: cumbersome, heavy, massive, weighty)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  equiponderant, equiponderate (<i>equi</i> equal, same)  imponderable (that cannot be conclusively determined or explained) (<i>im</i> not)  preponderant (SYNONYMS: dominant, major, paramount, overpowering, preeminent), preponderate (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> avoirdupois (lit., to have weight; informally, heaviness or weight, especially of a person; avoirdupois weight: a British and American system of weights based on a pound of 16 ounces)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> pound (a unit of weight equal generally to 16 oz.) [There are two other <i>pounds</i>: <sup>1</sup>an enclosure; see pound-; <sup>2</sup>to pulverize; not otherwise listed]</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b> libra pondo (a pound in weight; therefore, pound)</p> <p><b>TREE:</b> ponderosa pine (lit., heavy pine; valued for its timber)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> bar<sup>1</sup>, grav, liber<sup>2</sup>, pend, scrup</p>
<b>pono</b>	Greek <i>ponos</i>	work, toil, product of work	<p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  aeroponics (also called <i>aeroculture</i>: a technique for growing plants without soil or hydroponic media) (<i>aero</i> air)  geponics (the science of agriculture) (<i>geo</i> earth)  hydroponics (the cultivation of plants in a nutrient liquid) (<i>hydor</i> water)  lithopone (a white pigment made by mixing barium sulfate with zinc sulphide, used in paints, linoleum, etc.) (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> erg, labor, op<sup>1</sup>, plut</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>pont</b>	Latin <i>pons</i>	bridge	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: transpontine (on the other side of the bridge; south of the Thames in London) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>pontifex (in ancient Rome, a member of the supreme college of priests)</p> <p>pontiff (probable original meaning: bridge maker, path finder; a bishop; the Pope; a high priest)</p> <p>pontificate (to officiate as a pontiff; to speak or act in a pompous or dogmatic way) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: punt (a flat-bottomed boat) [another <i>punt</i> is listed under <i>punct-</i>]</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>pontonier (a military engineer of the armed forces who builds, or is in charge of building, a pontoon bridge)</p> <p>pontoon (a flat-bottomed boat; a group of supports used as a temporary bridge; a float on an aircraft)</p> <p>SPANISH: puente (bridge)</p> <p>HISTORICAL FIGURE: Pontius Pilate (Roman procurator of Judea, Samaria, and Idumaea, who condemned Jesus to be crucified)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>popul,</b> <b>publ</b>	Latin <i>populus</i>	common people	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>popul:</i></p> <p>populace (the common people; the masses)</p> <p>popular (SYNOMYS: common, general, ordinary), popularity</p> <p>popularize, populate, population</p> <p>populist [capitalized, a member of a U.S. political party (Populist party or People's party), 1891-1904, claiming to represent the interests of the common people]</p> <p>populous (full of people; crowded or thickly populated)</p> <p><i>publi:</i></p> <p>public (of, belonging to, or concerning the people as a whole)</p> <p>publican (in ancient Rome, a collector of public revenues, tolls, etc.)</p> <p>publication, publicist, publicity, publicize, publicly</p> <p>publish (SYNOMYS: announce, declare, proclaim), publisher</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>depopulate, depopulation, depopulator (<i>de</i> negative)</p> <p>repopulate (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>subpopulation (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>unpopular (<i>un</i> not)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: republic, republican (from <i>res publica</i>; <i>res</i>, thing, affair, interest, the idea being that the public is responsible for the affairs of government. Semantically, <i>republic</i> is synonymous with Greek <i>democracy</i>.)</p> <p>ENGLISH: people</p> <p>PREFIXED ENGLISH:</p> <p>repeople (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>unpeople (<i>un</i> not)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>vox populi (the voice of the people; public opinion or sentiment; abbreviated vox pop.)</p> <p>vox Dei (The voice of the people is the voice of God)</p> <p>SPANISH COGNATE: pueblo (village, people)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>popul</b> (cont'd)		[common people]	MOTTO: Salus populi: The welfare of the people, University of Missouri GEOGRAPHIC: Puebla, Mexico [both a state and city within the state] PLACE NAMES: Pueblo (CO, IN, KY, NV, TX) Pueblo Pintado, NM (Painted Pueblo) CROSS REFERENCE: dem, ochl, pleb, vulg
<b>por</b>	Greek <i>poros</i> Latin <i>porus</i> IE <i>per-</i> to bring through	way, passage	SIMPLE ROOT: pore (a tiny opening, as in plant leaves or skin, through which fluids may be absorbed or discharged) [another <i>pore</i> , from Middle English <i>poren</i> , means to read or study carefully: with <i>over</i> , as <i>to pore over the new tax laws</i> ) porism (an ancient mathematical term) porosity (the quality or state of being porous), porous PREFIXED ROOT: aporia (a difficulty, as in a philosophical or literary text, caused by indeterminacy of meaning for which no resolution seems possible) ( <i>a</i> not) emporium (a trading place; market) ( <i>em</i> in) [see Place Names] LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: poriferan (sponge), poriferous (having pores; in zoology, of the sponges) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: blastopore (the opening into the gastrula cavity) ( <i>blastos</i> sprout) gonopore (an external genital opening through which gametes are released, as in earthworms and insects) ( <i>gone</i> procreation, offspring) osteoporosis (a bone disorder characterized by a reduction in bone density accompanied by increasing porosity and brittleness, found chiefly in women who have passed menopause) ( <i>osteon</i> bone) DISGUISED ROOT: piracy, pirate (one who attempts, or attacks, especially on the open seas; as a verb, to publish, reproduce, or make use of without authorization a literary work, musical recording, videotape, etc., esp. in violation of a copyright) PLACE NAMES: Emporia (FL, IN, KS, VA) CROSS REFERENCE: coluth, guis, od <sup>2</sup> , trop, vi
<b>porphy</b>	Greek <i>porphyra</i>	purple	SIMPLE ROOT: porphyria, porphyrin, porphyritic, porphyry LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: porphyroid (a metamorphic rock having large crystals embedded in a fine-grained matrix of either igneous or sedimentary origin) ( <i>eidos</i> form) porphyropsin (a carotenoid pigment found in the retina of freshwater fishes) ( <i>ops</i> eye) LATIN COGNATES: purple, purpura (a condition characterized by purplish patches on the skin or mucous membranes, caused by cutaneous and subcutaneous hemorrhage) purpure (in heraldry, the color purple: indicated in engravings by diagonal lines downward from sinister to dexter, or from left to right) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>port</b>			See part- for <i>portion</i> , <i>apportion</i> .

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
port <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>portare</i> IE <i>per-</i> to come over	to carry	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>port (see Military), portable, portage portative (same as <i>portable</i>) porter (a person who carries luggage, etc. for hire or as an attendant at a railroad station, hotel, etc.) porterage (a porter's work; the charge for this) [another <i>porter</i> is listed under port<sup>2</sup>] portly (large and heavy in a dignified and stately way; stout; corpulent)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>comport (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> acquit, behave, conduct, demean, deport), comportment (<i>com</i> with) deport (to carry or send away; specif., to force an alien to leave a country by official order; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>banish, exile, expel, expatriate, ostracize, transport; <sup>2</sup>acquit, behave, comport, conduct, demean) deportable, deportation, deportee, deportment (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bearing, demeanor, mien) (<i>de</i> intensive) disport (lit., to carry away; see Disguised Root) (<i>dis</i> apart) export (to carry or send goods to another country), exportation (<i>ex</i> out) import (to bring in; to be significant; as a noun, something imported; also, significance, meaning) importance (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> consequence, moment, significance, weight) important (carrying a great deal of weight or value; significant) importation (the act, occupation, or business of importing) (<i>in in</i>) insupportable (incapable of being upheld, proved, etc.) (<i>in not + supportable</i>) purport (to profess or claim as its meaning; as a noun, meaning, tenor, sense, drift) (<i>pro</i> for) report (in law, a formal account or record of a court case, decision, etc.; reports: the official records, published periodically, of court cases, decisions, etc.) reportage, reportedly, reporter, reportorial (<i>re</i> back) support (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> advocate, back, maintain, sustain, uphold), supportable supporter (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> adherent, disciple, follower, partisan), supporting, supportive (<i>sub</i> under) teleportation (the theoretical transportation of matter through space by converting it into energy and then reconverting it at the terminal point) (<i>tele</i> afar) transport (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>bliss, ecstasy, rapture; <sup>2</sup>banish, exile, expatriate), transportation (<i>trans</i> across) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: portfolio (a small briefcase for carrying loose sheets or papers) (<i>folium</i> leaf) portmanteau (a traveling case) (<i>mantle</i> cloak) [see Linguistics] TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: colporteur (a traveling distributor or seller of Bibles, religious tracts, etc.) (<i>collum</i> neck) DISGUISED ROOT: sport (aphetic of <i>disport</i>) FRENCH: en rapport (in a mutually understanding and harmonious role)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
port <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to carry]	<p>port de bras (lit., carriage of the arms; the positions or movement of the arms)      porte-monnaie (lit., carry-money; a purse or pocketbook)      prêt-à-porter (ready-to-wear)      rapport (a close or sympathetic relationship; agreement; harmony)      rapporteur (a person appointed to prepare reports, studies, etc., as for a committee or conference)</p> <p>LINGUISTICS: portmanteau word (a coined word that is a combination of two other words in form and meaning, e.g., <i>smog</i> from <i>smoke</i> and <i>fog</i>; <i>spork</i> from <i>spoon</i> and <i>fork</i>)</p> <p>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:</p> <p>portamento (a continuous gliding from one note to another, sounding intervening tones; glide)      portato (a semidetached phrasing in musical performance)</p> <p>MILITARY: port arms (rifle or carbine held diagonally across the chest, in the position to be carried)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <p>Portage (in nine states)      Portage Des Sioux, MO</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fer<sup>2</sup>, ger<sup>1</sup>, lat<sup>2</sup>, phor, vect</p>
port <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>portus</i> harbor	haven, harbor, port, gateway	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>port (a harbor; a city or town with a harbor where ships can load and unload cargo; port of entry) [There are other <i>ports</i>: a <i>wine</i>, so named from Oporto, Portugal; <i>to carry</i>, as in previous family; the left side of a ship; a doorway.]</p> <p>portal, porter (a doorkeeper or gatekeeper; see port<sup>1</sup>)      portulaca (a fleshy annual plant of the purslane family) (from the doorlike opening of the seed capsule)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>importunate (urgent or persistent in asking or demanding; insistent; refusing to be denied; annoyingly urgent or persistent)</p> <p>importune (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>beg, entreat, solicit; <sup>2</sup>exhort, press, urge), importunity (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>inopportune (not opportune; coming or happening at a poor time; not appropriate, as the day before payday is <i>an inopportune time</i> to ask for a loan) (<i>in</i> not + <i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>opportune (right for the purpose; fitting in regard to circumstances: said of time, as <i>an opportune time</i> to ask for a raise; SYNONYMS: seasonable, timely), opportunism, opportunity [<i>ob</i> to, toward (in this use); <i>ob</i> has other meanings that appear contradictory]</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: portcullis (a heavy iron grating suspended by chains and lowered between grooves to bar the gateway of a castle or fortified town) (<i>colare</i> to strain)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: porch, purslane (see <i>portulaca</i>)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>porte-cochère (a large entrance gateway to a courtyard)      portière (a curtain hung in doorway)</p> <p>ITALIAN: portico (a porch or covered walk, consisting of a roof supported by columns, often at the entrance or across the front of a building; colonnade)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>port<sup>2</sup> (cont'd)</b>		[haven, harbor, port, gateway]	GEOGRAPHIC: Port-au-Prince, seaport and capital of Haiti PLACE NAMES: Portal (in seven states) Portland (in twelve states) Portsmouth (in five states) CROSS REFERENCE: pyl
<b>pos, posit</b>			See pon- for <i>pose, position, deposition</i> .
<b>pos</b>	Greek <i>posis</i> IE <i>pi-</i> , <i>po-</i> to drink	a drinking	PREFIXED ROOT: symposiac, symposiast, symposium (lit., a drinking together; orig., a drinking party where there was intellectual conversation and where talk flowed freely; any meeting or social gathering at which ideas are freely exchanged; see A PLATO Work) symposiarch (the master or director of a symposium, especially in ancient Greece) ( <i>sym</i> with + <i>archein</i> to rule) A PLATO WORK: Symposium CROSS REFERENCE: bib, ebr, pot <sup>1</sup> , tem <sup>2</sup> , temet
<b>post-</b>	Latin prefix <i>posterus</i> IE <i>pos-</i> after; which is probably from <i>apo-</i> away	after, later	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: postlude, postpone, postprandial, postscript EXTENDED PREFIX: posterior (later; following after), posteriority (opposed to <i>pri- ority</i> ) posternity (all of a person's descendants; opposed to <i>ancestry</i> ) postern (a back door or gate; a private entrance at the side or rear) posthumous (published after the author's death; pronounced PAHS choo us) ( <i>post</i> is from <i>postumus</i> , superlative of <i>posterus</i> , coming after, next) PREFIX + EXTENDED PREFIX: preposterous (orig., with the first last, and the last first; inverted; so contrary to nature, reason, or common sense as to be laughable; ridiculous; SYNONYMS: absurd, foolish, ludicrous) ( <i>pre</i> before) LATIN-ENGLISH COMPOUND: posteriomost (farthest back in time, order, or position) DISGUISED ELEMENT: puisne (lit., born later; of lower rank; junior, as in appointment; see Doublets) puny (lit., born later; of inferior size, strength, or importance; weak; slight; see Doublets) ( <i>puis</i> after + <i>ne</i> from <i>natus</i> born) DOUBLETS: puisne:puny FRENCH: apostil (or, apostille; from <i>post illa</i> , lit., after these: a note, especially one in the margin) (à to) LATIN: a posteriori (lit., from what comes later; from effect to cause, or from particular instances to a generalizations; opposed to <i>a priori</i> ) ex post facto [from (the thing) done afterward; done or made afterward, especially when having retroactive effect, as an <i>ex post facto law</i> ] post hoc, ergo propter hoc (after this, therefore because of this: used in logic to describe a fallacy of thinking that a happening which follows another must be its result)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
post- (cont'd)		[after, later]	RUSSIAN COGNATE: pogrom ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : butchery, carnage, massacre, slaughter) (from <i>post</i> + <i>grom</i> thunder) NB: <i>Postulant</i> and <i>postulate</i> , from <i>poscere</i> , to demand, are listed under <i>post</i> . CROSS REFERENCE: hyster <sup>2</sup>
post	Latin <i>postulare</i> IE <i>perk-</i> to ask	to demand	SIMPLE ROOT: postulate ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : premise, presume, pre-suppose), postulator PREFIXED ROOT: expostulate ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : demur, object, remonstrate) ( <i>ex</i> out) CROSS REFERENCE: pet
pot <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>potare</i> IE <i>po-</i> drink	to drink	SIMPLE ROOT: pot (from <i>potus</i> , a drinking cup) potable (fit to drink; drinkable), potage potation (the act of drinking; a drink or draft, esp. of liquor) potion (see Doublets) pottage, potted, potter, pottery pottle, potty (a small chamber pot for a child; trivial; petty; British, slightly crazy) COMPOUNDS: potash, potassium HYPHENATED COMPOUND: pot-walopper (lit., a pot boiler; in English history, a man considered a householder by virtue of owning a hearth, and therefore qualified to vote) DISGUISED ROOT: poison (from French for <i>drink</i> ; came to mean “a harmful or deadly drink”) (see Doublets) puncheon (a large cask) [see punct -for another] putty DOUBLETS: poison:potion FRENCH: pot-au-feu (lit., pot on the fire) potiche (a tall vase or jar of porcelain) potpourri (translation of Spanish <i>olla-porrida</i> , lit., rotten pot; in Modern French <i>pot pourri</i> ) IRISH: poteen (or, potheen; illicitly distilled whiskey) RUSSIAN COGNATE: pirog (feast) NB: <i>Potlatch</i> , an American Indian tradition, is not in this family. It is from Chinook <i>potshatl</i> , a gift; capitalized, a winter festival; a distribution or exchange of gifts during such a festival) CROSS REFERENCE: bib, ebr, methy, pos, tem <sup>2</sup>
pot <sup>2</sup> , pos	Latin <i>potis</i> IE <i>esti-</i> to be	ability, power	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>pos</i> : possibility (pl., something that is possible, e.g., “The project has possibilities”) possible ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : feasible, practicable) possibly [in context, has two meanings]: <sup>1</sup> by any possible means; in any case (it can't possibly work) <sup>2</sup> by some possibility; perhaps; maybe (it may possibly work)] <i>pot</i> : potency ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : force, power, strength) potent (having authority or power; convincing; effective or powerful in action, as a drug or drink; able to have an erection and therefore engage in sexual intercourse) potentate (a person having great power; ruler; monarch)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pot <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[ability, power]	<p>potential (SYNONYMS: dormant, latent, quiescent), potentiality  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>pos:</i> impossibility, impossible (<i>im</i> not)  <i>pot:</i>          equipotential (having equal potentiality or power; in physics, of the same potential at all points) (<i>equi</i> equal)          impotence (also, impotency), impotent (without power; lacking physical strength; unable to engage in sexual intercourse, especially because of inability to have an erection; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> barren, infertile, sterile, unfruitful (<i>in</i> not))          omnipotence (capitalized, God), omnipotent (<i>omnis</i> all)          prepotency (superiority in power, force, or influence; in biology, the greater capacity of one parent to transmit certain characteristics to offspring: a concept now discredited) (<i>pre</i> before)          unipotent (in biology, capable of developing into only a single type of cell or tissue: said of certain, especially embryonic, cells) (<i>uni</i> one)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> potentiometer (in electricity, a device for measuring, comparing, or controlling electric potentials; specif., a kind of resistor that can be varied, as in a rotary device used to control the volume of a radio, TV, etc.) (<i>metron</i> measure)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>despot</i> (from IE <i>dems-potis</i>, lit., house master; absolute ruler; tyrant)  <i>plenipotentiary</i> (<i>plenus</i> full)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  <i>possess</i> (lit., to be able to sit; to own)  <i>possessed</i> (owned; controlled by an emotion or as if by an evil spirit; crazed; mad), possession  <i>possessive</i> (in grammar, designating or of a case, form, or construction expressing possession or some like relationship in English, e.g., <i>Bob's book</i>; <i>his book</i>; <i>lives of men</i>)  <i>possessory</i> (<i>pos</i> contraction of <i>potis</i> able + <i>sedere</i> to sit)  <i>puissance</i>, <i>puissant</i> (now archaic, but not when prefixed; see <i>impuissance</i>)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  <i>impuissance</i>, <i>impuissant</i> (weak, powerless) (<i>im</i> not)  <i>dispossess</i> (<i>dis</i> reversal)  <i>prepossess</i>, <i>prepossessing</i> (<i>pre</i> before + <i>sedere</i> to sit)  <b>LATIN:</b> <i>in posse</i> (in possibility; only potentially; opposed to <i>in esse</i>)  <b>LAW:</b> <i>posse comitatus</i> (lit., power of the county; usually abbreviated to <i>posse</i> and held to mean "a body of persons summoned by the sheriff to assist in preserving the public peace, usually in an emergency"; other meanings)  <b>ITALIAN:</b> <i>podestà</i> (mayor of a city)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> power (SYNONYMS: authority, command, control, dominion, jurisdiction, sway)  <b>PREFIXED ENGLISH:</b> superpower (<i>super</i> beyond)  <b>PERSIAN:</b> <i>Padishah</i> (a title of the shah of Iran; a former title of the sultan of Turkey)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> crac, dyn, may       </p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>pot<sup>3</sup></b>	Greek <i>potamus</i>	river	TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: hippopotamus (lit., river horse; a pachyderm—thick skin—as are the elephant and rhinoceros) ( <i>hippos</i> horse) GEOGRAPHIC: Mesopotamia [lit., (land) between the rivers: the Tigris and the Euphrates] ( <i>mesos</i> middle) NB: The Potomac, a river forming a boundary of West Virginia, Maryland, and Virginia, and which flows past Washington, D.C., is not in this family. From Algonquian, the name's original meaning is unknown. CROSS REFERENCE: rip
<b>poul</b>			See pull- for <i>poultry</i> .
<b>pound</b>	Old English <i>pund</i>	to shut up	SIMPLE ROOT: pound (an enclosure for confining stray animals) There are two other <i>pounds</i> : <sup>1</sup> a unit of weight (see pond-) <sup>2</sup> to pulverize (to crush into powder; see pulv <sup>2</sup> ) PREFIXED ROOT: impound (to shut up an animal in a pound; to take and hold a legal document, funds, vehicle, etc. in legal custody; to gather and enclose water for irrigation) ( <i>im</i> in) NB: <i>Compound</i> , with two distinct meanings, is not in this family. See <i>compound</i> , to mix or combine, under pon-; another <i>compound</i> is from Malay <i>kampong</i> : an enclosed space with a building or group of buildings within it. CROSS REFERENCE: clud, oper
<b>pov</b>	Latin <i>pauper</i>	poor	SIMPLE ROOT: poverty (SYNONYMS: destitution, indigence, penury, want) PREFIXED ROOT: impoverish (to make poor; reduce to poverty; to deprive of strength, resources, etc.) ( <i>im</i> intensive) DISGUISED ROOT: paucity, pauper, pauperism, poor LAW: in forma pauperis (lit., in the manner of a pauper; as a poor person, i.e., without paying court costs) CROSS REFERENCE: indigent, mean
<b>prac,</b> <b>prax</b>	Greek <i>prassein</i>	to do	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>prac:</i> practicable (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup> feasible, possible, viable, workable; <sup>2</sup> practical), practical, practically (for all practical purposes) practice (SYNONYMS: drill, exercise), practiced (skilled or proficient), practiced (proficient through practice) practicum (a course involving practical activities), practitioner <i>prax:</i> praxis (practice, as distinguished from <i>theory</i> ) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>prac:</i> impracticable, impractical ( <i>im</i> not) <i>prax:</i> apraxia (complete or partial loss of the ability to perform complex muscular movements) (a negative) parapraxis (also, parapraxia; an action in which one's conscious intention is not fully carried out, as in the mislaying of objects, slips of the tongue and pen, etc.: thought to be generally due to a conflicting unconscious intention) ( <i>para</i> alongside) FRENCH: pratique (permission to do business at a port, granted to a ship that has complied with quarantine or health conditions) CROSS REFERENCE: act, dim, drama, fac <sup>1</sup> , ger <sup>1</sup>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>prand</b>	Latin <i>prandium</i>	late breakfast, luncheon	SIMPLE ROOT: prandial (of a meal, especially dinner) PREFIXED ROOT: postprandial (after a meal; especially after dinner, as a <i>postprandial drink</i> ) ( <i>post</i> after) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>prav</b>	Latin <i>pravus</i> IE <i>pra-</i> to bend	crooked	PREFIXED ROOT: deprave (to lead into bad habits; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> corrupt, debase, debauch, pervert) {depravation, depraver}, depraved depravity (wicked condition) ( <i>de</i> intensive) CROSS REFERENCE: vil
<b>pre-</b>	Latin prefix	before	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: precede, predict, prejudice, premeditate, presume CROSS REFERENCE: ante, fore, prior, pro <sup>1</sup> , pro <sup>2</sup>
<b>prec,<sup>1</sup> pret</b>	Latin <i>preium</i> IE <i>per-</i> to sell, make equal	price, money	SIMPLE ROOT: preciosity (great fastidiousness, over-refinement or affectation, especially in language) precious (of great price or value; costly; great desirability; held in high esteem; beloved; dear; very fastidious, overrefined, or affected, as in behavior, language, etc.) PREFIXED ROOT: appreciate (to gain in value; to think well of; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> esteem, prize, treasure, value), appreciable, appreciation, appreciative ( <i>ad</i> to) depreciate ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> belittle, decry, disparage), depreciation ( <i>de</i> from) inappreciable (too small to be observed or have any value; negligible) ( <i>in</i> not + appreciable) inappreciative (not feeling or showing appreciation) ( <i>in</i> not + appreciative) DISGUISED ROOT: praise ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> acclaim, eulogize, extol, laud) price (the amount of money, etc., asked or paid for something; cost; charge; a reward for the capture or death of a person; money or other consideration sufficient to be a bribe) priceless (of inestimable value; beyond price) prize ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup> appreciate, treasure, value; <sup>2</sup> award, premium, reward) [another <i>prize</i> is listed under prehend-] PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: appraise ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> estimate, evaluate, rate) {appraisal} ( <i>ad</i> to) dispraise (to speak of with disapproval or disparagement; censure) ( <i>dis</i> away) reappraise ( <i>re</i> again + appraise) interpret ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> construe, elucidate, explain, explicate, expound), interpretation, interpreter, interpretive ( <i>inter</i> between) misinterpret ( <i>mis</i> wrong + interpret) misprice (to price incorrectly) ( <i>mis</i> wrong) misprize (to despise or undervalue) ( <i>mis</i> wrong) FRENCH: prix fixe (a set price for a complete meal; such a meal; same as <i>table d'hôte</i> ; opposed to <i>à la carte</i> ) ENGLISH COMPOUND: praiseworthy PLACE NAME: Prize, CA CROSS REFERENCE: emp, lucr, mone, pecu

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>prec<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>prex,</i> <i>precari</i> pray IE <i>perk-</i> question	request, prayer	SIMPLE ROOT: precarious (dependent upon the will or favor of another person; dependent on circumstances; uncertain; insecure) precatory (also, precative; of, having the nature of, or expressing entreaty) PREFIXED ROOT: deprecate (to feel and express disapproval of; plead against), deprecation, deprecatory (deprecating; apologetic, or belittling) ( <i>de</i> off, from) imprecate ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> curse, damn, execrate), imprecation ( <i>im</i> in, on) DISGUISED ROOT: prithee (archaic; I pray thee; please) FRENCH: prie-dieu (a prayer bench) ENGLISH: pray ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> petition, plead, supplicate), prayer, prayerful ENGLISH PREFIXED ROOT: self-deprecation (belittling of oneself) CROSS REFERENCE: ora, pet
<b>pred</b>	Latin <i>praedari</i>	to plunder	SIMPLE ROOT: predacious (or, predaceous; preying on other animals; predatory), predation, predator, predatory PREFIXED ROOT: depredate (now rare: to plunder), depredation (the act or an instance of robbing, plundering, or laying waste) ( <i>de</i> intensive) CROSS REFERENCE: prehend, rob <sup>1</sup>
<b>pregnant</b>			See gna-.
<b>prehend,</b> <b>prehens,</b> <b>prent,</b> <b>pris</b>	Latin <i>prehendere</i> IE <i>hend-</i> from <i>ghed-</i> to grasp + <i>pre-</i> before	to seize, take	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>prehens:</i> prehensile, prehension (the act of grasping or seizing; apprehension by the senses) <i>pris:</i> prison (compare <i>penitentiary, jail, reformatory</i> ), prisoner PREFIXED ROOT: <i>prehend:</i> apprehend (to take into custody; to take hold of mentally) {apprehensible, apprehension}, apprehensive ( <i>ad</i> to) comprehend (to grasp mentally; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup> comprise, embrace, include; <sup>2</sup> appreciate, understand) {comprehensible, comprehension, comprehensive} ( <i>com</i> with) misapprehend ( <i>mis</i> wrong + apprehend) reprehend ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> blame, censure, criticize) {reprehensible, reprehension, reprehensive} ( <i>re</i> back) <i>prehens:</i> inapprehensible (that cannot be apprehended, or understood), inapprehension (lack of apprehension) inapprehensive (lacking the ability to apprehend, or understand; not perceiving danger, trouble, etc.) ( <i>in</i> not + <i>ad</i> to) incomprehensible, incomprehension, incomprehensive ( <i>in</i> not + comprehend) misapprehension ( <i>mis</i> wrong + apprehension) <i>prent:</i> apprentice (a person under legal agreement to work a specified length of time for a master craftsman in a craft or trade in return for instruction and, formerly, support) ( <i>ad</i> to) <i>pris(e):</i> apprise (also, apprise; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> acquaint, inform, notify) ( <i>ad</i> to) comprise ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> comprehend, embrace) ( <i>com</i> with)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
prehend (cont'd)		[to seize, take]	<p>emprise (also, emprise; now archaic; an enterprise or adventure; prowess or daring, as in <i>knights of great emprise</i>) (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>enterprise (an undertaking; project), enterprising (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>imprison (to put or keep in prison) (<i>im</i> in)</p> <p>misprision (a mistake, now especially one due to misreading, either deliberate or unintended, or to misunderstanding; scorn; contempt; in law, a misconduct or neglect of duty, especially by a public official; act of contempt against a government or court) (<i>mis</i> wrong)</p> <p>reprisal (the act or practice of using force, short of war, against another nation to obtain redress of grievances)</p> <p>reprise (in music, recapitulation; any repetition or copying of a song, part of a song, role, etc. performed earlier) (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>surprise (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> amaze, astonish, astound, flabbergast), surprising (<i>super</i> above, over)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>pregnable (vulnerable to seizure or capture, as a fort)</p> <p>prey (orig., to plunder; an animal hunted or killed for food by another animal)</p> <p>prize [<b>SYNONYMS:</b> booty, pillage, spoil(s)] [another <i>prize</i> is listed under <i>prec<sup>1</sup></i>]</p> <p>pry (a tool for raising or moving something by leverage, as a crowbar; another <i>pry</i>, to look closely and inquisitively or inquire presumptuously, is of uncertain origin)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> impregnable (not capable of being captured or entered by force) (<i>in</i> not) [another <i>impregnable</i> is listed under <i>gna-</i>]</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>en prise (in chess, in a position to be taken)</p> <p>entrepreneur (from <i>entreprendre</i>, to undertake; one who undertakes a business venture, assuming the risk for the sake of the profit) (see Doublets)</p> <p>reprieve (lit., to take back; to postpone the punishment of; especially, to postpone the execution of a person condemned to death) (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b></p> <p>impresario (the organizer, manager, or director of an opera or ballet company, concert series, etc.) (see Doublets)</p> <p>presa (in music, a sign showing where each successive voice enters in a canon)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> entrepreneur:impresario</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b></p> <p>Enterprise, AL (There is an Enterprise in almost every State; however, the one in Alabama is unique in that it has a monument, erected in 1920, to the boll weevil on Main Street. The boll weevil destroyed the cotton crop of South Alabama in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, causing the area to diversify its economy, mainly to peanuts, tree farms and manufacturing.)</p> <p>Surprise, AZ (the founder of the community, Flora Mae Statler, said in 1938 she would be surprised if the place ever amounted to much; it's now a thriving suburb of Phoenix)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cap<sup>1</sup>, rapt, rob<sup>1</sup>, sum<sup>1</sup>, seiz, sylum</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
presby	Greek <i>presbys</i>	old	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: presbyter (an elder in the early Christian church and in the Presbyterian Church), presbyterate, presbyterial, presbyterian), presbytery</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: presbycusis (the gradual loss of acute hearing with advancing age) (<i>akousis</i> hearing)</p> <p>presbyopia (a form of farsightedness occurring after middle age) (<i>opia</i> vision condition)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ger<sup>2</sup>, sen, veter</p>
press	Latin <i>primere;</i> <i>premere</i> IE <i>per-</i> strike	to press	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: press (push steadily against; <b>SYNOMYS</b>: exhort, importune, urge) [another <i>press</i> is listed under stat-], pressing, pressure, pressurize</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p>antidepressant (<i>anti</i> against + depressant)</p> <p>appressed (pressed close to or flat against a surface: said especially of a leaf or leaf part) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>compress (as a noun, a pad of folded cloth, sometimes medicated or moistened, for applying pressure, heat, cold, etc. to some part of the body; <b>VERB SYNOMYS</b>: condense, contract, deflate, shrink), compressed {compressible, compression, compressive}, compressor (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>depress (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: discourage, dishearten, sadden)</p> <p>depressant, DEPRESSED (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: dejected, melancholy, sad)</p> <p>depressible, depression, depressive, depressor (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>decompress (to free from pressure), decompression (<i>de</i> opposite + compress)</p> <p>express (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: <sup>1</sup>exact, explicit, precise; <sup>2</sup>broach, enunciate, utter, voice), expressage, expression, expressionism, expressionless, expressive, expressivity, expressly, expresso (see Italian <i>espresso</i>) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>impress (to use pressure on so as to leave a mark; another <i>impress</i> is to force into military service; see stat-)</p> <p>impressible, impression (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: conception, idea, notion), impressionable, impressionism, impressive (<i>im</i> in)</p> <p>incompressible (<i>in</i> not + compressible)</p> <p>inexpressible, inexpressive (<i>in</i> not + expressive)</p> <p>insuppressible (<i>in</i> not + suppressible)</p> <p>irrepressible (<i>in</i> not + repressible)</p> <p>misimpression (<i>mis</i> wrong + impression)</p> <p>oppress (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: abuse, aggrieve, persecute, wrong)</p> <p>oppressed, oppression, oppressive (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: burdensome, exacting, onerous) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>postimpressionism (the theory, practice, or methods of a group of late 19<sup>th</sup>-century painters, such as Cezanne, Van Gogh, and Gauguin, who revolted against the objectivity and scientific naturalism of impressionism) (<i>post</i> after)</p> <p>repress (to keep down or hold back; in psychiatry, to force ideas, impulses, etc. painful to the conscious mind into the unconscious; to prevent unconscious ideas, impulses, etc. from reaching the level of consciousness)</p> <p>repressed, repressible repression, repressor (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>suppress (<b>SYNONYM</b>: stifle), suppressant, suppressible, suppression, suppressive (<i>sub</i> under)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
press (cont'd)		[to press]	<p>DISGUISED ROOT: print {printable}, printer, printing, printless sprain (to wrench or twist a ligament or muscle; from <i>express</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: <i>prim</i>: reprimand (lit., to press back; a severe or formal rebuke, especially by a person in authority) (<i>re</i> back) <i>print</i>: imprint, imprinting (<i>im</i> in) misprint (<i>mis</i> wrong) reprint (<i>re</i> again) FRENCH: empreusement (fr. <i>s'empresser</i>, great or extreme attentiveness, care, or cordiality, as though to impress) ITALIAN: espresso (lit., to press out; coffee prepared in a special machine through which steam under high pressure is forced) LATIN: imprimatur (a one-word sentence: Let it be printed; a license or permission to publish or print a book, article, etc.; any sanction or approval) LAW: cypres (also cy pres; from <i>sic</i>, so + <i>premere</i>; as nearly as possible) ENGLISH COMPOUNDS: fingerprint, footprint INTERDISCIPLINARY: DEPRESSED [in <i>botany</i>, flattened, as if from downward pressure; in <i>zoology</i>, having the horizontal diameter longer than the vertical, thus broad] NB: <i>Imprimis</i>, in the first place, is not related to <i>imprimatur</i>; see <i>prim-</i>. CROSS REFERENCE: nast, piest</p>
prest <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>prestare</i>	to lend	<p>NOTE: This root comprises <i>pre-</i> before + <i>stare</i> to stand; thus, to become surety for.</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: imprest (a loan or advance of money, as from government funds) (<i>im</i> in)</p> <p>FRENCH: prêter SPANISH: prestar (to lend), un préstamo (a loan), prestame (lend me); prestame poquito dinero, por favor (lend me a little money, please)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
prest <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>praesto</i>	at hand, available	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: prestidigitation (sleight of hand; legerdemain), prestidigitator (<i>digitus</i> finger)</p> <p>FRENCH: prêt-à-porter (ready-to-wear) prêt pour mon pays (ready for my country)</p> <p>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS: prestissimo (very fast) presto (in fast tempo)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
pret			See prec <sup>1</sup> for <i>interpret</i> .
prim	Latin <i>primus</i> IE <i>per-</i> beyond	first	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: primacy, primage, primal, primarily, primary, primate prime (SYNOMYS: foremost, primary, principal) primer (as a basic reader, PRIM er), priming PRIMITIVE (not derivative; primary; basic) primitivism primo (to begin with; first of all; in music, the principal or leading part, especially in a duet) primula (same as <i>primrose</i>, which see below)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
prim (cont'd)	[first]		<p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>imprimis</i> (contraction of <i>in primis</i>, in the first place; among the first) (<i>im</i> in)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>prim:</i> primeval (<i>aevum</i> an age) primordial, <i>primordium</i> (<i>ordiri</i> to begin) <i>prima:</i> primipara (a woman who is pregnant for the first time or who has borne just one child) (<i>parere</i> to bear) <i>primate:</i> primatology (the branch of zoology dealing with primates, especially, the apes, monkeys, and early hominids) (<i>logy</i> study) <i>primo:</i> primogenitor, primogeniture (<i>gignere</i> to beget)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>premier (first in status or importance; chief; supreme; as a noun, any chief official) (see French <i>première</i>) priest (orig., lead-ox), priestess, priestly prince (lit., first-taken), princely, princess (<i>prime</i> + <i>capere</i> to take) principal (SYNONYMS: capital, chief, foremost, leading, main)     principality (same roots as <i>prince</i>) principium (a principle; plural: <i>principia</i>: first principles; fundamentals) (same roots as <i>prince</i>) principle, principled (same roots as <i>prince</i>) prior (see separate entry: prior) pristine (characteristic of the earliest, or an earlier, period; also still pure; uncorrupted; unspoiled)</p> <p>LATIN-ENGLISH COMPOUND: primrose (lit., first rose)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>primo intuiti (at the first glance) primum cognitum (the first thing known) primus inter pares (first among equals; said especially of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court)</p> <p>prima facie (lit., first view; in law, <i>prima facie</i> evidence: that evidence adequate to establish a fact or raise a presumption of fact unless refuted)</p> <p>FRENCH: <i>première</i> (the first public presentation of a movie, play, or other performance)</p> <p>SPANISH: <i>primero</i> (a card game popular in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries)</p> <p>ITALIAN:</p> <p>comprimario (a singer of a secondary role in an opera) prima ballerina (lit., first ballerina; the principal woman dancer in a ballet company) prima donna (lit., first lady; the principal woman singer in an opera or concert; colloquially, a temperamental, vain, or arrogant person, of either sex) primavera (lit., spring of the season; prepared with early spring vegetables)</p> <p>TRIPLETS: principle:principal:prince</p> <p>MATHEMATICS: prime number (an integer than can be evenly divided by no other number than itself and 1, as 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19; distinguished from <i>composite number</i>, an integer divisible by at least one number other than itself or 1, e.g., 12, which can be divided by 2, 3, 4, 6)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>prim</b> (cont'd)		[first]	<p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: PRIMITIVE [in <i>algebra</i> and <i>geometry</i>, a form from which another is derived; in <i>anthropology</i>, of or having to do with a preliterate, generally isolated, culture with a relatively low level of technology; in <i>biology</i>, designating or of an organism, organ, etc. at the starting point of its evolutionary development or very little evolved from its early ancestral types; in <i>grammar</i>, the form from which a certain word or other form has been derived; root; base]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: arch, prior, prot</p>
<b>prior</b>	Latin <i>pri</i>	former, before	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>prior (SYNOMYS: antecedent, foregoing, preceding, previous), priorate, prioress, prioritize, priority</p> <p>priory (SYNOMYS: abbey, cloister, monastery, nunnery)</p> <p>LATIN: a priori (from cause to effect or from a generalization to particular instances; opposite of <i>a posteriori</i>), apriority</p> <p>LAW:</p> <p>nisi prius (lit., unless before; any of various courts in which a cause of action may be originally tried before a jury)</p> <p>priori pententi (to the first person applying; the principle that when two or more persons are equally entitled to administer an estate, the court will appoint the person who applies first)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ante, pre, prim, pro<sup>1</sup>, pro<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>pris</b>			See prehend- for <i>prison</i> , <i>reprisal</i> .
<b>priv</b>	Latin <i>privus</i> IE <i>per-</i> beyond	alone, single	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>privacy, private, privateer, privation, privative, privatize</p> <p>privity (in law, a successive relationship to, or mutual interest in the same property or rights, established by law or legalized by contract, as between a testator and legatee, lessor and lessee, etc.), privy (in law, a person who is in privity with another)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: deprivation, deprive (<i>de</i> intensive)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: privilege (orig., an exceptional law for or against any individual), privileged (having special favored status) (<i>legis</i> law)</p> <p>COMPOUNDS:</p> <p>private law (that branch of law dealing with the relationships between individuals; compare <i>public law</i>)</p> <p>privy council, privy purse, privy seal, privy verdict</p> <p>GERMAN: Privatdozent (in German universities, an unsalaried lecturer paid only by students' fees)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: emem, hapl, mono, sol<sup>3</sup>, uni</p>
<b>pro<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek prefix	before	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: prodrome, prognosis, program, prophecy, prophesy CROSS REFERENCE: ante, pre, prior, pro <sup>2</sup>
<b>pro<sup>2</sup>, prod-</b>	Latin prefix	before, forward, forth	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: profane, profess, profound, progress, prohibit EXTENDED PREFIX: pronate (from <i>pronare</i> , to bend forward) {pronation} [see <i>supinate</i> ] prone (leaning forward; SYNOMYS: prostrate, recumbent, supine)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
pro- <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[before, forward, forth]	<p><b>COALESCED WORDS:</b>  <i>proffer</i> [to offer (usually something intangible), as <i>to proffer friendship</i>] (<i>pro + offer</i>)  <i>prompt</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> apt, quick, ready), prompter, promptitude (<i>pro forth + emere</i> to take)  <i>prosaic</i> (like prose; dull and ordinary), prosaism  <i>prose</i> (from <i>pro + verse</i>; lit., that which turns forward; ordinary speech or writing, as distinguished from <i>verse</i>; consequently, commonplace expression or quality)  <i>prosy</i> (prosaic; commonplace; dull) (<i>pro + vertere</i> to turn) [<i>prosodic</i> is not in this family; see <i>od<sup>1</sup></i>]  <b>FRENCH:</b>  <i>procès-verbal</i> [lit., verbal process; an official report of proceedings or facts; minutes (of a meeting); pl., <i>procès-verbaux</i>]  <i>protégé</i> (a person guided and helped, especially in the furtherance of his or her career, by another, more influential person) (from <i>protect</i>)  <b>SPANISH:</b> <i>pronto</i> (slang for <i>prompt</i>)  <b>CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION:</b> Protestant (broadly, any Christian denomination not belonging to the Roman Catholic or Orthodox Eastern Church)  <b>MILITARY GROUP:</b> Provo [by shortening and alteration of <i>provisional</i> (<i>wing</i>), name of the faction; a member of the extremist faction of the Irish Republican Army; another <i>provo</i> comes from Dutch <i>provokateur</i>; from French <i>provocateur</i> provoker; any youth of a loosely organized anarchist movement in some European countries]  <b>PLACE NAME:</b> Providence, RI (named by its founder, Roger Williams, because of the <i>providence of God</i> in setting up a colony for political and religious freedom)  <b>NB:</b> Provo, UT, is named after Étienne Provot, an early fur trader.  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ante, pre, prior, pro<sup>1</sup> </p>
prob, prov	Latin <i>probare</i> prove; test <i>probus</i> good IE <i>pro-</i> + <i>bhu-</i> to grow	to test, prove; good, proper	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>prob:</i>  <i>probabilism</i>, probability, probable {probably}  <i>probate</i>, probation, probative (also, probatory: serving to test or try; providing proof or evidence)  <i>probe</i>, probity (uprightness in one's dealings)  <i>prov:</i> prove (to establish the truth or validity of), proved, proven</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>prob:</i>  <i>approbate</i>, approbation (official approval, sanction, or commendation; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> admiration, esteem, regard) (<i>ad to</i>)  <i>improbable</i> (not probable), improbity (lack of probity; dishonesty) (<i>im not</i>)  <i>reprobate</i> (to disapprove of strongly; condemn; as a noun, an unprincipled or totally bad person; in theology, a person damned; lost soul), reprobation (<i>re intensive</i>)  <i>prov:</i>  <i>approve</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> certify, confirm, endorse, ratify, sanction) {approval} (<i>ad to</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>prob</b> (cont'd)		[to test, prove; good, proper]	<p>disapprove {disapproval} (<i>dis</i> reversal + approve)</p> <p>disprove (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> confute, controvert, rebut, refute) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>reproval (also, reproof), reprove (to speak to in disapproval; rebuke) (<i>re</i> intensive)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: cryoprobe (a surgical instrument for conducting intense cold to small areas of body tissues in order to destroy those areas) (<i>kryos</i> cold)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: PROOF (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> evidence, exhibit, testimony)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>disproof (the art of disproving; refutation; evidence that disproves) (<i>dis</i> away)</p> <p>reproof (also, reproval; the act of reproving or something said in reproving; censure)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>probatum est (it has been proved, or tried)</p> <p>probitus verus honor (honesty is true honor)</p> <p>probum laudatar et alget (honesty is promised and freezes, or is left to starve: Juvenal)</p> <p>probum nonn poenitet (the upright man does not repent)</p> <p>LAW: probable cause (reasonable grounds for presuming guilt in someone charged with a crime)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: PROOF [in <i>law</i>, all the facts, admissions, and conclusions drawn from evidence which together operate to determine a verdict or judgment; in <i>mathematics</i>, a process for checking the correctness of a computation, as in a subtraction problem, by adding the difference to the subtrahend to get the minuend]</p> <p>NB: <i>Improve</i> is not in this family; see prov-. <i>Opprobrium</i> and <i>opprobrious</i> are not in this family; see probr-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bene, bon, dec<sup>2</sup>, eu, man<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>probr</b>	Latin <i>probrum</i>	disgrace	<p>NOTE: <i>Probrum</i> is from <i>pro-</i> before, forward + <i>ferre</i> to bear, and formed after Greek <i>propherein</i>, to bring forward, allege, reproach.</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>opprobrious (abusive, disrespectful)</p> <p>opprobrium (anything bringing shame or disgrace) (<i>ob</i> intensive)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>proct</b>	Greek <i>proktos</i>	anus	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>ectoproct (<i>ektos</i> outside)</p> <p>endoproct (same as <i>entoproct</i>) (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>entoproct (<i>entos</i> within)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>proct:</i></p> <p>proctitis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>proctodaeum (in zoology, the end portion of the intestinal tract of many animals) (<i>hodos</i> way)</p> <p>proctodynia (or, proctalgia: pain in the rectum) (<i>odynias</i> pain)</p> <p><i>procto:</i></p> <p>proctology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>proctoscope (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cul</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>prol</b>	Latin <i>proles</i> (from <i>pro-</i> for + <i>alere</i> to nourish	offspring	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>prolan</i> (the gonadotrophic hormone in pregnant women's urine, used to indicate pregnancy)  <i>proletariat</i> (the working class; especially, the industrial working class)  <i>proletarian</i> (a Roman citizen of the lowest class, who serves the state only by producing offspring)  <i>proletary</i> (in ancient Rome, a member of the lowest class of citizens, who owned no property)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>proliferate</i> (lit., to bear offspring; to reproduce or produce new growth or parts rapidly and repeatedly)  <b>PROLIFEROUS</b> (<i>ferre</i> to bear)  <i>prolific</i> (producing many young or much fruit; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> fertile, fecund, fruitful) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>LAW: <i>sine prole</i> (without issue; without offspring, or heirs)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: <b>PROLIFEROUS</b> [in <i>botany</i>, multiplying freely by means of buds, side branches, etc.; having leafy shoots growing from a flower or fruit; in <i>zoology</i>, reproducing by budding, as coral]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>fecund</i>, <i>fet</i><sup>2</sup>, <i>fil</i><sup>1</sup></p>
<b>prompt</b>			See <i>emp-</i> .
<b>prop(ri)</b>	Latin <i>proprius</i>	one's own, particular	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>prop</i>:  <i>proper</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> appropriate, fit, suitable)  <i>property</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> attribute, characteristic, quality; in logic, a quality common to all members of a species or class)  <i>propri</i>: proprietary, proprietor (one who owns a business), propriety (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> decency, decorum, etiquette)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>appropriate</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> fit, proper, suitable; as a verb, to take as one's own or exclusive use), {appropriation} (<i>ad to</i>)  <i>expropriate</i> (to deprive of ownership; dispossess) {expropriation} (<i>ex out</i>)  <i>improper</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> indecent, indecorous, indelicate, unbecoming, unseemly) (<i>in not</i>)  <i>impropriate</i> (to transfer church income or property to private individuals or corporations) (<i>in in</i>)  <i>impropriety</i> (the quality of being improper; improper action or behavior) (<i>in not</i>)  <i>inappropriate</i> (<i>in not + appropriate</i>)</p> <p>LATIN:  <i>in propria persona</i> (in one's own person or right)  <i>proprio vigor</i> (of one's own strength; by its own force; independently)</p> <p>FRENCH:  <i>malaprop</i> (also, <i>malapropian</i>: using or characterized by malapropisms)  <i>malapropos</i> (at an awkward or improper time or place; inopportune; inappropriate; opposed to <i>apropos</i>)  <i>malapropism</i> (ridiculous misuse of words, especially through confusion caused by resemblance in sound; an instance of this, e.g., <i>progeny</i> for <i>prodigy</i>) (<i>mal</i> wrong + <i>ad to</i>) [see Fictional Character]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>prop(ri)</b> (cont'd)		[one's own, particular]	FICTITIONAL CHARACTER: Mrs. Malaprop (from French <i>mal à propos</i> , lit., bad to the purpose; inappropriate; a character in Sheridan's <i>The Rivals</i> , who makes ludicrous blunders in her use of words, e.g., an <i>allegory</i> on the banks of the Nile; if I <i>reprehend</i> anything in this world, it is the use of my <i>oracular</i> tongue and a nice <i>derangement</i> of <i>epitaphs</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: idio
<b>prosop</b>	Greek <i>prosopon</i>	face, appearance	NOTE: This root combines <i>pros</i> , before + <i>ops</i> , sight: therefore, face, mask, dramatic character. LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>prosop</i> : prosopagnosia (a type of agnosia* in which a person cannot recognize familiar faces ( <i>a negative + gnosis</i> knowledge) [ <sup>*</sup> agnosia: impairment of the ability to recognize familiar objects, sounds, etc]) <i>prosopo</i> : prosopography (the study of careers, especially of individuals linked by family, economic, social, or political relationships) ( <i>graphein</i> to write) prosopopoeia (in rhetoric, the impersonation of an absent or imaginary speaker; personification, as of abstractions or inanimate objects) ( <i>poiein</i> to make) CROSS REFERENCE: fac <sup>2</sup> , form <sup>1</sup> , schem
<b>prot</b>	Greek <i>protos</i>	first, early, ahead	SIMPLE ROOT: protein [see separate entry] protist (in biology, a one-celled organism, as alga, yeast, or protozoan), protium (the most common isotope of hydrogen, H <sup>1</sup> , having a mass number of 1) proton (a nucleon carrying a positive charge) PREFIXED ROOT: antiproton (the antiparticle of the proton, with the same mass as the proton but with a negative charge) ( <i>anti</i> against) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>prot</i> : protagonist (the main character in a drama, novel, or story, around whom the action centers; a person who plays a leading or active part; compare <i>antagonist</i> ) ( <i>agon</i> a contest) <i>proto</i> : protocol (orig., first leaf glued to a manuscript describing the contents; an original draft or record; a diplomatic agreement; the code of ceremonial forms and courtesies; other applications) ( <i>kolla</i> glue) protohistory (the archeological history of man in the period immediately preceding recorded history) protolithic (early name for <i>eolithic</i> ) ( <i>lithos</i> stone) protonema (in biology, a threadlike growth in mosses, arising from a spore and developing small buds that grow into leafy moss plants) ( <i>nema</i> thread) protonotary (same as <i>prothonotary</i> ; see not-) ( <i>nota</i> mark, sign) protonymph (the newly hatched form of various mites) protopathic (in physiology, designating or of certain sensory nerves having limited sensibility, that respond to heat and pain from a general area) ( <i>pathos</i> feeling) protoplasm (a semifluid, viscous, translucent colloid, the essential living matter of all animal and plant cells) ( <i>plassein</i> to form)

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>prot</b> (cont'd)		[first, early, ahead]	<p>protostele (a simple, primitive arrangement of conducting tissues in stems and roots of certain lower plants) (<i>stele</i> post)</p> <p>prototrophic (able to synthesize its required growth factors: said as of an organism from which auxotrophic mutants are derived) (<i>trophein</i> to nourish)</p> <p>prototype (the first thing or being of its kind; model) (<i>typos</i> type)</p> <p>protoxylem (in botany, the first-formed xylem of a root or stem, produced by the differentiation of the procambium) (<i>xylon</i> wood)</p> <p>protozoan (or, protozoic), protozoology (<i>zo</i> animal + <i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>NOTE: <i>Proteus</i> is not related to this family. In Greek mythology, Proteus was a sea god who could change his own form or appearance at will; in lower case, a person who changes his or her appearance or principles easily. The adjective is <i>protean</i>, as a <i>protean personality</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: arch, paleo, prim</p>
<b>protein</b>	Greek <i>protos</i>	first	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: protein, proteinase, proteose</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: metaprotein (a type of organic compound)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>protein</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>proteinoid (<i>eidos</i> form)</li> <li>proteinuria (<i>uria</i> urine condition)</li> </ul> <p><i>proteo</i>: proteolysis (the breaking down of proteins, as by gastric juices) (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: arch, paleo, prim</p>
<b>prov</b>			See prob- for <i>prove, reprove</i> .
<b>prov</b>	Old French <i>prou</i> from Latin <i>prode</i>	profit, gain, advantage	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>improve (to make better; to make land or structures more valuable by cultivation, construction, etc.; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: ameliorate, better)</p> <p>improvement (an improving or being improved) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gain, lucr, mone, pecu, prec<sup>1</sup>, quer</p>
<b>prox,</b> <b>prop</b>	Latin <i>proximus</i> (superlative of <i>prope</i> near)	next to, nearest	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>prop</i>: propinquity (nearness in time or place; nearness of relationship; kinship)</p> <p><i>prox</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>proxemic, proxemics (the study of the spatial needs of individuals and the environmental and cultural factors involved)</li> <li>proximal (in anatomy, situated nearest the center of the body or nearest the point of attachment of a muscle, limb, etc.)</li> <li>proximate, proximity (the state or quality of being near; nearness in space, time, etc.)</li> <li>proximo [short for <i>proximo mense</i>, old-fashioned style of writing “(in the) next month”]</li> </ul> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: approximate, approximation (in mathematics and physics, a result that is not necessarily exact, but is within the limits of accuracy required) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>approach {approachable} (<i>ad</i> to)</li> <li>inapproachable (<i>in</i> not + approachable)</li> <li>irreproachable (not reproachable; beyond reproach; blameless; faultless) (<i>in</i> not + reproachable)</li> </ul>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
prox (cont'd)		[next to, nearest]	<p>reproach (to accuse of and blame so as to make feel ashamed; rebuke; reprove), reproachable, reproachful (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>FRENCH: rapprochement (an establishing, or especially a restoring, of peace and harmony) sans peur et sans reproche (without fear and without reproach)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: anti, peri, plesio</p>
<b>prudent</b>			See vid <sup>1</sup> .
<b>pruin</b>	Latin <i>pruina</i>	hoarfrost	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: pruinoise (in botany, covered with a white, powdery substance or bloom)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>prur</b>	Latin <i>prurire</i>	to itch, long for	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>pruriency (a strong interest in sexual matters)</p> <p>prurient (having or expressing lustful ideas or desire)</p> <p>prurigo (a chronic, inflammatory skin disease characterized by intense itching)</p> <p>pruritus (intense itching of the skin without eruption)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>pse</b>	Greek <i>psen</i>	to rub smooth	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: palimpsest (a parchment, tablet, etc. that has been written upon or inscribed two or three times, the previous text or texts having been imperfectly erased and remaining, therefore, still partly visible) (<i>palin</i> backward)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fri, trit</p>
<b>pseph</b>	Greek <i>psephos</i>	pebble	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: psephite (conglomerate or fragmental rock)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: psephology (the statistical evaluation of election returns or of political polls; from the ancient practice of voting with pebbles) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>pseud</b>	Greek <i>pseudein</i> to lie, cheat	false	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>pseud</i>:</p> <p>Pseudepigraphy (a group of early writings not included in the Biblical canon or the Apocrypha; some were falsely ascribed to Biblical characters) (<i>epi</i> upon + <i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>pseudonym (SYNONYMS: alias, nom de plume, pen name), pseudonymous (<i>onym</i> name)</p> <p><i>pseudo</i>:</p> <p>pseudocarp (same as <i>false fruit</i>) (<i>karpos</i> fruit)</p> <p>pseudocyesis (false pregnancy) (<i>kyesis</i> conception)</p> <p>pseudogene (a nonfunctional DNA sequence that is very similar to the sequence of a functional gene)</p> <p>pseudohermaphrodite (a person or animal having gonads of one sex while the external genital organs and secondary sex characteristics resemble in whole or in part those of the opposite sex) [in Greek mythology, Hermaphroditus was the son of Hermes and Aphrodite; while bathing, he becomes united in a single body with a nymph]</p> <p>pseudomorph (a false or irregular form; a mineral possessing the external form characteristic of another) (<i>morphe</i> form)</p> <p>pseudopodium (also, pseudopod; a temporary projection of the protoplasm of certain one-celled organisms) (<i>pous</i> foot)</p> <p>pseudoscience (a theory or method doubtfully or mistakenly held to be scientific)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fall</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>psych</b>	Greek <i>psyche</i> to breathe, to blow, to make cold IE <i>bhes-</i> to blow	mind, spirit, soul	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: psyche (see Roman Folklore), psychic</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: intrapsychic (existing or occurring within the mind or psyche) (<i>intra</i> within)</p> <p>metapsychology (speculation about the origin, structure, function, etc. of the mind and about the relation between the mental and the physical, regarded as supplemental to psychology) (<i>meta</i> between + <i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>metempsychosis (the passing of the soul at death into another body; transmigration) (<i>meta</i> along with + <i>em</i> in + <i>osis</i>)</p> <p>orthopsychiatry (the study and treatment of disorders of behavior and personality, with emphasis on prevention through a clinical approach) (<i>orthos</i> straight + <i>iasthai</i> to cure)</p> <p>parapsychology (the branch of psychology that investigates psychic phenomena, such as telepathy, extrasensory perception, or clairvoyance) (<i>para</i> alongside + <i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>psych:</i> psychiatrist, psychiatry (<i>iasthai</i> to cure)</p> <p>psychodometry (measurement of the rate of mental activity) (<i>odos</i> way + <i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>psychosis {psychotic} (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>psyche:</i> psychedelic (<i>delein</i> to make manifest)</p> <p><i>psycho:</i> psychoanalysis (a method of analysis developed by Freud) psychobiography (<i>bios</i> life + <i>graphein</i> to write) psychobiology (<i>bios</i> life + <i>logy</i> study) psychodrama (a form of cathartic therapy) psychogenesis, psychogenic (<i>generare</i> to produce) psychogram (a subjective visualization of a mental concept),     psychograph (<i>graphein</i> to write) psychokinesis (<i>kinein</i> to move) psycholinguistics (<i>lingua</i> tongue) psychological, psychology (<i>logy</i> study) psychometrics, psychometry (<i>metron</i> measure) psychopath, psychopathic (<i>pathein</i> to suffer) psychosomatic (<i>soma</i> body) psychotherapy (<i>therapeia</i> treatment) psychotoxic (<i>toxikon</i> poison, damage) psychotropic (<i>tropein</i> to turn)</p> <p>ROMAN FOLKLORE: Psyche, a maiden who, after undergoing many hardships due to Venus' jealousy of her beauty, is reunited with Cupid and made immortal by Jupiter; she personifies the soul.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cerebr, ment<sup>1</sup>, phren, thym</p>
<b>psychr</b>	Greek <i>psychein</i> to cool IE <i>bhes-</i> to blow	cold	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>psychroalgia (painful sensation of cold) (<i>algos</i> pain)</p> <p>psychroesthesia (a sensation of cold in a part of the body, although it is warm) (<i>esthesia</i> feeling)</p> <p>psychrometer (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>psychrophilic (in biology, growing best at low temperatures) (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>psychrotherapy (<i>therapeia</i> treatment)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alg<sup>2</sup>, cry<sup>2</sup>, frig</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pter,</b> <b>pter</b>	Greek <i>pteryx</i> wing; <i>pteron</i> feather IE <i>pet-</i> to fall, fly	wing, feather; also, winglike; therefore, fins	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> pterygium (an abnormal triangular mass of mucous membrane growing over the human cornea from the inner corner of the eye)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>apteral (having columns at one or both ends, but not along the sides; in zoology, same as <i>apterous</i>, next entry)</li> <li>apterous (wingless), apterygial (lacking fins, limbs, or wings), apteryx (a wingless bird, e.g., the kiwi) (<i>a</i> negative)</li> <li>dipteral (in architecture, surrounded by a double row of columns)</li> <li>dipteran (a large order of two-winged insects, including the true flies, mosquitoes, and gnats) {dipterus} (<i>di</i> two)</li> <li>hemipteran (lit., half-wing; a true bug) (<i>hemi</i> half)</li> <li>heteropterous (describes the true bugs, characterized by forewings and hind wings that differ from one another) (<i>heteros</i> different)</li> <li>homopteran (an insect with two pairs of membranous wings of uniform thickness, as aphids and cicadas) (<i>homos</i> same)</li> <li>macropterous (having unusually large wings or fins) (<i>makron</i> large)</li> <li>micropterous (<i>mikros</i> small)</li> <li>orthopteran (lit., straight-winged; an order of insects comprising the crickets, grasshoppers, etc.) (<i>orthos</i> straight)</li> <li>peripetal (lit., flying around; in architecture, built with a row of columns on all sides, e.g., the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C.) (<i>peri</i> around)</li> <li>tetrapterous (having four wings) (<i>tetra</i> four)</li> </ul> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>pter:</i> pteryla (any of the special areas on a bird's skin from which feathers grow) (<i>yla</i> from <i>hylo</i> wood, forest, matter)</p> <p><i>ptero:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pterodactyl (an extinct flying reptile) (<i>dactylos</i> finger)</li> <li>pterosaur (an ocean gastropod mollusk that has a foot with wing-shaped lobes that are used as swimming organs) (<i>sauros</i> lizard)</li> </ul> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>acanthopterygian (any of an order of spiny-finned fishes, as the basses, perches, etc.) (<i>acantha</i> thorn)</li> <li>chiropter (lit., hand-wing; the bat) (<i>cheir</i> hand)</li> <li>coleoptera (lit., sheath-winged; an order of insects)</li> <li>coleopterology (<i>koleos</i> sheath + <i>logy</i> study)</li> <li>coleoptile (the tubular protective sheath which surrounds the young shoot in the germinating grass seed) (<i>koleos</i> sheath)</li> <li>crossopterygian (any of a group of primitive bony fishes with rounded fins, extinct except for one species and regarded as precursors of amphibians) (<i>krossoi</i> fringe)</li> <li>helicopter (lit., spiral wing) (<i>helix</i> spiral)</li> <li>malapterurus (a genus consisting of the electric catfish) (<i>malakos</i> soft + <i>ourus</i> tail)</li> </ul> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> accipiter (lit., a "swift-winged" hawk) (IE <i>aku-</i> swift)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH COGNATE:</b> feather</p> <p><b>RELATED WORD:</b> ptarmigan (a particular grouse)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> al<sup>1</sup>, pen<sup>2</sup>, plum</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pt(o), pet</b>	Greek <i>piptein</i> IE <i>pet-</i> to fall, fly	to fall	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:            ptomaine (any of a class of alkaloid substances, some of which are poisonous)            ptosis (a prolapse, or falling of some body organ or part)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>pet:</i> peripeteia (a sudden change of fortune or reversal of circumstances, as in a drama) (<i>peri</i> around)  <i>pto:</i>            asymptote (in mathematics, a straight line always approaching but never meeting a curve; tangent to a curve at infinity) (<i>a</i> not + <i>sym</i> with)            proptosis (forward displacement of an organ, such as the eyeball) (<i>pro</i> forward)            symptom (lit., that which falls together), symptomatic, symptomize (<i>sym</i> with)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:            gastrophtosis (downward displacement of the stomach) (<i>gaster</i> stomach)            orchidoptosis (the descending of the testicles) (<i>orchis</i> testicles)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cad, lap, sphal</p>
<b>pty</b>	Greek <i>ptyssein</i>	to fold	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:            anaptyxis [lit., to fold up; in linguistics, the epenthesis, or the insertion of an extra vowel into a consonant group, usually one containing a liquid or a nasal, as in the 3-syllable pronunciation of <i>athlete</i> (ath <u>uh</u> lete) and <i>realtor</i> (reel <u>a</u> tor)] (<i>ana</i> up)            diptych (lit., double-folded; orig., an ancient writing tablet having two leaves hinged together) (<i>di</i> two)            polyptych (a set of four or more panels) (<i>polys</i> many)            triptych (orig., a hinged writing tablet consisting of three leaves, used in ancient Rome; a work consisting of three painted or carved panels hinged together) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gulf, pla, plex, ploid</p>
<b>pub</b>	Latin <i>puber</i>	adult, grown up	<p>NOTE: Although the root means <i>adult</i>, it is more like “becoming an adult.”</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:            puberty (the stage of physical development when secondary sex characteristics develop and sexual reproduction first becomes possible)            puberulent (covered with fine hairs or down)            pubes (plural of <i>pubis</i>), pubescence (the soft down that covers the surface of many plants and insects)            pubic (of or in the region of the pubis or the pubes, as <i>pubic hair</i>)            pubis (that part of either hipbone forming the front arch of the pelvis; pl., pubes)            LATIN: <i>pubertas praecox</i> (precocious puberty, or puberty at an early age)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hebe, ped<sup>3</sup>, puer</p>
<b>publ</b>			See popul- for <i>public</i> .
<b>puc</b>	IE <i>put-</i>	a swelling	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: prepuce [the fold of skin covering the end (glans) of the penis; foreskin] (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ball<sup>2</sup>, bry<sup>1</sup>, cel<sup>2</sup>, edem, oma, onc, then, tub<sup>2</sup>, tum, turg</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pud</b>	Latin <i>pudere</i>	to be ashamed of	SIMPLE ROOT: pudency (modesty or prudishness) pudendum (lit., something to be ashamed of; the external genitals of the female; vulva; pl., pudenda: the external genitals of either sex) PREFIXED ROOT: impudent ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> impertinent, insolent, saucy) impudence, impudicity ( <i>in</i> not) repudiate ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> decline, refuse, spurn) {repudiation, repudiator} ( <i>re</i> away, back) FRENCH: pudeur (a holding back or concealing from others, as of one's intimate feelings; modesty or shame, especially in sexual matters) CROSS REFERENCE: elench
<b>puer</b>	Latin <i>puer</i> boy	boy, child	SIMPLE ROOT: puerile (childish; silly; immature; trivial; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> adolescent, juvenile, young, youthful) puerilism (childishness, especially as a symptom of emotional disorder in an adult), puerility LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: puerperal (of or connected with childbirth), puerperium ( <i>parere</i> to bear) CROSS REFERENCE: ped <sup>3</sup> , pub
<b>pug</b>	Latin <i>pugnare</i> IE <i>peug-</i> to punch	to fight with the fist	SIMPLE ROOT: pugilism (boxing) {pugilist, pugilistic} pugnacious ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> bellicose, belligerent, contentious) PREFIXED ROOT: expugnable (able to be overcome, conquered, defeated, etc.) ( <i>ex</i> out) impugn ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> contradict, deny, gainsay) ( <i>in</i> on) inexpugnable (that which cannot be taken by force; unyielding) ( <i>in</i> not + expugnable) oppugn (to oppose with argument; criticize severely; call in question; controvert) {oppugnant} ( <i>ob</i> against) repugn, repugnance ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> antipathy, aversion, loathing) repugnant ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> detestable, obnoxious, odious) ( <i>re</i> again) DISGUISED ROOT: poniard (a dagger) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>pulchri</b>	Latin <i>pulcher</i>	beautiful	SIMPLE ROOT: pulchritude (physical beauty) CROSS REFERENCE: bell <sup>1</sup> , calli, form <sup>1</sup>
<b>pull,</b> <b>poul,</b> <b>pole</b>	Latin <i>pullus</i> IE <i>pou-,</i> <i>pu-</i> small child	fowl, chicken	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>poul:</i> poule (lit., hen; slang for prostitute) poult (any young fowl, as a turkey), poultorer, poultry <i>pull:</i> pullet (a young hen) FRENCH: poulard (or, pouarde; a young hen spayed for fattening; any fat young hen) SPANISH: pollo (chicken); arroz con pollo (rice with chicken) ENGLISH COMPOUNDS: polecat (lit., chicken cat) catchpole (or, catchpoll; lit., chicken chaser; orig., in Britain, a sheriff's officer who arrested nonpaying debtors) VETERINARY: pullorum disease CROSS REFERENCE: None

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pulm</b>	Latin <i>pulmo</i> IE <i>pleu-</i> to swim, float	lung	SIMPLE ROOT: pulmonary, pulmonate, pulmonic (same as <i>pulmonary</i> ) MEDICAL: pulmotor (an apparatus used in applying artificial respiration by forcing oxygen into the lungs) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>puls</b>			See <i>pel</i> <sup>2</sup> for <i>pulse</i> , <i>compulsion</i> , <i>expulsion</i> , <i>repulse</i> .
<b>pult</b>	Greek <i>pallein</i>	to toss, hurl	PREFIXED ROOT: catapult (an ancient military contrivance for throwing or shooting stones, spears, etc.) ( <i>kata</i> down) CROSS REFERENCE: ball, disc, jac, sip
<b>pulv<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>pulvinus</i>	cushion	SIMPLE ROOT: pulvillus (in zoology, a cushionlike part between the tarsal claws of many insects, as dipterans) pulvinate (cushionlike; in <i>botany</i> , having a pulvinus) pulvinus (in botany, an enlarged area at the base of petiole, at a node, or at the base of a panicle branch, producing movement by growth of swelling) DISGUISED ROOT: pillow CROSS REFERENCE: mat <sup>3</sup>
<b>pulv<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>pulvis</i>	dust, powder	SIMPLE ROOT: pulverizable, pulverize (to crush, grind into a powder or dust; demolish) pulverulent (consisting or covered with a powder) DISGUISED ROOT: pollen (the fine, dustlike mass of grains that are produced in the anthers or microspore sacs of seed plants, containing the male sexual cells of the plant) pollinate, pollinium (in botany, a mass of pollen grains stuck together and transferred as a whole in pollination, often by an insect), pollinize (same as <i>pollinate</i> ) powder, powdery LEADING DISGUISED ROOT: <i>pollen</i> : pollenosis (hay fever) ( <i>osis</i> condition) <i>pollin</i> : polliniferous ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) SPANISH: polvo CROSS REFERENCE: con <sup>1</sup>
<b>punct,</b> <b>pung,</b> <b>punt</b>	Latin <i>pungere</i> to prick IE <i>peug-</i> to point	to point; a point	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>punct</i> : puncta (plural of <i>punctum</i> ), punctate (also, punctated; marked with dots or tiny spots, as certain plants and animals) punctilious (very exact; scrupulous) punctual (arriving, acting, or happening at the time or times appointed; prompt) punctuate (to insert a punctuation mark or marks in; to break in on here and there; interrupt; to emphasize; accentuate) punctuation (the act of punctuating; specif., the act or practice of using standardized marks in writing and printing to separate sentences or sentence elements to make the meaning clearer) punctulate (marked with very small dots or holes, as certain plants and animals), puncture <i>pung</i> : pungent (producing a sharp sensation of taste and smell; acrid; sharp and piercing to the mind; poignant; painful; keenly clever) <i>punt</i> : punt (in certain card games, to bet against the banker)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
punct (cont'd)		[to point; a point]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>punct</i>:  compunction (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: <sup>1</sup>contrition, penitence, repentance, remorse; <sup>2</sup> qualm, scruple) (<i>com</i> with)  expunction (an expunging or being expunged) (<i>ex</i> out)  <i>pung</i>: expunge (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: efface, erase, obliterate) (<i>ex</i> out)  <i>punt</i>: contrapuntal, contrapuntist (<i>contra</i> against)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>puncti</i>: punctiform (<i>forma</i> shape)  <i>puncto</i>: punctograph (<i>graphein</i> to write)  <i>punctu</i>: punctumeter (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:  pink (as in <i>pinking shears</i>)  poignant (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: affecting, moving, touching) (see Doublets)  point, pointed (very evident), pointelle, pointer, pointillism, pontil (same as <i>punty</i>), pointless, pointy  pounce (a claw or talon of a bird of prey) [another <i>pounce</i> is a fine powder, as pulverized cuttlefish bone]  pun (probably from Italian <i>puntiglio</i>, fine point; hence, verbal quibble)  punch (dual meaning: a tool; to strike with the fist) [another <i>punch</i> is listed under <i>pente-</i>]  puncheon (a short, upright wooden post used in a framework) [another <i>puncheon</i> is listed under <i>pot</i><sup>1</sup>]  punty (a metal rod on which the molten glass is handled in glassmaking)  spooner (a short pike carried by infantry officers in the 18<sup>th</sup> century; <i>s</i> is from <i>ex-</i>, removal; thus, to remove the point)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:  appoint (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: arm, equip, furnish, outfit), appointive, appointment, appointor (<i>ad</i> to)  counterpane (a pricked quilt; coverlet) (<i>contra</i> against)  counterpoint (lit., pointed against; the technique of combining two or more distinct lines of music that sound simultaneously, especially with emphasis on melodic, as opposed to harmonic, progression) (<i>contra</i> against)  disappoint (to fail to satisfy the hope of) (<i>dis</i> reversal + appoint)  trapunto (quilting having a raised effect made by outlining the design with running stitches and then filling the design with cotton) (<i>trans</i> through)</p> <p>FRENCH:  embonpoint (in good condition; plumpness; corpulence)  point d'appui (point of support, or base, as for a military operation)  pointe (in ballet, the position of being on the tip of the toe)  pourpoint (a quilted doublet worn in the Middle Ages)</p> <p>SPANISH: puntillo (a nice point of conduct, ceremony, etc.)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: poignant:pungent</p> <p>LITERARY: <i>Point Counterpoint</i>, a novel by Aldous Huxley, 1894-1963 (an example of <i>roman à clef</i>, or novel with a key, in which characters are keyed to actual persons, and in which readers are expected to identify them under the guise of fiction)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
punct (cont'd)		[point]	<p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <p>Point Clear, AL; Point Mackensie, AK; Point of Pines (AZ), Point of Rocks (AZ, MD); Point Comfort, AR</p> <p>Point Pleasant, FL; Pointe Bleue, GA</p> <p>Punta de Agua, NM; Grosse Pointe, MI</p> <p>La Puente, CA; Punta Gorda, FL</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: centr, cusp</p>
<b>pup</b>	Latin <i>pupus</i> boy; <i>pupa</i> girl, doll	pupa; pupil a young person	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>pupa (an insect in the nonfeeding stage) {pupal}</p> <p>pupate (to become a pupa)</p> <p><sup>1</sup>pupil (a person, usually a young person, who is being taught under the supervision of a teacher or tutor; as in school; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> scholar, student), pupillage (or, pupillage)</p> <p><sup>2</sup>pupil (the contractile circular opening of the eye) {pupillary}</p> <p>puppet (orig., a doll), puppeteer, puppetry, puppy</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: pupiparous (<i>parere</i> to bear)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>pur<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>purus</i> pure; <i>putare</i> to cleanse IE <i>pu-</i> to purify	pure	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>pure (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> chaste, modest, virtuous), purée, purely</p> <p>purism, purist, puritan (capitalized, a religious group; see Religious Sect), puritanical, purity</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>depurant, depurate (to make pure), depuration (<i>de</i> intensive)</p> <p>impure, impurity (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: purifier, purify (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>MESHED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: purine (<i>pur(us)</i> + <i>uricum</i>, uric acid)</p> <p>AN ANTIBIOTIC: puromycin</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: spurge (a family of plants, including the poinsettia, cassava, and rubber tree) [some varieties have purgative qualities]</p> <p>BOUNDED COMPOUNDS:</p> <p>purblind (orig., completely blind; partly blind; slow in perceiving or understanding)</p> <p>purebred (as an adjective, indicates belonging to a recognized breed with characters maintained through generations of unmixed descent; as a noun, indicating a purebred animal or plant)</p> <p>COMPOUNDS:</p> <p>pure culture (a culture medium containing only organisms of the particular species required)</p> <p>pure line (in genetics, a breed or strain of animals or plants that maintains a high degree of consistency in certain characters as a result of continued inbreeding for generations)</p> <p>RELIGIOUS SECT: Puritans, members of a Protestant group in England and the American colonies who originally sought to purify the Church of England.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cast<sup>1</sup>, cathar, pi, purg, sincere</p>
<b>pur<sup>2</sup></b> <b>pus,</b> <b>putr</b>	Latin <i>pus;</i> <i>putrid</i> rotten	pus	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>pur:</i> purulent (of, like, or containing pus)</p> <p><i>pus:</i> pus (the usually yellowish-white liquid matter produced in certain infections, consisting of bacteria, white corpuscles, serum, etc.)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pur</b> <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[pus]	<p><i>putr:</i> putrescent (becoming putrid), putrescible putrid (decomposed; rotten and foul-smelling; morally corrupt; depraved) PREFIXED ROOT: suppurate (to form or discharge pus; fester), suppuration (<i>sub</i> under) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: putrefaction, putrefy (<i>facere</i> to make) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: mucopurulent (containing both mucus and pus) (<i>mucus</i> mucus) CROSS REFERENCE: fet<sup>1</sup>, pust, py, sep</p>
<b>purg</b>	Latin <i>purgare</i>	to make pure	<p>ROOT NOTE: This root comprises <i>purus</i>, clean + <i>agere</i>, to do. SIMPLE ROOT: purgation, purgative (that purges; purging; causing bowel movement; SYNONYMS: cathartic, laxative, physic) purgatory (a place or condition of suffering, expiation, or remorse), purge (to cleanse, make pure) PREFIXED ROOT: compurgation (the former practice of clearing an accused person's by the oaths of others testifying to that person's innocence), compurgator (<i>com</i> with) expurgate (to remove passages considered obscene or otherwise objectionable from a book, etc.) (<i>ex</i> out) unexpurgated (<i>un</i> not + expurgated) CROSS REFERENCE: cast<sup>1</sup>, cathar, pi, pur, sincere</p>
<b>purlieu</b>			See amb-.
<b>purple</b>			See porph-.
<b>pus</b>			See pod- for <i>octopus</i> .
<b>pusill</b>	Latin <i>pusus</i> little boy	tiny	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: pusillanimous (SYNONYMS: cowardly, dastardly, timid) (<i>animus</i> the mind) DISGUISED ROOT: putto (a figure of a naked, plump, young, male angel or cupid, as in Baroque art) CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>pust</b>	Latin <i>pustula</i>	blister, pimple	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: pustulant, pustular, pustulate pustule (a small elevation of the skin containing pus; any small elevation like a blister or pimple) CROSS REFERENCE: pap<sup>2</sup>, pus, py, vesic</p>
<b>put</b>	Latin <i>putare</i> Latin <i>conter</i> to tell IE <i>pu-</i> to cleanse, to purify	to cut, prune (extended to mean "to think over, to consider true, settle an account; reflect; consider")	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: putamen (that which falls off in pruning; in botany, the hard stone, or endocarp, of certain fruits, as of the peach and the plum, or the shell of a nut) putative (that in which the false has been pruned; therefore, commonly regarded as true; reputed; supposed, e.g., a putative ancestor) PREFIXED ROOT: amputate (to cut off an arm, leg, etc., especially by surgery) { amputation }, amputee (<i>ambi</i> around) computable, computation, compute (SYNONYMS: calculate, estimate), computer, computerized (<i>com</i> with) deputation, depute, deputize, deputy (<i>de</i> from) disputable (debatable), disputant (disputing; as a noun, a person who disputes or debates), disputation, disputatious</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>put</b> (cont'd)		[to cut, prune]	<p>dispute (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>argue, debate, discuss; <sup>2</sup>argument, controversy) (<i>dis apart</i>)</p> <p>disreputable, disrepute (lack of loss of repute; bad reputation) (<i>dis reversal + repute</i>)</p> <p>imputable, imputation, impute (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> ascribe, assign, attach, attribute, credit) (<i>im in</i>)</p> <p>incomputable (<i>in not + computable</i>)</p> <p>indisputable (unquestionable) (<i>in not + disreputable</i>)</p> <p>reputable, reputation, repute, reputed (<i>re back, again</i>)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>conte (a short fictional story)</p> <p>count (to name numbers in regular order; to add up, one by one, by units or groups, so as to get a total; to check by numbering off; to believe or take to be important; to believe or take to be; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> depend, reckon, rely, trust; see Doublets) [another <i>count</i> is listed under it-]</p> <p>counter [another <i>counter</i> is listed under contra-]</p> <p>imp (orig., to engraft; child; offspring; in particular, a devil's offspring; young demon; a mischievous child; also listed under physi-.)</p> <p>rate (to scold severely; another <i>rate</i> is listed under rat-)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>account, accountability, accountable, accountant (<i>ad to</i>)</p> <p>discount (<i>dis off, away</i>)</p> <p>miscount (<i>mis wrong</i>)</p> <p>recount (to tell in detail; give an account of; narrate; to tell in order or one by one) (<i>re again</i>)</p> <p>rediscount (<i>re again + discount</i>)</p> <p><b>CONTRACTION:</b> demirep (<i>demi- + reputation</i>; a woman of poor reputation, suspected of sexual promiscuity)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> raconteur (person skilled in relating, recounting anecdotes; a storyteller)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> count:compute</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cad, car<sup>2</sup>, cis, cop, coup, scind, sect, tail, tom, trunc</p>
<b>py</b>	Greek <i>pyon</i>	pus	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>empyema (the accumulation of pus in a body cavity) (<i>em in</i>)</p> <p>hypopyon (an accumulation of pus in the cavity between the cornea and the lens of the eye) (<i>hypo under</i>)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>py:</i></p> <p>pyemia (<i>emia blood condition</i>)</p> <p>pyosis (the formation or discharge of pus; suppuration; also called <i>pyogenesis</i>) (<i>osis condition</i>)</p> <p>pyuria (<i>uria urine condition</i>)</p> <p><i>pyo:</i></p> <p>pyoderma (any bacterial skin infection producing pus) (<i>derma skin</i>)</p> <p>pyogenesis (the formation of pus; pyosis) (<i>generare to produce</i>)</p> <p>pyorrhea (a discharge of pus) (<i>rhein to run</i>)</p> <p><b>TERM:</b> pleural empyema (suppurative inflammation of the pleural space)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> pur<sup>2</sup>, pust</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pycno</b>	Greek <i>pyknos</i>	thick, dense	SIMPLE ROOT: pycnic (having a short, stocky physique), pycnidium (a saclike spore case producing asexual spores) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: pycnocline (a layer, zone or gradient of changing density) ( <i>klinein</i> to lean) pycnometer (a vessel of a precise volume used to measure the density of liquids or solids) ( <i>metron</i> measure) CROSS REFERENCE: dens, pachy
<b>pyel</b>	Greek <i>pyelos</i> basin	pelvis	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>pyel</i> : pyelitis (inflammation of a kidney pelvis) {pyelitic} ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) <i>pyelo</i> : pyelogram, pyelograph ( <i>graphein</i> to write) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>pyl</b>	Greek <i>pyle</i>	gate	SIMPLE ROOT: pylorus (the opening from the stomach into the duodenum) PREFIXED ROOT: MICROPYLE {micropylar} ( <i>mikros</i> small) propylite (a form of andesite, consisting of such minerals as calcite, chlorite, etc.) ( <i>pro</i> before) propylon (lit., front gate, or gate in front of; in architecture, an entrance or vestibule to a temple or group of buildings) ( <i>pro</i> before) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: pylorectomy (the surgical removal of the pylorus) ( <i>ektome</i> excision) INTERDISCIPLINARY: MICROPYLE [in <i>botany</i> , a very small opening in the outer coats of an ovule, through which the pollen tube penetrates; the corresponding opening in the developed seed; in <i>zoology</i> , a very small opening in the membrane of an ovum of some animals, through which spermatozoa can enter] CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>pyr<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>pyr</i> IE <i>pewor-</i> fire	fire, fever	SIMPLE ROOT: pyre (a pile, especially of wood, on which a dead body is burned) pyrethrum (a plant, from the spicy taste of the root), pyretic pyrexia (fever) {pyrexial, or pyrexic} PREFIXED ROOT: apyretic (without a fever) ( <i>a</i> negative) antipyretic (anything that reduces fever; same as <i>antifebrile</i> ; a febrifuge) ( <i>anti</i> against) empyreal (heavenly; sublime) empyrean (the highest heaven; specif., among the ancients, the sphere of pure light or fire; among Christian poets, the abode of God) ( <i>em</i> in) hyperpyrexia (abnormally high fever) ( <i>hyper</i> over, beyond) micropyrometer ( <i>mikros</i> small + <i>metron</i> measure) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>py</i> : pyargyrite (a lustrous, dark-red or black mineral) ( <i>argyros</i> silver) <i>pyr</i> : pyrheliometer (an instrument for measuring the amount of energy given off by the sun) ( <i>helios</i> sun + <i>metron</i> measure) pyrite (lit., fire stone; a hard, brittle yellow mineral occurring abundantly as a native ore) ( <i>lithos</i> stone)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>pyr<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[fire, fever]	<p>pyrope (lit., fiery-eyed; a variety of garnet, containing magnesium and aluminum, often used as a gem) (<i>ops</i> eye)</p> <p>pyrosis (heartburn) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>pyro:</i></p> <p>pyrochemical (of chemical action at high temperatures)</p> <p>pyroclastic (made up of rock material broken into fragments through volcanic or igneous action) (<i>klaein</i> to break)</p> <p>pyrocondensation (a condensation effected by means of heat, usually involving a loss of water) (<i>con</i> with, together + <i>dens</i> thick)</p> <p>pyrogen (in medicine, a substance that causes fever)</p> <p>pyrogenic (in geology, same as <i>igneous</i>) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>pyrognostics (the characteristics of a mineral, including fusibility, flame coloration, etc., as determined by a blowpipe) (<i>gnosis</i> knowledge)</p> <p>pyrography (the art or process of burning designs on wood or leather by the use of heated tools) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>pyroligneous (produced by the destructive distillation of wood) (<i>lignum</i> wood)</p> <p>pyrolysis (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)</p> <p>pyromancy (the practice of claiming to foretell the future by interpreting flames) (<i>manteia</i> divination)</p> <p>pyromania (a persistent compulsion to start destructive fires) (<i>mania</i> madness)</p> <p>pyrometer (an instrument measuring exceedingly high temperatures) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>pyrophobia (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>pyrophoric (<i>pheirein</i> to bear)</p> <p>pyrostat (a thermostat, esp. one for high temperatures) (<i>histanai</i> to stand)</p> <p>pyrotechnic (also, <i>pyrotechnical</i>; of fireworks), pyrotechnics TRADENAME: Pyrex®</p> <p>NOTE: <i>Pyramid</i> is not in this family. A Latin word, it means simply a stone structure.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ard, caust, febr, flag, ign, phleg</p>
<b>pyr<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>pirum</i>	pear	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: pyriform (in the shape of a pear) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

# Q

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>quadr,</b>	Latin	four, fourth	SIMPLE ROOT: quad (short for <i>quadrangle</i> , or <i>quadrat</i> )
<b>quart,</b>	<i>quattuor</i>	forty, fortieth	<i>quadr:</i>
<b>quater,</b>	four		quadrant (a fourth part of the circumference of a circle; an arc of 90°)
<b>quatr</b>	IE <i>kwetwor-</i> four		quadrat (in ecology, a sampling plot, used to study and analyze plant or animal life)
			quadrate (square or nearly square; in zoology, designating a bone or cartilage of the skull in birds, bony fishes, amphibians, and reptiles, to which the lower jaw is joined)
			quadratic (in algebra, involving a quantity or quantities that are squared but none that are raised to a higher power)
			quadrature (the act of squaring; in astronomy, a configuration of a superior planet or the moon in which the angle between it and the sun, as seen from the earth, is 90°)
			quadragesimal (lasting forty days: said of Lent; capitalized, Lenten; of or suitable for Lent; see Quadragesima), quadrel
			quadric (in mathematics, of the second degree: used of a function with more than two variables)
			<i>quart:</i>
			quart, quartan (occurring every fourth day: said of a fever)
			QUARTER (any of the four equal parts of something; fourth)
			quartering (in heraldry, the division of a shield into quarters)
			quarterly, quaternary (consisting of four)
			quaternion (a set of four)
			quartet (any group of four persons or things)
			quartic (in mathematics, the fourth degree), quartile, quarto
			<i>quatr:</i> quatrain (a group of four lines in a stanza or poem, usually rhyming <i>abab</i> , <i>abba</i> , or <i>abcb</i> ; a Shakespearean sonnet, e.g., includes four quatrains plus a rhymed couplet); quatre
			LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:
			<i>quadr:</i>
			quadrangle ( <i>angulus</i> a corner)
			quadrennial, quadrennium ( <i>annus</i> year)
			quadrumvirate (a government by four persons) ( <i>vir man</i> )
			<i>quadri:</i>
			quadricentennial ( <i>centum</i> 100 + <i>annus</i> year)
			quadriceps (a four-headed muscle) ( <i>caput</i> head)
			quadrifid (divided into four parts, as a leaf or a petal) ( <i>findere</i> to split)
			quadriga (in ancient Rome and Greece, a two-wheeled chariot drawn by four horses abreast) ( <i>jugum</i> yoke)
			quadrilateral ( <i>latus</i> side)
			quadrilingual ( <i>lingua</i> tongue)
			quadrinomial (compare <i>binomial</i> ) ( <i>nomos</i> law)
			quadripartite (made up or divided into four parts; shared or formulated by four persons, nations, etc., as a <i>quadripartite pact</i> ) ( <i>pars</i> part)
			quadriplegia (total paralysis of the body from the neck down) ( <i>plessein</i> to strike)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>quadr</b> (cont'd)	[four, fourth forty, fortieth]		<p>quadrisect (to divide into four equal parts) (<i>sectare</i> to cut)</p> <p>quadrivalent (same as <i>tetravalent</i>) (<i>valere</i> to be worth)</p> <p>quadrivial (having or being four roads meeting in a point; also, of the <i>quadrivium</i>)</p> <p>quadrivium (in the Middle Ages, the higher division of the seven liberal arts, consisting of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music; compare <i>trivium</i>, under tri- and via- (<i>via</i> road, way))</p> <p><i>quadru-</i></p> <p>quadrumanous (in zoology, having all four feet adapted to functions as hands, and includes a group of primates, e.g., monkeys, baboons, apes) (<i>manus</i> hand)</p> <p>quadruped (an animal, especially a mammal, with four feet; as an adjective, having four feet) (<i>pes</i> foot)</p> <p>quadruple, quadruplet, quadruplex (<i>plicare</i> to fold)</p> <p>quadruplicate (<i>plicare</i> to fold)</p> <p>MESHED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: quadrillion (<i>quadri</i> + (mi)<i>llion</i>)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>carrefour (a crossroads, or where four roads meet; from <i>quadrifurcus</i>, lit., four-forked)</p> <p>catercornered (lit., four-cornered; diagonal)</p> <p>catercousin (lit., fourth cousin; now archaic, a close friend)</p> <p>quire (a set of 24 or 25 sheets of paper of the same size and stock, the twentieth part of a ream)</p> <p>quarrel (a bolt or arrow with a quadrangular head, shot from a crossbow) [another <i>quarrel</i> is listed under quer-]</p> <p><sup>1</sup>quarry (a square or diamond-shaped piece of glass, tile, etc.) (variant of <i>quarrel</i>)</p> <p><sup>2</sup>quarry (a place where building stone, marble, or slate is excavated, as by cutting or blasting) [another <i>quarry</i> is found under cor-]</p> <p>square (<i>ex</i> out + <i>quadrare</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: trocar (also, trochar; from French <i>trois quarts</i>: a square-pointed surgical instrument) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>COMPOUND: quarter horse (known for its great sprinting speed for distances up to a quarter of a mile)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>cadre (lit., a frame; basic structure or framework; in the military, an operational unit, as of staff officers or other key personnel, around which an expanded organization can be built; other meanings)</p> <p>cahier (a book of loose leaves held together; notebook; hence, a report) (from <i>quire</i>)</p> <p>carillon [set of four (from <i>quattuor</i>); orig. referred to a set of four bells; now, a set of stationary bells, each producing one tone of the chromatic scale, sounded by means of a keyboard or by a clockwork mechanism]</p> <p>casern (a military barracks in a fortified town)</p> <p>escadrille (a squadron of airplanes; from Spanish <i>escuadrilla</i>; diminutive of <i>escuadra</i>, squad)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>quadr</b> (cont'd)		[four, fourth forty, fortieth]	<p>quadrille (orig., one of four groups of horsemen participating in certain exercises; from Spanish <i>cuadrilla</i>, diminutive of <i>cuadro</i>, four-sided battle square; from Latin <i>quadra</i>, a square: a square dance of French origin, performed by four couples; music for this dance; as an adjective, marked with intersecting lines to form squares or rectangles)</p> <p>quarte (in fencing, the fourth position)</p> <p>quatrefoil (a flower with four petals or a leaf with four leaflets) (from <i>quatrefeuille</i>, lit., four-leaf) (<i>folium</i> leaf)</p> <p>squad (orig., to form into a square; a small group of soldiers assembled for inspection, duty, etc.)</p> <p>squadron (from Spanish <i>escuadra</i>, or Italian <i>squadra</i>)</p> <p>ITALIAN:</p> <p>quarantine (lit., a space of forty days; designates the period, originally 40 days, during which an arriving vessel suspected of carrying contagious disease is detained in port in strict isolation)</p> <p>quattrocento (short for <i>mille quattrocento</i>, 1400; the 15<sup>th</sup> century as a period in Italian art and literature)</p> <p>SPANISH:</p> <p>cuaderno (a notebook)</p> <p>cuadrilla (in bullfighting, a matador's team of assistants; in general, any group of associates or attendants)</p> <p>quadroon (a person who has one black grandparent; child of a mulatto and a white)</p> <p>DUTCH: firkin (a small, wooden tub for butter, lard, etc.; a unit of capacity equal to ¼ barrel)</p> <p>HINDI: charpoy (lit., four foot; a light bedstead or cot used in India)</p> <p>NAVAL: quarterdeck (so called because originally, half the length of the half deck)</p> <p>FIRST SUNDAY OF LENT: Quadragesima</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Quadrate, LA</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: QUARTER [in <i>heraldry</i>, any of the four equal divisions of a shield; the bearing occupying such a division; in <i>mechanics</i>, to set a crank at right angles to the connecting part; in <i>nautical usage</i>, the after part of a ship's side, between the beam and the stern; in <i>sports</i>, any of the four periods into which a game is divided]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: tetra</p>
<b>quaint</b>			See gno- for <i>acquaint</i> .
<b>qual</b>	Latin <i>qualis</i>	of what kind	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>quale (in philosophy, a quality, as whiteness, loudness, etc., abstracted as an independent, universal essence from a thing)</p> <p>qualitative, quality (SYNONYMS: attribute, property, trait)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>disqualify (to make unfit or unqualified; incapacitate) (<i>dis</i> away)</p> <p>unqualified (two different meanings: <sup>1</sup>lacking the necessary or desirable qualifications; not limited or modified; <sup>2</sup>absolute out-and-out; completely, as <i>an unqualified success</i>) (<i>un</i> not)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>qual</b> (cont'd)		[of what kind]	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: qualification (modification or restriction; limiting condition) qualified ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : able, capable, competent, suited) qualifier (in grammar, a word, as an adjective or adverb, or a group of words, that modifies or limits the meaning of another word) ( <i>facere</i> to make) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>quan</b>	Latin <i>quantus</i> ; <i>quam</i>	how great; how much	SIMPLE ROOT: quantic (in mathematics, a rational, homogenous integral function of two or more variables) quantile (in statistics, any of the values of a random variable dividing the distribution of the individuals into a given number of groups of equal frequency) quantitate, quantitative, quantity, quantize, quantum LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: quantifier, quantify ( <i>facere</i> to make) CROSS REFERENCE: quot
<b>quat,</b> <b>quas</b>	Latin <i>quatere</i>	to break, shake	SIMPLE ROOT: quash (to quell or suppress an uprising) DISGUISED ROOT: squash (to press or squeeze tightly; to suppress or bring to an abrupt end) [another <i>squash</i> is Algonquian for an edible fruit of the gourd family] PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: discuss ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : argue, debate, dispute), discussion ( <i>dis apart</i> ) percuss (to rap gently and firmly, as in medical diagnosis) percussion, percussionist, percussive ( <i>per</i> intensive) FRENCH: rescue (in law, to take a person or thing out of legal custody by force; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : deliver, ransom, redeem, save) (from Old French <i>escourre</i> , to shake) CROSS REFERENCE: clas, cuss, frac, ract, rump, seism, vibr
<b>quav</b>	Middle English <i>quaveren</i>	to tremble; eighth note	SIMPLE ROOT: quaver (to shake or tremble; to be tremulous: said of the voice; in music, to make a trill) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: hemidemisemiquaver (a 64 <sup>th</sup> note in music) ( <i>hemi</i> half + <i>demi</i> half + <i>semi</i> half) CROSS REFERENCE: trem <sup>2</sup>
<b>quer,</b> <b>ques</b> <b>quir,</b> <b>quis</b>	Latin <i>quaerere</i>	to ask, seek, gain, obtain	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>quer</i> : querist, query (see synonyms at <i>inquire</i> ) <i>ques</i> : quest (a seeking; hunt; pursuit) question (see synonyms at <i>inquire</i> ), questionable, questionless questionnaire (a written form used in gathering information) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>quer</i> : conquer ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : vanquish, defeat, overcome, subdue) ( <i>con</i> intensive) <i>quest</i> : conquest ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : triumph, victory) ( <i>con</i> intensive) inquest (a judicial inquiry, as a coroner's investigation of a death; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : hearing, inquisition) ( <i>in in</i> ) request (the act of asking or expressing a desire, for something; solicitation or petition; as a verb, to express a wish or desire for; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : verbs: entreat, petition, supplicate; nouns: entreaty, prayer, supplication) ( <i>re again</i> )

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>quer</b> (cont'd)		[to ask]	<p><i>quir:</i> acquire (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> gain, get, obtain, procure) (<i>ad to</i>) inquire (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> ask, query, question), inquiring inquiry (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> study, scrutiny, exploration) (<i>in into</i>) require (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>claim, demand, exact; <sup>2</sup>lack, need, want), requirement (<i>re again</i>)</p> <p><i>quis:</i> acquisition, acquisitive (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> avaricious, covetous, grasping, greedy) (<i>ad to</i>) disquisition (a formal discussion of some subject, often in writing; discourse or treatise) (<i>dis apart</i>) exquisite (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> dainty, delicate) (<i>ex out</i>) inquisition, inquisitive (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> curious, meddlesome, pry- ing), inquisitor, inquisitorial (<i>in in</i>) perquisite (prerogative, right, gratuity; something additional to regular profit or pay, resulting from one's position or em- ployment, especially something customary or expected; of- ten referred to as <i>perks</i>) (<i>per intensive</i>) prerequisite (<i>pre before + requisite</i>) requisite (required, as by circumstances; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>essential, indispensable, necessary; <sup>2</sup>expediency, necessity, need) requisition (requiring, as by right or authority) (<i>re again</i>) <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> quarrel (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> altercation, spat, squabble, wrangle) quarrelsome (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bellicose, belligerent, contentious, pugnacious) [another <i>quarrel</i> is listed under quad-] <b>LATIN:</b> quaere (lit., inquire: used as a note suggesting further in- vestigation of a point; as a noun, a query or question) quaesitum (the object of one's search) quaestor (an official of ancient Rome, with various, chiefly financial, duties) <b>SPANISH:</b> conquistador (conqueror; especially one of the Spanish conquerors of America in the 16<sup>th</sup> century) <b>NB:</b> <i>Querulent</i> and <i>querulous</i>, from <i>queri</i>, to complain, are not in this family, and are not otherwise listed. <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> pet, prov, rog</p>
<b>quet</b>	IE <i>kwed-</i>	spur, hone	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: triquetrous (three-sided; triangular; having a triangular cross section) (<i>tri three</i>)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>quie,</b> <b>quit</b>	Latin <i>quietis</i> IE <i>kweye-</i> to rest	to rest	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>quies:</i> quiescence (peace, serenity), quiescent (quiet; still; inac- tive; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> dormant, latent, potential) <i>quiet:</i> quiet (still; calm; hushed, as <i>a quiet voice</i>; in law, to make a title unassailable by freeing the fact of ownership from inter- ference, disturbance, or question; see Doublets) {quietness} quietism (a mysticism based on spiritual passivity; specif., a mysticism so minimizing or so completely rejecting human volition and effort as, often, to produce indifference to one's lot in an afterlife and to engender a sense of being incapable of any personal merit or guilt)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>quie</b> (cont'd)		[rest]	<p>quietude (a state of being quiet; rest; calmness)      quietus (discharge or release from debt, obligation, or office; discharge or release from life; death; anything that kills; anything that serves to quiet, curb or end an activity)      quit (to free oneself of; to discharge a debt or obligation; to stop or discontinue doing something; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>abandon, desert, forsake; <sup>2</sup>cease, desist, stop), quite      quits (on even terms)      quittance (discharge from debt or obligation; recompense)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>quies</i>: acquiesce (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> agree, assent, concur, consent), acquiescence, acquiescent (<i>ad to</i>)  <i>quiet</i>:      disquiet (to make anxious, uneasy, or restless; disturb)      disquieting, disquietude (restlessness; anxiety) (<i>dis away</i>)      inquietude (restlessness; uneasiness) (<i>in not</i>)      unquiet (<i>un not</i>)  <i>quit(e)</i>:      acquit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>absolve, exonerate, pardon, vindicate; <sup>2</sup>behave, conduct, demean, deport)      acquittal, acquittance (a settlement of, or release from, debt or liability; a record of this release; receipt) (<i>ad to</i>)      requite [to make return or repayment for (a benefit, service, etc., or an injury, wrong, etc.; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>recompense, reimburse, repay; <sup>2</sup>avenge, revenge, retaliate)] {requital} (<i>re again</i>)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> coy (orig., quiet; silent; see Doublets)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      Requiem (first word of the Introit in the Mass for the Dead: <i>requiem aeternam dona eis</i>, give them eternal rest; in lower case, any dirgelike song, chant, or poem) (<i>re back</i>)      tranquil (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> calm, placid, serene), tranquilize, tranquilizer, tranquillity (or, tranquility) (<i>trans across</i>)  <b>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> quitclaim (the release or relinquishment of a claim, action, right, or title)  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> coy:quiet  <b>LATIN:</b> requiescat in pace (may he/she rest in peace, abbreviated <i>R.I.P.</i>)  <b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Tranquil, MS; Tranquility (CA, MD, NC)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None   </p>
<b>quil</b>			See col <sup>3</sup> for <i>inquiline</i> .
<b>quin</b>	Latin <i>quinque</i> IE <i>penkwe-</i> five	five	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>quinary (consisting of five; in sets of five)      quinate (describes leaves that occur in clusters of five)      quintain (from <i>quintana via</i>, street in a Roman camp separating the fifth maniple from the sixth; an object supported by a crosspiece on a post, used by knights as a target in tilting)      quintan (occurring every fifth day, counting both days of occurrence)      quintet (any group or set of five persons or things; in music, a composition of five voices or instruments, as for string quartet and piano)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
quin (cont'd)		[five]	<p>QUINTILE LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>quin</i>: quincentenary (of a 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary or its commemoration; also, quincentennial) (<i>annus</i> year) quidecagon (in geometry, a plane figure with 15 angles and 15 sides) (<i>deka</i> ten + <i>gonia</i> an angle) quidecennial (happening every 15 years) (<i>decem</i> ten + <i>annus</i> year) quidecim (same as <i>quindene</i>, below) (<i>decem</i> ten) quindene (the 15<sup>th</sup>, or in modern reckoning, the 14<sup>th</sup> day after a church festival) (<i>den</i> ten) <i>quinc</i>: quincunx (lit., five twelfths; an arrangement of five objects in a square, with one at each corner and one in the middle; in botany, an arrangement of 5-petaled flowers) (<i>uncia</i> twelfth) <i>quinqu</i>: quinquennial (happening every five years) (<i>annum</i> year) <i>quinqua</i>: quinquagenarian (50 years old, or between the ages of 50 and 60) <i>quinq</i>: quinquefoliate (<i>folium</i> a leaf) quinquevalent (same as <i>pentavalent</i>: having a valence of five) (<i>valere</i> to be worth) <i>quint</i>: quintessence (in ancient and medieval philosophy, the fifth essence; the pure, concentrated essence of anything) (<i>esse</i> to be) <i>quintu</i>: quintuple, quintuplet, quintuplicate (IE <i>pel-</i> to fold) MESHERD COMPOUND: quintillion (<i>quintus</i> + <i>million</i>) FRENCH: quinte (in fencing, the fifth position of defense or parry) SPANISH: quinella (orig. a ball game with five players; a form of betting) LOGIC: quinque voces (lit., five words; the five predicables of traditional, or Aristotelian logic; the predicables are as follows: genus, species, difference, property, and accident) INTERDISCIPLINARY: QUINTILE [in <i>astrology</i>, the aspect of two celestial bodies distant from each other by 72°, or one fifth of a zodiac; in <i>statistics</i>, any of the values in a series dividing the distribution of the individuals in the series into five groups of equal frequency] CROSS REFERENCE: cinque, penta </p>
quip	Old French <i>equiper</i>	to embark, put out to sea	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: equip (SYNOMYS: appoint, arm, furnish, outfit) equipage (the furnishings, accessories, or outfit of a ship, army, expedition, etc.; equipment), equipment NB: The single word <i>quip</i> is not in this family; it comes from Latin <i>quid</i>, what + <i>-pe</i>, emphatic enclitic*; a witty or especially formerly, sarcastic remark or reply; a quibble; cavil [* enclitic: depending on the preceding word for its stress: said of a word that has lost its stress in combination] CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>quir</b>			See quer- for <i>require</i> .
<b>quis</b>			See quer- for <i>inquisition</i> .
<b>quot</b>	Latin <i>quot</i> IE <i>kwoti-</i> how many	how many	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          quota (short for <i>quota pars</i>, how large a part)          quotable, quotation, quote, quotient          PREFIXED ROOT: misquote (<i>mis</i> wrong)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: quotidian (daily; recurring every day; commonplace; usual or ordinary) (<i>dia</i> day)</p> <p>NB: <i>Quoth</i> (from Old English <i>cwæth</i>, preterite of <i>cwethan</i>, to speak, say; said: the past tense, followed by a subject in the first or third person, and usually taking a postpositive subject, as in Poe's "Quoth the raven, "Nevermore.") is not in this family. Neither is archaic <i>quotha</i> in this family; it is used ironically to mean "indeed": used after the repetition of another's words to express sarcasm or contempt.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

# R

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>rab</b>	Latin <i>rabere</i>	to rage	SIMPLE ROOT: rabble (a noisy, disorderly crowd; mob) [another <i>rabble</i> is listed under <i>rud-</i> ], rabble-rouser (a demagogue) rabid (violent, raging; having rabies), rabidity rabies (an infectious disease of the nervous system) DISGUISED ROOT: rage ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup> craze, fashion, mode, style; <sup>2</sup> anger, fury, indignation, ire, wrath) enrage (to make very angry), enraged ( <i>en</i> causative prefix) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>rac</b>			See <i>rad</i> <sup>2</sup> for <i>deracinate</i> .
<b>rac</b>	Latin <i>racemus</i> cluster of grapes	flower cluster	SIMPLE ROOT: racemate (a salt or ester of racemic acid) [racemic acid was originally found in grapes] raceme (an unbranched flower cluster, as seen in the lily of the valley and the tuberose) racemic (describes a chemical compound that does not deflect or absorb any of the light passing through it), racemism (the quality or condition of being racemic), racemization racemose (arranged in, or bearing, a raceme or racemes) DISGUISED ROOT: raisin (any of various kinds of sweet grapes, usually seedless, dried for eating) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>rachi,</b> <b>rhachi</b>	Greek <i>rhachis</i> IE <i>wragh-</i> thorn, point	back (of body), specif., lower part of back; also, spine, backbone, axis	SIMPLE ROOT: rachial (or, rachidial) rachilla (a small or secondary rachis; specif., the axis of a spikelet of a grass or sedge) RACHIS (also spelled <i>rhachis</i> ) PREFIXED ROOT: antirachitic (that cures or prevents rickets; as a noun, a remedy or preventive for rickets) ( <i>anti</i> against) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>rach</i> : rachitis ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) <i>rachi</i> : rachialgia ( <i>algos</i> pain) DISGUISED ROOT: rickets (a disease of the skeletal system, resulting from absence of the normal effect of vitamin D in depositing calcium salts in the bone) rickety (of or having rickets; weak in the joints; tottering; liable to fall or break down because weak; shaky) INTERDISCIPLINARY: RACHIS [in <i>botany</i> , the principal axis of an inflorescence or of a compound leaf; in <i>zoology</i> , the shaft of a feather, esp. that part bearing the barbs] CROSS REFERENCE: dors, noto, pol <sup>1</sup> , spin, terg <sup>2</sup>
<b>RACT</b>	Greek <i>rhassein</i>	to strike	PREFIXED ROOT: cataract (a large waterfall; any strong flood or rush of water; deluge; in medicine, an eye disease in which the crystalline lens or its capsule becomes opaque, causing partial or total blindness) ( <i>kata</i> down) CROSS REFERENCE: clas, frac, rump, quat

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>rad<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>radius</i> ray, beam, spoke	spoke of wheel; ray, X-ray	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>radial (in anatomy, of or near the radius or forearm)      radian (a unit of angular measurement)      radiance, radiant (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> brilliant, luminous, lustrous)      RADIATE (to send out rays of light, heat, etc.; to give forth or spread happiness, love, etc., as if from a center)      RADIATION, radiator (anything that radiates; specif., a series of pipes or coils through which hot water or steam circulates so as to radiate heat into a room; a cooling device of tubes and fans, as in an automobile, through which circulating coolant passes)      radio (see separate entry)      radiolarian (a one-celled deep-sea protozoan with long, slender pseudopodia and a spiny skeleton of silica)      radium (a radioactive chemical element, so named because it emits rays; symbol: Ra)      radius (see Doublets; pl., radiuses, or radii)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>biradial (in biology, having both bilateral and radial symmetry) (<i>bi</i> two)      eradiate (to shoot out, as light rays; radiate) (<i>ex</i> out)      irradiance, irradiate (to shine or throw light upon; make bright; also, to make clear; illuminate intellectually; enlighten)      irradiation (illumination; also, an optics term) (<i>in</i> in)      triradiate (having three rays or raylike projections) (<i>tri</i> three)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> ray (see Doublets), rayon  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> radius:ray  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>      RADIATE [in <i>botany</i>, having ray flowers or florets; in <i>zoology</i>, having radial symmetry, as a jellyfish]      RADIATION [in <i>biology</i>, the dispersal and adaptation to new environments by a line of animals or plants, resulting in the evolution of divergent forms specialized to fit the new habitats; in <i>nuclear physics</i>, energy emitted as electromagnetic waves, as gamma or X-rays, or as energetic nuclear particles, as neutrons, alpha and beta particles, etc.]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> actin, radio</p>
<b>rad<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>radix</i> IE <i>wrad-</i> twig, root	base, branch, root	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>RADICAL (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> advanced, aggressive, liberal)      radicalism (the quality or state of being radical, esp. in politics)      radicand (the number under a radical sign)      RADICLE, radish (an annual plant of the crucifer family)      radix (in mathematics, a number made the base or root of a system of numbers; pl., radices, or radices)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>rad:</i>      eradicate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> exterminate, extirpate) {eradicable} (<i>ex</i> out)      ineradicable (that cannot be eradicated) (<i>in</i> not + eradicate)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> deracinate (to uproot; to extirpate) {deracination} (<i>dis</i> from)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> root (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> beginning, origin, source)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
rad <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[root, branch, base]	<p>PREFIXED ENGLISH: enroot (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>RADICAL [in <i>botany</i>, of or coming from the root; in <i>mathematics</i>, having to do with the root or roots of a number or quantity; as a noun, the indicated root of a quantity or quantities, shown by an expression written under the radical sign; the radical sign]</p> <p>RADICLE [in <i>anatomy</i>, the rootlike beginning of a nerve, vein, etc.; in <i>botany</i>, the lower part of the axis of an embryo seedling; strictly, the root part; often, the hypocotyl, sometimes together with the root; also, a rudimentary root]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alk, bauch, ram, rhiz, stirp, tirp</p>
rad <sup>3</sup> , ras	Latin <i>radere</i> IE <i>red-</i> , <i>rod-</i> to scratch, gnaw	to scrape, scratch	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>rad</i>: radula (in most mollusks, a ribbonlike structure found in the mouth, bearing numerous rows of teeth, usually used to tear up food and take it into the mouth; pl., radulae)</p> <p><i>ras</i>: rasorial (characteristically scratching the ground for food, as a chicken does; gallinaceous*) [<sup>*</sup>gallinaceous: an order of birds that nest on the ground, such as chickens, turkeys, pheasant, and grouse]</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>rad</i>:</p> <p>abrade (to rub off or away by friction; erode) (<i>ab</i> off, away)</p> <p>corrade (to erode by the abrasive action of running water or glacial ice containing sand and pebbles) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p><i>ras</i>:</p> <p>abrasion, abrasive (causing abrasion; tending to provoke anger, ill will, etc.) (<i>ab</i> off, away)</p> <p>corrason (noun form of <i>corrade</i>), corrosive (adjective form of <i>corrade</i>) (<i>com</i> with, together)</p> <p>erase (SYNONYMS: efface, expunge, obliterate), eraser, erasure</p> <p>erasion (in surgery, the removal of diseased tissue by scraping, as with a curet, or <i>curette</i>) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>irerasable (that cannot be erased) (<i>in</i> not + erase)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: raduliform (like a rasp; however, <i>rasp</i> itself is from German rather than Latin)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>ramentum (in botany, any of the thin, brown scales found on fern leaves and stems)</p> <p>rascal (rogue; scamp; now usually used jokingly or affectionately, as a mischievous child) {rascality}</p> <p>rasher (a thin slice of bacon for frying or broiling)</p> <p>raster (the pattern of illuminated horizontal scanning lines formed on a picture tube when no signal is being received)</p> <p>rat (this word is influenced by <i>rodere</i>, to gnaw)</p> <p>ratine (also, ratteen: a coarse, loosely woven fabric)</p> <p>raze (SYNONYMS: annihilate, demolish, destroy)</p> <p>razee (a wooden warship made lower by the removal of the upper deck; as a verb, to remove the upper deck of a warship)</p> <p>razor (a sharp-edged cutting instrument for shaving off or cutting hair, e.g., straight razor, safety razor)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
rad <sup>3</sup> (cont'd)		[to scrape, scratch]	LATIN: <i>tabula rasa</i> (lit., erased tablet; the mind before it receives the impressions gained from experience; especially, in the philosophy of Locke, the unformed, featureless mind; also, a need or opportunity to start from the beginning; a clean slate) FRENCH: <i>raclette</i> (a Swiss dish of cheese melted over an open fire, scraped onto a plate, and served with boiled potatoes and small sour pickles) PLACE NAME: Rascal Town, TN CROSS REFERENCE: <i>terg</i> <sup>1</sup>
radio	Latin <i>radius</i>	ray	SIMPLE ROOT: radio LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: radioactive ( <i>agere</i> to do) radiogenic ( <i>generare</i> to produce) radiogram, radiograph ( <i>graphein</i> to write) radiology (the science dealing with X-ray and other forms of radiant energy) ( <i>logy</i> study) radiolucent ( <i>lucere</i> to shine) radiometer ( <i>metron</i> measure) radioscopy ( <i>skopein</i> to observe) CROSS REFERENCE: <i>actin</i> , <i>rad</i> <sup>1</sup>
raj	Sanskrit <i>rajati</i> he rules IE <i>reg-</i> to put in order	ruler, kingdom	SIMPLE ROOT: raj (in India, rule; government; the Raj: the British government in, or its dominion over, the states of India) raja (also, rajah; a prince or chief in India), rani (female) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: raja-yoga (a yoga discipline that consists of eight stages leading to self-realization and liberation) rajbansi (a member of an extensive caste of Assam and Bengal) rajpramukh (the constitutional head of a state of India) rajpoot (or, rajpoot; a member of a dominant military caste of northern India) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: maharajah (or maharaja; in India, a prince, specif., one who ruled any of the chief native states) maharani (the wife of a maharajah; a princess who ruled any of the chief native states) ( <i>maha</i> great) GYPSY COGNATE: rye (gentleman) CROSS REFERENCE: <i>arch</i> , <i>reg</i>
ram	Latin <i>ramus</i> IE <i>wrad-</i> twig, root	branch, root	SIMPLE ROOT: ramet (in biology, any of the members of a clone) ramose (bearing many branches; branching), ramous ramulose (having many small branches) ramus (in biology, a branch or branchlike projecting part) PREFIXED ROOT: biramous (having two branches, as those on the appendages of crustaceans) ( <i>bi</i> two) multiramose (having many branches) ( <i>multus</i> many) uniramous (having a single branch) ( <i>uni</i> one) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ramification (the arrangement of branches or offshoots)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ram (cont'd)		[branch, shoot]	ramify (to divide or spread out into branches or branchlike divisions) ( <i>facere</i> to make) ramiform (branched or branchlike) ( <i>forma</i> shape) ramigerous ( <i>gerere</i> to bear) CROSS REFERENCE: clad, furc, germ, rad <sup>2</sup> , rhiz
ramp	Old French <i>ramper</i>	to climb	SIMPLE ROOT: <sup>1</sup> ramp (as a noun, a sloping, sometimes curved, surface, walk, road, etc. joining different levels) <sup>2</sup> ramp (as a verb, to stand upright on the hind legs) rampant (widespread, as in <i>rampant destruction</i> ) rampage (as a verb, to rush violently or wildly about; as a noun, an outbreak of violent, raging behavior) NB: <i>Rampart</i> is not in this family; see par <sup>4</sup> . CROSS REFERENCE: scan
ran	Latin <i>rancere</i>	to be rank, rancid	SIMPLE ROOT: rancid (having the bad smell or taste of stale fats or oils) rancor (a continuing bitter hate or ill will) rank (strong and offensive in smell or taste; rancid; other meanings) CROSS REFERENCE: None
range			See circ- for <i>arrange, derange</i> .
ransom			See emp-.
rap, rav, rep	Latin <i>rapere</i> IE <i>rep-</i> to seize	to snatch, seize	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>rap</i> : rapacious (taking by force; plundering; greedy or grasping; voracious), rapacity (noun form of <i>rapacious</i> ) rape (the crime; not the plant or the refuse of grapes) {rapist} rapid (SYNONYMS: fast, fleet, swift) {rapidity} rapine (see Doublets) rapt (carried away with joy, love, etc.; enraptured) raptor (bird of prey; see examples, next entry) raptorial (seizing, predatory; describes those birds of prey with a strong notched beak and sharp talons, as the eagle, falcon, hawk, owl, vulture, etc.; also, adapted for seizing prey, as <i>raptorial claws</i> ) rapture (SYNONYMS: bliss, ecstasy, transport) {rapturous} <i>rav</i> : ravage (SYNONYMS: despoil, devastate, pillage, plunder, sack) raven (to devour greedily; to prowl hungrily; as a noun, an alternate spelling of <i>ravin</i> , below), ravening, ravenous (greedily or wildly hungry; voracious or famished) [another <i>raven</i> designates a large crow; so called from IE echoic base <i>ker-</i> , <i>kor-</i> , imitative of harsh sounds] ravin (a violent preying or plundering) (see Doublets) ravine (a long, deep hollow in the earth's surface; large gully; gorge) ravish (to seize and carry away forcibly; to rape a person; to transport with joy or delight; enrapture), ravishing PREFIXED ROOT: <i>rap</i> : enrapt, enrapture (also, enravish; to fill with great pleasure or delight; entrance; enchant) ( <i>en</i> intensive) <i>rav</i> : enravish (or, enrapture)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
rap (cont'd)		[to snatch, seize]	<p><i>rep:</i>      erepsin (a mixture of peptidases in the small intestines that acts to produce amino acids) (<i>ex + rapere + pepsin</i>)      subreption (a deliberate concealment or misrepresentation of facts so as to gain some benefit or advantage; an erroneous inference or conclusion induced by this) (<i>sub</i> under)      surreptitious (lit., taking away secretly; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> clandestine, covert, furtive, secret, stealthy) (<i>sub</i> under)  <b>TRAILING DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND:</b> usurp (to take or assume power, a position, property, rights, etc. and hold in possession by force or without right), usurpation (<i>uti</i> to use)  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> ravin:rapine      NB: Italian <i>ravioli</i> is from Latin <i>rapum</i>, turnip, beet, and is a pasta in the form of small casings of dough.  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cap<sup>1</sup>, carp<sup>1</sup>, leps, prehend, sul</p>
ras			See rad <sup>3</sup> for <i>erase</i> .
rat	Latin <i>ratus</i> IE <i>ar-</i> to join, fit together	reason, reckoning, order	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      ratable, rate (another <i>rate</i> is listed under put-)      rating (a rank, class or grade)      ratio (see Doublets)      ration (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> fare, food, victuals)      rational (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> reasonable, sensible; in mathematics, designating or of a real number or quantity expressible as the ratio of two integers, with the second integer not being equal to zero: all integers and fractions are rational numbers; also, designating a function expressible as the quotient of two polynomials)      rationale, rationalism, rationality, RATIONALIZE      ratiocinate (to reason out, using formal logic; Edgar Allan Poe, the inventor of the detective story, is a master of using ratiocination in writing, e.g., in "A Cask of Amontillado")  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      disrate (<i>dis</i> negative)      prorate (<i>pro</i> according to)      irrational (lacking the power to reason; contrary to reason; unreasonable), irrationalism (<i>in</i> not)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> ratify (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> approve, certify, endorse, sanction) {ratification} (<i>facere</i> to make)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      read, readable, reading      reason (an explanation or justification for an act, idea, etc.; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>antecedent, cause, determinant, motive; <sup>2</sup>cogitate, deliberate, reflect, speculate, think; see Doublets)      reasonable (see synonyms at <i>rational</i>), reasoning      reasonless (senseless or illogical)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      arraign (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> accuse, charge, indict) (<i>ad</i> to)      deraign (formerly, in law, to determine an issue, especially by personal combat between the litigants) (<i>de</i> down)  <b>LATIN:</b> pro rata (fr. <i>pro rata parte</i>: according to the calculated share; thus, in proportion; proportionately)  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> reason:ratio</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>rat</b> (cont'd)		[reason, reckoning, order]	INTERDISCIPLINARY: RATIONALIZE [in <i>mathematics</i> , to remove the radical signs from an expression without changing the value; in <i>psychoanalysis</i> , to devise superficially rational, or plausible explanations or excuses for one's acts, beliefs, desires, etc., usually without being aware that these are not the real motives] CROSS REFERENCE: caus, log
<b>ray</b>	Germanic <i>raid-</i> IE <i>reidh-</i> to go, be in motion	to be moving	PREFIXED ROOT: array ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : host, legion, multitude), arrayal disarray ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : chaos, confusion, disorder, jumble, muddle) ( <i>dis</i> reversal + <i>ad</i> to) ENGLISH COGNATE: ride CROSS REFERENCE: act, migr, mov
<b>ray</b>			See rad <sup>1</sup> .
<b>raz</b>			See rad <sup>3</sup> for <i>razor</i> .
<b>re-</b>	Latin prefix	back, again	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: <i>back</i> : refund, refuse, reply, retract <i>again</i> : rearrange, rebel, receive, reconnect, reread TORTUOUS CONNECTION: reciprocal (lit., backwards and forwards; mutual), reciprocate, reciprocity ( <i>recos</i> from <i>re</i> + IE <i>proko</i> , ahead) CROSS REFERENCE: ana, palin
<b>re,</b> <b>rei</b>	Latin <i>res</i>	thing, matter	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>real</i> (existing or happening as or in fact; actual, true) <i>realia</i> (real things, as the objects associated with everyday life in a culture) <i>realism</i> (in philosophy, the doctrine that universal or abstract terms are objectively actual, as opposed to <i>nominalism</i> ; the doctrine that material objects exist in themselves, apart from the mind's consciousness of them; compare <i>idealism</i> ) <i>realist</i> , realistic, reality, realization, realize, really, realty <i>rebus</i> [lit., (meaning indicated) by things; a kind of puzzle] <i>Realtor</i> <sup>®</sup> (capitalized, a registered service mark used for a real-estate agent affiliated with the National Association of Realtors; in lower case, a real-estate agent) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>rei</i> : reify (to treat an abstraction as substantially existing, or as a concrete material object) ( <i>facere</i> to make) <i>re</i> : republic, republican ( <i>public</i> people) LATIN: <i>res est sacra miser</i> (a person in distress is a sacred object) LAW: in medias res (in the middle of things) in re (in the matter of; concerning) in rem [lit., against the thing; designating an action or judgment against a thing, as property, as distinguished from one against a person (in personam)] <i>res</i> (a thing; object; matter; case; point; action) <i>res adjudicata</i> (or, <i>resjudicata</i> ; an adjudicated, or decided case) <i>res alienae</i> (things belonging to others)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>re</b> (cont'd)		[thing, matter]	<p>res gestae (lit., things done; deeds; facts that are so closely connected with the occurrence in question as to be considered a part of it, and are thus admissible as evidence)</p> <p>res in cardine est (lit., the matter is on the hinge; the affair is hanging in the balance)</p> <p>res ipsa loquitur (the thing speaks for itself)</p> <p>res judicata (or, res adjudicata; lit., thing decided; a thing already decided by judicial law)</p> <p>res mobiles (movable things)</p> <p>res publica (lit., public thing; the state; commonwealth; republic)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>hylo</i>, <i>rem</i><sup>1</sup></p>
<b>rect,</b> <b>reg,</b> <b>rex,</b> <b>rig</b>	Latin <i>regere</i> to rule govern IE <i>reg-</i> straight, stretch out, put in order	straight, rule right	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>rect:</i> rectitude (moral uprightness; rightness, as of intellectual judgment; straightness)</p> <p>recto (the right-hand page of a book; the front side of a leaf; opposed to <i>verso</i>)</p> <p>rector (orig., a ruler, governor, or leader, esp. of a church; other applications), rectory (the house in which a rector lives)</p> <p>rectum [lit., straight (intestine)], rectus (any of various straight muscles of the body; pl., recti)</p> <p><i>reg:</i> regal (see Doublets), regalia, regality</p> <p>regency, regent</p> <p>regime, regimen, regiment, regimentals, regimentation</p> <p>reginal (of, like, fit for, or characteristic of a queen)</p> <p>region, regional, regionalism (in literature, the usually realistic depiction in stories, plays, etc. of a particular region of a country, especially a rural region, and of the influence of its history, customs, etc. on the lives of the characters; compare <i>local color</i>, which see under loc-)</p> <p>regius (designates certain professors at British universities holding chairs founded by royal command)</p> <p>reglet (in architecture, a flat, narrow molding; in printing, a flat strip of wood, used to separate lines of type)</p> <p>regnal (of a sovereign, sovereignty, or reign)</p> <p>regnant (reigning, ruling; of greatest power; prevalent)</p> <p>regular (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>natural, normal, typical; <sup>2</sup>equable, steady, uniform)</p> <p>regulable (that can be regulated), regulate (see Doublets), regulation, regulator, regulatory</p> <p>NB: <i>Regatta</i>, a boat race, or a series of such races, is not in this family; the word is from a Venetian dialect.</p> <p><i>rex:</i> Rex (the official title of a reigning king, e.g., George Rex)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>rect:</i> correct (SYNONYMS: accurate, exact, precise), correction correctitude, corrective (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>direct (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>conduct, control, manage; <sup>2</sup>charge, command, enjoin, instruct, order), direction, directional</p> <p>directive, directly, director, directorate, directory</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
rect (cont'd)		[straight, rule, right]	<p>directrix (in geometry, a fixed line associated with a conic section and its focus and eccentricity; the curve that bounds the base of a cone or cylinder) (<i>dis</i> apart, from)</p> <p>ERECT (SYNONYMS: standing, upright, vertical) erectile (that can become erect), erection, erector (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>hypercorrection (a nonstandard usage resulting from an overly conscious effort to avoid an error, as in the case of personal pronouns, e.g., <i>between you and I</i>, for <i>between you and me</i>) (<i>hyper</i> beyond + correction)</p> <p>incorrect (<i>in</i> not + correct)</p> <p>indirect, indirection (<i>in</i> not + direct)</p> <p>insurrection (a rising up against established authority; rebellion; revolt) (<i>in</i> in, upon + <i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>misdirect (Anglo-Saxon <i>mis</i> wrong + direct)</p> <p>redirect (<i>re</i> again + direct)</p> <p>resurrection (a rising from the dead, or coming back to life; the state of having risen from the dead; a coming back into notice, practice, use, etc.; <i>the Resurrection</i>: in theology, the rising of Jesus from the dead after his death and burial; the rising of all the dead at the Last Judgment) (<i>re</i> again + <i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><i>reg:</i></p> <p>interregnum (an interval between two successive kings; see <i>interrex</i>) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>deregulate (to remove regulations governing) {deregulation} (<i>de</i> opposite)</p> <p>irregular (SYNONYMS: abnormal, anomalous, unnatural) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p><i>rex:</i> interrex (a person acting as ruler during an interregnum) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p><i>rig:</i></p> <p>corrigendum (an error to be corrected, esp. in a printed work; pl., corrigenda: a list of such errors with their corrections, inserted in the published work; same as <i>erratum</i>; pl., errata)</p> <p>corrigible (capable of being corrected, improved, or reformed) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>dirigible (a balloon that can be directed) (from <i>direct</i>)</p> <p>incorrigible (<i>in</i> not + corrigible)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>rect:</i> rectangle (any four-sided plane figure with four right angles; any such figure that is not a square; oblong; compare <i>quadrilateral</i>: in geometry, a plane figure having four sides and four angles, and includes the square, oblong, parallelogram, rectangle, rhombus, rhomboid, trapezium, trapezoid) {rectangular} (<i>angulus</i> corner, angle)</p> <p><i>recti:</i></p> <p>rectifier (in electricity, a device, especially a diode, that converts alternating current into direct current)</p> <p>RECTIFY (to put or set right; correct; amend) {rectification} (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>rectilinear (moving in a straight line; in optics, corrected so as not to distort straight lines: said of a type of lens) (<i>linea</i> orig., linen thread; line)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
rect (cont'd)		[straight, rule, right]	<p>rectipetality (the tendency of growing plant organs to grow in a straight line) (<i>petalon</i> leaf)</p> <p>rectirostral (having a straight beak) (<i>rostrum</i> beak)</p> <p><i>recto</i>: rectocele (a hernial protrusion of the rectum into the vagina) (<i>kele</i> rupture)</p> <p><i>regi</i>: regicide (the killing of a king; the person who kills a king) (<i>caedere</i> to kill)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>dirge [a funeral song; from <i>dirige</i>, imperative of <i>dirigere</i>, to direct, the first word of an antiphon (Psalm 5:8) in the Office for the Burial of the Dead]</p> <p>dress, dresser, dressing (from Old French <i>drecier</i>, to set up, arrange)</p> <p>ergo (therefore)</p> <p>rail (a bar of wood, metal, etc. to serve as a barrier)</p> <p>rake (a long-handled tool with teeth or prongs on one end)</p> <p>realm (a kingdom; a region; sphere, area; in ecology, any of the primary biogeographic regions of the earth)</p> <p>reckon (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: <sup>1</sup>calculate, compute, estimate; <sup>2</sup>depend, rely, trust), reckoning</p> <p>reign (to rule as a sovereign)</p> <p>rial (same as <i>riyal</i>: the basic monetary unit of Iran and Oman)</p> <p>rich (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: affluent, opulent, wealthy, well-to-do), riches, richly</p> <p>right, righteous (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: ethical, moral, virtuous), rightful, rightist, rightly</p> <p>royal (see Doublets), royalism, royalist, royalty</p> <p>rule (see Doublets), ruler, ruling</p> <p>source (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: inception, origin, root)</p> <p>surge (from <i>surgere</i>, to rise straight up; from <i>sub</i> under + <i>gere</i>)</p> <p>viceroy (the deputy of a sovereign)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>address (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: lecture, oration, speech) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>redress (to set right; rectify; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: indemnification, reparation, restitution) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>resource (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: expedient, makeshift, resort, stopgap), resourceful (<i>re</i> back + <i>surgere</i>, which itself is from <i>sub</i> + <i>regere</i>)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> royal:regal; rule:regulate</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>adroit (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: deft, dexterous, handy) (<i>à</i> to + <i>droit</i> right) [see Term]</p> <p>ancien régime (the old regime; the social and governmental system of France before the Revolution of 1789)</p> <p>de règle (according to the rule or correct form)</p> <p>dirigisme (government control or intervention, especially in business activity or the economy) (adjective: dirigiste)</p> <p>dressage (exhibition horseback riding)</p> <p>droit du seigneur (lit., right of the lord; an alleged right to the first night with a vassal's bride; any alleged right arrogantly presumed)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
rect (cont'd)	[straight, rule, right]		<p>en règle (in proper form and order)      escort (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> accompany, attend, chaperon, convoy) (<i>ex</i> out)      maladroit (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> awkward, clumsy, inept) (<i>mal</i> bad + adroit; from Latin <i>directus</i>)      régisseur (a stage director)      rime riche (rhyming of words or syllables pronounced and sometimes spelled alike but differing in meaning, as <i>dear</i> and <i>deer</i>; also called <i>rich rhyme</i>)      ITALIAN: alert (from <i>all'erta</i>, on the watch; from <i>alla</i>, at the + <i>erta</i>, a lookout; from Latin <i>erigere</i>, to erect)      ASTRONOMY: Regulus (a first-magnitude star, the brightest in the constellation Leo)      LAW: droit (a legal right; that to which one has a legal claim)      ENGLISH:      right (as noun, what is just, lawful, morally good, proper)      righteous (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> ethical, moral, virtuous)      rightful (fair and just; right; having a just, lawful claim, or right; belonging or owned by just or lawful claim, or by right; proper or fitting)      BIBLICAL: INRI (initials of <i>Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum</i> —Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews: an inscription placed over Christ's head during His crucifixion; see Luke 23:38)      PROPER NAMES: Reginald (French <i>Regnault, Renaud</i>; German <i>Reinhold</i>; Italian <i>Rinaldo</i>; Spanish <i>Reynaldo</i>), Regina      STATE MOTTOES:      Regnant populi, The people rule (Arkansas)      Dirigio, I direct (Maine)      GERMAN: Reich, Reichsmark, Reichstag      GEOGRAPHIC: Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada      PLACE NAMES:      Regal, MN; Regina (ID, MO, NM, VA, WI)      Royal (in thirteen states)      Front Royal, VA (after the "royal oak" that in the 1860s stood in the center of town; a Civil War sergeant, weary from trying to assemble newly mustered troops, ordered them to "front the royal oak," or so the story goes)      There are dozens of other localities with Royal as part of the name, Royal Oak being the most popular.      INTERDISCIPLINARY:      ERECT [in <i>geometry</i>, to construct or draw a perpendicular, figure, etc. upon a base line; in <i>physiology</i>, to cause to become swollen and rigid by being filled with blood, as in the penis]      RECTIFY [in <i>chemistry</i>, to refine or purify a liquid by distillation, especially by fractional or repeated distillations; in <i>electricity</i>, to convert alternating current to direct current; in <i>mathematics</i>, to find the length of a curve]      NB: <i>Register</i>, from <i>re</i>, back + <i>gis</i>, to bear, carry, is not in this family. See <i>ger</i><sup>1</sup>.      CROSS REFERENCE: arch, crac, dec<sup>2</sup>, dext, ithy, jud, lin<sup>1</sup>, norm, orth, sagitt</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>reg</b>			See rect- for <i>regiment</i> , <i>regular</i> .
<b>rem<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>rem</i>	thing	LATIN: ad rem (lit., to the thing; pertinent, without digressing; in a straightforward manner) CROSS REFERENCE: re
<b>rem<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>remus</i>	oar	PREFIXED ROOT: bireme (a galley of ancient times, having two rows of oars on each side, one under the other) ( <i>bi</i> two) trireme (an ancient Greek or Roman galley, usually a warship, with three banks of oars on each side) ( <i>tri</i> three) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: remiges (the large quill feathers of a bird's wing; the primary and secondary contour feathers), remigial ( <i>agere</i> to move) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>ren</b>	Latin <i>renes</i>	kidney	SIMPLE ROOT: ren (pl., <i>renes</i> ), renal (of or near the kidneys) reniculus (pl., <i>reniculi</i> ), renin PREFIXED ROOT: adrenal, adrenalin ( <i>ad</i> to) suprarenal (located on or above the kidney) ( <i>supra</i> above) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: reniform (shaped like a kidney, as a leaf) ( <i>formus</i> shape) DISGUISED ROOT: reins (the kidneys, or the region of the kidneys) CROSS REFERENCE: adren, nephhr
<b>rend</b>			See don- for <i>render</i> , <i>rendezvous</i> , <i>surrender</i> .
<b>rep</b>			See rap- for <i>surreptitious</i> .
<b>rep</b>	Latin <i>repere</i> IE <i>rep-</i> to creep, crawl	to creep; reptile	SIMPLE ROOT: reptantia (a suborder of decapod crustaceans comprising lobsters, crabs, and hermit crabs) repent (as an adjective, pronounced REE punt; not related to verb <i>re PENT</i> ; see pen <sup>3</sup> ) reptant (same as <i>repent</i> ; in biology, creeping, or crawling along the ground; prostrate), reptatorial (same as <i>reptant</i> ) reptile (both noun and adjective), Reptilia reptilian (of the reptiles; like or characteristic of a reptile; sneaky; mean; groveling, etc.) CROSS REFERENCE: serp
<b>rest</b>	Latin <i>restare</i>	to stop, remain	NOTE: This root comprises <i>re-</i> , back + <i>stare</i> , to stand. SIMPLE ROOT: rest (the remainder) [another <i>rest</i> is from German and means "peace, ease, and refreshment"] restive (refusing to go forward; SYNONYMS: balky, contrary, perverse) PREFIXED ROOT: arrest (to stop or check the motion, course, or spread of; to seize or take into custody by authority of the law; as a noun, an arresting or being arrested; especially, a taking or being taken into custody by authority of the law; also, a thing for checking motion) arresting (attracting attention; interesting; striking) arrestingly (adverb) ( <i>ad</i> to) CROSS REFERENCE: man <sup>3</sup> , mora, paus

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ret</b>	Latin <i>rete</i> IE <i>ere-</i> loose, separate	net, retina	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>rete</i> (in anatomy, a network or plexus, as of blood vessels or nerve fibers)  <i>retiarius</i> (in ancient Rome, a gladiator armed with a net and a trident)  <i>retiary</i> (of or like nets or net-making; building nets, as certain spiders; armed with a net)  <i>reticle</i> (in optics, a network of very fine lines, wires, etc. in the focus of the eyepiece of an optical instrument), reticular  <i>reticulate</i> (in botany, having the veins arranged like the threads of a net: said of leaves), reticulation, reticule</p> <p>RETICULUM</p> <p><i>retina</i> (a delicate multilayer light-sensitive membrane lining the inner eyeball and connected by the optic nerve to the brain)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>reti</i>: retiform (having crisscrossed lines; netlike in form; reticulate) (<i>forma</i> shape)  <i>reticulo</i>: reticulocyte (an immature red blood cell containing a network of fibers of ribosomal remains that show up with laboratory staining) (<i>kytos</i> cell)  <i>retin</i>: retinitis (inflammation of the retina) (<i>itis</i> inflammation)  <i>retino</i>: retinoscope, retinoscopy (a method of investigating, diagnosing, evaluating, and measuring refractive errors in the eye using a retinoscope, that is, by projecting a beam of light into the eye) (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>FRENCH: <i>réseau</i> (a net or mesh foundation for lace)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: RETICULUM [in <i>biology</i>, any network or netlike structure, as the weblike structure found in the protoplasm of many cells; in <i>zoology</i>, the second division of the stomach, or second stomach, of cud-chewing animals, as cows and sheep]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>retro</b>	Latin <i>re-</i> again + <i>intro-</i> enter	backward, behind	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: retrochoir (that part of a church which lies behind the choir or the main altar), retrospect, retroversion, retrovirus</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p><i>rear</i> (the back or hind part of something) [another <i>rear</i>, from Old English <i>risan</i>, to rise, means to “put upright; elevate”; also, to bring up; raise, as to rear a child]  <i>retorse</i> (in biology, bent or turned backward or downward) (contraction of <i>retroversion</i> + <i>e</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: arrearage (the state of being in arrears; arrears), arrears (unpaid and overdue debts; unfinished business, work, etc.) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>arrière-pensée (lit., back-thought; a mental reservation; an ulterior motive)  <i>derrière</i> (lit., from the back; the buttocks)  <i>en arrière</i> (behind; in arrears)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>retro</b> (cont'd)		[backward, behind]	<p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: RETROGRADE [in <i>astrology</i>, designating motion, real or apparent, on the celestial sphere in a direction from east to west; in <i>astronomy</i>, moving in an orbit opposite to the usual orbital direction of the earth in its journey around the sun; in <i>music</i>, designating motion backward in a melody; specif., so as to begin with the last note and end with the first]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ana, cata, palin, re</p>
<b>rhabd</b>	Greek <i>rhabdos</i>	rod	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>rhabdocoele (a particular flatworm) (<i>koila</i> body cavity)  rhabdolith (a minute calcareous rodlike structure found both at the surface and the bottom of the ocean; supposed by some to be a calcareous alga) (<i>lithos</i> stone)  rhabdomancy (divination by a rod or wand; especially, the art of seeking underground water or minerals by means of a divining rod; dowsing) (<i>manteia</i> divination)  rhabdomyoma (<i>mys</i> muscle + <i>oma</i> tumor)  rhabdophobia (fear of being beaten with a rod) (<i>phobia</i> fear)  rhabdovirus (a rod-shaped virus that causes rabies)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bac, bacter, trab</p>
<b>rhaps</b>	Greek <i>rhaptein</i>	to stitch together	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>rhapsode (in ancient Greece, a person who recited rhapsodies, especially one who recited epic poems as a profession)  rhapsodic (pertaining to a rhapsody; also extravagantly enthusiastic; ecstatic)  rhapsodist (a rhapsode; a person who rhapsodizes)  rhapsodize (to speak or write in an extravagantly enthusiastic manner; to recite or write rhapsodies)  rhapsody (lit., one who strings songs together; reciter of epic poetry; in ancient Greece, a part of an epic poem suitable for a single recitation; in music, an instrumental composition of free, irregular form, suggesting improvisations) (<i>oide</i> song)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: ravel (orig., to make complicated or twisted), raveling, ravelment (a raveling or becoming raveled; entanglement or complication)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: sut</p>
<b>rhe</b>	Greek <i>rheein</i> to flow	current, flowing	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>rheum (any watery discharge from the mucous membranes, as of the mouth, eyes, nose; a cold; rhinitis)  rheumatic (of, caused by, characteristic of, or having rheumatism), rheumatism</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>rrh</i>: catarrh (lit., to run or flow down; inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially of the nose and throat, causing an increased flow of mucus) (<i>kata</i> down)</p> <p><i>rrhea</i>:</p> <p>amenorrhea (abnormal absence or suppression of menstruation) (<i>a</i> negative + <i>men</i> month: menstruation)  diarrhea (lit., to flow through; excessive frequency and looseness of bowel movements) (<i>dia</i> through)  dysmenorrhea (painful or difficult menstruation) (<i>dys</i> abnormal + <i>month</i>: menstruation)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
rhe (cont'd)		[current, flowing]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>rheo:</i> rheobase (in physiology, the minimum electric current of unlimited duration needed to excite a nerve or muscle tissue) (<i>bainein</i> to go) rheology (the study of the change in form and the flow of matter) (<i>logy</i> study) rheometer (an instrument for measuring velocity of fluid flow) (<i>metron</i> measure) rheophile (an animal or plant best adapted for living in flowing water) (<i>philein</i> to love) rheostat (a device that sets the flow of electrical current; a light dimmer) (<i>histanai</i> to stand) rheotaxis (a positive, or negative, response of a freely moving organism to flow with, or against, a current of water, air, etc.) (<i>taxis</i> to arrange) rheotropism (the tendency of an organism, especially a plant, to respond to the stimulus of a current of water, air, etc. by some change in the direction of growth) (<i>tropein</i> to turn) <i>rheumat:</i> rheumatoid (<i>eidos</i> form) <i>rheumato:</i> rheumatology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>rrh:</i> hemorrhage (<i>haima</i> blood) hemorrhoid (<i>haima</i> blood + <i>eidos</i> form) <i>rrhea:</i> creatorrhea (the presence of undigested muscle fibers in the feces) (<i>kreas</i> flesh) cryptorrhea (abnormal activity of an endocrine gland) (<i>kryptos</i> hidden) fibrinorrhea (<i>fibra</i> fiber) gonorrhea (<i>gonos</i> seed, semen) leukorrhea (<i>leukos</i> white) logorrhea (a ceaseless flow of words) (<i>logos</i> word) menorrhea (normal menstrual flow) (<i>men</i> month) rhinorrhea (runny nose) (<i>rhis</i> nose) seborrhea (an excessive discharge from the sebaceous glands resulting in abnormally oily skin) (<i>sebum</i> tallow) spermatorrhea (the involuntary discharge of semen without orgasm) (<i>sperma</i> sperm)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: col<sup>2</sup>, drom, flu, liqu<sup>1</sup>, man<sup>1</sup>, mea</p>
rhet	Greek <i>rhetor;</i> from <i>eirein</i> to speak	to speak	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>rhetor (in ancient Greece and Rome, a master or teacher of rhetoric; an orator) rhetoric (the art of using words effectively in speaking or writing; now, the art of prose composition) rhetorical (using or characterized by mere rhetoric, or artificial eloquence; showy and elaborate in style), rhetorician</p> <p><b>SPEAKING TECHNIQUE:</b> rhetorical question (a question asked only for effect, as to emphasize a point, no answer being expected)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dict, fab, leg<sup>3</sup>, loqu, od<sup>1</sup>, ora, parl, phas</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>rhin</b>	Greek <i>rhis</i>	nose	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: rhinal (of or pertaining to the nose; nasal)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>antirrhinum (a plant such as the snapdragon that has snoutlike flowers) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>catarrhine (having a slender nose with the nostrils spaced close together; also, a catarrhine creature, as man or certain other primates; distinguished from <i>platyrhine</i>) (<i>kata</i> down)</p> <p>platyrhine (having a broad, flat nose with the nostrils that open to the side, such as some monkeys; distinguished from <i>catarrhine</i>) (<i>platys</i> wide, broad)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>rhin</i>:</p> <p>rhinencephalon (the olfactory region of the brain, in the cerebrum) (<i>encephalos</i> brain)</p> <p>rhinitis (inflammation of the nasal mucous membranes) (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p><i>rhino</i>:</p> <p>rhinoceros (lit., nose-horn; one of the three pachyderms*, the others being the elephant and the hippopotamus) (<i>keras</i> horn) [<sup>*</sup>pachyderm: literally, thick-skinned]</p> <p>rhinologist (a medical doctor specializing in problems of the nose), rhinology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>rhinoplasty (plastic surgery on the nose) (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>rhinorrhea (runny nose) (<i>rhein</i> to run)</p> <p>rhinoscope (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>rhinovirus (the chief infectious agent causing the common cold) (<i>virus</i> poison)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: otorhinolaryngologist (one who specializes in the ear, <u>nose</u>, and throat) (<i>ous</i> ear + <i>larynx</i> throat + <i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: nas</p>
<b>rhiz</b>	Greek <i>rhiza</i> IE <i>wrad-</i> twig, root	root	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: rhizome (in botany, a creeping stem lying, usually horizontally, at or under the surface of the soil and differing from a root in having scale leaves, bearing leaves or aerial shoots near its tips, and producing roots from the undersurface)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>rhiz</i>: rhizoid (rootlike; any of the rootlike filaments in a moss, fern, etc. that attach the plant to the substratum) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>rhizo</i>:</p> <p>rhizobium (any of several bacteria found as symbiotic nitrogen fixers in nodules on the roots of the bean, clover, etc.) (<i>bios</i> life)</p> <p>rhizocarpous (having perennial roots but annual stems and leaves: said of perennial plants) (<i>karpos</i> fruit)</p> <p>rhizocephalan (an order of cirriped* crustaceans that live as internal parasites on crabs) (<i>kephale</i> head) [<sup>*</sup>cirriped: an order of saltwater crustaceans that are attached or parasitic as adults, including the barnacles and rhizocephalans]</p> <p>rhizoctonia (any of various imperfect fungi, some of which can cause various diseases of many garden vegetables and ornamental plants) (<i>kteinein</i> to kill)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>rhiz</b> (cont'd)		[root]	<p>rhizogenic {rhizogeneous, rhizogenetic} (<i>generare</i> to produce)      rhizomorphous (in botany, shaped like a root; root-shaped)          (<i>morphe</i> shape, form)      rhizopod {rhizopodal, rhizopodous} (<i>pous</i> foot)      rhizopus (a rot-causing fungus, as the bread mold) (<i>pous</i> foot)      rhizosphere (in ecology, the part of the soil enclosing and influenced by the roots of a plant) (<i>sphaira</i> ball, globe)      rhizotomy (a surgical cutting of the spinal nerve roots, as for relieving pain) (<i>temnein</i> to cut)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      coleorhiza (a protective root sheath of grass seedlings through which the primary root emerges) (<i>koleos</i> sheath)      mycorrhiza (an intimate symbiotic association of the mycelium of certain fungi with the root cells of some vascular plants, as certain orchids) (<i>mykos</i> fungus)      oligorhizous (having small or few roots) (<i>oligos</i> small, few)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> licorice (<i>glykys</i> sweet + <i>rhiza</i>)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> blast, clad, germ, rad<sup>2</sup>, ram, stirp, tirp   </p>
<b>rhod</b>	Greek <i>rhodon</i>	rose	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      rhodium (symbol: Rh) {rhodic}      rhodora (a deciduous rhododendron)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>rhod</i>: rhodopsin (a purplish, photosensitive protein pigment that is essential for vision in dim light, found in the rods of the retina; also called <i>visual purple</i>) (<i>ops</i> eye)  <i>rhodo</i>:      rhodochrosite (MnCO<sub>3</sub>) (<i>chros</i> color)      rhododendron (lit., rose tree; see Place Names) (<i>dendron</i> tree)      rhodolite (a pink or rose-red variety of garnet, often used as a gem) (<i>lithos</i> stone)      rhodoplast (a plastid found in red algae, containing a red pigment as well as chlorophyll) (<i>plassein</i> to form, mold)  <b>STATE:</b> Rhode Island  <b>PLACE NAME:</b> Rhododendron, OR  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> erythr, ros   </p>
<b>rhomb</b>	Greek <i>rhembein</i> to revolve IE <i>wer-</i> to turn, bend	to spin	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: rhombus (an equilateral parallelogram, especially one with oblique angles) {rhombic}  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> orthorhombic (designating or of a crystal system having three axes of unequal length, each of which interacts at right angles with the others) (<i>orthos</i> straight)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>rhomb</i>: rhomboid (a parallelogram with oblique angles and only the opposite sides equal) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>rhombo</i>: rhombohedron (a six-sided prism each face of which is a rhombus) (<i>hedron</i> geometric plane)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> gir, trop, vert   </p>
<b>rhythm</b>	Greek <i>rhythmos</i>	measure	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: RHYTHM, rhythmicity, rhythmics, rhythmist  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      eurhythmic (characterized by perfect proportion and harmony, or by movement in rhythm)      eurhythmics (the art of performing various bodily movements in rhythm, usually to musical accompaniment)   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
rhythm (cont'd)		[measure]	<p>eurhythmy (rhythmic movement; a method of teaching dancing or rhythmic movement) (<i>eu</i> well)</p> <p>polyrhythm (in music, the use of strongly contrasting rhythms in simultaneous voice parts) (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: rhyton (an ancient Greek cup shaped like a drinking horn and typically made in the form of an animal's head)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: RHYTHM [in <i>biology</i>, a periodic occurrence in living organisms of specific physiological changes, as the menstrual cycle, or a seasonal or daily variation in some activity, as sleep or feeding, in response to geophysical factors; in <i>music</i>, basically regular recurrence of grouped strong and weak beats, or heavily and lightly accented tones, in alteration; arrangement of successive tones, usually in measures, according to their relative accentuation and duration; the form or pattern of this, such as a <i>waltz rhythm</i>; in <i>prosody</i>, basically regular recurrence of grouped stressed and unstressed, long and short, or high-pitched and low-pitched syllables in alteration; arrangement of successive syllables, as in metrical units]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mens<sup>1</sup>, metr<sup>2</sup>, mod</p>
rib	Old French <i>ribier</i>	to be wanton	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>ribald (SYNONYMS: coarse, gross, indelicate, obscene, vulgar) ribaldry (ribald language or humor)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
rid, ris	Latin <i>ridere</i> : to laugh at IE <i>wrizd-</i> to avert the face	to laugh	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>rid</i>:</p> <p>ridicule (SYNONYMS: deride, mock, taunt) ridiculous (SYNONYMS: absurd, asinine, foolish) <i>ris</i>: risible (able or inclined to laugh; causing laughter) {risibility: the ability to laugh}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>rid</i>: deride (to laugh at in contempt or scorn; make fun of; see synonyms at <i>ridicule</i>) (<i>de</i> intensive) <i>ris</i>: derision (ridicule, mockery; an object of ridicule or mockery), derisive {derisory} (<i>de</i> intensive)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: riant (laughing; smiling; gay; cheerful)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gel<sup>2</sup></p>
rig <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>rigere</i> to be stiff IE <i>(s)rig-</i> cold, frigid	stiff	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>rigid (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>firm, inflexible, immovable, unbending; <sup>2</sup>austere, stern, unyielding), rigidity</p> <p>rigor (SYNONYMS: difficulty, hardship, vicissitude), rigorous</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: rigidify (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>LATIN: rigor mortis (lit., stiffness of death; the progressive stiffening of the muscles after death)</p> <p>FRENCH: de rigueur (strict formality)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
rig <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>rigare</i> IE <i>reg-</i> moist, wet	to wash, wet, rain	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: irrigable, irrigate (to refresh as by watering; in medicine, to wash out or flush a cavity, wound, etc. with water or another fluid) {irrigation}, irriguous (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>ENGLISH: rain</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: clys, hyet, lav, ombro, pluv</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>rim</b>	Latin <i>rima</i>	chink, fissure	SIMPLE ROOT: rimose (also, rimous: full of cracks, fissures, or crevices) {rimosely, rimosity} CROSS REFERENCE: fiss
<b>rip,</b> <b>riv</b>	Latin <i>ripa</i> IE <i>reipa-</i> steep edge	shore, river bank	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>rip:</i> riparian (of, adjacent to, or living on, the bank of a river or, sometimes, of a lake, pond, etc.) <i>riv:</i> rival, rivalrous, rivalry (SYNOMYS: competition, emulation) river, riverine (on or near the banks of a river; riparian) rivulet, rivulose (having thin, winding lines) PREFIXED ROOT: arrival, arrive (lit., to reach the shore) ( <i>ad</i> to) DERIVATION, DERIVATIVE derive (SYNOMYS: originate, rise, spring; in chemistry, to obtain or produce a compound from another compound by replacing one element with one or more other elements) ( <i>de</i> from) FRENCH: arriviste (a person who has recently gained power, wealth, success, etc. and is regarded as an upstart; parvenu) riviere (from <i>riviere de diamants</i> : river of diamonds; necklace of precious stones, generally set in one strand) ITALIAN: arrivederci (until we meet again; goodbye; a temporary parting reply) GEOGRAPHIC: Rio Grande (Spanish: big river; river separating Texas from Mexico) INTERDISCIPLINARY: DERIVATION [in grammar, the process of forming words from bases by the addition of affixes other than inflectional morphemes, or by internal phonetic change; in linguistics, in generative grammar, the process of forming sentences] DERIVATIVE [in finance, a contract, as an option or futures contract, whose value depends on the value of the securities, commodities, etc. that form the basis of the contract; in linguistics, a word formed from another or others by derivation; in mathematics, the limiting value of a rate of change of a function with respect to a variable; the instantaneous rate of change, or slope, of a function] CROSS REFERENCE: pot <sup>3</sup>
<b>ris</b>			See rid- for <i>risible, derision.</i>
<b>rit</b>	IE base <i>erei-</i>	to excite, agitate	PREFIXED ROOT: irritable (SYNOMYS: choleric, cranky, cross, irascible, splenetic, touchy; in physiology, to excite an organ, muscle, etc. to a characteristic action or function by a stimulus), irritant irritate (to vex; to excite or anger; SYNONYS: exasperate, nettle, peeve, provoke) irritation (in medicine, an excessive response to stimulation in an organ or part; specif., a condition of soreness or inflammation) irritative (causing irritation; accompanied or caused by irritation) ( <i>in</i> not) CROSS REFERENCE: horm, turb

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>rob<sup>1</sup></b>	Germanic <i>rauba</i> IE <i>reup-</i> to tear out	plunder	SIMPLE ROOT: rob, robber, robbery robe (orig., booty, spoils, i.e., the taking of one's robe) PREFIXED ROOT: disrobe (to undress) ( <i>dis</i> negative) FRENCH: robe de chambre (lit., chamber robe; a dressing gown; in English, clipped to <i>robe</i> ) SPANISH: ropa (clothes) CROSS REFERENCE: pred
<b>rob<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>robur</i> hard oak, strength	strong, hard, tough	SIMPLE ROOT: roble (the tall white oak tree of California) roborant (an invigorating drug; strengthening) robust (may also be related to <i>ruber</i> , red), robustious PREFIXED ROOT: corroborant, corroborate (lit., to make strong; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : confirm, substantiate, verify), corroborative, as <i>corroborative evidence</i> ( <i>com</i> intensive) DISGUISED ROOT: rambunctious (from <i>robustious</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: alc, bil, dur, firm, fort, poll, sthen, val <sup>1</sup> , vig <sup>2</sup> , scirrh, scler
<b>rod,</b> <b>ros</b>	Latin <i>rodere</i> IE <i>red-</i> , <i>rod-</i> , to scratch, gnaw	to eat, gnaw	SIMPLE ROOT: rodent (a gnawing animal; see Genus) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>rod</i> : corrode (to eat into or wear away gradually) ( <i>com</i> intensive) erode (to eat into; wear away) {erodent, erodible} ( <i>ex</i> out) <i>ros</i> : corrosion, corrosive (corroding or causing corrosion; bitingly sarcastic; as a noun, something causing corrosion) ( <i>com</i> intensive) erose (irregular, as if gnawed away; in botany, having an irregularly notched edge, as some leaves), erosion, erosive ( <i>ex</i> out) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: rodenticide ( <i>caedere</i> to kill) DISGUISED ROOT: rostellate (having a rostellum), ROSTELLUM rostrum (in ancient Rome, a curved, beaklike projection at the prow of a ship, used for ramming enemy vessels; the speaker's platform in the Forum, decorated with such beaks taken from captured ships; in biology, a beak or beaklike process or part; pl. rostra) {rostral} rusk (a sweet, raised roll of bread; from Spanish <i>rosca</i> ) GENUS: Rodentia (the single largest group of mammals: includes agouti, beaver, capybara, chinchilla, chipmunk, dormouse, gerbil, gopher, guinea pig, hamster, jerboa, lemming, marmot, mouse, muskrat, porcupine, prairie dog, rat, squirrel, vole, woodchuck; there are other, less-familiar ones; rabbits, however, are not rodents) ENGLISH: rat INTERDISCIPLINARY: ROSTELLUM [in <i>botany</i> , a sterile, flaplike modified stigma that separates the anthers from the stigmas in some orchids; in <i>zoology</i> , a small, rounded projection bearing hooks on the head of certain tapeworms; a beak-shaped, sucking mouthpart in certain insects] CROSS REFERENCE: ed, phag, vor

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>rog</b>	Latin <i>rogare</i> to stretch out the hand IE akin to <i>reg-</i> straight, to stretch out	to ask, stretch, beg	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          rogation (in ecclesiology, solemn ceremonial petitions)          rogatory (in law, requesting information, especially information that might be pertinent to a court case; authorized to examine witnesses and ascertain facts)          rogue (orig., a wandering beggar), roguery, roguish</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:          abrogate (SYNOMYS: abolish, rescind, revoke)          abrogation, abrogative, abrogator} (<i>ab</i> away)          arrogance, arrogant (SYNOMYS: haughty, insolent, proud)          arrogate (to claim or seize without right) (<i>ad</i> to)          derogate (orig., to repeal part of a law; to take something desirable away; detract from; to lower oneself; lose face)          derogation (the partial repeal or abrogation of a law by a later act that limits its scope or impairs its utility and force)          derogative (or, derogatory) (<i>de</i> from)          interrogate (SYNOMYS: catechize, query, question)          interrogative, interrogatory (<i>inter</i> between)          prerogative (orig., called upon to vote first; a prior right or privilege, esp. one peculiar to a rank, class, etc.) (<i>pre</i> before)          prorogue (SYNOMYS: adjourn, dissolve, postpone) (<i>pro</i> for)          subrogate (to substitute one person for another), subrogation (the substitution of one person for another, esp. the legal doctrine of substituting one creditor for another) (<i>sub</i> under)          supererogation (the act of doing more than what is required or expected) (<i>super</i> over, beyond + <i>ex</i> out) [the verb form <i>supererogate</i> is now obsolete]          surrogacy, surrogate (a deputy or substitute; in psychiatry, a substitute figure who replaces a father or mother in one's feelings) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: corvée (from <i>corrogare</i>, to summon together, collect; thus a day of work required of a vassal by a feudal lord)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: elast, pand, quer, spasm, ten<sup>2</sup>, tend, ton</p>
<b>ros</b>			See rod- for <i>erosion, corrosion</i> .
<b>ros</b>	Latin <i>rosa</i>	red	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          rosaceous (of the rose family of plants)          rosary (orig., a rose garden; in the RCC, a string of beads used to count prayers as they are recited), rose, rosiness, rosy</p> <p>FRENCH: ROSETTE (an ornament made of ribbons, threads, etc. gathered or tufted in the shape of a rose)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ROSETTE [in <i>architecture</i>, a painted or sculptured ornament, usually circular, having petals and leaves radiating symmetrically from the center; in <i>botany</i>, a circular cluster of leaves, produced at the base of a plant as a means of overwintering, or passing the winter]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: erythr, mini<sup>2</sup>, rhod, rub</p>
<b>rot</b>	Latin <i>rota</i> IE <i>rota-</i> to run, roll	wheel	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          rota [a roster (see NB); capitalized, in the RCC, an ecclesiastical appeal in Rome, as for matrimonial cases]          rotary (turning around a central point or axis, as a wheel)          rotate, rotation, rotative (occurring in rotation), rotator</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
rot (cont'd)	[wheel]		<p>rotund (see <i>orotund</i>, below)      rotunda (a round building, hall, or room, especially one with a dome, as the Rotunda of the US Capitol)      PREFIXED ROOT: circumrotate (to turn like a wheel) (<i>cum</i> around)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>rota</i>: rotameter (an instrument for measuring the rate of flow of a fluid by means of a movable float inserted in a vertical tube) (<i>metron</i> measure)  <i>roti</i>:  <i>rotifer</i> (a microscopic invertebrate animal found mostly in fresh waters; their cilia resemble rotating wheels) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)  <i>rotiform</i> (shaped like a wheel) (<i>forma</i> shape)  <i>roto</i>: rotogravure (a printing process using photogravure cylinders on a rotary press) (French <i>graver</i> to carve)      TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: orotund (clear, strong, and deep; resonant: said of a voice; also, bombastic or pompous: said of a style of speaking or writing) (from <i>ore rotundo</i>, lit., with a round mouth)      DISGUISED ROOT:  <i>barouche</i> (lit., two-wheeled, but actually a four-wheeled carriage with a collapsible hood)  <i>role</i> (a part, or character, that an actor plays in a performance; from roll containing actor's part), roll, roller  <i>round</i> (SYNONYMS: annular, circular, globular, spherical)  <i>rounded</i>, <i>roundel</i>, <i>roundelay</i> (a simple song in which some phrase is continually repeated), <i>rounder</i>, <i>roundish</i>, <i>roundlet</i>, <i>roundly</i>  <i>rowel</i> (a small, revolving wheel with sharp projecting points, forming the end of a spur, used to spur or prick a horse)  <i>rundle</i> (something that rotates, as a wheel or the drum of a capstan), <i>rundlet</i> (the capacity of a wine cask, usually taken as equal to about 18 wine gallons)      PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:  <i>comptroller</i> (infl. by French <i>compte</i>, an account; see Doublets)  <i>control</i> (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>conduct, manage; <sup>2</sup>authority, command, dominion, jurisdiction, power, sway), <i>controller</i> (see Doublets) (<i>contra</i> against)  <i>enroll</i> (to enlist; to record in a list), <i>enrollment</i> (<i>en</i> in)  <i>incontrollable</i> (that cannot be controlled; uncontrollable) (<i>in</i> negative + control)  <i>uncontrollable</i> (<i>un</i> negative + controllable)      FRENCH:  <i>rondeau</i> (a short, lyrical poem of usually fifteen lines, with only two rhymes and with an unrhymed refrain at the end of the second and third stanzas; also, a rondo, next entry)  <i>rondo</i> (in music, a composition or movement, often the last movement of a sonata, having its principal theme stated three or more times in the same key, interposed with subordinate themes)  <i>rondure</i> (a circle or sphere; roundness)   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>rot</b> (cont'd)		[wheel]	<p>roué (a dissipated man; debauchee; rake; one who had been "broken on the wheel")</p> <p>roulade (a musical ornament consisting of a rapid succession of tones sung to one syllable, similar to a trill)</p> <p>rouleau (a small roll of something, esp. a roll of coins)</p> <p>roulette (gambling game played by rolling a small ball around a shallow bowl with an inner disk)</p> <p>SPANISH: <i>rodeo</i> (lit., a going around; cattle ring)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: <i>comptroller</i>:controller</p> <p>ORGANIZATION: Rotary Club (orig., the club rotated from one business place to another to hold its meetings)</p> <p>NB:  <i>Roster</i> itself is not in this family, coming from Dutch <i>rooster</i>, a gridiron.</p> <p>French <i>rotisserie</i>, orig. one who roasts meat for sale, is derived from <i>roast</i>, orig., a gridiron.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cycl, troch</p>
<b>round</b>			See und- for <i>surround</i> .
<b>rub</b>	Latin <i>rubeus</i> IE <i>reudh-</i> red	red	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>rubasse (a variety of crystalline quartz containing bits of iron oxide that produces a ruby-red color)</p> <p>rubella (German measles), rubeola (measles)</p> <p>ubescent (becoming red; specif., blushing or flushing)</p> <p>rubicund (reddish; ruddy)</p> <p>rubidium (from the red lines in its spectrum; symbol: Rb)</p> <p>rubiginous (rust-colored; reddish-brown), rubious</p> <p>rubric (orig., a law written in red) {rubrical}</p> <p>rubricate (to mark, color, or illuminate a book, etc. with red; write or print in red letters; also, to provide with or regulate with rubrics)</p> <p>rubrician (a specialist in rubrics)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>rubefacient (causing redness; in medicine, any external application, as a salve or plaster, causing redness of skin)</p> <p>rubefaction (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: rufescent (having a red tinge; reddish), rufous (brownish-red)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>rouge (a reddish powder, mainly ferric oxide, for polishing jewelry, metal, etc.; also, an old name for blusher: any of various red or reddish cosmetic powders, creams, etc. for coloring the face, especially the cheeks)</p> <p>rouge et noir (lit., red and black; a gambling game played on a table having red and black diamond-shaped compartments, on which the stakes are laid; also called <i>trente et quarante</i>)</p> <p>RELATED WORD: rutile (an ore of titanium)</p> <p>ENGLISH: ruby, rust</p> <p>MASCULINE NAME: Rufus (red-haired)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Baton Rouge, LA (French translation of Choctaw <i>itu úma</i>, red pole, a boundary mark, probably between the hunting grounds of two tribes)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: erythr, mini<sup>2</sup>, rhod, ros</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ruct</b>	Latin <i>ructare</i>	to belch	PREFIXED ROOT: eruct (also, eructate; to belch), eructated, eructation ( <i>ex</i> out) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>rud</b>	Latin <i>ruere</i> to rush, fall, dig up IE <i>reud-</i> to tear apart; from <i>reu-</i> to tear out, dig up	ruins, broken stones	ROOT NOTE: Though the root means <i>broken stones</i> , it has come to mean “primitive; uncivilized; lowly; humble; unrefined; ill-mannered.” The verb <i>erudire</i> means “to instruct,” lit., to free from roughness. SIMPLE ROOT: rude (SYNOMYS: boorish, discourteous, ill-mannered, impolite, uncivil) ruderal (in botany, growing in rubbish, poor land, or waste places; used as both noun and adjective) rudiment (in biology, an imperfectly or incompletely developed organ or part), rudimentary (also, rudimental) PREFIXED ROOT: erudite (having or showing a wide knowledge gained from reading; learned; scholarly) erudition (SYNOMYS: information, knowledge, learning, wisdom) ( <i>ex</i> out) DISGUISED ROOT: rabble (an iron bar used to stir and skim molten iron in puddling*) [*puddling: the process of making wrought iron from pig iron by heating and stirring it in the presence of oxidizing agents] [another <i>rabble</i> is listed under rab-] ruin, ruinate, ruination, ruinous CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>rug</b>	Latin <i>rugare</i>	to wrinkle	SIMPLE ROOT: ruge (in anatomy, a wrinkle, fold, or ridge, as in the lining of the stomach, vagina, palate, etc.; usually used in plural: rugae) rugose (in biology, having or full of wrinkles; corrugated; ridged) PREFIXED ROOT: corrugate, corrugation ( <i>com</i> intensive) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>rum</b>	Latin <i>rumen</i>	throat, gullet	SIMPLE ROOT: rumen (the first stomach of a ruminant) ruminant (chewing the cud; meditative) ruminate (to chew the cud, as a cow does; to turn something over in the mind; meditate upon) CROSS REFERENCE: foc <sup>2</sup> , gorg, guttur, pharyn
<b>rump,</b> <b>rupt</b>	Latin <i>rumpere</i> IE <i>reu-</i> to tear out, tear apart, break	to break	SIMPLE ROOT: rupture PREFIXED ROOT: <i>rump</i> : erumpent (to burst forth; in botany, bursting out, as certain spores, seeds, etc.) ( <i>e</i> out) <i>rupt</i> : abrupt (SYNOMYS: <sup>1</sup> precipitous, sheer, steep; <sup>2</sup> impetuous, precipitate, sudden), abruption (a sudden breaking away of parts of a mass) ( <i>ab</i> away) corrupt (SYNOMYS: debase, debauch, deprave, pervert) corruption, corruptive ( <i>com</i> with) disrupt (to break apart; split up; rend asunder) {disruption}, disruptive ( <i>dis</i> apart)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>rump</b> (cont'd)		[to break]	<p>erupt, eruption, eruptive (<i>ex</i> out)      incorrupt, incorruptible (<i>in</i> not + corruptible)      interrupt (to break into or in upon a discussion, train of thought; to break in upon a person who is speaking, working, etc.)      interrupted (in botany, asymmetrical; irregular: said of parts not equally spaced on a stem), interrupter, interruption (<i>inter</i> between)      irrupt (a bursting or breaking in; a violent invasion) {irruption, irruptive} (<i>in</i> in)  <b>BOUND COMPOUND:</b> bankrupt  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      rout (lit., part broken off; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> conquer, defeat, overcome, overthrow, subdue, subjugate, vanquish)      route (lit., a broken, or beaten path), routine      routinism (adherence to or prevalence of routine)      routinize (to make routines; reduce to a routine)      rub, rubber, rubbish, rubble      rut (a grove, furrow, or track, especially one made in the ground by the passage of wheeled vehicles) [another <i>rut</i> refers to the periodic sexual excitement, or heat, of certain mammals, especially males]  <b>FRENCH:</b>      en route (on the way; along the way, as <i>a delay enroute</i>)      routinier (a person who adheres to a routine)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> clas, frac, quat, ract   </p>
<b>runc</b>	Latin	to plane off <i>runcinare</i>	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> runcinate (in biology, irregularly saw-toothed, with the teeth or lobes curved backward, as some leaves)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>

# S

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sac	Latin <i>saccus</i>	sack, bag	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: sac (a pouchlike part in a plant or animal, especially one filled with fluid) saccade (from Vulgar Latin <i>saccare</i>, to pull from a bag; a voluntary jump made by the eyes from one fixed point to another, as in reading) {saccadic} saccate (shaped like a sac; pouchlike; having a sac) sacular, sacculate, saccule (a part of the inner ear) sack (<sup>1</sup>a bag; <sup>2</sup>to plunder or loot; in football, sacking the quarterback—lit., putting him in a sack; SYNONYMS: despoil, devastate, pillage, ravage), sacker (a plunderer) [another <i>sack</i>, meaning <i>dry</i>, is listed under sec-]</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: sackbut (a medieval wind instrument, forerunner of the trombone) (Old French <i>bouter</i> to push) sackcloth (coarse, rough cloth worn as a symbol of mourning and penitence)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: satchel</p> <p>FRENCH: cul de sac (lit., bottom of the bag; a dead-end street) sachet (a small bag, pad, etc., filled with perfumed powder or dried herbs placed in dresser drawers, closets, etc. to scent clothing) sacque (a baby's jacket)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Cul de Sac, St. Martin</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Culdesac, ID</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: asc<sup>2</sup>, burs, cyst, mars</p>
sacchar	Greek <i>sakkaron</i>	sugar	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: saccharase (same as <i>sucrase</i>), saccharate saccharic, saccharide, saccharin, saccharine</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: polysaccharide (any of a group of complex carbohydrates, as starch, that decompose by hydrolysis into a large number of monosaccharide units) (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: saccharify (<i>facere</i> to make) saccharimeter (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dulc, gluc, glyc, sucr</p>
sacr, secr	Latin <i>sacer</i> IE <i>sak-</i> to sanctify, make a compact	holy, sacred	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: sacral (<sup>1</sup>of, near, or pertaining to the sacrum; <sup>2</sup>pertaining to sacred rites or observances), sacralize</p> <p>sacrament (any of the seven rites of the historical Christian Church considered to have been instituted or observed by Jesus as a testament to inner grace or as a channel that mediates grace; in the liturgical churches these rites include baptism, confirmation, the Eucharist, matrimony, orders, penance, and extreme unction; capitalized, the Eucharist itself, the celebration of the Last Supper)</p> <p>sacramental, sacramentalism (a belief in the efficacy of sacraments, especially, the doctrine that the sacraments are necessary for salvation)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sacr (cont'd)		[holy, sacred]	<p>sacramentarian (capitalized, one holding that Christ is present only symbolically in the Eucharist), sacramentary      sacramirum (a drain, leading directly to the earth, for disposal of water used in washing altar linens, chalices, etc.)      sacred (dedicated to or set apart for the worship of a deity; made or declared holy; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> divine, hallowed, holy)      sacristan (a person in charge of a sacristy; see Doublets)      sacristy (a room in a church, usually adjoining the sanctuary, where the sacred vessels, vestments, etc. are kept; vestry)      sacrum (short for <i>os sacrum</i>, translation of Greek <i>hieron os-teron</i>, sacred bone, because of its use in sacrifices)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      consecrate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> dedicate, devote, hallow), consecrated, consecration (<i>com</i> with)      desecrate (to take away the sacredness of; treat as not sacred; profane), desecration (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> profanation, sacrilege), desecrator (<i>de</i> reversal)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ELIDED ROOT:</b> execrate (orig., to call down upon; to curse; to speak abusively or contemptuously of; denounce scathingly; to loathe; abhor; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> anathematize, curse, damn, imprecate) {execrable, execration} (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>sacer:</i> sacerdotal (of priests or the office of priest; priestly, as <i>sacerdotal robes</i>; characterized by belief in the divine authority of the priesthood), sacerdotalism (IE <i>dhe</i> to do)  <i>saci:</i> sacrifice, sacrificial (<i>facere</i> to make)      sacrilege (orig., temple robber; see synonyms at <i>desecration</i>), sacrilegious (<i>legere</i> to gather up, rob)  <i>sacro:</i> sacroiliac (of the sacrum and the ilium; especially designating the joint between them) (<i>ilium</i> flank, groin)      sacrosanct (very sacred, holy, or inviolable) (<i>sanctus</i> holy)      sacrosciatic (of the sacrum and the ischium) (<i>ischium</i> hip, thigh)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> sexton (see Doublets)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> sexton:sacristan</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Sacramento (CA, KY)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH:</b> saint</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> hagi, hier, sanct</p>
sag, sap, sav, sip	Latin <i>sapere</i> to taste <i>sagire</i> to perceive, be wise IE <i>sap-</i> to taste, perceive	discerning, wise; to taste	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>sag:</i>      sagacious (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> astute, perspicacious, shrewd, wise)      sagacity (penetrating intelligence and sound judgment)      sage (a wise person; as an adjective, see <i>sapient</i>) [the herb <i>sage</i>, a plant of the mint family, is derived from <i>salvus</i>, whole, and is so named from its reputed healing powers; see <i>salu-</i>]</p> <p><i>sap:</i>      sap (as of a tree, giving the tree its taste; as a verb, to undermine by digging away foundations; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> debilitate, enervate, weaken)      sapid (having taste or flavor; palatable; agreeable to the mind), sapidity</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sag (cont'd)		[discerning, wise]	<p>sapient (full of knowledge; sagacious; discerning; of or relating to the existing human species; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> judicious, sage, wise; see <i>sage</i>), sapiential</p> <p>sapor (that quality in a substance which produces taste or flavor; savor)</p> <p>sav: savant (a learned person; eminent scholar; see French), savor, savory, savvy</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>sag:</i> presage (as a noun, pronounced PRES ij; as a verb, prih SAGE; to perceive beforehand) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p><i>sip:</i> insipid (without flavor, tasteless; dull, lifeless; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> banal, flat, vapid), insipience (now archaic; stupidity) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p><i>homo sapiens</i> (the thinking man)</p> <p><i>verbum sat sapienti est</i> (a word to the wise is sufficient; often shortened to <i>verbum sap</i>)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>idiot savant (lit., skilled idiot; a person who is generally mentally defective but who displays unusual aptitude or brilliance in some special field, e.g., knowing the day of the week for any date in recorded history)</p> <p><i>je ne sais quoi</i> (lit., I do not know what; something elusive, or hard to describe or express)</p> <p><i>savoir-faire</i> [to know (how) to do; ready knowledge of when and how to do or say it; tact]</p> <p><i>savoir-vivre</i> [to know (how) to live; ability to live life well and with intelligent enjoyment, meeting every situation with poise, good manners, and elegance]</p> <p>NB: <i>Dissipate</i>, from <i>dis</i>, apart, away + <i>supare</i>, to throw, is not in this family; see <i>sip-</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>geus</i>, <i>gust</i>, <i>soph</i></p>
sagitt	Latin <i>sagitta</i>	arrow (also, straight like an arrow)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>sagitta</i> (in geometry, the distance from the midpoint of an arc to the midpoint of its chord) [term rarely used]</p> <p><i>sagittal</i> (or, <i>sagittalis</i>; relating to the suture between the parietal bones of the skull)</p> <p><i>sagittate</i> (in botany, describing a leaf in the shape of an arrow, that is, elongated, triangular, and having the two basal lobes prolonged downward)</p> <p>CONSTELLATION: Sagittarius, a large southern constellation in the brightest part of the Milky Way, beyond which lies the center of our galaxy</p> <p>SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: Sagittarius, the ninth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters around November 23</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>flech</i>, <i>ithy</i>, <i>lin</i><sup>1</sup>, <i>orth</i>, <i>rect</i></p>
sal <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>sal</i> IE <i>sal-</i> salt	salt, brine	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>salad, salary (reputedly from Roman soldiers being paid in cakes of salt)</p> <p><i>salina</i> (a salt marsh, spring, pond, or lake; a land area encrusted with salt) saline, salinize</p> <p>salt, saltern (also known as <i>saltworks</i>), saltily, saltine, saltiness</p> <p>salting (British; grassy land regularly covered by tides; usually used as plural), salty</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sal <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[salt, brine]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>sali:</i> saliferous (<i>ferre</i> to bear) salify (<i>facere</i> to make) salimeter (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><i>salino:</i> salinometer (any device for measuring the amount of dissolved salt in a solution) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><i>salt:</i> saltpeter (potassium nitrate) (<i>petra</i> rock)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>sassy (variant of <i>saucy</i>; impudent; jaunty) sauce (from <i>salsa</i>, feminine of <i>salsus</i>, salted), saucer <b>saucy</b> (SYNONYMS: impertinent, impudent, insolent) sausage (from <i>salsicius</i>, prepared by salting) silt (probably from Scandinavian <i>cylte</i>, salt marsh) souse (originally from German <i>sulza</i>, brine)</p> <p>LATIN: cum grano salis [(to be taken) with a grain of salt; not too literally; with reservations]</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>salariat (the class of workers receiving salaries, as distinguished from those receiving wages) salé (in reference to speech, biting, pungent; also coarse, indelicate) saucier (an assistant to the chef, who is in charge of sauces)</p> <p>ITALIAN:</p> <p>salami (plural of <i>salame</i>, preserved meat) salmagundi (a dish of chopped meat, eggs, etc., flavored with onions, anchovies, vinegar, and oil) (<i>gundi</i> from <i>condire</i>, to flavor)</p> <p>SPANISH: salsa (a kind of Latin American dance music of Afro-Cuban and Puerto Rican origin; a hot sauce made with chilies, tomatoes)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Salton Sea, California</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Salina(s) (in fourteen states and in Guam and Puerto Rico)</p> <p>NB: The following words do not belong in this family. <i>Saltire</i> is listed under sal<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p><i>Salsify</i> (pronounced SAL suh fee; from Italian <i>sassefrika</i>; a purple-flowered plant, with long, white, edible, fleshy roots having an oysterlike flavor; oyster plant)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hal<sup>1</sup></p>
sal <sup>2</sup> sault, sil, sult	Latin <i>salire</i> IE <i>sel-</i> to jump	to leap	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>salacious (lecherous; erotically stimulating)</p> <p>salient (in the military, the part of the battle line, trench, fort, etc. which projects farthest toward the enemy; as an adjective, prominent, conspicuous) {salience}</p> <p>salientian (a subclass of tailless amphibians, with a broad body and well-developed hind legs: it includes frogs, toads, and tree toads)</p> <p>sally (a sudden rushing forth, as of troops, to attack besieging forces; any sudden start into activity; a quick witticism; bright retort; quip; also, an excursion or unusual side trip; jaunt)</p> <p>saltant (now rare: leaping and dancing; see <i>sauté</i> under French)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sal (cont'd)	[to leap]		<p>saltate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> jump, leap, skip, spring, vault)      saltation (a leaping, jumping, or dancing; in biology, a sudden, major inherited change in an organism, usually caused by mutation)      saltatorial (of saltation; in zoology, of, characterized by, or adapted for leaping; see <i>saltigrade</i>, below)      saltatory (proceeding by abrupt movements or changing by sudden variation)      saltire [or, saltier; in heraldry, a bearing (any figure in a field) like a Saint Andrew's Cross, formed by a bend and a bend sinister crossing; also, orig., a cross-shaped stile to keep cattle from straying, but which people could jump over]  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>sault:</i>      assault (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> attack, assail, beset) (<i>ad to</i>)      somersault (from Middle French <i>sombresault</i>; lit., to leap over; as a noun, a complete reversal of opinion, sympathies, etc.; as a verb, to perform such an act) (<i>super over</i>)  <i>sil:</i>      dissilient (springing or bursting apart, as some plant capsules or pods) (<i>dis apart</i>)      resilie (to bounce or spring back; rebound; specif., to come back into shape or position after being pressed or stretched: said of elastic bodies)      resilience (the ability to bounce or spring back into shape)      resilient (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> elastic, flexible, supple) (<i>re back again</i>)      transilient (passing abruptly or leaping from one thing, condition, etc. to another; compare <i>desultory</i>) (<i>trans over, across</i>)  <i>(s)ult:</i>      desultor (orig., a vaulter, one who jumped or leaped from one horse to another in the Roman circus)      desultory (passing from one thing to another in an aimless way; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> casual, chance, haphazard) (<i>de from</i>)      exult (lit., to jump out; to rejoice exceedingly; be highly elated or jubilant), exultance, exultancy, exultant (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> joyful, jubilant, triumphant), exultation (<i>ex out</i>)      insult (lit., to jump in, or on; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> affront, offend, outrage) (<i>in in, on</i>)      result (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>consequence, effect; <sup>2</sup>ensue, follow)      resultant (following as a consequence; resulting from two or more forces or agents acting together; in physics, a force, velocity, etc. with an effect equal to that of two or more such forces, etc. acting together) (<i>re back, again</i>)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> saltigrade (having the feet or legs adapted for leaping: said of spiders) (<i>gradus step</i>)  <b>COMPOUND:</b> saltcellar (from French <i>saliere</i>: a small dish for salt at the table; also, a saltshaker)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> salmon (the leaping fish)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> assail (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> assault, attack, beset) {assailant} (<i>ad to</i>)  <b>FRENCH:</b>      saltimbanque (mountebank; clown; also, quack; charlatan)      sauté (to fry quickly in a pan with a little fat) (fr. past participle of <i>sauter</i>)   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sal (cont'd)		[to leap]	ITALIAN: saltimbanco (same as French <i>saltimbanque</i> ) saltarello (a lively Italian dance with a hopping, skipping step; music for this dance) saltimbocca (lit., jump into the mouth; thin slices of veal and ham flavored with sage, rolled, and sautéed in butter) SPANISH: <i>jota</i> (from <i>sotar</i> , to dance; a dance performed by a man and woman to the rhythm of castanets) PLACE NAME: Sault Ste. Marie, MI CROSS REFERENCE: bound, lop, ped <sup>5</sup>
saliv	Latin <i>salivare</i>	to salivate	SIMPLE ROOT: saliva, salivary, salivate PREFIXED ROOT: insalivate (to mix food with saliva in chewing) ( <i>in in</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: None
salp	Greek <i>salpingos</i> trumpet	trumpet; fallopian tube; Eustachian tube	SIMPLE ROOT: salpinx (fallopian tube; eustachian tube; pl., salpings) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>salpi</i> : salpiglossis (a Chilean annual plant, cultivated for the long-stalked, trumpet-shaped flowers) ( <i>glossa</i> tongue) <i>salping</i> : salpingectomy (the severing or excising of a fallopian tube, as in sterilizing a woman) ( <i>ektome</i> excision) salpingitis (inflammation of a fallopian tube or Eustachian tube) ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) CROSS REFERENCE: siphon, tub <sup>1</sup>
salu, salv, san	Latin <i>salus</i> health, safety, greeting; <i>salvus</i> whole IE <i>solo-</i> whole, well- preserved	healthy, whole	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>salu</i> : salubrious (wholesome; healthful) {salubrity} salutary, salutation, salutatorian (the second-highest graduate, who greets or salutes the assembled guests), salutatory salute (to greet or welcome with friendly words or ceremonial gesture, such as bowing, tipping the hat, etc.) <i>salv</i> : salvable, salvage, salvation (rescue; in theology, spiritual rescue from the consequences of sin; redemption), salvatory salve (same as <i>salvage</i> ) [another <i>salve</i> is a type of ointment, and comes from an IE root for <i>melted butter</i> ] <sup>1</sup> salvo (from the idea of hailing: a discharge of a number of artillery or small arms, either as a salute, or in naval battles, a broadside) <sup>2</sup> salvo (from law phrase <i>salvo jure</i> , right being reserved; a dishonest mental reservation; excuse for quibbling evasion; in present-day law: a saving clause; reservation) salvor (any of the persons or ships participating in the salvage of a ship or its cargo) <i>san</i> : sanative (having the power to heal or cure) sanbenito (a yellow garment resembling a Benedictine scapular) (after San Benito: Saint Benedict) sane (mentally healthy; of sound mind; reasonable, rational) sanicle (a plant originally believed to have medicinal value as an astringent) sanitarian, sanitarium (or, sanatorium), sanitary, sanitation sanitize (to make sanitary), sanity (soundness of mind)

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>salu</b> (cont'd)		[healthy, whole]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>salu</i>: insalubrious (not healthful; unwholesome) (<i>in</i> not)  <i>san</i>:      insane, insanity (not a scientific term; used in law to indicate any form or degree of mental derangement or unsoundness of mind, permanent or temporary, that makes a person incapable of what is regarded legally as normal, rational conduct or judgment; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: dementia, lunacy, psychosis) (<i>in</i> not)      insanitary (or, unsanitary; not sanitary; unhealthful; likely to cause disease) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:      safe (<b>SYNONYM</b>: secure), safety      sage (the herb, from its reputed healing powers) [another <i>sage</i> is listed under <i>sag-</i>]      save, saving, savior (capitalized: God; Jesus Christ)</p> <p>LATIN:      mens sana in corpore sano (a healthy mind in a healthy body)      salva dignitate (without compromising one's dignity)      salva fide (with safety to one's honor; without breaking one's word)</p> <p>FRENCH:      à votre santé (to your health: a toast in drinking)      sainfoin (from <i>sanum faenum</i>, wholesome hay, and formerly used as a medicinal herb: a plant, often used for fodder)      sauve qui peut (lit., save who can; let him save himself if he can; escape if you can; a frantic rush to escape)</p> <p>SPANISH: a vuestra salud (to your health: a toast in drinking; often shortened to <i>salud</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hol, hygi, integ, solid</p>
<b>sanct</b>	Latin <i>sanctus</i> (may be from IE <i>sak-</i> to sanctify, make a compact	holy	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      sanctimonious (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: devout, pious, religious)      sanctimony (affected piety or righteousness; hypocrisy)      sanction (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: approve, certify, endorse), sanctity      sanctuary (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: asylum, haven, refuge)      sanctum (a sacred place; a study or private room where one is not to be disturbed)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: sanctified, sanctify (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:      corposant (fr. Portuguese <i>corpo santo</i>, holy fire; same as <i>Saint Elmo's fire</i>) (<i>corpus</i> body)      sacrosanct (see Reciprocal Compound)</p> <p>RECIPROCAL COMPOUND: sacrosanct (both roots mean the same; one intensifies the other; very sacred, holy)</p> <p>ECCLESIOLOGY:      sanctum sanctorum (holy of holies; a place of utmost privacy and inviolability)      Sanctus (an acclamation beginning "Holy, holy, holy Lord" that immediately follows the Preface as of the Mass; a musical setting for this)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: saint, sainted, saintly</p> <p>SPANISH: campo santo (lit., holy field; a cemetery)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hagi, hier, sacr</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sang	Latin <i>sanguis</i>	blood	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      sanguinaria (the plant <i>bloodroot</i>; the dried rootstock of bloodroot, containing several alkaloids used in medicine)      sanguinary (accompanied by much bloodshed or carnage; eager for bloodshed; bloodthirsty)      sanguine (of the color of blood; ruddy: said especially of complexions), sanguineous (of or containing blood)      sanguinolent (of, containing, or tinged with blood)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:      consanguineous (lit., of the same blood; having the same ancestor), consanguinity (a relationship by blood) (<i>com</i> with)      ensanguine (to stain with blood; make bloody) (<i>en</i> in)      exsanguine (lit., without blood; bloodless; anemic) {exsanguinity} (<i>ex</i> without)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:      sanguiferous (carrying blood) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)      sanguification (<i>facere</i> to make)      sanguivorous (consuming blood) (<i>vorare</i> to devour)</p> <p>FRENCH:      sang de boeuf (lit., blood of the ox; oxblood: a glaze used chiefly on porcelain wares)      sang-froid (lit., cold blood; cool self-possession or composure, especially in dangerous or trying circumstances; SYNONYMS: composure, equanimity, nonchalance)      SPANISH: sangría (lit., bleeding; a fruit and wine punch), sangaree (a cold drink of sweetened, spiced wine)      MOUNTAIN RANGE: Sangre de Cristo Mountains (lit., blood of Christ; in Colorado and New Mexico)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hem</p>
sans-	French; from Latin <i>sine</i>	without	<p>WORDS AND PHRASES:      sans      sans-culotte (lit., without breeches; a revolutionary; a term of contempt applied by the aristocrats to the republicans of the poorly clad French Revolutionary army, who substituted pantaloons for knee breeches)      sans détour (lit., without turning; straightforward)      sans doute (without a doubt; doubtless)      sans égal (without equal)      sans peine (without difficulty; readily; easily)      sans peur et sans reproche (without fear and without reproach)      sans raison (without reason)      sans souci (without worry or care; or carefree)</p> <p>FRENCH-DUTCH: sans-serif (a style of printing type with no serifs, such as Helvetica, Avant Garde) (<i>serif</i> from Dutch <i>schreef</i>, stroke, line; from <i>schrijven</i>, to write; further from Latin <i>scribere</i>, to write)</p> <p>SPANISH: sin duda (without a doubt; certainly)</p> <p>BRAND NAME: Sanka® (lit., without caffeine, <i>ka</i> being the phonetics of the first two letters in <i>caffeine</i>)</p> <p>HISTORICAL: Sans Souci Castle, near Berlin, built by Frederic the Great (1712-86; king of Prussia, 1740-86)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Sans Souci (AL, NC, SC)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: a<sup>2</sup>, an, ex, extra, sine</p>
sap			See sag- for <i>sapient</i> .

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sapo	Latin <i>sapo</i>	soap	SIMPLE ROOT: saponaceous (soapy or soaplike), saponin LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: saponification, saponify ( <i>facere</i> to make) CROSS REFERENCE: None
sapr	Greek <i>sapros</i>	rotten, decayed	PREFIXED ROOT: polysaprobic (in biology, flourishing in a body of water having a heavy load of decomposed organic matter and almost no free oxygen) ( <i>polys</i> many, much) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>sapr</i> : sapremia (blood poisoning from putrefactive microorganisms) ( <i>emia</i> blood condition) <i>sapro</i> : saprobe (an organism that derives its nourishment from non-living or decaying organic matter) {saprobic} ( <i>bios</i> life) saprogenic (also, saprogenous; producing, or produced by, decay or putrefaction) ( <i>generare</i> to produce) saprolite (in geology, completely decomposed rock lying in its original site) ( <i>lithos</i> stone) sapropel (black, decaying, organic deposits in some lakes, rivers, etc. that lack oxygen) {sapropelic} ( <i>pelos</i> mud, clay) saprophagous (feeding on decaying organic matter) ( <i>phagein</i> to eat) saprophyte (a plant that lives on and derives its nourishment from dead or decaying organic matter) ( <i>phyton</i> plant) saprozoic (absorbing simple organic material and dissolved salts for nourishment: said of certain animals) ( <i>zo</i> animal) CROSS REFERENCE: sep
sarc	Greek <i>sark</i> IE <i>twerk-</i> to cut	flesh	SIMPLE ROOT: sarcasm (orig., tearing flesh like a dog; a taunting, sneering, cutting, or caustic remark; gibe or jeer, generally ironic) sarcastic (SYNONYMS: caustic, ironic, satirical) sarcous (of or composed of flesh or muscle) PREFIXED ROOT: anasarca (in pathology, a pronounced, generalized edema, or dropsey) ( <i>ana</i> throughout) ectosarc (the ectoplasm of one-celled animals) ( <i>ektos</i> outside) perisarc (the tough, nonliving, outer skeleton layer of many hydroid colonies) ( <i>peri</i> around) syssarcosis (the connection of two or more bones by muscle) ( <i>syn</i> with + <i>osis</i> condition) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>sarc</i> : sarcoidosis (a chronic condition of unknown cause, characterized by the development of lesions similar to tubercles in the lungs, bones, skin, etc.) ( <i>eidos</i> form + <i>osis</i> condition) sarcoma (a malignant tumor that begins in connective tissue, or in tissue developed from the mesoderm) ( <i>oma</i> tumor) <i>sarco</i> : sarcocarp (in botany, the fleshy part of a stone fruit, as the plum, peach; loosely, any fleshy fruit) ( <i>karpos</i> fruit) sarcology (the branch of medicine that deals with the soft tissues of the body) ( <i>logy</i> study) sarcomere (any of the segments making up the fibrils* of striated* muscles) ( <i>meros</i> part) [*fibrils: small fibers] [*striated muscles: those that control the skeleton]

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>sarc</b> (cont'd)		[flesh]	sarcophagus (among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a limestone coffin or tomb, often inscribed and elaborately ornamented: the limestone caused rapid disintegration of the contents; any stone coffin, especially one on display as a monumental tomb, e.g., the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA) ( <i>phagein</i> to eat) CROSS REFERENCE: carn, creat, memb(r), omo
<b>sart</b>	Latin <i>sarcire</i> to scratch IE <i>serk-</i> woven substance	to sew	SIMPLE ROOT: sartor (a tailor), sartorial (of tailors or their work; clothing or dress, especially of men) sartorius (a narrow muscle that passes obliquely across the front of the thigh and helps rotate the leg to the position of cross-legged: in reference to the traditional cross-legged positions of tailors at work) CROSS REFERENCE: cout, rhaps, sut
<b>sat</b>	Latin <i>satis</i> enough IE <i>sa-</i> satisfied, sated	to fill, complete	SIMPLE ROOT: sate (SYNOMYS: cloy, satiate, surfeit) satisfable, satiate (see synonyms at <i>sate</i> ) satiety (the state of being sated; surfeit) satire (orig., a composite of fruits and vegetables; a medley; now a literary work filled with vices, follies, stupidities, and abuses which are held up to ridicule, derision, and contempt; SYNONYS: burlesque, caricature, parody) (from <i>satura lanx</i> composite dish), satirical, satirist, satirize saturable, saturant saturate (SYNOMYS: drench, soak, steep), saturated, saturation PREFIXED ROOTS: <i>sati:</i> insatiable (constantly wanting more; very greedy) insatiate (not sated; never satisfied; insatiable) ( <i>in</i> not) <i>satis:</i> dissatisfaction, dissatisfactory, dissatisfied, dissatisfy ( <i>dis</i> reversal + satisfy) <i>saturate:</i> supersaturate (to cause a chemical solution to be more highly concentrated than is normally possible under given conditions of temperature) ( <i>super</i> beyond) unsaturated, polyunsaturated ( <i>polys</i> many, much + <i>un</i> not) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: satisfaction, satisfactory, satisfy (to fulfill the needs, expectations, wishes, or desires of someone) ( <i>facere</i> to make) satisfice (from <i>satisfy</i> + <i>suffice</i> ; to be satisfied with a minimum or merely satisfactory level of performance, profitability, etc. rather than a maximum or optimum level) LATIN: satis quod sufficit (what suffices is enough; enough is as good as a feast) satis superque (enough and too much, or more than enough; enough and enough to spare) satis verborum (enough of words; enough said) ANGLO-FRENCH: asset ( <i>assetz</i> , as in the legal phrase <i>aver assetz</i> , to have enough; from Vulgar Latin <i>ad satis</i> , sufficient; in law, property, as of a business, a bankrupt, etc.; the property of a deceased person available to his or her estate for the payment of debts and legacies)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>sat</b> (cont'd)		[to fill, complete]	<p>ANGLO-SAXON: sad (orig., sated, full; hence, having feelings associated with <i>satiety</i>; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: dejected, depressed, melancholy, sorrowful)</p> <p>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:  <i>assai</i> (very: used in indicating tempo)  <i>adagio assai</i> (adagio, slowly; thus, very slowly)  <i>allegro assai</i> (lit., very fast; faster than <i>allegretto</i> but slower than <i>presto</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: integ, plen</p>
<b>sauer</b>	German <i>sauer</i>	sour	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>sauerbraten</i> (a dish made of beef marinated in vinegar with onion, spices, etc. before cooking) (<i>Braten</i> a roast)  <i>sauerkraut</i> (chopped cabbage fermented in brine of its own juice with salt) (<i>Kraut</i> cabbage)</p> <p>NOTE: Nouns in German are capitalized, whether common or proper.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: acid, amar</p>
<b>sault</b>			See sal <sup>2</sup> for <i>assault</i> .
<b>saur</b>	Greek <i>sauros</i>	lizard	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: sauria, saurian, saurischian</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>allosaurus</i> (a genus of huge, carnivorous dinosaurs of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods) (<i>allos</i> other)  <i>megalosaurus</i> (<i>megalos</i> large)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: sauropod (a gigantic plant-eating dinosaur that had a long neck and tail and a small head) (<i>pous</i> foot)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>brontosaurus</i> (a very large, herbivorous dinosaur of the Jurassic period) (<i>brontos</i> thunder, loud; extended to mean <i>large</i>)  <i>dinosaur</i> (<i>deinos</i> terrible)  <i>hadrosaur</i> (<i>hadros</i> thick, strong)  <i>ichthyosaur</i> (also, <i>ichthyosaurus</i>; an extinct fishlike marine reptile) (<i>ichthys</i> fish)  <i>plesiosaurus</i> (<i>plesios</i> near)  <i>tyrannosaur</i> (<i>tyrannos</i> tyrant)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Dinosaur, CO</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lacert</p>
<b>sav</b>			See sag- for <i>savant, savor</i> .
<b>sax</b>	Latin <i>saxum</i> IE <i>sek-</i> to cut	rock, stone (broken-off piece)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: saxatile (same as <i>saxicolous</i>)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>saxicola</i> [a group of Old World passerine (sparrow-type) birds, such as the whinchat, stonechat]  <i>saxicolous</i> (in biology and ecology, inhabiting or growing among rocks; same as <i>saxatile</i>) (<i>colere</i> to dwell)  <i>saxifrage</i> (a plant named from its growing in rock crevices) (<i>frangere</i> to break)</p> <p>SPANISH: sassafras (probably from <i>saxifrage</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: calc, lapid, lith, petr<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>scab</b>	Latin <i>scabere</i> to shave IE <i>skep-</i> to cut, split	scab	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>scab</i> (a crust that forms over a sore or wound during healing)  {scabby}</p> <p>scabies (a contagious skin disease, causing intense itching), scabiosa, scabious</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
scab (cont'd)		[scab]	<p>scabrous (rough with small points or knobs; scaly; full of difficulties; indecent, shocking, improper)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: shabby (run-down; dilapidated; deteriorated; showing much wear; ragged; disgraceful; shameful)</p> <p>NB: <i>Scabbard</i>, a sheaf or case to hold the blade of a sword, dagger, etc., is not in this family; neither is <i>scabble</i>, to dress or shape stone roughly.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
scal	Latin <i>scalae</i> stairs, ladder IE <i>skend-</i> to leap	ladder	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: scalar, scalade, scale [another <i>scale</i> refers to the protective covering of certain fishes and snakes; still another refers to a weighing machine]</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: scalariform (resembling a ladder: having traverse bars or markings like the rungs of a ladder, e.g., scalariform cells of plants) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>echelon (a steplike formation of ships or troops; any of the units in such a formation; a subdivision of a military force; as a verb, to assemble, or assume position, in echelon)</p> <p>escalade (the act of scaling or climbing the walls of a fortified place by ladders), escalate (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>TRADEMARK: Escalator (coined as a trademark in 1895 from <i>escalade</i> + <i>elevator</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ramp, scan</p>
scan, scend	Latin <i>scandere</i> IE <i>skend-</i> to leap	to climb	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>scan</i>:</p> <p>scan (in poetry, to analyze the rising and falling rhythm in verses; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: scrutinize, examine, inspect)</p> <p>scandal (closely related to previous family; thus, a ladder, and therefore a cause for stumbling; a temptation), scandalize, scandalous (offensive to a sense of decency)</p> <p>scadent (in botany, climbing by attaching itself, as a vine)</p> <p>scansion (the act of scanning, or analyzing poetry in terms of its rhythmic components)</p> <p>scansorial (in zoology, of or adapted for climbing, as a bird's feet; that climbs or can climb)</p> <p>scantling (a small quantity or amount; dimensions of building material; a small beam or timber)</p> <p><i>scend</i>: scend (the upward heaving of a ship; as a verb, to be heaved upward, as by a wave: said of a ship)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>scend</i>:</p> <p>ascend (to go up; move upward; rise; to slope or lean upward)</p> <p>ascendancy (or, ascendancy; also, ascendance, or ascendance; a position in which one has control or power)</p> <p>ASCENDANT (or ascendant: rising; ascending)</p> <p>ascender (a person or thing that ascends; the extension of an upward stroke of any of the tall lowercase letters, such as <i>b</i>, <i>d</i>, <i>k</i>; also, any such letter)</p> <p>ascending (in botany, rising or curving upward from a trailing position, as the stems of certain vines) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>condescend (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: deign, stoop), condescending (showing condescension, especially, patronizing) (<i>con</i> with, together + descend)</p> <p>DESCEND, descendant (noun), descended (adjective)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
scan (cont'd)		[to climb]	<p>descender (in typography, that part of a letter such as <i>g</i> or <i>y</i>, which descends below the line; any such letter) (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>transcend (lit., to climb over; to go beyond the limits of; overstep; in philosophy and theology, to be separate from or beyond experience, the material universe, etc.; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> excel, outdo, surpass)</p> <p>transcendent (surpassing, excelling), TRANSCENDENTAL</p> <p>transcendentalism (any of various philosophies that propose to discover the nature of reality by investigating the process of thought rather than the objects of sense experience; in the U.S., the philosophical ideas of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Bronson Alcott, Margaret Fuller, and others) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p><i>scens:</i> ascension (the act of ascending; ascent; see Biblical, Island, Celebration, Geographic)</p> <p><i>scent:</i></p> <p>ascent (the act of ascending) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>descent (the act of descending; in law, transference of property to heirs or offspring by inheritance) (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> slander, slanderous</p> <p><b>BIBLICAL:</b> The Ascension (the bodily ascent of Jesus into heaven on the fortieth day after the Resurrection; see Acts 1:9)</p> <p><b>ISLAND:</b> Ascension [so named because discovered on Ascension Day (1501); a small island in the South Atlantic; part of the British territory of St. Helena]</p> <p><b>CELEBRATION:</b> Ascension Day (the fortieth day after Easter, celebrating the Ascension; see Biblical)</p> <p><b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b> Ascension Parish, LA (only Louisiana has <i>parishes</i> instead of <i>counties</i>; from its French heritage)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b></p> <p>ASCENDANT [in <i>astrology</i>, designating or of the ascendant, the sign of the zodiac just above the eastern horizon at any given moment; specif., at the time of one's birth; in <i>biology</i>, ascending, or rising or curving upward from a trailing position, as the stems of certain vines and shrubs]</p> <p>DESCEND [in <i>astronomy</i>, to move toward the horizon; in <i>music</i>, to move down the scale]</p> <p>TRANSCENDENTAL [in <i>mathematics</i>, not capable of being determined by any combination of a finite number of equations with rational integral coefficients; not expressible as an integer or quotient of integers: said of numbers, especially nonrepeating infinite decimals; in <i>philosophy</i>, concerned with the a priori basis of knowledge; minimizing the importance or denying the reality of sense experience]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ramp, scal, scarp</p>
scap	Latin <i>scapula</i>	shovel	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>scapula (shoulder blade; the bone was probably used as a shovel)</p> <p>scapular (a sleeveless outer garment, worn on a monk's habit; in surgery, a bandage passed over the shoulder to support it or to keep another bandage in place)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
scar			See eschar-.

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>scarp</b>	Italian <i>scarpa</i> IE <i>skerb(h)-</i> to cut, shear	scarp, slope	SIMPLE ROOT: scarp (or, escarp; a steep slope) PREFIXED ROOT: counterscarp (the outer slope or wall of a ditch or moat in a fortification) ( <i>contra</i> against) escarp (or, escarpment: a steep slope or cliff formed by erosion or, less often, by faulting; ground formed into a steep slope on the exterior of a fortification) ( <i>ex</i> out) OLD NORSE: scar [another <i>scar</i> , a cicatrix, is listed under eschar-] ENGLISH: harvest; shear, sheared, shearing, shears CROSS REFERENCE: clim, scan
<b>scat</b>	Greek <i>skor</i>	excrement	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: scatology (the study of feces or of fossil excrement; obscenity or obsession with the obscene, especially with excrement or excretion, in literature) ( <i>logy</i> study) DISGUISED ROOT: skatole (a foul-smelling, compound, caused by the decomposition of proteins, as in the intestine) CROSS REFERENCE: copr, sterc
<b>scel,</b> <b>skel</b>	Greek <i>skelos</i>	leg	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>scel</i> : isosceles (designates a triangle with two equal sides, or legs) ( <i>isos</i> equal) <i>skel</i> : triskelion (also, triskele; a design, usually symbolic, consisting of three curved branches or three bent legs or arms from a center; a Celtic symbol for progress) ( <i>tri</i> three) DISGUISED ROOT: scalene (describes a triangle with unequal sides; also, describes certain uneven muscles) CROSS REFERENCE: jamb
<b>scen</b>	Latin <i>scena</i> covered place	scene	SIMPLE ROOT: scene, scenery, scenic PREFIXED ROOT: proscenium (the apron, or front part, of a stage) ( <i>pro</i> before) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: scenography (the art of drawing or painting in perspective; especially, the painting of stage scenes in ancient Greek drama) ( <i>graphein</i> to write) FRENCH: mise en scène (the staging of a play) ITALIAN: scenario (an outline or synopsis of a play, opera, or the like, indicating scenes, characters, etc.) POSSIBLY RELATED: obscene (SYNONYMS: coarse, indelicate, ribald), obscenity ( <i>ob</i> intensive) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>scend</b>			See scan- for <i>descend</i> .
<b>schem</b>	Greek <i>schema</i> IE <i>segh-</i> to hold fast	form, appearance, plan	SIMPLE ROOT: schema (an outline, diagram, plan, or preliminary draft) scheme (SYNONYMS: design, plan, project) scheming (given to forming schemes or plots; crafty, tricky, deceitful, etc.) RELATED WORDS: sketch, sketchy CROSS REFERENCE: fac <sup>2</sup> , eid, fabr, fig, form <sup>1</sup> , ide, morph
<b>schis,</b> <b>schiz</b>	Greek <i>schizein</i> IE <i>skei-</i> to cut	to split, cleave divide (see note at scind-)	SIMPLE ROOT: schism (a split or division in an organized group or society, especially a church, as the result of difference of opinion, of doctrine, etc.), schismatic schist (any of a group of metamorphic rocks containing parallel layers of flaky minerals, as mica or talc, and splitting easily into thin, parallel leaves)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
schis (cont'd)		[to split, cleave, divide]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>schisto:</i> schistocyte (a fragment of an erythrocyte, commonly observed in the blood in hemolytic anemias) (<i>kytos</i> cell) schistosome (a genus of flukes that live as parasites in the blood vessels of birds and mammals, including humans) (<i>soma</i> body)</p> <p><i>schiz:</i> schizoid (similar to <i>schizophrenia</i>) (<i>eidos</i> form) schizont (a large cell in many sporozoans that multiplies by schizogony, which see) (<i>ontos</i> being)</p> <p><i>schizo:</i> schizocarp (in botany, a dry fruit, as of the maple, that splits at maturity into two or more one-seeded carpels which remain closed) (<i>karplos</i> fruit) schizogenesis (in biology, reproduction by fission) (<i>generare</i> to produce) schizogony (asexual reproduction by multiple fission, found in many sporozoans, as the malarial parasite) (<i>gone</i> seed) schizomycete, schizomycosis (<i>mykes</i> fungus + <i>osis</i> condition) schizophrenia, schizophrenic (<i>phren</i> mind) schizophyte (a division of plants which consist of a single cell, or a chain or colony of cells, and reproduce only by simple fission or by asexual spores, including the bacteria and blue-green algae) (<i>phyton</i> plant) schizopod (a shrimplike malacostracan crustacean having thoracic appendages with two branches, including the myriads and krill) (<i>pous</i> foot) schizothymia (an emotional condition characterized by schizoid tendencies: less severe than schizophrenia) (<i>thyme</i> spirit)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>schedule (orig., a strip of papyrus) shingle (roof covering) NB: <i>Shingles</i>, the nontechnical name for herpes zoster, is listed under <i>cinct-</i>] SPANISH: cedula (in Spanish, <i>cédula</i>; any certificate or document in Spanish-speaking countries) (from <i>schedule</i>)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> fiss, her<sup>2</sup>, scind</p>
scho	Greek <i>schole</i> Latin <i>schola</i> IE <i>segh-</i> to hold fast	leisure	<p><b>NOTE:</b> The Greeks used their leisure time to improve their minds; the word evolved to mean the <i>place</i> where they improved their minds.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>scholar (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> pupil, student) scholastic, scholasticate (a school for seminarians, especially Jesuit seminarians), scholasticism scholiast (one who writes marginal notes and comments) scholium (a marginal note or commentary, especially on the text of a Greek or Latin writer) school (orig., a place of leisure; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> educate, instruct, teach; capitalized, in the Middle Ages, a seminary of logic, metaphysics, and theology), schooling</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> interscholastic (between or among schools) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> école</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
scho (cont'd)		[leisure]	<p>SPANISH: escolar (lit., scholar; a large deep-water marine percoid fish, so named because the rings around the eyes resemble spectacles; it also designates either a schoolboy or a schoolgirl) escuela (school)</p> <p>GERMAN: Schule</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ag<sup>2</sup>, oti</p>
sci <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>scire</i> IE <i>skei-</i> to cut	to know (see note at scind-)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: science, sciential (having knowledge), scientism, scientist sciolism (superficial knowledge or learning) { sciolist, sciolistic }, scious (knowing; having knowledge)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: adscititious (knowledge received from an external source; added from an external source; supplemental) (<i>ad</i> to) conscience (knowledge or sense of right and wrong, with an urge to do right; moral judgment) (replaced Middle English <i>inwit</i>, knowledge within) conscientious (see Term), conscious (SYNOMYS: aware, cognizant, sensible), consciousness (<i>con</i> with) nescient (lacking knowledge; ignorant) { nescience } (<i>ne</i> not) [see nice below] omniscience (one of the attributes of God), omniscient (having all knowledge) (<i>omni</i> all) preconscious (in psychoanalysis, of or pertaining to that part of a person's mental activity which is not immediately conscious, but which can be easily recalled) (<i>pre</i> before + conscious) prescience (apparent knowledge of things before they happen or come into being; foreknowledge, foresight) (<i>pre</i> before) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: scientific (<i>facere</i> to make) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: plebiscite (an expression of the people's will by direct ballot on a political issue) (<i>plebs</i> common people) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: nice (fr. <i>nescius</i>, ignorant; orig., not knowing; ignorant) (<i>ne</i> not) [This word is an example of <i>melioration</i>; it has been meliorated, or made more positive, from its earlier meanings of <i>silly</i>, <i>stupid</i>, <i>foolish</i>.] LATIN: scilicet (contraction of <i>scire licet</i>, it is permitted to know; namely; to wit; that is to say) LAW: scire facias (lit., that you cause to know; a writ, founded on a record, requiring the person against whom it is issued to appear and show cause why the record should not be either enforced or annulled) TERM: conscientious objector (a person who for reasons of conscience refuses to take part in warfare) CROSS REFERENCE: cogn, gno, know, nobl, not</p>
sci <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>skia</i> shadow	shadow	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: sciurid (any of a family of rodents, including the squirrels, chipmunks, and marmots)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: episcia (a flower) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: scimachy (a fighting with a shadow; a mock contest; an imaginary or futile combat) (<i>mache</i> battle)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: squirrel (from <i>skiouros</i>, lit., shadow tail)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: umbr</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
scind, sciss	Latin <i>scindere</i> IE <i>skei-</i> to cut	to cut, split	<p>NOTE: The IE base of this root also yields Greek <i>schizein</i>, thus yielding <i>schizo</i>, as in <i>schizophrenia</i> (see schis-).</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>scissile (capable of being cut or split easily)</p> <p>scission (the act of cutting or splitting)</p> <p>scissor, scissors (may also be from the same root as in <i>excise</i>, the verb; see cad-)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>scind</i>:</p> <p>exscind (to cut out; excise; extirpate) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>prescind (lit., to cut off in front; as a transitive verb, to separate or divide in thought; consider individually; as an intransitive verb, to withdraw one's attention from) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>rescind (SYNOMYS: abolish, abrogate, annul) (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p><i>sciss</i>:</p> <p>abscissa (from <i>abscissa linea</i>, a line cut off; in geometry, the line or part of a line drawn horizontally on a graph; distinguished from <i>ordinate</i>) (<i>ab</i> off)</p> <p>circumscissile (in botany, opening or splitting by a transverse fissure around the circumference, leaving an upper and a lower half: said of certain seed pods or capsules) (<i>circum</i> around)</p> <p>rescission (the act of rescinding) (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>ANGLO-SAXON: ship (basic sense: hollowed-out trunk)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cad, car<sup>2</sup>, cis, cop, coup, put, schis, sect, tail, tom</p>
scint	Latin <i>scintillare</i> to sparkle	spark	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>scintilla (a spark; a particle; the least trace: used only figuratively, as in “there was not a scintilla of truth in his statement”)</p> <p>scintillate (to give off sparks; to sparkle intellectually, as having a <i>scintillating mind</i>), scintillation</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: stencil, tinsel</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
scirrh	Greek <i>skiros</i>	hard	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>scirrhouς (of, or having the nature of, a scirrus; hard and fibrous)</p> <p>scirrus (a hard, cancerous tumor made up of much fibrous connective tissue)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dur, fort, rob<sup>2</sup>, scler</p>
scler	Greek <i>skleros</i> IE <i>(s)kel-</i> to dry out	hard	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>sclera (the outer, tough, white, fibrous membrane covering all of the eyeball except the area covered by the cornea)</p> <p>sclerite (any of the hard plates forming the shell-like covering of arthropods)</p> <p>sclerotium (a dense mass of branched hyphae) {sclerotial}</p> <p>sclerous (hard, bony)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>scler</i>:</p> <p>sclerenchyma (in botany, the plant tissue of uniformly thick-walled, dead cells, as in a stem, the shell of a nut, etc.) (<i>en</i> in + <i>chyma</i> fluid)</p> <p>scleritis (inflammation of the sclera) (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>scleroid (in biology, hard or hardened; indurated) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
scler (cont'd)		[hard]	<p>scleroma (hardening of body tissues; tumorlike induration) (<i>oma</i> tumor)</p> <p>SCLEROSIS, sclerosed, sclerotic (hard; sclerosed; of, characterized by, or having sclerosis) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>sclero</i>:</p> <p>scleroderma (a chronic disease in which the skin becomes hard and rigid), sclerodermatous (in zoology, covered with a hard outer tissue, as of horny scales or plates) (<i>derma</i> skin)</p> <p>sclrometer (an instrument for measuring the relative hardness of a substance by determining the pressure needed to cause a diamond point to scratch its polished surface) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>sclerotomy (surgical incision into the sclera) (<i>temnein</i> to cut)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>arteriosclerosis (a hardening of the arteries) (<i>arteria</i> artery + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>otosclerosis (a hereditary disease of the inner ear in which spongy bone growth leads to progressive hearing impairment) (<i>otos</i> ear + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>phlebosclerosis (the thickening or hardening of the walls of the veins) (<i>phlebos</i> vein + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>shallow (SYNONYMS: cursory, superficial)</p> <p>shoal (SYNONYMS: bank, bar, reef)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: SCLEROSIS [in <i>botany</i>, a hardening of the cell wall of a plant, usually by an increase in lignin; in <i>medicine</i>, an abnormal hardening of body tissues or parts, especially of the nervous system or the walls of arteries; disease characterized by such hardening]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dur, firm, rob<sup>2</sup>, scirrh</p>
sconce			See cond-.
scop, scept, skept	Greek <i>skopein</i> to view IE <i>spek-</i> to peer, look carefully	to see, watch, examine	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: scope (SYNONYMS: compass, gamut, pass, range, reach)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>endoscope (an instrument for examining the inside of a hollow organ, as the bladder or rectum) (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>epidiascope (an optical device for projecting on a screen a magnified image of an opaque or transparent object) (<i>epi</i> upon + <i>dia</i> across)</p> <p>episcopacy, episcopal (of or governed by bishops; capitalized, designating or of various churches governed by bishops, including the Protestant Episcopal and the Anglican Church), episcopate (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>macroscopic (visible to the naked eye; also, having to do with large groups or units; opposed to <i>microscopic</i>) (<i>makron</i> large)</p> <p>megascopic (same as <i>macroscopic</i>) (<i>megas</i> large)</p> <p>microscopic (not visible to the naked eye; opposed to <i>macroscopic</i>) (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p>orthoscope, orthoscopic (giving an image in correct and normal proportions) (<i>orthos</i> straight)</p> <p>periscope {periscopic} (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p>telescope, telescopic (suitable for magnifying distant objects), telescope (<i>tele</i> afar)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
scop (cont'd)		[to examine, watch]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      scopophilia (sexual pleasure derived from visual sources such as nudity and obscene pictures) (<i>philein</i> to love)      scopophobia (fear of being observed or stared at) (<i>phobia</i> fear)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>scope</i>: (designates a device for viewing with the eye or examining in any way):      cryoscope (<i>kryos</i> cold)      horoscope [lit., the hour (of one's birth)] (<i>hora</i> hour)      hydroscope (<i>hydor</i> water)      kaleidoscope (lit., beautiful shapes) (<i>kallos</i> beautiful)      microscope (<i>mikros</i> small)      nethoscope (<i>nethos</i> clouds)      oscilloscope (electrical waves on a fluorescent screen) (<i>oscil-lare</i> to swing)      otoscope (<i>oto</i> ear)      phonoscope (a device that visually represents the vibrations of sound waves, used especially with musical instruments) (<i>phone</i> sound)      rhinoscope (<i>rhinos</i> nose)      stereoscope (<i>stereos</i> solid)      stethoscope (hearing instrument for auscultation) (<i>stethos</i> chest)      telescope (things far away) (<i>tele</i> afar)  <i>scopic</i>: (adjective-forming suffix):      acroscopic (in botany, facing or on the side toward the apex) (<i>akros</i> extremity)      basiscopic (in botany, facing or on the side toward the base, e.g., the sori of most ferns are basiscopic) (<i>bainein</i> to go)      microscopic (<i>mikros</i> small)      nooscopic (of or relating to the examination of the mind) (<i>nous</i> mind)      telescopic (<i>tele</i> afar)  <i>scopy</i> (a seeing; an examination):      bioscopy (<i>bios</i> life)      cryoscopy (<i>kryos</i> cold)      microscopy (<i>mikros</i> small)      telescopy (<i>tele</i> afar)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      bishop (from <i>episcopus</i>, lit., overseer; a high-ranking Christian clergyman having authority over other clergy) (fr. <i>epi</i> upon + <i>skopein</i>)      skeptic, skeptical, skepticism (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: doubt, dubiety, uncertainty)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> op, -orama, scrut, spec, vid<sup>1</sup></p>
scor	Greek <i>scoria</i>	refuse, dross	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> scoria (the slag or refuse left after metal has been smelted from ore; loose, cinderlike lava) {scoriaceous}</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> scorify (to reduce to scoria, or slag) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> Escorial (lit., place where a mine has been exhausted; huge quadrangle of granite buildings near Madrid, built in 16<sup>th</sup> century by Philip II of Spain: it encloses a palace, church, monastery, etc.)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>scot</b>	Greek <i>skotos</i> IE <i>skot-</i> darkness, shadow	darkness	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>scot:</i></p> <p>scotoma (a dark area or gap in the visual field) (<i>oma</i> mass)      scotopia (the normal visual perception or vision in dim light or twilight, or at night following dark adaptation, in which the light intensity fails to activate the retinal cones) (<i>opia</i> vision condition)</p> <p><i>scoto:</i></p> <p>scotophilia (same as <i>nyctophilia</i>: preference for the night or darkness) (<i>philein</i> to love)      scotophobia (<i>phobia</i> fear)</p> <p>ENGLISH: shade, shadily, shading, shadow, shady</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: crep<sup>2</sup>, fusc, maur, mela, tenebr</p>
<b>scrib,</b> <b>scrip(t)</b>	Latin <i>scribere</i> IE <i>(s)ker-</i> to cut, incise	to write	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>scrib:</i></p> <p>scribal (of scribes, or writers; arising from the process of writing, as a <i>scribal error</i>), scribble, scribbler      scribe (a professional penman)</p> <p><i>scrip(t):</i></p> <p>scrip (a brief writing, as a note, list, receipt, etc.; a temporary paper to be exchanged for money, goods, land, etc.)      script, scriptum      scriptor, scriptorial, scriptorium (a writing room; especially, a room in a monastery for copying manuscripts, writing, and studying), scriptory      scripture (capitalized, a Bible passage; Scriptures: the sacred writings of the Jews, identical with the Old Testament of the Christians; the Christian Bible; Old and New Testaments)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>scrib:</i></p> <p>ascrIBE (SYNOMYS: assign, attribute, impute) (<i>ad</i> to)      circumscribe (to trace a line around; encircle; encompass; in geometry, to draw a plane figure around another plane figure either to intersect each vertex of the inner figure, as a circle around a square, or to have each side of the outer figure tangent to the inner figure, as a square around a circle; to enclose a solid figure within another solid figure in a similar manner, as a cube within a sphere; SYNONYS: bound, confine, limit, restrict) (<i>circum</i> around)      describe (lit., to copy down) (<i>de</i> down)      inscribe (to write or engrave, characters, etc.; in geometry, to draw a figure inside another figure so that their boundaries touch at as many points as possible) (<i>in</i> in)      indescribable (<i>in</i> not + describable)      prescribe (orig., to write beforehand) (<i>pre</i> before)      proscribe (to banish; exile; to deprive of the protection of the law; in ancient Rome, to publish the name of a person condemned to death, banishment, etc.) (<i>pro</i> before)      subscribe (orig., to sign one's name at the end of a document, etc.; SYNONYS: accede, agree, assent) (<i>sub</i> under)      superscribe (<i>super</i> above, beyond)      transcribe (<i>trans</i> across, over)</p> <p><i>script:</i></p> <p>ascription (a prayer or text ascribing glory to God)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
scrib (cont'd)	[to write]		<p>ascriptive (designating a society, group, etc. in which status is based on a predetermined factor, as age, sex, or race, and not on individual achievement) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>adscript, adscription (same as <i>ascription</i>) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>circumscription (a circumscribing or being circumscribed) (<i>circum</i> around)</p> <p>conscript (orig., to write together; enter into a list; enroll; as a noun, one who is compulsorily enrolled for service in the armed forces; drafted; as a verb, to enroll compulsorily), conscription (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>description, descriptive (in grammar, designating an adjective that indicates a quality or condition of the person or thing named by the word it modifies) (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>imprescriptible (that cannot rightfully be taken away, lost, or revoked; inviolable; in law, not subject to prescription) (<i>im</i> not + prescriptive)</p> <p>inscription (<i>in</i> in, on)</p> <p>nondescript (hard to classify or describe) (<i>non</i> not + <i>de</i> down)</p> <p>nonprescription (<i>non</i> not + prescription)</p> <p>postscript (abbreviated <i>P.S.</i>) (<i>post</i> after)</p> <p>prescript, prescription, prescriptive (in law, acquired by or based upon uninterrupted possession) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>proscription (prohibition or interdiction) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>rescript (any official decree; something rewritten) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>subscript, subscription (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>superscript, superscription (<i>super</i> above, over)</p> <p>transcript, transcription (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> manuscript (orig., that which was written by hand) (<i>manus</i> hand)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>scrap, scrape</p> <p>scribe, scrivener (a scribe, copyist, or clerk; a notary)</p> <p>serif (in printing, a fine line projecting from a main stroke of a letter in common styles of type)</p> <p>LATIN: scripsit (he or she wrote it: placed after the author's name on a manuscript)</p> <p>FRENCH: escritoire (a writing table; a secretary)</p> <p>FRENCH-DUTCH: sans-serif (see under sans-)</p> <p>SPANISH: escribir (to write), escritorio (a writing table)</p> <p>ENGLISH:</p> <p>short shrift (orig., a brief time granted a condemned person for religious confession and absolution before his/her execution; now, very little care or attention, as from lack of patience or sympathy)</p> <p>shrift (orig., confession to and absolution by a priest)</p> <p>shrive (lit., to prescribe penance)</p> <p>Shrovetide (a time of penance—the three days, Shrove Sunday, Shrove Monday, Shrove Tuesday—preceding Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent)</p> <p><b>RELATED:</b> scarify (to make a series of small, superficial incisions or punctures in the skin in surgery; in agriculture, to loosen or stir up the topsoil; to make incisions in the coats of seeds in order to hasten germination) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> gram</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>scrob</b>	Latin <i>scrobo</i> s	a ditch	SIMPLE ROOT: scrobe (a small groove, as at the base of the antenna of a weevil or on the outer surface of a mandible) scrobiculate (in biology, pitted or furrowed) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>scrup</b>	Latin <i>scrupus</i> sharp stone IE (s)ker- to cut	small weight	SIMPLE ROOT: scruple (a very small quantity; an ancient Roman unit of weight equal to 1/24 of an ounce; feeling of hesitancy, doubt, or uneasiness; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> compunction, misgiving, qualm) scrupulous ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> careful, cautious, circumspect, discreet, meticulous, prudent) PREFIXED ROOT: unscrupulous (not constrained by ideas of right and wrong; unprincipled) ( <i>un</i> not) CROSS REFERENCE: bar, grav
<b>scrut</b>	Latin <i>scrutari</i> IE gr-eu- to scratch	to search carefully; examine	SIMPLE ROOT: scrutab <i>le</i> (open to be understood), scrutinize ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> examine, inspect, scan), scrutiny PREFIXED ROOT: inscrutab <i>le</i> (that cannot be easily understood; completely obscure or mysterious; mystical; as the <i>inscrutable mysteries</i> of the universe) ( <i>in</i> not) CROSS REFERENCE: scop, vid <sup>1</sup>
<b>sculp</b>	Latin <i>sculpere</i> IE (s)kel- to cut	to carve in stone	SIMPLE ROOT: sculpt, sculptor, sculptress sculpture, sculpturesque LATIN: sculpsit (he or she carved it; placed after the artist's name on a sculpture) DISGUISED ROOT: scalpel (a small, light, straight knife with a very sharp blade, used by surgeons for anatomical dissections) CROSS REFERENCE: glyph
<b>scur</b>	IE <i>skeu-</i>	to cover, conceal	PREFIXED ROOT: obscurant, obscurantism, obscuration obscure ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> ambiguous, cryptic, enigmatic, vague), obscurity ( <i>ob</i> intensive) CROSS REFERENCE: calyp, cel <sup>1</sup> , cover, fusc, techn, tect
<b>scut</b>	Latin <i>scutum</i>	shield	SIMPLE ROOT: scutage (a tax paid by the holder of a knight's fee, usually in lieu of feudal military service) SCUTATE scutcheon (variant of <i>escutcheon</i> ; a shield or shield-shaped surface on which a coat of arms is displayed) scute (in zoology, any external bony or horny plate, as on some fishes and many reptiles; any scalelike structure) scutellate (covered with small scales or plates; in biology, shaped like a shield or platter; round and nearly flat) scutellation (in zoology, the entire covering of small scales or plates, as on a bird's leg or certain fishes) SCUTELLUM (pl., scutella) scutum (the long, wooden shield carried by infantrymen in the Roman legions; in zoology, a heavy, horny scale, as on certain reptiles and insects; scute) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: scutiform (shaped like a shield; scutate) ( <i>forma</i> shape) DISGUISED ROOT: esquire (lit., a squire; shield-bearer), squire

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
scut (cont'd)		[shield]	IBERIAN: escudo (any of several obsolete coins of Spain, Portugal, and their former colonies; the basic monetary unit of Portugal and Cape Verde; so named from the inscription of a shield on the obverse, or face of the coin) INTERDISCIPLINARY: SCUTATE [in <i>biology</i> , peltate, or shield-shaped: in <i>botany</i> , shield-shaped, i.e., having the stalk attached to the lower surface within the margin: said of a leaf; in <i>zoology</i> , covered or protected by bony or horny plates or scales] SCUTELLUM [in <i>botany</i> , any of various parts shaped like a shield; in <i>zoology</i> , a small horny scale or plate] CROSS REFERENCE: arm, pel <sup>1</sup>
scyph	Greek <i>scyphus</i>	cup	SIMPLE ROOT: scyphus (a form of ancient Greek cup with two handles and a flat bottom; in botany, a cup-shaped part, as in some flowers) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>scyphi</i> : scyphistoma (the small, attached polyp stage of the scyphozoan jellyfishes, preceding the strobila <sup>*</sup> stage) ( <i>stoma</i> mouth) [ <sup>*</sup> strobila: the attached stage of polyp scyphozoan jellyfishes during which the immature jellyfishes are released by transverse budding] <i>scypho</i> : scyphozoan (any of a class of sea cnidarians, consisting of jellyfishes lacking a velum <sup>*</sup> ) ( <i>zoon</i> animal) [ <sup>*</sup> velum: a veil-like membranous partition or covering] CROSS REFERENCE: calyx, tass
se-, sed-	Latin	apart, separate	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: secede, seclude, segregate, separate; sedition CROSS REFERENCE: dis-
search			See circ- for <i>research</i> .
season			See semen-.
seb	Latin <i>sebum</i> IE <i>seib-</i> to trickle, run out	tallow (extended to mean fat, fatty, oily, or waxy material)	SIMPLE ROOT: seaceous (same as <i>sebiferous</i> ), sebum (the semiliquid, greasy secretion of the sebaceous glands) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>sebi</i> : sebiferous (in biology, secreting a fatty or waxlike substance; seaceous) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) <i>sebo</i> : seborrhea (an excessive discharge from the sebaceous glands resulting in abnormally oily skin) ( <i>rhein</i> to flow) DISGUISED ROOT: soap [see <i>sapo-</i> ], suet CROSS REFERENCE: adip, aliph, lip <sup>2</sup> , ol <sup>2</sup> , stear
sec			See sequ- for <i>second</i> , <i>secondary</i> .
sect, seg, sex	Latin <i>secare</i> IE <i>sek-</i> to cut	to cut	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>sec</i> : secant (cutting, intersecting; in geometry, any straight line intersecting a curve at two or more points) <i>sect</i> : sectile (capable of being cut smoothly with a knife; in botany, cut into small divisions), section (SYNONYMS: division, part, portion; see Place Name), sectional, sectionalism sector, SECTORIAL <i>seg</i> : segment (SYNONYMS: part, piece, portion), segmentation (in biology, the progressive growth and cleavage of a single cell into many others to form a new organism) <i>sex</i> : sex (either of two divisions, male or female, into which persons, animals, or plants are divided), sexual, sexualize

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sect (cont'd)	[to cut]		<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>bisect (lit., to cut in two; in geometry, to divide into two equal parts), bisector, bisectrix (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>dissect (to cut apart piece by piece; separate into parts, as a cadaver for purposes of study; to examine or analyze closely)</p> <p>DISSECTED, dissection, dissector (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>exsect (to cut out) {exsection} (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>insect (lit., cut in: from its segmented bodies)</p> <p>insectarium (also, insectary), insectile (also, insectival; of or like an insect; consisting of insects) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>insecticide (insect + <i>caedere</i> to kill)</p> <p>insectifuge (any substance used to repel or drive away insects; an insect repellant) (insect + <i>fugare</i> to flee)</p> <p>insectivore (a group of small, primitive mammals that are active mainly at night and that feed principally on insects, as moles, shrews, or hedgehogs; any animal or plant that feeds on insects), insectivorous (insect + <i>vorare</i> to devour)</p> <p>intersect, intersection (in mathematics, the set containing all the points common to two or more given sets)</p> <p>intersectional (of or forming an intersection; between sections or regions) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>prosector (a person skilled in dissection who prepares subjects for anatomical demonstration) (<i>pro</i> for)</p> <p>resect, RESECTION (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>subsection (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>transect (to divide by cutting transversely) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>trisect (to cut into three equal parts) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p><i>sex:</i> intersex (an individual having characteristics intermediate between those of male and female) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p><i>sexual:</i></p> <p>asexual (having no sex or sexual organs; sexless; designating or of reproduction without the union of male and female germ cells) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p>bisexual (of both sexes; having both male and female organs, as certain animals and plants; hermaphroditic; sexually attracted by both sexes; as a noun, one that is bisexual) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>heterosexual {heterosexuality} (<i>heteros</i> different)</p> <p>homosexual {homosexuality} (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>hypersexual (having an unusually great sexual drive), hypersexuality (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p>intersexual (between the sexes, as <i>intersexual rivalry</i>; of, or having the characteristics of an intersex) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>isosexual (<i>isos</i> same)</p> <p>transsexual (a person with an overwhelming desire to become the other sex, often dressing as such) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>UNISEXUAL (of only one sex) (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>notch (from <i>an otch</i>; from Old French <i>oschier</i>, to notch; from Latin <i>absecare</i>, to cut off; <i>ab</i> off)</p> <p>risk (SYNONYMS: danger, hazard, jeopardy, peril) (from <i>resecare</i>, to cut off)</p> <p>scatter (SYNONYMS: dispel, disperse, dissipate), scattering</p> <p>sedge (from the shape of its leaves)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>sect</b> (cont'd)		[to cut]	<p>ENGLISH COGNATES: sail (canvas cut to catch or deflect the wind), sailing, sailor saw (a cutting tool) scythe (a tool with a long, single-edged blade)</p> <p>FRENCH: séateurs (chiefly British; shears used for pruning) risqué (very close to being improper or indecent; daring; suggestive; from <i>risk</i>)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Section, AL</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>DISSECTED [in <i>botany</i>, consisting of many lobes or segments, as some leaves; in <i>geology</i>, cut by erosion into valleys, hills] RESECTION [in <i>surgery</i>, the removal of part of an organ, bone, etc.; in <i>surveying</i>, a method of determining the location of a point by taking observations from it to points of known locations]</p> <p>SECTORIAL [in <i>biology</i>, designating or of a chimera* having two or more distinct types of tissue set apart as sectors; in <i>zoology</i>, specialized for slicing or shearing; carnassial; as a noun, a sectorial tooth] [*chimera: in biology, any organism having two or more genetically distinct types of cells due to mutation, grafting, etc.]</p> <p>UNISEXUAL [in <i>botany</i>, diclinous (having the stamens and pistils in separate flowers); in <i>zoology</i>, producing either eggs or sperm, not both; dioecious]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cad, cop, coup, put, scind, tail, tom</p>
<b>secular</b>	Latin <i>saecularis</i>	worldly, profane, heathen	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: secular, secularism, secularity, secularize</p> <p>TERM: secular humanism</p> <p>MOTTO: Novus ordo seclorum: A New Order of the Ages (on the Great Seal of the United States)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mund</p>
<b>secut</b>			See sequ- for <i>consecutive</i> .
<b>sed<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>sedare</i> to settle IE <i>sed-</i> to sit	to calm	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>sedate (SYNONYMS: grave, serious, sober) sedation (the act or process of lessening excitement, nervousness, or irritation) sedative (tending to soothe or quiet; in medicine, having the property of lessening excitement, nervousness, or irritation)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: clemen, lent<sup>2</sup>, pac, sed<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>sed<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>sid,</b> <b>sess</b>	Latin <i>sedere</i> IE <i>sed-</i> to sit	to sit	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>sed:</i> sedan (orig., “sedan chair,” an enclosed chair, with glass windows, carried on poles by two men, in use in Europe in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries; a family car) sedent (sitting: said especially of a statue, as that of President Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D.C.) sedentary (characterized by or requiring much sitting; remaining in one area; not migratory; in zoology, attached to a surface and not free-moving, as a barnacle) sedilia (a set of seats, usually three, traditionally along the south side of a church, for the use of officiating clergy) sediment (matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid; in geology, matter deposited by wind or water), sedimentary sedimentation (the depositing or formation of sediment)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sed <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)	[to sit]		<p><i>sess</i>: SESSILE (of sitting, low: said of plants), session  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>sed</i>: supersede (lit., to sit over; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: displace, replace, supplant) (<i>super</i> beyond)</p> <p><i>sess</i>:</p> <p>assess (orig., to sit beside, assisting in the office of a judge; to set an estimated value on property for taxation) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>in sessorial (adapted for perching, as a bird's claw or talon: also said of birds that frequently perch) (<i>in</i> in, on)</p> <p>intersession (a short session between regular sessions of a college year) (<i>inter</i> between) [not to be confused with <i>intercession</i>; see under ced<sup>2</sup>]</p> <p>obsess (to haunt or trouble in mind, especially to an abnormal degree), obsession, obsessive (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>supersession (a superseding or being superseded) (<i>super</i> above)</p> <p><i>sid(e)</i>:</p> <p>assiduity, assiduous (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: busy, diligent, industrious, sedulous) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>dissidence, dissident (lit., sitting apart; dissenting; also used as a noun: a dissenter) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>insidious (lit., sitting in or on; characterized by treachery or slyness; crafty, sly; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: artful, cunning, wily) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>nonresident (<i>non</i> not + resident)</p> <p>preside (lit, to sit before), presidency, president {presidential}</p> <p>presidium (often capitalized; in certain communist countries, a standing committee empowered to act for a larger body, as a legislature) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>reside, residence, residency, resident, residential, residentiary</p> <p>RESIDUAL, residuary (remaining; left over; in law, receiving the residue of an estate after specific bequests; giving the disposition of the residue of an estate after specific bequests)</p> <p>RESIDUE (see synonyms at <i>residuum</i>), residuum (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: balance, remainder, remnant, residue) (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>subside (to sink or fall to the bottom; settle, as sediment; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: abate, decrease, ebb, lessen, reduce, wane) {subsidence}, subsidiary, subsidize {subsidization}</p> <p>subsidy (orig., auxiliary or reserve troops) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> sedimentology (the branch of geology that deals with sediments and sedimentary rocks) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>possess (lit., to sit as master; to hold as property or occupy in person; have as something that belongs to one; own)</p> <p>possessed, possession (territory ruled by an outside country; in sports, actual control of the ball or puck in play)</p> <p>possessive (in grammar, designating or of a case, form, or construction expressing possession or some like relationship, e.g., his, her, hers, their, theirs, our, ours, your, yours)</p> <p>possessory (of, or being, a possessor) (<i>posse</i> to be able)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>dispossess (to deprive of the possession of something, esp. land, a house, etc.; oust) (<i>dis</i> away + possess )</p> <p>prepossess (orig., to take or occupy beforehand or before another; to prejudice or bias, esp. in a favorable manner)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sed <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)	[to sit]		<p>prepossessing (that which prepossesses, or impresses favorably; pleasing; attractive) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>repossess (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> see (the official seat, or center of authority, of a bishop)</p> <p>sejant (in heraldry, sitting erect with the forepaws resting on the ground, as <i>a lion sejant</i>)</p> <p>settee (a seat or bench with a back, usually for two or three people), setter</p> <p>setting (the time, place, and circumstances of an event)</p> <p><sup>1</sup>settle (noun: a long wooden bench with a back, armrests, and sometimes a chest beneath the seat)</p> <p><sup>2</sup>settle (verb: <b>SYNONYMS:</b> decide, determine), settlement, settler, settling, settlor (one who makes a settlement of property)</p> <p>sewer (pronounced SOO er; lit., to cause to sit; as a noun, a medieval servant of high rank in charge of serving meals and seating guests) [there are two other <i>sewers</i>; see aqu-; cout-]</p> <p>siege (an aphetic of Old French <i>assiege</i>; from Vulgar Latin <i>absedium</i>, for Latin <i>obsidium</i>; from <i>ob</i>, against + <i>sedere</i>; thus, to sit before; blockade, ambush)</p> <p>sizar (a student receiving a scholarship allowance at Trinity College, Dublin, or at Cambridge; from <i>assize</i>, next entry)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>assize (from <i>assess</i>; an inquest, the writ instituting it, or the verdict) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>besiege (lit., to sit before; to hem in with armed forces, especially for a sustained attack; to close in on; crowd around; to overwhelm, harass, or beset; as <i>besieged with debts</i>; <i>besieged with inquiries</i>) (Anglo-Saxon <i>be</i> around)</p> <p>excise (earlier <i>accise</i>; a tax or duty on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of various commodities within a country, as liquor, tobacco, etc.), exciseman (<i>ad</i> to) [another <i>excise</i> means “to cut out,” as <i>to excise a tumor</i>; see cad-]</p> <p>size (aphetic of <i>assise</i>; from <i>assize</i>)</p> <p>surcease (orig., a verb: to stop; now, a noun: an end; cessation)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> séance (lit., a sitting; from <i>seoir</i>; a meeting or session; now specif., a meeting at which spiritualists seek, or profess to communicate with, the spirits of the dead)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> presidio (lit., sitting in front of; thus, protect, as that of a garrison)</p> <p><b>NATIONAL PARK:</b> Presidio of San Francisco, California</p> <p><b>MILITARY POST:</b> Presidio of Monterey, California</p> <p><b>RUSSIAN:</b> prezidium (from which <i>presidium</i> is directly derived, but originally from Latin <i>praesidium</i>)</p> <p><b>LAW:</b> supersedeas (lit., you shall desist: a legal document issued to halt or delay the action of some process of law)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH:</b></p> <p>nest (IE <i>ni</i> down + <i>sed</i>; lit., a place to sit down), nestling</p> <p>saddle (lit., a place to sit), saddlery</p> <p>seat, sit, soot (that which settles)</p> <p><b>SANSKRIT:</b> Upanishad [lit., secret session; any of a group of philosophical treatises contributing to the theology of ancient Hinduism, elaborating on the earlier Vedas (see <i>vid</i><sup>1</sup>)]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>sed<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to sit]	<p>WELSH: eisteddfod (lit., session, sitting; an annual assembly of Welsh poets and musicians, and is an ancient custom revived in the 19<sup>th</sup> century; pl., eisteddfods, or eisteddfodau)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b></p> <p>RESIDUAL [in <i>geology</i>, monadnock: after Mt. Monadnock, N.H.; an isolated rocky hill or mountain rising above a peneplain* in an area with a moderate climate [<sup>†</sup>peneplain: land worn down by erosion almost to a level plain]; in <i>mathematics</i>, the difference between an actual value of some variable and a mean or other estimated value]</p> <p>RESIDUE [in <i>chemistry</i>, the matter remaining at the end of a process, as after evaporation, combustion, filtration, etc.; residual product; in <i>law</i>, that part of a testator's estate which is left after all claims, charges, and bequests have been satisfied]</p> <p>SESSILE [in <i>botany</i>, stalkless and attached directly to the base, as sessile leaves; in <i>zoology</i>, permanently attached; not free-moving]</p> <p>NB: <i>Sedition</i> is found under it-.</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ize, sed<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>seism</b>	Greek <i>seiein</i> IE <i>twei-</i> to excite, shake, shock	to shake earthquakes	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> seismic (of, having to do with, or caused by an earthquake or earthquakes or by man-made earth tremors), seismicity (also called <i>seismic activity</i>)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>coseismal (also, coseismic; of or designating points, or lines connecting such points, simultaneously affected by an earthquake shock) (<i>co</i> with)</p> <p>isoseismal (of equal intensity of earthquake shock; connecting or showing points of such equal intensity on the earth's surface) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>microseism (a very slight tremor or quivering of the earth's crust that is not related to an earthquake, usually caused by an atmospheric disturbance) (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>seismogram (the chart of an earthquake as recorded by a seismograph), seismograph (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>seismology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>seismometer (a seismograph, especially one that records actual earth movements) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>seismoscope (an instrument indicating only the occurrence and time of earthquakes) (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> myoseism (nonrhythmic spasmodic muscular contractions) (<i>myos</i> muscle)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cuss, quat, vibr</p>
<b>seiz</b>	Old French <i>saisir</i> to lay claim to one's rights	to seize	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>SEIZE (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> clutch, grab, grasp, snatch, take)</p> <p>seizing (same as <i>seizure</i>: the act of one who seizes, or an instance of this; the state or an instance of being seized)</p> <p>seizor (in law, one who takes possession of a freehold state)</p> <p>seizure (same as <i>seizing</i>; also, a sudden attack, especially of a disease such as epilepsy)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> (all law terms)</p> <p>disseize (or, disseise; to deprive wrongfully of real property; dispossess unlawfully)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>seiz</b> (cont'd)		[to seize]	diseeze (or, disseisee; a disseized person) disseizin, or disseisin (a disseizing or being disseized; unlawful dispossessioin from real property) disseizor (or, disseisor; a person who disseizes) ( <i>dis</i> negative) <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> SEIZE [in <i>law</i> , to capture and put into custody; arrest; apprehend; in <i>nautical usage</i> , to fasten together ropes, etc., as by lashings; bind; lash] <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cap <sup>1</sup> , prehend, rapt, rob <sup>1</sup> , sum <sup>1</sup>
<b>selen</b>	Greek <i>selene</i>	the moon	<b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> selenate (a salt of selenic acid containing the divalent, negative radical SeO <sub>4</sub> ), selenic selenite (orig., <i>selenites lithos</i> , moon stone: once thought to wax and wane with the moon; a kind of gypsum found in transparent crystals) selenium (symbol: Se) <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> paraselene (a moonlike optical illusion caused by moonlight passing through ice crystals in the upper atmosphere) ( <i>para</i> alongside) periselene (periapsis* in orbit around the moon; opposed to <i>apolune</i> ) ( <i>peri</i> around) [ <sup>*</sup> periapsis: the nearest point to the gravitational center in the orbit of any satellite] <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> selenodesy (the branch of astronomy concerned with measuring the moon or its surface features) ( <i>daiein</i> to divide) selenography ( <i>graphein</i> to write) selenology ( <i>logy</i> study) <b>MYTHOLOGY:</b> Selene (the goddess of the moon: later identified with Roman Artemis) <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> lun, men <sup>1</sup> , mens <sup>1</sup>
<b>sem</b>	Greek <i>semainein</i> to show IE <i>dhy-</i> to see, behold	sign, symbol	<b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> semantic (pertaining to meaning of signs, symbols, especially in language), semantics sematic (in zoology, serving as a sign of danger, as the coloration of some poisonous snakes) sememe (the meaning of a morpheme) semiotic, semiotics (in philosophy, the general theory of signs and symbols) <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> aposematic (in zoology, serving to warn off potential attackers; compare <i>semantic</i> ; also compare <i>apathetic</i> under <i>apat-</i> ) ( <i>apo</i> away) hendecasemic (containing or equivalent to eleven short syllables) ( <i>hendeka</i> eleven) polysemy (the fact of having or being open to several or many meanings) {polysemous} ( <i>polys</i> many) <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> <i>sema</i> : semaphore (any apparatus for signaling, as by an arrangement of lights, flags, and mechanical arms on railroads and ships) ( <i>phorein</i> to bear) <i>semasio</i> : semasiology (same as <i>semantics</i> ) ( <i>logy</i> study) <i>semio</i> : semiology (also, semeiology: the art or study of signs) <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> icon, sign, titl
<b>sembl</b>			See simil- for <i>assemble</i> , <i>ensemble</i> .

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>semen,</b> <b>semin</b>	Latin <i>semen</i> IE <i>se(i)-</i> to cast, let fall	seed, semen	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: semen (the thick, whitish fluid secreted by male reproductive organs and containing the spermatozoa) seminal (of or containing seed or semen; of reproduction; also, originative; germinal; crucial; critical; pivotal) seminar, seminary (orig., a seed plot or a nursery; later, a school where seeds of knowledge and truth were implanted; now, usually refers to a specialized postgraduate school for ministers, priests, rabbis) semination (propagation or dissemination; in biology, the act or process of sowing seeds)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: disseminate (lit., to scatter seed; to scatter far and wide; spread abroad, as if by sowing) disseminule (in biology, a detachable plant organ or structure of an organism capable of being dispersed and of propagating, as a seed, fruit, spore, etc.; also called <i>diaspore</i>) (<i>dis</i> apart) inseminate (to sow; implant seed into; to inject semen into the female reproductive tract; impregnate), insemination (as in <i>artificial insemination</i>) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: seminiferous (bearing seeds) (<i>ferre</i> to bear) seminivorous (eating seeds) (<i>vorare</i> to eat)</p> <p>FRENCH: semé (in heraldry, having a design of many small figures; dotted, as with stars, or seeds)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: season (orig., the time to sow), seasonal (SYNONYMS: opportune, timely), seasonal, seasoning</p> <p>ENGLISH: seed</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gon<sup>1</sup>, sperm, spor</p>
<b>semi-</b>	Latin <i>semi</i> IE <i>semi-</i> half	half	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: semiarid, semicolon, semimonthly, semitone</p> <p>VARIATION: sinciput (the upper part of the skull or head, especially the forehead) (<i>sin</i> from <i>semi</i> + <i>caput</i> head)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hemi, demi</p>
<b>semper</b>	Latin <i>semper</i>	always, ever	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: semper</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: semperfivent (lit., always green; evergreen) (<i>virescere</i> to grow green) semperivium (lit., ever-living) (<i>vivere</i> to live)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: sempiternal (<i>semper</i> + <i>eternal</i>: everlasting; perpetual)</p> <p>LATIN: semper avarus eget (the miser is ever in want)</p> <p>ITALIAN: sempre (in music, without varying; continually; in the same manner throughout)</p> <p>SPANISH: siempre (always)</p> <p>MOTTOES: U.S. Marine Corps: Semper fidelis (Always faithful) U.S. Coast Guard: Semper paratus (Always prepared) State of Virginia: Sic semper tyrannis (Thus always to tyrants) State of West Virginia: Montani semper liberi (Mountaineers always free)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>sen</b>	Latin <i>senex</i> IE <i>seno-</i> old	old, elder	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      senate (orig., the house of the elders in the Roman government; capitalized, the upper house of the legislature of the U.S., or of most States of the U.S.), senator      senectitude (old age; the final stage of the normal lifespan)      senescent (growing old; aging) {senescence}      senile (of, typical of, or resulting from old age; in geology, nearing the end of an erosion cycle) {senility}      senior (see Doublets), seniority</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      sir (see Doublets), sire (the male parent of a four-legged animal; capitalized, a title of respect equivalent to “Your Majesty”)      surly (from <i>sirly</i>, lordly, masterful; churlish rude or bad-tempered; unfriendly or hostile; dark or dismal; menacing)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> sir:senior</p> <p><b>FRANKISH:</b> seneschal (a steward or major-domo in the household of a medieval noble) (<i>sini</i> old + <i>skalk</i> servant)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b>      monseigneur (my lord), monsieur (a man; gentleman)      seigneur, seigneurie, seignior, seignorage, seigniory</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b> signor, signora, signorino, signorina, monsignor (my lord)</p> <p><b>PORTUGUESE:</b> senhor, senhora, senhorita</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> señor, señora, señorita</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ger<sup>2</sup>, presby, veter</p>
<b>sens,</b> <b>sent</b>	Latin <i>sentire</i> IE <i>sent-</i> to go, find out, discover	to feel, perceive	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p><b>sens:</b>      sensate (perceived by the senses), sensation, sensational      sensationalism (in philosophy, the belief that all knowledge is acquired through the senses), sensationalize, sensory</p> <p><b>sense</b> (in mathematics, either of two contrary directions that may be specified, as clockwise or counterclockwise for the circumference of a circle, positive or negative for a line segment, etc.; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> acceptation, meaning, significance)</p> <p>sensibility, sensible (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>aware, cognizant, conscious; <sup>2</sup>corporeal, material, physical; <sup>3</sup>palpable, perceptible, tangible; <sup>4</sup>rational, reasonable), sensitive, sensitivity, sensitize</p> <p><b>sensor</b>, sensorium (the supposed seat of physical sensation in the gray matter of the brain), sensory</p> <p><b>sensual</b> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>animal, carnal, fleshly; <sup>2</sup>see synonyms at <i>sensuous</i>), sensualism, sensuality, sensualize</p> <p><b>sensuous</b> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> sensual, luxurious, voluptuous)</p> <p><b>sent:</b>      sentence (in grammar, a word or group of syntactically related words that states, asks, commands, or exclaims something; respectively, declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamatory, are types of sentences)</p> <p>sententious (expressing much in few words)</p> <p><b>sentience</b> (sentient state or quality), sentient (capable of perceiving by the senses; conscious)</p> <p><b>sentiment</b> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>emotion, feeling, passion; <sup>2</sup>belief, opinion, view), sentimental</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sens (cont'd)		[to feel, perceive]	<p>sentinel (a sentry), sentry (a sentinel)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>sens:</i>      consensual, consensus (opinion held by all or most; general agreement, especially in opinion) (<i>con</i> with)      dissension (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> contention, discord, strife)      dissensus (lack of consensus; discord) (<i>dis</i> apart)      extrasensory [occurring or seeming to occur apart from, or in addition to, the normal function of the usual senses, as extra-sensory perception (ESP)] (<i>extra</i> beyond)      hypersensitive (<i>hyper</i> beyond)      insensate (lacking sensation; not feeling; not capable of feeling), insensible (without feeling), insensitive (<i>in</i> not)      nonsense {nonsensical} (<i>non</i> not)      supersensible, supersensitive (<i>super</i> above)  <i>sent:</i>      assent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> agree, concur, consent), assentation (immediate and usually flattering or hypocritical assent; typically servile agreement with another's opinions), assenter (<i>ad</i> to)      consent (as a noun, permission, approval or assent; agreement in opinion or sentiment; <b>VERB SYNONYMS:</b> accede, agree, assent, concur), consentaneous, consentient (<i>com</i> with)      dissent (to differ in belief or opinion; disagree; the rendering of a minority opinion in the decision of a law case)      dissenter, dissentient (dissenting, esp. from the majority opinion; as a noun, a person who dissents; dissenter) (<i>dis</i> apart)      insentient (not sentient; without life, consciousness, or perception) (<i>in</i> not)      presentiment (a feeling or impression of something about to happen, especially something evil; foreboding) [<i>presentment</i> is not in this family; see <i>esse-</i>] (<i>pre</i> before)      resent (to feel or show displeasure and hurt or indignation at some act, remark, etc. or toward a person from a sense of being injured or offended), resentful      resentment (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> offense, pique, umbrage) (<i>re</i> intensive)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>sensito:</i> sensitometer (sensitivity + <i>metron</i> measure)  <i>sensori:</i> SENSORIMOTOR (<i>movere</i> to move)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> scent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bouquet, fragrance, perfume, redolence)  <b>LATIN:</b>  <i>sensu bono</i> (in a good sense)  <i>sensu malo</i> (in a bad sense)  <b>FRENCH:</b> ressentiment (a feeling of bitter anger or resentment together with a sense of frustration at being powerless to express this hostility openly)  <b>LAW:</b> nemine dissentiente (abbreviated nem. diss.; with no one dissenting; unanimous)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> send  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> SENSORIMOTOR [in <i>physiology</i>, of, pertaining to, or concerned with both the sensory and motor impulses of an organism; in <i>psychology</i>, of or pertaining to motor impulses initiated by sensory stimulation]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> alg<sup>1</sup>, esthe, pass, path, tact<sup>1</sup> </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>sep</b>	Greek <i>sepein</i> to make putrid	to rot	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: sepia (a dark-brown pigment prepared from the inky fluid secreted by the cuttlefish; from “to cause to rot,” from the inky fluid emitted) sepsis (a poisoned state caused by the absorption of pathogenic microorganisms and their products into the bloodstream) septic (causing, or resulting from, sepsis or putrefaction)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: asepsis, aseptic (<i>a</i> negative) antiseptis, antiseptic, antisepticize (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: septicemia (blood poisoning) (<i>emia</i> blood condition)</p> <p>NB: The following words, though spelled similarly and which have related meanings, are not in this family: <i>sepulcher</i>, <i>sepulture</i> (see sepul-).</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: pur<sup>2</sup>, sapr</p>
<b>sepal</b>	Latin <i>sepalum</i>	covering	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: sepal, sepaled, sepalous</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: monosepalous (same as <i>gamosepalous</i>) (<i>monos</i> one) synsepalous (same as <i>gamosepalous</i>) (<i>syn</i> together)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: gamosepalous (having the sepals united; same as <i>monosepalous</i>, <i>synsepalous</i>) (<i>gamos</i> marriage, sexual reproduction)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: calyp, cel<sup>1</sup>, chlamy, cover, mant, scur, techn, tect, vagin</p>
<b>sep(t)<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>septum</i> IE <i>saip-</i> hedge fence	partition, wall	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: septa (plural of <i>septum</i>), septal (of or forming a septum or septa), septarium (a cementlike mass, as of limestone, with fissures filled with some other material) septate (having or divided by a septum or septa) septula, septum (in biology, a part that separates two cavities or two masses of tissue, as in the nose, a fruit, etc.; pl., septums, septa)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: dissepiment (a separating membrane or partition, as that between adjacent carpels of a compound ovary) (<i>dis</i> from) transept (the part of a cross-shaped church at right angles to the long, main section, or nave) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: septicidal (in botany, splitting along or through the septa or dissepiments in dehiscence: said of a seed capsule; compare <i>loculicidal</i>: dehiscent longitudinally) (<i>caedere</i> to cut, split) septifragal (in botany, opening, or dehiscing, by the breaking away of the outer walls of the carpels from the partitions) (<i>frangere</i> to break)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: clud, mer, mur, part, vall</p>
<b>sept<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>septem</i> IE <i>septm-</i> seven	seven	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: September (the seventh month in the Roman calendar) septenarius (a Greek or Latin verse containing seven feet) septenary (of or pertaining to the number seven; septennial; a group of set of seven; a period of seven years) septet (or, septette: a group of seven persons or things; in music, a composition for seven voices or seven instruments; the seven performers of this)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sept <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[seven]	<p>septime (a parrying position, the seventh of the eight positions)      septuagenarian (person who is at least 70 years of age, but less than 80)      Septuagesima (lit., seventieth; the third Sunday before Lent; from the 70 days extending from the third Sunday before Lent to the Saturday after Easter)      Septuagint [a Greek translation of the Old Testament (from Hebrew) in the third century B.C. (from <i>septuaginta</i>, seventy, "the Seventy," designation of 70 or 72 scholars who, according to an unhistorical tradition, completed the translation in 72 days on the island of Pharos, Alexandria, Egypt)]  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>sept</i>: septennial (<i>annus</i> year)  <i>septi</i>: septilateral (having seven sides) (<i>latus</i> side)  <i>septu</i>: septuple, septuplet, septuplicate (<i>plicare</i> to fold)  <b>MESHED COMPOUND:</b> septillion [<i>sept</i> + (<i>m</i>)illion: the number 1 followed by 24 zeros)  <b>ITALIAN:</b> settecento (short for <i>mille settecento</i>, 1700: the 18<sup>th</sup> century as a period in art and literature)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> seven, seventh  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> hept</p>
sepul	Latin <i>sepelire</i> IE <i>sep-</i> to honor	to bury	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      sepulcher (a vault for burial; tomb; in the RCC, a small, sealed cavity, holding martyrs' relics; as a verb, to bury)      sepulchral (of sepulchers, burial, etc.; suggestive of the grave or burial; dismal; gloomy; deep and melancholy: said of sound)      sepulture (burial; interment)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
sequ, sec (ec)	Latin <i>sequi</i> IE <i>sekw-</i> to follow	to follow	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>sec</i>:      second (coming next after the first in order of place or time; the measurement of time or unit of measure, from <i>pars minuta secunda</i>, second small part; in music, the second tone in an ascending diatonic scale; other meanings)  <b>SECONDARY</b> (second, or below the first in rank, importance, class, place, etc.), secondly (in the second place)      sect (a religious body or denomination, especially a small group that has broken away from an established church)      sectarian (of or characteristic of a sect; as a noun, a member of any religious sect), sectarianism, sectary (a member of a sect; capitalized, a Dissenter; Nonconformist)      secundines (same as <i>afterbirth</i>)  <i>seq</i>:      sequacious (tending to follow any leader; lacking individuality, as in thought; dependent; servile; compliant)      sequel, sequela (in medicine, a diseased condition following, and usually resulting from, a previous disease)      sequence (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> progression, series, succession)      sequencer, sequent (following in time or order), sequential      sequester (to set off or apart; separate; as to sequester a jury {sequestered})      sequestrant (in chemistry, an agent producing sequestration), sequestrate (to sequester)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sequ (cont'd)		[to follow]	<p>sequestration (a sequestering or being sequestered; in chemistry, the close union of ions in solution with an added material so that a stable complex is produced)</p> <p>sequestrum (in medicine, a piece of dead bone which has become separated from the surrounding healthy bone)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>ec:</i></p> <p>executant (a person who gets something done; especially, a performer, as on a musical instrument)</p> <p>execute (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>kill, murder, slay; <sup>2</sup>accomplish, perform; in law, to complete or make a valid a deed, contract, will, etc.)</p> <p>execution (in law, a writ or order, issued by a court, giving authority to put a judgment into effect; the legal method afforded for the enforcement of a judgment of a court; the act of carrying out the provisions of such a writ or order; the making valid of a legal document, as by signing, sealing, and delivering)</p> <p>executioner (a person who carries out the death penalty as imposed by a court)</p> <p>executive, executor, executory, executrix (<i>ex intensive</i>)</p> <p>[<i>sec</i> in the foregoing words is elided to <i>ec</i> because of the <i>s</i> sound of <i>ex-</i>]</p> <p><i>equ:</i> exequatur, exequy (a funeral procession; plural: exequies: funeral rites or ceremonies; obsequies) (<i>ex intensive</i>) [<i>sequ</i> is elided to <i>equ</i>]</p> <p><i>sect:</i> nonsectarian (not confined to or affiliated with any specific religion) (<i>non not</i>)</p> <p><i>secu:</i></p> <p>consecution (logical sequence; chain of reasoning)</p> <p>consecutive (following in order, without interruption) (<i>con with</i>)</p> <p>inconsecutive (<i>in not + consecutive</i>)</p> <p>persecute (see Triplets; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> aggrieve, oppress, wrong), persecution (<i>per intensive</i>)</p> <p>prosecute (to follow up or pursue something to a conclusion; in law, to institute legal proceedings against, conduct criminal proceedings against, or conduct criminal proceedings in court against; see Triplets), prosecution</p> <p>prosecutor (orig., a companion or attendant; a person who prosecutes; in law, a person who institutes a prosecution in court) (<i>pro before</i>)</p> <p><i>sequ:</i></p> <p>consequence (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>effect, outcome, result; <sup>2</sup>importance, moment, significance, weight), consequent, consequential, consequently (<i>con with</i>)</p> <p>inconsequent (not proceeding in logical sequence)</p> <p>inconsequential (inconsequent; illogical; of no consequent; unimportant; trivial; as a noun, something inconsequential) (<i>in not + consequential</i>)</p> <p>obsequies (funeral ceremonies), obsequious (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> acquiescent, compliant, obedient) (<i>ob against</i>)</p> <p>subsequence (in mathematics, a sequence within a suquence), subsequent (coming after; following) (<i>sub under</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sequ (cont'd)		[to follow]	<p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>sue (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> appeal, petition, plead; in law, to petition a court for legal redress; to bring civil action against or prosecute an action), suability, suable, suer</p> <p>suit, suitable (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> appropriate, fit, proper)</p> <p>suite (a group of attendants or servants; train; retinue; staff; in music, an early form of instrumental composition consisting of a series of dances in the same or related keys; a modern instrumental composition in a number of movements)</p> <p>suitor (a person who requests, petitions, or entreats; a person who sues at law; a man courting or wooing a woman)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>ensue (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> follow, succeed, supplant) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>nonsuit (in law, a judgment against a plaintiff for failing to proceed to trial, to establish a valid case, or to produce adequate evidence; the ending of a lawsuit by the voluntary withdrawal of the plaintiff; as a verb, to bring a nonsuit against a plaintiff or his or her case) (<i>non</i> not)</p> <p>unsuitable (<i>un</i> not)</p> <p>intrinsic (belonging to the real nature of a thing; opposed to <i>extrinsic</i>) (<i>intra</i> within)</p> <p>extrinsic (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> alien, extraneous, foreign; opposed to <i>intrinsic</i>) (<i>extra</i> beyond)</p> <p>pursuance, pursuant, pursue (see Triplets), pursuit</p> <p>pursuivant (a follower) (<i>pro</i> forth)</p> <p><b>TRIPLETS:</b> pursue:prosecute:persecute</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>en suite (in, or as part of, a series or set)</p> <p>seconde (in fencing, the second of eight classic parrying positions in fencing)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b></p> <p>secondo (the second part in a concerted piece; esp., the lower part in a piano duet; one who performs a second part)</p> <p>segue (to continue without break to or into the next part; as a noun, an immediate transition from one part to another)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> seguidilla (a fast Spanish dance, to the accompaniment of castanets)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH:</b></p> <p>saw (an adage) (see synonyms at <i>saying</i>) [another <i>saw</i> is listed under <i>sect-</i>]</p> <p>say (from Latin <i>inseque</i>: orig., to follow; tell!)</p> <p>saying (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> adage, aphorism, epigram, maxim, motto, proverb, saw)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b></p> <p>non sequitur (lit., it does not follow)</p> <p>sequitur (lit., it follows; a logical inference)</p> <p>et sequens (and the following; pl., et sequentia)</p> <p>secundum (according to)</p> <p>sequor non inferior (I follow, but am not inferior)</p> <p><b>LAW:</b></p> <p>nolle prosequi (to be unwilling to pursue, or prosecute; abbreviated nol-pros)</p> <p>non prosequitur (he does not prosecute; abbreviated non pros.)</p> <p>secundum legum (according to law; abbreviated sec. leg.)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sequ (cont'd)		[to follow]	<p>PLACE NAME: El Segundo, CA [site of the second Standard Oil (Esso; now EXXON®) refining site in California] [The motto of El Segundo is “Second to None.”]</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: SECONDARY [in <i>chemistry</i>, formed by the replacement of two atoms or radicals in the molecule; characterized by or designating a carbon atom that is directly attached to two other carbon atoms in a closed or open chain; in <i>electricity</i>, designating or of an induced current or its circuit in a transformer, induction coil, etc.; in <i>football</i>, the defensive backfield; in <i>geology</i>, formed as a result of the alteration, disintegration, or erosion of preexisting rocks or minerals; in <i>linguistics</i>, derived from a base that is itself a word, by the addition of a prefix or derivational suffix; designating a form or process that is historically late; not original; in <i>zoology</i>, designating or of the long flight feathers attached to the second joint or segment of a bird’s wing; as a noun, secondary feather]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: deuter</p>
ser <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>serere</i> IE <i>ser-</i> to line up, join	to join, arrange	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>ser:</i>  <i>sere</i> (a back-formation of <i>series</i>; in ecology, the complete series of stages occurring in succession in communities of plants and animals until the climax is reached)  <i>serial</i> (of, arranged in, or forming a series; in music, designating or of a technique of composition in which various components of music, as pitch, rhythm, dynamics, etc. are arranged in an arbitrary order, a row or set, which serves as a basis for development; loosely, the twelve-tone), <i>serialize</i>  <i>seriate</i> (arranged or occurring in a series)  <i>seriatim</i> (one after another in order; point by point; step by step)  <i>series</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: progression, sequence, succession)  <i>sert</i>: <i>sertularian</i> (any family of hydroids growing in colonies made up of double-rowed branches of cupped polyps)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>sere</i>: <i>subsere</i> (in ecology, a secondary succession occurring after all or part of the vegetation in an area has been destroyed, as by humans or fire) (<i>sub</i> under)  <i>(s)ert</i>:  <i>assert</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: affirm, aver, declare), <i>assertion</i>  <i>assertive</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: aggressive, militant, pushing) {assertiveness}, <i>assertor</i> (<i>ad</i> to)  <sup>1</sup><i>desert</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: abandon, forsake, quit), <i>desertion</i>  <sup>2</sup><i>desert</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: badlands, waste, wilderness) (see Note)  <i>desertification</i> (the change of arable land into a desert either from natural or human activity) (<i>de</i> from + <i>facere</i> to make)  <i>dissertation</i> (a formal and lengthy discourse on some subject, especially one based on original research) (<i>dis</i> apart)  <i>exert</i> (lit., to join or fasten together), <i>exertion</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: effort, endeavor, pains) (<i>ex</i> out)  <i>exsert, exserted</i> (projecting, as from a sheath or pod) (<i>ex</i> out)  <i>inexertion</i> (the failure to exert oneself) (<i>in</i> not + exertion)  <i>insert, inserted</i> (in biology, joined by natural growth), <i>insertion</i> (<i>in</i> in)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ser <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to join, arrange]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: xerosere (a sere beginning in a dry area) (<i>xeros</i> dry)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>sorcerer (a person who practices sorcery; wizard)  <b>SYNONYMS:</b> magic, witchcraft, wizardry)</p> <p>sort (any group of persons or things related by having something in common; kind; class; quality or type; as a verb, to place, separate, or arrange according to class or kind)</p> <p>sortilege (divination or prophecy by casting lots; sorcery; black magic) (<i>legere</i> to read)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: assort (to sort or classify), assorted, assortment (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>NOTE: <i>Desert</i>, as in <i>receiving one's just deserts</i>, or punishment, is from <i>deserve</i>; see serv<sup>1</sup>)</p> <p>NB: <i>Resort</i> is not in this family; see sort-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: art, cosm, dein, hapt<sup>1</sup>, jug, lig, zyg</p>
ser <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>serum</i> whey IE <i>ser-</i> to flow	whey, fluid	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: serous, serum (a clear, watery animal fluid, as serous fluid; pl., serums, sera)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: antiserum (a serum containing antibodies specific for one or more antigens) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>serology (the science dealing with the properties and actions of serums) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>seropurulent (composed of pus and serum) (<i>pus</i> pus)</p> <p>SWISS-FRENCH: sérac (orig., a type of white cheese; also, a pointed mass or pinnacle of ice left standing among the crevasses of a glacier)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lymph</p>
seren	Latin <i>serenus</i> Greek <i>xeras</i> dry	clear	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>serenade (a vocal or instrumental performance of music outdoors at night, especially by a lover under the window of his sweetheart)</p> <p>serene (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> calm, peaceful, placid, tranquil), serenity</p> <p>ITALIAN: serenata (a type of 18<sup>th</sup>-century dramatic cantata for a special occasion)</p> <p>NB: <i>Serendipity</i> is not in this family and is not otherwise listed. It is an interesting word to explore.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cand, clar, luc</p>
seric	Latin <i>sericus</i>	silk	<p>NOTE: This root is from <i>Seres</i>, a people of East Asia, probably China.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>sericeous (of or like silk; silky; in botany, covered with fine, silky hairs)</p> <p>sericin (a resinous, amorphous substance that bonds the two gossamer filaments in a raw silk fiber)</p> <p>serine (a nonessential amino acid)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>sericulture (the raising and keeping of silkworms for the production of raw silk) (<i>colere</i> to till)</p> <p>serigraph (a color print made by the silk-screen process and printed by the artist personally) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: serge (a fabric used for coats, suits, etc.) Its homonym, <i>surge</i>, is found under rect-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>serp</b>	Latin <i>serpere</i>	to creep	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: serpent, serpentarium, serpentine (of or like a serpent; coiled and twisting; winding; a rock or mineral, as chrysotile, consisting chiefly of hydrous magnesium silicate and having greenish, often mottled, coloring: from resemblance to a serpent's skin) serpigo (any spreading skin disease, as ringworm)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ophi, rep</p>
<b>serr</b>	Latin <i>serra</i> IE <i>sek-</i> to cut	saw (noun), notch	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: serra, serranid (any of a large family of predatory percoid fishes, including the sea basses), serra, serration serrulate (having small, fine teeth or notches along the edge; finely serrate), serrulation</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: BISERRATE (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>SPANISH: cero (a mackerel), sierra (a range of hills or mountains having a saw-toothed appearance from a distance)</p> <p>MOUNTAIN RANGE: Sierra Nevada [lit., snow-capped, saw-toothed (mountains); in Nevada and California] (<i>nix</i> snow)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Sierra de los Pinos, NM Sierra Vista, Sierra Madre (CA)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: BISERRATE [in <i>botany</i>, having notched teeth along the margin, as some leaves; doubly serrate; in <i>zoology</i>, notched on both sides, as some antennae)</p> <p>NB: <i>Saw</i> itself comes from <i>secare</i>, to cut; see sect.-.]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cren</p>
<b>serv<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>servire</i> to be of use	to serve, servant	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: servant, serve, server</p> <p>SERVICE (the occupation or condition of a servant serviceable, serviette (chiefly British: a table napkin) servile (SYNOMYS: obsequious, slavish, subservient), serving servitor (formerly, a soldier; a person who serves another) servitude (SYNOMYS: bondage, slavery)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>sert</i>: desert (the fact of deserving reward or punishment, as in <i>receiving one's just deserts</i>) (<i>de</i> intensive) [another <i>desert</i> is found under <i>ser<sup>1</sup></i>] <i>serv</i>: deserve, deserved, deserving (<i>de</i> intensive) disservice (harmful action; injury) (<i>dis</i> apart) interservice (<i>inter</i> between) subserve (to be useful or helpful to a purpose, cause, etc.; serve; promote; aid), subservience, subservient (submissive; obsequious) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: servomechanism (<i>mechos</i> a contrivance) servomotor (<i>move</i> to move)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: serf (a person in feudal servitude) (prob. of Etruscan origin) sergeancy (also, sergeantship), sergeant (orig., one who served his lord in battle)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: concierge (lit., a fellow slave; a doorkeeper; a custodian or head porter, as of an apartment house or hotel) (<i>com</i> with)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
serv <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to serve]	<p>dessert (orig., <i>dissert</i> or <i>disserve</i>, with the idea of clearing the table, the opposite of serving; after clearing the table or dis-serving it, the dessert was served) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>FRENCH: sirventes (fr. Provençal <i>serviens</i>, a servant's song; a form of lyric verse of the Provençal troubadours satirizing political, social, or moral themes)</p> <p>ITALIAN: ciao (fr. Lombardy <i>schiaovo</i>, lit., slave; used to translate Austrian <i>servus</i>, for "your obedient servant"; informal for <i>hello, goodbye</i>)</p> <p>SPANISH: servilleta (table napkin)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: SERVICE [in <i>animal husbandry</i>, the act of bringing a male animal to copulate with a female; in <i>law</i>, notification of legal action, as by the serving of a writ]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: anc, funct, latr, minist</p>
serv <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>server</i> IE <i>ser-</i> to watch over, guard	to keep, hold, protect	<p>NOTE: Root is related to <i>servire</i>, to serve.</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>conservancy, conservation, conservatism, conservative conservator, conservatory, conserve (<i>con</i> with) inobservance (lack of attention; disregard; failure to observe a custom, rule, etc.), inobsevant (<i>in</i> not + observance) observable, observance, observant observation (SYNONYMS: comment, commentary, remark) observational (of or based on observation rather than experimentation) observe (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>discern, notice, perceive; <sup>2</sup>celebrate, commemorate, solemnize), observer (<i>ob</i> against) preservation, preservationist, preservative preserve (SYNONYMS: defend, safeguard, shield), preserves (<i>pre</i> before) reservation, reserve (SYNONYMS: keep, retain, withhold) reserved, reservist (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>servabo fidem (I will keep the faith) servare modum (to keep within the bounds)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>conservatoire (same as <i>conservatory</i>) reservoir (a place where anything is collected and stored, generally in large quantity; in biology, a part, sac, or cavity in some animals or plants in which fluid collects or into which products are secreted; a species of organism that serves as an immune host for a parasite that can cause disease in another species: in full, <i>reservoir host</i>)</p> <p>GREEK MYTH, LEGEND: hero (a man of great strength and courage, favored by the gods and in part descended from them, often regarded as a half-god and worshiped after his death)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: arm, cap<sup>1</sup>, eche, gar, hab, hero, hex<sup>2</sup>, lab<sup>2</sup>, mun<sup>1</sup>, och, past, phylact, tect, ten<sup>1</sup></p>
ses			See sex- for <i>sestet</i> .
sesqui-	Latin prefix	one and a half	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: sesquicentennial, sesquilateral, sesquipedalian</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
sess			See sed <sup>2</sup> for <i>session</i> .

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>set</b>	Latin <i>seta</i>	stiff hair	SIMPLE ROOT: seta (in biology, a bristle or bristlelike part or organ; pl., setae), setaceous (having bristles; bristlelike) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: setiferous (also, setigerous: having seta) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) setiform ( <i>forma</i> shape) CROSS REFERENCE: chaet
<b>sever</b>			See par <sup>4</sup> .
<b>sever</b>	Latin <i>severus</i>	harsh, stern	NOTE: This root combines Latin <i>se</i> , apart, away + IE <i>wer-</i> to be friendly; thus, lit., not friendly, strict, unsparing. SIMPLE ROOT: severe (SYNOMYS: ascetic, austere, stern), severity (pl., severities: something severe, as a punishment) PREFIXED ROOT: asseverate (to state seriously, positively, or earnestly; aver), asseveration ( <i>ad</i> to) perseverance (SYNOMYS: persistence, pertinacity, tenacity) perseverate, perseveration (in psychiatry, the persistent and pathological repetition of a verbal or motor response, often seen in pathological brain disease and schizophrenia) persevere (SYNOMYS: continue, endure, persist) ( <i>per</i> intensive) NOTE: <i>Sever</i> , to separate, is not in this family; see both par <sup>1</sup> and par <sup>4</sup> . CROSS REFERENCE: aust, caco
<b>sex,</b> <b>sen,</b> <b>ses</b>	Latin <i>sextus</i> IE <i>seks-</i> , <i>sweks-</i> six	six, sixth, sixty	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>sen:</i> senarius (a verse of six feet in Latin prosody; especially, the classical iambic trimeter) senary (an adjective; of or relating to the number <i>six</i> ; having six things or parts; on the basis of six) <i>ses:</i> sestet (a stanza constituting the last six lines of a sonnet) sestina (an original Provençal verse form consisting of six 6-line stanzas and a 3-line envoi, <sup>*</sup> repeating the end words of the first stanza throughout according to an exact and complicated pattern) [ <sup>*</sup> envoi: something done in conclusion] <i>sex:</i> sexagenarian (60 years old, or between the ages of 60 and 70) sexagesimal (of or based on the number 60) sext (often capitalized; the fourth of the canonical hours, orig. set for the sixth hour of the day, counting from 6 a.m.; thus 12 noon (see Spanish) sextain (same as <i>sestina</i> , above), sextant (arc of a sixth part of a circle; an instruments used by navigators) sextet (also, <i>sextette</i> ; any group of six; in music, a composition for six voices or six instruments) sextile (in astrology, the position of two heavenly bodies 60° apart) PREFIXED ROOT: bissextile [pertaining to leap year; denoting the extra day (February 29) of a leap year; the intercalary day occurred on the sixth day before the Calends of March] ( <i>bis</i> twice) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: sexennial (happening every six years; lasting six years) ( <i>annus</i> year) sextuple (six-fold), sextuplet ( <i>plicare</i> to fold)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sex (cont'd)		[six]	<p>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: semester (from <i>cursus semestris</i>, orig., an academic course of six months)</p> <p>SPANISH: siesta (orig., <i>siesta hora</i>, or sixth hour, from sunrise; thus, the hottest time of the day; see Place Name)</p> <p>[<i>Siesta</i> is analogous to <i>calm</i> in Greek, where <i>calm</i> originally meant <i>searing heat</i>, and thus the time to close shops and seek cooler retreats.]</p> <p>ITALIAN: seicento (short for <i>mille seicento</i>, one thousand six hundred; the 17<sup>th</sup> century; specif., the 17<sup>th</sup>-century period in the literature and art of Italy)</p> <p>DANISH: sextur (lit., six turn; a Danish clockwise figure dance for six couples)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Siesta, FL</p> <p>NB: <i>Sexton</i>, a maintenance man in a church, is derived from <i>sacristan</i>, or keeper of that which is holy; see sacr-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hex<sup>1</sup></p>
sex			See sect- for sex, bisexual.
sib	Latin <i>sibilare</i>	to hiss	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: sibilant (having or making a hissing sound; in phonetics, articulated with such a sound, as <i>s</i>, <i>z</i>, <i>sh</i>, <i>zh</i>, <i>ch</i>, and <i>j</i>), sibilate</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: assibilate (in phonetics, to change into or accompany with a hissing sound) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: sifl</p>
sic	Latin <i>siccus</i> IE <i>seikw-</i> to drip, pour out	dry	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: siccative (a substance added to paints and some medicines to promote drying)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>desiccant (as an adjective, drying; as a noun, a drying agent) desiccate (to dry completely), desiccation (<i>de</i> intensive) exsiccate (to dry up) {exsiccation} (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: sack (a dry wine) [two other examples of <i>sack</i> are listed under sac-]</p> <p>ITALIAN: secco (as an adjective, dry; as a noun, the art or an example of painting on dry plaster; compare <i>fresco</i>; see fresc-)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cal<sup>1</sup>, caus, thalp, therm, torr, xero</p>
sid			See sed <sup>2</sup> for dissident, resident.
sider <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>sidus</i> IE <i>sweid-</i> to gleam	star	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>sideral (now archaic; emanating from the stars and especially those held to be malefic; baleful)</p> <p>sidereal (expressed in reference to the stars, as <i>sidereal day</i>, <i>month</i>, <i>time</i>, etc.)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>consider (orig., to observe the stars for an omen; to keep in mind; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: contemplate, study, weigh)</p> <p>considerable (worth considering; noteworthy)</p> <p>considerate (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: attentive, thoughtful)</p> <p>consideration (in law, something of value given or done in exchange for something of value given or done by another, in order to make a binding contract; inducement for a contract)</p> <p>considered (arrived at after careful thought; thought out; highly thought of; respected)</p> <p>considering (in view of; taking into account) (<i>con</i> together)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sider <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[star]	<p>desiderate (to feel the lack of and desire for; want; miss; to long for), desideratum (pl., desiderata) (<i>de</i> reversal)  inconsiderable (not worth consideration; trivial; small)  inconsiderate (without thought or consideration for others) (<i>in</i> not + considerate)  reconsider (<i>re</i> again + consider)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  siderophobia (<i>phobia</i> fear of)  sideromancy (divination by stars) (<i>manteia</i> divination)  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> desire (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> crave, want, wish) {desirable, desirous} (<i>de</i> from)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> aster, stell</p>
sider <sup>2</sup>	Greek sideros	iron	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> siderism, siderite, sideritis (ironwort; <i>itis</i> not related to <i>itis</i>, inflammation)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>sider</i>: siderosis (any disease of the lungs caused by the inhaling of particles of iron or other metal) (<i>osis</i> condition)  <i>sidero</i>:  siderodromophobia (fear of trains) (<i>dramein</i> to run + <i>phobia</i> fear of)  sideropenia (iron deficiency in the blood) (<i>penia</i> lacking)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> ferr</p>
sifl	Latin siffler	to hiss, whistle	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> persiflage (a light, frivolous or flippant style of writing or speaking; such a style) (<i>per</i> through)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> sib</p>
sign	Latin signum IE sek- to cut	mark, sign, seal, symbol	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  sign (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> mark, symptom, token), signage  signal, signalment (a description giving distinguishing or identifying marks, as of someone wanted by the police)  signatory (an adjective, that has joined in the signing of something, as a contract, treaty, etc.; signatories: any of the persons, states, etc. that have signed a document), signature  signet (a seal, especially one used as a signature in marking documents as official)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  assign (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>allocate, allot, apportion; <sup>2</sup>ascribe, attribute, impute)  assignee (in law, a person to whom a claim, right, property, etc. is transferred; a person appointed to serve for another)  assignment (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> chore, job, stint, task)  assignation (an appointment to meet, especially one made secretly by lovers; tryst) (<i>ad</i> to)  cosign, cosignatory (one of two or more joint signers, as of a treaty) (<i>com</i> with)  consign (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> commit, confide, entrust), consignee  consignment, consignor (<i>con</i> with)  countersign {countersignature} (<i>contra</i> opposite)  design (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>intend, mean, propose; <sup>2</sup>plan, project, scheme)  designate, designation (a pointing out; indication)  designer, designing (scheming; crafty; artful) (<i>de</i> out, from)  ensign (a badge, symbol, or token of office or authority; in the U.S. Navy, a commissioned officer of the lowest rank) (from <i>insignia</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sign (cont'd)		[mark, sign, seal, symbol]	<p>insignia (often considered the plural of <i>insigne</i>; however, in modern usage, is usually considered singular) (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>insignificant (having little or no meaning) (<i>in not</i>)</p> <p>presignify (foreshadow) (<i>pre</i> before + <i>-fy</i> from <i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>predesignate (<i>pre</i> before + designate)</p> <p>resign (to give up possession of; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> abdicate, relinquish, renounce, surrender)</p> <p>resignation (the act of resigning; patient submission)</p> <p>resigned (yielding and uncomplaining; submissive) (<i>re back</i>)</p> <p>reconsignment (<i>re</i> again + consignment)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>signifier (a standard-bearer) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p>significance (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> consequence, importance, moment)</p> <p>significant, signification, significative (same as <i>significant</i>)</p> <p>signified (in linguistics, the object or concept represented by a signifier), signifier (in linguistics, a sound or group of sounds, an image, or a symbol that stands for an object or concept), signify (<i>fic</i> and <i>fy</i> from <i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>scarlet (fr. Persian <i>saqirlat</i>, possibly meaning “dress dyed crimson”; from Latin <i>sigillatus</i>, adorned with little images)</p> <p>seal (orig., a design, initial, or other device placed on a letter or document as a mark of genuineness)</p> <p>sennet (a trumpet call used as a signal for ceremonial entrances and exits in Elizabethan drama)</p> <p>sigil (a seal; signet; an image or sign thought to have mysterious power in magic or astrology)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b></p> <p>in hoc signo vinces (in this sign, you will conquer)</p> <p>locus sigilli (place of the seal, and abbreviated L.S. on legal documents; often thought to stand for “legal signature,” which, in effect, it is)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:</b></p> <p>segno [sign; especially the sign (a slanted S) used at the beginning and end of a repeat]</p> <p>dal segno (from the sign; thus, to repeat a passage from the sign, indicated by a slanted S)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> char<sup>2</sup>, icon, sem, stig</p>
sil			See sal <sup>2</sup> for <i>resilient</i> .
sil <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>sirus</i>	an underground granary; pit	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>silage (green fodder preserved in a silo)</p> <p>silo (an airtight pit or tower in which green fodder is preserved; a large, underground facility for the control, storage, and launching of long-range ballistic missiles)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> ensilage (the preserving of green fodder in a silo; also, silage), ensile (to store green fodder in a silo, or originally a pit) (<i>en in</i>)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
sil <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>silex</i>	flint	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>silex (silica, especially in the form of flint or quartz; heat-resistant glass made of fused quartz)</p> <p>silica (a hard, glassy mineral found in a variety of forms, as in quartz, sand, opal, etc.), silicate (a salt or ester derived from silica or a silicic acid), siliceous, silicic, silicide</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sil <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[flint]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>silic</i>: silicosis (a disease of the lungs) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>silici</i>:</p> <p>siliciferous (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p>silicify (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
silv, sylv	Latin <i>silva</i> IE ( <i>k</i> ) <i>selwa-</i> wood	forest, trees	<p>NOTE: This root may be from the same IE root as in Greek <i>xylon</i>, wood.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>silva</i>: <i>silva</i> (the forest trees of a given area; pl., <i>silvas</i> or <i>silvae</i>), <i>silvan</i> (also, <i>sylvan</i>: as a noun, one who lives in the woods; as an adjective, of or characteristic of the woods; living or found in the woods or forest; wooded)</p> <p><i>silvi</i>: <i>silvics</i> (the scientific study of tree growth and life)</p> <p><i>sylva</i>:</p> <p><i>sylva</i> (now <i>archaic</i>, but originally referred to a collection of poems, anecdotes, or literary pieces), <i>sylvan</i></p> <p><i>sylvatic</i> (of, or in, the woods; or affecting the animals in the woods, as <i>a sylvatic plague</i>)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>silvicolous</i> (living or growing in woodlands) (<i>colere</i> to dwell, inhabit)</p> <p><i>silviculture</i> (the art of cultivating a forest; forestry) (<i>cultus</i> care)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p><i>savage</i> (SYNONYMS: barbarian, barbaric, barbarous)</p> <p><i>savagery</i> (from <i>silvaticus</i>, belonging to a wood; a savage act)</p> <p><i>sylph</i> (any of a class of mortal, soulless beings supposed to inhabit the air; a slender, graceful woman or girl)</p> <p><i>sylphid</i> (a small or young sylph) {sylphidine}</p> <p>PROPER NAMES: Sylvester, Sylvia</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Sylvania, OH</p> <p>U. S. STATE: Pennsylvania [Penn's Woods, from William Penn (1644-1718), founder of the colony]</p> <p>VIRGINIA COUNTY: Spotsylvania [from Royal Colonial Lieutenant Governor of Virginia Alexander Spotswood (1676-1740)]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: arb, dendr, for<sup>1</sup></p>
simil, simul, sembl	Latin <i>similare</i> to make like IE <i>sem-</i> one, together, with	same	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>sembl</i>: semblance (outward form or appearance; aspect)</p> <p><i>simil</i>:</p> <p>similar, similarity (SYNONYMS: analogy, likeness, resemblance)</p> <p>simile (a figure of speech in which one thing is likened to another dissimilar thing by the use of <i>like</i>, <i>as</i>, <i>seem</i>, <i>appear</i>, e.g., Robert Burns' "My love is <i>like</i> a red, red rose")</p> <p>similitude (a person or thing resembling another; counterpart)</p> <p><i>simul</i>:</p> <p>simulacrum (an image, likeness; a vague representation; a mere pretense; sham)</p> <p>simulant (that which simulates)</p> <p>simulate (SYNONYMS: affect, feign, pretend)</p> <p>simulation (a simulated resemblance), simulator</p> <p>simultaneous (at the same time; SYNONYMS: accompanying, coetaneous, contemporary, synchronous)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
simil (cont'd)	[same]		<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>sembl:</i>      assemblage, assemble (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> collect, gather, muster), assembler, assembly (<i>ad to</i>)      dissemble (to conceal under a false appearance; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> camouflage, cloak, disguise, dissimulate, feign, mask, pretend, simulate) (<i>dis apart</i>)      disassemble (to take apart) (<i>dis negative + assemble</i>)      resemblance (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> analogy, likeness, similarity)      resemble (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> double, duplicate) (<i>re again</i>)  <i>simil:</i>      assimilate, ASSIMILATION, assimilative, assimilatory (<i>ad to</i>)      dissimilar (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> different, disparate, diverse)      dissimilate (to make dissimilar; become dissimilar)      dissimilation, dissimilitude (<i>dis apart</i>)  <i>simul:</i> dissimulate (to disguise one's true feelings, for example, under a feigned appearance) (<i>dis apart</i>)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      facsimile (an exact reproduction or copy; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> duplicate, replicate, reproduction) (<i>facere</i> to make)      verisimilar (appearing to be true or real; probable; likely)      verisimilitude (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> truth, veracity, verity) (<i>verus</i> true)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      same (being the very one; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> equal, equivalent, identical, selfsame), sameness      seem, seeming, seemly      some (being a certain one or ones not specified or known)      LATIN: simplex munditiis (plain in thy neatness; elegant in simplicity: Horace)      FRENCH: ensemble (all the parts considered as a whole; total effect; in music, a small group of musicians playing or singing together; the instruments or voices constituting such a group; the performance together of such a group, or of all the members of the orchestra, chorus, etc.) (<i>en</i> in)      RUSSIAN COGNATE: samizdat (lit., self-published; a system by which manuscripts denied official publication in the former Soviet Union were circulated clandestinely in type-script, or were smuggled out for publication abroad)  <b>COINED MODERN COMPOUND:</b> simulcast [<i>simul(taneous)</i> (<i>broad)cast</i>, by radio and television]  <b>RELATED WORDS:</b>      simple (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> easy, effortless, facile, smooth), simplicity, simplist, simplistic, simply      simplify (to make simple) (<i>facere</i> to make)      single, singlet, singleton, singly      SINGULAR (being the only of its kind; single; unique; exceptional), singularity (in physics, a point or region at the center of a black hole, where, it is theorized, the force of gravity compresses an object such that it has infinite density and almost no volume)      singularize (to make singular)      ITALIAN: semplice (in music, with simplicity)      NB: <i>Simian</i>, ape, is not related to this root, but is from <i>simus</i>, flat-nosed.</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
simil (cont'd)		[same]	<p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>  ASSIMILATION [in <i>linguistics</i>, a process in which a sound tends to become like a neighboring sound in position or type of articulation; in <i>physiology</i>, the change of digested food into the protoplasm of an animal; also, the absorption and incorporation of nutritive elements by plants, as in photosynthesis]</p> <p>SINGULAR [in <i>grammar</i>, designating or of the category of number that refers to only person or thing; in <i>logic</i>, of an individual or particular thing considered by itself; a thing considered apart from all others]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> homo, idem, iso, taut</p>
sin	Latin <i>sinus</i>	bend, curve, hollow	<p><b>NOTE:</b> The root, meaning <i>curving, bending</i>, as in the anatomical cavities, also designates the hanging folds of a toga, thus <i>sine</i> as a term in trigonometry.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>sine</i> (in trigonometry, the ratio between the side opposite a given acute angle in a right triangle and the hypotenuse)  <i>sinuate</i> (same as <i>sinuous</i>; in botany, having an indented, wavy margin, as some leaves; as a verb, to bend or wind in and out; be sinuous or wavy), <i>sinuosity</i>, <i>sinuous</i> (or, <i>sinuate</i>)  <b>SINUS</b> (a depression or cavity formed by a bending or curving)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>cosine</i> (short for <i>complementi sinus</i>, lit., sine of the complement; in trigonometry, the reciprocal of the secant) (<i>com</i> with)  <i>homolosine</i> (<i>homos</i> same) [explore <i>homolosine projection</i>]  <i>insinuate</i> (to introduce by windings and turnings, as though winding through hollows; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> hint, imply, suggest), <i>insinuation</i> (<i>in</i> in)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>sinusitis</i> (<i>itis</i> inflammation)  <i>sinusoid</i> (<i>eidos</i> form)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> SINUS [in <i>anatomy</i>, a dilated channel for the passage of chiefly venous blood; any of various air-filled cavities in the cranial bones, especially one communicating with the nostrils; in <i>botany</i>, a notch or indentation between lobes of a leaf or corolla; in <i>pathology</i>, a fistula or channel to a supporting cavity]  <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cav<sup>1</sup>, coel, cor<sup>2</sup>, curv, flect, var, vert</p> </p>
sincere	Latin <i>sincerus</i>	clean, pure	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> sincere (without deceit, pretense, or hypocrisy; truthful; straightforward; honest), sincerity</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> insincere, insincerity (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cast<sup>1</sup>, cathar, pur<sup>1</sup>, purg</p>
sine	Latin <i>sine</i>	without	<p><b>PREFIX NOTE:</b> Though <i>sine</i> with the meaning of <i>without</i> is a word, it is used only as a prefix or in phrases; see sin- for the mathematical term).</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b>  <i>sine die</i> (lit., without a day—being set for meeting again, as Congress <i>adjourned sine die</i>; also, an indefinite period)  <i>sine qua non</i> (without which not; an essential condition, qualification, etc.; indispensable thing; absolute prerequisite)  <b>LAW:</b> <i>sine prole</i> (without offspring; childless)  <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> a<sup>2</sup>, an<sup>2</sup>, sans</p> </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>sinister</b>	Latin <i>sinister</i>	left-hand, or unlucky side	SIMPLE ROOT: sinister (orig., on, to, or toward the left-hand side; threatening harm, evil, or misfortune), sinistral LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: sinistrodextral (going or directed from left to right) ( <i>dextra</i> right-hand side) MESCHED COMPOUND: sinistrorse (in botany, twining upward while constantly turning to the left, as the stems of some vines) ( <i>sinister + versus</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: lev <sup>2</sup>
<b>siop</b>	Greek <i>siopan</i>	to be silent	PREFIXED ROOT: aposiopsis (a sudden breaking off of a thought in the middle of a sentence as if one were unable or unwilling to continue, e.g., The horrors I saw there—but I dare not tell them) ( <i>apo</i> away) CROSS REFERENCE: mut <sup>2</sup> , tac
<b>sip</b>			See sag- for <i>insipid</i> .
<b>sip</b>	Latin <i>supare</i>	to throw	PREFIXED ROOT: dissipate (to break up; SYNONYMS: dispel, disperse, scatter), dissipated (squandered or wasted), dissipation ( <i>dis</i> apart) CROSS REFERENCE: ball <sup>1</sup> , disc, jac, pult
<b>siphon</b>	Greek <i>siphon</i>	tube	SIMPLE ROOT: siphon, siphonage LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: siphonostele (in botany, a type of vascular system consisting of a ring of vascular bundles surrounding a central pith, as the stem in the sunflower) ( <i>stele</i> post) CROSS REFERENCE: aul, tub <sup>1</sup>
<b>sist</b>	Latin <i>sistere</i> to cause to stand IE <i>sta-</i> to stand	to set in place	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>ist</i> : (elided because of the ending s-sound of ex-) exist (to have reality or actual being; be), existence, existent existential (in logic, implicitly or explicitly asserting actuality as opposed to conceptual possibility) existentialism (see Philosophical Movement) ( <i>ex</i> out) inexistent ( <i>in</i> not + existent) preexist (to exist before, as a <i>preexisting condition</i> ) ( <i>pre</i> before) <i>sist</i> : assist (SYNONYMS: aid, help, succor), assistance, assistant ( <i>ad</i> to) consist, consistency (also, consistence), consistent consistory (a church council or court) ( <i>con</i> with) desist (SYNONYMS: abstain, cease, discontinue, stop) ( <i>de</i> from) insist (to take and maintain a stand or make a firm demand; to make a firm demand), insistence, insistent ( <i>in</i> in, on) inconsistency, inconsistent ( <i>in</i> not + consistent) irresistible ( <i>in</i> not + resistible) nonresistant ( <i>non</i> not + resistant) persist (SYNONYMS: abide, continue, endure, last) persistence (SYNONYMS: perseverance, pertinacity, tenacity) persistent (refusing to relent; used in both botany and zoology to indicate “remaining unchanged”) ( <i>per</i> through) resist, RESISTANCE, resistant, resistible, resistive resistivity (in electricity, resistance per unit of area or volume, measured in ohms per meter: the reciprocal of conductivity) resistless, resistor ( <i>re</i> back) subsist (to continue to be or exist; in philosophy, to be logically conceivable and have being as a conceptual entity that may be the subject of true statements)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sist (cont'd)		[to set in place]	<p>subsistence (in philosophy, the status of something that exists in itself as an individual whole; the status of something whose very act of existing is its essence, as God; the quality of being logically conceivable) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>transistor (<i>transfers</i> an electrical current <i>across</i> a resistor) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>PHILOSOPHICAL MOVEMENT: existentialism (a chiefly 20<sup>th</sup>-century movement embracing diverse doctrines but centering on analysis of individual existence in an unfathomable universe and the plight of the individual who must assume responsibility for his or her acts of free will without any certain knowledge of what is right or wrong or good or bad)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: RESISTANCE [in <i>electricity</i>, the property of a component by which it resists the flow of electricity, usually measured in ohms and equal to the ratio of the voltage to the current; it is the reciprocal of conductance; in <i>psychoanalysis</i>, the active psychological opposition to the bringing of unconscious, usually repressed, material to consciousness]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: par<sup>4</sup>, stas, stat, tem</p>
sit <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>sitos</i>	food, grain	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: parasite (see separate entry: parasit)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>sitology (the study of foods, food values, nutrition, diet, etc.; dietetics) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>sitiomania (an abnormal craving for food) (<i>mania</i> madness)</p> <p>sitosterol (any of a group of crystalline alcoholic sterols resembling cholesterol in their properties) (<i>stereos</i> solid + <i>oleum</i> oil)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ble, chondr, gran, pan<sup>1</sup>, past</p>
sit <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>situs</i> position <i>sinere</i> to put down IE <i>sei-</i> to cast out	position, situation	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>site (a piece of land considered from the standpoint of its use for some specified purpose; the place where something is, was, or is to be, as in <i>the site of battle</i>)</p> <p>situate (to put in a certain place or position)</p> <p>situated, situation (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>job, office, position, post; <sup>2</sup>condition, state, status)</p> <p>LATIN: in situ (in position; in its original place)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: pon</p>
skelet	Greek <i>skeleton</i> ( <i>soma</i> ) IE ( <i>s)kel-</i> hard	dried (body)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: skeleton, skeletonize</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>endoskeleton (distinguished from <i>exoskeleton</i>) (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>exoskeleton (distinguished from <i>endoskeleton</i> (<i>exo</i> outside))</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
skep	Greek <i>skeptesthai</i>	to consider	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: skeptic, skeptical, skepticism (SYNONYMS: doubt, dubiety, dubiosity, uncertainty)</p> <p>Note: These words are also listed under scop-.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: arbit, scop, pend, sider<sup>1</sup></p>
slav	Middle Latin <i>sclavus</i>	slave	<p>NOTE: Originally from Old Slavic <i>Slovene</i>, native name of a Slavic people and was first used of captives of Slavic origin in southeastern Europe.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: slave, slaver (a slave trader; also, a slave ship), slavery (SYNONYMS: bondage, servitude), slavish</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: enslave (to put into slavery; to dominate; subjugate), enslavement (<i>en</i> in)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
slav (cont'd)		[slave]	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: slavocracy (slaveholders and pro-slavery forces as a dominant or powerful class in the U.S. before 1865) ( <i>kratein</i> to rule) COMPOUNDS: slaveholder, slave ship CROSS REFERENCE: dul <sup>2</sup> , serv <sup>1</sup>
sob	Latin <i>sed</i> without + <i>ebrius</i> drunk	sober	SIMPLE ROOT: sober (temperate or sparing in the use of alcohol; not drunk; temperate; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : earnest, grave, sedate, solemn), sobriety (the state or quality of being sober) PREFIXED ROOT: insobriety (lack of sobriety; intemperance, especially in drinking) ( <i>in</i> not) CROSS REFERENCE: ebr
soc	Latin <i>sociare</i> to join IE <i>sekw-</i> to follow	companion, partner	SIMPLE ROOT: sociable (pleasant, friendly, or affable) {sociability} social, socialism, socialist, socialite, sociality, socialize society ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : circle, clique, coterie) {societal} PREFIXED ROOT: antisocial (avoiding association with others; unsociable; against the principles of society; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : asocial, unsocial) ( <i>anti</i> against) associable, associate ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : colleague, companion, comrade), association, associational, associative ( <i>ad</i> to) consociate (to join together; unite in association) {consociation} ( <i>con</i> with) dissociable, dissocial, dissociate (to break the ties or connection between; sever association with), dissociation ( <i>dis</i> apart) disassociate (to sever association with; separate; dissociate) ( <i>dis</i> reversal + associate) unsociable, unsocial ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : antisocial, asocial, nonsocial) ( <i>un</i> not) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: socioeconomic ( <i>oikos</i> home + <i>nomos</i> law) sociogram ( <i>graphein</i> to write) sociology (same as <i>synecology</i> ) {sociologist} ( <i>logos</i> study) sociometry (the quantitative study of group relationships) {sociometric} ( <i>metron</i> measure) sociopath ( <i>socio</i> + ( <i>psycho</i> )path; a person suffering from psychopathic personality, whose behavior is aggressively anti-social) {sociopathic} ( <i>pathein</i> to suffer, feel) sociopolitical ( <i>polis</i> city) LATIN: socius criminis (partner in crime) SPORT: soccer (from <i>association football</i> , as it was originally called in England) CROSS REFERENCE: pan <sup>1</sup>
sod			See odo- for <i>episode</i> .
sol <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>solere</i>	to be accustomed	PREFIXED ROOT: insolent (boldly disrespectful in speech or behavior; impudent; impudent) ( <i>in</i> not) CROSS REFERENCE: sues
sol <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>sol</i> IE <i>swen-</i> sun	sun	SIMPLE ROOT: sol (the monetary unit of Peru: from the radiant sun used as a device on one side) solanaceous, solanaceae (nightshade family), solanine (also, solanin: a poison found in tomatoes and potatoes), solanum solar, solarium (a sun room), solarize

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>sol<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[sun]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: insolate (to expose to the sun so as to dry, bleach, etc.; do not confuse with <i>insolent</i> or <i>insulate</i>), insolation (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>parasol (that which protects from the sun, but can also be used to protect from the rain; likewise, <i>umbrella</i>, Italian for <i>small shade</i> is also used to protect one from the rain; see <i>umb-</i>) (<i>para</i> protection against)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: solstice [lit., when the sun stands still; designates either of two points on the sun's ecliptic at which it (the ecliptic) is farthest north or farthest south of the equator, e.g., <i>summer solstice</i>, <i>winter solstice</i>, around June 21 and December 21, respectively] {solsticial} (<i>histanai</i> to stand)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: girasol (same as <i>girandole</i>, a revolving cluster of fireworks; also a branched candleholder) (Italian <i>girare</i> to turn)</p> <p>hydrosol (<i>sol</i> from <i>solution</i>) (<i>hydor</i> water)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: turnsole (orig. from <i>tournesol</i>, heliotrope or sunflower; further from Latin <i>tornare</i>, to turn + <i>sol</i>; any of various plants that move or are believed to move, or turn, in response to the sun)</p> <p>MEDICAL: solar plexus (with the nerve fibers, or ganglia, radiating like rays from the sun)</p> <p>MYTHOLOGY: Sol (the Roman sun god: identified with Greek Helios; the sun personified)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: heli</p>
<b>sol<sup>3</sup></b>	Latin <i>solus</i> IE <i>s(e)wo-</i> apart	alone	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: sole, solitaire, solitary, soliton (a physics term) solitude (SYNOMYS: isolation, seclusion) solo, soloist, solus (alone: a stage direction)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: desolate (left alone; lonely; solitary) {desolater or desolator} desolation (<i>de</i> intensive)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>sol</i>: solipsism (the theory that the self can be aware of nothing but its own experiences and states; also, the theory that nothing exists or is real but the self) (<i>ipse</i> self) <i>soli</i>: soliloquize, soliloquy (lines in a drama in which a character reveals his/her thoughts to the audience, but not to the other characters, as though speaking only to himself/herself, e.g., Hamlet's soliloquy) (<i>loqui</i> to speak)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: sullen (from <i>solitary</i>, with the idea of dissociating oneself; SYNOMYS: cross, ill-natured, peevish)</p> <p>LAW: sole (unmarried) feme sole (lit., woman alone; an unmarried woman; spinster; divorcée, or widow)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Soledad, CA (from the name of a mission)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: erem, mono, priv</p>
<b>sol<sup>4</sup></b>	Latin <i>solari</i> IE <i>sel-</i> favorable, in good spirits	to comfort	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: solace (SYNOMYS: comfort, console, relieve)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: consolable, consolation, consolatory console (SYNOMYS: comfort, relieve, solace) (<i>con</i> with) disconsolate (so unhappy that nothing will comfort; inconsolable; dejected) (<i>dis</i> not + console)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>sol<sup>4</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to comfort]	inconsolable (that cannot be consoled; disconsolate; broken-hearted) ( <i>in</i> not + consolable) DISGUISED ROOT: silly (SYNONYMS: fatuous, stupid) [Silly has a tortuous etymological background, from its present sense to the original meaning of “good, blessed, innocent.”] CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>sol<sup>5</sup></b>	Latin <i>solus</i>	all, entire	SIMPLE ROOT: sole (without another or others) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: solemn (from association with annual religious festivals) solemnify, solemnity, solemnize (SYNONYMS: celebrate, commemorate, keep, observe) ( <i>annus</i> year + <i>facere</i> to make) solicit (SYNONYMS: beg, beseech, entreat, implore, importune), solicitor, solicitous solicitude (SYNONYMS: anxiety, care, concern, worry) ( <i>cire</i> to set in motion) CROSS REFERENCE: omni, pan
<b>solen</b>	Greek <i>solen</i>	a channel, tube	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>solen</i> : solenoid (a coil of wire, usually surrounding a movable core, that acts as a magnet when carrying a current: used as an electromagnetic switch or relay) ( <i>eidos</i> form) <i>soleno</i> : solenocyte ( <i>kytos</i> cell) solenoglyph (a poisonous snake of the viper family with hollow, paired, erectile fangs) ( <i>glyphein</i> to carve) CROSS REFERENCE: aul, stria
<b>solid,</b> <b>sold</b>	Latin <i>solidare</i> to make whole	whole, solid	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>sold</i> : solder (pronounced SAH der); soldering iron soldier (orig., one paid in soldi, solid gold coins), soldiery <i>solid</i> : solid (SYNONYMS: firm, hard, stiff) solidago (the goldenrod: in reference to its supposed healing powers) solidarity (SYNONYMS: union, unity), solidity solidus (a coin of the Roman Empire; pl., solidi) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: solidify ( <i>facere</i> to make) PREFIXED ROOT: consolidate (SYNONYMS: combine, connect, join, unite), consolidation ( <i>con</i> with) ITALIAN: soldo (a former Italian copper coin) CROSS REFERENCE: hol, integ, salu, sol <sup>5</sup> , ster
<b>solub,</b> <b>solut,</b> <b>solv</b>	Latin <i>solvere</i> (fr. <i>se-</i> apart + <i>luere</i> to let go, free IE <i>leu-</i> to cut off, separate	to loosen	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>solub</i> : solubility, solubilize, soluble (that can be dissolved) <i>solut</i> : solute (the substance dissolved in a solution) solution (the act, process, or method of solving a problem; the answer to a problem; in medicine, the termination of an illness or disease; the crisis of a disease; a drug in solution; liquid medicine) <i>solv</i> : solvable, solvate, solve, solvency, solvent PREFIXED ROOT: <i>solub</i> : dissoluble (describes that which can be dissolved) ( <i>dis</i> apart) insoluble (that cannot be dissolved) ( <i>in</i> not) indissoluble (firm, stable) ( <i>in</i> not + dissoluble)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
solub (cont'd)		[to loosen]	<p>irresolute (that cannot be resolved; insoluble) (<i>in</i> not + resolute)</p> <p>resolute (that can be resolved) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><i>solut:</i></p> <p>ABSOLUTE (SYNOMYS: definite, unqualified, utter)</p> <p>absolution (a formal freeing from guilt or obligation; remission of sin or penalty for it; forgiveness)</p> <p>absolutism (the doctrine or system of government under which the ruler has unlimited powers; in philosophy, any doctrine involving the existence of some metaphysical or axiological principle that is absolute, or not relative) {absolutist}</p> <p>absolutize (to make absolute; make into an absolute) (<i>ab</i> from)</p> <p>dissolute (dissipated and immoral; profligate; debauched), dissolution (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>irresolute (not resolute; wavering in decision, purpose, or opinion; indecisive; vacillating) (<i>in</i> not + resolute)</p> <p>resolute (SYNOMYS: constant, faithful, loyal, staunch, or stanch), resolution (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p><i>solv:</i></p> <p>absolve (SYNOMYS: acquit, exonerate, pardon) {absolvent} (<i>ab</i> from)</p> <p>dissolve (SYNOMYS: <sup>1</sup>adjourn, postpone, prorogue; <sup>2</sup>liquefy, melt, thaw), dissolvent (<i>dis</i> away)</p> <p>insolvable (that cannot be solved) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>insolvency, insolvent (not solvent; unable to pay debts as they become due; bankrupt; not enough to pay all debts, as <i>an insolvent inheritance</i>) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>resolvable, RESOLVE (SYNOMYS: decide, determine, settle)</p> <p>resolved (firm and fixed in purpose)</p> <p>resolvent (causing solution or resolution) (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: assoil (now archaic; to acquit; from <i>absolve</i>, to set free from; thus, to atone for) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>ENGLISH: lose, loss; OLD NORSE: loose (fr. lauss)</p> <p>SWISS-GERMAN: loess (a fine-grained, calcareous silt or clay, thought to be a deposit of wind-blown dust)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>ABSOLUTE [in grammar, forming part of a sentence, but not in the usual relations of syntax; the use of a verb without an explicit object, as <i>steal</i> in "Thieves steal"; in law, without condition of encumbrance, as absolute ownership]</p> <p>RESOLVE [in chemistry, to separate an optically inactive compound or mixture into its optically active components; in medicine, to cause a swelling, fever, etc. to subside or disappear; in music, to cause a chord or tone to undergo resolution; in physics, to make distinguishable the individual parts of an image, radar echo, etc.]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lax, lys</p>
soma	Greek <i>soma</i> IE <i>teu-</i> to swell; thick	body	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>soma (the body as distinct from the mind; also, all of the body cells except the germ cells; the body exclusive of the extremities) {somatic}</p> <p>somite (metamere; a blocklike segment of mesodermal tissue in the vertebrate embryo, giving rise to muscle, bone, etc.)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
soma (cont'd)	[body]		<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>acrosome (a thin sac usually at the head of a sperm cell containing enzymes which dissolve the protective layers of an egg cell) (<i>akros</i> extremity)</p> <p>autosome (any chromosome that is not a sex chromosome) (<i>autos</i> self + chromosome)</p> <p>episome (a small genetic element or unit of DNA that is not essential to the life of the cell) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>metasomatism (the metamorphic process by which minerals of a rock or ore body are replaced by minerals of a different chemical composition as a result of the action of a fluid, especially of moving water) (<i>meta</i> change)</p> <p>microsome (any of a number of minute granules in the cytoplasm of an active cell, that are filled with enzymes and thought to be associated with protein synthesis) (<i>mikros</i> small)</p> <p>monosome (an unpaired chromosome in an otherwise diploid cell; esp. an unpaired sex chromosome) (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>polysome (a collection of ribosomes, probably connected by a single thread of RNA, in which protein synthesis occurs) (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>trisomic (having a single extra chromosome in addition to the normal diploid number) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>somatogenic (arising within the body in response to the environment) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>somatology (the physiological and anatomical study of the body) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>somatoplasm (the entirety of specialized protoplasm, other than germ plasm, constituting the body; the protoplasm of a somatic cell) (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>somatopleure (<i>pleura</i> side, rib)</p> <p>somatotype (the morphological type of a human body; e.g., ectomorph, endomorph, mesomorph) (<i>typtein</i> to strike; type)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>somatic</i>: psychosomatic (pertaining to both the body and the mind, as a <i>psychosomatic headache</i>) (<i>psyche</i> mind)</p> <p><i>some</i>:</p> <p>chromosome (a threadlike body found in a cell nucleus and which carries genes; so called because chromosomes take on color when a cell is stained) (<i>chroma</i> color)</p> <p>karyosome (in biology, an aggregation of chromatin in a resting nucleus) (<i>karyon</i> kernel)</p> <p>melanosome (an organelle* of a cell containing densely packed melanin pigments in the body tissue) (<i>melanos</i> dark) [<sup>*</sup>organelle: a discrete structure within a cell]</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>sorites (in logic, a series of premises followed by a conclusion, arranged so that the predicate of the first premise is the subject of the next, and so forth, the conclusion uniting the subject of the first with the predicate of the last in an elliptical series of syllogisms) [also listed under sor-]</p> <p>sorus (a cluster of spore cases)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: corp</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>somn</b>	Latin <i>somnus</i> IE <i>swep-</i> to sleep	sleep	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>somnial, somniosus (a genus of sharks which appear sleepy; the Greenland shark belongs to this genus)</p> <p>somnolence (drowsiness, sleepiness)</p> <p>somnolent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> drowsy, sleepy, slumberous)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: insomnia (abnormally prolonged inability to sleep, especially when chronic) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>somn</i>: somnambulist (sleepwalker; same as <i>noctambulist</i>, lit., nightwalker), somnambulism (<i>ambulare</i> to walk)</p> <p><i>somni</i>:</p> <p>somnifacient (tending to produce sleep; hypnotic) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>somniferous (inducing sleep; soporific) (<i>ferre</i> to bring, bear)</p> <p>somniloquy (the act or habit of talking in one's sleep) (<i>loqui</i> to speak)</p> <p><i>somno</i>: somnocinematograph (a device for recording movements of those who are asleep) (<i>kinein</i> to move + <i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>ROMAN MYTHOLOGY: Somnus (god of sleep; identified with Greek god Hypnos, from which <i>hypnotic</i> is derived)</p> <p>BRAND NAMES: Sominex®, Unisom®</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dorm, hypn, sopor</p>
<b>son</b>	Latin <i>sonus</i> IE <i>swen-</i> to sound	sound	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>sonant (a voiced speech sound; a syllabic consonant; sonorant)</p> <p>sone (a unit of loudness)</p> <p>sonic (of or having to do with sound; designating or of a speed equal to the speed of sound, about 760 mph, through air at sea level at room temperature)</p> <p>sonicate (to subject a cell, virus, etc. to the energy produced by sound waves)</p> <p>sonorant (in phonetics, a voiced consonant that is less sonorous than a vowel but more sonorous than an unvoiced plosive and that may occur as a syllabic; <i>l</i>, <i>m</i>, <i>n</i>, <i>r</i>, <i>y</i>, and <i>w</i> are English sonorants) (<i>sonor(ous)</i> + <i>(conson)ant</i>)</p> <p>sonority, sonorous (producing or capable of producing sound, especially sound of full, deep, or rich quality; in phonetics, having a degree of resonant tonality: said especially of vowels, semivowels, and nasals)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>assonance [a partial rhyme in which the stressed vowel sounds are alike but the consonant sounds are unlike, as in <i>late</i> and <i>make</i>; the repetition of identical or similar sounds in a sequence of nearby words, e.g., Thou still unravished bride of quietness/Thou foster child of silence and slow time (Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn")], assontant (having assonance) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>consonance (harmony or agreement of elements or parts; accord; in prosody, a partial rhyme in which consonants in stressed syllables are repeated but vowels are not, e.g., <i>mock</i>er, <i>mak</i>er; compare <i>assonance</i> for repetition of stressed vowels, e.g., <i>mat</i>e, <i>ma_ke</i>), consonant (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>dissonance (a chord that sounds incomplete or unfulfilled until resolved to a harmonious chord), dissonant (<i>dis</i> apart)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
son (cont'd)	[sound]		<p>hypersonic (of, pertaining to, or relating to speed equal to or exceeding five times the speed of sound; compare <i>subsonic</i>) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p>inconsonant (not in harmony or agreement) (<i>in</i> not + consonant)</p> <p>infrasonic (designating or of a frequency of mechanical vibrations below the range audible to the human ear; also called <i>subsonic</i>) (<i>infra</i> below)</p> <p>RESONANCE, resonant, resonate, resonator (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>subsonic (designating, of, or moving at a speed in a surrounding fluid less than that of sound in the same fluid; same as <i>infrasonic</i>) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>supersonic (designating, of, or moving at a speed in a surrounding fluid greater than that of sound in the same fluid; same as <i>ultrasonic</i>) (<i>super</i> beyond)</p> <p>transonic (designating, of, or moving at a speed within the range from subsonic to supersonic speed) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>ultrasonic (designating or of a frequency of mechanical vibrations above the range audible to the human ear, i.e., above 20,000 vibrations per second) (<i>ultra</i> beyond)</p> <p>unison, unisonous (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>soni</i>: soniferous (carrying or producing sound) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p><i>sono</i>:</p> <p>sonobuoy (a buoy that amplifies sound signals picked up under water and transmits them by radio) (<i>boia</i> fetter)</p> <p>sonogram (echogram; a visual pattern representing the sound waves of a voice, call, or noise) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>sonde (any of various devices, especially a radiosone, for measuring meteorological and other physical conditions at high altitudes)</p> <p>son et lumière (lit., sound and light; a technique of presenting a historical spectacle, especially at night in front of a monument, etc., using special lighting effects and live or recorded narration, music, etc.)</p> <p>sonnet (from Provençal <i>sonet</i>; a poem normally of fourteen lines in any of several fixed verse and rhyme schemes, typically in rhymed iambic pentameter: sonnets characteristically express a single theme or idea; explore Petrarchan sonnet, Shakespearean sonnet), sonneteer, sonnetize</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b></p> <p>sonata (orig., an instrumental composition as opposed to a cantata, lit., something sung; explore use of sonata as a composition itself and as a pattern of musical composition)</p> <p>sonatina (a short or simplified sonata)</p> <p><b>ACRONYM:</b> sonar (<u>s</u>ound <u>n</u>avigation and <u>r</u>anging)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH:</b> sound [another <i>sound</i> is listed under <i>unda-</i>]</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ENGLISH:</b></p> <p>resound (to echo or be filled with sound; reverberate; to be celebrated; to be extolled)</p> <p>resounding (reverberating; ringing sonorously; thoroughgoing; complete; high-sounding) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH COGNATE:</b> swan (akin to German <i>Schwan</i>)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAME:</b> Sonnette, MT</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>son</b> (cont'd)		[sound]	<p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: RESONANCE [in <i>chemistry</i>, the property of certain molecules of having two or more structures in which only the positions of electrons differ; in <i>electricity</i>, a condition arising in an electric circuit in which a) the current or voltage flow is at maximum amplitude, produced when the frequency of the electrical force is varied; b) the current or voltage flow arising in an electric circuit is in phase respectively with the applied current or voltage; c) the natural frequency of the circuit is the same as that of the incoming signal; in <i>medicine</i>, the sound produced in the percussion of some part of the body, esp. the chest; in <i>physics</i>, a) the effect produced when the amplitude of oscillation of a body is greatly increased by a periodic force at the same or nearly the same frequency; b) a vibration caused by this phenomenon; in <i>phonetics</i>, the intensification of, and particular quality given to, a speech sound, resulting from its vibrating in a resonating cavity, as the pharynx, the mouth, or nose, or a combination of these]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ech, phon, phthong, ton</p>
<b>soph</b>	Greek <i>sophos</i> skilled, clever	wisdom, skill, discerning	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>sophism (a clever and plausible but fallacious argument or form of reasoning, whether or not intended to deceive)  sophist (often capitalized: in ancient Greece, any of a group of teachers of rhetoric, politics, philosophy, etc., some of whom were notorious for their clever, specious arguments; any person practicing clever, specious reasoning)  sophistical (also, sophistic; of or characteristic of sophists or sophistry)  sophisticate (to change from being natural, simple, artless, etc. to being artificial, worldly-wise, urbane, etc.)  sophisticated (not simple, artless, naïve, etc.; urbane; wordly-wise, etc., or knowledgeable, perceptive, subtle)  sophistry (unsound or misleading but clever, and subtle argument or reasoning; sophism)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>pansophies (a system or work embracing all knowledge)  pansophism (pretension to universal wisdom or knowledge)  pansophy (universal knowledge or wisdom) (<i>pan</i> all)</p> <p>unsophisticated (SYNONYMS: artless, ingenuous, naive) (<i>un</i> not)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: sophomore (lit., wise fool; a student in the second year of college or the tenth grade of high school), sophomoric (<i>moros</i> foolish)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>anthroposophy (a religious or mystical system or movement similar to theosophy,* founded by Rudolph Steiner about 1912) (<i>anthropos</i> man) [*theosophy: a religious or semireligious set of occult beliefs, rejecting Judeo-Christian beliefs]  gymnosophist (a member of an ancient Hindu sect of ascetics who wore little or no clothing) (<i>gymnos</i> naked, nude)  philosopher, philosophic (sensibly composed or calm, as in a difficult situation; rational), philosophism, philosophize, philosophy (<i>philein</i> to love)  theosophy (lit., knowledge of divine matters) (<i>theos</i> god, God)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: sag, sap</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>sopor</b>	Latin <i>sopor</i> sleep IE <i>swep-</i> to sleep	stupor	NOTE: This root is related to <i>somnus</i> , sleep. SIMPLE ROOT: <i>sopor</i> (an unnaturally deep sleep; stupor), soporous LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>soporiferous</i> (compare <i>somniferous</i> ) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) <i>soporific</i> ( <i>facere</i> to make) <i>soporose</i> ( <i>ose</i> condition) CROSS REFERENCE: dorm, hypn, narc, somn
<b>sor</b>	Greek <i>soros</i> heap	heaped	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>sorites</i> (short for <i>soreites syllogismos</i> —heaped up syllogism: in logic, a series of premises followed by a conclusion, arranged so that the predicate of the first premise is the subject of the next, and so forth, the conclusion uniting the subject of the first with the predicate of the last in an elliptical series of syllogisms; pl., <i>sorites</i> ) [also listed under <i>soma-</i> ] <i>sorosis</i> (a multiple fruit formed by the merging of many flowers into a fleshy mass, as in the mulberry and raspberry) <i>sorus</i> (a cluster of spore cases) CROSS REFERENCE: acerv, cumu
<b>sorb</b> <b>sorp</b>	Latin <i>sorbere</i> to drink in, suck IE <i>serbh</i> to slurp	to soak up	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>sorb</i> : sorbent (any substance or process that absorbs, adsorbs, or desorbs) <i>sorp</i> : sorption (absorption and adsorption) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>sorb</i> : absorb (to suck up; to engross) {absorbable} absorbed (taken in, sucked up, assimilated, etc.; wholly occupied), absorbent, absorbing, absorption (in physics, a taking in and not reflecting, as of radiant energy; a partial loss in energy of light, radio waves, etc. passing through a medium) {absorptive} ( <i>ab</i> away) adsorb (to collect a gas, liquid, or dissolved substance in condensed form on a surface), adsorbate, adsorbent, adsorption {adsorptive} ( <i>ad</i> to) desorb [to remove (an adsorbed or absorbed material) by a chemical or physical process] ( <i>de</i> reversal) resorb (to absorb again) ( <i>re</i> back, again) <i>sorp</i> : ABSORPTION {absorptive, absorptivity} ( <i>ab</i> away) adsorption (an adsorbing or being adsorbed) ( <i>ad</i> to) malabsorption (the poor absorption of nutrients by the alimentary canal) ( <i>malus</i> bad + absorption) resorption (the act or process of resorbing or being resorbed; the partial fusion of a crystal in a magma in response to changing conditions of temperature and pressure), resorptive ( <i>re</i> back, again) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: sorbefacient (causing absorption) ( <i>facere</i> to make) DUTCH COGNATE: slurp ( <i>slorpen</i> to lap, sip) INTERDISCIPLINARY: ABSORPTION [in <i>biology</i> , the passing of nutrient material into the bloodstream or lymph; in <i>physics</i> , a taking in and not reflecting; partial loss in power of light or radio waves passing through a medium] CROSS REFERENCE: None

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>sord</b>	Latin <i>sordidus</i> IE <i>swordo-</i> - black, dirty	filth, sordid	SIMPLE ROOT: sordid ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : abject, base, degrading, ignoble, vile) sordor (wretchedness or squalor) DISGUISED ROOT: swarthy (having a dark complexion; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : dark, dim, dusky, gloomy, murky) CROSS REFERENCE: squal
<b>soror</b>	Latin <i>soror</i> IE <i>sewe-</i> - one's own	sister	SIMPLE ROOT: sororal, sororate, sororial, sorority, sororize LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: soricide (the killing of one's sister; one who kills his or her sister) ( <i>caedere</i> to kill) PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB: Soroptimist (combination of <i>sorority</i> and <i>optimist</i> ; a volunteer organization for business and professional women and girls, in local communi- ties and throughout the world) DISGUISED ROOT: cousin (from <i>consobrinus</i> , orig., child of a mother's sister), cousinry CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>sort,</b> <b>sorc</b>	Latin <i>sors</i> sort, kind IE <i>ser-</i> - to line up, arrange	lot, fortune	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>sorc</i> : sorcerer (a person who practices sorcery; wizard) sorceress (a woman who practices sorcery; witch) sorcery ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : magic, witchcraft, wizardry) <i>sort</i> : sort ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : ilk, kind, type) sortie (a sudden rushing forth; sally; specif., a quick raid on besiegers by those besieged; a flight of a combat aircraft on a mission) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>sorc</i> : ensorcell (or, ensorcel; to bewitch) ( <i>en</i> in) <i>sort</i> : assort (to sort or classify), assorted (of different parts; of vari- ous kinds; miscellaneous), assortment ( <i>ad</i> to) consort (a wife or husband; spouse, especially of a reigning king or queen; a ship that travels along with another) consortium (a partnership or association; in law, the compa- nionship and support provided by marriage, including the right of each spouse to receive this from the other) ( <i>com</i> with) resort ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : expedient, makeshift, resource) ( <i>re</i> again) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: sortilege (the act or practice of foretelling the future by drawing lots; sorcery; witchcraft) ( <i>legein</i> to read, choose) CROSS REFERENCE: lot
<b>souc</b>	French <i>soucier</i>	to regard, care	PREFIXED ROOT: insouciance, insouciant (calm and untrou- bled; carefree; indifferent) ( <i>in</i> not) PLACE NAMES: Sans Souci (AL, NC, SC) (without a care; carefree) HISTORICAL: Sans Souci Castle, Potsdam, near Berlin, built by Frederic the Great CROSS REFERENCE: cur <sup>2</sup>
<b>spac,</b> <b>spat</b>	Latin <i>spatium</i> IE <i>spei-</i> - to flourish, exceed	space	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>spac</i> : space, spacial (alternate spelling of <i>spatial</i> ), spacing, spacious (having or giving more than enough space or room; vast; extensive) <i>spat</i> : spatial (of space; happening or existing in space)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>spac</b> (cont'd)		[space]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>spac</i>:  hyperspace (in mathematics, space of four or more dimensions) (<i>hyper</i> over, beyond)  interspace (a space between) (<i>inter</i> between)  subspace (in mathematics, a space which forms a proper subset of some larger space) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>(<i>s</i>)<i>pat</i>: expatiate (to enlarge in discourse or writing; be copious in description or discussion) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: spatiotemporal (existing in both space and time; of space and time) (<i>tempus</i> time)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>aerospace (the earth's atmosphere and the space outside it, considered as one continuous field) (<i>aer</i> air)  cyberspace (<i>kyber</i> orig., to steer: computers)</p> <p>SPANISH: patio (aphetic for <i>spatium</i>; influenced by <i>patere</i>, to lie open, as in <i>patent</i>)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: spare, speed</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: plac<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>spasm</b>	Greek <i>span</i>	to stretch, pull, wrench	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: spasm, spasmodic, spastic</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: antispastic (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: colpospasm (a spasmodic contraction of the vagina) (<i>kolpos</i> vagina)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: elast, pand, rog, ten<sup>2</sup>, tend, ton, tract</p>
<b>spat</b>	Latin <i>spatha</i> IE <i>spe-</i> a long, flat piece of wood	flat blade, shoulder	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  spathe (a large, leaflike part or pair of such parts enclosing a flower cluster, especially a spadix)  spatula, spatulate (in botany, spoon-shaped in outline and attached at the narrow end, as some leaves; in zoology, spoon-shaped or spatula-shaped)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: spade, spadix, spay, spoon</p> <p>FRENCH:  epaulet (or, epaulette; a shoulder ornament for certain uniforms, especially military uniforms)  epee (or, épée; a sword, especially a thin, pointed sword without a cutting edge)  espalier (a lattice or trellis on which trees and shrubs are trained to grow flat; a plant, tree, etc. so trained; as a verb, to train as or on an espalier; to provide with an espalier)  pauldrone (from <i>epaulet</i>; a piece of plate armor to protect the shoulder)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: om</p>
<b>spec,</b> <b>spic</b>	Latin <i>specere</i> IE <i>spek-</i> to spy, watch closely	to look, show; appearance	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>special (SYNONYMS: especial, particular, specific)  specialism, specialist, specially, specialty  specialize (in biology, to adapt parts or organs to a special condition, use, or requirement)  speciation (in biology, the process of developing a new species through evolution), specie, species (see Doublets)</p> <p>specimen (a part of a whole; in medicine, a sample, as of blood, urine, sputum, for analysis)</p> <p>specious (SYNONYMS: credible, plausible)</p> <p>spectacle, spectacled (wearing eyeglasses), spectacles (eyeglasses), spectacular, spectate, spectator, spectatorial</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>spec</b> (cont'd)		[to look, show]	<p>specter (a ghost), spectral, spectrum (pl., spectrums, spectra)</p> <p>speculate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> cogitate, deliberate, reason, reflect, think), speculation, speculative</p> <p>SPECULUM {specular}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>speci:</i></p> <p>conspecific (in biology, belonging to the same species) (<i>con with</i>)</p> <p>infraspecific (of or pertaining to any taxon or category within a species, as a subspecies) (<i>infra below</i>)</p> <p>subspecies (<i>sub under</i>)</p> <p><i>spect:</i></p> <p>aspect (the way a person appears; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>appearance, guise, look, semblance; <sup>2</sup>angle, facet, phase) (<i>ad to</i>)</p> <p>circumspect (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> careful, cautious, meticulous, scrupulous) {circumspection} (<i>circum around</i>)</p> <p>conspectus (a general view; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> summary, survey, synopsis) (<i>con with</i>)</p> <p>disrespect (<i>dis away + respect</i>)</p> <p>inspect (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> examine, scan, scrutinize) {inspective}, inspection, inspector, inspectorate (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>introspection (a looking into one's own mind, feelings, etc.) (<i>intro inward</i>)</p> <p>irrespective (used only as in <i>irrespective of</i> (regardless of; independent of) (<i>in not + respective</i>)</p> <p>perspective (<i>per through</i>)</p> <p>prospect, prospective (looking toward the future; expected)</p> <p>prospectus (a statement outlining the main features of a new work or business enterprise) (<i>pro before</i>)</p> <p>respect (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> admire, esteem, regard; see Doublets), respectability, respectable, respecter, respectful, respecting, respective, respectively (<i>re again</i>)</p> <p>retrospect (a looking back on or thinking about things past; contemplation or survey), retrospection, retrospective (<i>retro backward</i>)</p> <p>suspect (lit., to look from under; to watch; as a noun, a person, who is suspected, esp. one suspected of a crime) (<i>sub under</i>)</p> <p>unsuspected (not under suspicion; not imagined to be existent) (<i>un not + suspect</i>)</p> <p><i>spic:</i></p> <p>conspicuity, conspicuous (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> noticeable, outstanding, prominent, remarkable) (<i>con intensive</i>)</p> <p>despicable (deserving to be despised; contemptible) (<i>de down</i>)</p> <p>inconspicuous (<i>in not + conspicuous</i>)</p> <p>perspicacity, perspicacious (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> shrewd, sagacious, astute), perspicuity, perspicuous (clearly understood; lucid) (<i>per through</i>)</p> <p>suspicion (orig., a looking up to, as from underneath; esteeming; later, to look up at, admire, look secretly at; mistrust, suspect; a very small amount or degree; inkling; trace)</p> <p>suspicious (showing or expressing suspicion) (<i>sub under</i>)</p> <p>transpicuous (transparent; easily understood) (<i>trans across</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ELIDED ROOT: expect (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> anticipate, await, hope) (<i>ex out</i>) [see pector- for <i>expectorate</i>]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>spec</b> (cont'd)		[to look, show]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>speci</i>: specific (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: <sup>1</sup>exact, explicit, express; <sup>2</sup>see <i>special</i>), specification, specify (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><b>spectro</b>:</p> <p>spectrogram, spectrograph (<i>graphein</i> to write)  spectroheliogram (<i>helios</i> sun + <i>graphein</i> to write)  spectrometer (<i>metron</i> measure)  spectroscope (<i>skopein</i> to view, look)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> ecospecies {ecospecific} (<i>oikos</i> environment)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>espial (an spying or being spied; observation; discovery)  espy (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: behold, descry, see, view)  spice (from <i>species</i>; see Doublets), spicery  spite (aphetic of <i>despite</i>; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: grudge, malevolence, malice, malignity)  spiteful (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: revengeful, vengeful, vindictive)  spy (lit., to search out; examine)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>despise (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: contemn, disdain, scorn)  despite, spiteful (spiteful; malicious) (<i>de</i> down)  respite (a delay or postponement; see Doublets) (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p><b>TRAILING DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>auspex, auspice(s), auspicious (orig. pertaining to omens based upon the flight of birds; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: favorable, propitious) (<i>avis</i> bird)</p> <p>frontispiece (orig., front of a house; then, the first page or title page of a book; later, a preface, foreword; hence, any illustration facing the first page or title page of a book or division of a book; in architecture, the main façade; also, a small pediment over a door, window, etc.)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> respite:respect; spice:species</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b> sub specie aeternitatis (lit., under the aspect of eternity; from the standpoint of eternity)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>espionage (the act of spying)  counterespionage (<i>contra</i> against)  soupçon (lit., suspicion; a slight trace, as of a flavor; hint; suggestion)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> espejo (a mirror, where one sees oneself)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Prospect (KY, ME; as well as in many other states)</p> <p><b>GREEK COGNATES:</b></p> <p>skeptic (capitalized, a member of any of the ancient Greek philosophical schools that denied the possibility of any certain knowledge), skeptical</p> <p>skepticism (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: doubt, dubiety, dubiosity, uncertainty)</p> <p>omphaloskepsis (with <i>omphalos</i>, navel, contemplation of one's navel as an aid to meditation)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> SPECULUM [in <i>medicine</i>, an instrument for viewing a passage or cavity of the body; in <i>zoology</i>, a distinctive patch of color on the wings of certain birds, especially ducks]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> scop, vid<sup>1</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>spel</b>	Greek <i>spelaion</i>	cave	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>spelaean (or, spelean: of or like a cave; dwelling in caves)      speleothem (a mineral deposit formed in caves by the evaporation of mineral-rich water, as a stalactite, stalagmite, or helictite)</p> <p>spelunker (a person who explores caves as a hobby)      spelunking (the activity of a spelunker)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: trog</p>
<b>sper</b>	Latin <i>spes</i> IE <i>spei-</i> to prosper, expand	hope	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>desperate (SYNOMYS: despairing, despondent, hopeless), desperation (<i>de</i> without)</p> <p>prosper (to succeed, thrive, grow, etc. in a vigorous way)</p> <p>prosperity, prosperous (<i>pro</i> before, forward)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: despair (as a verb, to lose or give up hope; as a noun, loss of hope), despairing (see synonyms at <i>desperate</i>) (<i>de</i> without)</p> <p>SPANISH: desperado (a bold outlaw; a dangerous, reckless criminal)</p> <p>COINED WORD: Esperanto (lit., one who hopes, and was the pseudonym of Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, 1859-1917, Polish physician, who invented the hoped-for universal language in 1887, using mainly European languages)</p> <p>LATIN: sperat infestis, metuit secundis (he hopes in adversity, and fears in prosperity: Horace)</p> <p>MOTTO: In Deo speramus: In God we hope (Brown University)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Prosperity (AR, FL, GA, IN, KY, MO, OH, PA, SC, TN, WV; VI)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>sperm</b>	Greek <i>speirein</i> to sow; Latin <i>spargere</i> to sprinkle; IE <i>sp(h)er(e)-</i> to strew, sprinkle	seed, sperm (lit., that which is scattered)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>sperm:</i></p> <p>sperm (the male generative fluid; semen)</p> <p>spermmary (an organ in which male germ cells are formed; male gonad; testis), spermatic, spermatid, spermatium (pl., spermata)</p> <p>spermine (a basic substance found in semen, yeast, blood serum, and body tissues; it can also be prepared synthetically)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>dispermous (in botany, having two seeds) (<i>di</i> two)</p> <p>endosperm (in botany, the nutritive tissue of a plant seed, surrounding and absorbed by the embryo) (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>episperm (the protective outer layer of certain seeds) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>monospermous (in botany, having only one seed)</p> <p>monospermy (in zoology, the system in which a single sperm cell fertilizes an ovum) (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>panspermia (a theory that the seeds of life diffuse naturally through outer space) (<i>pan</i> all)</p> <p>polyspermous (in botany, containing many seeds, as a polyspermous capsule or berry) (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>sperma:</i></p> <p>spermaceti (a solid wax, at one time thought to be the congealed sperm of the whale; used in making candles, cosmetics, ointments, etc.) (<i>cetus</i> whale)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sperm (cont'd)		[seed, sperm]	<p>spermagonium (in botany, a flasklike structure found in certain fungi and lichens, which produces small, nonmotile sperm cells) (<i>gone</i> seed)</p> <p>spermatheca (a receptacle for storing spermatozoa in certain female invertebrates, esp. insects) (<i>theke</i> case, sheath)</p> <p><i>spermat</i>: spermatozoid (resembling sperm) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>spermato</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spermatocele (a cyst of the epididymis containing spermatozoa) (<i>kele</i> tumor, cyst)</li> <li>spermatocyte (<i>kytos</i> cell)</li> <li>spermatogenesis (<i>generare</i> to begin)</li> <li>spermatogonium (<i>gone</i> seed)</li> <li>spermatology (<i>logy</i> study)</li> <li>spermatophore (<i>phorein</i> to bear)</li> <li>spermatophyte (any seed-bearing plant) (<i>phyton</i> plant)</li> <li>spermatorrhea (the involuntary discharge of semen without orgasm) (<i>rhein</i> to flow)</li> <li>spermatozoid, spermatozoon (<i>zo</i> animal)</li> <li><i>sperm</i>i: spermicide (<i>caedere</i> to kill)</li> <li><i>spermio</i>: spermiogenesis (<i>generare</i> to begin)</li> <li><i>spermo</i>:</li> <li>spermogonium (in botany, any hollow structure where spermata are formed) (<i>gone</i> seed)</li> <li>spermophile (lit., seed-lover, or fond of seed; any of several squirrel-like rodents, as the ground squirrels, that live in burrows, feed on vegetation, and sometimes damage crops) (<i>philein</i> to love)</li> </ul> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>angiosperm (in botany, any plant characterized by having seeds enclosed in an ovary; a flowering plant) (<i>angion</i> vessel)</li> <li>gymnosperm (a type of seed plant having the ovules borne on open scales, usually in cones, including ferns, cycads, conifers, and the ginkgo) (<i>gynnos</i> naked)</li> <li>zygosperm (<i>zygon</i> yoke; joined)</li> </ul> <p>PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: azoospermia (absence of spermatozoa from the seminal fluid; same as <i>aspermia</i>) (<i>a</i> not + <i>zo</i> animal)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gon<sup>1</sup>, semen, spers, spor</p>
spers	Latin <i>spargere</i> IE <i>sphereg-</i> to strew, sprinkle	to scatter, strew	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: sperse (now archaic; aphetic of <i>disperse</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>asperse (to spread false or damaging charges against; to slander), aspersion (the act of defaming; slander; innuendo)</li> <li>aspergillum (in the RCC, a brush or perforated container for sprinkling holy water)</li> <li>aspersionum (in the RCC, a basin, font, etc. for holy water) (<i>ad</i> to)</li> <li>disperse (SYNOMYS: dispel, dissipate, scatter), dispersion, dispersive (<i>dis</i> apart)</li> <li>intersperse (to scatter among other things; put here and there or at intervals) (<i>inter</i> between, among)</li> </ul> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: aspergillosis (an infection caused by a fungus, characterized by small, inflamed lesions of the skin, respiratory tract, bones, etc.) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>spers</b> (cont'd)		[to scatter, strew]	<p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>          spark, sparkle (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> flash, glance, gleam), sparkler          sparse (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> meager, scant, scanty)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> sprinkle, sprinkling (a small quantity, or amount, esp. one that is sprinkled, scattered, or thinly distributed)  <b>RELIGIOUS:</b> Asperges (in the RCC, the sprinkling of altar, clergy, and people with holy water before High Mass; a hymn sung during this ceremony, beginning with <i>Asperges me</i>, lit., sprinkle me; see Psalm 51, a penitential psalm of David)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> gon<sup>1</sup>, semen, sperm, spor</p>
<b>sphal</b>	Greek <i>sphallein</i>	to fall	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> asphalt (lit., to cause not to fall; also called “mineral pitch”; that which bonds) (<i>a negative</i>)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cad, gru, lap, pto</p>
<b>sphen</b>	Greek <i>sphen</i> IE <i>spe-</i> long flat piece of wood	wedge	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          sphene (from the shape of its crystals; a variously colored mineral that is an ore of titanium; calcium titanium silicate)          spheniscus (lit., small wedge; a genus of penguins; so named for the shortness of their wings)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>sphen:</i>          sphenodon (the tuatara, a primitive, lizardlike reptile) (<i>odus tooth</i>)          sphenoid (in anatomy, designating or of the wedge-shaped compound bones of the skull) (<i>eidos form</i>)  <i>spheno:</i>          sphenocephalic (<i>kephale</i> head)          sphenogram (a cuneiform, or wedge-shaped, character) (<i>graphein</i> to write)  <b>ENGLISH COGNATES:</b> spade, spoon  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cun<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>spher</b>	Greek <i>sphere</i>	ball, globe, sphere	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          sphere (any round body or figure having the surface equally distant from the center at all points; globe, ball) {spherical}          spherical (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> annular, circular, globular, round)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>          ensphere (to enclose in or as in a sphere) (<i>en</i> in)          exosphere (the highest, least dense region of the atmosphere) (<i>exo</i> outside)          hemisphere (half of a sphere, globe, or celestial body, e.g., northern, southern, eastern, western, of the earth) (<i>hemi</i> half)          heterosphere (the upper of two divisions of the earth's atmosphere; compare <i>homosphere</i>) (<i>heteros</i> other)          homosphere (the lower of the two divisions of the earth's atmosphere; compare <i>heterosphere</i>) (<i>homos</i> same)          mesosphere (the atmospheric zone or shell located above the stratosphere, and characterized by decrease in temperature with increasing altitude) (<i>mesos</i> middle)          microsphere (<i>mikros</i> small)          unsphere (to remove from its sphere or from one's sphere)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>spher:</i> spheroid (a body that is almost but not quite a sphere, esp. one generated by the rotation of an ellipse about one of its axes, e.g., Earth is a spheroid) (<i>eidos</i> shape, form)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>spher</b> (cont'd)		[ball, globe]	<p><i>sphero</i>: spherometer (<i>metron</i> measure)  <i>spheru</i>: spherulite (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>astrosphere (in biology, centrosphere; all of an aster except the centrosome) (<i>aster</i> star)</p> <p>biosphere (the zone of planet Earth where life naturally occurs) (<i>bios</i> life)</p> <p><b>CENTROSPHERE</b> (<i>centrum</i> center)</p> <p>ecosphere (the zone of the earth, a plant, a star, etc. that contains or is theoretically capable of containing living organisms) (<i>oikos</i> environment)</p> <p>heliosphere (the region of the sun, extending beyond Pluto, characterized by the presence of solar magnetic field and the solar wind) (<i>helios</i> sun)</p> <p>hydrosphere (all the water on the surface of the earth, including glaciers, icebergs, lakes, oceans, rivers) (<i>hydor</i> water)</p> <p>ionosphere (the outer part of the earth's atmosphere) (<i>ion</i> to go)</p> <p>lithosphere (the solid, rocky part of the earth; earth's crust) (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> pearl, perlite, perlite</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> CENTROSPHERE [in <i>biology</i>, the portion of the centrosome surrounding the centriole; center of an aster; in <i>geology</i>, the inner part of the earth, beneath the lithosphere and consisting of the mantle and core]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> glob, plot, orb</p>
<b>sphin</b>	Greek <i>sphingein</i> IE <i>spheig-</i> to flourish, grow thick	to draw close	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>sphincter (in anatomy, a ring-shaped muscle that surrounds a natural opening in the body and can open or close it by expanding or contracting)</p> <p>sphinx (lit., the strangler; any ancient Egyptian statue or figure having, typically, the body of a lion and the head of a man, ram, or hawk)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>sphy</b>	Greek <i>sphyzein</i>	to throb; pulse	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> sphygmic (pertaining to the pulse)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> asphyxia (loss of consciousness as a result of too little oxygen and too much carbon dioxide in the blood) {asphyxiant, asphyxiate} (a negative)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> sphygmogram (the record or tracing of a sphygmograph), sphygmograph (an instrument for recording the rate, force, and variations of the pulse) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> pej<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>spic</b>			See spec- for <i>despicable</i> .
<b>spic</b>	Latin <i>spicare</i> to provide with spikes	spike; point head of grain; arrowhead	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>SPICA (a binary star in the constellation Virgo)</p> <p>spicate (in biology, spikelike in form; arranged in a spike or spikes)</p> <p>spicose (having spikes), spicous (same as <i>spicose</i>)</p> <p>spicula (pl., <i>spiculae</i>), spiculate, spiculated, spiculation</p> <p>spicule, spiculose, spiculum</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> spiculiferous (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> spire (a sprout, spike, or stalk of a plant) [another <i>spire</i> is listed under spir<sup>2</sup>]</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>spic</b> (cont'd)		[spike; point]	<p>LEADING DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND: acrospire (in botany, the spiral primary bud of germinating grain) (<i>akros</i> end, top)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: SPICA [in <i>botany</i>, a spike, as of a flower; in <i>medicine</i>, a kind of bandage wrapped back and forth with spiral overlapping around parts of a joint]</p> <p>NB: <i>Spike</i> itself is not in this family; see spin-. The musical term <i>spiccato</i>, detached, is not in this family.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>spin</b>	Latin <i>spina</i>	spine, thorn, prickle, backbone	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>spinal, spine, spinel, spineless, spinescent</p> <p>spinet (an early, small variety of harpsichord with a single keyboard; also, a small upright piano of relatively low height) (said to be after its alleged inventor, G. Spinetti, but probably from the pointed quills used to strike the strings)</p> <p>spininess (a spiny quality or condition)</p> <p>spinose, spinosity, spinous</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>spiniferous (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p>spinifex (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>BRITISH: spinney (orig., <i>spenne</i>, thorn hedge; a small wood; copse)</p> <p>MEDICAL: spina bifida (a congenital defect characterized by imperfect closure of part of the spinal column)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: porcupine (lit., spinous hog), spike</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Porcupine River (in North Yukon Territory, Canada, flowing into the Yukon River in NE Alaska)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Porcupine, MT</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: acanth, rachi</p>
<b>spir<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>spiritus</i> breath, spirit IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>peis-</i> to blow	breath	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>SPIRACLE (a small opening allowing the outer air to come through into a confined space; air hole), spirant</p> <p>spirit (see Doublets), spirited, spiritism</p> <p>spiritless, spiritous (or, spirituous)</p> <p>spiritual, spiritualism, spirituality, spiritualize</p> <p>spirituous (or, spiritous)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>(<i>s</i>)pir:</p> <p>aspirant, aspirate, aspiration (a strong desire or ambition, as for advancement, honor, etc.; in medicine, removal of fluid or gas by suction, as from a body cavity), aspirator</p> <p>aspire (lit., to breathe toward), aspiring (SYNONYMS: ambitious, emulous, enterprising) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>conspiracy (SYNONYMS: cabal, intrigue, machination, plot)</p> <p>conspirator, conspiratorial, conspire (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>expiration, expiratory, expire (SYNONYMS: decease, die, perish)</p> <p>expiry (a coming to an end; termination) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>inspiration (in theology, a divine influence upon human beings, as that resulting in the writing of the Scriptures)</p> <p> inspirational, inspiratory, inspire, inspired (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>irrespirable (not suitable to be breathed) (<i>in</i> not + respirable)</p> <p>perspire {perspiration, perspiratory} (<i>per</i> through)</p> <p>respirable, respiration, respirator, respiratory, respire (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>suspirie (now archaic or poetic; to sigh) (<i>sub</i> under)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>spir<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[breath]	<p>transpiration (the giving off of moisture), transpire (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> chance, happen, occur) (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>uninspired (lacking spirit, creativity, zest) (<i>un</i> not + inspire)</p> <p><i>spirit:</i></p> <p>dispirit (to lower the spirits of; make sad, discouraged, or apathetic) (<i>dis</i> negative)</p> <p>inspirit (to put spirit into; give life or courage to; cheer) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>spiograph (an instrument for recording the movements of breathing) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>spirometer (an instrument for measuring the volume of air entering and leaving the lungs) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>sprite (see Doublets)</p> <p>sprightly (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> agile, nimble, quick; animated, lively)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>bel-esprit (lit., beautiful spirit; a clever, cultured person)</p> <p>esprit (spirit; lively intelligence or wit)</p> <p>esprit de corps (lit., spirit of a body; group spirit)</p> <p>esprit d'escalier (clever repartee one thinks of too late)</p> <p>jeu d'esprit (lit., play of intellect; a clear, witty turn of phrase, piece of writing, etc.)</p> <p>spirituel (having or showing a refined nature or, especially a quick, graceful wit or mind)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:</b></p> <p>con spirito (lit., with spirit; with vigor: a direction to the performer)</p> <p>spirito (spirit; fire), spiritoso (lively; with spirit)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> spirit:sprite</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> spiracle [in <i>geology</i>, a small vent formed on the surface of a thick lava flow; in <i>zoology</i>, an aperture for breathing]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> anim, hal<sup>2</sup>, pneu</p>
<b>spir<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>spira</i> IE <i>sper-</i> to turn	coil, twisted	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>spiral, spire (a spiral or coil; in zoology, the upper part of a spiral shell of a gastropod) [another <i>spire</i> is listed under spic-]</p> <p>spirea, spireme (in biology, a threadlike tangle of chromatin at the beginning of the prophase in mitosis)</p> <p>spirillum (a genus of bacteria having the form of a spiral thread)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> aspirin (lit., without spirea; compounded without the use of spirea, in which the natural acid is found; discovered in 1899 by Heinrich Dreser, a German chemist) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>spir:</i> spiroid (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>spiri:</i> spiriferous (in zoology, characterized by a spire, or spiral structure, as some shells, as a brachiopod) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p><i>spiro:</i> spirochete (any of an order of slender, flexible, spiral-shaped bacteria) (<i>chaeta</i> hair)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> espadrille (a kind of shoe for casual wear, with a canvas upper and a sole of twisted rope)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b> esparto (a kind of grass used to make cordage, baskets, shoes, and paper)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> torq</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>spiss</b>	Latin <i>spissare</i>	to thicken	PREFIXED ROOT: inspissate (to thicken, as by evaporation; condense), inspissation, inspissator ( <i>in in</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>splanchn</b>	Greek <i>splanchnon</i>	the viscera	SIMPLE ROOT: splanchnic (of the viscera) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: splanchnology (the branch of medical study dealing with the structure, functions, and diseases of the viscera, the inner part of the body) ( <i>logy</i> study) CROSS REFERENCE: visc <sup>1</sup>
<b>spleen,</b> <b>splen</b>	Greek <i>splen</i>	spleen	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>spleen</i> : spleen, spleenful (irritable, peevish, spiteful) <i>splen</i> : splenetic (SYNOMYS: choleric, cross, irritable, irascible, touchy), splenius (a flat muscle at the back of the neck) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>splen</i> : splenectomy ( <i>ektome</i> excision) <i>spleno</i> : splenomegaly (enlargement of the spleen) ( <i>megas</i> large) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>splend</b>	Latin <i>splendere</i>	to shine	SIMPLE ROOT: splendid, splendid, splendor PREFIXED ROOT: resplendent (shining brightly) ( <i>re</i> back) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: splendidorous ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) CROSS REFERENCE: flag, lamp, phos
<b>spol</b>	Latin <i>spoliare</i>	to strip, rob	SIMPLE ROOT: spoliate (to rob, plunder, or despoil) spoliation (in law, the destruction of or alteration of a document by an unauthorized person) DISGUISED ROOT: spoil (SYNOMYS: booty, loot, pillage, plunder, prize), spoilage, spoiler PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: despoil (to deprive of something of value by or as by force; rob; SYNOMYS: devastate, plunder, ravage) CROSS REFERENCE: pred, rob <sup>1</sup>
<b>spond,</b> <b>spons</b>	Latin <i>spondere</i> IE <i>spend-</i> to bring a libation, vow	to pledge, to make a libation	SIMPLE ROOT: spondee (orig., a solemn libation; a metrical foot of two long or accented syllables, appropriate for a solemn libation) sponsion (a formal promise or pledge, especially one made on behalf of another person, as by a godparent) sponsor (SYNOMYS: angel, backer, patron; see Doublets) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>spond</i> : correspond (SYNOMYS: agree, coincide, conform, harmonize), correspondence, correspondent ( <i>com</i> with + respond) despond, despondence, despondency despondent (SYNOMYS: despairing, desperate, hopeless) ( <i>de</i> down) respond (SYNOMYS: answer, reply, retort), respondent, responder ( <i>re</i> back, again) transponder ( <i>transmitter</i> + <i>responder</i> ) ( <i>trans</i> across) <i>spons</i> : cosponsor (a joint sponsor, as of a proposed piece of legislation) ( <i>co</i> with) irresponsible, irresponsible ( <i>in</i> not + responsive) response (SYNOMYS: answer, rejoinder, reply), responsibility responsible (SYNOMYS: accountable, answerable) responsive, responsory ( <i>re</i> again)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
spond (cont'd)		[to pledge]	<p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>          espousal, espouse (orig., to take as a wife; to take up, support, or advocate some cause, idea, etc.) {espouser}          spouse (a partner in marriage) (see Doublets), spousal  <b>FRENCH:</b> riposte (also, ripost: a sharp, swift response or retort; also a fencing term) (from Italian <i>risposta</i>)  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> sponsor:spouse  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> gage, plev</p>
<b>spondyl</b>	Greek <i>spondylos</i>	vertebra	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> spondylitis (inflammation of the vertebrae) (<i>itis</i> inflammation)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> vert</p>
<b>spont</b>	Latin <i>sponte</i>	of free will	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> spontaneity, spontaneous (SYNONYMS: automatic, impulsive, instinctive, involuntary)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> vol<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>spor</b>	Greek <i>speirein</i> to sow, strew IE <i>(s)p(h)er-</i> to strew, sow	sowing seed	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          sporadic (happening from time to time; not constant or regular; occasional), sporidium (a protozoan spore; pl., sporidia)          spore (in biology, any of various small reproductive bodies, usually consisting of a single cell, produced by bacteria, algae, mosses, ferns, certain protozoans, etc.)          sporulate, SPORULATION, sporule  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>          apospory (the formation of a gametophyte from a sporophyte cell which has not undergone reduction division: apomixis without spore formation) (<i>apo</i> away)          diaspora (lit., scattering of seed; capitalized, the dispersion of the Jews after the Babylonian exile; also, the dispersion of a people from their original homeland)          diaspore (a native hydrate of aluminum) (<i>dia</i> across, through)          endospore (or, endosporium; an asexual spore formed within the cell wall of the parent cell, as in certain bacteria, fungi, and algae; the inner wall of a spore or pollen grain) (<i>endon</i> within)          exospore (in botany, the outer coat of a spore) (<i>exo</i> outside)          heterosporous (in botany, producing more than one kind of spore, especially, producing both microspores and megasporangia) (<i>heteros</i> other)          homosporous (in botany, producing only one kind of spore; isosporous) (<i>homos</i> same)          isosporous (same as <i>homosporous</i>) (<i>isos</i> equal)          macrospore, macrosporangium (<i>makron</i> large + <i>angeion</i> vessel)          megasporangium (<i>megas</i> large + <i>angeion</i> vessel)          megasporophyll (<i>megas</i> large + <i>phyllon</i> leaf)          microspore, microsporangium (<i>mikros</i> small + <i>angeion</i> vessel)          microsporophyll (<i>mikros</i> small + <i>phyllon</i> leaf)          tetrasporangium (in botany, a sporangium containing four asexual spores), tetraspore (<i>tetra</i> four + sporangium)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>spor:</i>          sporangium (in botany, an organ or single cell that produces spores) (<i>angeion</i> vessel)          sporont [a sporozoan (as a zygote or pansporoblast) that engages in sporogony] (<i>ontos</i> being)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>spor</b> (cont'd)		[sowing seed]	<p><i>spori:</i> sporicidal, sporicide (<i>caedere</i> to kill) sporiferous (bearing spores) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p><i>sporo:</i> sporoblast (<i>blastos</i> shoot, sprout) sporocarp (in botany, a multicellular structure in which spores of certain protozoans are produced) (<i>karpos</i> fruit) SPOROCYST (<i>kystos</i> cell) sporogenesis (in biology, reproduction by means of spores; the formation of spores) {sporogenous} (<i>generare</i> to begin) sporogonium, sporogony (the process by which a large number of sporozoites are produced by cell divisions from a single zygote) (<i>gone</i> seed) sporophore (in botany, an organ that bears spores) (<i>phorein</i> to bear) sporophyll (a leaf or leaflike organ that bears spores) (<i>phyllon</i> leaf) sporophyte (<i>phyton</i> plant) sporozoan (<i>zo</i> animal)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> carpospore (a spore developed from the fertilized carpogonium in the red algae) (<i>karpos</i> fruit) teleutospore (same as <i>teliospore</i>) (<i>teleios</i> complete) teliospore (a thick-walled resting spore that develops in late summer during the telial stage of the rust fungi and germinates the next spring) (<i>teleios</i> complete) zygospore (a thick-walled, resting spore formed by the conjugation of two isogametes) (<i>zygon</i> yoke; joined)</p> <p><b>RELATED ENGLISH WORDS:</b> spread, sprout</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> SPOROCYST [in <i>botany</i>, a resting cell giving rise to asexual spores; in <i>zoology</i>, a saclike larval stage of many trematodes which produces rediae, * or larval stages, by asexual development from germinal cells; also, a protective cyst produced by some protozoans before sporulation, or a protozoan in such encystment] [*rediae: fr. Francisco Redi; d. 1698] SPORULATION [in <i>botany</i>, formation of spores; in <i>zoology</i>, a type of multiple fission in certain protozoans by which a parent spore becomes almost completely broken up into buds] CROSS REFERENCE: gon<sup>1</sup>, semen, sperm</p>
<b>spum</b>	Latin <i>spuma</i>	foam	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: spume, spumescent</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: despumate (to take the scum off; skim; to throw off as scoff) (<i>de</i> off, from)</p> <p>ITALIAN: spumoni (an Italian frozen dessert)</p> <p>A WINE: Asti Spumante (a bubbling, effervescent wine from Asti, a famous wine-producing area of Italy)</p> <p>GERMAN COGNATE: meerschaum, lit., sea foam; a soft, claylike, orthorhombic mineral, used to make smoking pipes and other heat-resistant items)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>squal</b>	Latin <i>squalere</i>	to be foul or filthy	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: squalid (wretched; miserable; sordid) squalor (the state or being squalid)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: sord</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>squam</b>	Latin <i>squama</i>	a scale	SIMPLE ROOT: squama, squamation, squamous, squamulose PREFIXED ROOT: desquamate (to fall off in scales; peel off: said especially of the top layer of skin or mucous membrane) ( <i>de</i> off) CROSS REFERENCE: lep
<b>stab</b>			See stat- for <i>stability</i> .
<b>stagn</b>	Latin <i>stagnum</i>	pool, swamp, standing water	SIMPLE ROOT: stagnant (without motion or current; foul from lack of movement: said of water; not active or alert, as <i>a stagnant mind</i> ) stagnate (to be or become stagnant; to make stagnant) ECONOMICS: stagflation (slowing growth in the economy accompanied by a general rise in prices) ( <i>stagnation + inflation</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>stal,</b> <b>stle,</b> <b>stol</b>	Greek <i>stellein</i> to set, put IE <i>stel-</i> to place, set up, standing, immobile	standing place; also, to send, as if from “a standing place”	SIMPLE ROOT: stale (having lost freshness) [another <i>stale</i> means “to urinate”: said of horses and camels], stall, stallion PREFIXED ROOT: <i>stal:</i> diastalsis (the peristaltic contraction of the small intestine in digestion) ( <i>dia</i> across, through) peristalsis (wavelike muscular contractions that propel contained matter along tubular organs, as in the alimentary canal) {peristaltic} ( <i>peri</i> around) systaltic (characterized by alternate contraction and dilation, as the action of the heart) ( <i>syn</i> with) <i>stall:</i> install (or, instal: to place in an office, rank, etc., with formality or ceremony), installation, installment (or, instalment) ( <i>in</i> in) forestall ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> obviate, preclude, prevent) ( <i>fore</i> before) <i>stle:</i> apostle [lit., one sent away from; capitalized, one of a group made up especially of the twelve witnesses chosen by Christ to preach the gospel (Luke 6:13-16); one of the twelve members of the Mormon administrative council; see Religious Doctrine], apostolate, apostolic ( <i>apo</i> away) epistle (a letter, message; capitalized, one of the letters written by an Apostle and included in the New Testament; a verse letter of the genre invented by Horace and imitated by poets of the 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries) epistler (also, epistolier; one who reads the Epistles during the Mass), epistolary ( <i>epi</i> upon) <i>stol:</i> diastole {diastolic} ( <i>dia</i> across, through) extrasystole (a disturbance of heart rhythm resulting in an extra contraction of the heart between regular beats) ( <i>extra</i> beyond + systole) systole (the usual rhythmic contraction of the heart) ( <i>sym</i> with) COMPOUND: stalemate (in chess, any situation in which it is impossible for one of the players to move without placing his or her king in check, resulting in a draw; compare checkmate*: a move that wins the game by checking the opponent's king so that it cannot be protected) (Persian <i>mat</i> , he is dead) [*checkmate: the king is dead]

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>stal</b> (cont'd)		[standing place]	GERMAN: gestalt (lit., shape, form, as in <i>Gestalt psychology</i> ) ENGLISH: still (without sound) [another <i>still</i> is listed under <i>still-</i> ] RELIGIOUS DOCTRINE: Apostles' Creed (an old statement of belief in the basic Christian doctrines, formerly ascribed to the Apostles; its present form dates from the 16 <sup>th</sup> century) CROSS REFERENCE: ema, hesis, leg <sup>2</sup> , miss, sist, stas, stat
<b>stamen</b>	Latin <i>stamen</i> IE <i>stamen-</i> a standing	thread, stamen	SIMPLE ROOT: stamen (a pollen-bearing organ in a flower; pl., stamens, stamina) <sup>1</sup> stamina (resistance to fatigue, illness, hardship; endurance) <sup>2</sup> stamina (alternate plural of <i>stamen</i> ) staminal (of or having to do with a stamen or stamens; of or having to do with <sup>1</sup> stamina) staminate (lit., consisting of threads; bearing stamens but no pistils, as male flowers) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: staminiferous (having or bearing a stamen or stamens) ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) staminode (also, staminodium; an abortive or sterile stamen) staminody (the change of other organs of a flower into stamens) ( <i>eidos</i> form) FRENCH: etamine (a loosely woven cotton or worsted cloth, used for dresses, curtains, etc.) stammel (a type of rough woolen cloth used by some medieval ascetics for undergarments; a red color like that usually used in dyeing such cloth) CROSS REFERENCE: andr, capill, fil <sup>2</sup> , lin, lir, mit, nema
<b>stan</b>			See stat- for <i>standard</i> .
<b>staphyl</b>	Greek <i>staphyle</i> bunch of grapes	uvula; grapelike	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: staphylococcus ( <i>kokkus</i> kernel, seed, berry) staphyloplasty (the use of plastic surgery to repair defects of the soft palate) ( <i>plassein</i> to form) staphylorrhaphy (the operation of uniting a cleft palate by plastic surgery) ( <i>rhaptein</i> to sew) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>stas,</b> <b>stat,</b> <b>stem</b>	Greek <i>histanai</i> to cause to stand IE <i>sta-</i> to stand	stand, place; put in order; send, set	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>stas:</i> stasimon (one of the regular choral odes between two episodes in a Greek tragedy, possibly sung with the chorus standing in its place in the orchestra*) [*orchestra: in Greek drama, a place to dance] stasis (a stoppage of the flow of some fluid in the body, as of blood; reduced peristalsis of the intestines resulting in the retention of feces; also, a state of equilibrium, balance, or stagnancy) <i>stat:</i> statal (in grammar, of a passive verb form, that is, expressing a state or condition, as <i>was closed</i> in "The store was closed all day") statant (of a heraldic beast: standing with all feet on the ground and seen in profile, as a <i>lion statant</i> ) stater (any of various gold and silver coins of ancient Greece)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
stas (cont'd)		[stand, place]	<p>static, statice, statics  statistic, statistical, statistician, statistics</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>stas:</i></p> <p>astasia (difficulty in standing because of muscular incoordination) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p>apostasy (an abandoning of what one has believed in, as a faith, cause, principles, etc.) (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p>catastasis (the heightened part of the action in ancient drama, leading directly to the catastrophe) (<i>kata</i> down)</p> <p>diastase (a vegetable amylase enzyme) {diastatic} (<i>dia</i> apart)</p> <p>ecstasy (SYNONYMS: bliss, rapture, transport) (<i>ec</i> out)</p> <p>epistasis (orig., to place upon; in genetics, the suppression of gene expression by one or more other genes) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>homeostasis (the ability or tendency of an organism or cell to maintain internal equilibrium by adjusting its physiological processes) (<i>homeos</i> same)</p> <p>HYPOSTASIS, hypostatize (to think of a concept, abstraction, etc. as having real, objective existence) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>isostasy (a condition where there is equal pressure on every side; in geology, approximate equilibrium in large, equal areas of the earth's crust, preserved by the action of gravity upon the different substances in the crust in proportion to their densities) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>metastasis (in medicine, the spread of disease from one part of the body to another unrelated to it) {metastatic} (<i>meta</i> after)</p> <p><i>stat(e):</i></p> <p>anastate (one of a series of substances formed, in secreting cells, by constructive or anabolic processes, in the production of protoplasm) {anastatic} (<i>ana</i> again)</p> <p>antistatic (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>apostate (one guilty of apostasy, which see) {apostatize} (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p>ecstatic (of, having the nature of, or characterized by ecstasy; causing, or caused by ecstasy; subject to ecstasy) (<i>ec</i> out)</p> <p>orthostatic (of or caused by an upright position) (<i>orthos</i> straight)</p> <p>prostate (lit., that standing before; as an adjective, describes the gland that surrounds the urethra at the base of the bladder in most male mammals; as a noun, refers to the gland itself; has been understood as <i>standing before</i> the bladder) [do not confuse with Latin <i>prostrate</i>; see strat-]</p> <p>prostatitis (prostate + <i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p><i>stem:</i></p> <p>diastem (a minor interruption in the deposition of sedimentary material), diastema (a marked gap between two teeth, especially of the upper jaw) (<i>dia</i> across)</p> <p>epistemology (orig., to stand before; confront; the study or theory of the origin nature, methods, and limits of knowledge) (<i>epi</i> upon + <i>logos</i> study)</p> <p>system (a set or arrangement of things so related or connected as to form a unity or organic whole)</p> <p>systematic (also, systematical), systematics, systematism</p> <p>systematist, systematize, systemic, systemize (<i>syn</i> with)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
stas (cont'd)		[stand, place]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>statoblast (in zoology, a bud in a freshwater bryozoan that overwinters in a chitinous* envelope and develops into a new individual; also called <i>winter bud</i>) [*chitinous: from chiton: a small marine mollusk] (<i>blastos</i> bud, sprout)</p> <p>STATOCYST (<i>kytos</i> cell)</p> <p>statokinetic (<i>kinein</i> to move)</p> <p>STATOLITH (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p>statoscope (a highly sensitive aneroid barometer, for use in indicating slight variations in the altitude of an aircraft) (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>statospore (a thick-walled resistant spore; also called <i>resting spore</i>) (<i>sporein</i> to sow; thus, seed)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>stas:</i></p> <p>bacteriostasis (<i>bacteron</i> rod; rod-shaped microorganism)</p> <p>homeostasis (in physiology, the tendency to maintain internal stability in an organism) (<i>homeos</i> same)</p> <p>iconostasis (also, iconostas: in the Eastern Orthodox Church, a partition or screen, decorated with icons, separating the sanctuary from the rest of the church) (<i>ikon</i> image, idol)</p> <p><i>stat:</i></p> <p>barostat (a pressure-regulating device) (<i>baros</i> weight)</p> <p>cryostat (a regulator for maintaining a constant, low temperature) (<i>kryos</i> cold)</p> <p>gyrostat (a gyroscope consisting of a rotating wheel in a rigid case) (<i>gyros</i> circle)</p> <p>hemostat (anything used to stop bleeding, such as clamplike instrument used in surgery, or a medicine that hastens clotting) (<i>haima</i> blood)</p> <p>hydrostatic (the branch of physics having to do with the pressure and equilibrium of water and other liquids) (<i>hydor</i> water)</p> <p>rheostat (a variable resistor for changing the resistance of an electrical current without interrupting the circuit, used as for regulating the brightness of electric lights) (<i>rhein</i> to flow)</p> <p>siderostat (a telescopic device for reflecting the light of a star in a constant direction) (<i>sidereus</i> star)</p> <p>thermostat (an apparatus for regulating temperature, esp. one that automatically controls a heating unit) (<i>therme</i> heat)</p> <p><b>EXPRESSION:</b> pou sto (lit., where I may stand; short for a saying of Archimedes: <i>dos moi pou sto, kai kino ten gen</i>, give me a place where I may stand, and I will move the earth; a place to stand; a basis of operations)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b></p> <p>HYPOSTASIS [in <i>Christian theology</i> (in full, <i>hypostatic union</i>), the unique nature of the one God; any of the three persons of the Trinity, each person having the divine nature fully and equally; the union of the wholly divine nature and of a wholly human nature in the one person of Jesus Christ; in <i>medicine</i>, a deposit or sediment; a settling of blood in the lower parts of the body as a result of a slowing down of the blood flow; in <i>philosophy</i>, the underlying, essential nature of a thing; essence]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>stas</b> (cont'd)		[stand, place]	<p>STATOCYST [in <i>botany</i>, a plant cell containing plastids, starch grains, or other statoliths; in <i>zoology</i>, a sense organ found in many invertebrates: it functions as an organ of balance or equilibrium]</p> <p>STATOLITH [in <i>botany</i>, any of the small, freely moving concretions, often a starch grain, found in statocysts; in <i>zoology</i>, an otolith: a calcareous concretion in the statocyst of many invertebrates]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ema, hesis, heter, leg<sup>2</sup>, miss, sist, stat, stal</p>
<b>stat,</b> <b>stab,</b> <b>stan,</b> <b>stet,</b> <b>stic,</b> <b>stit,</b> <b>stor</b>	Latin <i>stare</i> IE <i>sta-</i> to stand	to stand, set	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>stab:</i> stabile (stable; stationary; as a noun, a large stationary abstract sculpture; the analogue of <i>mobile</i>), stability, stabilize, stabilizer</p> <p><b>STABLE</b> (two general meanings: <sup>1</sup>standing firm; thus, resistant to sudden change of position or condition; <sup>2</sup>standing place; thus, a building for the shelter and feeding of domestic animals), stabling</p> <p><i>stan:</i> stance (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: attitude, pose, posture) stanchion (an upright bar, beam, or post used as a support) stand (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: bear, endure, suffer) standard (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: criterion, gauge), standardize standing (a place to stand; duration or length of service)</p> <p><i>stat:</i> state (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: condition, situation, status; see Doublets) {stately}, stated, statement station, stationary, stationer, stationery (originally described one who sold wares in one place; see Doublets) statism (the doctrine or practice of vesting economic control in a centralized state government) {statist}</p> <p>stator [a fixed part forming the pivot or housing for a revolving part (rotor), as in a motor, dynamo, etc.]</p> <p>statue (the figure of a person or animal carved in stone, wood), statuary (statues collectively)</p> <p>statued (ornamented with or represented in a statue or statues)</p> <p>statuesque (well-proportioned; having a stately grace and dignity), statuette</p> <p>stature (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: altitude, elevation, height)</p> <p>status (see synonyms at <i>state</i>) {statusy}</p> <p>statute (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: canon, law, regulation, rule)</p> <p>statutory (of, or having the nature of, a statute or statutes; fixed, authorized, or established by statute; declared by statute to be such, and hence legally punishable: said of an offense, such as <i>statutory rape</i>)</p> <p><i>stet:</i> stet (let it stand: a printer's term used to indicate that matter previously marked for deletion is to remain)</p> <p><i>stor:</i> store [NB: story, as of a building, is from "history"]</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>stab:</i> constable (from <i>count</i>; lit., count of the stable; hence, chief groom; in the Middle Ages, the highest ranking official of a royal household, court, etc.), constabulary (<i>com</i> with)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
stat (cont'd)		[to stand, set]	<p>disestablish (to deprive of the status of being established; to deprive a church of official sanction and support of the government) (<i>dis</i> reversal + establish)</p> <p>establish (to make stable; make firm; settle), establishment (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>instability (lack of stability; unstableness) (<i>in</i> not + stability)</p> <p>metastable (changing readily either to a more stable or less stable condition, as certain electrons; unstable) (<i>meta</i> between)</p> <p>preestablish (or, pre-establish) (<i>pre</i> before + establish)</p> <p>unstable (SYNONYMS: capricious, fickle, inconstant) (<i>un</i> not <i>stanc</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>circumstance (SYNONYMS: event, incident, occurrence), circumstantial (as in <i>circumstantial evidence</i>) (<i>circum</i> around)</li> <li>constancy (the state or quality of being unchanging) (<i>con</i> with)</li> <li>distance (lit., a standing apart) (<i>dis</i> apart)</li> <li>instance (SYNONYMS: case, example, illustration), instancey (<i>in</i> upon)</li> <li>substance (the real or essential part or element of anything; essence, reality, or basic matter; in philosophy, something that has independent existence and is acted upon by causes) (<i>sub</i> under)</li> </ul> <p><i>stand:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nonstandard (not standard; specif., designating or of usages, locutions, grammatical constructions, pronunciations, etc., that do not fall into the category of standard speech) (<i>non</i> not)</li> <li>substandard (<i>sub</i> under)</li> </ul> <p><i>(s)tant:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>constant (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>faithful, loyal, staunch, or stanch; <sup>2</sup>continual, continuous, incessant)</li> <li>constantan [so named because of its constant temperature coefficient of resistance: any alloy of copper (c. 55%) and nickel (c. 45%), used in pyrometers and thermocouples] (<i>con</i> with)</li> <li>consubstantial, consubstantiation (the doctrine that the substance of the bread and wine of the Eucharist exists, after consecration, side by side with the substance of the body and blood of Christ but not changed by it; compare <i>transubstantiation</i>) (<i>com</i> with + substantial)</li> <li>distant (SYNONYMS: far, remote, removed) (<i>dis</i> apart)</li> <li>extant (still existing; not extinct; not lost or destroyed) (<i>ex</i> out)</li> <li>inconstant (SYNONYMS: capricious, fickle, unstable) (<i>in</i> not + constant)</li> <li>instant (SYNONYMS: minute, moment, second), instantaneous</li> <li>instanter (in law, without delay; immediately)</li> <li>instantiate (to represent by a concrete example; instance)</li> <li>instantly (an instant; without delay; immediately) (<i>in</i> in, upon)</li> <li>substantial (strong, solid, considerable, ample), substantialism</li> <li>substantiate (SYNONYMS: confirm, corroborate, verify), substantive (<i>sub</i> under)</li> <li>transubstantiate (to change one substance into another; in theology, to change the substance of the Eucharistic bread or wine into the true presence of Christ), transubstantiation (compare <i>consubstantiation</i>) (<i>trans</i> across + substantiate)</li> </ul>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
stat (cont'd)		[to stand, set]	<p><i>stat:</i>  instate (to put in a particular status) (<i>in in</i>)  interstate (between states, as <i>interstate commerce</i>, <i>interstate highway</i>, e.g., I85, I95, I10, I20) (<i>inter</i> between)  intrastate (within a state, especially a State of the United States; for example, an intrastate highway, as opposed to an interstate highway) (<i>intra</i> within)  reinstate (<i>re</i> again + instate)</p> <p><i>stet:</i> obstetric (also, obstetrical; lit., he, or, she who stands before; belonging to a midwife; from <i>obstetrix</i>, midwife (German for “with woman”), obstetrician, obstetrics (<i>ob</i> against, before))</p> <p><i>stic:</i> interstice (a small or narrow space between things or parts; crevice; chink; crack) {interstitial} (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p><i>stin:</i>  destination, destine, destiny (SYNONYMS: doom, fate, lot, portion) (<i>de intensive</i>)  obstinacy, obstinate (SYNONYMS: headstrong, stubborn, pertinacious) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p><i>predestine, predestination</i> (<i>pre</i> before + destination)</p> <p><i>stit:</i>  constituency, constituent, constitute, constitution, constitutional, constitutionality, constitutive (<i>con</i> with)  destitute (SYNONYMS: impoverished, indigent, poor), destitution (<i>de</i> down, away)</p> <p><i>institute</i> (to set up; establish; found; introduce; start; initiate)</p> <p><i>institution, institutional, institutionalism, institutionalize, institutionalary, institutive</i> (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p><i>interstitial</i> (of, forming, or occurring in interstices; in anatomy, situated between the cellular components of an organ) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p><i>prostitute</i> (lit., one who stands before; as verb, to sell the services of oneself, or another, for purposes of sexual intercourse), prostitution (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p><i>reconstitute, reconstitution</i> (<i>re</i> again + constitute)</p> <p><i>restitution</i> (SYNONYMS: indemnification, redress, reparation) (<i>re back, again</i>)</p> <p><i>substituent</i> (in chemistry, an atom or group of atoms replacing another atom or group in a compound), SUBSTITUTE, substitution, substitutive (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><i>superstition</i> (orig., standing still over), superstitious (<i>super</i> over, beyond)</p> <p><i>trisubstituted</i> (<i>tri</i> three + substituted)</p> <p><i>stor:</i> restoration, restorative, restore (SYNONYMS: refresh, renew, renovate) (<i>re back, again</i>)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  armistice (lit., a stacking, or standing, of arms) (<i>arma</i> shield, protection)</p> <p><i>solstice</i> (lit., standing still of the sun, i.e., <i>summer solstice</i> and <i>winter solstice</i>, occurring around June 21 and December 21, respectively (<i>sol</i> sun))</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  cost (from Medieval Latin <i>costare</i>; from Latin <i>constare</i>, to stand together)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
stat (cont'd)		[to stand, set]	<p>oust (lit., to stand out; or, to be stood out; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> dismiss, eject, expel)</p> <p>ouster (a person or thing that ousts; in law, an ousting or being ousted, especially from real property; legal eviction) (Old French <i>ouster</i>; from Latin <i>ostare</i>; from <i>ob</i> against + <i>stare</i>)</p> <p>post (a piece of wood, metal, etc., usually long and square set upright to support a building, sign, fence, etc.) [another <i>post</i> is listed under pon-] (<i>por</i> for + <i>stare</i>)</p> <p>praedial (from Latin <i>praedium</i>, farm; of or relating to land or stationary property; landed; agrarian)</p> <p>press (to force into military service) (from <i>pre</i> before + <i>stare</i>) [another <i>press</i> is listed under press-]</p> <p>rest (remainder) (from <i>re</i>, back + <i>stare</i>) [another <i>rest</i>, peace, ease; sleep; refreshing, is from IE <i>ere</i>, rest]</p> <p>restive (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> balky, contrary, perverse)</p> <p>stage, stager (a person or an animal that possesses the wisdom of long experience; old hand; veteran), staging</p> <p>stapes (lit., footstand; stirrup; a small bone of the inner ear, shaped somewhat like a stirrup; from <i>stare</i> + <i>pes</i>, foot)</p> <p>staunch (or, stanch; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> constant, faithful, loyal, resolute)</p> <p>stay (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> linger, sojourn, tarry) [another <i>stay</i> is from Dutch <i>staeye</i>, a rope used to support a mast; a third <i>stay</i> is from Old English <i>staeg</i>, a rope]</p> <p>stead (a place or position of a person or thing as filled by a replacement, substitute, or successor)</p> <p>steer (the verb, to guide; the noun, a castrated male of the cattle family)</p> <p>sterling (an early English silver penny)</p> <p>varlet (from French <i>valet</i>; orig., an attendant; a youth serving as a knight's page; a scoundrel; knave)</p> <p>vassal (from French <i>valet</i>; in the Middle Ages, a person who held land under the feudal system; a subordinate, subject, slave, etc.)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>arrest (lit., to stand back; to stay behind) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>contrast (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> collate, compare) (<i>contra</i> against + <i>stare</i>)</p> <p>distal (in anatomy, farthest from the center or the point of attachment or origin; terminal: opposed to <i>proximal</i>) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>impress (to force a person into public service, especially into the navy), impressment (<i>im</i> in)</p> <p>imprest (a loan or advance of money) (<i>in</i> in + <i>pre</i> before + <i>stare</i>—<i>prestare</i>, to lend)</p> <p>instar (lit., shape, form; any of the various stages of an insect or other arthropod between molts)</p> <p>instauration (the act of renewal; restoration; renovation) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>instead (in place of the person or thing mentioned: as an alternative or substitute) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>multistage (<i>multus</i> many)</p> <p>obstacle (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bar, barrier, hindrance, impediment, obstruction) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>restaurant (lit., where one may be restored), restaurateur (also, restauranteur) (see <i>restore</i>)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>stat</b> (cont'd)		[to stand, set]	<p>LATIN: in <i>statu quo</i> (lit., in the state in which; in the existing, or same, condition) <i>non obstante</i> (notwithstanding) <i>Stabat Mater</i> (lit., the mother was standing—the opening words of the text—a Latin hymn about the sorrows of the Virgin Mary at the crucifixion of Jesus) <i>stare decisis</i> (lit., to stand by things decided; a policy of law that requires courts to abide by laws and precedents previously laid down as applicable to a similar set of facts) <i>status quo</i> (lit., the state in which: the existing state of affairs)</p> <p>FRENCH: <i>estate</i> (see Doublets) <i>raison d'état</i> (a diplomatic or political reason) <i>valet</i> (orig., a person standing by) <i>valet de chambre</i> (a man's personal manservant)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: <i>estate:state; stationary:stationery; estate:estancia</i></p> <p>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS <i>ostinato</i> (lit., obstinate; a short melodic phrase persistently repeated by the same voice or instrument and in the same pitch) <i>stanza</i> (lit., stopping place) {stanzaic}</p> <p>SPANISH: <i>estancia</i> (orig., a stopping place; a large estate, especially a cattle ranch, in Spanish America)</p> <p>HOLIDAY: Armistice Day (celebrated November 11, marking the end of World War I in 1918; now called Veterans Day)</p> <p>HISTORICAL: The United States Constitution (<i>constituted</i> of seven articles and 24 amendments, and has been the supreme law of the nation since its adoption in 1789)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: <i>Staten Island</i> (from Dutch <i>Staaten Eilandt</i>, States Island, referring to the States-General of the Dutch Republic) <i>Statue of Liberty</i> (on Liberty Island in New York Harbor)</p> <p>GERMAN: <i>Gestapo</i> (from <i>Geheime Staatspoliizei</i>, lit., secret state police)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: <i>STABLE</i> [in <i>chemistry</i>, not easily decomposed or otherwise modified chemically; in <i>physics</i>, having no known mode of decay; indefinitely long-lived: said of atomic particles] <i>SUBSTITUTE</i> [in <i>chemistry</i>, to replace as a substituent; in <i>grammar</i>, any word or word group, as a pronoun, the verb <i>to do</i>, etc., used in place of another word or words, e.g., <i>did</i> for <i>shouted</i> in “she shouted and he <i>did</i>, too”]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>par<sup>4</sup>, sist, stas, tem</i></p>
<b>stear,</b> <b>steat</b>	Greek <i>stear</i>	tallow, fat	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>stear</i>: stearate (a salt or ester of stearic acid), stearic, stearin <i>steat</i>: steatite (same as <i>soapstone</i>)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>steatolysis</i> (<i>lyein</i> to loosen) <i>steatopygia</i> (a heavy deposit of fat in the buttocks or thighs) (<i>pyge</i> buttocks) <i>steatorrhea</i> (an excessive amount of fat in the feces) (<i>rhein</i> to flow)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>adip, aliph, lip, seb</i></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>stel</b>	Greek <i>stele</i> IE <i>stel-</i> to place, set up, standing, immobile	post	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: stele (an upright stone slab or pillar engraved with an inscription or design and used as a monument, grave marker, etc.; in botany, a central cylinder of vascular tissues in the stems and roots of plants)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>eustele (a typical vascular cylinder of a dicotyledonous plant or gymnosperm) (<i>eu</i> well, good)</li> <li>monostele (same as <i>protostele</i>) (<i>mono</i> one, single)</li> <li>protostele (a simple, primitive arrangement of conducting tissues in stems and roots of certain lower plants) (<i>proto</i> first)</li> </ul> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>stell</b>	Latin <i>stella</i> IE <i>ster-</i> star	star	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stellar (of the stars or a star; like a star; by or as by a star performer; excellent; outstanding)</li> <li>stellate (shaped like a star; coming out in rays or points from a center)</li> <li>stellar (shaped like a small star; covered with small stars or starlike spots)</li> </ul> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>constellate (to cluster, as in a group of stars)</li> <li>constellation (an arbitrary configuration of stars, usually named after some object, animal, or mythological being) {constellatory} (<i>con</i> with)</li> <li>interstellar (between or among the stars, as <i>interstellar space</i>) (<i>inter</i> between, among)</li> <li>substellar (of a size much smaller than a typical star) (<i>sub</i> under)</li> </ul> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>stell</i>: stellectomy (surgical excision of the stellate ganglion) (<i>ektome</i> excision)</li> <li><i>stelli</i>: stelliform (in the form of a star) (<i>forma</i> shape)</li> </ul> <p>PHYSICS: stellarator (a device shaped like the figure 8 used to investigate the production of a controlled thermonuclear reaction by using changeable magnetic fields to confine a plasma*) [*plasma: a unique form of matter, as in a star]</p> <p>LATIN: stella polaris (lit., Pole Star; North Star)</p> <p>ENGLISH: star</p> <p>PROPER NAMES: Estelle, Esther, Stella</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Stella (in thirteen states and in Puerto Rico)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: aster, sider<sup>l</sup></p>
<b>steno</b>	Greek <i>stenos</i> IE <i>stен-</i> thin, narrow	narrow, close, little	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>stен</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stenoky (the ability of an organism to live only under a very narrow range of environmental conditions; opposed to <i>eu-roky</i>) (<i>oikos</i> environment)</li> <li>stenosed, stenosis (in medicine, a narrowing, or constriction, of a passage, duct, opening, etc.) (<i>osis</i> condition)</li> </ul> <p><i>stено</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stenobath (an organism that can live only in a narrow range of water depths; opposed to <i>eu</i>bath) (<i>bathos</i> depth)</li> <li>stenograph, stenography (<i>graphein</i> to write)</li> <li>stenohaline (opposed to <i>eu</i>haline) (<i>hals</i> salt)</li> <li>stenohygic (able to withstand only a narrow range of humidity; opposed to <i>eu</i>hygic) (<i>hygros</i> wet, moist)</li> </ul>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
steno (cont'd)		[narrow, close, little]	<p>stenophagous (in biology, eating only a limited variety of food; compare <i>euryphagous, monophagous</i>) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)</p> <p>steno-therm (opposed to <i>eurytherm</i>), stenothermal (<i>therme</i> heat)</p> <p>stenoptic (in biology, able to withstand only a limited range in environmental conditions; opposed to <i>urytopic</i>: able to withstand a wide range of environmental conditions) (<i>topos</i> place)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ang<sup>2</sup>, petit, plesio</p>
ster	Greek <i>stereos</i> IE <i>ster-</i> rigid, stiff	solid	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: stere, steric, sterid</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: decistere (<i>decem</i> ten; <i>deci</i> tenth)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>ster:</i>  <i>steroid</i> (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>sterol</i> (<i>elaion</i> oil)  <i>sterome</i> (<i>ome</i> mass)</p> <p><i>stere:</i>  <i>stereopsis</i> (stereoscopic vision; three-dimensional vision) (<i>opsis</i> sight condition)  <i>stereopticon</i> (a magic lantern, especially one made double so as to produce dissolving views) (<i>optikon</i> view)</p> <p><i>stereo:</i>  <i>stereobate</i> (the foundation of a stone building) (<i>baein</i> to go)  <i>stereochemistry</i> (the chemical study of spatial arrangements of atoms in molecules and of the effects of these arrangements on the molecule's properties)  <i>stereograph, stereography</i> (<i>graphein</i> to write)  <i>stereoisomer</i> (one of a group of molecules that have identical atoms connected in the same order but in different spatial arrangements) (<i>isos</i> equal + <i>meros</i> part)  <i>stereometry</i> (the art of determining the dimensions and volume of solids) {stereometric} (<i>metron</i> measure)  <i>stereophonic</i> (producing a solid sound, as a stereophonic music system) (<i>phone</i> sound)  <i>stereoplasm</i> (the solid or insoluble portion of the cell protoplasm) (<i>plassein</i> to form)  <i>stereoscope, stereoscopic, stereoscopy</i> (<i>skopein</i> to examine)  <i>stereotaxis</i> (in biology, the positive, or negative, response of a freely moving organism to cling to, or avoid, a solid object after contact) {stereotactic}, stereotaxy (<i>tassein</i> to arrange)  <i>stereotomy</i> (the art or science of cutting solid bodies, esp. stone, into desired shapes; stonecutting) (<i>temnein</i> to cut)  <i>stereotropism</i> (in biology, the response or motion of an organism to direct contact with a surface) (<i>tropein</i> to turn)  <i>stereotype, stereotyped</i> (SYNONYMS: commonplace, hackneyed, trite), stereotypic {stereotypical} (<i>typos</i> type)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>androsterone</i> (<i>andros</i> man, male)  <i>cholesterol</i> [solid fat (<i>sterol</i>) first found in gall bladder] (<i>chole</i> gall)</p> <p>RELATED WORD: consternate, consternation (SYNONYMS: alarm, dismay, trepidation) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>ENGLISH: stare, starve, stern</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dur, rob, solid</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>sterc</b>	Latin <i>stercus</i>	dung	SIMPLE ROOT: stercoraceous (of, containing, like, or having the nature of feces, or dung) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: stercoricolous (in biology, living in dung, as some insects) ( <i>colere</i> to dwell) CROSS REFERENCE: copr, scat
<b>stern</b>	Greek <i>sternon</i>	the breastbone	SIMPLE ROOT: sternum (the breastbone) PREFIXED ROOT: episternum (the most anterior part of the sternum in amphibians and mammals) ( <i>epi</i> upon) CROSS REFERENCE: chondr, pect
<b>stet</b>			See stat-.
<b>sthen</b>	Greek <i>sthenos</i>	strength	SIMPLE ROOT: sthenic (designating or of feelings or symptoms marked by excessive excitement, strength, or activity) PREFIXED ROOT: asthenia (a lack or loss of bodily strength; bodily weakness) {asthenic} (a negative) asthenopia (weakness or easy fatigue of the visual organs, usually accompanied by headache and dimming of vision) (a negative + <i>opia</i> sight condition) asthenosphere (a zone in the upper mantle of the earth, consisting of hot, plastic rock, that underlies the stronger lithosphere) (a negative + <i>sphaira</i> globe) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: calisthenics (lit., beautiful strength) ( <i>kallos</i> beauty) hypersthene (a dark-colored variety of enstatite, containing a large amount of iron; magnesium iron silicate) ( <i>hyper</i> over, beyond) myasthenia (muscular weakness or fatigue) ( <i>mys</i> muscle + a negative) neurasthenia (a former category of mental disorder, characterized by irritability, fatigue, weakness, anxiety, and localized pain without apparent physical causes) ( <i>neuron</i> nerve + a negative) NB: <i>Demosthenic</i> , from Demosthenes, the orator, is not in this family. CROSS REFERENCE: firm, fort, rob, vin, vio, vir <sup>1</sup>
<b>stic</b>			See stat- for <i>armistice</i> .
<b>stich</b>	Greek <i>stichos</i> row, line, verse IE <i>steigh-</i> to step, climb	step, row	SIMPLE ROOT: stich (in prosody, a line of prose or especially, of verse) PREFIXED ROOT: acrostic (a verse or arrangement of words in which certain letters in each line, such as the first or last, when taken in order spell out a word, motto, etc.; see <i>telestich</i> ) ( <i>akros</i> extremity) distich (two successive lines of verse regarded as a unit; couplet), distichous (in botany, arranged in two vertical rows, as leaves on opposite sides of a stem) ( <i>di</i> two) hemistich (a half line of verse, esp. when separated rhythmically from the rest of the line by a caesura <sup>*</sup> ; also, an incomplete or imperfect line of verse) [ <sup>*</sup> caesura: a break or pause in a line of verse] ( <i>hemi</i> half) heptastich ( <i>hepta</i> seven) hexastich ( <i>hex</i> six) monostich (a poem or epigram consisting of only one metrical line) ( <i>monos</i> one, single)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
stich (cont'd)		[step, row]	<p>orthostichous (in biology, characterized by parallel arrangement in a vertical row), orthostichy (vertical arrangement of leaves or flowers on a stem) (<i>orthos</i> straight)</p> <p>pentastich (a poem or stanza of five lines) (<i>penta</i> five)</p> <p>telestich (or telestic: a short poem, etc. in which the last letters of the lines spell a word or words when taken in order; compare <i>acrostic</i>) (<i>tele</i> end)</p> <p>tetraстich (a poem or stanza of four lines), tetrastichous (in biology, in four vertical rows, as the flowers on some spikes) (<i>tetra</i> four)</p> <p>tristich, tristicous (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>stichometry (the division of a prose piece into lines whose lengths correspond to the natural divisions of sense or to natural cadences, as in manuscripts before the adoption of punctuation) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>stichomythia (an ancient Greek arrangement of dialogue in drama, poetry, and disputation in which single lines of verse are spoken by alternate speakers) (<i>mythos</i> word, speech)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> cadastre (or, cadaster: orig., register, list; lit., line by line; public record of the extent, value, and ownership of land within a district for purposes of taxation) (<i>kata</i> down)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> amb, bas<sup>1</sup>, cant, cost, ced<sup>2</sup>, grad, hedr, it, lat<sup>1</sup>, plag, pleur, vad, tir<sup>2</sup></p>
stig			See string- for <i>prestige</i> .
stig, stim, stinct, sting	Greek <i>stitzein</i> to tattoo Latin <i>stigare</i> to prick; also, <i>stinguere</i> to prick IE <i>steig-</i> a point	pricked, distinctive mark	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>stig:</i></p> <p>stigma (orig., a distinguishing mark burned or cut into the flesh, as of a slave or criminal; in botany, the free upper tip of the style of a flower, on which pollen falls and develops; pl., stigmas, or stigmata)</p> <p>stigmata (the apertures in the bodies of insects, communicating with the trachea or air vessels; marks resembling the wounds on the crucified body of Christ; marks that appear on a person's body in the same places as those on the crucified Christ)</p> <p>stigmatic, stigmatism, stigmatize</p> <p><i>stim:</i> stimulant, stimulate (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>animate, exhilarate, quicken; <sup>2</sup>excite, pique, provoke)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>stig:</i></p> <p>astigmatic, astigmatism (an irregularity in the curvature of a lens, including the lens of the eye, so that light rays from an object do not meet in a single focus) (<i>a</i> not)</p> <p>anastigmatic (free from astigmatism) (<i>an</i> negative + astigmatism)</p> <p>instigate (SYNONYMS: arouse, foment, incite), instigator (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p><i>stinct:</i></p> <p>distinct (SYNONYMS: different, dissimilar, disparate, divergent, diverse), distinction</p> <p>distinctive (SYNONYMS: characteristic, individual) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>extinct (SYNONYMS: dead, deceased, defunct), extinction, extinctive (<i>ex</i> out)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
stig (cont'd)		[pricked]	<p>instinct (an inborn pattern of activity), instinctive (<i>in in</i>)      indistinct, indistinctive (<i>in not + distinct</i>)  <i>sting:</i>      distinguish (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> differentiate, discriminate)      distinguished (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> celebrated, eminent, famous, illustrious, noted, notorious, renowned) (<i>dis apart</i>)      extinguish (in law, to make void; nullify), extinguisher (<i>ex out</i>)      indistinguishable (<i>in not + distinguishable</i>)      inextinguishable (<i>in not + extinguishable</i>)      DISGUISED ROOT: ticket (see Doublets)      DOUBLETS: etiquette:ticket; stiletto:stylet  <b>FRENCH:</b>      distingué (having an air of distinction; distinguished: also, sometimes <i>distinguée</i>)      etiquette (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> decorum, propriety, protocol; see Doublets)  <b>STYLET</b> (a slender, pointed weapon, especially a stiletto)  <b>ITALIAN:</b> stiletto (same as French <i>stylet</i>; see Doublets)  <b>ENGLISH COGNATES:</b>      stick (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> adhere, cling, cohere)      style (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> craze, fad, fashion, mode, rage, vogue)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> STYLET [in <i>surgery</i>, a slender probe; a wire inserted into a soft catheter to keep it rigid; in <i>zoology</i>, style: a small, pointed projection or bristlelike process, as on some insects]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cente, char<sup>2</sup>, pung, styl<sup>2</sup> </p>
still	Latin <i>stillare</i>	to drop	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: still (short for <i>distillery</i>; as a verb, to distill) [<i>another still</i> is listed under stal-]  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      distill (or, distil; to fall down in drops; drip; to draw out or obtain the part that is essential)      distillate, distillation, distilled, distiller, distillery (<i>de down</i>)      instill (to put in drop by drop; to put an idea, principle, feeling, etc. in or into little by little; impart gradually) (<i>in in</i>)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> gutt</p>
stim			See stig- for <i>stimulant</i> , <i>stimulus</i> .
stin			See stat- for <i>obstinate</i> .
stip <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>stipare</i> IE <i>steibh-</i> rod	to cram, pack	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      constipate, constipation (a condition in which the feces are hard and elimination from the bowels is infrequent and difficult) (<i>com with</i>)      obstipation (severe and persistent constipation) (<i>ob intensive</i>)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> costive (constipated or constipating; used figuratively to mean <i>uncommunicative</i>, <i>stingy</i>, etc.)  <b>ENGLISH:</b> steeve (to stow cargo), stevedore, stiff  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> farc</p>
stip <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>stipula</i>	stalk, straw	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      stipe (a usually short, thick stem, as the stalk of a mushroom)      stipel (a small or secondary stipule at the base of a leaflet)      stipes (in zoology, a stalklike part or peduncle)      stipulate (also, stipulated; having stipules) [<i>another stipulate</i> is listed under stip<sup>3</sup>]      stipule (either of a pair of small, leaflike parts at the base of some leaf petioles, as on a bean, pea, or rose plant)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>stip<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[stalk, straw]	PREFIXED ROOT: exstipulate (in botany, having no stipules) ( <i>ex</i> negative) DISGUISED ROOT: stubble, stubby CROSS REFERENCE: caul
<b>stip<sup>3</sup></b>	Latin <i>stips</i>	a small coin	SIMPLE ROOT: stipulate (to include specifically in the terms of a contract) [another <i>stipulate</i> is listed under <i>stip<sup>2</sup></i> ], stipulation (something stipulated, as a condition in a contract) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: stipend ( <b>SYNOMYS</b> : emolument, fee, pay, salary, wage) stipendiary (receiving, or performing services for, a stipend) ( <i>pendere</i> to hang) CROSS REFERENCE: mone
<b>stirp</b>	Latin <i>stirps</i>	lower part of a tree; root	PREFIXED ROOT: extirpate (to pull up by the roots; root out; <b>SYNOMYS</b> : eradicate, exterminate) ( <i>ex</i> out) inextirpable (that cannot be extirpated or rooted out) ( <i>in</i> not + extirpate) CROSS REFERENCE: bauch, rad <sup>2</sup> , ram, rhiz
<b>stit</b>			See stat- for <i>constitute, prostitute, restitution</i> .
<b>stle</b>			See stal- for <i>apostle, epistle</i> .
<b>stol</b>			See stal- for <i>diastole, systole</i> .
<b>stol,</b> <b>stul</b>	Latin <i>stolidus</i>	firm, slow, stupid	SIMPLE ROOT: stolid (having or showing little or no emotion or sensitivity; <b>SYNOMYS</b> : apathetic, impassive, stoic) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: stultify (to make seem foolish, stupid, inconsistent, etc.; make absurd or ridiculous) ( <i>facere</i> to make) CROSS REFERENCE: brady, lent <sup>2</sup> , surd, tard
<b>stom</b>	Greek <i>stoma</i> IE <i>stomen-</i> mouth	stomach, mouth, opening	NOTE: Though the meaning of the root itself is “mouth, opening,” some of the <i>Simple Root</i> words pertain to the <i>stomach</i> itself, the enlarged, saclike portion of the alimentary canal. SIMPLE ROOT: ( <u>stomach</u> ) stomach stomacher (a decorative, heavily embroidered or jeweled garment formerly worn over the chest and stomach, especially by women in the Middle Ages) stomachic (also, stomachal: of or pertaining to the stomach; beneficial to or stimulating digestion in the stomach) SIMPLE ROOT: ( <u>mouth</u> ) stomatal, stomatic, stomatous (having a stoma or stomata) PREFIXED ROOT: melastome (lit., black mouth: so named from the stain caused by the fruit; a tropical plant) ( <i>melas</i> black) prostomium (a small, noselike portion of the first body segment in many annelid worms) ( <i>pro</i> before) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>stomat</i> : stomatitis (inflammation of the mouth) ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) <i>stomato</i> : stomatology (the branch of medicine dealing with the mouth and its diseases) ( <i>logos</i> word) stomatopod (an order of crustaceans) ( <i>pous</i> foot) SIMPLE ROOT: ( <u>opening</u> ) STOMA (pl., stomata), stomal, stomian

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
stom (cont'd)		[stomach, mouth, opening]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>anastomosis</i> (the interconnection between blood vessels, veins in a leaf, channels of a river, etc.) (<i>ana</i> again + <i>osis</i> condition)  <i>distome</i> (a two-suckered digenetic flatfish) (<i>di</i> two)  <i>microstomous</i> (<i>mikros</i> small)  <i>monostome</i> (also, monostomous; having only one mouth or sucker, as some larval flatworms) (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>PERISTOME (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>stom</i>: <i>stomodaeum</i> (or, <i>stomodeum</i>; lit., on the way; the oral cavity in the digestive track of an embryo, which develops into the mouth) (<i>hodios</i> way, road, track)</p> <p><i>stomat</i>: <i>stomatitis</i> (inflammation of the oral mucosa) (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p><i>stomato</i>:</p> <p><i>stomatolalia</i> [speaking through the mouth with the nares (nostrils) closed] (<i>lalein</i> to babble)</p> <p><i>stomatology</i> (the branch of medicine dealing with the mouth and its diseases) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>colostomy</i> (the surgical operation of forming an artificial anal opening in the colon) (<i>kolon</i> colon)</p> <p><i>cyclostome</i> (a subclass of jawless parasitic fishes, including the lamprey and hagfish, with an eellike body and a circular, sucking mouth) (<i>kyklos</i> circle)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p><i>STOMA</i> [in <i>anatomy</i>, a small aperture in the surface of a membrane; a minute opening in the surface of the peritoneum, thought to be for the passage of fluid into the lymphatic vessels; in <i>botany</i>, one of the minute pores in the epidermis of a leaf or stem, through which gases and water vapor pass; in <i>zoology</i>, a mouthlike opening, such as the oral cavity of the nematode]</p> <p><i>PERISTOME</i> [in <i>botany</i>, the fringe of teeth around the opening of the spore case in mosses; in <i>zoology</i>, the area or parts surrounding the mouth or a mouthlike part of various invertebrates]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bucc, chasm, gap, gastr, hiat, op<sup>2</sup>, osc</p>
stor			See stat- for <i>store, restoration</i> .
strain			See string- for <i>constrain</i> .
strait			See string-.
strat	Latin <i>stratum</i> spread, bed; <i>sternere</i> to spread out IE <i>ster-</i> to extend, stretch out	layer	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>stratum</i> (pl., <i>strata</i>, <i>strata</i>), <i>stratus</i> (a type of cloud)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>prostrate</i> (lit., to stretch out before: lying with face downward in a demonstration of great humility or abject submission; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: prone, recumbent, supine), <i>prostration</i> [do not confuse with Greek <i>prostate</i>; see stas-] (<i>pro</i> forth)</p> <p>SUBSTRATE (same as <i>substratum</i>), SUBSTRATUM (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>superstratum (a stratum lying above another) (<i>super</i> over)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>strati</i>:</p> <p><i>stratiform</i> (showing stratification) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>strat</b> (cont'd)		[layer]	<p>stratify (to form or arrange into layers or strata) (<i>facere</i> to make)      stratigraphy (the arrangement of rocks in layers; also, a branch of geology) (<i>graphein</i> to write—arrangement)  <i>strato</i>:      stratocracy (government by the military) (<i>kratein</i> to rule)      stratocumulus (a cloud type occurring in a continuous gray or whitish layer or in patches, usually with dark areas and with rounded masses) (<i>cumulus</i> a heap, mass)      stratosphere (the atmospheric zone above the troposphere) (<i>sphaira</i> ball, globe)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      estray (any person or thing out of its usual place; in law, a stray and unclaimed domestic animal)      stray (orig., to wander in the streets)      street (from <i>strata via</i>, layered, or paved road)      stretch, stretcher, stretchy  <b>GERMAN:</b> Strasse (street)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>      SUBSTRATE [in <i>biochemistry</i>, a substance acted upon, as by an enzyme; in <i>biology and bacteriology</i>, medium: a sterilized nutritive mixture, as enriched agar, for cultivating bacteria, viruses, etc.]      SUBSTRATUM [in <i>biology</i>, the base or material to which a plant is attached and from which it gets nutriment; in <i>metaphysics</i>, substance, with reference to the events or causes which act upon it, the changes occurring in it, the attributes that inhere in it, etc.; in <i>photography</i>, a think layer of material on a photographic film or plate serving as a base for the sensitive emulsion]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> lamin   </p>
<b>strep</b>	Latin <i>strepere</i> IE <i>strep-</i> to make a loud noise	to roar	<b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> obstreperous (lit., making a noise against; noisy, boisterous, or unruly; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> blatant, clamorous, strident, vociferous) {obstreperously, obstreperousness} ( <i>ob</i> against) <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None
<b>stress</b>			See string- for <i>distress</i> .
<b>stria</b>	Latin <i>stria</i>	groove, channel	<b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> stria (a narrow groove or channel; any of a number of parallel lines, stripes, bands, furrows, etc.; specif., any of the cylindrical fibers in voluntary muscles; any of the parallel lines on glaciated surfaces or crystal faces; any of the luminous bands in an electric discharge through a gas; pl., striae) striate (to mark with striae; stripe, band, furrow, etc., as an adjective, marked with striae: said especially of muscles which control the skeleton) striation (the condition of having striae; the arrangement of striae; stria) <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> aul, solen, sulc
<b>strict</b>			See string- for <i>constrict</i> .
<b>strid</b>	Latin <i>stridere</i> IE <i>strei-</i> to screech	to rasp; to make a grating sound	<b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> strident (harsh-sounding; shrill) stridor (a strident sound; in medicine, a harsh, high-pitched whistling sound)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>strid</b> (cont'd)		[to rasp]	<p>stridulate (to make a shrill grating or chirping sound, as certain insects do), stridulous  NB: <i>Stride</i>, from Old English <i>stridan</i>, is not in this family.  CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>string,</b> <b>strain,</b> <b>strait,</b> <b>stress,</b> <b>strict,</b> <b>strig,</b> <b>string,</b> <b>stig</b>	Latin <i>stringere</i> IE <i>streig-</i> stiff, taut; a rope	to pull tight	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>strain</i>: strain (to draw or stretch tight) [another <i>strain</i> is from Old English <i>streon</i>, procreation, stock, race], strained  <i>strait</i>: strait (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: contingency, emergency, exigency) (see Doublets) [<i>straight</i>, from Old English <i>stretch</i>, is not related to <i>strait</i>]  <i>stress</i>: stress (aphetic of <i>distress</i>, which see below), stressor  <i>strict</i>: strict (in botany, stiff and upright; erect; see Doublets), striction, stricture  <i>strig</i>: strigil (an instrument of bone, metal, etc. used by the ancient Greeks and Romans for scraping the skin during a bath)  <i>string</i>: string, stringency, stringent (rigidly controlled)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>stig</i>: prestige (orig., to blindfold, or to bind fast; the idea is that blindfolded jugglers impressed the spectators with their magic; thus, coveted status; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: authority, influence, weight), prestigious (<i>pre</i> before)  <i>strain(t)</i>: constrain (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: coerce, compel, force), constrained (compelled; unnatural), constraint (<i>con</i> with)  <i>distrain</i> (in law, to seize and hold property as security or indemnity for a debt)  <i>distrainee</i> (a person whose property has been distrained)  <i>distrain</i> (in law, the action of distraining; seizure) (<i>dis</i> apart)  <i>nonrestraint</i> (the absence of restraint; in psychiatry, the management of psychotic persons without the use of a straitjacket or other physical restraint) (<i>non</i> not + restraint)  <i>restrain</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: bridle, check, curb, inhibit; see Doublets), restrained, restrainer, restraint (<i>re</i> back)  <i>stress</i>:  <i>distress</i> (orig., to constrain to do something; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: agony, anguish, suffering; in law, to distrain)  <i>distressed</i> (one meaning: giving the appearance of being antique, as having the finish marred, as <i>distressed oak</i>), distressful (<i>dis</i> away)  <i>strict</i>:  <i>astrict</i> (to bind fast; constrain; to bind morally or legally) (<i>ad</i> to)  <i>abstrict</i>, abstraction [in botany, the cutting off of spores from a spore-bearing branch by the formation of dividing tissues (septa), as in certain fungi] (<i>ab</i> away)  <i>constrict</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: compress, condense, contract)  <i>constriction</i>, constrictor (<i>con</i> with)  <i>district</i> (from <i>distress</i>, the original meaning; in Feudal law, a territory within which a lord had jurisdiction) (<i>dis</i> apart)  <i>nonrestrictive</i> (<i>non</i> not + restrictive)  <i>restrict</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: bound, circumscribe, confine, limit; see Doublets), restrictive (<i>re</i> back, again)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
string (cont'd)		[to pull tight]	<p><b>string:</b>      astringent (that contracts body tissue and checks secretions, capillary bleeding, etc.; styptic; having a harsh, biting quality; as a noun, an astringent substance, drug, etc.) {astringency} (<i>ad to</i>)      constringe (to cause to contract) (<i>con with</i>)      PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: distraught (extremely troubled; mentally confused; <b>SYNOMYS:</b> absent-minded, abstracted, inattentive, preoccupied)      DOUBLETS: restrain:restrict; strait:strict  <b>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:</b>      stretto (from <i>strictus</i>, tight, narrow; in a fugue, the following of the voices in close succession, especially in the closing section; any concluding passage performed with a climactic increase in speed)      stringendo (with accelerated tempo, as toward a climax)  <b>GREEK:</b> strangle  <b>ENGLISH COGNATES:</b>      strength (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> energy, force, power)      strike, strong (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> stalwart, stout, sturdy, tough)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> tend</p>
strob	Greek <i>strobilos</i>	anything twisted	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      strobe (short for <i>stroboscope</i>)      strobila (the main, jointed body of a tapeworm), strobilus      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: stroboscope (an instrument for studying periodic or varying motion) (<i>skopein</i> to examine)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> plex, spir<sup>2</sup>, stroph, tort</p>
stroph	Greek <i>strophos</i> act of turning IE <i>ster-</i> rigid, taut	turn, twist	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: strophe (in ancient Greek drama, the movement of the chorus from right to left; compare <i>antistrophe</i> under Prefixed Root) {strophic}      ELIDED SIMPLE ROOT: strop (variant of <i>strap</i>; see Disguised Root)      PREFIXED ROOT:      anastrophe (in rhetoric, the inversion of the usual order of words, for effect, e.g., for <i>The dawn came</i>, Came the dawn; <i>To market went she</i>, for She went to market) (<i>ana</i> back)      antistrophe (lit., opposite the strophe; in ancient Greek drama, the part that answered a previous strophe, sung by the chorus when returning from left to right) (<i>anti</i> opposite)      APOSTROPHE (lit., to turn from or away) (<i>apo</i> away)      catastrophe (lit., to turn down; overturn; in Greek drama, the culminating event, especially of a tragedy, by which the plot is resolved; denouement; a disastrous end; other meanings), catastrophism (<i>kata</i> down)      diastrophism (the process or series of processes by which the major features of the earth's crust, including continents, mountains, ocean beds, folds, and faults, are formed) (<i>dia</i> apart, aside)      epistrophe (the repetition of the same word or expression at the end of successive phrases or clauses for rhetorical effect, e.g., as government <i>of the people, for the people, and by the people</i>; compare <i>anaphora</i>) (<i>epi</i> upon)      exstrophe (the turning inside out of an organ) (<i>ex</i> out)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>stroph</b> (cont'd)		[to turn, twist]	<p>monostrophe (a poem in which all the stanzas have the same metrical form) (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: strophanthin (seeds of certain plant used as a cardiac stimulant) (<i>anthos</i> flower)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: boustrophedon [lit., turning like an ox (while plowing); an ancient method of writing in which the lines are inscribed from right to left and from left to right] (<i>bous</i> ox)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: strap (a narrow strip or band of leather or other flexible material, often with a buckle or similar fastener at one end, for binding or securing things; variation of <i>strop</i>; see Elided Simple Root)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: APOSTROPHE [in <i>Greek drama</i>, a turning away from the audience to address one person; in <i>grammar</i>, originally <i>apostrophos prosodia</i>, averted accent; apostrophes are used to indicate possession of nouns, e.g., Susan's teacher; the children's teacher; they are also used to indicate omitted letters in contractions, e.g., <i>doesn't</i> for <i>does</i> not, as well as to indicate certain nonsyntactical plurals, e.g., there are four <i>a</i>'s in Alabama, four <i>s</i>'s in Mississippi)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: plex, strob, tort, trop</p>
<b>stru(ct)</b>	Latin <i>struere</i> to pile up, arrange, build IE <i>ster-</i> to extend, stretch out, strew	to build	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: structural, structuralism, structuralist structure (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: building, edifice, pile)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>stru:</i> construable, construe (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: explain, explicate, expound) (<i>com</i> with) instrument (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: appliance, implement, tool, utensil), instrumental, instrumentalism, instrumentalist, instrumentation (<i>in</i> in) <i>struct:</i> CONSTRUCT (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: make, form, shape, fashion) construction, constructionist, constructive, constructivism (<i>con</i> with) deconstruct, deconstruction (a method of literary analysis) (<i>de</i> negative + construct) destructibility, destructible, destruction (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: dilapidation, havoc, ruin), destructive, destructor (<i>de</i> down) instruct (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: <sup>1</sup>bid, command, order; <sup>2</sup>educate, teach, tutor) instruction (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: coaching, training, tutoring), instructive, instructor (<i>in</i> in) infrastructure (<i>infra</i> below) indestructible (<i>in</i> not + destructible) microstructure (<i>mikros</i> small) obstruct (lit., to build against; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: block, hinder, impede), obstruction, obstructionist, obstructive (<i>ob</i> against) restructure (<i>re</i> again) reconstruct, reconstruction (see Historical) (<i>re</i> again + construct) substruction, substructure (<i>sub</i> under) superstructure (<i>super</i> beyond, over) unstructured (<i>un</i> not)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>stru(ct)</b> (cont'd)		[to build]	<p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: destroy (SYNOMYS: annihilate, demolish, raze), destroyer (<i>de down</i>) industrial, industrious (SYNOMYS: assiduous, busy, diligent, sedulous) industry (lit., to pile up; SYNOMYS: business, commerce, trade) (<i>in in</i>) misconstrue (to construe wrongly; misinterpret; misunderstand) (<i>mis wrong, bad + construe</i>) HISTORICAL: Reconstruction, the process, after the Civil War, of reorganizing the Southern States which had seceded and reestablishing them in the Union (1867-77) ENGLISH COGNATE: strew INTERDISCIPLINARY: CONSTRUCT [in <i>geometry</i>, a verb, to draw (a figure) so as to meet the specified requirements; in <i>linguistics</i>, a noun; a grammatical pattern consisting of two or more immediate constituents; to arrange words to form meaningful phrases, clauses, or sentences] CROSS REFERENCE: edi, tex</p>
<b>stud</b>	Latin <i>studere</i> IE ( <i>s)teu-</i> to beat	to study	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: student, studio, studious (of, given to, or engaged in study) study (SYNOMYS: consider, contemplate, weight) PREFIXED ROOT: unstudied (not gained by study or conscious effort) (<i>un not</i>) SPANISH: estudiante (student) CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>stup</b>	Latin <i>stupere</i> to be stunned, amazed IE <i>steup-</i> to strike	stunned, amazed	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: stupendous (astonishing; overwhelming) stupid (SYNOMYS: dense, dull, slow), stupidity stupor (a state in which the senses are dulled) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: stupefacent, stupefaction, stupefy (to bring into a state of stupor; stun; make dull or lethargic; to astound, bewilder) (<i>facere</i> to make) CROSS REFERENCE: narc, sopor</p>
<b>styl<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>stylos</i> IE <i>sta-</i> to stand	pillar, column	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: stylite (any of various Christian ascetics who lived on the tops of pillars) PREFIXED ROOT: astylar (not having columns or pilasters) (<i>a</i> negative) amphiprostyle (in architecture, having rows of columns at the front and back, but none along the side) (<i>amphi</i> around, both + prostyle) amphistylar (in architecture, having columns at both front and back or on both sides) (<i>amphi</i> around) epistyle (an architrave, the lowermost part of an entablature, resting directly on top of a column in classical architecture) (<i>epi</i> upon) hypostyle (a building having a roof or ceiling supported by rows of columns, as in ancient Egyptian architecture) (<i>hypo</i> under) peristyle (a row of columns forming an enclosure or supporting a roof; any area or enclosure so formed, as a court) (<i>peri</i> around) prostyle (in architecture, having a row of columns across the front only, as in some Greek temples) (<i>pro</i> before)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
styl <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[pillar, column]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>stylobate</i> (the immediate foundation of a row of columns; also, called <i>stereobate</i>) (<i>baein</i> to go)  <i>stylolite</i> (a small, columnlike formation in a rock deposit, usually composed of limestone with grooved or scratched sides) (<i>lithos</i> stone)  CROSS REFERENCE: column</p>
styl <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>stilus</i> sharp IE ( <i>s)tei-</i> pointed	pointed, manner	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <b>STYLE</b> (a slender, pointed instrument used by the ancients in writing on wax tablets; see <i>stylus</i>; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> fad, fashion, mode, vogue)  <b>stylet</b> (a slender, pointed weapon; especially, a stiletto; in surgery, a slender probe; a wire inserted into a soft catheter to keep it rigid; see Doublets), <i>stylus</i>  <b>stylish</b> (smart; fashionable), <b>stylist</b>, <b>stylistic</b>, <b>stylistics</b>, <b>stylize</b>  <b>stylus</b> (a style or other needlelike marking device)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <b>heterostyly</b> (the condition in which flowers on polymorphous plants have styles of different lengths, thereby encouraging cross-pollination; compare <i>homostyly</i>) (<i>heteros</i> other)  <b>homostyly</b> (the condition in which flowers of the same species have styles of equal length; compare <i>heterostyly</i>) (<i>homos</i> same)  <b>monostylous</b> (in botany, having one style) (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>styl:</i> <b>styloid</b> (resembling a style; <i>styliform</i>; in anatomy, designating or of any of various long, slender processes, especially that at the base of the temporal bone) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>styli:</i> <b>styliform</b> (shaped like a style or <i>stylus</i>) (<i>forma</i> shape)  <i>stylo:</i>  <b>stylograph</b>, <b>stylographic</b>, <b>stylography</b> (<i>graphein</i> to write)  <b>stylopodium</b> (a disk or swelling at the base of the style in plants of the umbel family) (<i>pous</i> foot)  DISGUISED ROOT: <b>stimulant</b> (anything that stimulates), <b>stimulate</b> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>animate, exhilarate, quicken; <sup>2</sup>excite, pique, provoke), <b>stimulus</b>  ITALIAN: <b>stiletto</b> (a small dagger, having a slender, tapering blade; see Doublets)  DOUBLETS: <b>stiletto:stylet</b>  INTERDISCIPLINARY: <b>STYLE</b> [in <i>botany</i>, the slender, stalk-like part of a carpel between the stigma and the ovary; in <i>zoology</i>, a small, pointed projection or bristlelike process, as on some insects]  CROSS REFERENCE: <i>guis</i>, <i>mod</i>, <i>stig</i>, <i>trop</i></p>
stypt	Greek <i>styphein</i>	to contract	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <b>styptis</b> (the action or use of a styptic)  <b>styptic</b> (tending to halt bleeding by contracting the tissues or blood vessels; astringent; as a noun, any styptic substance)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>suas,</b> <b>suad,</b> <b>suag,</b> <b>suav</b>	Latin <i>suadere</i> IE <i>swad-</i> pleasing to the taste	advise, urge	<p>NOTE: The IE base of this root yields English <i>sweet</i>; German <i>süß</i>; Latin <i>suadere</i>, to persuade, and <i>suavis</i>, sweet.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <b>suas:</b> <b>suasible</b>, <b>suasion</b>, <b>suasive</b>, <b>suasoria</b> (an ancient Roman oration dealing with a problem of conscience)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>suas</b> (cont'd)		[advise, urge]	<p><i>suav</i>: suave (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: bland, diplomatic, politic, urbane), {suavity}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>suad</i>:</p> <p>dissuade (to turn a person aside from a course or decision by persuasion or advice) (<i>dis</i> reversal)</p> <p>persuade (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: convince, induce, prevail on), persuader (<i>per</i> intensive)</p> <p><i>suag</i>: assuage (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: allay, alleviate, comfort, mitigate, relieve), assuagement (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p><i>sus</i>:</p> <p>assuasive (soothing, allaying) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>dissuasion (the act of dissuading), dissuasive (dis away, from)</p> <p>persuasion (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: conviction, opinion, sentiment)</p> <p>persuasive (having the power to persuade) (<i>per</i> intensive)</p> <p>ITALIAN: soave (lit., sweet, but actually a dry white Italian table wine)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>dulc</i>, <i>gluc</i>, <i>grat</i>, <i>hom</i>, <i>mun</i><sup>2</sup>, <i>plac</i></p>
<b>sub-</b> , <b>suc-</b> , <b>suf-</b> , <b>sug-</b> , <b>sum-</b> , <b>sup-</b> , <b>sur-</b> , <b>sus-</b> , <b>subter-</b>	Latin prefix IE <i>upo-</i> up from below	under, below lower in rank; to a lesser degree; forming a division into smaller or less important parts; with less than the normal amount of	<p>The following are examples of this prefix in its pure form as well as assimilations and variations. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p><i>su</i>: suspect, suspicion, suspire</p> <p><i>sub</i>: subdue, submarine, subside, subtract, subvene</p> <p><i>suc</i>: succeed, success, succinct, succor, succumb</p> <p><i>suf</i>: suffer, suffice, suffix, sufflate, suffrage</p> <p><i>sug</i>: suggest (the only word with this assimilated prefix)</p> <p><i>sum</i>: summon (the only word with this assimilated prefix)</p> <p><i>sup</i>: supplement, supplicate, support, suppose</p> <p><i>sur</i>: surreptitious, surrogate [most words beginning with sur- are listed under super-]</p> <p><i>sus</i>: susceptible, suspend</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: subterfuge (to flee secretly) (<i>fugere</i> to flee)</p> <p>EXTENDED DISGUISED PREFIX:</p> <p><i>supinate</i> (to rotate the hand or forearm so that the palm faced upward or forward), supination</p> <p><i>supinator</i> (the muscle in the forearm by which supination is effected)</p> <p><i>supine</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: prone, prostrate, recumbent)</p> <p>DISGUISED PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>somber</i> (fr. <i>sub + umbra</i>, shade; see <i>sombrero</i> under Spanish)</p> <p><i>souvenir</i> (lit., coming from under; to bring to mind) (<i>venir</i> to come)</p> <p>FRENCH: (<i>sobri</i> of <i>sobriquet</i> and <i>sou</i> of <i>souffle</i> and <i>soutane</i> are from <i>sous</i>, under)</p> <p><i>sobriquet</i> (a nickname; an assumed name)</p> <p><i>soffit</i> (lit., fixed under; the horizontal underside of an eave, cornice, etc.; the intrados of an arch or vault)</p> <p><i>souffle</i>, <i>soufflé</i> (see note under <i>fla-</i>)</p> <p><i>soutane</i> (from Italian <i>sottana</i>; from <i>sotto</i>, under; a cassock or tunic worn by RCC priests)</p> <p>ITALIAN: sotto voce (lit., under the voice; in an undertone, so as not to be overheard)</p> <p>SPANISH: <i>sombrero</i> (lit., under the shade; a wide-brimmed hat; from <i>somber</i>, which itself is from <i>sub + umbra</i> shade)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sub- (cont'd)		[under]	LATIN: sub colore juris (under the color of law) subpoena (lit., under penalty, the first words in the order) sub rosa (lit., under the rose; secrecy, the rose being the symbol of secrecy during the Middle Ages) CROSS REFERENCE: hypo, nether, supin
<b>suber</b>	Latin <i>suber</i>	cork	SIMPLE ROOT: suberin (a waxy or fatty substance contained in cork) suberize (in botany, to make impermeable by the formation of suberin in the cell walls, changing them into cork) TERM: suberic acid CROSS REFERENCE: phell
<b>suc-</b>			Assimilation of sub-.
<b>succul</b>	Latin <i>sucus</i> IE <i>seuk-</i> damp, juice	juice	SIMPLE ROOT: succulent (full of juice; full of interest, vigor; not dry or dull; in botany, having thick, fleshy tissues for storing water, as a cactus or an aloe) ENGLISH COGNATE: suck, sucker, suckle, suckler, suckling (an unweaned child or young animal) suction, suctorial (or adapted for sucking or suction; having organs used for sucking) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: liposuction (lipectomy by means of suction through a small incision in the skin) ( <i>lipos</i> fat) CROSS REFERENCE: chym
<b>sucr</b>	French <i>sucré</i>	sugar	SIMPLE ROOT: sucrose, sucrose ENGLISH COGNATE: sugar, sugary SPANISH COGNATE: azúcar (sugar), sucre (Ecuadorian unit of currency) NOTE: Sugar itself is originally from Arabic <i>sukkar</i> and Persian <i>sakar</i> . CROSS REFERENCE: gluc, glyc, sacchar
<b>sud</b>	Latin <i>sudare</i> to sweat IE <i>sweid-</i> to sweat	perspire, sweat	SIMPLE ROOT: sudarium (also, sudary; in ancient Rome, a cloth for wiping sweat from the face) sudation (the act of sweating; excessive perspiration) sudatorium (pl., sudatoria), sudatory PREFIXED ROOT: antisudorific ( <i>anti</i> against + <i>facere</i> to make) exudate, exudation, exude (to pass out in drops through pores, an incision, etc.; ooze; discharge; to diffuse or seem to radiate, as to exude joy), exudatory ( <i>ex</i> out) transudate, transude {transudation} ( <i>trans</i> across, through) [Both <i>ex-</i> and <i>trans-</i> end in the sound of <i>s</i> ; therefore, the <i>s</i> of <i>sude</i> is elided.] LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: sudoriferous ( <i>ferre</i> to bear) sudorific ( <i>facere</i> to make) FRENCH: sueur, suint (the natural grease found in sheep's wool: a source of potash) PLACE NAME: La Sueur, MN (however, named after Pierre-Charles LaSueur, a French explorer) CROSS REFERENCE: hidr

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>sudden</b>			See it-.
<b>sue</b>			See sequ- for <i>sue, insue, pursue</i> .
<b>sues,</b> <b>cust</b>	Latin <i>suere</i> IE <i>sewe-</i> of oneself	to accustom	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          custom (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> habit, practice, wont), customizable          customal (same as <i>customary</i>), customarily          customary (see synonyms at <i>accustomed</i>)          customer, customize (<i>com intensive</i>)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>cust:</i>          accustom, accustomed (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> customary, habitual, usual, wonted) (<i>ad to</i>)          disaccustom (<i>dis apart + accustom</i>)</p> <p><b>sues:</b>          assuetude (habit; habitual use) (<i>ad to</i>)          consuetude (established custom or usage) (<i>com intensive</i>)          desuetude (the state or condition of disuse) (<i>de reversal</i>)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> mansuetude (gentleness, tameness) (<i>manus hand</i>)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>          costume {costumer, or costumier}          insolent (boldly disrespectful in speech or behavior; impudent; impudent) (<i>in intensive</i>)          mastiff (a particular large dog of ancient breed, easily tamed)          [also listed under misc-]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> sol<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>suf-</b>	Latin		Assimilation of sub-.
<b>sug-</b>	Latin		Assimilation of sub-.
<b>sui</b>	Latin <i>sui</i> IE <i>sewe-</i> of oneself	oneself	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>          suicidal, suicide (<i>caedere to kill</i>)          suicidology (the study of suicide, its causes, and its preventions, and of the behavior of those who threaten or attempt suicide) (<i>logy study</i>)</p> <p><b>LAW:</b>          sui generis (of one's own kind)          suo jure (in or by one's own right)          suo loco (in one's or its own place)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> auto</p>
<b>sulc</b>	Latin <i>sulcare</i>	to furrow	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          sulcate (in biology, having deep, parallel furrows or grooves; grooved; fluted)          sulcus (in anatomy, any of the shallow grooves separating convolutions of the brain)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> bisulcate (having two grooves; in zoology, cloven-hoofed) (<i>bi two</i>)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> lir, stria</p>
<b>sulf</b>	Latin <i>sulphur</i>	sulfur	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          sulfa, sulfate; sulfide, sulfite, sulfone, sulfur, sulfureous          sulfuric, sulfurize          sulfurous, sulfury</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>          disulfate, disulfide (<i>di two</i>)          trisulfide (<i>tri three</i>)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> thio</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>sul(t)</b>	IE <i>sel-</i> to take, seize	to take, seize	<p>NOTE: This root should not be confused with the root of the same spelling as in <i>insult</i>, <i>result</i>, and other words derived from <i>saltare</i>: <i>assault</i>, <i>resilient</i>, <i>somersault</i>; in each of these words, the verb means “to jump, to leap” (see sal<sup>2</sup>).</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>sul</i>: consul {consular}, consulate (<i>com</i> with)  <i>sult</i>: consult (to talk things over in order to decide or plan something), consultancy, consultant, consultation, consultative, consulting, consultor (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> proconsul (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  conciliar (of, from, or by means of a council)  conciliate (SYNONYMS: mollify, pacify, placate, propitiate), conciliatory  costume (an 18<sup>th</sup>-century art term; from <i>custom</i>)  [The following two words are often confused in both form and meaning.]  council (a group of people called together for consultation, discussion, advice, etc.) (see cal<sup>2</sup>)  counsel (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>advise, caution, warn; <sup>2</sup>attorney, counselor, lawyer), counselor (see synonyms at <i>counsel</i>)  CROSS REFERENCE: cap<sup>1</sup>, carp<sup>1</sup>, emp, heres, leps, prehend, rap, seiz, sum<sup>1</sup>, sylum</p>
<b>sult</b>			See sal <sup>2</sup> for <i>insult</i> , <i>result</i> .
<b>sum-</b>			Assimilation of sub-.
<b>sum<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>sumpt</b>	Latin <i>sumere</i> to take	to take, buy	<p>NOTE: The root is a contraction of <i>sub</i>, under + <i>emere</i>, to buy, spend or to take.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  sumptuary (of or regulating expenses or expenditures; specif., seeking to regulate extravagance on religious or moral grounds)  sumptuous (involving great expense; costly; lavish; magnificent or splendid)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>sum</i>:  assume (SYNONYMS: affect, feign, pretend), assumed (pretended, put on, fictitious; taken for granted), assuming (<i>ad</i> to)  consume (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>exhaust, expend; <sup>2</sup>dissipate, squander) {consumable}, consumedly (extremely or excessively)  consumer, consumerism (<i>com</i> with)  inconsumable (<i>in</i> not + consumable)  presume (SYNONYMS: postulate, presuppose, suppose) (<i>pre</i> before)  resume (to take, get, or occupy or again; to summarize or make a résumé of) {résumé} (<i>re</i> again)  subsume (to include within a larger class) (<i>sub</i> under)  <i>sump</i>:  assumption {assumptive} (see Place Name)  consumption, consumptive (consuming or tending to consume; destructive; wasteful) (<i>con</i> with)  presumption (in law, the inference that a fact exists, based on the proved existence of other facts), presumptive, presumptuous (<i>pre</i> before)  resumption (a taking up again) (<i>re</i> again)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
sum <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to take, buy]	<p>subsumption, subsumptive (see <i>subsume</i>) (<i>sub</i> under)      LATIN: <i>sumpsimus</i> (lit., We have taken; a correct expression that takes the place of a popular but incorrect expression; "he preferred his erroneous but pleasing <i>mumpsimus</i> to the correct <i>sumpsimus</i>; compare <i>mumpsimus</i>, a person who persists in a mistaken expression or practice)      FRENCH: <i>consommé</i> (a clear, highly seasoned soup made of meat or vegetable stock, or both; it is served hot or as a cold jelly; authorities are divided on whether <i>consommé</i> is from this root in which the word suggests that the meat or vegetables or both have been <i>consumed</i> in the concentration process; or whether the word is from <i>consummate</i>, to bring to completion)      LAW: <i>assumpsit</i> (an agreement or promise, written, spoken, or implied, and not under seal; an action to recover damages for the non-fulfillment of such an agreement)      GEOGRAPHIC: Assumption Parish, Louisiana      CROSS REFERENCE: cap<sup>1</sup>, emp, heres, prehend, rapt, sul</p>
sum <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>summa</i>	highest	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>sum</i> (in Roman counting, the total was placed at the top of the column; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: aggregate, amount, total)  <i>summa</i> (a comprehensive treatise or exposition)  <i>summarist</i>, <i>summary</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: abridgment, abstract, digest, epitome, synopsis)  <i>summation</i>, <i>summit</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: apex, climax, peak, pinnacle, zenith), summi<sup>ty</sup>      PREFIXED ROOT: <i>consummate</i> (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: <sup>1</sup>accomplish, complete, perfect; <sup>2</sup>finished, supreme), <i>consummation</i> (<i>com</i> with)      LATIN:  <i>summa cum laude</i> (with the greatest praise; phrase used to signify graduation with the highest honors from a college or university)  <i>summum bonum</i> (the highest, or supreme, good)      CROSS REFERENCE: acro, alt, apic, hypso</p>
sup-			Assimilation of sub-.
super-	Latin <i>super</i> IE <i>eghs-</i> out + <i>upper-</i> over	beyond, over, above	<p>The following words are examples of this element. Other words with this element are listed with the root to which it is attached.      Examples:  <i>super</i>: supercilious, superficial, superfluity  <i>sur</i>: surcoat, surmount, surrender, surround, surtax, surveillance, survey, survive      NOTE: Generally regarded as a prefix because of its prepositional or adverbial usage, <i>super</i> can also be regarded as a root because of its use as an adjective, as "a super job," and from which adjectives can be formed, as those under Simple Root. For formatting purposes, the element is treated as a prefix in this list.      EXTENDED PREFIX:  <i>superable</i> (now used only when prefixed: <i>insuperable</i>)  <i>superb</i> (noble, grand, or majestic)  <i>superior</i>, <i>superiority</i>  <i>supernal</i> (of, from, or as though from the heavens or the sky)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
super (cont'd)		[beyond, over, above]	<p>supra (above, in the book, etc.)      supremacist, supremacy      supreme (highest in rank, power, authority, etc.; dominant)      PREFIX + PREFIX: insuperable (that cannot be overcome or passed over) (<i>in</i> not)      PREFIX + PREFIX + ROOT:      insurmountable (that cannot be passed over or overcome; in-superable) (<i>in</i> not + <i>mons</i> mountain)      superimpose (<i>in</i> in + <i>ponere</i> to place)      superincumbent (lying or resting on something else; arching or overhanging) (<i>in</i> in + <i>cumbere</i> to lie down)      superinduce (to introduce or bring in as an addition to existent condition, effect, etc.) (<i>in</i> in + <i>ducere</i> to lead)      superintendent, superintendent (<i>in</i> in + <i>tendere</i> to stretch)      DISGUISED PREFIX: sovereign (above or superior to all others; chief; greatest; supreme), sovereignty  <b>FRENCH:</b>      sirloin (lit., over or above the loin: a choice cut of meat, esp. of beef, from the loin end just in front of the rump)      somersault (<i>somer</i>, over + <i>saltare</i>, to jump) [also listed under <i>sal</i><sup>2</sup>]      soubrette (in a play, light opera, etc., the role of a lady's maid, especially one involved in intrigue)      sovereign (chief; greatest, supreme), sovereignty      surmount (<i>sur</i> variant of <i>super</i> + mount)  <b>ITALIAN:</b>      soprano (diminutive of <i>soprano</i>; designating or of any musical instrument smaller and of a higher pitch than the soprano of that family, as a <i>soprano recorder</i>)      soprano (the highest singing voice of women or boys, with a range two octaves or more above middle C; also, a musical instrument with a similar range)      SPANISH: sobrante (extra, spare, remaining, left over)      GOVERNMENT BODY: Supreme Court      PLACE NAME: El Sobrante, CA (when the ranchos on the East Bay were divided, this area was "left over")      INTERNATIONAL LAKE: Lake Superior (the largest of the five Great Lakes of North America; is the largest surface area of any freshwater lake in the world; and the farthest north and west of the Great Lakes; its area is greater than that of the state of Maine and almost that of South Carolina) [Siberia's Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world, and Lake Tanganyika in east-central Africa has the largest volume of fresh water.]      CROSS REFERENCE: ex, hyper, meta, preter, ulter   </p>
supin	Latin <i>sub-</i>	under	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      supinate (to rotate the hand or forearm so that the palm faces upward or forward (opposed to <i>pronate</i>), supinator (the muscle in the forearm by which supination is effected)      supine (lying on the back, face upward; prone)      PREFIXED ROOT: resupinate (in botany, having an upside down appearance, as the flower of an orchid; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> prone, prostrate, recumbent), resupine (<i>re</i> back)      CROSS REFERENCE: hypo, sub</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>sur-</b>	Latin		Variant of super-.
<b>sur-</b>	Latin		Assimilation of sub-.
<b>sur</b>			See cur <sup>2</sup> for assure, insure.
<b>surd</b>	Latin <i>surdus</i>	deaf, dull, stupid, insensible	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: surd (in mathematics, an irrational number) surdity (obsolete term for deafness)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: absurd (as an adjective, ridiculously unreasonable, unsound, or incongruous; as a noun, and usually prefaced with <i>the</i>, the state or condition in which man exists in an irrational and meaningless universe and in which man's life has no meaning outside his own existence; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: foolish, ludicrous, preposterous), absurdist, absurdity (<i>ab</i> away)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: sordino (noun: mute), sourdine (same as <i>sordino</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ambly, stol</p>
<b>surg</b>	Latin <i>surgere</i>	to rise	<p>NOTE: This root comprises <i>sub</i>, under + <i>regere</i>, to direct.</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: assurgent (in biology, same as <i>ascending</i>) (<i>ad</i> to) insurgence (a rising in revolt), insurgency, insurgent (<i>in in</i>) resurge (to rise again; be resurrected; also to surge back again, resurgent {resurgence} (<i>re</i> again))</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: source (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: beginning, inception, origin, root)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: <i>source</i>: resource (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: expedient, makeshift, resort, stopgap), resourceful (<i>re</i> again) <i>surrect</i>: insurrection (rebellion; revolt), insurrectionary (<i>in in</i>) resurrect, resurrection (in theology, the rising of Jesus from the dead after his death and burial) resurrectionism (the stealing of bodies from the grave, especially for dissection), resurrectionist (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cell, men</p>
<b>sus-</b>			Variant of sub-.
<b>suscit</b>	Latin <i>suscitare</i>	to raise up, revive	<p>NOTE: This root is from <i>sub</i>, under + <i>citare</i>, to arouse.</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: resuscitate (to raise up; revive; bring back to life; esp. to revive someone apparently dead, in a faint, etc., as by artificial respiration) {resuscitation} (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cit<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>susurr</b>	Latin <i>susurrare</i>	to whisper	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: susurrant (whispering, murmuring, rustling)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: swarm (a large number, especially of bees) [another <i>swarm</i> means to climb a tree, mast, pole, etc., using the hands and feet; shin up)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>sut</b>	Latin <i>suere</i>	to sew	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: SUTURE</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: subulate (lit., sewing instrument; in biology, slender and tapering to a point; awl-shaped)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: sew, sewer [There are two other <i>sewers</i>: see aqu- and sed<sup>2</sup>.]</p> <p>FRENCH: couture (the work or business of designing new fashions in women's clothes)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>sut</b> (cont'd)		[to sew]	<p>courier (a designer of fashionable clothes for women)      haute couture (lit., high sewing; the leading designers and creators of new fashions in clothing for women)</p> <p>PREFIXED FRENCH: accouter (to outfit; equip, especially for military service), accoutrement (also, <u>accoutrement</u>), accouterments (a personal outfit, clothes, dress; a soldier's equipment except clothes and weapons) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>SANSKRIT: sutra (lit., string, thread; collection of aphorisms and rules in both Hinduism and Buddhism)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: SUTURE [in <i>anatomy</i>, the joining together, or the irregular line of junction, of certain vertebrate bones, especially of the skull; in <i>botany</i>, a seam formed when two parts unite; a line of dehiscence along which a fruit, as a pod or capsule, splits; in <i>surgery</i>, the act or method of joining together the two edges of a wound or incision by stitching or similar means; any material, as gut, thread, wire, etc., so used; a single loop or knot of such material made in suturing]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: rhaps, sart</p>
<b>sy-</b>			Truncation of syn-.
<b>syco</b>	Greek <i>sykon</i>	fig	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: syconium (in botany, a pear-shaped, fleshy, hollow false fruit,* as of the fig) [<sup>†</sup><i>false fruit</i> is a fruit derived from the separate carpels of one flower, the uniting of a cluster of flowers, or tissue other than the ovary]</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>syc</i>: sycosis (a chronic disease of the hair follicles, especially of the beard) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>syco</i>: sycophancy, sycophant (lit., maker of the sign of the fig; orig., an informer; a person who seeks favor by flattering people of wealth or influence) (<i>phainein</i> to show)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>syl-</b>			Assimilation of syn-.
<b>sylum</b>	Greek <i>sylon</i>	right of seizure	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: asylum (a place where one is safe and secure; an institution for the care of the mentally ill; <b>SYNOMYS</b>: refuge, retreat, sanctuary, shelter) (<i>a negative</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>syn-, sym-, syl-, sys-, sy-</b>	Greek <i>syn-</i> ; earlier <i>xyn-</i>	with, together, together with; at the same time; by means of	<p>PREFIX NOTE: This element assimilates to <i>syl-</i> before roots beginning with <i>l</i> and to <i>sys-</i> before roots beginning with <i>t</i>; it changes to <i>sym-</i> before <i>m, p</i>, and <i>b</i>.</p> <p>The following words are examples of this prefix. Other words with this prefix are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p><i>syl</i>: syllable, syllogism  <i>sym</i>: symmetry, sympathy, symphony  <i>syn</i>: synchronous, syndicate, synecdoche  <i>sys</i>: system  <i>sy</i>: systaltic, syzygy</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: com-</p>

# T

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>tab<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>tabula</i> IE <i>tel-</i> flat, a board	board, plank, table	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>tab (a bill or check, as for expenses) (from <i>tabulation</i>)      tabernacle [orig., a temporary dwelling, as a tent or hut; in Judaism, the portable sanctuary used by the Jews from the time of their post-Exodus wanderings in the wilderness to the building of Solomon's Temple (Exodus 25-27); see Doublets]      tablature (a method of notation for guitar and ukulele)      TABLE, tablet (a thin, flat piece of stone, wood, metal, etc.)      tabular (having a tablelike surface, as a tabular rock)      tabulate (as an adj., having a flat surface), tabulation, tabulator</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>entablature (in architecture, a horizontal superstructure supported by columns and composed of architrave, frieze, and cornice)      entablement (the platform or series of platforms directly beneath a statue and on top of the dado and base) (<i>en</i> on)      retable (a shelf at the back of an altar, for candlesticks)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: tabloid (from Tabloid®, a trademark for a tablet of condensed medicine; a newspaper of small format giving the news in condensed form, usually with illustrated, often sensational material) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: tavern (orig. spelled <i>tabern</i>, which is also the base of <i>tabernacle</i>; a place where liquors, beer, etc., are consumed on the premises; see Doublets)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: tabernacle:tavern</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>tableau (a striking, dramatic scene or picture; shortened from <i>tableau vivant</i>; pl. tableaux, or tableaus)      tableau vivant (lit., living tableau; a representation of a scene, picture, etc. by a person or group in costume, posing silently without moving)</p> <p>table d'hôte (lit., table of the host; a complete meal, served at a restaurant or hotel for a set price: distinguished from <i>à la carte</i> by the card, or a set amount for individual items on the menu; pronounced TAH bul doh)</p> <p>LATIN: <i>tabula rasa</i> (lit., erased tablet; the mind before it receives the impressions gained from experience; especially in the philosophy of Locke, the unformed, featureless mind; also, a need or opportunity to start from the beginning; a clean slate)</p> <p>DUTCH: rijsttafel (or rijstafel; lit., rice table; an Indonesian meal in which rice is served with a wide variety of foods and sauces in side dishes)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: TABLE [in <i>anatomy</i>, the hard inner or outer layer of the bony tissue of the skull; in <i>architecture</i>, any horizontal, projecting rectangular piece, as a molding or cornice; stringcourse; a plain or decorated rectangular piece set into or raised on a wall; panel]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mens<sup>2</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>tab<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>tabere</i>	to waste away	SIMPLE ROOT: tabes (in medicine, any wasting or atrophy due to disease) {tabetic}, tabescent (progressively wasting away) MEDICAL: tabes dorsalis (tabes of the back; syphilitic myelopathy: a slow degeneration of the sensory neurons that carry information to the brain) CROSS REFERENCE: maras, marce, phthis
<b>tac, tic</b>	Latin <i>tacere</i> IE <i>take-</i> to be silent	silent, quiet	SIMPLE ROOT: tacet (in music, lit., it is silent: a direction to be silent for the indicated time) tacit (in law, happening without contract but by operation of law), taciturn (almost always silent; not liking to talk) PREFIXED ROOT: reticent (habitually silent or uncommunicative; taciturn; reserved; shy) {reticence} ( <i>re</i> again) CROSS REFERENCE: mut <sup>2</sup> , siop
<b>tach<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>tachos</i> speed IE <i>dhengh-</i> to reach, strong, fast	speed, swift	NOTE: <i>Tachos</i> refers to speed; <i>tachy</i> , swift; <i>tachisto</i> , a superlative of <i>tachy</i> , i.e., swiftest. SIMPLE ROOT: <i>tachina</i> (a type of fly in which the larvae live as parasites within the bodies of other insects) <i>tachyon</i> (a theoretical subatomic particle with real energy but imaginary mass, and traveling faster than the speed of light; compare <i>tardyion</i> ; see <i>tard-</i> ) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>tacho</i> : tachometer (an instrument used to determine speed, esp. the rotational speed of a shaft), tachometry ( <i>metron</i> measure) <i>tachisto</i> : tachistoscope (an apparatus that projects transient images onto a screen to test visual perception) ( <i>skopein</i> to examine) <i>tachy</i> : <i>tachycardia</i> (an abnormally fast heartbeat) ( <i>kardia</i> heart) <i>tachygraphy</i> (the art or practice of rapid writing or shorthand; especially, the stenography of the ancient Greeks and Romans) ( <i>graphein</i> to write) <i>tachylite</i> (or, <i>tachylite</i> ; a rock that decomposes quickly in acids; a kind of basaltic volcanic glass) ( <i>lyein</i> to dissolve) <i>tachymeter</i> (a surveying instrument used for the rapid measurement of distances, elevations, and bearings) ( <i>metron</i> measure) <i>tachysterol</i> ( <i>stereos</i> solid + <i>ol</i> an alcohol) CROSS REFERENCE: celer, vel <sup>3</sup>
<b>tach<sup>2</sup>, tack</b>	Old French <i>estachier</i> IE <i>steig-</i> a point	a post, stake	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>tach</i> : ATTACH (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup> ascribe, attribute, impute; <sup>2</sup> bind, fasten, tie; see Doublets), attachment ( <i>ad</i> to) detach (to unfasten or separate and remove; to send troops, ships, etc. on a special mission) detached (SYNONYMS: disinterested, incurious, indifferent, unconcerned), detachment ( <i>de</i> away) <i>tack</i> : attack (SYNONYMS: assail, assault, beset; see Doublets) FRENCH: attaché (a person with special duties on the diplomatic staff of an ambassador or minister to another country) DOUBLETS: attach:attack COMPOUND: attaché case

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tach <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[a post, stake]	ITALIAN: staccato (in music, with distinct breaks between successive tones) INTERDISCIPLINARY: ATTACH [in law, to take property into custody of a court by writ; in the military, to join troops, a unit, etc. temporarily to some other unit] CROSS REFERENCE: fix, stel
tact <sup>1</sup> , tag, tain, tam, tang, tax, teg	Latin <i>tangere</i> IE <i>tag-</i>	to touch, feel, perceive to touch, grasp	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>tact:</i> tact (SYNOMYS: poise, diplomacy, savoir-faire) tactful, tactless tactile (tangible; of, having, or related to the sense of touch) tactual (of the sense of organs or touch; caused by touch) <i>tang:</i> TANGENT (SYNOMYS: adjacent, adjoining, contiguous, neighboring), tangential tangible (SYNOMYS: palpable, perceptible, sensible) <i>tax:</i> tax (see Doublets), taxation PREFIXED ROOT: <i>tact:</i> CONTACT, contactor (in electronics, a device for repeatedly making and breaking a circuit, usually automatically) ( <i>con</i> with) intact (lit., untouched; not impaired in any way; having all parts; SYNOMYS: complete, entire, full, whole) {intactness} ( <i>in</i> not) <i>tag:</i> contagion, contagious ( <i>con</i> with) <i>tain:</i> attain (lit., to touch to; SYNOMYS: achieve, gain, reach) attainder (in law, loss of civil rights, inheritance, property, etc. of a person sentenced to death or outlawed; decreed by a Bill of Attainder) attaint (to convict of a crime punishable by attainder) ( <i>ad</i> to) <i>tam:</i> contaminant, contaminate (lit., to corrupt by mixing or contact; SYNOMYS: defile pollute, taint), contamination ( <i>con</i> with) decontaminate ( <i>de</i> negative + contaminate) <i>tang:</i> cotangent (the tangent of the complement of a directed angle or arc) {cotangential} ( <i>co</i> with) intangible (not capable of being perceived, precisely defined, or identified; elusive; as a noun, something intangible; esp., an asset that cannot be perceived by the senses) ( <i>in</i> not) subtangent (in geometry, the segment of the x-axis included between the ordinate of a given point on a curve and the tangent at that point) ( <i>sub</i> under) <i>tax:</i> surtax (an extra tax on something already taxed) ( <i>super</i> over, beyond) <i>teg:</i> disintegrate (to separate into parts or fragments; SYNOMYS: decay, decompose, putrefy, rot, spoil) ( <i>dis</i> negative + integrate) integer (anything complete in itself; entity; whole; any positive or negative number or zero; explore rational number) integrable (that can be integrated)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tact <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[to touch, feel, perceive]	<p>integral (necessary for completeness)      integrand (in mathematics, the function or expression to be integrated)      integrant (integral; as a noun, an integral part; constituent), INTEGRATE, integration, integrationist, integrator      integrity (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> honesty, probity, sincerity) (<i>in</i> not)      redintegrate, redintegration (<i>re</i> again + integrate)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> taximeter (an instrument installed in a taxicab to measure distance traveled and waiting time and to compute and indicate the fare) (<i>metron</i> measure)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  <i>taint</i> (to affect with or as if with a disease; to corrupt morally; see synonyms at <i>contaminate</i>), tainted  <i>task</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> assignment, job, obligation; see Doublets)  <i>taste</i>, <i>tasteful</i>, <i>tasteless</i>, <i>taster</i>, <i>tasty</i>  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b>  <i>tast</i>: distasteful (unpleasant to taste; causing distaste; disagreeable) (<i>dis</i> apart)  <i>tig</i>: contiguity, contiguous (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> adjacent, adjoining, bordering, tangent) (<i>con</i> with, together)  <i>ting</i>: contingency, contingency [<b>SYNONYMS:</b> emergency, crisis, strait(s)], CONTINGENT (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> accidental, adventitious, incidental) (<i>com</i> with, together)  <i>tire</i>:  <i>entire</i> (lit., not touched; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> complete, total, whole)  <i>entirely</i> (wholly, completely, totally, fully)  <i>entirety</i> (in law, undivided or sole possession) (<i>en</i> not)  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> task:tax  <i>LATIN</i>: <i>noli me tangere</i> (lit., touch me not, or “do not touch me”; a warning or prohibition against meddling, touching, or interfering; a representation of Jesus appearing to Mary Magdalene after his resurrection, John 20:17) [see Plant]  <i>PLANT</i>: <i>noli me tangere</i> (the jewelweed: a plant of the balsam family, bearing flowers with short spurs, and seedpods that split at the touch when ripe)  <b>PLACE NAMES:</b> Tangent, OR; Tangent Point, AK  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>  <i>CONTACT</i> [in <i>electricity</i>, a connection or point of connection between two conductors in a circuit; a device for opening and closing such a connection; in <i>medicine</i>, a person who may have caught a disease from an infected person]  <i>CONTINGENT</i> [in <i>logic</i>, true only under certain conditions or in certain contexts; not always or necessarily true; in <i>philosophy</i>, not subject to determinism]  <i>INTEGRATE</i> [in <i>mathematics</i>, to calculate the integral or integrals of a function, equation, etc.; to perform the process of integration upon; in <i>psychology</i>, the organization of various traits, feelings, attitudes, etc. into a harmonious personality]  <i>TANGENT</i> [in <i>geometry</i>, a tangent line, curve, or surface; the length of a straight line tangent to a curve, measured from point of tangency to the intersection of the tangent line with the x-axis; in <i>trigonometry</i>, the reciprocal of the cotangent]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> alg<sup>1</sup>, dolor, esthe, hapt, noso, path, sens</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tact <sup>2</sup> , tag, tax	Greek <i>taktikos</i> of order  <i>tassein</i> to arrange IE <i>tag-</i> to set aright	arrangement order	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>tact:</i> tactic, tactical, tactician tactics (<b>SYNONYM:</b> strategy; in military usage, a distinction is made between these two words; <i>strategy</i> is the utilization of all of a nation's forces, through large-scale, long-range planning and development, to ensure security or victory; <i>tactics</i> deals with the use and deployment of troops in combat)</p> <p><i>tag:</i> tagmeme (in linguistics, the smallest unit of grammatical form), tagmemics (theory of language dealing with tagmemes as the basic unit of grammar)</p> <p><i>tax:</i> taxeme (any of the minimal features in grammatical construction), TAXIS, taxon (a taxonomic category or unit)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>tac:</i> syntactic (of or in accordance with the rules of syntax), syntactics (the branch of semiotics dealing with the formal interrelationships of signs and symbols apart from their users or external reference) (<i>syn</i> with)</p> <p><i>tag:</i> syntagma (pl., syntigmata), syntagmatic (of or relating to the sequential syntactic relationship between units in a linguistic structure) (<i>syn</i> with)</p> <p><i>tax:</i> ataxia (lit., disorderly; total or partial inability to coordinate voluntary bodily movements, especially muscular movements) (<i>a</i> negative) epitaxy (the overgrowth in layers of a crystalline substance deposited in definite orientation on a base or substratum composed of different crystals) (<i>epi</i> over, upon) eutaxy (a well-ordered arrangement) (<i>eu</i> good, well) heterotaxis (an abnormal position or arrangement, as of organs of the body, rock strata, etc.) (<i>heteros</i> other) homotaxis (in geology, a similarity of layers, or in the fossil content, between strata of different regions not necessarily formed at the same time) (<i>homos</i> same) hypotaxis (in rhetorical grammar, the dependent or subordinate construction or relationship of clauses with connectives; for example, in the sentence <i>I shall despair if you don't come</i>, "if you don't come" is the <i>hypotaxis</i>; compare <i>parataxis</i>, next entry, as well as <i>asyndeton</i>, under <i>dein-</i>) (<i>hypo</i> under) <i>parataxis</i> (in rhetorical grammar, the coordination of grammatical elements such as phrases or clauses, without the use of coordinating elements such as conjunctions, as <i>It was cold; the snows came</i>; the semicolon in the sentence takes the place of a coordinate conjunction) (<i>para</i> alongside) syntax (fr. syntassein, lit., to arrange in order; to put together; in grammar, the way in which words are put together to form phrases and sentences; also, a computer term) (<i>syn</i> with)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>taxi:</i> taxidermy (the art or operation of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of dead animals for exhibition in a life-like state) (<i>derma</i> skin)</p> <p><i>taxo:</i> taxonomy (the science, laws, or principles of classification; in biology, the theory, principles, and process of classifying organisms in established categories) (<i>nomos</i> law)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tact <sup>2</sup> (cont'd)		[arrangement, order]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>chemotaxis (the positive or negative response of certain living cells and organisms to a chemical)</p> <p>geotaxis (in biology, the movement of an organism in response to the forces of gravity) {geotactic} (<i>geo</i> earth)</p> <p>heliotaxis (the positive, or negative, response of a freely moving organism toward, or away from, sunlight) (<i>helios</i> sun)</p> <p>phototaxis (the movement of an organism in response to stimulus of light) (<i>phos</i> light)</p> <p>phyllotaxis (also, phyllotaxy; in botany, the arrangement of leaves on a stem; the principles of such arrangement) (<i>phyllon</i> leaf)</p> <p>pleiotaxy (in botany, an increase in the number of whorls in an inflorescence) (<i>pleion</i> more)</p> <p>rheotaxis (the response of a freely moving organism to flow with, or against, a current of water, air, etc.) (<i>rheein</i> to flow)</p> <p>rhizotaxis (the arrangement of the roots of plants) (<i>rhiza</i> root)</p> <p>sitotaxis (same as <i>sitotropism</i>: response of living cells to the presence of nutritive elements) (<i>sitos</i> food)</p> <p>stereotaxis (in biology, the positive, or negative, response of a freely moving organism to cling to, or avoid, a solid object after contact) (<i>stereos</i> solid)</p> <p>THERMOTAXIS (<i>therme</i> heat)</p> <p>thigmotaxis (lit., to touch with the hand; same as <i>stereotaxis</i>) (<i>thigma</i> touch)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>TAXIS [in <i>biology</i>, the movement of a free-moving cell or organism toward or away from some external stimulus; in <i>surgery</i>, the replacement by hand of some displaced part without cutting any tissue]</p> <p>THERMOTAXIS [in <i>biology</i>, the positive, or negative, response of a freely moving organism toward, or away from, a source of heat; in <i>physiology</i>, the normal regulation of body temperature]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cosm, log, nom<sup>1</sup>, ord, rat, tang, tax, tir<sup>2</sup></p>
taen	Greek <i>tainia</i>	ribbon, tape	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: TAENIA (an ancient Greek headband or fillet), taeniasis (infestation with tapeworms)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: taeniocide (a drug, etc. that destroys tapeworms) (<i>caedere</i> to kill)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: TAENIA [in <i>anatomy</i>, a ribbonlike structure, as of muscle or nerve tissue; in <i>architecture</i>, a band between the frieze and the architrave of a Doric entablature; in <i>zoology</i>, a tapeworm]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: lac, lemn</p>
tail	French <i>taillier</i> to cut IE <i>tal-</i> to grow, sprout	to cut, decide	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>tail (used only as a law term, as <i>estate in tail</i>)</p> <p>tailage (same as <i>tallage</i>, under Disguised Root)</p> <p>taille (a French feudal tax imposed by the king or a lord)</p> <p>tailor (a person who makes, repairs, or alters clothes)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>detail (SYNOMYS: item, particular) (<i>de</i> intensive)</p> <p>entail (to cause or involve by necessity or as a consequence; in law, to limit the passage of a landed estate to a specified line or class of heirs; as a noun, that which is entailed) (<i>en</i> in)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tail (cont'd)		[to cut, decide]	retail (the sale of goods individually or in small quantities directly to the consumer; opposed to <i>wholesale</i> ) ( <i>re</i> again) DISGUISED ROOT: tallage (a piece cut out of the whole; a feudal law term), tally (SYNONYMS: accord, correspond) ITALIAN: intaglio (lit., to cut in; opposed to <i>cameo</i> ) ( <i>in</i> in) LAW: disentail (to free from entail) CROSS REFERENCE: cad, car <sup>2</sup> , cis, cop, coup, put, scind, sect, tom
tain			See ten <sup>1</sup> for <i>Maintain</i> .
tal	Latin <i>talus</i>	ankle	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: taliped (having talipes; club-footed), talipes (clubfoot) ( <i>pes</i> foot) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: solleret (from <i>subtelaris calceus</i> ; lit., “under the ankle shoe”; shoegear for the sole of the foot; a kind of shoe worn with a suit of armor, made of hinged steel plates) ( <i>sub</i> under) CROSS REFERENCE: None
tali	Latin <i>talio</i>	punishment in kind	SIMPLE ROOT: talion (punishment that exacts a penalty corresponding in kind to the crime committed) PREFIXED ROOT: retaliate (to return like for like, especially return evil for evil; an eye for an eye) ( <i>re</i> back) CROSS REFERENCE: None
tang			See tact <sup>1</sup> for <i>Tangent</i> .
tape	Greek <i>tapes</i> IE <i>ten-</i> to stretch	carpet, layer	SIMPLE ROOT: tapestry (a heavy cloth woven by hand or machinery with decorative designs and pictures and used as a wall hanging, furniture covering, etc.; as a verb, to decorate as with a tapestry), TAPETUM tapis (tapestry used as a curtain, tablecloth, carpet, etc.) TERM: on the tapis, or “upon the tapis” (under consideration) INTERDISCIPLINARY: TAPETUM [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i> , any of various membranous layers; in <i>botany</i> , a nutritive layer of cells lining the inner wall of a fern sporangium or of an anther] CROSS REFERENCE: lamin, strat
taph	Greek <i>thaptein</i> to bury, to inter	tomb; fossil	PREFIXED ROOT: epitaph (lit., over or upon a tomb; orig., a funeral oration; an inscription on a tombstone or monument in memory of the one or ones buried there) ( <i>epi</i> upon, over) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: taphonomy (the branch of paleontology that deals with the process of fossilization) ( <i>nomos</i> law) taphephobia (fear of being buried alive) ( <i>phobos</i> fear of) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: cenotaph (a monument erected in honor of a deceased person or group of persons whose remains lie elsewhere; a war memorial; e.g., the USS Maine Memorial, and the USS Thresher Memorial, in the Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, VA) ( <i>kenos</i> empty) CROSS REFERENCE: comb
tara	Greek <i>tarassein</i> IE <i>dher-</i> dirty, somber	to disturb	PREFIXED ROOT: ataractic (a tranquilizing drug; as an adjective, of, or having to do with tranquilizing drugs or their effects) ataraxia (also, ataraxy; calmness of mind and emotions; tranquility) ( <i>a</i> negative) CROSS REFERENCE: None

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>tard</b>	Latin <i>tardare</i> IE <i>ter-</i> delicate, weak	to make slow	SIMPLE ROOT: tardy (slow in moving, acting, etc.; behind time, delayed) tardyon (any subatomic particle traveling slower than the speed of light; compare <i>tachyon</i> ; see <i>tach</i> <sup>1</sup> ) PREFIXED ROOT: retard (to make slow), retardant, retardate, retardation, retarded, retarder ( <i>re</i> again) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: tardigrade (lit., slow-paced; any of a phylum of minute water animals, often regarded as primitive arthropods) ( <i>gradus</i> step, degree) DISGUISED ROOT: bastard (from <i>avis tarde</i> , lit., slow bird) ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS: ritardando (becoming gradually slower) tardo (slow) SPANISH: tardío (tardy) CROSS REFERENCE: brady, lent <sup>2</sup> , plac <sup>2</sup> , stol
<b>tars</b>	Greek <i>tarsos</i>	flat of the foot; any flat surface	SIMPLE ROOT: tarsal (of the tarsus of the foot or the tarsi of the eyelids) tarsiers (a small primate of the Philippines, so named because of its foot structure), TARSUS (pl., tarsi) PREFIXED ROOT: metatarsus (the part of the human foot consisting of the five bones between the ankle and the toes; the corresponding part of a land vertebrate's hind limb) {metatarsal} ( <i>meta</i> between) INTERDISCIPLINARY: TARSUS [in <i>anatomy</i> , the human ankle; also the small plate of connective tissue stiffening the eyelid; in <i>zoology</i> , a group of bones in the ankle limbs of tetrapods] CROSS REFERENCE: plant, platy
<b>tas</b>			See ten <sup>2</sup> for <i>epitasis</i> , <i>protasis</i> .
<b>tass</b>	Arabic <i>tasa</i> shallow metal cup	cup	SIMPLE ROOT: tass (now chiefly Scottish; a small drinking cup or goblet; its contents; a small draft) PREFIXED ROOT: demitasse (a small cup of or for black coffee served following dinner) ( <i>demi</i> half) SPANISH: taza, as in <i>taza de café</i> (cup of coffee) DISGUISED ROOT: tazza (a shallow, ornamental cup or base, usually with a pedestal; often used for food, drink) NOTE: Spain was controlled by the Moors, an Arabic-speaking people, for almost a thousand years, until around 1,000 A.D., influencing its art, language, architecture, cuisine, etc. CROSS REFERENCE: calyc, scyph
<b>taur</b>	Latin <i>tauros</i> IE <i>teu-</i> to swell	bull (also, bovine)	SIMPLE ROOT: Taurus (a northern constellation; second sign of the zodiac), tauric, taurine LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>taura</i> : tauramachy (or, tauromachy; literary term for bull-fighting; in Spanish, <i>tauromaquia</i> ) ( <i>mache</i> a battle) <i>tauro</i> : taurobolium (in primitive Mediterranean regions, a ceremony in which participants were baptized with the blood of a sacrificed bull) ( <i>ballein</i> to throw) taurocholic acid (crystalline acid occurring as a constituent of bile; from it being first obtained from ox bile) ( <i>chole</i> bile) tauromorphic (in the shape of bull) ( <i>morphe</i> shape, form) taurotragus (a genus of large African antelopes consisting of the elands) ( <i>tragus</i> he-goat)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>taur</b> (cont'd)		[bull; also, bovine]	DISGUISED ROOT: bittern (bird that bellows like a bull) SPANISH: tauromaquia, toro, torero, toreador GREEK MYTHOLOGY: Minotaur (lit., bull of Minos; a monster with the body of a man and the head of a bull) CROSS REFERENCE: bous, vacc
<b>taut</b>	Greek <i>tauto</i> fr. <i>ta auto</i> the same	the same	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>taut</i> : tautonym (in biology, a scientific name consisting of two terms, in which the generic name and specific name are the same, e.g., <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> , the red fox) ( <i>onoma</i> name) <i>tauto</i> : tautology (needless repetition of an idea in a different word, phrase, or sentence; redundancy, e.g., necessary essential; receive back, return back, where the <i>re-</i> of <i>receive</i> , <i>relate</i> , <i>return</i> means “back”) ( <i>logos</i> word) tautomerism (in chemistry, the property of some substances of being in a condition of equilibrium between two isomeric forms and of reacting readily to either) ( <i>meros</i> a part) CROSS REFERENCE: homo, idem, iso, simil
<b>tax</b>			See tact <sup>1</sup> for <i>tax</i> , <i>taxation</i> .
<b>tec</b>	Greek <i>tekein</i>	to melt	PREFIXED ROOT: eutectic (fusing at the lowest possible temperature) ( <i>eu</i> well) hypereutectic (containing more of the secondary component than is present in a eutectic solution of alloy) ( <i>hyper</i> beyond + eutectic) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>techn,</b> <b>tect</b>	Greek <i>tekhnē</i> art, skill IE <i>tekth-</i> to weave, build, join	cover; builder	NOTE: The interrelationships between this root and Latin <i>tect</i> are not entirely clear. Since Latin and Greek are both in the IE language family, taken together, the commonality appears to be that of a builder, or one who covers. SIMPLE ROOT: <i>tech</i> : technic, technical (having to do with the practical, industrial, or mechanical arts or the applied sciences) technicality (the state of quality of being technical; a point, detail, term, method, etc. of or peculiar to an art, science, code, or skill, especially one that only a technical expert would likely be aware of) technician, technique (any manner of doing something) technitium (a chemical derived from the irradiation of molybdenum with deuterons and in the fission of uranium; symbol, Tc) <i>tect</i> : tectonic (of or having to do with building; constructional; architectural; designating, of, or pertaining to changes in the structure of the earth's crust, the forces responsible for such deformation, or the external forms produced), tectonics tectonism (same as <i>diastrophism</i> : the process by which the earth's surface is reshaped through rock movements and displacements) PREFIXED ROOT: pantechnicon (orig., a bazaar where all kinds of things were sold) ( <i>pan</i> all) polytechnic (of or providing instruction in many scientific and technical subjects, as a <i>polytechnic institute</i> ) ( <i>polys</i> many)

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>techn</b> (cont'd)		[cover, builder]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      technography (<i>graphein</i> to write)      technological, technology (<i>logy</i> study)      technophobia (dislike or fear of advanced technology or of high-tech equipment or devices) (<i>phobia</i> fear of)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      architect (lit., chief builder), architecture (<i>archein</i> begin; thus, chief)      pyrotechnic (fireworks) (<i>pyr</i> fire)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> calyp, cel, cond, cover, tect, tex, vagin</p>
<b>tect,</b> <b>teg</b>	Latin IE ( <i>s)teg-</i> to cover	to cover (see Note under techn-)	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <b>tect:</b>      tectrix (a wing covert of a bird; <i>covert</i>, hidden, concealed; here, refers to the small feathers covering the bases of the larger feathers of a bird's wing and tail)      tectum (in anatomy and zoology, a rooflike structure or covering)  <b>teg:</b>      TEGMEN (a covering; integument)      tegular (of or like a tile or tiles; arranged like tiles)      tegument (same as <i>integument</i>)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <b>tect:</b>      detect (to discover or manage to perceive something hidden or not easily noticed, as <i>to detect a flaw in an argument</i>)      detectable (or, detectible), detective, detector (<i>de</i> from)      obtect (also, obtected; in entomology, enclosed or covered by a hardened secretion) (<i>ob</i> intensive)  <b>PROTECT (SYNONYMS:</b> defend, guard, preserve)      protection (informally, money extorted by racketeers threatening violence; in economics, the system of protecting domestic products as by taxing imported goods; see Place Name), protectionism, protective      protector (a person or thing that protects; guardian; defender; fem., protectress)      protectorate, protectorship      protectory (in history, a church-operated institution for the protection of destitute children) (<i>pro</i> before)  <b>teg:</b> integument (an outer covering or coat, such as the skin of an animal, the coat of a seed, or the membrane enclosing an organ) (<i>in</i> on)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      tile (see Doublets)      toga (a Roman citizen's formal outer garment, or cover)</p> <p><b>DOUBLETS:</b> tile:tuille</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b>      protégé (feminine, protégée; one who is <i>protected</i>: a person guided and helped, especially in the furtherance of his/her career, by another, more influential person)      tuille (from which is derived English <i>tile</i>; a steel plate used in medieval armor for protecting the thigh; see Doublets)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH:</b>      tog (a coat), togs (outer garments, clothes)      thatch (as <i>a thatched hut</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tect (cont'd)		[to cover]	<p>IRISH: shanty (related to <i>gantry</i>, not otherwise listed)      PERSIAN: taj (as in Taj Mahal, lit., Crowned Place)      PLACE NAME: Protection (KS, NY)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b></p> <p>PROTECT [in <i>commerce</i>, to set aside funds toward the payment of a note, draft, etc. at maturity; in <i>economics</i>, to guard domestic industry as by tariffs on imported goods]</p> <p>TEGMEN [in <i>botany</i>, the inner coat of a seed; in <i>zoology</i>; a beetle elytron*; a hardened forewing in some insects) [*elytron: a front wing that covers a rear wing, esp. in beetles]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> calyp, cel, cond, cover, fast, techn, tex</p>
tel	Greek <i>telos</i> final, completion of a cycle IE <i>kwel'</i> to revolve, move, around	the end, completion	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>telial, telic (directed or tending toward a goal or purpose)      telium (a pustulelike structure formed on the tissue of a plant infected by a rust fungus)      telson (the last, stinging segment of the body of a scorpion)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>atelectasis (the collapse of all or part of a lung) (<i>a</i> negative + <i>ektasis</i> dilatation)      autotelic (having an end in itself; engaged in for its own sake, as some creative art) (<i>autos</i> self)      dysteleology (the doctrine of purposelessness in nature, compare <i>teleology</i>) (<i>dys</i> faulty, bad + <i>teleology</i>)      entelechy (in Aristotelian philosophy, the actualization of potentiality or of essence) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>tel:</i>      telangiectasis (chronic dilatation of capillaries and small arterial branches, producing small, reddish tumors in the skin, as of the face, thighs, etc.) (<i>angeion</i> vessel + <i>ektasis</i> dilatation)      Telanthropus (a genus of southern African fossil hominids held to comprise forms intermediate in some respects between the <i>australopithecus</i> and true man) (<i>anthropos</i> man)  <i>tele:</i>      teleost (an order of bony fishes, that includes 26,840 extant species in about 40 orders and 448 families) (<i>osteon</i> bone)      telestich (or, telestic: a short poem, etc. in which the last letters of the lines spell a word or words when taken in order; compare <i>acrostic</i>; see <i>stich-</i>) (<i>stichos</i> a line)  <i>telo:</i> teleology (the philosophical study of manifestations of design or purpose in natural processes or occurrences; compare <i>dysteleology</i>) (<i>logos</i> word)  <i>teleuto:</i> teleutospore (same as <i>teliospore</i>) (spore seed)  <i>telio:</i> teliospore (in biology, a thick-walled, blackish resting spore of rusts and smuts, from which the basidium arises) (spore seed)  <i>telo:</i> telophase (in biology, the final stage, or phase, of mitosis, in which the parent cell becomes completely divided into two cells, each having a reorganized nucleus) (<i>phainein</i> to show)  <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> talisman (an object marked with magical signs and believed to confer on its bearer unnatural powers or protection)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> eschat, fin, term</p> </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tele-	Greek prefix	far off	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: telegony, telegraph, telepathy, telephone, telescope PLACE NAME: Telegraph, TX CROSS REFERENCE: None
tell	Latin <i>telluris</i>	earth	SIMPLE ROOT: tellurian (an inhabitant of the earth; an apparatus for demonstrating how the earth's position and movement cause day and night and the cycle of the seasons) telluric (of, derived from, or containing tellurium; terrestrial; of or arising from the earth, or soil) telluride (a compound of tellurium combined with an electro-positive element or with a radical) tellurium (symbol: Te) tellurize (to combine or treat with tellurium) tellurous (of, derived from, or containing tellurium, esp. in a lower valence than in the corresponding telluric compounds) PREFIXED ROOT: intratelluric (formed, located, or occurring deep inside the earth: used especially to refer to minerals of igneous rocks before eruption) ( <i>intra</i> within) CROSS REFERENCE: edaph, chthon, geo, hom, ped <sup>4</sup> , terr
tem <sup>1</sup>	Greek <i>histanai</i> IE <i>sta-</i> to stand	to set	PREFIXED ROOT: system (lit., to place together; a set or arrangement of things so related or connected as to form a unity or organic whole) systematic (forming or constituting a system; of or having to do with classification; taxonomic) systematics (in biology, the science or a method of classification) systematism (the practice or process of systematizing) systematize (to form into a system; make systematic) systemic (in physiology, of or affecting the entire organism or bodily system), systemize ( <i>sym</i> with) CROSS REFERENCE: par <sup>4</sup> , sist, stas, stat
tem <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>temetum</i>	strong drink	PREFIXED ROOT: abstemious (moderate, especially in eating and drinking; temperate) ( <i>abs</i> away) NOTE: The roots of <i>abstinence</i> (noun) and <i>abstemious</i> (adjective) are not related, though the meanings of the two words are similar. CROSS REFERENCE: bib, ebr, pos, pot <sup>1</sup>
temer	Latin <i>temere</i> IE <i>tem-</i> dark	rashly, blindly	SIMPLE ROOT: temerarious (reckless, rash) temerity (SYNONYMS: audacity, cheek, effrontery, gall, nerve) CROSS REFERENCE: None
temn	Latin <i>temnere</i> to slight, despise	to hate, despise	PREFIXED ROOT: contemn (to treat with contempt, scorn; SYNONYMS: despise, disdain, scorn), contemner (also, contemnor) contempt (the feeling or actions of a person toward someone or something considered low, worthless, or beneath notice), contemptible, contemptuous ( <i>con</i> intensive) POSSIBLY AKIN TO: contumacious (insubordinate), contumacy, contumelious, contumely (a noun; haughty or contemptuous rudeness) (see under tum-) CROSS REFERENCE: miso, od <sup>3</sup> , phob

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>temp</b>	Latin <i>tempus</i> time; <i>temperare</i> to observe proper measure IE <i>temp-</i> to pull; from <i>ten</i> to stretch	time; to mix, forbear, to observe proper measure	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> temper (to make suitable, desirable or free from excess by mingling with something else: <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>character, disposition, temperament; <sup>2</sup>humor, mood, vein) tempera (a process of painting in which pigments are mixed) temperament (see synonyms at <i>temper</i>), temperamental, temperance, temperate, temperature, tempered tempest (a violent storm with high winds; a violent outburst; tumult; original meaning related to <i>time</i>), tempestuous template (or, templet), temple (all meanings) tempo, temporal, temporality, temporary (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> acting, provisional), temporize</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> contemplate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> consider, study, weigh) contemplation (thoughtful inspection, study, etc.; religious or mystical meditation; expectation or intention) contemplative (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> meditative, pensive, reflective) contemporaneous, contemporary (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> coeval, contemporaneous, simultaneous, synchronous), contemporize (<i>con intensive</i>) contretemps (an inopportune or embarrassing occurrence; an awkward mishap) (<i>contra</i> against) [Note the difference in meanings of prefix in each of the following identically spelled words.]</p> <p><sup>1</sup>distemper (to upset or unbalance the functions of; derange; disorder (<i>dis</i> apart)) <sup>2</sup>distemper (to mix colors or pigments with water and glue, size, or some other binding material) (<i>dis</i> intensive)</p> <p>extemporal, extemporaneous (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> extempore, impromptu, improvised) extemporary, extempore, extemporize (<i>ex</i> out) intemperance, intemperate (not moderate; excessive) (<i>in</i> not) subtemperate (of or occurring in the colder areas of the temperate zones) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> tense (as used in grammar) [another <i>tense</i> is listed under tent-]</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b> pro tempore [for the time (being); usually shortened to <i>pro tem</i>, as in <i>chairman pro tem</i>] tempus fugit (time flies) <b>MUSIC TERM:</b> tempo rubato (stolen time) <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> chron, ev, fan</p>
<b>tempt</b>	Latin <i>temptare</i> IE <i>ten-</i> to stretch	to try, urge	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> tempt (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> beguile, decoy, entice, inveigle, lure, seduce)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b> attempt (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> endeavor, essay, strive, struggle, try)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> attentat (an attempt, especially an unsuccessful one, at an act of political violence)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> horm, hort<sup>2</sup>, per<sup>1</sup>, suas</p>
<b>ten<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>tent,</b> <b>tain,</b> <b>tin</b>	Latin <i>tenere</i> IE <i>ten-</i> to pull, stretch	to hold	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> tenable (that can be held, defended, or maintained) tenacious (holding firmly), tenacity (noun form of <i>tenacious</i>) tenaculum (in surgery, a pointed, hooked instrument for lifting and holding parts, as blood vessels)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ten <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[to hold]		<p>tenancy, tenant (a person who pays rent to occupy or use land, a building, etc.; a person who possesses lands, etc. by any kind of title; as a <i>verb</i>, to hold as a tenant; <i>occupy</i>), tenantry</p> <p>tenement, tenet (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: doctrine, dogma, precept)</p> <p>tennis (from Anglo-French <i>tenetz</i>, receive; a cry by the server before play)</p> <p>tenon [that which holds, as in <i>mortise and tenon</i>; a projecting part cut on the end of a piece of wood, etc. for insertion into a corresponding hole (mortise) in another piece to make a joint]</p> <p>tenor (during the Middle Ages, in 6-part harmony, the tenor held the melody; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: inclination, tendency, trend)</p> <p>tenure (the act or right of holding property, an office, a position, etc.), tenured (as a <i>tenured professor</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>tain:</i></p> <p>abstain (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: desist, forbear, refrain) (<i>abs</i> away)</p> <p>appertain (to belong properly as a function, part, etc.; relate) (see Note for <i>attain</i>) (<i>ad</i> to + pertain)</p> <p>contain (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: accommodate, hold), container, containerize, containment (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>detain (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: delay, retard, slow), detainee (<i>de</i> away)</p> <p>entertain (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: amuse, beguile, divert), entertainer</p> <p>entertaining, entertainment (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>obtain (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: acquire, gain, procure) (<i>ob</i> toward)</p> <p>pertain (to belong; be connected or associated; be a part; to relate to) (<i>per</i> intensive)</p> <p>retain (see Grammar), retainer (a person or thing that retains; in law, the act of engaging the services of a lawyer, consultant, etc.; a fee paid in advance to make such services available when needed) (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>sustain (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: maintain, support, uphold) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><i>ten:</i></p> <p>appurtenance (anything that appertains) (<i>ad</i> to + <i>per</i> through)</p> <p>cotenant (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>countenance (the way one holds himself or herself; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: face, physiognomy, visage) (<i>coun</i> from <i>con</i> with, together)</p> <p>discountenance (to make embarrassed or ashamed; disconcert; to refuse approval or support to; discourage) (<i>dis</i> away + countenance)</p> <p>subtenant (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>sustenance (a sustaining or being sustained; one's means of livelihood; maintenance; support) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>untenable (that cannot be held, defended, or maintained, as <i>an untenable position</i>, or <i>an untenable argument</i>; also, incapable of being tenanted or occupied) (<i>un</i> not)</p> <p><i>tent:</i></p> <p>abstention (the act of abstaining; not related etymologically to <i>abstemious</i>, although their meanings are related) (<i>abs</i> away)</p> <p>content (as noun, volume or area; as an adjective, happy enough with what one has), contented, contentment (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>discontent, discontented (<i>dis</i> away + content)</p> <p>irretentive (not retentive) (<i>in</i> not + retentive)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ten <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[to hold]		<p>retention (in medicine, the retaining within the body of matter normally secreted), retentive, retentivity (<i>re</i> back, again) sustentaculum (in anatomy, a supporting structure) sustentation, sustention (<i>sub</i> under) <i>tin:</i> abstinence (the act of voluntarily doing without some or all food, drink, or other pleasures; in the RCC, the abstention from flesh meat on certain designated days) (<i>abs</i> away) continence (moderation; self-restraint in, especially total abstinence from, sexual activity), continent, continental continual (SYNOMYS: constant, continuous, eternal, incessant, perpetual), continuance (in law, postponement or adjournment to a later date), continuant, continuation, continuative, continuator continue (SYNOMYS: abide, endure, last, persist), continuity continuous (in mathematics, designating a function whose value at each point is closely approached by its values at neighboring points; see synonyms at <i>continual</i>) continuum (in mathematics, the set of all real numbers) (<i>con</i> with, together) detinue (in law, the unlawful detention of personal property; an action or writ for the recovery of property unlawfully detained, as in a pawnshop) (<i>de</i> away) discontinuance (in law, the stopping of a legal action prior to trial, either voluntarily by the plaintiff or by order of the court) discontinue (SYNOMYS: cease, desist, quit, stop), discontinuity, discontinuous (<i>dis</i> apart + continue) impertinence, impertinent (SYNOMYS: impudent, presumptuous, rude, saucy) (<i>in</i> not + pertinent) incontinent (without self-restraint, especially in regard to sexual activity; incapable of containing, holding, keeping, as <i>incontinent of anger</i>) (<i>in</i> not + continent) intercontinental (between or among continents; able to travel from one continent to another, as a plane, rocket-launched missile, etc.) (<i>inter</i> between + continental) pertinacious (SYNOMYS: dogged, obstinate, stubborn) pertinacity, pertinence, pertinent (SYNOMYS: applicable, apposite, apropos, germane, relevant) (<i>per</i> intensive) retinaculum (in biology, an often hooked structure, band, etc. serving to hold parts, seeds, eggs, etc. together or in place) (<i>re</i> back) retinue (the retainers accompanying a person of rank; entourage) (<i>re</i> back) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>tain:</i> maintain (see synonyms at <i>sustain</i>) (French <i>main</i>; from Latin <i>manus</i> hand) <i>ten:</i> lieutenant (French <i>lieu</i>; from Latin <i>locus</i>, a place; hence, one who holds the place of one higher), maintenance DISGUISED ROOT: rein (from <i>retain</i>) LATIN: locum tenens (lit., place taker; a person taking another's place for the time being; temporary substitute, as for a doctor or clergyman; this phrase corresponds root by root with French <i>lieutenant</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ten<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to hold]	<p>FRENCH: setenant (designating or of postage stamps joined together as pairs or larger sets, but differing in design, denomination, overprint, etc.) tenaille (or, tenail; an outwork before the curtain between two bastions)</p> <p>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS: continuo (a continuous bass accompaniment, indicated by a shorthand method in notation, and played on a harpsichord or organ, especially in baroque music) sostenuto (in a sustained or prolonged manner) (from <i>sustain</i>) tenuto (held for the full value; sustained: usually indicated by a short line over the note)</p> <p>SPANISH: tenace (in Spanish, <i>tenaza</i>: tongs, pincers; a bridge term)</p> <p>GRAMMAR: retained object (an object in a passive construction that is the same as the direct or indirect object in the corresponding active construction, e.g., <i>money</i> in “He was given the <i>money</i> by me” for “I gave him the <i>money</i>,” or “I gave the <i>money</i> to him”)</p> <p>NOTE: <i>Attain</i>, lit., to touch to, is under tact<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cap<sup>1</sup>, eche, hab, hex<sup>2</sup>, lab<sup>2</sup>, och, serv<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>ten<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>tas,</b> <b>tec,</b> <b>ton</b>	Greek <i>teinein</i> to stretch, strain IE <i>ten-</i> to pull, stretch	to stretch, intensify	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: tendon (any of the inelastic cords of tough, fibrous connective tissue in which muscle fibers end and by which muscles are attached to bones or other parts; sinew) tenesmus (a painful and distressing but ineffectual urge to evacuate the rectum or urinary bladder) tone (stretching a string; thus producing a sound)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>tas:</i> anatase (lit., prolongation; a dark-colored, hard, tetragonal form of titanium dioxide, usually found in schist and gneiss; so named because of its long crystals) (<i>ana</i> up) entasis (in architecture, a slight, convex swelling in the shaft of a column: it prevents the illusion of concavity produced by a perfectly straight shaft) (<i>en</i> in) epitasis (that part of a play, between the protasis, or exposition, and the catastrophe or dénouement) (<i>epi</i> upon) PROTASIS (<i>pro</i> before) <i>ten:</i> hypotenuse (orig., <i>pleura hypotenuse</i>, side subtending, or “stretched under” the right angle, that is, if the hypotenuse is lying on a plane) (<i>hypo</i> under) neoteny (in zoology, the retention of juvenile characteristics in the adult; also, the development of adult features in the juvenile, as the attainment of sexual maturity in some larvae) (<i>neos</i> new) <i>ton:</i> dystonia (lack of normal muscle tone due to disease or infection of the nervous system) (<i>dys</i> impaired) peritoneum (lit., stretched around, across; the membrane lining the walls of the abdominal cavity and enclosing the viscera), peritonitis (<i>peri</i> around + <i>itis</i> inflammation)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ten<sup>2</sup> (cont'd)</b>		[to stretch; intensify]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>            tenorrhaphy (in surgery, the joining of a divided tendon by sutures) (<i>rhaphein</i> to stitch)            tenotomy (in surgery, the cutting or dividing of a tendon) (<i>temnein</i> to cut)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>tasis</i> (<i>ectasis</i> stretching out; widening):            bronchiectasis (chronic dilation of the bronchial tubes, with cough and formation of mucopurulent matter) (<i>bronchos</i> windpipe)            telangiectasis (a chronic dilation of groups of capillaries of the blood vascular system causing dark-red blotches on the skins, as birthmarks) (<i>tele</i> end + <i>angeion</i> blood vessel)</p> <p><i>ton</i>: ecotone (the transition zone between two different plant communities, as that between forest and prairie) (<i>oikos</i> environment)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>            tetanus (an acute infectious disease, often fatal; lockjaw; a spasm of stretched muscles) {tetanic}, tetanize, tetany            tunable, tune (SYNOMYS: air, melody), tuneful, tuneless, tuner</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> attune (to tune; to bring into harmony or agreement) (<i>ad</i> to, toward)</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> PROTASIS [in <i>drama</i>, the opening of a play, in which the characters are introduced; in <i>grammar</i>, the clause that expresses the condition in a conditional sentence; opposed to <i>apodosis</i>: lit., a giving back; the clause that expresses the conclusion or result of a conditional sentence; see <i>epistasis</i>]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> elast, pand, rog, spasm, string, tend, ton</p>
<b>tend,</b> <b>tens,</b> <b>tent</b>	Latin <i>tendere</i> IE <i>ten-</i> to pull, stretch	to stretch	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p><sup>1</sup>tend (aphetic of <i>attend</i>; take care of; minister to; watch after; look after; <i>tend</i> usually used with <i>to</i>, as <i>to tend to</i>)  <sup>2</sup>tend (to be directed; to have an inclination, tendency, bias)            tendance (a tending, attention, or care)            tendency (SYNOMYS: current, drift, tenor, trend)            tendentious (characterized by a deliberate tendency)            tender (to offer as payment of an obligation; as a noun, a person who tends, or has charge of, something) [another <i>tender</i> comes from <i>tener</i>, soft]            tense (SYNOMYS: taut, tight), tensible, tensile, tension, tensity, tensive, tensor [another <i>tense</i> is listed under temp-]            tent (a portable shelter consisting of canvas stretched over poles and attached to stakes) [another <i>tent</i> is listed under tent-]</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>ten</i>: extenuate (to lessen or seem to lessen the seriousness of an offense, guilt, etc. by giving excuses or serving as an excuse, as in <i>extenuating circumstances</i>), extenuation, extenuatory (<i>ex</i> out)  <i>tend</i>:</p> <p>attend (SYNOMYS: accompany, chaperon, convoy, escort), attendance (<i>ad</i> toward)            contend (to strive in combat; fight; to strive in competition), contender (<i>com</i> with, together)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tend (cont'd)	[to stretch]		<p>distend (to stretch out; to expand, as by pressure from within; make or become swollen; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> expand, dilate, inflate) (<i>dis apart</i>)</p> <p>extend (to stretch or draw out; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> elongate, lengthen, prolong, protract), extended, extender, extendible (<i>ex out</i>)</p> <p>hyperextend (to injure a knee, elbow, etc. by bending it beyond its normal limit of extension) (<i>hyper</i> beyond + extend)</p> <p>intend (to have in mind as a purpose; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> design, mean, propose, purpose; in law, to construe or interpret legally)</p> <p>intendance, intendancy, intendant, intended, intending</p> <p>intendment (the true and current meaning or intention, as of law) (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>portend (to be an omen or warning of; foreshadow; presage; to be an indication of; signify) (<i>por</i> akin to <i>per</i> through)</p> <p>pretend (proclaim; profess; allege; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> affect, assume, feign, simulate) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>subtend (to extend under or be opposite to in a position, e.g., each side of a triangle subtends the opposite angle; in botany, to enclose in an angle, as between a leaf and its stem) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>superintend, superintendent (<i>super</i> over, beyond + intend)</p> <p><i>tens:</i></p> <p>extensible, extension, extensity, extensive, extensor (<i>ex out</i>)</p> <p>intense, intension, INTENSIVE</p> <p>intensifier (in grammar, an intensive word), intensify (to make intense or more intense; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> aggravate, enhance, heighten) (<i>intense + facere</i> to make)</p> <p>inextensible (<i>in not</i> + extensible)</p> <p>ostensible (apparent, seeming, professed), ostensive (directly pointing out; clearly demonstrative) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p><i>tent:</i></p> <p>attention, attentive (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> considerate, thoughtful) (<i>ad to</i>)</p> <p>contention (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>discord, strife, dissension; <sup>2</sup>conflict, struggle, contest)</p> <p>contentious (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bellicose, belligerent, pugnacious) (<i>con with</i>)</p> <p>detent (in mechanics, a part that stops or releases a movement, as a catch for controlling the striking of a clock) (<i>dis from</i>)</p> <p>[Note: <i>detention</i> is listed under ten<sup>1</sup>]</p> <p>distention (a distending or being distended; distended; inflation; expansion) (<i>dis apart</i>)</p> <p>extent (the space, amount, or degree to which a thing extends; size; length; breadth) (<i>ex out</i>)</p> <p>intent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> aim, end, goal, intention, object, purpose), intention (see synonyms at <i>intent</i>)</p> <p>intentional (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> deliberate, voluntary, willful)</p> <p>intentioned (having specified intentions, as <i>well-intentioned motives</i>) (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>inattention (heedlessness), inattentive (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> absent-minded, abstracted, distract, distraught) (<i>in not</i> + attention)</p> <p>ostentation (showy display, as of wealth or knowledge) {ostentatious} (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>portent (something that portends an event; omen), portentous (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> fateful, foreboding, ominous) (<i>por</i> through)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tend (cont'd)		[to stretch]	<p>pretentious (making claims, explicit or implicit, to some distinction, importance, dignity, or excellence) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>unintentional (<i>un</i> not + intentional)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>tensi</i>: tensimeter (an instrument that measures small changes in gas or vapor pressure) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><i>tensio</i>: tensiometer (an instrument that measures tautness, as of a stretched wire or fabric or of the surface of a fluid) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>ENGLISH: thin (having relatively little depth; of little extent from one surface or side to the opposite, as thin paper; having little flesh or fat; lean; gaunt; slender; scanty in growth, as thin hair; not dense or heavy, as thin smoke)</p> <p>LATIN-ANGLO-SAXON: tenterhook (any of the hooked nails that hold cloth stretched on a tenter; on tenterhooks: in suspense, filled with anxiety)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>bien entendu (lit., well understood; certainly; to be sure)</p> <p>détente (a lessening of tension or hostility, esp., between nations, as through treaties, trade agreements, etc.) (<i>dis</i> from)</p> <p>double-entendre (lit., double meaning; a term with two meanings, especially when one of them has a risqué or indecorous connotation)</p> <p>entente (from <i>intent</i>; an agreement or understanding, as between nations; the parties to this) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>entente cordiale (lit., a friendly understanding, especially between governments)</p> <p>malentendu (misunderstood; poorly conceived; as a noun, misunderstanding) (<i>malus</i> bad)</p> <p>LATIN: <i>in extenso</i> (at full length; without abridgment)</p> <p>LAW: <i>nolo contendere</i> (in law, I do not wish to contest it; a plea by the defendant in a criminal case but does not admit guilt; it leaves the defendant open to conviction)</p> <p>ECONOMIC UNION: Conseil de l'Entente [Council of the Entente: formed in 1959 of the French African colonies of Ivory Coast, Upper Volta (now, Burkina Faso), Benin, and Niger, having special agreements with France]</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>ATTENUATE [in <i>botany</i>, tapering gradually to a point, as the base of leaf; in <i>electronics</i>, to reduce the strength of an electrical impulse; in <i>microbiology</i>, to reduce the virulence of a bacterium or virus, usually to make a vaccine]</p> <p>INTENSIVE [in <i>agriculture</i>, designating a system of farming which aims at the increase of yield per acre by using increased labor, capital, etc.; in <i>grammar</i>, giving force or emphasis, e.g., <i>very</i> in "the very man," is an intensive adverb]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: elast, lepto, rog, spasm, ten<sup>2</sup>, ton</p>
tenebr	Latin <i>tenebrosus</i> IE <i>tem-</i> dark		<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>Tenebrae (a Holy Week night service in commemoration of Christ's death and burial)</p> <p>tenebrous (also, tenebrious; dark; gloomy)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: tenebritic (making dark; obscuring) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: crep<sup>2</sup>, fusc, hesper, maur, mela, scot</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>tent</b>	Latin <i>tentare</i> IE <i>temp-</i> to pull	to touch	SIMPLE ROOT: tent (in medicine, a plug of gauze, lint, etc.) [another <i>tent</i> is listed under tend-) TENTACLE, tentative (not definite or final) INTERDISCIPLINARY: TENTACLE [in <i>botany</i> , one of the hairs on the leaves of insectivorous plants, such as the sundew; in <i>zoology</i> , an elongated, flexible, unsegmented protrusion, such as one of those surrounding the mouth or oral cavity of the hydra, sea anemone, or squid] CROSS REFERENCE: hapt, palp, tact <sup>1</sup>
<b>tep</b>	Latin <i>tepere</i>	to be slightly warm	SIMPLE ROOT: tepid (barely or moderately warm), tepidity LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: tepify ( <i>facere</i> to make) CROSS REFERENCE: ther <sup>2</sup>
<b>ter<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>terrere</i> IE <i>ters-</i> to tremble	to frighten	SIMPLE ROOT: terrible, terribly (in a terrible manner; extremely; very) terror (SYNOMYS: alarm, dread, fear, fright, panic) terrorism, terrorist, terrorize (see synonyms at <i>terrify</i> ) PREFIXED ROOT: deter (to keep or discourage a person, group, or nation from doing something by instilling fear, anxiety, doubt, etc.) deterrent, deterrence (the policy or practice of stockpiling nuclear weapons to deter another nation from making a nuclear attack), deterrent ( <i>de</i> from) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: terrific, terrify (SYNOMYS: alarm, frighten, scare, terrorize) ( <i>facere</i> to make) CROSS REFERENCE: din, ghast
<b>ter<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>tertius</i>	third	SIMPLE ROOT: ter (thrice; three times) terce (the third of the seven canonical hours; mid-morning prayer) tercel (variant of <i>tiercel</i> ) tercet (a group of three lines that rhyme with one another or are connected by rhyme with an adjacent triplet or triplets) ternar (or, ternary; a Scottish university student assigned to the third and lowest social rank and required to pay only the lowest fees; compare <i>seconder</i> under <i>sequ-</i> ) ternary (made up of three parts or things; threefold; triple) ternate (consisting of three; arranged in threes; in botany, having three leaflets) tertial (designating or of the flight feathers, forming the third row, on the basal part of a bird's wing) tertian (occurring every other day so that it happens on the first and third days, as a <i>tertian fever</i> ) tertiary (of the third rank, order, formation, stage, etc.) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: tercentenary (also, tercentennial; same as <i>tricentennial</i> ) ( <i>centum</i> one hundred) tervalent (same as <i>trivalent</i> ) ( <i>valere</i> to be strong) DISGUISED ELEMENT: TIERCE, tiercel (also, tercel; in falconry, a male hawk, especially the male peregrine; so named because it was believed that every third bird in a nest is a male) LATIN: ter quaterque beatus (thrice and four times blessed: Vergil)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ter<sup>2</sup>(cont'd)</b>		[third]	<p>Ter Sanctus (Thrice Holy: Holy, Holy, Holy: used in reference to <i>Sanctus</i>, <i>Sanctus</i>, <i>Sanctus</i>, of the Trisagion* of the Mass or of the <i>Te Deum</i>) [<sup>*</sup>Trisagion: from Greek <i>tris</i>, three + <i>hagios</i>, holy; thus, thrice holy]</p> <p>tertium quid (lit., third something; something of uncertain or unclassifiable nature, related to, but distinct from, two, usually opposite, things)</p> <p>ITALIAN:</p> <p>terza rima (lit., third rhyme; a verse form, made up of tercets)</p> <p>terzetto (a vocal piece for three voices)</p> <p>GERMAN: Terz, Terzett (a vocal piece for three voices)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: TIERCE [in <i>card games</i>, a sequence of three cards of the same suit; in <i>ecclesiology</i>, the third of the seven canonical hours; in <i>fencing</i>, the third position from which a parry or thrust can be made; in <i>measurements</i>, a former measure of liquid capacity, equal to a third of a pipe, or 42 gallons; in <i>music</i>, an interval of a third]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: tri</p>
<b>terat</b>	Greek <i>teras</i> wonder, monster IE <i>quer-</i> to cast a spell upon	monster	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>terat</i>:</p> <p>teratoid (in biology, resembling a monster; malformed or abnormal) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>teratoma (a tumor containing various kinds of embryonic tissue, as of hair and teeth) (<i>oma</i> tumor)</p> <p><i>terato</i>:</p> <p>teratogen (an agent, as a chemical, disease, etc., that causes malformation of a fetus)</p> <p>teratogenesis (production of developmental malformations) (<i>gignesthai</i> to be born, become)</p> <p>teratology (the scientific study of biological monstrosities and malformations) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mon</p>
<b>tere</b>	Latin <i>terere</i> to rub	round, smooth	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: terete (in biology, of or having a circular shape when cross-sectioned or a cylindrical shape that tapers at each end)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fric, glab, pol<sup>3</sup>, trib, trit</p>
<b>terg<sup>1</sup>, ters</b>	Latin <i>tergere</i> : to rub off IE <i>ter<sup>2</sup></i> to rub, turn	wipe clean	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: terse (lit., wiped clean; free of excess words; SYNONYMS: concise, laconic, succinct)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>terg</i>:</p> <p>abstergo (to make clean by wiping; in medicine, to purge), abstergent (<i>abs</i> away)</p> <p>deterge (to cleanse a wound), detergence, detergent (<i>de</i> off)</p> <p><i>ters</i>:</p> <p>abstersion, abstersive (<i>abs</i> away)</p> <p>detersion, deterotive (<i>de</i> off)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: rad<sup>3</sup></p>
<b>terg<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>tergum</i> IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>ter-</i> stiff	the back	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: tergum (the longitudinal, dorsal surface of a body segment of most arthropods)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: tergiversate (lit., to turn one's back on; to desert a cause, party, etc.; become a renegade; also, to use evasions or subterfuge; equivocate) (<i>versari</i> to turn)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dors, noto, rachi, spin</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>term</b>	Latin <i>terminus</i> IE <i>ter<sup>1</sup></i> to get over, break through	end, boundary	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  TERM, termer (a person serving a specified term, esp. in prison: usually in hyphenated compounds, e.g., third-termer)  terminable (that can be terminated, as a <i>terminable contract</i>)  terminal, terminate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> close, complete, conclude, end, finish), termination, terminator, terminus (pl., termini)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  conterminous (having a common boundary; contained within the same boundaries or limits, as the <i>conterminous</i> United States includes all the States except Alaska and Hawaii) (<i>con</i> with)  determinant (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> antecedent, cause, motive, reason)  determinate (in biology, having a flower at the end of the primary axis and of each secondary axis)  determination, determinative, determinator  determine (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>conclude, decide, settle; <sup>2</sup>ascertain, discover, learn), determined (having one's mind made up)  determiner (a grammar term), determinism (<i>de</i> from)  exterminate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> abolish, eradicate, extinguish, extirpate) {extermination}, exterminator, exterminatory (<i>ex</i> out)  interminable (without, or apparently without, end) (<i>in</i> not)  indeterminable, indeterminacy, indeterminate, indetermination, indeterminism (<i>in</i> not + determine)  predetermine (<i>pre</i> before + determine)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> terminology (nomenclature; study of terms) (<i>logy</i> study)  <b>COINED WORD:</b> termone [from <i>de(term)ining horm(One)</i>: sex-determining hormone]  <b>LATIN:</b>  terminus ad quem (end toward which; end, conclusion)  terminus a quo (end from which; starting point, origin)  LAW: termor (a person holding an estate for a certain period of years or for life)  <b>MYTHOLOGY:</b> Terminus (the deity presiding over boundaries and landmarks)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> TERM [in <i>architecture</i>, a boundary post, especially one consisting of a pedestal topped by a bust, as of the god Terminus; in <i>law</i>, the time a court is in session; the length of time for which an estate is granted; the estate itself; time allowed a debtor to pay; in <i>logic</i>, either of two concepts that have a stated relation, as the subject and predicate of a proposition; any of the three elements which function variously as subjects and predicates in a syllogism; in <i>mathematics</i>, either of two quantities of a fraction or a ratio; each of the quantities in a series or sequence; each of the quantities connected by plus or minus signs in an algebraic expression)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> fin, hor, lim, tel</p>
<b>terp</b>	Greek <i>terpein</i>	to delight, charm	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> terpsichorean (having to do with dancing; as a noun, a dancer) (<i>choros</i> dance)</p> <p><b>GREEK MYTHOLOGY:</b>  Euterpe (the Muse of music and lyric poetry) (<i>eu</i> well, good)  Terpsichore (the Muse of the dance) (<i>choros</i> dance)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> chor<sup>1</sup>, orch</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>terr</b>	Latin <i>terra</i> IE <i>ters-</i> to dry; thirst	earth	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>terrace (a raised, flat mound of earth with sloping sides, rising one above the other, as on a hillside)</p> <p>terrain (ground or a tract of ground, esp. with regard to its natural or topographical features or fitness for some use)</p> <p>terrane (in geology, a geologic formation or series of related formations; a region where a specific rock or group of rocks predominates), terrarium</p> <p>terrene (of earth; earthy; also, worldly; mundane; as a noun, the earth)</p> <p>terrestrial (in zoology, living on the ground; not aquatic, arboreal, or aerial; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> earthly, mundane, worldly)</p> <p>terrier (from French <i>chien terrier</i>, hunting dog, where <i>terrier</i> means “hillock, burrow”; any of several breeds generally small and typically aggressive, orig., bred to rout vermin and small game from their lairs)</p> <p>terrine (same as <i>tureen</i>, below; an earthenware dish or casserole in which a pâté or any of various meat or vegetable mixtures is cooked and served)</p> <p>territorial (of territory or land; of, belonging to, or limited to a specific territory), territorialism, territoriality, territorialize</p> <p>territory (the land and waters under the jurisdiction of a nation, state, ruler, etc.; a part of a country or empire that does not have the full status of a principal division)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>disinter (to remove from a grave, tomb, etc., especially for forensic examination; to dig up; exhume; to bring something hidden to light; disclose) (<i>dis</i> reversal + <i>inter</i>)</p> <p>extraterrestrial (existing, taking place, or coming from outside the limits of the earth) (<i>extra</i> beyond)</p> <p>extraterritorial (outside the territorial limits or jurisdiction of a country, state, etc.) (<i>extra</i> beyond)</p> <p>infraterritorial (within the territory of a State) (<i>infra</i> below)</p> <p>inter (to put a dead body into a grave or tomb; bury), interment (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>mediterranean (as an adjective, surrounded nearly or completely by dry land: said of large bodies of water, as lakes or seas; the Mediterranean, the Mediterranean Sea; a collective designation for the languages of that area; a person from the Mediterranean) (<i>medius</i> middle)</p> <p>subterranean (lying beneath the earth's surface; also, secret, hidden; as a noun, one who lives underground) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>terr</i>: terraqueous (consisting of land and water) (<i>aqua</i> water)</p> <p><i>terra</i>: Terramycin® (lit., earth fungus; trademark for oxytetracycline) (<i>mykos</i> fungus)</p> <p><i>terre</i>: terreplein (a level platform behind a parapet, rampart, etc., where guns are mounted) (<i>plenus</i> full)</p> <p><i>terri</i>:</p> <p>terricolous (lit., land-dwelling; in biology and zoology, living in or on the ground) (<i>colere</i> to dwell)</p> <p>terrigenous (earthborn, or born of the earth; also, produced by the earth; in geology, designating or of sea-bottom sediment derived from erosion of land) (<i>gignere</i> to be born)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>terr</b> (cont'd)		[earth]	<p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>          tureen [earlier, terreen; lit., earthen (vessel); a broad, deep dish with a cover used for serving soups, stews, and the like]          turmeric (from Middle French <i>terre-mérite</i>, lit., deserved, or deserving, earth; a plant whose rhizome in powdered form is used as a yellow dye, or a seasoning, and in medicine)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b>          terra alba (lit., white earth; finely pulverized gypsum)          terra contrata (lit., land against or beyond; yields <i>country</i>)          terra cotta (lit., cooked earth; a hard, brown-red, usually unglazed earthenware used for pottery, sculpture, etc.; its brown-red color)          terra es, terram ibis (dust thou art, unto dust shalt thou return (Vulgate: Genesis 3:19))          terra filius (son of the soil; man of lowly birth)          terra firma (lit., firm land; solid ground; dry land)          terra incognita (lit., unknown land; unexplored territory; an unknown or unexplored field of knowledge)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b>          parterre (an ornamental garden area in which the flower beds and path form a pattern)          terre-verte (lit., green earth; any of several earths or clays containing iron silicates used as a green pigment by artists)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b> terrazzo (flooring of small chips of marble set in cement and polished) (from <i>terrace</i>)</p> <p><b>ENGLISH COGNATE:</b> thirst, thirsty</p> <p><b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b> Tierra del Fuego (lit., earth of fire; group of islands at the tip of South America)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b>          Terra, UT; Terra Alta, WV          Terra Cotta (CA, GA, IL, KS, NC)          Terre Haute, IN (lit., high land; the city stands above the high-water line on the east bank of the Wabash River; it is not the highest point in Indiana, however)          Terra Linda, CA; Terra Mar, FL; Terrebonne (MN, OR)          Terre Du Lac, MO (land of milk); Terre Verde, MD</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> chthon, edaph, geo, hum<sup>1</sup>, ped<sup>4</sup>, tell</p>
<b>tessa</b>			See tetra- for <i>diatessaron</i> .
<b>test<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>testis</i> IE <i>trei-</i> three	witness, testes, testicle	<p><b>NOTE:</b> The association between this root and the original meaning involving <i>three</i> is quite interesting. There are stories of a man swearing by his testes, that is, his testes in addition to his person, in giving testimony in the Roman court.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          testacy (in law, the state of being testate)          testament (orig., a covenant, especially one between God and man)          testate (having made and left a valid will), testation, testator          testes (plural of <i>testis</i>; testicles)          testiculate (in botany, shaped like a testicle; having two testicle-shaped tubers, as certain orchids)          [Note: <i>Orchids</i> are so named because the shape of the tubers is that of testicles; <i>orchis</i> is Greek for <i>testicle</i>.)          testicle, testis (pl., testes)          testimonial, testimony (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> evidence, exhibit, proof)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>test<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[witness, testicle]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:      attest (to declare to be true or genuine), attestation (<i>ad</i> to)      contest (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> conflict, fight, struggle) {contestable}      contestant, contestation (<i>con</i> with)      detest (orig., to curse by calling on the gods to witness; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> abhor, despise, hate), detestability      detestable (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> abhorrent, abominable, hateful, odious, obnoxious, repugnant), detestation (<i>de</i> down)      incontestable (<i>in</i> not + contestable)      obtest (to beg for; beseech; to call to witness) (<i>ob</i> against)      protest (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> expostulate, object, remonstrate)      protestant (of Protestants or Protestant beliefs, practices, etc.), protestation (<i>pro</i> forth)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>testi</i>: testify (to give evidence as a witness) (<i>facere</i> to make)  <i>testos</i>: testosterone (<i>stereos</i> solid)      LAW: intestacy (the state of not having made a will), intestate (having made no will; not disposed of by a will; as a noun, a person who has died intestate) (<i>in</i> not)      DIVISIONS OF THE BIBLE: Old Testament, New Testament      CROSS REFERENCE: didym, orchi</p>
<b>test<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>testum</i> earthen vessel; orig., piece of burned clay	shell, pot, head	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <sup>1</sup>test (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> experiment, trial), testee, tester  <sup>2</sup>test (the hard outer covering of certain invertebrate animals, as the shell of clams)      testa (in botany, the outer covering or integument of a seed)      testaceous (of, like, or from shells; having a hard shell; in biology, of the color of unglazed earthenware)      testudinate (arched or vaulted like a tortoise shell; having a protective bony shell, as the turtle)      testudo (lit., tortoise; a movable shelter or screen with a strong arched roof, used as protection by ancient Roman soldiers)      FRENCH:      tête baissée (lit., head lowered; headlong; precipitately)      tête-à-tête (lit., head-to-head; a private or intimate conversation between two people)      CROSS REFERENCE: conch, coqu<sup>2</sup>, ostra</p>
<b>tetra,</b> <b>tetarto,</b> <b>tess</b>	Greek <i>tetras</i> four <i>tessara</i> square IE <i>kwetwer-</i> four	four, square	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.      Examples: tetrarch, tetragon, tetrameter, tetrapod, tetrastich      SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>tess</i>:      tessellate (as a noun, to lay out, inlay, or pave in a mosaic pattern of small, square blocks; as an adjective, arranged in a mosaic pattern)      tessera (lit., square piece; in ancient Rome, a small tablet of wood, ivory, etc. used as a token, ticket, label, etc; any of the small pieces used in mosaic work)  <i>tetra</i>:      tetra (clipping of <i>tetragonum</i>, square; a tropical fish)      TETRAD (a group or set of four)      PREFIXED ROOT: diatessaron (lit., through the four; the four Gospels—Matthew, Mark, Luke, John—combined into a single account) (<i>dia</i> through)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>tetra</b> (cont'd)		[four, square]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>tetarto</i>: tetartohedral (having one fourth of the planes needed for crystallographic symmetry of the system) (<i>hedral</i> of a surface)</p> <p><i>tetr</i>: tetrode [an electron tube having four electrodes (a cathode, control grid, anode, and, usually, a screen grid): used to generate, amplify, modulate, or demodulate electrical signals] (<i>hodos</i> way)</p> <p><i>tetra</i>: Tetrateuch (the first four books of the Old Testament—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers) (<i>teuch</i> book)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: trapeze, trapezium, trapezius [see separate entry: <i>trapez</i>]</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: TETRAD [in <i>botany</i>, a group of four cells formed by division within a spore mother cell during mitosis; in <i>chemistry</i>, an atom, radical, or element that is tetravalent; in <i>genetics</i>, a group of four similar chromatids]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: quadr</p>
<b>teuch</b>	Greek <i>teuchein</i> to make	book	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>Heptateuch (the first seven book of the Old Testament, or Hebrew Bible) (<i>hepta</i> seven)</p> <p>Hexateuch (the first six books of the Old Testament, i.e., the Pentateuch plus Joshua, the first book of history) (<i>hexa</i> six)</p> <p>Octateuch (the first eight books of the Old Testament, from Genesis to Ruth) (<i>okta</i> eight)</p> <p>Pentateuch (the first five books of the Bible: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy) (<i>penta</i> five)</p> <p>Tetrateuch (the first four books of the Old Testament)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bible, cod, lib<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>tex</b>	Latin <i>texere</i> IE <i>tekth-</i> to weave, build, join (see Note under techn-)	to weave, build	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>text (the actual structure of words in a piece of writing; wording; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: subject, theme, topic)</p> <p>textile (having to do with weaving or with woven fabrics; as a noun, a fabric made by weaving, knitting; raw material suitable for this, as cotton, wool, nylon, etc.)</p> <p>textual (or, textuary; literal; word-for-word)</p> <p>textualism (strict adherence to the text; the art of textual criticism)</p> <p>texture, textured, texturized</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>context, contextual, contextualize, contexture (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>hypertext (in computer technology, information stored in a computer and specially organized so that related items, as in separate documents, are linked together and can be readily accessed) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p>intertextual (of or having do with the links between one literary work and another or others, as those formed by allusions)</p> <p>intertexture (the act or process of interweaving; something formed by interweaving) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>pretext (an ostensible or professed purpose; pretense; excuse; front; as a verb, to allege as an excuse) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>subtext (the complex of feeling, motives, etc. conceived of by an actor as underlying the actual words and actions of the character being portrayed) (<i>sub</i> under)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>tex</b> (cont'd)		[to weave, build]	<p>teletext (a communications service in which information, as news, is superimposed onto a television signal and broadcast to home television sets) (<i>tele</i> far off)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: tissue</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>subtile (rare variant of <i>subtle</i>), subtilize (to make or become subtile; to discuss or argue with subtle distinctions)</p> <p>subtle (orig., closely woven; not open or direct; crafty)</p> <p>subtlety (the ability to make fine distinctions) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>supersubtle (extremely subtle or too subtle) (<i>super</i> above)</p> <p>ITALIAN: tessitura (lit., texture; in music, the average level of pitch of a specific vocal composition, operatic role, etc.)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: struct, techn, tect</p>
<b>thal</b>	Greek <i>thalamos</i>	inner chamber, bridal chamber	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: THALAMUS</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>epithalamium (a song or poem in honor of a bride or bridegroom, or both; nuptial song) (<i>epi</i> upon )</p> <p>hypothalamus (the part of the diencephalon in the brain that forms the floor of the third ventricle and regulates many basic body functions, as temperature) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>prothalamion (also, prothalamium: a song celebrating a marriage) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: thalamencephalon (same as <i>diencephalon</i>: the posterior of the forebrain, including the thalami and hypothalamus) (<i>enkephalon</i> brain)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: THALAMUS [in <i>anatomy</i>, a mass of gray matter forming the lateral walls of the diencephalon and involved in the transmission and integration of certain sensations; in <i>botany</i>, the enlarged upper end of the stalk of a flowering plant, on which the flower parts grow; also known as <i>receptacle</i>]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: camer, mar<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>thalass</b>	Greek <i>thalassa</i>	sea	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: thalassic (of or relating to seas or oceans; marine; also, of bays, gulfs, etc. and inland seas)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>thalass</i>: thalassemia (an inherited chronic disease, resulting from faulty hemoglobin production, found initially in Mediterranean peoples) (<i>emia</i> blood condition)</p> <p><i>thalasso</i>: thalassotherapy (the use of sea water and marine products as a therapeutic treatment) (<i>therapy</i> healing)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: benth, hal<sup>1</sup>, mar<sup>2</sup>, pelag, sal</p>
<b>thall</b>	Greek <i>thallein</i> to sprout IE <i>dhal-</i> to blossom	flourish, bloom	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>thallium (so named because of its green spectral line; symbol: Ti) {thallic}</p> <p>thallus (in botany, the undifferentiated stemless, rootless, leafless plant body characteristic of thallophytes)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>heterothallic (producing male gametangia in one structure or plant and female gametangia in a different structure or plant, as in some algae and fungi) (<i>heteros</i> different)</p> <p>homothallic (having male and female reproductive structures in the same thallus) (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>prothallium (in botany, a minute, flat, greenish disc of cells bearing sex organs on the lower side) (<i>pro</i> before)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
thall (cont'd)		[to flourish, bloom]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>thall</i>: thalloid (of, or constituting a thallus) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>thalli</i>:      thalliferous (containing or yielding thallium) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)      thalliform (having the form of a thallus) (<i>forma</i> shape)  <i>thallo</i>:      thallogen (a plant in which growth is not restricted to an apical growing point; compare <i>acrogen</i>) (<i>generare</i> to produce)      thallophyte (any plant or plantlike organism which includes the algae, fungi, and bacteria) (<i>phyton</i> plant)      thallospore (a spore, such as a blastospore, developing by septation or budding of hyphal* cells) [<sup>*</sup>hyphal: pertaining to the threadlike parts making up the mycelium of a fungus]      GREEK MYTHOLOGY: Thalia [lit., the blooming one; the Muse of comedy and pastoral poetry; Bloom, one of the three Graces: Aglaia (Brilliance), Euphrosyne (Joy), and Thalia (Bloom), the three goddesses who have control over pleasure, charm, and beauty in human life and in nature; Thalia was also the goddess of banquets]      CROSS REFERENCE: anth, flor</p>
thalp	Greek <i>thalpein</i>	to heat	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: enthalpy (the measure of the energy content of a system per unit mass) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cal, therm</p>
thana	Greek <i>thanatos</i> IE <i>dheu-</i> to be smoky, stormy	death	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: euthanasia (lit., pleasant death; there are both active and passive forms) (<i>eu</i> good, well)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>thanat</i>: "Thanatopsis," [a poem by William Cullen Bryant (who coined the word), in which the poet viewed or mused upon death. An often-quoted passage of this poem follows: "...sustained and soothed/By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave/Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch/About him and lies down to pleasant dreams." This passage may be a paraphrase from Lucretius (99-55 B.C.): Why dost thou not retire like a guest sated with the banquet of life, and with calm mind embrace, thou fool, a rest that knows no care? <i>De Rerum Natura</i>, On the Nature of Things, Book I, l., I (Introduction)]; or from Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus), <i>Satires</i>, Book I] (<i>opsis</i> a seeing)  <i>thanato</i>:      thanatology (<i>logy</i> study)      thanatophobia (morbid fear of death) (<i>phobos</i> fear)      GREEK MYTHOLOGY: Thanatos (death personified; identified with Roman Mors)      CROSS REFERENCE: leth<sup>1</sup>, mort, necro</p>
thaum	Greek <i>thauma</i>	miracle	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>thauma</i>: thaumatrope (a device consisting of a card or disk with different designs on either side, which, when the card or disk is twirled, appear to blend into one: it demonstrates the persistence of vision) (<i>trepein</i> to turn)  <i>thaumat</i>: thaumaturge (a person who supposedly works miracles), thaumaturgy (<i>ergon</i> work)  <i>thaumato</i>: thaumatology (the study or description of miracles) (<i>logy</i> study)      CROSS REFERENCE: mir</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
the <sup>1</sup>	Greek <i>theos</i> IE <i>dhwes-</i> to storm, breathe	God, god	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: theism (belief in one God, as opposed to <i>pantheism</i>, <i>polytheism</i>; also, belief in one God who is creator and ruler of the universe and known by revelation)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT AND COMPOUNDS:      atheism, atheist (one who claims there is no God; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> agnostic, deist, infidel, unbeliever) (<i>a</i> negative)      apotheosis (the act of raising a person to the status of a god; deification; the glorification of a person or thing; a glorified ideal) {apothesize} (<i>apo</i> away + <i>osis</i> condition)      bitheism (belief in the existence of two gods, as one good and one evil) (<i>bi</i> two)      henotheism (belief in one god without asserting there is only one god; compare <i>monotheism</i>) (<i>hen</i> one)      monotheism (a belief in only one God) (compare <i>henotheism</i>), monotheist (<i>monos</i> one, single)      pantheism (the doctrine that God is not a personality, but that all laws, forces, manifestations, etc. of the universe are God; the belief that God and the universe are the same) (<i>pan</i> all)      pantheon (a temple dedicated to all the gods; see Geographic) (<i>pan</i> all)      polytheism (belief in or worship of many gods, or more than one god; opposed to <i>monotheism</i>) (<i>polys</i> many)      tritheism (belief in three gods) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>the:</i>      theody (a hymn praising God) (<i>ode</i> song)      theurgy (the supposed intervention of supernatural or divine powers in human affairs) (<i>ergon</i> work)  <i>theo:</i>      theocentric (centering on God as the prime concern, as a <i>theocentric cosmology</i>) (<i>kentron</i> point, center)      theocracy (government by a god regarded as the ruling power or by priests or officials claiming divine sanction) (<i>krattein</i> to rule)      theocracy (the process whereby two or more originally distinct deities are thought of, or worshipped as, a single deity) (<i>krasis</i> mixture)      theodicy (a system of natural theology aimed at seeking to vindicate divine justice in allowing evil to exist) (<i>dike</i> judgment)      theogony (a recitation of the origin and genealogy of the gods, especially as in ancient epic poetry) (<i>gone</i> seed, origin)      theologian, theological, theologism, theologize      theology (the study of the nature of God and religious truth; rational inquiry into religious questions, especially those posed by Christianity) (<i>logy</i> study)      theomachy (a battle against the gods; strife among the gods) (<i>mache</i> struggle)      theomorphic, theomorphism (the depiction or conception of man as having the form of a god) (<i>morphe</i> shape)      theonomous (controlled by God) (<i>nomos</i> law)      theophany (in mythology and theology, the visible appearance of a god or God to man) (<i>phanein</i> to show)      theophobia (a fear of the wrath of God) (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
the <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[God, god]	<p>theosophy (a religious or semireligious set of beliefs rejecting the Judeo-Christian revelation and theology, often incorporating elements of Buddhism and Hinduism) (<i>sophos</i> wise)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: enthusiasm (lit., God within; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> passion, fervor, zeal) {enthusiastic} (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>PROPER NAMES: Theodore, Dorothy (lit., gift of God)</p> <p>Theobald (lit., brave god); Timothy (lit., honoring God)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Pantheon (a temple built by Agrippa in Rome in 27 B.C., and rebuilt in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D. by Hadrian: used since A.D. 609 as a Christian Church; also, a building in which the famous dead persons of a nation are entombed or commemorated, as Westminster Abbey in England or the church of Sainte-Geneviève in Paris)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dei<sup>2</sup></p>
the <sup>2</sup>	Greek <i>theasthai</i> to see IE <i>dha-</i> to see	a viewing	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>theater (or, theatre), theatrical, theatrics, theatrical, theatricals</p> <p>THEOREM</p> <p>theoretical [or, pertaining to, or consisting of theory; not practical (as distinguished from <i>applied</i>)], theoretician, theoretics, theorize, theory (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> hypothesis, law)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: amphitheater (an oval or round structure having tiers of seats rising gradually outward from an open space or arena at the center) (<i>amphi</i> around)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: THEOREM [in <i>logic</i>, a proposition that can be deduced from the premises or assumptions of a system; in <i>mathematics</i> and <i>physics</i>, a theoretical proposition, statement, or formula embodying something to be proved from other propositions or formulas]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: scop, vid<sup>1</sup></p>
thec	Greek <i>thekion</i> case, cover IE <i>dhe-</i> to place, put	case, sheath	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: THECA, thecate (having theca; sheathed)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>amphithecium (in botany, the outer layer of cells of the spore-containing capsule of a moss) (<i>amphi</i> around)</p> <p>apothecium (lit., storehouse; an open disk-shaped or cup-shaped fruiting body in certain fungi, lined with a spore-bearing layer) (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p>endothecium (in botany, the inner tissue of an anther or a moss capsule) (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>perithecium (in botany, a small fruiting body in certain fungi, containing ascospores) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>discotheque (lit., a record library; a nightclub that features dancing to recorded or sometimes live music and often has a showy decor and elaborate lighting) (<i>dikein</i> to throw)</p> <p>bibliotheca (a book collection; library; a bookseller's catalog) (<i>biblios</i> book)</p> <p>myxotheca (the horny sheath at the end of bird's lower mandible) (<i>myxa</i> mucus)</p> <p>ootheca (an egg receptacle; same as <i>ovisac</i>) (<i>oo</i> egg)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: tick (covering for a pillow or mattress)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: THECA [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i>, any sac enclosing an organ or a whole organism, as the covering of an insect pupa; in <i>botany</i>, a spore case or capsule]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cole, vagin</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>thegm</b>	Greek <i>phthen-</i> <i>gesthai</i>	to utter, say	PREFIXED ROOT: apothegm (a short, pithy saying, as in Brevity is the soul of wit; epigram) ( <i>apo</i> away) CROSS REFERENCE: ag, dei <sup>1</sup> , fab, ig <sup>1</sup> , loqu, ora, phan
<b>thel</b>	Greek <i>thele</i>	nipple	PREFIXED ROOT: endothelium {endothelial} ( <i>endon</i> within) epithelioma, epithelium ( <i>epi</i> upon + <i>oma</i> tumor) mesothelioma, mesothelium ( <i>mesos</i> middle + <i>oma</i> tumor) CROSS REFERENCE: mamm, pap <sup>2</sup>
<b>then</b>	IE <i>gwhen-</i>	to swell	PREFIXED ROOT: euthenics (the science of improving the human species through control of environmental factors) ( <i>eu</i> well) CROSS REFERENCE: ball <sup>2</sup> , bry <sup>1</sup> , tub <sup>2</sup> , tum, turg
<b>ther<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>therion</i> IE <i>ghwer</i> wild animal	wild animal	PREFIXED ROOT: megatherium (an extinct genus of very large, slothlike, plant-eating animals, whose remains have been found in the Pleistocene of America) ( <i>megas</i> large) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>theri</i> : therianthropic (conceived of as being partly human and partly animal in form) ( <i>anthropos</i> man) <i>therio</i> : theriomorphic (conceived of as having the form of an animal: said of certain gods) ( <i>morphe</i> form) DISGUISED ROOT: ferocious, ferocity; fierce (of a violent, cruel nature; savage; wild; intensely eager; ardent) CROSS REFERENCE: fer <sup>3</sup>
<b>ther<sup>2</sup></b>	Greek <i>theros</i>	summer; warm	PREFIXED ROOT: isothere (a line on a map connecting points on the earth's surface that have the same mean summer temperature) {isothermal} ( <i>isos</i> equal) CROSS REFERENCE: cal <sup>1</sup> , est <sup>1</sup> , tep
<b>therap</b>	Greek <i>therapeia</i>	treatment	SIMPLE ROOT: therapeusis, therapeutic, therapeutics (the branch of medicine concerned with the remedial treatment of disease), therapist, therapy PREFIXED ROOT: orthotherapy (treatment of disorders by correction of posture) ( <i>orthos</i> straight) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: cryotherapy ( <i>kryos</i> cold) hydrotherapy ( <i>hydor</i> water) CROSS REFERENCE: iatr
<b>therm</b>	Greek <i>therme</i> heat IE <i>gwher-</i> hot	heat	SIMPLE ROOT: therm, thermae (hot or warm springs or baths, especially those of ancient Rome) thermal, thermic (of or caused by heat) thermion (in physics, a negative or positive ion emitted by an incandescent material) thermonics (the physics of thermonic phenomena) PREFIXED ROOT: athermancy (the property of not transmitting infrared or heat rays) ( <i>a</i> negative) adiathermancy (the quality of being impervious to heat waves) ( <i>a</i> not + diathermancy) diathermy (the therapeutic generation of local heat in body tissues by high-frequency electromagnetic waves) {diathermancy, diathermic} ( <i>dia</i> across) ectotherm, ectothermal (cold-blooded), ectothermic (opposed to <i>endothermic</i> ) ( <i>ektos</i> outside)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
therm (cont'd)	[heat]		<p>endotherm, endothermic (designating, of, or produced by a chemical change in which there is an absorption of heat; opposed to <i>ectothermic</i>) (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>exothermic (also, exothermal; designating, or of a chemical change in which there is a liberation of heat) (<i>exo</i> outside)</p> <p>homiothermous (maintaining a relatively constant and warm body temperature that is independent of environmental temperature; warm-blooded) (<i>homos</i> same, similar)</p> <p>hyperthermia (unusually high fever) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p>hypothermia (subnormal body temperature) {hypothermal: also, tepid or lukewarm} (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>isobathytherm (a line on a chart or diagram of a body of water, connecting depths having the same temperature) (<i>isos</i> equal + <i>bathys</i> deep)</p> <p>isogeotherm (an imaginary line connecting all points within the earth having the same temperature) (<i>isos</i> equal + <i>geo</i> earth)</p> <p>isotherm (a line on a map connecting points on the earth's surface having the same mean temperature) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>therm:</i></p> <p>thermistor (meshing of <i>thermal resistor</i>)</p> <p>thermanesthesia (insensibility to heat and cold) (<i>an</i> negative + <i>aisthesis</i> perception)</p> <p>thermesthesia (sensitivity to heat and cold) (<i>aisthesis</i> perception)</p> <p><i>thermo:</i></p> <p>thermochemistry (the chemistry of heat and heat-associated chemical phenomena)</p> <p>thermocline (a layer of water, e.g., in a lake, where there is an abrupt change in temperature that separates the warmer water from the colder water) (<i>klinein</i> to slope)</p> <p>thermodynamics (the physics of the relationship between heat and other forms of energy) (<i>dynamis</i> power)</p> <p>thermograph (a thermometer for recording variations in temperature automatically), thermography (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>thermojunction (the point of contact between the two conductors forming a thermocouple) (<i>jungere</i> to join)</p> <p>thermolabile (designating or of substances, as some toxins, enzymes, etc., that are destroyed or lose their characteristic properties when subjected to heat) (<i>labi</i> to slip, fall)</p> <p><b>THERMOLYSIS</b> (<i>lyein</i> to dissolve)</p> <p>thermometer, thermometry (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>thermophile, thermophilic (requiring high temperatures for normal development, as certain bacteria) (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>thermopile (a device consisting of a series of thermocouples, used for measuring minute changes in temperature or for generating thermoelectric current) (<i>pile</i> heap, series)</p> <p>thermoplastic (becoming or remaining soft and moldable when subjected to heat) (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>thermoscope (an instrument for indicating changes in temperature of a substance, without accurately measuring them, by observing the accompanying changes in volume) (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
therm (cont'd)		[heat]	<p>thermosphere (the outermost shell of the atmosphere, between the mesosphere and outer space) (<i>sphaira</i> ball, globe)</p> <p>thermostat (<i>histanai</i> to set)</p> <p>THERMOTAXIS (<i>tassein</i> to arrange)</p> <p>thermotropism (in biology, any positive, or negative, movement or growth of a plant or sessile animal toward, or away from, a source of heat) (<i>tropein</i> to turn)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>eu<sup>r</sup>Y<sup>Y</sup>therm (in biology, an organism that can live in a wide range of temperatures; opposed to <i>steno</i>therm) (<i>eurys</i> wide)</p> <p>hydrothermal (<i>hydor</i> water)</p> <p>poikilothermous (in zoology, having a body temperature that varies with the external environment; compare <i>homiothermous</i>) (<i>poikilos</i> various)</p> <p>steno<sup>r</sup>herm (opposed to <i>eu</i><sup>r</sup>Y<sup>Y</sup>therm) (<i>stenos</i> narrow)</p> <p>TRADEMARK: Thermos® (an insulated container that keeps hot drinks hot and cold drinks cold; invented by Scottish physicist Sir James Dewer, 1848-1923)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Thermal, CA; Thermal City, NC</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>THERMOLYSIS [in <i>chemistry</i>, dissociation of a compound by heat; in <i>physiology</i>, dispersion of heat from the body]</p> <p>THERMOTAXIS [in <i>biology</i>, the positive, or negative, response of a freely moving organism toward, or away from, a source of heat; in <i>physiology</i>, the normal regulation of body temperatures]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cal<sup>1</sup>, caus, tep, thalp</p>
thes, thec, thet	Greek <i>tithenai</i> IE <i>dhe-</i>	to place, put to put, place, set	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: THESIS (pl., theses), thetic (also, thetical; set forth dogmatically; prescribed)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>thec</i>:</p> <p>apothecary (lit., that which is put away; orig., a pharmacist or druggist; currently, a pharmacy; a drugstore) (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p>apothecium (in botany, an open cuplike structure containing sacs in which sexual spores are developed, as in lichens and certain fungi) (<i>apo</i> away) [see Spanish]</p> <p>hypothec (lit., something put under pledge; security; in law, security or right given to a creditor over a debtor's property without transfer of possession or title)</p> <p>hypothecate (in law, to pledge property to another as security without transferring possession or title) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p><i>thes</i>:</p> <p>antithesis (a contrast or opposition of thoughts, usually in two phrases, clauses, or sentences, e.g., <i>You are going; I am staying</i>; the second part of such an expression) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>diathesis (a predisposition to certain diseases) (<i>dia</i> through)</p> <p>epenthesis (a phonetic change which involves the insertion of an unhistoric sound or letter in a word, as the <i>b</i> in <i>mumble</i> or the extra syllable in pronunciation, e.g., <i>ath uh lete</i> for <i>ath lete</i>; <i>real a tor</i> for <i>real tor</i>) (<i>epi</i> upon + <i>en</i> in)</p> <p>hypothesis (lit., a placing under; an unproved theory, proposition, supposition, etc. tentatively accepted to explain certain facts or to provide a basis for further investigation, argument, etc.), hypothesize (<i>hypo</i> under)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
thes (cont'd)	[to place, put]		<p>METATHESIS (a transposition) (<i>meta</i> over)      parenthesis [lit., a putting in beside; either or both of the upright curved lines \(), used to mark off explanatory or qualifying remarks in writing or printing; also, a mathematical term; pl., parentheses] (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>parasynthesis (in linguistics, the formation of words by adding both a derivative ending and a prefix, as in <i>denationalize</i>; also, the formation of a word by the addition of a derivational suffix to a phrase or compound, as <i>great-hearted</i>, which is <i>great heart</i>, plus <i>-ed</i>), parenthesize (<i>para</i> alongside + synthesis)</p> <p>prothesis (lit., placed before; in grammar, the addition of a letter, syllable, or phoneme to the beginning of a word, as the <i>e</i> in <i>estate</i>, or in many Spanish words, such as <i>escuela</i> (school), <i>estación</i> (station) (<i>pro</i> before))</p> <p>prosthesis (the replacement of a missing part of the body by an artificial substitute) (<i>pros</i> to)</p> <p>synthesis (the putting together of parts so as to form a whole), synthesist, synthesize, synthesizer (<i>syn</i> with)</p> <p><i>thet:</i></p> <p>antithetical (SYNOMYS: contrary, opposite, reverse) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>epithet (lit., that which is added to; an adjective, noun, or phrase, often opprobrious, used to characterize some person or thing, such as <i>America the Beautiful</i>, the <i>Little Corporal</i> for Napoleon) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>hypothetical (of or based on a hypothesis; suppositional; conjectural; uncertain; conditional) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>parenthetical (also, parenthetic; of or having the nature of a parenthesis; placed within parentheses; interjected as qualifying information or explanation, as a <i>parenthetical expression</i>) (<i>para</i> alongside + <i>en</i> in)</p> <p>prosthetics (from <i>prosthesis</i>; plural in form; used with a singular verb; prosthetic surgery) (<i>pros</i> to)</p> <p>synthetic (SYNOMYS: artificial, counterfeit, spurious) (<i>syn</i> with, together)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: biblioteca (a library) (<i>biblio</i> book) [see French and Spanish]</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOTS:</p> <p>thematic (of or constituting a theme or themes; in linguistics, of or relating to the stem of a word or to a vowel ending a stem that precedes an inflectional ending)</p> <p>theme (SYNOMYS: subject, text, topic)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>anathema (a thing or a person accursed, detested, loathed, or damned; a formal ecclesiastical curse involving excommunication) (<i>ana</i> up)</p> <p>apothem (in mathematics, the perpendicular from the center of a regular polygon to any one of its sides) (<i>apo</i> away)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>bibliothéque (a library)</p> <p>boutique (a small shop, or a small department of a store, where fashionable, usually expensive, clothes and other articles are sold) (from <i>apothecary</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
thes (cont'd)		[to place, put]	<p>SPANISH: biblioteca (a library) bodega (a convenience store; a wine shop; bar; tavern) [from <i>apothecary</i>]</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: THESIS [in <i>logic</i>, an unproved statement assumed as a premise; distinguished from <i>hypothesis</i>; in <i>prosody</i>, the unstressed part of a foot; however, in <i>classical prosody</i>, designated the unaccented section of a measure, the difference in usage due to a misunderstanding of the original Greek word; in <i>music</i>, the accented section of a measure; the downbeat] METATHESIS [in <i>chemistry</i>, the interchange of elements or radicals between compounds, as when two compounds react with each other to form two new compounds; in <i>linguistics</i>, the transposition or interchange of letters or sounds in a word, or the result of this, e.g., <i>clasp</i> developed from Middle English <i>clapse</i> by metathesis]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dim, pon, stas</p>
thesaur	Greek <i>thesauros</i>	a treasure	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: thesaurus (a treasury or storehouse; a book containing a store of words)</p> <p>ENGLISH: treasure (accumulated or stored wealth, especially in the form of money, precious metals, jewels, etc.; VERB SYNONYMS: appreciate, cherish, esteem, prize, value) treasurer, treasury</p> <p>TERM: treasure-trove (treasure found hidden, the original owner of which is unknown; any valuable discovery) (<i>trove</i> from Old French <i>trover</i>, to find)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
thio	Greek <i>theion</i>	brimstone, sulfur	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: thiol (any of various organic compounds derived from hydrogen sulfide, esp. a mercaptan), thionic</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: thiobacteria (bacteria found especially in stagnant water and at the bottom of the sea, that oxidize or reduce sulfur compounds) (<i>baktron</i> rod)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: sulf</p>
thorax	Greek <i>thorax</i> breastplate	thorax, chest	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: thorax (in tetrapods, * including humans, the part of the body cavity from the neck or head to the abdomen, including the heart, lungs, etc.; chest) [*tetrapod: any vertebrate having four legs or limbs, including the mammals, birds, and reptiles]</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: mesothorax (the middle one of the three segments of an insect's thorax) (<i>mesos</i> middle) metathorax (the posterior segment of the thorax of an insect) (<i>meta</i> behind) prothorax (that division of an insect's thorax nearest the head, and bearing the first pair of legs) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: pect(or)</p>
thrall	Old English <i>thraell</i>	the constrained one	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: thrall (the condition of being enslaved or dominated), thralldom (the condition of being a thrall; servitude; slavery)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: enthrall (also, enthral; to hold as if in a spell, as <i>to be enthralled by the music of Mozart</i>) (en in)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>thrix</b>	See trich- for <i>lepto</i> <i>thrix</i> .		
<b>thromb</b>	Greek <i>thrombus</i> clot	blood clot	SIMPLE ROOT: thrombin (the enzyme of the blood, formed from prothrombin, that causes clotting by converting fibrinogen to fibrin) thrombosis (coagulation of the blood in the heart or a blood vessel, forming a clot) thrombus (the fibrinous clot attached at the site of thrombosis) PREFIXED ROOT: prothrombin (a factor in the blood plasma that combines with calcium to form thrombin during blood clotting) ( <i>pro</i> before) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: thrombocyte (a small nucleated blood vessel in most invertebrates, except mammals, that initiates the process of blood clotting) ( <i>kytos</i> cell) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>thym</b>	Greek <i>thymos</i> IE <i>dheu-</i> to blow	soul, spirit, mind	SIMPLE ROOT: thymic (of the mind) PREFIXED ROOT: enthymeme (to consider, reflect upon; in logic, a rhetorical argument from probabilities; that is, an argument in which one of the premises or, sometimes, the conclusion, is not expressed but implied; the following is an enthymeme in which the major premise is missing: The price of meat will go up/because of the poor corn crop) ( <i>en</i> in) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: schizothymia (schizoid behavior that resembles schizophrenia) ( <i>schizein</i> to split) NB: The herb <i>thyme</i> , from <i>thyein</i> , to sacrifice, smoke, is a member of the mint family; the leaves are used as an herb for seasoning. CROSS REFERENCE: cerebr, ment <sup>1</sup> , no, phren, pneu, psych
<b>thy</b>	Greek <i>thyreos</i> large door- shaped shield	thyroid	PREFIXED ROOT: euthyroid (having a normal thyroid) ( <i>eu</i> good, well) hyperthyroid, hyperthyroidism ( <i>hyper</i> beyond) hypothyroid, hypothyroidism ( <i>hypo</i> under) parathyroid (situated alongside or near the thyroid gland) ( <i>para</i> alongside) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: thyroid (as an adjective, designating or of a large ductless gland on either side of the trachea and secreting the hormone thyroxin, which regulates body growth and metabolism; as a noun, the thyroid gland) ( <i>eidos</i> shape, form) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>tic</b>	See tac- for <i>reticent</i> .		
<b>tic</b>	Latin <i>titio</i>	a burning brand	PREFIXED ROOT: entice (to attract by offering hope, reward or pleasure; allure; SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup> beguile, lure, inveigle; <sup>2</sup> captivate, fascinate) ( <i>en</i> in) CROSS REFERENCE: brac
<b>tim</b>	Latin <i>timere</i> to fear	afraid	SIMPLE ROOT: timid (SYNONYMS: afraid, fearful, frightened, terrified, timorous) timorous (see synonyms at <i>timid</i> ) PREFIXED ROOT: intimidate (SYNONYMS: daunt, frighten) ( <i>in</i> in) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>tin</b>	See ten <sup>1</sup> for <i>continent</i> , <i>retinue</i> .		

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ting,</b> <b>tinc,</b> <b>tint</b>	Latin <i>tingere</i> IE <i>teng-</i> to moisten	to dye	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>tinc:</i> tinct (a color or tint; colored lightly or faintly) {tinctorial} tincture (a light color; tint; tinge) <i>ting:</i> tinge (to color slightly; to affect slightly, as with a contrasting element, as in “a regret of leaving, tinged with joy”) <i>tint:</i> tint (a shade of color, esp. a pale or delicate variation) PREFIXED ROOT: intinction (the act of dipping the Eucharistic bread into the consecrated wine, so that the communicant receives both together) ( <i>in in</i> ) DISGUISED ROOT: stain (aphetic of <i>distain</i> ; to soil, or spot; to bring into disrepute; SYNONYMS: blot, brand, stigma, taint) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: distain (to discolor, stain) CROSS REFERENCE: chrom, color
<b>tir<sup>1</sup></b>	French <i>tirer</i>	to withdraw, retire	PREFIXED ROOT: retire (to go away, repair, retreat, or withdraw to a private, sheltered, or secluded place; in baseball, to end the batting turn of a batter or side by putting the batter, side out) retired, retiree, retirement retiring (drawing back from contact with others) ( <i>re back</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: chor <sup>3</sup>
<b>tir<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>tire</i> IE <i>dei-</i> to gleam	order, row, dress	PREFIXED ROOT: attire (as a verb, to dress, esp. in fine garments; as a noun, clothes, especially fine or rich apparel; the antlers of a deer) ( <i>ad to</i> ) DISGUISED ROOT: tier (one of a series of rows placed one above another, as <i>a stadium with four tiers of seats</i> ; as a verb, to arrange into tiers, as <i>to tier a wedding cake</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: cosm, nom <sup>1</sup> , ord, stich, tact <sup>2</sup>
<b>tirp</b>			See stirps for <i>extirpate</i> .
<b>titl,</b> <b>titu</b>	Latin <i>titulus</i>	inscription, label, title, sign	SIMPLE ROOT: title (in law, the name of a statute or act; also, the heading designating a legal proceeding; a division of a law book, statute, etc., usually larger than a section or article; a right to ownership, especially of real estate; evidence of such right of ownership; a document stating such a right; deed) titled (having a title, especially of nobility) titlist (a titleholder in a sport, such as boxing) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>titl:</i> entitle (to give a title or name to; to honor or dignify by a title; to give a right or legal title to; to qualify a person to something), entitlement ( <i>en in</i> ) supertitle (one or more lines of a translation of the lyrics of an opera, oratorio, etc. in a foreign language, displayed above the stage during a performance) ( <i>super above</i> ) untitled (not having a title; also, having no right or claim) ( <i>un not</i> ) <i>titu:</i> intitule (chiefly British: to entitle a legislative act, etc.) ( <i>in in</i> ) SPANISH: tilde (a mark ~ used in Spanish, as over an <i>n</i> so that the <i>ñ</i> sounds like <i>ny</i> , as in <i>canyon</i> ; <i>Señor</i> : pronounced sen YOR) CROSS REFERENCE: sem, sign

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>toc</b>	Greek <i>tokos</i> childbirth; <i>tiktein</i> to bear	birth	PREFIXED ROOT: polytocous (having more than one offspring at a birth) ( <i>polys</i> many) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: tocology (obstetrics) ( <i>logy</i> study) CROSS REFERENCE: gen, gna, nat <sup>1</sup> , par <sup>3</sup>
<b>tol</b>	Latin <i>tollere</i> IE <i>tel-</i> to lift up	to raise, lift up	SIMPLE ROOT: tolerable (that can be tolerated; durable; fairly good; passing; informally, in reasonably good health) tolerance (in medicine, the natural or developed ability to resist the effects of the continued or increasing use of a drug, etc.), tolerant (showing tolerance for others' beliefs) tolerate (SYNONYMS: bear, brook, endure, suffer), toleration PREFIXED ROOT: extol (or, extoll; to praise highly; SYNONYMS: acclaim, laud, praise) ( <i>ex out</i> ) intolerable (not tolerable; unbearable; too severe, painful, cruel, etc. to be endured) intolerance (lack of tolerance, especially of others' opinions, beliefs, etc.; bigotry), intolerant ( <i>in not</i> ) NB: <i>Toll</i> (either of the words) is not in this family; neither is <i>atoll</i> , Malaysian for a ring-shaped coral island. CROSS REFERENCE: ars, eor, lev <sup>1</sup> , meteor
<b>tom</b>	Greek <i>temnein</i> IE <i>tem-</i> to cut	to cut	NOTE: The root is often joined with <i>ec</i> , from <i>ex</i> , out, to form <i>ectomy</i> , to surgically remove; and with <i>en</i> to form <i>entom</i> , insect, which is cut into segments (see <i>entomology</i> ) SIMPLE ROOT: tome (lit., a piece cut off; hence, part of a book, volume; orig., any volume of a work of several volumes; a book, esp. a large, scholarly or ponderous one) PREFIXED ROOT: atom (lit., that which cannot be cut further; the smallest component of an element) ( <i>a not</i> ) anatomist, anatomize, anatomy (the dissecting of an animal or plant in order to determine position, structure, etc. of its parts; the science of morphology or the structure of animals or plants; the structure of an organism or body) {anatomical} ( <i>ana</i> up, again, completely) autotomy (the reflex action by which a leg, claw, tail, etc., as of a lobster, starfish, or lizard, is dropped off from the body when the part is damaged) ( <i>autos</i> self) diatom (lit., to cut through; any of various unicellular or colonial algae, having siliceous cell walls consisting of two overlapping, symmetrical parts) ( <i>dia</i> through) dichotomize, DICHOTOMY (division into two usually contradictory parts or opinions; schism) ( <i>dicha</i> asunder) entomology (lit., the study of that which is cut, or divided, into sections; study of insects and bugs; see <i>entom-</i> , insect, which is itself a family) ( <i>en</i> in + <i>logy</i> study) epitome (lit., a cutting short; a short statement of the main points of a book, report, incident, etc.; abstract; summary; a person or thing that is representative or typical of the characteristics or general quality of a whole class, as <i>the epitome of honesty</i> ), epitomize ( <i>epi</i> upon) microtome (an instrument for cutting thin sections, as of organic tissue, for study under the microscope) ( <i>mikros</i> small)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>tom</b> (cont'd)		[to cut]	<p>monatomic (same as <i>univalent</i>) (<i>monos</i> one + atom)      polyotomy (division or separation into many parts) (<i>polys</i> many) [formed in the manner of <i>dichotomy</i>]      tetratomic (containing four atoms per molecule) (<i>tetra</i> four)      triatomic (containing three atoms per molecule) (<i>tri</i>)      trichotomy (division into three parts, elements, groups, etc.) (<i>tricha</i> threefold) [formed in the manner of <i>dichotomy</i>]      tritoma (lit., cut three times; an African flower) (<i>tri</i> three)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> tomogram, tomography [a technique for making x-ray pictures of a predetermined plane section of a solid object by blurring out the images of other planes; often called CT (computerized tomography) scan] (<i>graphein</i> to write)  <b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      episiotomy (an incision of the perineum, often performed during childbirth to prevent injury to the vagina) (<i>epision</i> pubic region)      gastrotomy (an incision into the stomach) (<i>gaster</i> belly)      lithotomy (the surgical removal of a calculus, or mineral secretion, by cutting into the bladder) (<i>lithos</i> stone)      necrotomy (the dissection of corpses; also, the surgical removal of dead bone) (<i>nekros</i> dead body)      xylotomy (the preparation of sections of wood for microscopic study) (<i>xylon</i> wood)  <b>PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> appendectomy (the surgical removal of the appendix) (<i>ad</i> to + <i>pendere</i> to hang; thus, appendix)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      tmesis (pronounced tuh ME sis, or ME sis; the separation of the parts of a compound word by one or more intervening words, e.g., <i>where I go ever</i> instead of <i>wherever I go</i>; also, <i>what person so ever</i> instead of <i>whatsoever person</i>)      tonsorial (of a barber or barbering: often used humorously)      tonsure (a clipping off or shaving off of part or all of the hair of the head, done especially formerly as a signal of entrance into the clerical or monastic state)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> DICHOTOMY [in <i>astronomy</i>, the phase of the moon or an inferior planet in which half its disk appears illuminated; in <i>botany</i>, branching characterized by successive forking into two approximately equal divisions; in <i>logic</i>, the division or subdivision of a class into two mutually exclusive parts]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cad, car<sup>2</sup>, cis, cop, coup, put, schis, scind, sect, tail   </p>
<b>toment</b>	Latin <i>tomentum</i>	a stuffing of hair, wool, etc.	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> tomentose, tomentum (a growth of short, matted, woolly hairs, as on the stems or leaves of some plants)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> com<sup>1</sup>, crin<sup>3</sup>, pil<sup>1</sup>, set, trich</p>
<b>ton</b>	Greek <i>teinein</i> to stretch Latin <i>tonare</i> to thunder	stretching, tone, sound	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      tonal, TONALITY  <b>TONE</b>, tonetic (of or having to do with a tone language, such as Chinese or some Bantu or Southeast Asia languages, in which pitch variation is used to distinguish words that would otherwise sound alike)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ton (cont'd)		[stretching, tone, sound]	<p>TONIC, tonicity (the quality or condition of having good or normal muscular tone)</p> <p>tonus (the slight, continuous partial contraction characteristic of a normal relaxed muscle)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>ton:</i></p> <p>atonal (in music, without a tonal center or key)</p> <p>atony (lack of bodily tone or muscle tone) (<i>a negative</i>)</p> <p>astonish (to fill with sudden wonder; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> amaze, astound, flabbergast, surprise), astonishment (<i>ex intensive</i>)</p> <p><i>tonality:</i></p> <p>atonality (in music composition, the organization of tones in which all tones of the chromatic scale have equal importance, without relation to a tonal center or key) (<i>a negative</i>)</p> <p>polytonality (in music, the simultaneous use of two or more keys) (<i>polys many</i>)</p> <p><i>tonate:</i></p> <p>detonate (to explode violently and noisily), detonator (<i>de intensive</i>)</p> <p>intonate (same as <i>intone</i>), intonation, intone (to utter or recite in a singing tone) (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p><i>tone:</i></p> <p>isotope (any atom with the same number of neutrons as another atom but a different atomic number) (<i>isos equal, same</i>)</p> <p>microtone (in music, an interval smaller than a semitone, or half tone) (<i>mikros small</i>)</p> <p>MONOTONE, monotonous, monotony (lack of variation or variety; tiresome sameness or uniformity) (<i>monos one</i>)</p> <p>tritone (in music, an interval of three whole tones) (<i>tri three</i>)</p> <p><i>tonia:</i></p> <p>catatonia (in psychiatry, a syndrome, especially of schizophrenia, marked by stupor or catalepsy, often alternating with phases of excitement) {catatonic} (<i>kata down</i>)</p> <p>hypertonia (also, hypertonicity; the condition of exhibiting excessive muscular tone or tension) (<i>hyper over, beyond</i>)</p> <p><i>tonic:</i></p> <p>atonic (caused or characterized by atony; also, unaccented: said of a word or syllable) (<i>a negative</i>)</p> <p>diatonic (lit., through the tones; the entire eight tones of a major or minor scale in music) (<i>dia through</i>)</p> <p>HYPERTONIC (opposed of <i>hypotonic</i>, below) (<i>hyper beyond, over</i>)</p> <p>hypotonic (opposed of <i>hypertonic</i>) (<i>hypo under</i>)</p> <p>isotonic (having equal tension; having the same osmotic pressure; especially designating or of a salt solution having the same osmotic pressure as blood) (<i>isos equal, same</i>)</p> <p>pentatonic (designating or of a musical scale having only five tones) (<i>penta five</i>)</p> <p>subtonic (in music, the seventh tone of a diatonic scale; tone next below the upper tonic) (<i>sub under</i>)</p> <p>supertonic (in music, the second tone of a diatonic scale, next above the tonic) (<i>super beyond</i>)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: TONOMETER (an instrument for measuring vapor pressure) (<i>metron measure</i>)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>ton</b> (cont'd)		[stretching, tone, sound]	<p>DISGUISED ROOT: stun (to daze or stupefy), stunner, stunning; thunder</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: astound (see synonyms at <i>astonish</i>) (<i>ex</i> intensive)</p> <p>FRENCH: bon ton (lit., good tone; stylishness; fine manners; fashionable society)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>TONE [in <i>music</i>, the interval of a major second; a whole step; also the characteristic quality or timbre of a particular instrument or voice; in <i>physiology</i>, the tension in resting muscles; normal firmness of tissue]</p> <p>HYPERTONIC [in <i>chemistry</i>, having the higher osmotic pressure of two solutions; in <i>pathology</i>, having extreme muscular or arterial tension]</p> <p>MONOTONE [in <i>mathematics</i>, designating sequences the successive numbers of which either consistently increase or decrease but do not oscillate in relative value; in <i>music</i>, a single tone repeated with different words or time values, as in plainsong]</p> <p>TONALITY [in <i>art</i>, the color scheme of a painting; in <i>music</i>, in composition, the organization of tones around a central or pivotal tone or pitch class; based on the major-minor system]</p> <p>TONIC [in <i>medicine and physiology</i>, of or characterized by tone, or tonus; in <i>music</i>, designating or based on the first tone, keynote, of a diatonic scale, such as a tonic chord; in <i>painting</i>, having to do with the tone or tones of a picture; in <i>phonetics</i>, designating or of sounds characterized by resonance in the head cavities; also, accented]</p> <p>TONOMETER [in <i>medicine</i> and <i>physiology</i>, an instrument for measuring tension, as of the eyeball, or pressure, as of the blood; in <i>music</i>, an instrument for determining the pitch of a tone; specif., a tuning fork]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: pand, phon, rog, son, string, ten<sup>2</sup>, tend</p>
<b>top</b>	Greek <i>topos</i> IE <i>top-</i> to arrive, a goal	place	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>topiary (designating or of the art of trimming and training shrubs or trees into unusual, ornamental shapes)</p> <p>topic (SYNONYMS: subject, theme, text), topical (of a particular place; in medicine, of or for a particular part of the body)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>dystopia (a hypothetical place, state, or situation in which conditions and the quality of life are dreadful) (<i>dys</i> wrong)</p> <p>ectopia (an abnormal position of body part) (<i>ek</i> out)</p> <p>entopic (occurring in the usual place) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>epitope (the site of an antigen to which an antibody attaches) (<i>epi</i> upon)</p> <p>heterotopia (also, heterotopy; the abnormal location of an organ, tissue, or body part) {heterotopic} (<i>heteros</i> different)</p> <p>isotope (any of two or more forms of an element having the same or very closely related chemical properties and the same atomic number but different weights, or mass numbers) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>utopia [lit., not a place, a term coined by Sir Thomas More in <i>Utopia</i> (1516), to describe a perfect society]</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>top</b> (cont'd)		[place]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>top:</i> toponym (the name of a place; name that indicates origin, natural locale, etc., as in zoological nomenclature, e.g., Burmese python, African elephant) toponymy (the place names of a country, district, etc., or the study of these) (<i>onym</i> name)</p> <p><i>topo:</i> topographer, topography (lit., the description of a place or region) (<i>graphein</i> to write) topological, topology (the topographical study of a given place in relation to its history; in mathematics, the study of properties of geometric configurations invariant under transformation by continuous mappings) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>biotope (a small area with a uniform environment occupied by a community of organisms) (<i>bios</i> life) eurytopic (opposed to <i>stenotopic</i>) (<i>eury</i>s wide) stenotopic (in biology, able to withstand only a limited range in environmental conditions; opposed to <i>eurytopic</i>) (<i>topos</i> place)</p> <p><b>WRITING:</b> topic sentence (the placement of the sentence that expresses the main or central thought of the paragraph, and usually is <i>at</i> or <i>near</i> the beginning of the paragraph)</p> <p><b>WORK BY ARISTOTLE:</b> Topika (from the work being divided into topics)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> chor<sup>2</sup>, loc, stas</p>
<b>tor</b>	Latin <i>torus</i>	a muscle, bulge	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>torose (also, torous: bulging, knobbed, etc.; cylindrical, with swellings at intervals, as in bamboo and sugar cane)</p> <p>torula (a type of fungus that reproduces by budding), TORUS</p> <p><b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b> TORUS [in <i>anatomy</i>, any rounded projection or swelling; in <i>architecture</i>, a large, convex molding used at the base of columns, just above the plinth; in <i>botany</i>, a thick spot at the center of the pit membrane in bordered pits of xylem cells; in <i>geometry</i>, a surface, or its enclosed solid, generated by the revolution of a conic about any line that is external to the conic but in the same plane, as a doughnut-shaped figure that is generated by a circle or an ellipse]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> mus<sup>2</sup>, myo</p>
<b>torn,</b> <b>tour(n)</b>	Latin <i>tornare</i> to turn in a lathe IE <i>ter</i> <sup>2</sup> to rub, rub with a turning motion	to turn	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>tour:</i> tour, tourism, tourist, touristy</p> <p><i>tourn:</i> tourney (as a noun, same as <i>tournament</i>; as a verb, to take part in a tournament)</p> <p>tournament (in the Middle Ages, a contest or exercise in which two parties of mounted knights in the field together tried to unseat each other with blunted lances; also, a series of such tournaments, jousts, etc. presented as entertainment; a series of contests in some sport or game, in which a number of people or teams take part, trying to win the championship)</p> <p>tourniquet (orig., a coat of mail; any device for compressing a blood vessel to stop bleeding)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
torn (cont'd)		[to turn]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>torn:</i>      attorn (in Feudal law, to transfer homage and service from one feudal lord to another; to agree to continue as tenant under a new landlord)      attorney (lit., one who “turns to” his or her client; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> barrister, counselor, lawyer) (<i>ad to</i>)  <i>tour:</i>      contour (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> outline, profile, silhouette; in agriculture, the making of furrows along the natural contour lines so as to avoid erosion, as on a hillside, often called <i>contour rows</i>, or <i>contour farming</i>) (<i>con with</i>)      detour (a roundabout way; a bypass; as a verb, to cause to go by way of a detour; to go around or avoid by using a detour; to bypass) (<i>de away</i>)      DISGUISED ROOT: terret (a ring for attaching a chain or leash), turnip      FRENCH:      tour de force (lit., feat of strength; an unusually skillful or ingenious creation, production, or performance)      tour d'horizon (lit., tour of the horizon; a brief but comprehensive review)      tour en l'air (in ballet, a turn executed in the air)      tournedos (a small, rounded beefsteak cut from the tenderloin, often with a strip of bacon, suet, etc. tied around it) (<i>dos</i> from <i>dorsum</i> back)      entourage (a group of accompanying attendants, assistants, or associates; retinue) (<i>en in</i>)      ITALIAN: ritornello (lit., to return; in early operas, an instrumental interlude before or after an aria, scene, etc.)      SPANISH:      tornado (probably from <i>tornar</i>, to turn, yielding <i>tronada</i>, thunder, thunderstorm)      tornillo (lit., screw; diminutive of <i>torno</i>, wheel; the screw bean*)      [*screw bean: the spirally twisted pod growing on a mesquite tree of the SW U.S., often used for fodder]      PREFIXED ENGLISH: return, returnable (<i>re back</i>)      PLACE NAMES: Tornado (NM, WV)      CROSS REFERENCE: flect, stroph, trop, verg, vert, viron   </p>
torp	Latin <i>torpere</i> IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>terp-</i>	to be numb or torpid to be stiff	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      torpedo (orig. an electric ray, an order of fish that can produce strong electrical discharges used to paralyze or stun its enemies or prey; also, a small fireworks device; a large, cigar-shaped, self-propelled underwater projectile for launching against enemy ships from a submarine, airplane, etc.; as a verb, to attack, damage, or destroy with or as with a torpedo; also used figuratively)      torpid (having lost temporarily all or part of the power of sensation or motion, as a hibernating animal; dormant; sluggish in functioning; slow and dull; apathetic)      torpor (the condition of inactivity; the noun form of <i>torpid</i>)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: torporific (inducing torpor) (<i>facere</i> to make)      CROSS REFERENCE: narc   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>torr</b>	Latin <i>torrere</i> IE <i>ters-</i> to dry	to dry by heat torrent, burning, roaring	SIMPLE ROOT: torrent (a swift, violent stream, as of water; a flood or rush of words, mail, etc.), torrential torrid (scorched; parched; arid) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: torrefy (to dry or parch drugs or ores with heat) {torrefaction} ( <i>facere</i> to make) ENGLISH COGNATE: thirst CROSS REFERENCE: cal <sup>1</sup> , caus, sic, thalp, therm, xero
<b>tort,</b> <b>torq,</b> <b>tors</b>	Latin <i>torquere</i> IE <i>terk-</i> to turn; fr. <i>ter<sup>2</sup></i> to rub	to twist	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>torq:</i> torque (orig., a twisted metal collar or necklace worn by ancient Teutons, Gauls, Britons, etc.) torques (twisted necklace: a ring of hair, feathers, or modified skin around the neck of an animal or bird, of a distinctive color or form) <i>tors:</i> torsibility (ability to undergo or resist torsion) torsion (the process or condition of twisting or being twisted; in mechanics, the stress or strain produced in a body, as a rod, wire, or thread, by turning one end along a longitudinal axis while the other end is held firm or twisted in the opposite direction; a torque exerted by a body in reaction to being placed under torsion) {torsional; also, tortional} <i>tort:</i> tortile (twisted or coiled), tortional (also, torsional) tortuous (full of twists, turns, curves, or windings; winding; crooked; not straightforward; devious; specif., deceitful or tricky) {tortuosity} torture (the inflicting of severe pain to force information or confession, get revenge, etc.) torturous (causing, marked, or accompanied by torture) [Note difference between <i>tortuous</i> and <i>torturous</i> .] PREFIXED ROOT: <i>tors:</i> retorsion (a variation of <i>retortion</i> ; in law, a retaliation; reprisal; especially in international law, mistreatment by one country of the citizens or subjects of another in retaliation for similar mistreatment received) ( <i>re</i> back) <i>tort:</i> bistort (lit., twice twisted; a plant of the buckwheat family, whose twisted roots furnish an astringent) ( <i>bis</i> two) contort (see synonyms at <i>distort</i> ), contortion, contortionist, contortive ( <i>con</i> with) distort (SYNONYMS: contort, deform, twist, warp), distortion ( <i>dis</i> apart) extort (to get money, etc. from someone by violence, threats, misuse of authority; exact or wrest, as though <i>to twist out</i> ) extortion (the wrongful taking of a person's money or property without his consent but by the use of threat or exaction; blackmail) {extortionist} extortionate (characterized by, or having the nature of extortion; excessive, exorbitant) ( <i>ex</i> out) retort (SYNONYMS: answer, reply, respond; as a noun, a closed laboratory vessel with an outlet tube, used for distillation, sublimation, or decomposition by heat) ( <i>re</i> back)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tort (cont'd)		[to twist]	<p>retortion (a turning, bending, or twisting back or being turned, bent, or twisted back; also, the same as <i>retorsion</i>) (<i>re</i> back)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: torticollis (a contracted state of the neck muscles producing an unnatural position of the head) (<i>collum</i> neck)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOTS:</p> <p>tart (a twisted pie; also, a loose woman or prostitute)</p> <p>torch (originally made with twisted straw dipped in wax)</p> <p>torment (orig., a rack, instrument of torture)</p> <p>TRUSS (orig., to tie into a bundle)</p> <p>DISGUISED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: nasturtium (lit., nose twister, because of its acrid smell; however, the smell of the American nasturtium is not acrid) (<i>nas</i> nose)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>retroussé (turned up at the tip, as a <i>retroussé nose</i>)</p> <p>torsade (a twisted cord used in drapery)</p> <p>ITALIAN: tortellini (a pasta in tiny ring-shaped or round pieces, filled with meat, vegetables, etc. and served with a sauce or in a broth)</p> <p>SPANISH: tortilla (diminutive of <i>torte</i>, a cake; a thin, flat, round cake of unleavened cornmeal or, often, of flour, baked on a griddle or, originally, a flat stone)</p> <p>LAW FRENCH:</p> <p>tort (a wrongful act, injury, or damage, not involving a breach of contract, for which a civil action can be brought)</p> <p>tortious (of or involving a tort)</p> <p>tort-feasor (a person who commits or is guilty of a tort) (<i>faiseur</i>, one who does; from Latin <i>facere</i>, to do)</p> <p>GERMAN: torte [lit., twisted (bread); a rich cake made of eggs, finely chopped nuts, and crumbs or a little flour]</p> <p>OLD NORSE: thwart (SYNONYMS: baffle, foil, frustrate)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: TRUSS [in <i>architecture</i>, a bracket; in <i>engineering</i>, a framework of wooden beams or metal bars, often arranged in triangles, to support a roof, bridge, or similar structure; in <i>medicine</i>, a supportive device worn to prevent enlargement of a hernia or the return of a reduced hernia]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: plex, spir<sup>2</sup>, stroph</p>
tot	Latin <i>totus</i>	all, whole	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>total (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>aggregate, amount, sum; <sup>2</sup>complete, entire, full, intact, whole) {totally}</p> <p>totalistic (same as <i>totalitarian</i>), totalitarian (designating, of, or characteristic of a government or state in which one political party or group maintains complete control under a dictatorship and bans all others)</p> <p>totality (the total amount or sum), totalize, totalizer</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: subtotal (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>totipalmate (having all four toes completely united by a web, such as ducks, geese, or pelicans) {totipalmation} (<i>palma</i> palm of the hand)</p> <p>totipotent (capable of developing into a complete embryo or organ: said of a cleavage cell) (<i>potis</i> able)</p> <p>LATIN: in <i>toto</i> (in the whole; as a whole)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tot (cont'd)		[all, whole]	<p>FRENCH:</p> <p>surtout (lit., over all; a man's long, closefitting overcoat of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century) (<i>super</i> over)</p> <p>tout à fait (lit., all done; entirely; quite)</p> <p>tout court (lit., wholly short; without further explanation or qualification; simply or bluntly)</p> <p>tout de suite (lit., all in succession; immediately)</p> <p>tout ensemble (lit., all taken together; everything considered; all in all; the general effect; total impression, as of a work of art)</p> <p>tout le monde (lit., all the world; everyone)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hol, integ, omni, pan, sol<sup>5</sup></p>
tour			See torn- for <i>tour</i> , <i>tourniquet</i> .
tout			See tot- for <i>tout à fait</i> , and similar French phrases.
tox	Greek <i>toxikon</i>	poison	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: toxic, toxicant, toxicity, toxin</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>antitoxic, antitoxin (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>autotoxin (a poison that acts on the organism in which it is generated) (<i>autos</i> self)</p> <p>endotoxin (a toxin produced within a microorganism and released upon destruction of the cell in which it is produced) (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>detoxicate (or, detoxify) (<i>de</i> reversal)</p> <p>detoxify (or, detoxicate) (<i>de</i> reversal + <i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>exotoxic, exotoxin (a protein toxin, as tetanus or diphtheria, secreted by bacteria) (<i>exo</i> without)</p> <p>intoxicant, intoxicate (lit., to smear poison in; to make drunk; stupefy; inebriate: said of alcoholic liquor or drug; to excite to a point beyond self-control; make wild with excitement and happiness), intoxication (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>tox</i>:</p> <p>toxalbumin (any of various toxic proteins) (<i>albus</i> white)</p> <p>toxemia (a condition in which poisonous substances are spread throughout the body by the bloodstream, esp. toxins produced by pathogenic bacteria) (<i>emia</i> blood condition)</p> <p>tozenzyme (<i>en</i> in + <i>zyme</i> leaven, yeast; thus, enzyme)</p> <p>toxoid (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>toxi</i>: toxigenic (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p><i>toxic</i>: toxicosis (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>toxico</i>:</p> <p>toxicogenic (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>toxicology (the study of the nature, effects, and detection of poisons and the treatment of poisoning) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p><i>toxin</i>: toxinantitoxin (a mixture of a toxin and its antitoxin, formerly used as a vaccine) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>biotoxin (a poisonous substance made by a plant or animal) (<i>bios</i> life)</p> <p>hemotoxin (a toxin capable of destroying erythrocytes) (<i>hemo</i> blood)</p> <p>neurotoxin (a toxin that destroys nerves or nervous tissues) (<i>neuron</i> nerve)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ven<sup>5</sup>, vir<sup>2</sup></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>trab</b>	Latin <i>trabs</i>	a beam, rod	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: trabeated (built with horizontal beams or lintels, instead of arches), TRABECULA</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: trave (a wooden frame for enclosing a restive horse while it is being shod)</p> <p>LEADING DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND: architrave (in architecture, the lowest part of an entablature, a beam resting directly on the tops, or capitals, of the columns; epistyle) (<i>archein</i> to be first)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: TRABECULA [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i>, a small rod, bar, or bundle of fibers; in <i>botany</i>, a rodlike structure, plate, or bar of tissue, as any of the crossbars in the peristome teeth of mosses]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bac, bacter, bauch, rhabd</p>
<b>trach</b>	Greek <i>trachys</i> rough	windpipe	<p>NOTE: This root is from the Greek phrase <i>tracheia arteria</i>, rough windpipe; it has come to mean simply “windpipe.” In botany and zoology, the word has other applications.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>TRACHEA, tracheal (of, like, or having a trachea or tracheae; of or composed of woody tissue having tracheae, or vessels, or tracheids, or both), tracheate (breathing through tracheae, as insects)</p> <p>tracheid (in botany, a type of long, thick-walled, tubelike, nonliving cell found in xylem, esp. of the conifers)</p> <p>tracheole (any of the extremely small, thin-walled, respiratory tubules originating from the ends of the smallest insect tracheae)</p> <p>trachyte (lit., rough stone; a light-colored igneous rock consisting essentially of alkalic feldspar)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: endotracheal (describing certain devices for administering anesthetic gases, etc.) (<i>endon</i> within)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>trach</i>: trachoma (a contagious viral disease of the conjunctiva of the eye characterized by inflammation, hypertrophy, and granules of adenoid tissue) (<i>oma</i> mass)</p> <p><i>trache</i>:</p> <p>trachealgia (<i>algos</i> pain)</p> <p>tracheitis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p><i>tracheo</i>:</p> <p>tracheophyte (any vascular plant) (<i>phyton</i> plant)</p> <p>tracheoscopy (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>tracheotomy (incision of the trachea) (<i>temnein</i> to cut)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: TRACHEA [in <i>anatomy</i>, a thin-walled tube of cartilaginous and membranous tissue descending from the larynx to the bronchi and carrying air to the lungs; in <i>botany</i>, one of the tubular conductive vessels in the xylem of plants; in <i>zoology</i>, one of the internal respiratory tubes of insects and some other terrestrial arthropods]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bronch, laryng</p>
<b>tract</b>	Latin <i>trahere</i> IE <i>dheragh-</i> to pull	to pull, drag, draw along	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>TRACT (see Doublets)</p> <p>tractable (SYNONYMS: acquiescent, compliant, obedient)</p> <p>tractile (capable of being drawn out in length, as certain metals; ductile)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tract (cont'd)		[to pull, drag, draw along]	<p>traction, tractive (used for pulling or drawing), tractor  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>tract:</i>      abstract (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> abridgment, brief, summary, synopsis)      abstracted (removed or separated from something; hence, withdrawn in mind; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> absent-minded, absorbed, distraught, preoccupied)      abstraction (an abstracting or being abstracted; removal)      abstractionism, abstractive (<i>abs</i> away)      attract (lit., to draw to; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> allure, captivate, charm, enchant, fascinate), attractant, attraction, attractive (<i>ad</i> to)      contract (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> compress, condense, deflate, shrink; in grammar, to shorten a word or phrase by the omission of a letter or sound, as <i>I'm</i> for <i>I am</i>; <i>can't</i> for <i>cannot</i>; as a noun, an agreement between two or more people to do something, especially one formally set forth in writing and enforceable by law; compact; covenant)      contractile (having the power of contracting; producing contraction)      contraction (in grammar, the shortening of a word or phrase by the omission of one or more sounds or letters; a word form resulting from this, e.g., <i>doesn't</i> for <i>does not</i>), contractive      contractor, contractual, contracture (a condition of abnormal shortening or shrinkage of a muscle, tendon, etc., often with persistent flexion or distortion at a joint) (<i>con</i> with, together)      detract, detraction (a malicious discrediting of someone's character, accomplishments, etc., as by revealing hidden faults or by slander), detractive (<i>de</i> away)      distract (lit., to draw away or apart), distracted, distraction {distractive} (<i>dis</i> apart)  <b>EXTRACT</b> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> educe, elicit, evoke, extort; as a noun, something extracted, specif., a concentrated form, whether solid, viscid, or liquid; a passage selected from a book; excerpt; quotation), extraction, extractive, extractor (<i>ex</i> out)      intractable (not tractable; specif., hard to manage; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> recalcitrant, refractory, unruly) (<i>in</i> not + tractable)      precontract (in law, a previous contract, especially one which bars the making of another) (<i>pre</i> before + contract)      protract (to draw out; lengthen in duration; to draw to scale, using a protractor; in zoology, to thrust out; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> extend, lengthen, prolong), protracted, protractile, protraction      protractor (an instrument in the form of a graduated semicircle, used for plotting and measuring angles; in anatomy, a muscle that protracts, or extends, a limb) (<i>pro</i> forward)      retract (see Doublets), retractile (capable of being drawn back or in, as the <i>retractile claws</i> of cats)      retraction, retractor (<i>re</i> back, again)      subtract, subtraction, subtractive (<i>sub</i> under)  <i>trahend:</i> subtrahend (a quantity or number to be subtracted from another) (<i>sub</i> under)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>      TRACE, tracer, tracery (ornamental work of interlacing or branching lines, as in a Gothic window, some kinds of embroidery, etc.), tracing</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tract (cont'd)		[to pull, drag, draw along]	<p>trail (in the military, to carry a rifle in the right hand with the arm extended downward so that the muzzle is tilted forward and the butt is near the ground), trailer</p> <p>train (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> educate, instruct, teach), trainee, trainer, training</p> <p>trait (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> character, property, quality; see Doublets)</p> <p>trawl (from Middle Dutch <i>tragel</i>, dragnet)</p> <p>treat, treater</p> <p>treatise (a formal account in writing treating systematically some subject, esp. a discussion of facts, evidence, or principles and the conclusions based on these), treaty</p> <p>tret (a fixed allowance by weight)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p><i>trace:</i> retrace (to go back over again, especially in the reverse direction) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><i>trait:</i></p> <p><i>distract</i> (from <i>distract</i>; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> absent-minded, abstracted, distraught, inattentive) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p><i>portrait</i> {portraitist, portraiture} (<i>pro</i> forth)</p> <p><i>traught:</i> distraught (see synonyms at <i>distract</i>; see Doublets) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p><i>tray:</i> portray (to make a picture or portrait of; depict; delineate; to play the part of as in a play), portrayal (<i>pro</i> forth)</p> <p><i>treat:</i></p> <p><i>entreat</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> beg, beseech, importune), entreaty (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p><i>estreat</i> (a true copy or extract of an original record entered in a law court, as of fines) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p><i>mal treat</i> (to treat roughly or unkindly; abuse), maltreatment (<i>malus</i> bad)</p> <p><i>mistreat, mistreatment</i> (<i>mis</i> wrong, badly)</p> <p><i>retreat</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> asylum, refuge, sanctuary, shelter; see Doublets) (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: <i>distract:distraught</i>; <i>retract:retreat</i>; <i>tract:trait</i></p> <p>ITALIAN: trattoria (a small, inexpensive restaurant)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>EXTRACT [in <i>mathematics</i>, to compute the root of a quantity; in <i>pharmacy</i>, the concentrated substance obtained by dissolving a drug in some solvent, as ether or alcohol, and then evaporating the preparation]</p> <p>TRACE [in <i>chemistry</i>, a very small amount, usually one quantitatively immeasurable; in <i>mathematics</i>, the intersection of a line or of a projecting plane of the line with the coordinate plane; the sum of the elements on the main diagonal of a matrix; in <i>meteorology</i>, precipitation amounting to less than .005 inches; in <i>psychology</i>, engram: a permanent effect produced in the psyche by stimulation, assumed in explaining persistence of memory]</p> <p>TRACT [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i>, a system of parts or organs, or an elongated region, having some special function, as the genitourinary tract; a bundle of nerve fibers having the same origin, termination, and function; in <i>ecclesiology</i>, in the former Latin Mass, one or more penitential verses said, as in Lent, after the Gradual]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: spasm</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>trad</b>	Latin <i>tradere</i>	to deliver	<p>NOTE: This root is derived from <i>trans-</i> across + <i>dare</i> to give.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: TRADITION {traditional, traditionalism}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: extradite (extraditable), extradition (<i>ex</i> out) [These words are also listed under don-.]</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: treason (SYNONYMS: sedition)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: betray (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>beguile, deceive, delude, mislead; <sup>2</sup>disclose, divulge, reveal, tell)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: TRADITION [in law, delivery: the irrevocable transfer of a deed or other instrument of conveyance; the transfer of goods or interest in goods from one person to another; in theology; among Jews, the unwritten religious code and doctrine regarded as handed down from Moses; among Christians, the unwritten teachings regarded as handed down from Jesus and the apostles; among Muslims, the sayings and acts attributed to Mohammed and transmitted orally]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: don</p>
<b>trans-</b>	Latin <i>trans</i> IE <i>ter</i> <sup>2</sup> to rub, turn	across	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: transduction, transfer, translate, translucent</p> <p>EXTENDED PREFIX:</p> <p>transeunt (in philosophy, productive of effects outside the mind)</p> <p>transom (lit., that which is across; a crosspiece in a structure; see Doublets)</p> <p>DISGUISED ELEMENTS:</p> <p>traffic (SYNONYMS: industry, business, commerce)</p> <p>traitor (a person who betrays his or her country; not related to <i>trait</i>; see tract-)</p> <p>trance [from Old French <i>transe</i>; from <i>transir</i>, “to pass (from life to death”); from Latin <i>transire</i>, from the same roots as <i>transit</i>; see it-]</p> <p>tranquil (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>calm, halcyon, placid; <sup>2</sup>still, noiseless, silent), tranquilizer (-<i>quil</i> akin to <i>quies</i> rest, calm, quiet)</p> <p>trebuchet (a medieval engine of war for hurling large stones and other missiles) (French <i>buchet</i> trunk, body)</p> <p>trespass (lit., to step across; see synonyms at <i>transgression</i>) (<i>passum</i> step)</p> <p>trestle (see Doublets)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ELEMENT: entrance (en TRANCE, to put into a <i>trance</i>) [EN trance, the act of entering, is from <i>intra</i>, within]</p> <p>DOUBLETS: transon:trestle</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dia, per</p>
<b>trapez</b>	Greek <i>trapezion</i>	trapezium [see Note]	<p>NOTE: This root comprises <i>tetra</i>, four + <i>peza</i>, foot, and originally designated a four-footed bench.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>trapeze (a short horizontal bar, hung at a height by two ropes, on or from which gymnasts or circus aerialists swing)</p> <p>trapezium (a plane figure with four sides, no two of which are parallel; in anatomy, a small bone of the wrist near the base of the thumb)</p> <p>trapezius (either of the large muscles on each side of the upper back)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
trapez (cont'd)		[trapezium]	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>trapez</i> : trapezoid (a plane figure with four sides, only two of which are parallel) ( <i>eidos</i> form) <i>trapezi</i> : trapeziform (shaped like a trapezium) ( <i>forma</i> shape) CROSS REFERENCE: None
trauma	Greek <i>trauma</i> IE <i>ter</i> <sup>2</sup> to rub, turn	wound, hurt	SIMPLE ROOT: TRAUMA {traumatic}, traumatize MEDICAL: post-traumatic stress disorder ( <i>post</i> after) INTERDISCIPLINARY: TRAUMA [in <i>pathology</i> , a wound, especially one produced by sudden physical injury; in <i>psychiatry</i> , an emotional shock that creates substantial and lasting damage to the psychological development of the individual, generally leading to neurosis] CROSS REFERENCE: vulner
trem <sup>1</sup>	Greek <i>trema</i>	hole	PREFIXED ROOT: monotreme (any of the lowest order of mammals, consisting of the platypus and echidnas, which lay eggs and have a single opening for the digestive and urinary tracts and for the genital organs) ( <i>monos</i> single) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: trematode (any of a large class of flatworms with one or more external, muscular suckers) ( <i>eidos</i> form) CROSS REFERENCE: for <sup>2</sup> , trog
trem <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>tremere</i>	to tremble	SIMPLE ROOT: tremble, tremendous (SYNONYMS: colossal, enormous, gigantic, huge, immense, mammoth) tremor (a trembling, shaking, or quivering) tremulous (trembling; quivering; palpitating; fearful; timid) ITALIAN: tremolo (in music, a tremulous effect by rapid reiteration of the same tone; vibrato) SPANISH: temblor (short for <i>temblor de tierra</i> , trembling of the earth; earthquake) CROSS REFERENCE: quav
trepid	Latin <i>trepidare</i> to tremble IE <i>trep-</i> to trip, tramp	alarmed, anxious, disturbed	SIMPLE ROOT: trepidation (trembling movement; quaking; terror; fearful uncertainty, anxiety, etc.; apprehension) PREFIXED ROOT: intrepid (lit., not afraid; SYNONYMS: brave, courageous, bold) ( <i>in</i> not) WARSHIP: USS Intrepid (aircraft carrier; launched 1943; decommissioned 1974; designated a national landmark; anchored in New York City) CROSS REFERENCE: None
tri-, tre-	Latin and Greek <i>tri</i> IE <i>trei-</i> three	three	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: triangle, tricameral, tricentennial, triceps, trivial EXTENDED PREFIX: <i>tri</i> : triad (a group of three persons, things, ideas, etc.; trinity; a musical chord of three tones, esp. one consisting of a root tone and its third and fifth, e.g., the C Major chord consists of C, the root; E, the third; and G, the fifth) tribe (one of the three groups into which Romans were originally divided) [see separate entry: trib] trillium (a plant of the lily family, having an erect stem that bears a whorl of three leaves and a single flower with three green sepals and three petals that change color as they mature)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tri (cont'd)		[three]	<p>trinal (having three parts; threefold; triple)      trinary (threefold; ternary)      trine (capitalized, the Trinity)      trinitarian (forming a trinity; threefold; see Theological)      trinity (the condition of being three or three; see Theological)      trio (any group of three persons or things; in music, a composition for three voices or instruments)      triolet (a verse form of eight lines and two rhymes and two refrains; three lines, the first, fourth, and seventh, are repetitions, thus its name; the rhyme scheme is abaaabab)      triton (the nucleus of the tritium atom containing one proton and two neutrons, used as a projectile in nuclear reactions)  <i>tre:</i>      treble (orig., the third highest female voice in musical harmony, when the total number of parts was six; see Doublets)      trecento (Italian; shortening of <i>mil trecento</i>, 14<sup>th</sup> century)      treillage (French), trellis (both words mean “a lattice for vines”)      trey (a playing card with three spots)  <b>DISGUISED ELEMENTS:</b>      drill (a coarse linen; German <i>Drillich</i>; made of three threads; from Latin <i>trilex</i>, three threads)      trammel (a fishing net)      travail (orig., an instrument of torture composed of three stakes; see Doublets), travel (in basketball, to illegally move both feet while holding the ball) (<i>tri</i> + <i>palus</i> stake)      trillion [<i>tri</i> three + (m)illion]  <b>DOUBLETS:</b> travail:travel; treble:triple  <b>RUSSIAN:</b> troika (a Russian vehicle drawn by a team of three horses abreast; also, any of group of three)  <b>GEOLOGICAL:</b> Triassic (because divided into three groups)  <b>THEOLOGICAL:</b>      Trinitarian (of the Trinity or the doctrine of the Trinity)      The Trinity [the union of the three divine persons (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit) of the Godhead]  <b>GEOGRAPHIC:</b> Trinidad (it has been reported that when Columbus first spotted the island from a distance, he assumed that the sightings were three islands, later to find that they were the peaks of one mountain; thus, he named the island after the Trinity) [in Spanish, the suffix <i>-dad</i> often translates English <i>-ty</i>, e.g., <i>vicindad</i> for <i>vicinity</i>; <i>verdad</i> for <i>verity—truth</i>]      NB: <i>Triage</i>, from Vulgar Latin <i>triare</i>, from which <i>try</i> and <i>trial</i> are derived, is not in this family; triage (pronounced TREE ahzh) originally designated a system of assigning priorities of medical treatment to battlefields casualties based on urgency, chance for survival, etc.  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None   </p>
trib <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>tribus</i>	allot, give, pay	<p>NOTE: This root combines <i>tri</i> three + IE <i>bha</i>, <i>bheu</i>, to grow, flourish.</p> <p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>      tribalism (tribal organization, culture, loyalty, etc.; a strong sense of identifying with and being loyal to one's tribe, group, etc.), tribe (one third of the Roman people) {tribal}</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>trib<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[allot, give, pay]	<p>tribunal (a seat or bench upon which a judge or judges sit in a court; a court of justice; any seat of judgment, as the tribunal of popular sentiment)</p> <p>tribunate (the rank, office, or authority of a tribune)</p> <p><sup>1</sup>tribune (in ancient Rome, any of several magistrates, especially one appointed to protect the interests and rights of plebeians against violation by patricians; any of six officers who rotated command over a legion for a period of one year)</p> <p><sup>2</sup>tribune (a raised platform or dais for speakers)</p> <p>tributary (orig., paying tribute; flowing into a larger one, as <i>a tributary stream</i>)</p> <p>tribute (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> encomium, eulogy, panegyric)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>attribute (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>ascribe, assign, impute; <sup>2</sup>character, property, quality, trait), attributive (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>contribute, contribution, contributory (contributing, as to a common fund; in law, having a share in bringing about a result, as <i>contributory negligence</i>; as a noun, a person or thing that contributes) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>distributary (any branch of a river that flows away from the main stream and does not rejoin it)</p> <p>distribute (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> dispense, divide, dole), distributee, distribution, DISTRIBUTIVE, distributor (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>intertribal (<i>inter</i> between, among)</p> <p>maldistribution (inadequate or faulty distribution, as of wealth or income among people) (<i>malus</i> bad + distribution)</p> <p>retribution (punishment for evil done) {retributive, retributory} (<i>re</i> back, again)</p> <p>redistribute (<i>re</i> again + distribute)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: DISTRIBUTIVE [in grammar, referring to each member of a group regarded individually, e.g., <i>each</i> and <i>either</i> are distributive words; in logic, distributed in a given proposition: said of a term; in mathematics, the principle in multiplication that allows the multiplier to be used separately with each term of the multiplicand]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: do, don</p>
<b>trib<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>tribulare</i> IE <i>ter<sup>2</sup></i>	to oppress, afflict to rub, turn	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: tribulation (great misery or distress, as from oppression that which causes suffering or distress; affliction; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> affliction, trial, misfortune)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: tric</p>
<b>trib<sup>3</sup></b>	Greek <i>tribein</i>	friction to rub	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>tribade (lit., one who rubs; a lesbian)</p> <p>tribadism (homosexuality between women; lesbianism)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: diatribe (lit., to rub through; a bitter and abusive criticism or denunciation; an invective; abusive insult) (<i>dia</i> through)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>triboelectricity (an electric charge developed upon the surface of material, as by rubbing silk upon glass)</p> <p>tribology (the study of friction between interacting parts, such as gears, and ways of reducing it) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>triboluminescence (luminescence resulting from friction, observed at the surface of crystalline materials) (<i>lumen</i> light)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fri(c), trit</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>tric,</b> <b>trig</b>	Latin <i>tricae</i> trifles, perplexi- ties IE <i>ter</i> <sup>2</sup> to rub, turn	hindrance	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>tric:</i> extricate (to release from an entanglement; disengage; to cause to be liberated or emitted) {extricable} (<i>ex</i> out) intricacy (complexity), intricate (having many elaborate details; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> complex, complicated, involved) (<i>in</i> in) inextricable (incapable of being disentangled or untied; too intricate or complicated to solve; firmly resisting one's attempts at escape or resolution) (<i>in</i> not + extricable)</p> <p><i>trig:</i> intrigant (feminine: intrigante; a person given to or involved with intrigue) intrigue (as a verb, to carry on a secret love affair; to plot of scheme secretly or underhandedly; <b>NOUN SYNONYMS:</b> cabal, conspiracy, machination, plot) intriguing (exciting interest or curiosity; fascinating) (<i>in</i> in) <b>ENGLISH:</b> trick (an action designed to deceive, cheat, outwit; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> maneuver, ruse, stratagem) <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> trib<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>trich,</b> <b>thrix</b>	Greek <i>thrix</i>	hair	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>trichina (lit., hairy; a parasitic nematode worm, infesting the intestines of various mammals) {trichinous} trichite (a small needle-shaped filament or crystal) trichome (a hairlike or bristlelike outgrowth, as from the epidermis of a plant)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>amphitrichous (having a flagellum or flagella at both ends, as certain microorganisms) (<i>amphi</i> around) monotrichous (having one flagellum at only one pole or end of certain bacteria) (<i>monos</i> one) <b>PERITRICHIOUS</b> (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>trich:</i> trichiasis (a condition of ingrowing hairs about an orifice, esp. of ingrowing eyelashes) (<i>iasis</i> condition) trichoid (resembling hair; hairlike) (<i>eidos</i> form) trichosis (any disease of the hair) (<i>osis</i> condition) <i>trichin:</i> trichinosis (a disease caused by eating inadequately cooked pork containing trichinae) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>tricho:</i> trichocyst (<i>kystis</i> sac, pouch) trichogyné (a receptive filament of the female reproductive structure of certain fungi and algae) (<i>gyne</i> female) trichology (the science dealing with the hair and its diseases) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>trich:</i> oligotrichia (congenital thinness of the growth of hair) (<i>oligos</i> few, little) ulotrichous (having short woolly hair, characteristic of some races) (<i>oulos</i> woolly) <i>thrix:</i> (used only as a terminal word element) lepto<sup>thrix</sup> (capitalized, a genus of microorganisms with a thin sheath) (<i>leptos</i> thin, slender)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
trich (cont'd)		[hair]	<p>monilethrix (a disease condition in which the hairs exhibit beadlike enlargements and become brittle) (<i>monile</i> necklace)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: PERITRICHIOUS [in <i>botany</i>, having flagella evenly distributed over the entire surface of the cell: said of bacteria; in <i>zoology</i>, having a wreath of cilia around the mouth: said of protozoans]</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse this root with certain words beginning with <i>trich</i>, where tri- means <i>three</i>, as in <i>tricheira</i>, a combination of <i>tri</i>, three + <i>cheir</i>, hand.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: capill, chaet, com<sup>1</sup>, crin<sup>3</sup>, pil<sup>1</sup>, set</p>
triev	French <i>trouver</i>	to find	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>retrieve (SYNOMYS: reclaim, recoup, recover, regain) {retrievable}, retriever (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>irrecoverable (that cannot be retrieved, recovered, restored, or recalled) (<i>in</i> not + retrievable)</p> <p>FROM ORIGINAL ROOT:</p> <p>trouvable (a find or discovery of interest or value)</p> <p>trove (short for <i>treasure trove</i>: treasure found hidden, the original owner of which is unknown; any valuable discovery)</p> <p>trover (orig., an action against a person who found another's goods and refused to return them; an action to recover damages for goods withheld or used by another illegally)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: heur</p>
trism	Greek <i>trizein</i>	to chirp, gnash	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: trismus (lockjaw; continuous contraction of the muscles of the jaw, as a symptom of tetanus)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
trit, trim	Latin <i>terere</i> to rub IE <i>ter</i> <sup>2</sup> to rub, turn	to rub away, wear out	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>trite (SYNOMYS: commonplace, hackneyed, stereotyped)</p> <p>triturant, triturate (to rub, crush, or grind into very fine particles of powder; pulverize), trituration (in pharmacy, a mixture of a medicinal substance with sugar of milk)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>trim</i>:</p> <p>detriment (damage, injury, harm; anything that causes damage, injury, or harm)</p> <p>detrimental (SYNOMYS: baneful, noxious, pernicious) (<i>de</i> off)</p> <p><i>trit</i>:</p> <p>attrition (a rubbing away by friction; a gradual diminution in number or strength due to constant stress; in theology, repentance for sin motivated by fear of punishment rather than for love of God) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>contrite (lit., worn out; ground to pieces; feeling deep sorrow or remorse for having sinned or done wrong; penitent)</p> <p>contrition (SYNOMYS: compunction, penitence, repentance; in theology, sorrow for having offended God; perfect contrition: such sorrow arising out of pure love of God) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>detrition, detritus (fragments of rock produced by disintegration or wearing away; any accumulation of disintegrated material, or debris) {detrital} (<i>de</i> off, from)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: lithotripsy (the process of crushing a calculus in the bladder into very small pieces so that it can be eliminated in the urine) (<i>lithos</i> stone)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: frag, fri(c), trib<sup>2</sup></p>
triv			See trop- for <i>contrive</i> .

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>troch</b>	Greek <i>trechein</i> to run IE <i>dhregh-</i> to run	wheel; running	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          trochaic (of, pertaining to, or consisting of trochees; as a noun, a trochaic foot, line, or verse)          trochal (in zoology, resembling a wheel)          trochee (from <i>trokhaios pous</i>, running foot; a metrical foot of two syllables, the first accented and the other unaccented, as in English verse, e.g., <b>Peter</b>, /Peter/, <b>pumpkin</b>/ eater)          trochlea (an anatomical structure felt to resemble a wheel)          trochlear (in botany, shaped like a pulley)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>troch</i>: trochoid (lit., similar to a wheel; capable of or exhibiting rotation about a central axis) (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>trocho</i>: trochophore (a free-swimming larva) (<i>pherein</i> to bear)</p> <p>FRENCH: troche (a medicinal lozenge; pron. TROH kee)</p> <p>ENGLISH: truck</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cur<sup>1</sup>, drom, cycl, lop, rot, rhe</p>
<b>trog</b>	Greek <i>trogle</i> a hole, cave; <i>trogein</i> to gnaw	a hole, cave	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: trogon (a bright-colored fruit-eating tropical bird; so named because of its gnawing characteristic)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: troglodyte (any of the prehistoric people who lived in caves; a caveman; also, a person who chooses to live alone in seclusion) (<i>dyein</i> to creep in)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: trout</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: spel, trem<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>trop</b>	Greek <i>tropos</i> IE <i>trep-</i> to turn	to turn; a way, manner	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          trope (the figurative use of a word or expression; a figure of speech; a word or phrase interpolated as an embellishment in the sung parts of certain medieval liturgies)          trophy (orig., a sign of victory; a token of any enemy's defeat)          tropic (orig., belonging to a turn of the sun at the solstices; point at which the sun turns back and moves toward the earth), tropical          tropism (in biology, the responsive growth or movement of an organism toward or away from an external stimulus)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:          allotrope, allotropy (the existence of two or more crystalline or molecular structural forms of an element) {allotropic or allotropical} (<i>allo</i>s other)  <b>AMPHITROPOUS</b> (<i>amphi</i> around)          anatropous (in biology, inverted, so that the micropyle is next to the hilum, and the embryonic root is at the other end: said of an ovule) (<i>ana</i> up, back)          diatropism (the tendency of some plant parts to place themselves crosswise to the line of force of a stimulus) (<i>dia</i> across)          entropy (a measure of the capacity of a system to undergo spontaneous change) (<i>en</i> in)          esotropia (lit., to turn within; a condition in which only one eye fixes on an object while the other turns inward, producing the appearance of cross-eye) (<i>eso</i> within + <i>ops</i> eye)          hemitrope (also, hemitropic; designating a crystal formed of two others crystals joined so that corresponding faces are directly opposed) (<i>hemi</i> half)          intertropical (within or between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn) (<i>inter</i> between)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
trop (cont'd)	[to turn; a way, manner]		<p>isotropic (also, isotropic; having physical properties, such as conductivity, elasticity, etc., that are the same regardless of the direction of measurements) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>orthotropic (in botany, indicating vertical growth), orthotropous (<i>orthos</i> straight)</p> <p>subtropical (also, subtropic), subtropics (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>tropology (the use of tropes or figurative language; a method of interpreting Scripture in a figurative, moralistic way rather than in a literal sense) (<i>logos</i> word)</p> <p>tropopause (a combination of <i>troposphere</i> + <i>pause</i>; a transition zone between the troposphere and the stratosphere, at which the drop in temperature with increasing height increases)</p> <p>trophilous (in botany, able to adjust to conditions of heat or cold, as in seasonal changes: said of plants) (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>trophophyte (any tropophilous plant, as a deciduous tree) (<i>phyton</i> plant)</p> <p>troposphere (the atmosphere from the earth's surface to the <i>tropopause</i>, which see) (<i>sphaira</i> ball, globe)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>chromotropic (turning to, or attracting color or pigment) (<i>chroma</i> color)</p> <p>dextiotropic (turning from left to right, as the whorls in most gastropod shells) (<i>dexter</i> right)</p> <p>geotropism (any movement or growth of a living organism in response to the force of gravity: movement toward the center of the earth) (<i>geo</i> earth)</p> <p>heliotrope (orig., a sunflower), heliotropism (the tendency of certain plants or other organisms to turn or bend under the influence of light, esp. sunlight) (<i>helios</i> sun)</p> <p>neurotropic (having an affinity for nervous tissue, as certain viruses and poisons) (<i>neuron</i> nerve)</p> <p>phototropism (in botany, the movement of a part of a plant toward or away from light sources; see <i>heliotropism</i>) {phototropic} (<i>photos</i> light)</p> <p>rheotropism (the tendency of an organism, especially a plant, to respond to the stimulus of a current of water by some change in the direction of growth) (<i>rhein</i> to flow)</p> <p>sitotropism (response of living cells to the presence of nutritive elements) (<i>sitos</i> food)</p> <p>stereotropism (in biology, a tropism in which the directing stimulus is contact with a solid body) (<i>stereos</i> solid)</p> <p>thigmotropism (same as <i>stereotropism</i>) (<i>thigma</i> touch)</p> <p>thixotropy (the property exhibited by some gels of liquefying when stirred or shaken or of returning to the hardened state upon standing) (<i>thigma</i> touch)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>ametropia (any condition of imperfect refraction of the eye) (<i>a</i> negative + <i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><b>ANISOTROPIC</b> (<i>an</i> not + <i>isos</i> equal; <i>aniso</i>, not the same)</p> <p><b>LEADING DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND:</b> treponema (any of a genus of slender spirochetes parasitic in mammals and birds, including some that are pathogenic to humans, as the organisms causing syphilis and yaws) (<i>nema</i> thread)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
trop (cont'd)		[to turn; a way, manner]	<p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: contrivance, contrive (to think up; devise, scheme), contrived (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>troubadour (any of a class of lyric poets and poet-musicians of S France and N Spain and Italy during the Middle Ages) (back formation of <i>comtropare</i>, to combine, compare)</p> <p>trouvère (any of a class of lyric and narrative poets and poet-musicians in northern France, flourishing in the 13<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p>COINED WORD: entropy (a term coined by German physicist R.J.E. Clausius, 1822-88, to designate a thermodynamic measure of the amount of energy unavailable for useful work in a system undergoing change; other modern meanings)</p> <p>MYTHOLOGY: Atropos (lit., not to be turned; that one of the three Fates who cuts the thread of life; thus, inexorable, inflexible)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>AMPHITROPOUS [in <i>biology</i>, partly inverted, so that the point of attachment is near the middle: said of an ovule or seed; in <i>botany</i>, having a half-inverted ovule, so that the micropyle and chalaza* are at equal distances from the placenta] [<sup>*</sup>chalaza: the basal end of an ovule, opposite the micropyle]</p> <p>ANISOTROPIC [in <i>botany</i>, assuming a new position in response to external stimuli; in <i>physics</i>, having properties, such as conductivity or speed of transmission of light, that vary according to the direction in which they are measured]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: coluth, guis, mod, od<sup>2</sup>, por, stroph, styl<sup>2</sup>, torn, verg, vert, vi, viron</p>
troph	Greek <i>trephein</i> IE <i>dherebh-</i> to coagulate	to nourish nutrition	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: trophic (of nutrition; having to do with the processes of nutrition), trophicity (or, trophism; a trophic influence or condition)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>trophic</i>:</p> <p>autotrophic (making its food by photosynthesis, as a green plant, or by chemosynthesis, as any of certain bacteria; compare <i>heterotrophic</i>) (<i>autos</i> self)</p> <p>eutrophic (designating or of a lake, pond, etc., rich in plant nutrient minerals and organisms but often deficient in oxygen in midsummer) (<i>eu</i> good, well)</p> <p>heterotrophic (obtaining food only from organic material; unable to use inorganic matter to form proteins and carbohydrates; compare <i>autotrophic</i>) (<i>heteros</i> other)</p> <p>monotrophic (requiring only one kind of food; that is, <i>monophagous</i>, where <i>phagein</i> means “to eat”) (<i>monos</i> one)</p> <p>polytrophic (obtaining nourishment from more than one kind of organic material, as many pathogenic bacteria) (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>prototrophic (able to synthesize its required growth factors: said as of an original organism from which auxotrophic mutants are derived) (<i>protos</i> first)</p> <p><i>trophy</i>:</p> <p>atrophy (a wasting away, especially of body tissue, an organ, etc. or the failure of an organ part to grow or develop, because of insufficient nutrition) (<i>a</i> negative)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
troph (cont'd)		[to nourish; nutrition]	<p>cacotrophy (malnutrition) (<i>kakos</i> bad)</p> <p>dystrophy (faulty nutrition; faulty development, or degeneration, e.g., <i>muscular dystrophy</i>) {dystrophic} (<i>dys</i> bad, abnormal)</p> <p>hypertrophy (a considerable increase in the size of an organ or tissue, caused by enlargement of its cellular components) (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p>hypotrophy (progressive degeneration and functional loss of cells and tissues; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> abiotrophy, atrophy) (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p><i>troph:</i> trophallaxis (the exchange of regurgitated food, glandular secretions, etc., among members of a colony of social insects) (<i>allos</i> other)</p> <p><i>tropho:</i></p> <p>trophoblast (a layer of nutritive ectoderm outside the blastoderm, by which the fertilized ovum is attached to the uterine wall and the developing embryo receives its nourishment) (<i>blastos</i> offshoot, sprout)</p> <p>trophoplasm (the nutritive or vegetative substance of an organic cell, as fat or yolk granules; compare <i>idioplasm</i>) (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>trophozoite (a protozoan, especially of certain parasitic species, during the active feeding and growing stage in contrast with reproductive and infective stages) (<i>zo</i> animal)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>auxotrophic (designating or of a mutant organism requiring more nutritional substances than its prototrophic parent because it has lost the ability to make a certain enzyme) (<i>auxein</i> to increase)</p> <p>lipotrophic (regulating or reducing the accumulation of fat in the body or its organs) (<i>lipos</i> fat)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> al<sup>3</sup>, nurt, nutr</p>
trove			See triev-.
tru	Old Norse <i>traust</i> firmness; IE <i>deru-</i> tree	to trust, confide	<p><b>SIMPLEROOT:</b></p> <p>true (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> actual, real), truly</p> <p>trust (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>belief, confidence, credence, faith; <sup>2</sup>cartel, corner, monopoly, syndicate; <sup>3</sup>bank on, count on, depend on, reckon, rely on), trustee, trustful, trusting, trustless</p> <p>trusty (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> dependable, reliable, trustworthy)</p> <p>truth (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> veracity, verisimilitude, verity), truthful</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>distrust, distrustful (<i>dis</i> reversal)</p> <p>entrust (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> commit, confide, consign, relegate) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cred, fid, lief</p>
trud, trus	Latin <i>trudere</i> to thrust out IE <i>treud-</i> to squeeze, push	to thrust	<p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>trud:</i></p> <p>detrude (lit., to thrust down with force; force down; to thrust away or out) (<i>de</i> down, away)</p> <p>extrude (to push or thrust out; to shape metal or plastic, for example, by forcing through a die) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>intrude (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> butt in, interlope, obtrude; in geology, to thrust molten rock into a stratum) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>obtrude (see synonyms at <i>intrude</i>) (<i>ob</i> against)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>trud</b> (cont'd)		[to thrust]	<p>protrude (to jut out, project; to thrust outward) (<i>pro</i> forth)</p> <p><i>trus:</i> abstruse (lit., pushed away; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>ambiguous, equivocal, obscure; <sup>2</sup>esoteric, mysterious, occult) (<i>ab</i> away)</p> <p>detrusion (noun form of <i>detruide</i>) (<i>de</i> down)</p> <p>extrusive (designating igneous rock formed from lava that hardened on the surface of the earth, moon, etc.) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>INTRUSION, INTRUSIVE (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> annoying, distracting, interfering) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>obtrusion (noun form of <i>obtrude</i>), obtrusive (inclined to obtrude; obtruding itself; especially calling attention to itself in a displeasing way; brash, intrusive, undesirably noticeable; unattractively showy) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>protrusile (also, protrusible; that can be protruded, or thrust out, as a tentacle or an elephant's trunk)</p> <p>protrusion (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bulge, projection, protuberance) {protrusive} (<i>pro</i> forth)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATES: threat, threaten, thrust</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>INTRUSION [in <i>geology</i>, the invasion, as of liquid magma, into or between solid rock; the body of rock resulting from such invasion; in <i>law</i>, the illegal entering upon another's land without right to possession]</p> <p>INTRUSIVE [in <i>geology</i>, designating or of igneous rock formed from magma that hardened while still within the earth, moon, etc.; in <i>phonetics</i>, present or added in speech although not represented originally in spelling or accounted for otherwise etymologically, e.g., the <i>d</i> added to Old English <i>spinel</i> to form <i>spindle</i>]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: but, jac, pel<sup>2</sup>, tund</p>
<b>trunc</b>	Latin <i>truncare</i> to cut off <i>truncus</i> stem, trunk	to cut off; a stem, trunk	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>TRUNCATE (to cut off a part of; shorten by cutting; lop)</p> <p>truncated (cut short or appearing to be cut short)</p> <p>truncheon (any staff or baton used as a symbol of authority)</p> <p>TRUNK (the main stem of a tree)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: detruncate (to cut off a part of) (<i>de</i> intensive)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>trench, trenchant (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> biting, cutting, incisive)</p> <p>trencher (a wooden board or platter on which to carve or serve meat; food served on a trencher; a supply of food)</p> <p>trencherman (an eater; especially a person who eats too much and heartily)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>entrench (to surround or fortify with trenches) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>retrench (to cut down or reduce, esp. expenses) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>TRUNCATE [in <i>biology</i>, having a square, flattened, or broad end; in <i>zoology</i>, lacking a normal apex, as some snail shells]</p> <p>TRUNK [in <i>architecture</i>, the shaft of a column; in <i>nautical use</i>, the part of a cabin above the upper deck; a boxlike or funnel-like casing, as for a centerboard or for connecting upper and lower hatches]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cad, put, tom</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>tub<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>tubus</i>	a pipe, tube	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: tubal (in a tube, esp. a fallopian tube), tubate (having or forming a tube or tubes; tubular), TUBE tubing, tubular (shaped like a tube; sounding as if produced by blowing through a tube), tabulate tubule (a small tube; minute tubular structure in an animal or plant), tubulin (a protein in cells that polymerizes to form tiny tubules that are important in forming microtubules) tubulous (having small, tubelike flowers), tubulure (a short tubular opening, as at the top of a retort)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: extubate (to remove a tube from a part of the body, as an air passage) (<i>ex</i> out) intubate (to insert a tube into an orifice or hollow organ, as the larynx for the administration of gases or to admit air) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: tubuliflorous (having flowers all or some of whose corollas are tubular) (<i>flos</i> flower)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: TUBE [in <i>botany</i>, the lower, united part of a gamopetalous corolla or a gamosepalous calyx; in <i>electricity</i>, the tubular space bounded by the lines of electric or magnetic force passing through every point on a closed curve on the outside of a charged body]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fist, siphon</p>
<b>tub<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>tumere</i> to swell IE <i>teu-</i> to swell	to swell up, lump	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: tuber (a short, thickened, fleshy part of an underground stem, as a potato; in anatomy, a tubercle or swelling), TUBERCLE tubercular (of, like, or having a tubercle or tubercles) tuberculate (also, tuberculated; having or characterized by a tubercle or tubercles) tuberculin (a sterile liquid preparation made from the growth products or extracts of a tubercle bacillus culture and injected into the skin as a test for tuberculosis) tuberculous (same as <i>tubercular</i>), tuberose (tuberous), tuberosity, tuberous</p> <p>NOTE: The <i>tuberose</i> (flower) is a tuberose (tuberous) plant. Though pronounced <i>tube rose</i> (with equal accents), the tuberose is not in the rose family. It is a perennial Mexican plant of the agave family, growing from a tuber or bulb and having white, sweet-scented flowers borne in racemes, or clusters.)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: protuberance (that which protrudes; a bulge or knob), protuberant, protuberate (<i>pro</i> forth)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: tuberculoid (resembling tuberculosis; resembling a tubercle) (<i>eidos</i> form) tuberculosis (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: truffle (a fleshy, edible, potato-shaped fungus that grows underground; a rich chocolate candy)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: TUBERCLE [in <i>anatomy</i>, a knoblike elevation, as on a bone; in <i>botany</i>, any of the wartlike growths on the roots of some plants; in <i>medicine</i>, any abnormal hard nodule or swelling; specif., the typical nodular lesion of tuberculosis]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ball<sup>2</sup>, bry<sup>1</sup>, edema, then, tum, turg</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>tuit,</b> <b>tut</b>	Latin <i>tueri</i> to look at	to guard; to look at	SIMPLEROOT: <i>tuit</i> : tuition (orig., guardianship; the charge for instruction) <i>tut</i> : tutelage, tutelary tutor (SYNOMYS: educate, teach, instruct), tutorial PREFIXED ROOT: <i>tuit</i> : intuit (to know or learn by intuition) intuition (SYNOMYS: discernment, judgment, reason) INTUITIONISM, intuitive ( <i>in in</i> ) <i>tut</i> : untutored (not tutored or taught; SYNOMYS: ignorant, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned) INTERDISCIPLINARY: INTUITIONISM [in <i>ethics</i> , the doctrine that fundamental moral principles or the rightness of acts is apprehended by intuition; in <i>philosophy</i> , the doctrine that things and principles are truly apprehended by intuition] CROSS REFERENCE: phalax, scop, spec, vid
<b>tum</b>	Latin <i>tumere</i> to swell IE <i>teu-</i> to swell, increase	to swell up, increase	SIMPLE ROOT: tumescence (a swelling; distention; a swollen or distended part) {tumescent} tumid (swollen; bulging; inflated or pompous) tumor (a swelling on some part of the body; a mass of new tissue growth independent of its surrounding structures) tumulous (or, tumulus; full of tumuli, or mounds) tumult (a noisy commotion; great emotional disturbance) tumultuous, tumulus (an artificial burial mound, esp., an ancient burial mound; pl., tumuluses or tumuli) {tumular} PREFIXED ROOT: contumacious (obstinately disobedient or rebellious) contumacy (stubborn refusal to submit to authority) contumelious (haughtily and contemptuously) contumely (a noun, even though ending in <i>ly</i> , a characteristic usually associated with adverbs; the adjective form is <i>contumelious</i> , above) ( <i>con</i> with) detumescence (contraction following expansion, especially restoration of a swollen organ or part to normal size, such as the penis after ejaculation) ( <i>de</i> reversal) intumesce (to swell or expand; enlarge) ( <i>in</i> intensive) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: tumefacient, tumefaction (a swelling up or becoming swollen), tumefy ( <i>facere</i> to make) DISGUISED ROOT: tombolo (a bar of sand or other sediment tying an island to the mainland or another island) CROSS REFERENCE: ball <sup>2</sup> , bry <sup>1</sup> , condyl, then, tub <sup>2</sup> , turg
<b>tund,</b> <b>tus</b>	Latin <i>tundere</i> IE <i>steu-</i> to strike	to beat, strike, thrust	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>tund</i> : obtund (to dull or deaden; make less intense) ( <i>ob</i> against) <i>tuse</i> : contuse (to injure without breaking the skin; bruise), contusion ( <i>con</i> intensive) obtuse (not sharp or acute; in geometry, greater than 90° but less than 180°, as <i>an obtuse angle</i> ; rounded at the extremity: said of a leaf, petal; dull in feeling, or intellect) ( <i>ob</i> against) retuse (lit., beaten back; in botany, having a rounded or blunt apex with a shallow notch: said chiefly of leaves) ( <i>re</i> back) DISGUISED ROOT: pierce ( <i>per</i> through + <i>tundere</i> )

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
tund (cont'd)		[to beat, strike]	PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: transpierce (to pierce through completely; to pierce; to penetrate) ( <i>trans</i> across) ENGLISH COGNATES: <sup>1</sup> steep (SYNOMYS: abrupt, precipitous, sheer) <sup>2</sup> steep (SYNOMYS: saturate, impregnate, soak) CROSS REFERENCE: bat, buk, cuss, fend, flict, mall, pav, pel <sup>1</sup> , plaud, verb <sup>2</sup>
tuni	Latin <i>tunicare</i>	tunic	NOTE: The origin of Latin <i>tunicare</i> is of uncertain origin; it has affiliations with both Aramaic and Phoenician. The basic meaning in all languages is a garment worn next to the skin. SIMPLE ROOT: tunic (a loose, gownlike garment worn by men and women in ancient Greece and Rome) tunica (in anatomy and zoology, an enclosing or covering layer of tissue or membrane, as of the ovaries) tunicate (also, tunicated), tunicle (a vestment worn over the alb) CROSS REFERENCE: None
turb	Greek <i>turbare</i> IE <i>twer-</i> to stir up	to agitate; tumult, turmoil	SIMPLE ROOT: turbid, TURBINATE (shaped like a top; spinning like a top) turbine (an engine or motor having a drive shaft driven either by the impulse of steam, water, air, gas, etc. against the curved vanes of a wheel, or set of wheels, or by the reaction of fluid passing out through nozzles located around the wheel) turbulence (also, tubulency), turbulent (full of commotion) PREFIXED ROOT: disturb (SYNOMYS: agitate, discompose, perturb) disturbance (any departure from normal) ( <i>dis</i> intensive) imperturbable (that cannot be disconcerted, disturbed, or excited; impassive) ( <i>im</i> not + perturbable) imperturbation (freedom from excitement; serenity; calmness) ( <i>im</i> not + perturbation) perturb (see synonyms at <i>disturb</i> ), perturbation ( <i>per</i> intensive) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: turbocharge, turbocharger turbogeneration ( <i>generare</i> to produce) turbojet, turboprop ( <i>prop</i> is short for <i>propeller</i> ) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: masturbate (possibly in this family; <i>mas</i> is thought by some authorities to come from <i>manus</i> , hand; others think it may be from <i>masc</i> , male) DISGUISED ROOT: trouble, troubled, troublesome, troublous INTERDISCIPLINARY: TURBINATE [in <i>anatomy</i> , designates a small curved bone that extends horizontally along the lateral wall of the nasal passage; in <i>zoology</i> , spiral and decreasing sharply in diameter from base to apex: said of shells] CROSS REFERENCE: act, rit
turg	Latin <i>turgere</i>	to swell	SIMPLE ROOT: turgescence (becoming swollen; swelling) turgid (SYNOMYS: bombastic, euphuistic, grandiloquent) turgor (the normal distention or rigidity of plant cells) CROSS REFERENCE: bry <sup>1</sup> , condyl, edema, then, tub <sup>2</sup> , tum

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>tus</b>	See tund- for <i>contusion</i> .		
<b>tuss</b>	Latin <i>tussis</i>	a cough	PREFIXED ROOT: antitussin, antitussive (reducing the severity of coughing) ( <i>anti</i> against) pertussis (whooping cough) {pertussal, or pertussoid} ( <i>per</i> intensive) SPANISH: tos (a cough, or coughing) TRADEMARK: Robitussin® (a cough medication) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>tut</b>	See tuit- for <i>tutor</i> .		
<b>tymp</b>	Latin <i>tympanum</i>	drum	SIMPLE ROOT: tympan, tympanic (of or like a drum or drumhead; in anatomy and zoology, of the tympanum, especially the eardrum) tympanites (a distention of the abdomen by the accumulation of gas or air in the intestines or peritoneal cavity) TYMPANUM tympany (inflated or distended condition; also, bombast; pomposity) INTERDISCIPLINARY: TYMPANUM [in <i>anatomy</i> , the middle ear; also, tympanic membrane; in <i>architecture</i> , the recessed space enclosed by the slanting cornices of a pediment; in <i>electricity</i> , the diaphragm of a telephone; in <i>zoology</i> , a drumlike structure serving as a vibratory membrane] CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>typ</b>	Greek <i>typos</i> IE ( <i>s</i> ) <i>teup-</i> to strike	mold, die, type	SIMPLE ROOT: TYPE, typical PREFIXED ROOT: <i>type</i> : antitype (an earlier form of something; prototype) ( <i>ante</i> before) antitype (that which is foreshadowed by or identified with an earlier symbol or type, such as a figure in the New Testament having a counterpart in the Old Testament) ( <i>anti</i> opposite) autotype (any facsimile) {autotypic} ( <i>autos</i> self) countertype (an opposite type; a parallel type) ( <i>contra</i> against) extype (a reproduction of an original; copy) ( <i>ek</i> out) monotype (in biology, the sole member of its group, such as a species that also constitutes a genus) ( <i>monos</i> one) prototype (in the first form; original) ( <i>protos</i> first) <i>typic</i> : atypical (not typical; varying from the type; irregular; abnormal) ( <i>a</i> negative) heterotypic (also, heterotypical; designating or of the first meiotic division of a germ cell) ( <i>heteros</i> other) homeotypic (designating the second division of the nuclei of germ cells in meiosis) ( <i>homeos</i> same) polytypic (in biology, having or involving several different types, forms, or variations) ( <i>polys</i> many) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>typi</i> : typify (to serve as a typical example of; to represent by an image, form, model, or type) ( <i>facere</i> to make) <i>typo</i> : typographer, typographic, typography ( <i>graphein</i> to write) typology (the study of types, symbols, or symbolism; symbolic meaning or representation; symbolism) ( <i>logy</i> study)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>typ</b> (cont'd)		[mold, die]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:      archetype (an original model; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: ideal, model, exemplar) (<i>archein</i> to be first)      ecotype (a group, or race, within a species, having unique physical characteristics genetically adapted to particular environmental conditions) (<i>oikos</i> environment)      holotype (in taxonomy, the single specimen chosen as the type of a new species or subspecies in the original description) (<i>holos</i> whole)      stereotype (an unvarying form or pattern; specif., a fixed or conventional notion or conception, as of a person, group, idea, etc., held by a number of people, and allowing for no individuality, critical judgment, etc.)      stereotyped (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: commonplace, hackneyed, trite)      stereotypy (the process of making or printing from stereotype plates; abnormal repetition of an action, speech phrase, etc., or abnormal sustained maintenance of a position or posture, as seen in some phases of schizophrenia) (<i>stereos</i> solid, hard)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: TYPE [in <i>agriculture</i>, the combination of characters of an animal or breed that makes it most suitable for a particular use; in <i>biology</i>, the single specimen designated as the one on which the original description and name of a taxon has been based; in <i>mathematics</i>, the simplest of a set of equivalent forms; in <i>printing</i>, a rectangular piece of metal with a raised letter, figure, etc. in reverse on its upper end which, when inked and pressed against a piece of paper leaves an ink impression of its face]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: plas</p>
<b>typh</b>	Greek <i>typhein</i> to smoke, be cloudy IE <i>dheu-</i> blow, be turbid	infectious disease	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: typhus (an acute infectious disease caused by various rickettsiae* transmitted to people by the bite of fleas, lice, etc., and characterized by fever, headache, and an eruption of red spots on the skin; in full: typhus fever) [<sup>*</sup>rickettsiae: a certain type of bacteria that are the causative agent of certain diseases, as typhus or Rocky Mountain spotted fever]      PREFIXED ROOT: paratyphoid (designating, of, or causing an infectious disease resembling typhoid fever but usually milder and caused by bacteria) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>typ</i>: typhoid (<i>eidos</i> form)  <i>typho</i>: typhogenic (<i>gennan</i> to produce)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>tyro</b>	Greek <i>tyros</i>	cheese, caseous	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:      tyroid (cheesy; caseous) (<i>eidos</i> form)      tyroma (a caseous tumor; a new growth or nodule of cheesy material) (<i>oma</i> mass)      tyrosis (cheesy degeneration, or caseation) (<i>osis</i> condition)      NB: As a single word, <i>tyro</i>, from Latin <i>tiro</i>, young soldier, means a beginner in learning something; a novice; amateur.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cas<sup>2</sup></p>

# U

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>uber</b>	Latin <i>uber</i> IE <i>udh-</i> udder	fruitful, fertile	SIMPLE ROOT: uberous (prolific) {uberty} PREFIXED ROOT: exuberance (also, exuberancy), exuberant (growing profusely; luxuriant or prolific; characterized by good health and high spirits; full of life; uninhibited), exuberate ( <i>ex</i> out) LATIN: uberrima fides (superabounding faith; most abundant faith) ENGLISH: udder (a baglike mammary organ containing two or more glands, each with a separate teat, as in cows) CROSS REFERENCE: fecund, felic, fruct
<b>ul</b>	Latin <i>ulos</i>	tail	PREFIXED ROOT: adulate (orig., to wag the tail; to praise too highly or flatter servilely; fawn on) {adulation} ( <i>ad</i> to) CROSS REFERENCE: caud, cerc, peni, ur <sup>1</sup>
<b>ulo</b>	Greek <i>oulos</i>	crisp, woolly	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ulotrichous (lit., woolly-haired; having wool or tightly twisted hair) ( <i>thrix</i> hair) CROSS REFERENCE: lan, velu
<b>ult</b>			See sal <sup>2</sup> for <i>exult</i> .
<b>ulter-, ultra-</b>	Latin <i>ulter</i> IE <i>al-</i> beyond	beyond, last	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: ultramarine, ultramodern, ultrasonic, ultraviolet EXTENDED PREFIX: <i>ulter</i> : ulterior (lying beyond or on the farther side; beyond what is expressed, implied, or evident; undisclosed, as an <i>ulterior motive</i> ) <i>ultim</i> : ultima (the last syllable of a word) ultimate (beyond which it is impossible to go) ultimately (finally; at last; in the end) ultimatum (a final offer or demand) ultimo [old-fashioned for “(in the) last (month)’] <i>ultra</i> : ultra (going beyond the usual limit; excessive; extreme, especially in opinions), ultraism, ultraist TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: penult, penultimate (almost the last; next to last, as the penultimate syllable of <i>penultimate</i> is <i>ti</i> ) ( <i>paene</i> almost) PREFIXED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: antepenultimate (third last; third from the end, as <i>nul</i> in <i>antepenultimate</i> ) DISGUISED ELEMENTS: else (different, other, in addition) [also listed under all-] outrage (an extremely vicious or violent act; a deep insult or offense; great anger, indignation, etc.; VERB SYNONYMS: affront, insult, offend) outrageous (having the nature of, involving, or doing great injury or wrong; SYNONYMS: atrocious, flagrant, heinous) FRENCH: à outrance (to the utmost; to the bitter end; to the death) outrance (the extreme limit; utmost extremity) outré (exaggerated; eccentric; bizarre; extravagant; outraging propriety or decorum; indecorous) outré mer (beyond the sea)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ulter</b> (cont'd)		[beyond, last]	<p>LATIN: ne plus ultra (lit., no more beyond; the ultimate; the finest, best, most perfect, etc.) ultima Thule (lit., farthest Thule; among the ancients, the northernmost region of the habitable world, possibly taken to be Norway, Iceland, Jutland, etc; now, any remote goal or ideal; see Geographic) ultra licitum (beyond what is permitted) ultra vires (in law, beyond the legal power or authority of a person, corporation, etc.) GEOGRAPHIC: Thule, an Eskimo settlement on the NW coast of Greenland; site of US airbase CROSS REFERENCE: ex, hyper, meta, preter, super</p>
<b>umb</b>	Latin <i>umbra</i> shade	shade, shadow	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: umbel (a cluster of flowers with stalks of nearly equal length which spring from about the same point, like the ribs of an umbrella, e.g., parsley and celery) umbellate (also, umbellated), umbellule umber (a kind of earth containing oxides of manganese and iron, used as a pigment) umbra (in physics, a perfect or complete shadow, in which no direct light is received from the source of illumination) umbrage (SYNONYMS: offense, pique, resentment) umbrageous (lit., giving shade; shady; easily offended) umbrous (shady; shadowed) PREFIXED ROOT: adumbral, adumbrant, adumbrate (to outline in a shadowy way; sketch) {adumbration, adumbrative} (<i>ad</i> to) inumbrate (lit., to put in shadow) (<i>in</i> in) penumbra (lit., almost a shadow) (<i>paena</i> almost) subumbrella (in zoology, the concave lower, or oral, surface of a jellyfish) (<i>sub</i> under) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: umbelliferous (bearing an umbel or umbels, as plants of the umbel family) (<i>ferre</i> to bear) DISGUISED ROOT: somber (dark and gloomy or dull, as though <i>under the shade</i>; mentally depressed or depressing; melancholy; see especially <i>umbrella</i> and <i>sombrero</i>) (<i>sub</i> under + <i>umbra</i>) FRENCH: umbrette (the hammerkop; Afrikaans for hammer-head: a bird intermediate in some respects between storks and herons; also called <i>umber bird</i>) ITALIAN: umbrella (lit., small shade; a parasol; any comprehensive, protective organization, alliance, strategy, or device) SPANISH: sombrero (lit., under the shade; actually, that which provides a shade; a wide-brimmed hat) (<i>sub</i> under) CROSS REFERENCE: sci<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>umbil</b>	Latin <i>umbilicus</i> IE <i>ombh-</i> navel	navel	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: umbilical (pertaining to the navel) umbilicate (also, umbilicated), umbilation umbilicus (a navel-like depression, as the hilum of a seed) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: umbiliform (shaped like an umbilicus, or navel) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>umbil</b> (cont'd)		[navel]	DISGUISED ROOT: nombril (in heraldry, the point on a shield just below the true center; navel point) ENGLISH: nave, navel RELATED WORD: umbo (the boss or knob at the center of a shield; other meanings) CROSS REFERENCE: nav <sup>2</sup> , omphal
<b>un-</b>	Old English prefix	not	The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: unmanned, unreliable, unsafe, unstable, unsure CROSS REFERENCE: a <sup>2</sup> , an <sup>2</sup> , dis, in <sup>2</sup> , mis, ne, non
<b>unc</b>	Latin <i>uncus</i>	hooked, a hook	SIMPLE ROOT: uncate (hooked) PREFIXED ROOT: aduncate (curved or hooked, as a parrot's beak) ( <i>ad</i> to) CROSS REFERENCE: cros
<b>unct,</b> <b>ung</b>	Latin <i>unguere</i> to anoint with oil IE <i>ongw-</i> ointment, salve	oil, ointment	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>unct</i> : unction, unctuous (when used to describe soil, soft and rich) {unctuous} <i>ung</i> : unguent (a salve or ointment) PREFIXED ROOT: inunction (the act of rubbing ointment into the skin) ( <i>in</i> in) DISGUISED ROOT: ointment PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: anoint (to rub oil or ointment on) (from Old French <i>enoindre</i> ; from Latin <i>inungere</i> , where the prefix <i>in-</i> means <i>in, on</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: ol <sup>2</sup> , seb
<b>und</b>	Latin <i>unda</i> IE <i>wed-</i> to wet	wave	SIMPLE ROOT: undine (in folklore, a female water spirit who can acquire a soul by marrying, and having a child by, a mortal) undulant (moving in or as in waves; undulating) undulate (to move as in waves; move sinuously) undulation (in physics, wave motion, as of light or sound, or a wave or vibration) PREFIXED ROOT: abundance, abundant (SYNONYMS: copious, plentiful, profuse) ( <i>ab</i> away) inundant, inundate (to cover or engulf with a flood, or as by a flood, as <i>to be inundated with requests</i> ), inundation ( <i>in</i> in) redundancy, redundant (exceeding what is necessary or natural; SYNONYMS: prolix, verbose, wordy) ( <i>re</i> intensive) superabundant ( <i>super</i> over, beyond + abundant) DISGUISED ROOT: sound (to measure the depth or depths of a body of water, especially with a weighted line) ( <i>sub</i> under + <i>unda</i> ) [another <i>sound</i> is listed under son-] PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: abound (lit., to overflow; to be plentiful; to exist in large numbers or amounts) ( <i>ab</i> away) redound (lit., to overflow; to have a result or effect on the credit or discredit of someone or something; to come back; recoil upon: said of honor or disgrace) ( <i>re</i> intensive) superabound ( <i>super</i> beyond + abound) surround, surrounding ( <i>super</i> over, beyond) LATIN: unda maris (lit., wave of the sea; an 8-foot organ stop that produces undulations) CROSS REFERENCE: None

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>ung</b>	Latin <i>unguis</i>	a claw, nail	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:          unguial (of, like, or having a nail, claw, hoof)          unguiculate (having nails, claws, or talons instead of hoofs; in botany, having an <i>unguis</i>)  <b>UNGUIS</b>, <i>ungula</i> (same as <i>unguis</i>, as used in zoology)          ungulate (shaped like a hoof)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: UNGUIS [in <i>botany</i>, the narrow, stalk-like, claw-shaped base of certain petals; in <i>zoology</i>, a nail, claw, or hoof]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: chel, onych</p>
<b>ung</b>			See <i>unct-</i> for <i>unguent</i> .
<b>uni</b>	Latin <i>unus</i> IE <i>oinos-</i> the, this, this one	one, single	<p>The following are examples of words with this element. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: unicameral, uniform, unipotent, unisonous, universe</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:          Uniate (also, Uniat; from Russian <i>uniya</i>, the union establishing the church: a member of any Eastern Christian Church in union with the RCC but with its own rites, customs, etc.)          union (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: <sup>1</sup>alliance, confederacy, league; <sup>2</sup>solidarity, unity), unionism (capitalized, loyalty to the Federal union of the U.S., especially during the Civil War)          unionist, unionize [do not confuse with <i>unionized</i>, not ionized]          unit, unitage, unitarian (see Religious)          unitary (of a unit or units; of, based on, or characterized by unity; having the nature of or used as a unit)          unite (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: combine, connect, join), united, unitize, unity (see synonyms at <i>union</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:          coadunate (in biology, grown together) (<i>co</i> with + <i>ad</i> to)          disunion (separation; lack of unity; discord)          disunite (to destroy or take away the unity of) (<i>dis</i> apart)          reunify (<i>re</i> again + <i>facere</i> to make)          reunion, reunite (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: triune (being three in one, as a triune God; capitalized, the Trinity) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: inch, onion, ounce, uncial</p> <p>FRENCH: unique (one and only; single; sole; having no like or equal; highly unusual; extraordinary; rare, etc.: a common usage still objected to by some) [Many writers and newpeople still use “very unique, most unique.”], uniquely</p> <p>GERMANIC:          alone, anon; atone (to make amends or reparation), atonement          eleven (lit., one left over—after counting to ten on fingers or toes); none, once</p> <p>RELIGIOUS: Unitarian, the belief in the unity of God rather in the doctrine of the Trinity as found in the creeds of the Christian Church, the Trinity being that of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit</p> <p>MOTTO OF UNITED STATES: e pluribus unum (out of many, one)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:          Unicorn, MD; Uniform, AL; Unity (ME, OR)          Unityville, PA; Universal (IN, PA)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: haplo, hen, mono, priv, sol</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ur<sup>1</sup></b>	Greek <i>oura</i> IE <i>orsos-</i> variant of <i>ers-</i> the buttocks, tail	tail, buttocks	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>anuran (or, anourus; an order of tailless amphibians) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p>macruran (lit., large tail; a suborder of crustaceans with large abdomens, including the lobsters, shrimps, etc.) (<i>makron</i> large)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>urochord (in zoology, a notochord limited to the caudal region, as in tunicates) (<i>chord</i> cord)</p> <p>uropod (an appendage of the last abdominal segment in certain crustaceans, as either of the pair in the tailfan of the lobster or the shrimp) (<i>pous</i> foot)</p> <p>uropygial gland (an oil-secreting gland at the base of a bird's tail)</p> <p>uropygium (the posterior part of a bird's body, from which the tail feathers grow; rump) (<i>pyge</i> rump)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>dasyure (a family of small Australian marsupials, including the Tasmanian devil) (<i>dasys</i> thick, hairy)</p> <p>malapterurus (a genus consisting of the electric catfish) (<i>mala-kos</i> soft + <i>pteron</i> wing)</p> <p>xiphosuron (any of an order of arthropods made up of the horseshoe crabs and related extinct forms) (<i>xiphos</i> sword)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: squirrel (lit., shadow tail) (<i>skia</i> shadow)</p> <p>ANGLO-SAXON: arse (used by Shakespeare for <i>the buttocks</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: caud, cerc, cul, peni, ul</p>
<b>ur<sup>2</sup></b>	Greek <i>ouron</i> IE <i>wed-</i> to wet	urine	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>urate (a salt of uric acid)</p> <p>urea (a highly soluble, crystalline solid found in the urine of and other body fluids of mammals, and used in making plastics, fertilizer, adhesives, etc.)</p> <p>urease (an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of urea into ammonia and carbon dioxide or ammonium carbonate)</p> <p>ureter (a duct or tube that carries urine from a kidney to the bladder or cloaca*) {ureteral, or ureteric} [*cloaca: in zoology, the cavity into which both the intestinal and the genitourinary tracts empty in reptiles, birds, amphibians, and many fishes]</p> <p>urethra (the duct through which urine is discharged from the bladder in most mammals; in the male, semen is also discharged through the urethra)</p> <p>uretic (of the urine; urinary; diuretic)</p> <p>uric (of, contained in, or derived from urine, as uric acid)</p> <p>urinal, urinary, urinate, urine, urinous (also, urinose)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>uresis</i>:</p> <p>anuresis (same as <i>anuria</i>: partial or total failure of the kidneys to secrete urine) (<i>an</i> negative)</p> <p>diuresis (an increased or excessive excretion of urine) {diuretic} (<i>dia</i> through)</p> <p>enuresis (involuntary urination; bedwetting) {enuretic} (<i>en</i> in <i>uria</i>):</p> <p>dysuria (painful or difficult urination) (<i>dys</i> bad, difficult)</p> <p>polyuria (excessive urination, such as in diabetes) (<i>polys</i> much)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ur<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[urine]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>ur</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uragogue (inducing urination) (<i>agein</i> to lead)</li> <li>uranalysis (or, urinalysis) (<i>ana</i> + <i>lyein</i> to loosen)</li> <li>uremia (<i>emia</i> blood condition)</li> <li><i>urat</i>: uraturia (the passage of an increased amount of urates in the urine) (<i>uria</i> urine condition)</li> <li><i>urethr</i>: urethritis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</li> <li><i>urethro</i>: urethroscope (an instrument for examining the interior of the urethra) (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</li> <li><i>urini</i>: uriniferous (conveying urine) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</li> <li><i>urino</i>: urinogenital (variant of <i>urogenital</i>)</li> <li><i>uro</i>:</li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>urochrome (the pigment responsible for the normal yellow color of urine) (<i>chroma</i> color)</li> <li>urogenital (of, pertaining to, or involving both the urinary and genital functions) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</li> <li>urogenous (producing urine; contained in or obtained from urine) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</li> <li>urolith (urinary calculus: a calculus of the urinary tract) (<i>lithos</i> stone)</li> <li>urology (the medical study of the physiology and pathology of the urogenital tract) (<i>logy</i> study)</li> <li>uroscopy (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</li> </ul> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adiposuria (also called lipiduria, or lipuria: the presence of oil or fat in the urine, such as in the nephritic syndrome or after skeletal trauma) (<i>adipos</i> fat)</li> <li>bradyuria (slowness in passing urine) (<i>bradys</i> slow)</li> <li>nocturia (Latin <i>nox</i> night)</li> <li>nycturia (Greek <i>nyx</i> night)</li> </ul> <p>[Both <i>nocturia</i> and <i>nycturia</i> mean the same: bedwetting.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pyuria (abnormal condition of pus in the urine) (<i>pyon</i> pus)</li> <li>strangury (lit., urination by drops; slow and painful urination) (<i>stranx</i> a drop)</li> </ul> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mict</p> </ul>
<b>uran</b>	Greek <i>ouranos</i>	heaven	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>uranography (the branch of astronomy dealing with the description of the heavens and the mapping of the stars) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</li> <li>uranology (an old term for <i>astronomy</i>) (<i>logy</i> study)</li> <li>uranometry (the measurement of the positions, magnitudes, distances, etc. of celestial objects) (<i>metron</i> measure)</li> </ul> <p>MYTHOLOGY: Uranus (a god who is the personification of the heavens); PLANET: Uranus</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cel<sup>3</sup>, dei<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>urb</b>	Latin <i>urbs</i>	city	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>urban, urbane (SYNONYMS: diplomatic, politic, suave)</li> <li>urbanism, urbanite, urbanity (pl., urbanities: civilities, courtesies, or amenities), urbanize, urbanized</li> <li>urbia (cities collectively, as distinguished from suburbs and exurbs)</li> </ul> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conurbation (a large, densely populated urban area) (<i>con</i> with)</li> </ul>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>urb</b> (cont'd)		[city]	exurb (a region, generally semirural, beyond the suburbs of a city, inhabited largely by persons of the upper-income group) {exurban}, exurbanite, exurbia ( <i>ex</i> out) inurbane (not urbane; crude; unpolished) ( <i>in</i> not) suburb, suburban, suburbanite, suburbia ( <i>sub</i> under) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: urbanologist (a student of, or specialist in, urban problems), urbanology ( <i>logy</i> study) LATIN: ab urbe condita (from the founding of the city; Rome, founded circa 753 B.C.) urbi et orbi (to the city of Rome and to the world: said of certain papal blessings) PLACE NAMES: Urbana (in eleven states) CROSS REFERENCE: cit <sup>l</sup> , metro, poli
<b>ure</b>	Latin <i>urere</i> IE <i>eus-</i> to burn	to burn	SIMPLE ROOT: uredinium, uredo (same as <i>urticaria</i> : an allergic skin condition characterized by itching, burning, stinging, and the formation of smooth patches, usually red) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: uredospore (a reddish spore produced in the uredinium of a rust fungus) ( <i>spore</i> seed) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: combust (to catch fire; burst into flame; to cause to become angry or violent) combustion (the act or process of burning; in astrology, so close to the sun as to be obscured by its light: said of a star or a planet), combustible ( <i>com</i> with) incombustible (fireproof) ( <i>in</i> not + combustible) CROSS REFERENCE: ard, cal, caust, crem, flag, neal, phleg
<b>urg</b>			See erg- for <i>chemurgy, liturgy, surgery</i> .
<b>urg</b>	Latin <i>urgere</i>	to press hard	SIMPLE ROOT: urge (SYNOMYS: exhort, importune, press) urgency (insistence; importunity), urgent (calling for haste) CROSS REFERENCE: nast, piest, press
<b>urt</b>	Latin <i>urtica</i>	nettle, sting	SIMPLE ROOT: urticaria (an allergic skin condition characterized by itching, burning, stinging, and the formation of smooth patches, or wheals, usually red) urticate (to sting with or as with nettles), urtication CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>us,</b> <b>ut</b>	Latin <i>uti</i>	to use, employ	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>us</i> : usable, usage (SYNOMYS: custom, practice, wont) usance (the time allowed for the payment of a foreign bill of exchange, as established by custom) use (SYNOMYS: employ, utilize; in law, the enjoyment of property, as from occupying, or exercising it) used (that has been used; secondhand) useful, useless (SYNOMYS: abortive, futile, vain), user usual (SYNOMYS: accustomed, customary, habitual, wonted) usurer (a person who lends money at rate of interest that is excessive or excessively high) usurious (practicing usury; of or constituting usury), usury <i>ut</i> : utensil (SYNOMYS: implement, instrument, tool) utilitarian, utilitarianism, utility, utilize (see synonyms at <i>use</i> )

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
us (cont'd)		[to use]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>us:</i>      abuse (SYNOMYS: aggrieve, oppress, persecute, wrong)      abusive (mistreating; coarse and insulting in language; scurrilous; harshly scolding) (<i>ab</i> away)      disabuse (to rid of false or erroneous ideas) (<i>dis</i> negative + abuse)      disuse (the fact or state of being or becoming unused; lack of use) (<i>dis</i> negative)      perusal, peruse (lit., to use up; orig., to examine in detail; scrutinize; now, to read carefully or thoroughly; loosely, to read in a casual or leisurely way) (<i>per</i> through)  <i>util:</i>      disutility (a lack of utility; quality of being harmful) (<i>dis</i> apart)      inutile (useless; unprofitable) (<i>in</i> not)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>      usurp (to take or assume power, a position, property, rights, etc. and hold in possession by force or without right)      usurpation (<i>rapere</i> to seize)      usufruct (in law, the right of using and enjoying all the advantages and profits of the property of another without altering or damaging the substance) (<i>frui</i> to partake, enjoy)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> chres   </p>
uter <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>uter</i>	either	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <b>NEUTER</b> (lit., not either; neither; as a verb, to castrate)  <b>NEUTRAL</b> (not taking part in either side of a dispute or quarrel; having little or no decided color; not vivid) (<i>ne</i> not)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>  <b>NEUTER</b> [in <i>biology</i>, having no sexual organ; asexual; as a noun, a plant or animal lacking, or having undeveloped, sexual organs; in <i>grammar</i>, designating, of, or belonging to a third gender, existing in many highly inflected languages, consisting of words that have neither masculine or feminine grammatical gender; neither active nor passive; intransitive: said of verbs; as a noun, the neuter gender; a word or form in this gender; an intransitive verb]  <b>NEUTRAL</b> [in <i>biology</i>, neuter; in <i>chemistry</i>, giving neither acid or alkaline reaction; in <i>electricity</i>, neither negative nor positive; uncharged; in <i>phonetics</i>, articulated with the tongue relaxed and in the mid-central position, as the vowel in most unstressed vowels; in <i>mechanics</i>, a disengaged position of gears, in which they do not transmit power from the engine to the operating parts]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None   </p>
uter <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>uterus</i>	uterus, womb	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      uterine (pertaining to the uterus; also, having the same mother but a different father, as <i>uterine siblings</i>)      utero, uterus  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>      extrauterine (outside the uterus) (<i>extra</i> beyond)      intrauterine (within the uterus, as an <i>intrauterine conception device</i>) (<i>intra</i> within)  <b>LATIN:</b> in utero (in the uterus; unborn)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> alv, colp, hyster<sup>1</sup>, metr<sup>1</sup> </p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>uv<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>uva</i> grape	pigmented	SIMPLE ROOT: uvea (the iris, ciliary body, and choroid, together forming the entire pigmented, vascular layer of the eye) uvula (the small, fleshy process hanging down from the middle of the soft palate above the back of the tongue) {uvular} LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: uvitis (inflammation of the uvea) ( <i>itis</i> inflammation) CROSS REFERENCE: chroma, pict
<b>uv<sup>2</sup></b>	IE <i>eu-</i>	to put on	PREFIXED ROOT: exuviae (in zoology, castoff coverings of animals, as crab shells or the skins of snakes) exuviate (to cast off a skin, shell, etc.; molt) ( <i>ex</i> away) DISGUISED ROOT: omentum (a free fold of the peritoneum connecting the stomach and certain other visceral organs) CROSS REFERENCE: dysi, indu
<b>uxor</b>	Latin <i>uxor</i>	wife	SIMPLE ROOT: uxorial (pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a wife) uxorius (excessive or irrationally submissive or devoted to one's wife) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: uxoricide (the killing of one's wife; the person who kills one's wife) ( <i>caedere</i> to kill) uxorilocal (same as <i>matrilocal</i> ; a custom or culture where the husband goes to live with the wife's family) ( <i>locus</i> place) CROSS REFERENCE: None

# V, W

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>vac</b>	Latin <i>vacare</i> to be empty, be free	empty	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      vacancy (empty space; the state of being empty in mind; lack of intelligence, interest, or thought)      vacant (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> empty, vacuous, void; in law, unoccupied or unused, as land; having no claimant, as an estate or succession; not yet granted, as public lands)      vacate (to make empty; in law, to make void; annul)      vacation (in law, a formal recess between terms of court)      vacationer (or, vacationist)      vacuity (an empty space; emptiness of mind; lack of intelligence, interest, or thought)      vacuole (in biology, a fluid-filled cavity within the cytoplasm of a cell)      vacuous (empty of matter; having or showing lack of intelligence, interest, or thought; see synonyms at <i>vacant</i>)      vacuum (pl., vacua)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:      evacuant (causing evacuation of the bowels)      evacuate (to make empty; remove the contents of; to withdraw from), evacuation (an evacuating or being evacuated; something evacuated, specif., feces)      evacuee (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:      void (see synonyms at <i>vacant</i>), voidance      voided (in heraldry, having the middle removed, leaving the outline: said of bearings)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:      avoid (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> elude, escape, evade), avoidance (<i>ex</i> out)      devoid (completely without; empty or destitute of) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>LATIN:      bona vacantia (in law, goods without an apparent owner)      in vacuo (in a vacuum)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ceno<sup>1</sup>, cipher, inan, jej, van<sup>1</sup>, vast</p>
<b>vacc</b>	Latin <i>vacca</i>	cow	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      vaccinal (of vaccine or vaccination), vaccinate, vaccination      vaccine (orig., lymph, or a preparation of this, from a cowpox vesicle, containing the causative virus and used in vaccination against cowpox or smallpox)      vaccinia (cowpox)</p> <p>FRENCH: vache (cow); vache à lait (a milk cow)</p> <p>SPANISH: vaquero (a man who herds cattle; cowboy)</p> <p>GULLAH: buckaroo (a cowboy) (altered after <i>vaquero</i>)</p> <p>NOTE: <i>Gullah</i> is the language of a tribal group in Liberia; also refers to blacks living on the South Carolina or Georgia coast or nearby islands.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bous, taur</p>
<b>vacill</b>	Latin <i>vacillare</i>	to sway to and fro; waver	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: vacillate (to waver; totter; stagger; also, to fluctuate or oscillate; to waver in mind; show indecision), vacillating, vacillation</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: nut, oscill</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vad, vas	Latin <i>vadere</i> : to go IE <i>wadh-</i> to go, stride forward	to go, step	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: vadose (lit., shallow; designating or of water that clings to solid matter in an unsaturated zone between the earth's surface and the water table)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>vad</i>: evade (see synonyms at <i>avoid</i>, under vac-) {evadable, evader} (<i>ex</i> out) invade (SYNOMYS: encroach, infringe, intrude, trespass) (<i>in</i> in) pervade (to be prevalent throughout) (<i>per</i> through) <i>vas</i>: evasion (an evading; specif., an avoiding of a duty, question, etc. by deceit or cleverness; a way of doing this; subterfuge) evasive (tending or seeking to evade; not straightforward; tricky; equivocal) (<i>ex</i> out) invasion, invasive (<i>in</i> in) noninvasive (<i>non</i> not + invasive) pervasion, pervasive (tending to pervade or spread throughout) (<i>per</i> through) AMERICAN SPANISH: vamoose (also, vamose; to leave quickly or hurriedly; from Spanish <i>vamos</i>, let us go) AMERICANISM: mosey (probably from <i>vamoose</i>) LATIN: vade mecum (lit., go with me; a handbook; an enciridion) SPANISH: Vaya con Dios (Go with God; a popular song first published in 1953) NOVEL: <i>Quo Vadis?</i> Where Are You Going?, by Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846-1916) ENGLISH: wade CROSS REFERENCE: bas<sup>1</sup>, ced<sup>2</sup>, ely, grad, it, stich</p>
vag	Latin <i>vagari</i>	to wander	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: vagabond (see synonyms at <i>vagrant</i>), vagabondage (also, vagabondism), vagal (pertaining to the vagus nerve) vagarious, vagary (SYNOMYS: caprice, crotchet, whim) vagile (able to move around within a specific environment) vagility (the capacity or tendency of an organism to become widely dispersed) vagrancy (a wandering from place to place; shiftless or idle wandering without money or work, as of hobos, tramps, beggars, etc.) vagrant (SYNOMYS: bum, hobo, tramp, vagabond; in law, a tramp, beggar, prostitute, or similar idle or disorderly persons whose way of living makes them liable to arrest and detention) vague (SYNOMYS: cryptic, enigmatic, obscure) vagus (also called <i>vagus nerve</i>; designates the tenth cranial nerve, often called the <i>wandering nerve</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: divagate (to wander about; stray from the subject; digress) (<i>dis</i> from) extravagance (excessive expenditure or outlay of money; unrestrained or fantastic excess, as of actions, opinions, etc.; profusion) extravagant (SYNOMYS: <sup>1</sup>excessive, exorbitant, immoderate; <sup>2</sup>prodigal, profuse, luxuriant) (<i>extra</i> outside) [see Italian]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vag (cont'd)		[to wander]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>vag: vagitis (inflammation of the vagus) (<i>itis</i> inflammation)  vago:  vagotomy (<i>temnein</i> to cut)  vagotonia (a disorder resulting from overstimulation of the vagus nerve, causing a slowing of the heart rate, fainting, etc.) {vagotonic} (<i>teinein</i> to stretch)  vagotropic (affecting, or acting upon, the vagus nerve) (<i>tropein</i> to turn)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: rave (to talk incoherently)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: reverie (also, revery: lit., a wandering back; musing; dreaming) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>ITALIAN: extravaganza (a literary, musical, or dramatic fantasy characterized by a loose structure and by farce; a spectacular, elaborate theatrical production, as some musical shows; also, any elaborate, spectacular entertainment) (from <i>extravagance</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: err, ile, migr, plan</p>
vagin	Latin <i>vagina</i>	sheath; cover, pod	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>VAGINA, vaginal, vaginant, vaginate (having a vagina or sheath; sheathed, as grass leaves)  vaginula, vaginismus (a painful spasm of the vagina making coital penetration difficult or impossible)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>evaginate (lit., to unsheathe; to turn inside out; to cause to protrude by turning inside out) {evagination} (<i>ex</i> out)  invaginate (to place or receive into a sheath; same as <i>intussuscept</i>, which see under cap<sup>1</sup>) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>vaginectomy (<i>ektome</i> excision)  vaginitis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)  vaginodynia (<i>odyne</i> pain)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: vanilla (from its sheathlike capsules)</p> <p>MEDICAL TERM: vagina synovialis (synovial sheath; same as <i>vagina tendinis</i>, tendinous sheath, the synovial sheath of a tendon, especially of the hand or foot)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: VAGINA [in <i>biology</i> and <i>zoology</i>, the passage leading from the external genital orifice to the uterus in female animals; in <i>botany</i>, a sheathlike structure, such as that formed by the base of a leaf enclosing a stem]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: calyp, cel<sup>1</sup>, chlamy, cole, cover, crypt, mant, seur, sepal, techn, tect, thec</p>
val <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>valere</i> to be strong IE <i>wal-</i> strong	strong, worth	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>valence (also, valency; in chemistry, the capacity of an element or radical to combine with another to form molecules)  valetudinarian (paradoxically, designates one in poor health)  valiant (SYNONYMS: brave, dauntless, valorous)  valid (SYNONYMS: cogent, convincing, sound; in logic, correctly derived or inferred according to the rules of logic)  validate (SYNONYMS: authenticate, confirm, corroborate, substantiate, verify) {validation}  validity (the state, quality, or fact of being valid in law or in argument, proof, authority, etc.)  valor (SYNONYMS: bravado, bravery, courage) {valorous}</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
val <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[strong, worth]		<p>valuable (SYNOMYS: costly, dear, expensive, invaluable)      valuate, valuation      VALUE (SYNOMYS: appreciate, prize, treasure), valued      PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>valence</i>:      ambivalence (simultaneous conflicting feelings toward a person or thing) (<i>ambi</i> around, both)      bivalence (also, bivalency; the noun form of <i>bivalent</i>) (<i>bi</i> two)      covalence (the number of pairs of electrons that an atom can share with its neighboring atoms) (<i>co</i> with)      prevalence (noun form of <i>prevalent</i>) (<i>pre</i> before)  <i>valent</i>:      ambivalent (adjective form of <i>ambivalence</i>) (<i>ambi</i> around, both)      bivalent (in biology, double: said of a chromosome formed by two equivalent chromosomes that lie close together or appear to join completely during meiosis; as a noun, a double chromosome; dyad) (<i>bi</i> two)      divalent (having two valences; having a valence of two) (<i>di</i> two)      equivalent (SYNOMYS: equal, identical, same) (<i>aequus</i> level)      hexavalent (having a valence of six) (<i>hexa</i> six)      monovalent (in bacteriology, capable of resisting one strain of a given species of disease-producing organism because the right antibodies or antigens are present) (<i>monos</i> one)      multivalent (same as <i>polyvalent</i>) (<i>multus</i> many)      pentavalent (same as <i>quinquevalent</i>; having a valence of five) (<i>penta</i> five)      polyvalent (having a valence of more than two; having more than one valence; same as <i>multivalent</i>) (<i>polys</i> many)      prevalent (SYNOMYS: current, prevailing, rife) (<i>pre</i> before)      quadrivalent (<i>quattuor</i> four)      tetravalent (same as <i>quadrivalent</i>; having a valence of four) (<i>tetra</i> four)      TRIVALENT (<i>tri</i> three)      univalent (same as <i>monovalent</i>; in biology, single; unpaired: said of chromosomes) (<i>uni</i> one)  <i>valesc</i>: convalesce (to recover gradually from illness; regain strength and health), convalescence, convalescent (<i>con</i> with)  <i>valid</i>: invalid (as a noun, stressed on first syllable; as an adjective, on the second), invalidate (to make invalid; deprive of legal force), invalidism (<i>in</i> not)  <i>valuable</i>: invaluable (extremely valuable; SYNONYS: costly, dear, expensive, valuable) (<i>in</i> intensive)  <i>valuate</i>:      devaluate (or, devalue; to lessen or, sometimes, annul the value, importance, etc. of), devaluation (<i>de</i> down)      evaluate (SYNOMYS: appraise, estimate, rate) (<i>ex</i> out)      reevaluate (to make a new valuation or appraisal of) (<i>re</i> again)  <i>value</i>:      disvalue (to regard as of little or no value; depreciate) (<i>dis</i> apart)      transvalue (to evaluate a new principle, esp. one rejecting conventional or accepted standards) (<i>trans</i> across)   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
val <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[strong, worth]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: valediction, valedictorian (at a graduation ceremony, the student with the highest academic standing and is the last to speak, while the salutatorian—the student with the second-highest academic standing—salutes or greets the assembly, and is the first to speak) (<i>dicere</i> to speak)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>avail [as a verb, to be of use or advantage to; to assist; to help; as a noun, use, benefit, or advantage; now used chiefly in the phrase <i>to (or of) no avail</i>], availability, available (<i>a</i> intensive)</p> <p>countervail (to make up for; compensate; to counteract; be successful against; avail against) (<i>contra</i> against)</p> <p>prevail, prevailing (SYNONYMS: current, prevalent, rife) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>ad valorem (lit., according to the value; describing the tax based upon the worth of an object, such as an automobile or a computer)</p> <p>valeat quantum valere potest (let it pass for what it is worth)</p> <p>FRENCH: ave atque vale (hail and farewell)</p> <p>ITALIAN: valuta (the value of currency; specif., the exchange value of a currency with reference to another currency)</p> <p>SPANISH: vale la pena (it is worthwhile)</p> <p>ENGLISH: wield (SYNONYMS: handle, manipulate, ply)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>TRIVALENT [in <i>biology</i>, triple: said of a chromosome formed by three homologous chromosomes that lie close together or appear to join completely during meiosis; in <i>chemistry</i>, having three valences; having a valence of three]</p> <p>VALUE [in <i>art</i>, relative lightness or darkness of a color; proportioned effect, as of light and shade, in an artistic work; in <i>mathematics</i>, the quantity or amount for which a symbol stands; in <i>music</i>, the relative duration of a note, tone, or rest; in <i>phonetics</i>, the phonological equivalent of a given letter, e.g., the value of <i>i</i> in English <i>sin, sine, sing</i>]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alc, bil, dign, dur, est<sup>1</sup>, firm, fort, poll, rob<sup>2</sup>, sthen, vig<sup>2</sup></p>
val <sup>2</sup>	Latin vallis	valley	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>vale (poetic for <i>valley</i>)</p> <p>vallecula (diminutive of <i>valley</i>; a groove or furrow in a plant or animal structure, as the depression between the epiglottis and the base of the tongue), valley</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS: intervale (chiefly <i>New England</i>; low, flat land between hills or along a river or stream) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: reveal (a door jamb) (from Middle English <i>revalen</i>, to bring down) [another <i>reveal</i> is listed under vel<sup>1</sup>]</p> <p>ITALIAN: valle d'abisso dolorosa (valley of the woeful abyss: Dante)</p> <p>COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES:</p> <p>University of Montevallo, Montevallo, AL</p> <p>Virginia Intermont College, Bristol, VA</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vall	Latin <i>vallatus</i> IE <i>wel-</i> to turn	wall, palisade	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: vallation (a defense wall or earthwork)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>val:</i> INTERVAL (orig., the space between the ramparts, or walls, of a castle) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p><i>vall:</i></p> <p>circumvallate (to surround with a rampart or other defensive barrier; as an adjective, surrounded by or as if by a rampart) (<i>circum</i> around)</p> <p>contravallation (a fortification set up to protect a besieging force from attack by the defenders of the besieged place or by a relieving force from the outside) (<i>contra</i> against)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: wall (from Latin <i>vallum</i>, palisade, wall, from <i>vallus</i>, stake), walled</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: INTERVAL [in <i>mathematics</i>, the set containing all numbers and including one, both, or neither end point; in <i>music</i>, the difference in pitch between two tones, as the interval of a third, e.g., from C to E]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: mur, parie, sept<sup>1</sup></p>
valv	Latin <i>valva</i> leaf of folding door; akin to <i>volvere</i> to roll IE <i>wel-</i> to turn, roll	folding door, valve	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>valvate (in botany, meeting without overlapping, as the petals of some flower buds; opening by valves, as a pea pod)</p> <p>VALVE</p> <p>valvular (also, valvar; having the form or function of a valve)</p> <p>valvule (a small valve)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>bivalve (also, bivalved; a particular type of mollusk with two valves or shells hinged together, as a mussel, clam, oyster, etc.) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>inequivalve (having the two valves of the shell unequal, as an oyster) (<i>in</i> not + <i>equi</i> same)</p> <p>trivalve (having three valves) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>univalve (a mollusk, especially a gastropod, having a single shell; the shell of such a mollusk; as an adjective, pertaining to or having such a shell; see note under uni-) (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: valvulitis (inflammation of a valve, especially of the heart) (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: thermovalve (a valve which accommodates a temperature sensor; the temperature sensing point or sensor rather than to the valve itself)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>volva (the membranous covering enclosing certain mushrooms in the early stage of growth)</p> <p>vulva (the external genital organs of the female)</p> <p>LEADING DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>vulv:</i> vulvitis (<i>itis</i> inflammation)</p> <p><i>vulvi:</i> vulviform (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: VALVE [in <i>anatomy</i>, a membranous fold or structure which permits body fluids to flow in only one direction, or opens and closes a tube, chamber, etc.; in <i>botany</i>, any of the segments into which a pod or capsule separates when it bursts open; a lidlike part in some anthers, through which pollen is discharged; either of the boxlike halves forming the cell walls of a diatom; in <i>mechanics</i>, any device in a pipe or tube that permits a flow in only one</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
valv (cont'd)		[folding door; valve]	direction, or regulates the flow of whatever is in the pipe, by means of a flap, lid, plug, etc. acting to open or block the passage; in <i>music</i> , a device in certain brass instruments, as the trumpet, that opens (or closes) an auxiliary to the main tube, lengthening (or shortening) the air column and lowering (or raising) the pitch; in <i>zoology</i> , each separate part making up the shell of a mollusk, barnacle, etc.; any of the parts forming the sheath of an ovipositor in certain insects] PLACE NAME: Bivalve, MD (from its oyster-based economy) CROSS REFERENCE: None
van <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>vanus</i> empty, idle IE ( <i>e</i> ) <i>wa-</i> to lack	vain, empty	SIMPLE ROOT: vanish (SYNOMYS: disappear, fade) vanity (SYNOMYS: conceit, pride, vainglory) PREFIXED ROOT: evanesce (to fade from sight like mist or smoke; disappear; vanish), evanescence evanescent (SYNOMYS: ephemeral, transitory) ( <i>ex</i> out) DISGUISED ROOT: vain (SYNOMYS: hollow, idle, otiose), vainly vaunt (SYNOMYS: boast, crow, swagger) COMPOUND: vainglory (SYNOMYS: pride, vanity) BIBLICAL: Vanitas vanitatum, et omnia vanities: Vanity of vanities, all is vanity (Ecclesiastes 1:2) NOVEL: <i>Vanity Fair</i> , by William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-63) CROSS REFERENCE: ceno <sup>1</sup> , cipher, inan, jej, vac, vast
van <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>ab</i> from + <i>ante</i> before	forward	PREFIXED ROOT: advance (SYNOMYS: forward, further, promote), advanced, advancement (a forward step; improvement) advantage (a more favorable position), advantageous ( <i>ad</i> to) disadvantage, disadvantaged ( <i>dis</i> negative + advantage) FRENCH: avant-garde (lit., advance guard; the leaders in new or unconventional movements; vanguard) avant la lettre (before the specified concept, word, person, etc. existed, e.g., a mid-Victorian matron who was a feminist <i>avant la lettre</i> ) vaunt-courier (aphetic of <i>avant courier</i> ; orig., a soldier sent out in advance of an army; now, a forerunner; precursor) CROSS REFERENCE: pro <sup>2</sup>
vap	Latin <i>vapor</i> IE <i>wep-</i> to give off vapors	steam, cloud	SIMPLE ROOT: vapid (tasteless; flavorless; uninteresting; lifeless; dull; boring; SYNOMYS: banal, flat, insipid), vapidity vapor (visible particles of moisture floating in the air, as fog, mist, or steam) vaporing (boastful; bombastic; as a noun, boastful or extravagant talk or behavior), vaporish (like or full of vapor) vaporization, vaporizer, vaporous (or, vapory) PREFIXED ROOT: evaporable, evaporate ( <i>ex</i> out) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: vaporific (same as <i>vaporous</i> ) ( <i>facere</i> to make) vaporimeter ( <i>metron</i> measure) ITALIAN: vaporotto (short for <i>bateau à vapeur</i> ; calque of English <i>steamboat</i> ) [see Linguistics]

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vap (cont'd)		[steam, cloud]	<p>NEOLOGISM: evapotranspiration (the total water loss of the soil, including that by direct evaporation and that by transpiration from the surface of plants)</p> <p>LINGUISTICS: <i>Calque</i>, from <i>calcare</i>, to press, trample, designates a linguistics borrowing by which a specialized meaning of a word or phrase in one language is transferred to another language by a literal translation; also called <i>loan translation</i>; e.g., English <i>masterpiece</i> is a calque of German <i>Meisterstück</i>; German <i>Löwenzahn</i>, of French <i>dandelion</i>—translated “tooth of the lion.”</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: atmo, fusc, nebul, neph, nub<sup>2</sup></p>
var	Latin <i>varicare</i> to straddle, to vary IE <i>wa-</i> to turn, bend	to vary, bend; mottled	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>vara (lit., a forked pole; in Spain and Portugal, a unit of linear measure, varying from 31 to 33 inches)</p> <p>varus (an abnormally bent condition, especially of the foot)</p> <p>VARIABLE, variance (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: contention, discord, strife), variant, variate, VARIATION, variator</p> <p>varicella (diminutive of <i>variola</i>; chickenpox)</p> <p>varied (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: heterogeneous, miscellaneous, motley)</p> <p>variegate (to make varied in appearance by differences, as in colors), variegated, variegation</p> <p>varier (a person who varies), varietal, VARIETY</p> <p>variorum (an edition or text, as of a literary work, containing notes by various editors, scholars, etc.)</p> <p>various (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: different, divergent, diverse)</p> <p>vary (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: alter, change, modify)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>covariance (a statistics term) (<i>com</i> with)</p> <p>divaricate (to spread widely apart; fork; branch)</p> <p>divarication (a difference of opinion)</p> <p>divaricator (the muscle that stretches apart the shells of a brachiopod) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>invariable (not changing; constant), invariant (in mathematics, an entity that is unchanged by a given transformation (<i>in</i> not))</p> <p>multivariate (involving more than one variable, as a <i>multivariate analysis</i>) (<i>multus</i> many)</p> <p>prevaricate (lit., to walk crookedly; to turn aside or from, or evade, the truth; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: equivocate, fabricate, lie) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>vari</i>:</p> <p>varicolored (of several or many colors; motley) (<i>color</i> covering)</p> <p>variform (varied in form; having various forms) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p><i>vario</i>:</p> <p>variolite (a basaltic or andesite rock in which whitish spherules of feldspar are embedded) (<i>lithos</i> rock, stone)</p> <p>variometer (any of various devices designed to measure or record small variations in some quantity, as air pressure) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>MESHED ROOTS: varistor [contraction of <i>var(ious)</i> (resistor), a semiconductor resistor whose resistance varies with the voltage applied]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>var</b> (cont'd)		[to vary, bend; mottled]	<p>DISGUISED ROOT:      miniver (lit., small vair)      vair (a variegated fur for trimming garments, especially ceremonial robes, as of royalty)      HINDI: verandah (orig., a forked stick for spreading out nets; an open porch or portico)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY</p> <p>VARIABLE [in <i>astronomy</i>, short for <i>variable star</i>; in <i>biology</i>, tending to deviate in some way from the type; aberrant; in <i>mathematics</i>, having no fixed value; in <i>mathematics and physics</i>, a part of a mathematics expression that may assume any value in a specific, related set of values; a symbol for such a part: opposed to <i>constant</i>]</p> <p>VARIATION [in <i>astronomy</i>, a change in or deviation from the mean motion or orbit of a planet, satellite, etc.; in <i>ballet</i>, a solo dance; in <i>biology</i>, a deviation from the usual or parental type in structure or form; an organism showing such deviation; in <i>mathematics</i>, the manner in which two or more quantities change relative to one another; in <i>music</i>, the repetition of a theme or musical idea with changes or embellishments in harmony, rhythm, key, etc., especially any of a series of such repetitions developing a single theme]</p> <p>VARIETY [in <i>biology</i>, loosely, a group having characteristics of its own with a species or subspecies; subdivision of a species; in <i>botany</i>, a variant form of wild plants that has been recognized as a true taxon ranking below subspecies, even though it may have been brought under cultivation, e.g., cabbage; in <i>zoology</i>, any of a group of widely separated variants within a single interbreeding population]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ankylo, curv, flect, sin, vert</p>
<b>varic,</b> <b>varix</b>	Latin varix dilated vein IE <i>wer-</i> a raised area	dilated; vein (enlarged)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>varicellate (in zoology, marked with small or indistinct ridges: said of certain shells)</p> <p>varicose (enlarged veins), varicosity</p> <p>variola (any of a group of virus diseases characterized by pustular eruptions, including smallpox, cowpox, and horsepox)</p> <p>variolar (same as <i>variolous</i>)</p> <p>variole (a tiny pit or depression, as on some parts of an insect; any of the whitish spherules in variolite)</p> <p>variolous (of or relating to variola, or smallpox)</p> <p>VARIX</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>varic</i>: varicosis {varicosity} (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>varico</i>:</p> <p>varicocele (a varicose condition of the veins of the spermatic cord in the scrotum) (<i>kele tumor</i>)</p> <p>varicotomy (the surgical excision of a varix, especially of a varicose vein) (<i>ektome</i> to excise)</p> <p><i>vario</i>: variolite (any igneous rock containing varioles) (<i>lithos</i> rock, stone)</p> <p><i>variol</i>: varioloid (a mild form of variola occurring in a person who has had a previous attack or who has been vaccinated) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: wart (lit., a raised place)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>varic</b> (cont'd)		[dilated; enlarged vein]	<p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: VARIX [in <i>medicine</i>, a permanently and irregularly swollen or dilated blood or lymph vessel, especially a vein; varicose vein; in <i>zoology</i>, a prominent ridge across the whorls of various univalve shells, showing an earlier position of the outer lip]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: phleb, ven<sup>3</sup></p>
<b>vas</b>			See vad- for <i>evasion</i> .
<b>vas</b>	Latin <i>vas</i>	vessel, duct	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>vas</i> (in anatomy and biology, a vessel or duct), vase</p> <p>VASCULAR, vasculose</p> <p>vasculum (a covered metal case, often cylindrical, used by botanists for carrying specimens)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>extravasate</i> (to allow or force blood, etc. to flow from its normal vessels into the surrounding body tissues), extravascular (<i>extra</i> outside, beyond)  <i>intravasation</i> (the entrance of a foreign substance into a blood or lymph vessel)  <i>intravascular</i> (in anatomy, in, or directly into, a vessel, esp. a blood vessel, as an <i>intravascular injection</i>) (<i>intra</i> within)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>vas</i>: vasectomy (<i>ektome</i> to excise)  <i>vaso</i>:  <i>vasoconstriction</i>, <i>vasoconstrictor</i> (causing constriction of the blood vessels; as a noun, a nerve or drug causing such constriction) (<i>con</i> with + <i>stringere</i> to bind)  <i>vasodilator</i> (<i>dis</i> apart + <i>latus</i> wide)  <i>vasomotor</i> (<i>move</i> to move)  <i>vasopressor</i> (<i>premere</i> to press)  <i>vasotomy</i> (<i>temnein</i> to cut)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: cardiovascular (of the heart and the blood vessels as a unified body system) (<i>kardia</i> heart)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: VESSEL (a utensil for holding something, as a vase, bowl, pot, kettle, etc.)</p> <p>RUSSIAN COGNATE: bas (pronounced <i>vahs</i>)</p> <p>ANATOMY: vas deferens [lit., the vessel that carries down (see <i>deference</i> under fer<sup>2</sup>); the highly convoluted duct that conveys sperm from the testicle to the ejaculatory duct of the penis]</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:  VASCULAR [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i>, designating the vessels, or system of vessels, for conveying blood or lymph; in <i>botany</i>, of or pertaining to the specialized conducting cells, xylem and phloem, that convey water and food in plants]  VESSEL [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i>, a tube or duct containing or circulating a body fluid; in the <i>Bible</i>, a person thought of as being the receiver or repository of some spirit or influence; in <i>botany</i>, a continuous, water-conducting tube in the xylem, composed of a vertical row of single-cell segments whose end walls have disappeared]  NB: Vaseline® is from German <i>Wasser</i>, water + Greek, <i>elaion</i> oil.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: angi, can<sup>3</sup>, cell, cyt</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vast	Latin <i>vastare</i>	to make empty; to lay waste	SIMPLE ROOT: vast, vastitude (the quality or condition of being vast; a vast extent or space) PREFIXED ROOT: devastate ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> ravage, sack, pillage, despoil), devastation ( <i>de</i> intensive) ENGLISH COGNATE: wastage (in geology, the process by which snow and ice masses are reduced by melting, evaporation, etc.; the amount of material lost through these processes) waste ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> badlands, desert, wilderness) waster (a spendthrift or prodigal; wastrel) wasting (desolating; destructive; destructive to health, as a <i>wasting disease</i> ), wastrel (diminutive of <i>waster</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: ceno <sup>1</sup> , cipher, inan, jej, vac, van <sup>1</sup>
vat	Latin <i>vates</i>	prophet, seer	SIMPLE ROOT: vatic (of or characteristic of a prophet; prophetic) vaticinal, vaticinate (to prophesy; predict) CROSS REFERENCE: None
vect, veh, vex	Latin <i>vehere</i> IE <i>wegh-</i> to go	to carry	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>vect:</i> VECTOR <i>veh:</i> vehement (acting or moving with great force; violent; impetuous; having or characterized by intense feeling or strong passion; fervent, impassioned, etc.) vehicle (in a metaphor, that word or term whose usual, literal meaning is applied in a figurative, nonliteral way to the tenor, e.g., in “all the world’s a stage,” <i>world</i> is the tenor* and <i>stage</i> is the vehicle) [*tenor: in a metaphor, that term or concept that is described in a figurative way by the vehicle] vehicular (resulting from a collision or collisions, etc., of or with a vehicle or vehicles, as in <i>vehicular homicide</i> ) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>vect:</i> advection (the transference of heat by horizontal air currents) {advective} (ad to) convection (a transmitting or conveying) (com with) evection (a periodical variation in the motion of the moon in its orbit, caused by the attraction of the sun) (ex out) invected, invective (lit., a carrying in; a denunciatory or abusive expression; vehement denunciation; as an adjective, characterized by abuse and insult; see <i>inveigh</i> ) (in in) <i>vex:</i> convex (curving outward, like the surface of a sphere), convexity (com with) DISGUISED ROOT: weigh (to determine the weight of by means of a scale or balance; to be a burden, as to weigh on one’s mind; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> consider, contemplate, study) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: inveigh (to carry in; to make a violent verbal attack; talk or write bitterly; rail) (in in) INTERDISCIPLINARY: VECTOR [in <i>biology</i> , an animal, as an insect, that transmits a disease-producing organism from one host to another; in <i>mathematics</i> , a physical quantity with both magnitude and direction, such as a force or velocity; other meanings] NB: <i>Inveigle</i> is not in this family; see ocul-. CROSS REFERENCE: fer <sup>2</sup> , ger <sup>1</sup> , lat <sup>2</sup> , phor, port <sup>1</sup>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>veg</b>	Latin <i>vegere</i>	to quicken	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: vegetable (of, or having the nature of, plants in general, e.g., the vegetable kingdom), vegetal, vegetarian, vegetarianism vegetate (to grow as plants; to exist with little mental and physical activity) vegetation (in medicine, any abnormal outgrowth on a part of the body) vegetative (in zoology, of or pertaining to reproduction by budding or other asexual methods)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: revegetate (to plant or replant barren or denuded land with vegetation) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>TERMS: vegetable butter (a vegetable fat that is solid at ordinary temperature, especially those from coconut or palm nut oil) vegetable ivory (an ivorylike seed of a South American palm, used to make buttons, ornaments, etc.)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>vel<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>velum</i>	veil	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: velum (in biology, any of the various veil-like membranous partitions or coverings; pl., vela)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: revelation (a revealing or disclosing of something; see Bible) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: reveal (SYNONYMS: betray, disclose, divulge, tell) (<i>re</i> back) [another <i>reveal</i> is listed under val<sup>2</sup>]</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: veil {veiled, veiling} vexillary (of an ensign or standard; in biology, of a vexillum), vexillate (having a certain vexillum or vexilla) vexillum (the web or vane of a feather; pl., vexilla)</p> <p>FRENCH: voile (a thin, sheer fabric, as of cotton, for garments, curtains, etc.)</p> <p>LATIN: velis et remis (with sails and oars; by every means possible)</p> <p>BIBLE: Revelation [the last book of the New Testament, ascribed to John the Apostle; in full: The Revelation of Saint John the Divine; Revelation was first translated as <i>Apocalypse</i>, but John Wycliffe (c. 1320-1384), who first translated the Bible into English thought a more accurate and pleasing word was <i>Revelation</i>]</p> <p>CONSTELLATION: Vela (for sails of a ship)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>vel<sup>2</sup></b>	Old French <i>voloper</i>	to wrap	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: develop (to cause to grow gradually in some way; to show or work out by degrees), developer, development (<i>dis</i> apart) envelop, ENVELOPE (<i>en</i> in) redevelop (<i>re</i> again + develop)</p> <p>FRENCH: développé (in ballet, a movement in which the leg is slowly unfolded into the air)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ENVELOPE [in <i>astronomy</i>, a cloudy mass surrounding the nucleus of a comet; coma; in <i>biology</i>, any enclosing membrane, skin, shell, etc.; in <i>mathematics</i>, a curve that is tangent to every one of a family of curves, or a surface that is tangent to every one of a family of surfaces]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>vel<sup>3</sup></b>	Latin <i>velox</i> quick IE <i>wegh-</i> to go	speed, swift	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>velitation</i> (a hostile encounter; skirmish or dispute)  <i>velocity</i> (quickness or rapidity of motion or action; swiftness)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>velo</i>: <i>velodrome</i> (an indoor arena with a track banked for bicycle races) (<i>dramein</i> to run)  <i>veloci</i>: <i>velocipede</i> (any of various early bicycles or tricycles having pedals attached to the front wheel; also, an early bicycle propelled by pushing the feet along the ground while straddling the vehicle) (<i>pes</i> foot)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: <i>velites</i> (in ancient Rome, lightly armed foot soldiers, drawn from the poorer classes) (<i>velox</i> + <i>vehere</i> to carry)</p> <p>MUSIC TERM: <i>veloce</i> (to be played or performed rapidly)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>celer</i>, <i>tach<sup>1</sup></i></p>
<b>velu,</b> <b>velv,</b> <b>vill</b>	Latin <i>vellus</i>	fleece, wool	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>vel</i>:  <i>velure</i> (velvet or a fabric like velvet; see Doublets)  <i>velutinous</i> (in biology, covered with short, dense, silky, upright hairs; soft and velvety); <i>velvet</i>, <i>velveteen</i>, <i>velvety</i>  <i>vill</i>: <i>villosity</i> (the condition of being villous; a villus; a coating or surface of villi), <i>villous</i> (also, <i>villose</i>; of, having the nature of, or covered with villi), <i>VILLUS</i> (pl., <i>villi</i>)</p> <p>LEADING DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND: <i>villiform</i> (like villi in form; designates the small teeth of some fishes, so closely set as to resemble the pile of velvet) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>FRENCH:  <i>velour</i> (or, <i>velours</i>; a fabric with a soft nap like velvet, used for upholstery, draperies, hats, clothing, etc.; see Doublets)  <i>velouté</i> (a rich white sauce made from veal, chicken, or fish stock thickened with flour and butter; also, <i>velouté</i> sauce)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: <i>velure</i>:<i>velour</i></p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: <i>VILLUS</i> [in <i>anatomy</i>, a hairlike or fingerlike process on certain mucous membranes of the body, as of the small intestines; in <i>botany</i>, any of the long, soft, fine hairs on certain plants, as mosses]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>lan</i>, <i>ulo</i></p>
<b>ven<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>venerari</i>	to worship, reverence	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>venerable</i> (worthy of respect by reason of age and dignity, character, or position; in the Anglican Church, a title of reverence for an archdeacon; in the Roman Catholic Church, a title of respect for a dead person who may later be beatified)  <i>venerate</i> (SYNONYMS: <i>adore</i>, <i>revere</i>, <i>reverence</i>, <i>worship</i>)  <i>veneration</i> (SYNONYMS: <i>awe</i>, <i>dread</i>, <i>reverence</i>)</p> <p>venereal (having to do with sexual love or intercourse; of, or dealing with venereal disease; syphilis and gonorrhea are venereal diseases; serving to arouse sexual desire)</p> <p>venison (the meat of deer; from <i>venari</i>, to hunt, but originally from <i>venus</i>, love, in the sense of chasing after)</p> <p>MYTHOLOGY: <i>Venus</i> (the goddess of love and beauty; identified with Greek Aphrodite)</p> <p>RELATED: <i>venial</i> (that may be forgiven; pardonable, as a <i>venial sin</i>; opposed to <i>mortal sin</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: <i>latr</i></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ven<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>venum</i> sale IE <i>wesno-</i> price	to sell	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      venal, venality (state, quality, or instance of being venal; willingness to be bribed or bought off, or prostitution of one's talents for mercenary considerations)      vend (from <i>venum dare</i>, to offer for sale; <b>SYNONYMS</b>: auction, barter, sell, trade) {vendor}, vendable (see <i>vendible</i>)      vendee (the person to whom a thing is sold; buyer)      vendible (capable of being sold), vendition (the act of vending)  <b>TERM</b>: vending machine  <b>FRENCH</b>: vendue (public auction, sale), vendeuse (a saleswoman, especially one who sells women's clothing)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE</b>: pol<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>ven<sup>3</sup></b>	Latin <i>vena</i>	vein	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      venation (an arrangement or system of veins, as in an animal part, an insect's wing, or a leaf; such veins collectively)      venose (veined, or veiny, as an insect's wing)      venosity (the state or quality of being venose or venous)  <b>VENOUS, VENULE</b>  <b>PREFIXED ROOT</b>: intravenous (in or directly into a vein or veins, as <i>an intravenous injection</i>) (<i>intra</i> within)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND</b>:  <i>vene</i>: venesection (or, venisection) (<i>secare</i> to cut)  <i>veni</i>: venipuncture (<i>pungere</i> to prick)  <b>MEDICAL</b>: vena cava (hollow vein; either of two large veins conveying blood to the right atrium of the heart)  <b>ENGLISH</b>: vein (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: humor, mood, temper), veined, veinlet, veinule (or, venule), veiny (having or showing veins; full of veins, as flesh, leaves, or marble)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY</b>:      VENOUS [in <i>biology</i>, of a vein or veins; having veins or full of veins; in <i>physiology</i>, designating blood being carried in the veins back to the heart and lungs]      VENULE [in <i>anatomy</i>, a small vein; in <i>biology</i>, a small branch of a vein in a leaf or in the wing of an insect]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE</b>: phleb, varic</p>
<b>ven<sup>4</sup>,</b> <b>vent</b>	Latin <i>venire</i> IE <i>gwa-</i> to go, come	to come	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      venire (short for <i>venire facias</i>, to cause to come; a group of people from among whom a jury will be selected; see Law)      venture (aphetic of <i>adventure</i>; a risky or dangerous undertaking), venturesome (or, venturous)      venue (in law, the county or locality in which a cause of action occurs or a crime is committed)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT</b>:  <i>ven</i>:      coven (a gathering or meeting, esp. of witches; see Doublets)      covenant (lit., a coming together; a binding and solemn agreement; compact) (<i>co</i> with)      convenience (conventional social usage; fitness, propriety)      convenience, convenient (<i>con</i> with)      inconvenient, inconvenience (<i>in</i> not + convenience)      prevenience, preventient (going before; expectant; antecedent to human action, as <i>preventient grace</i>) (<i>pre</i> before)      provenance (the place of origin; derivation; source)      provenience (origin; derivation) (<i>pro</i> forth)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ven <sup>4</sup> (cont'd)	[to come]		<p>revenant (one who returns after an absence; one who returns after death; ghost)      revenue (lit., that which comes back; the income from taxes, licenses, etc., as of a city, state, or nation) (<i>re</i> back)      [Generally, <i>revenue</i> applies to governments, <i>income</i> to individuals.]</p> <p><i>vene:</i>      advene (to become added to something) (<i>ad</i> to)      convene (SYNONYMS: call, convoke, summon) (<i>con</i> with)      contravene (to go against; conflict with; to disagree in argument) (<i>contra</i> against)      intervene (in law, to come in as a third party to a suit, to protect one's own interests), intervener (or, in law, <i>intervenor</i>), interventionist (<i>inter</i> between)      subvene (orig., to happen or come, so as to help; now rare) (<i>sub</i> under)      supervene (to come or happen as something additional or to the normal course of events) (<i>super</i> beyond)</p> <p><i>vent:</i>      advent (capitalized, the four weeks preceding, or coming before, Christmas; in lower case, a coming or arrival)      Adventism (the belief that Christ's second coming to earth and the Last Judgment will soon occur), Adventist      adventitia (the outer covering of an organ)      adventitious (acquired by accident; in biology, appearing in an unusual place or in an irregular manner, as <i>adventitious leaves</i>; SYNONYMS: accidental, fortuitous, incidental)      adventive (in botany, as an adjective, not native to the environment; as a noun, a plant not native to the environment)      adventure, adventurer, adventuresome, adventuress, adventurism, adventurous (fond of adventure) (<i>ad</i> to)      circumvent (to surround or circle around; to get the better of or prevent from happening by craft or ingenuity) (<i>circum</i> around)      convent (SYNONYMS: abbey, cloister, monastery, nunnery, priory) {conventional: pertaining to a convent}      conventicle (a religious assembly held illegally and secretly by certain Protestant sects that disputed the authority of the Church of England in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries)      convention, conventional (in law, based on an agreement between parties; contractual), conventionality (<i>com</i> with)      contravention (noun form of <i>contravene</i>) (<i>contra</i> against)      event (SYNONYMS: episode, incident, occurrence), eventual, eventuality, eventually, eventuate (<i>ex</i> out)      invent (SYNONYMS: contrive, devise, discover)      invention (in music, a short composition, usually for a keyboard instrument, developing a single short motif in counterpoint)      inventive (skilled in inventing; creative)      inventor, inventory (SYNONYMS: catalog, list, register) (<i>in</i> in)      intervention (any interference in the affairs of others)      interventionist (<i>inter</i> between)      misadventure (an unlucky accident) (<i>mis</i> wrong + adventure)      nonintervention (<i>non</i> not + intervention)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ven <sup>4</sup> (cont'd)		[to come]	<p>peradventure (by chance; as a noun, chance; question; doubt) (<i>per</i> by + adventure)</p> <p>prevent (SYNONYMS: avert, forestall, obviate, preclude)</p> <p>prevention {preventive} (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>subvention (money granted, as by a government, in support of a study, institution, etc.; subsidy) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>supervention (noun form of <i>supervene</i>) (<i>super</i> over, beyond)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: covin (in law, a conspiracy of two or more people to defraud or injure another or others; see Doublets)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>avenue (from <i>venir</i>, to happen, come; a roadway, pathway, or drive, often bordered with trees; a way of approach to something, as <i>an avenue to success</i>)</p> <p>aventurine (from Italian <i>vetro avventurino</i>, lit., adventurine glass: so named from resembling the mineral <i>avventurina</i>—chance, so named from its rarity; a kind of glass flecked with spangles, as from copper filings or bits of chromic oxide) (<i>a</i> to)</p> <p>bienvenue (lit., well come; a welcome)</p> <p>parvenu (a person who has suddenly acquired wealth or power, especially one who is not fully accepted socially by the class into which he/she has risen; upstart; <i>nouveau riche</i>, newly rich) (<i>per</i> through)</p> <p>souvenir (from Latin <i>subvenire</i>, to come to mind; a keepsake, or that which brings to mind) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>ITALIAN: venga qui (come here)</p> <p>SPANISH:</p> <p>bienvenido (a welcome)</p> <p>venga aquí (come here)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: coven:covin</p> <p>LATIN: <i>veni</i>, <i>vidi</i>, <i>vici</i> (<u>I came</u>, I saw, I conquered: Julius Caesar's boast to the Roman Senate of a victory)</p> <p>LAW: venire facias (lit., cause to come; a writ issued by a judge ordering that persons be summoned to serve as jurors)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
ven <sup>5</sup>	Latin <i>venenum</i>	a poison	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>venin (any of the specific toxic constituents of animal venoms)</p> <p>venom (orig., love potion; the poison secreted by some snakes, spiders, insects, etc.; figuratively, malignancy; spite)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>antivenin (also, antivenom; an antitoxin for venom, as of snakes) (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>envenom (to put venom or poison on or into; make poisonous; to fill with hate; embitter) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: tox, vir<sup>2</sup></p>
vent	Latin <i>ventus</i> IE <i>wentos-</i> wind	wind	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>vent (aphetic of Old French <i>eventer</i>, to let the air out)</p> <p>vantage (a small hole or opening; vent; specif., a fingering hole in a wind instrument)</p> <p>ventail (the movable lower front part of a medieval helmet, fitting over the neck)</p> <p>ventilate (to circulate fresh air in a room, driving out foul air), ventilation, ventilator, ventilatory (a medical term)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vent (cont'd)		[wind]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: hyperventilation (an extremely rapid or deep breathing that may cause dizziness, fainting, etc. as a result of a rapid loss of carbon dioxide) (<i>hyper</i> excessive)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ventifact (any stone shaped by the abrasion of windblown sand) [vent + (art)ifact]</p> <p>FRENCH: vol-au-vent (lit., flight of the wind; a baked shell of puff pastry, filled as with chicken, game, or fish in a cream sauce)</p> <p>SPANISH: ventana (window; window shutter); viento (wind)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: anem, flat, pneu</p>
vent(r)	Latin <i>venter</i> IE <i>udero-</i> belly	belly, abdomen	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>VENTER, VENTRAL</p> <p>ventricle (in anatomy and zoology, any of various cavities or hollow organs; specif., either of the two lower chambers of the heart which receive blood from the atria and pump it into the arteries; any of the four small continuous cavities within the brain)</p> <p>ventricose (also, ventricous; large-bellied; in biology, swelling out on one side)</p> <p>ventricular, ventriculus (in zoology, that part of the alimentary tract of an insect where digestion takes place)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: preventriculus (the front part of a bird's stomach) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>ventri</i>: ventriloquial, ventriloquism, ventriloquist (lit., one who speaks from the belly), ventriloquize (<i>loqui</i> to speak)</p> <p><i>ventro</i>:</p> <p>ventrodorsal (of or involving both the ventral and dorsal surfaces) (<i>dorsum</i> back)</p> <p>ventrolateral (of or involving both the ventral and lateral surfaces) (<i>later</i> side)</p> <p>FRENCH: danse du ventre (belly dance)</p> <p>SPANISH: vientre (belly)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>VENTER [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i>, the abdomen, or belly; the uterus; the wide swelling portion, as though a belly, of the muscle; in <i>biology</i>, a similar swollen structure or joint; in <i>law</i>, the womb as the source of offspring, as <i>children of the first venter</i>, meaning "children of the first wife"]</p> <p>VENTRAL [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i>, of, near, on, or toward the belly or the side of the body where the belly is located: in humans the front, or anterior, side but in most other animals the lower, or inferior, side; in <i>botany</i>, of or belonging to the inner or lower surface]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gast(r)</p>
ver <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>vereri</i>	to fear, feel awe	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>revere (SYNONYMS: adore, venerate, reverence, venerate, worship)</p> <p>reverence (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>awe, dread, veneration; <sup>2</sup>deference, homage, honor; <sup>3</sup>revere (see synonyms at <i>revere</i>)</p> <p>reverend, reverent, reverential (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>irreverence (lack of reverence; disrespect), irreverent (<i>in</i> not + reverence)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: metic, -phobia</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ver<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>verus</i> IE <i>weros-</i> true		<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>veracious</i> (habitually truthful; honest; true; accurate)  <i>veracity</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> truth, verity, verisimilitude)  <i>verily, verism</i> (realism or naturalism in the arts)  <i>veritable, verity</i> (see synonyms at <i>veracity</i>)  <i>very</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> equal, identical, same)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>aver</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> affirm, assert, declare) (<i>ad</i> to)  <i>inveracity</i> (lack of veracity; untruthfulness) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>  <i>ver:</i> verdict (lit., a true saying; any decision or judgment; in law, the formal finding of a judge or jury on a matter submitted to them in a trial) (<i>dicere</i> to speak)  <i>veri:</i>  <i>veridical</i> (expressing the truth; veracious) (<i>dicere</i> to speak)  <i>verifiable, verification</i> (in law, a statement concluding a pleading and affirming that the pleader is ready to prove his/her allegations)  <i>verify</i> (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> confirm, corroborate, substantiate) (<i>facere</i> to make)  <i>verisimilar, verisimilitude</i> (the appearance of being true or real; something having the mere appearance of being true or real; see synonyms at <i>veracity</i>) (<i>similis</i> same)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b>  <i>in vino veritas</i> (in wine there is truth: Pliny the Elder)  <i>vera causa</i> (a true cause)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b> <i>voir dire</i> [lit., to speak the truth (see <i>verdict</i>); in law, a preliminary examination concerning the competence of a prospective witness or juror]</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b> <i>verismo</i> (same as <i>verism</i>, which see above; also, a style of opera dealing with the lives of common people and usually characterized by violent or tragic situations and highly dramatic performance)</p> <p><b>UNIVERSITY MOTTOES:</b>  <i>Gratia et Veritas</i>: Grace and Truth (Goucher, Baltimore, MD)  <i>Lux et veritas</i>: Light and Truth (Yale)  <i>Veritas: Christo et Ecclesiae: Truth: For Christ and the Church</i> (Harvard)  <i>Veritas et Virtus: Truth and Virtue</i> (Pittsburgh)  <i>Veritas liberabit vos</i>: The truth shall make you free (Southern Methodist)  <i>Veritas vos liberabit</i>: The truth shall make you free (Johns Hopkins)  <i>Veritatem cognoscetis et veritas vos liberabit</i>: You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free (Tennessee)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> cred, fid, lief</p>
<b>ver<sup>3</sup>,</b> <b>vir</b>	Latin <i>verd</i> green <i>virere</i> to be green	green	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>verd:</i>  <i>verdant</i> (green with vegetation; covered with green growth; inexperienced, immature, or unsophisticated)  <i>verderer</i> (or, <i>verderor</i>; in medieval England, a judicial officer who maintained law and order in the king's forests)  <i>verdure</i> (the fresh-green color of growing things; greenness; green-growing plants and trees: green vegetation), <i>verdurous</i></p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>ver<sup>3</sup></b> (cont'd)		[green]	<p><i>vert</i>: vert (the right to cut green wood in a forest; in heraldry, the color green: indicated in engravings by diagonal lines downward from dexter to sinister, or from right to left)</p> <p><i>vir</i>:</p> <p>vireo (greenfinch; any of a family of small, insect-eating, American songbirds, with olive-green or gray plumage)</p> <p>virescence (the condition of becoming green; specif., in botany, the turning green of petals, or other parts that are not normally so, due to the abnormal presence of chlorophyll)</p> <p>virescent (turning or becoming green; greenish)</p> <p>virid (bright green with or as if by vegetation; verdant)</p> <p>viridian, viridity (innocence or inexperience; freshness)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: bilivirdin (a green compound occurring in the bile, sometimes caused by oxidation of bilirubin) (<i>bilis</i> bile)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: farthingale (a hoop or circular pad worn about the hips by women in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries; from Old French <i>verdugalle</i>; from Spanish <i>verdugado</i>, provided with hoops made from young shoots of trees)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>terre-verte (lit., green earth; any of several green earths or clays containing iron silicates* used as a green pigment by artists) [“silica: a glassy, very hard mineral, such as quartz, opal, chalcedony, or chert”]</p> <p>verdigris (from <i>vert de Grice</i>, lit., green of Greece; same as <i>patina</i>, which see under <i>pand-</i>) [see River]</p> <p>verditer (from <i>vert de terre</i>, lit., green of the earth; either of two basic carbonates of copper, used as a blue or green pigment)</p> <p>verjuice (the sour, acid juice of green or unripe fruit, as of crab apples, grapes, etc.; sourness of temper, looks, etc.)</p> <p>SPANISH: verde (green)</p> <p>STATE: Vermont (Green Mountain; there is also the Green Mountain range in Vermont)</p> <p>RIVER: Verdigris (rises in east-central Kansas and flows generally south to the Arkansas in northeastern Oklahoma)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Cape Verde (lit., green cape; a country on a group of islands in the Atlantic; the westernmost point of continental Africa; now in Senegal)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <p>Verde, Verde Real (AZ)</p> <p>Verde, Mesa Verde, Verdemont (CA)</p> <p>Palo Verde (AZ, CA)</p> <p>Green Bay, WI (English translation of French <i>Baie Verde</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: chlor</p>
<b>verb<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>verbum</i>	word	<p>NOTE: This root translates Greek <i>rhema</i>, verb, and is related to the following words: <i>irony</i>, <i>rhematic</i>, <i>rhetor</i>, <i>rhetoric</i>.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>verb (any of a class of words expressing action, existence, or occurrence, or used as an auxiliary or copula, and usually constituting the main element of a predicate)</p> <p>verbal (SYNONYM: oral), verbalism, verbalist, verbalize</p> <p>verbatim (word for word; in exactly the same words)</p> <p>verbiage (wordiness; diction)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>verb<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[word]	<p>verbid [in grammar, a word or form, as a gerund, infinitive, or participle, that functions in part as a verb, as in taking an object, but cannot form a syntactically complete sentence, e.g., <i>Walking</i> (a gerund) is good for one's health; <i>Walking the dog</i> is the man's main exercise; in the latter sentence, <i>dog</i> is the object of <i>walking</i>]</p> <p>verbose (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> diffuse, prolix, redundant, wordy)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>adverb (lit., to the verb; in grammar, a word that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb), adverbial (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>deverbative (formed from a verb; used in the formation of a word from a verb; as a noun, a deverbative verb) (<i>de</i> from)</p> <p>proverb (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> adage, aphorism, epigram) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: verbify (to change a noun into a verb) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: verve (vigor and energy in ideas)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>ad verbum (lit., to a word; word for word; verbatim)</p> <p>verbatim et literatim (word for word and letter for letter)</p> <p>verbum sapienti sat est (a word to the wise is sufficient)</p> <p>sub verbo (under the word specified: with reference to an entry in a dictionary, index, etc.)</p> <p>BIBLE: Proverbs (a book containing maxims ascribed mainly to Solomon but also to others)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ep, fab, lect<sup>3</sup>, log, parl</p>
<b>verb<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>verbarare</i>	to beat	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>reverberant, reverberate (to cause a sound to reecho)</p> <p>reverberation, reverbative, reverbator, reverberatory (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bat, buk, mall, pav, pel<sup>2</sup>, tun</p>
<b>verg</b>	Latin <i>vergere</i>	to turn	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: verge (to tend or incline to, or toward; to pass gradually) [<i>another</i> <i>verge</i> is listed under <i>virg<sup>1</sup></i>]</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>converge (to come together or tend to come together at a point), convergence (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>diverge (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> deviate, digress, swerve, veer)</p> <p>divergence, divergent (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> different, disparate, dissimilar, distinct, diverse, various) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: stroph, torn, trop, vert, viron</p>
<b>verm</b>	Latin <i>vermis</i> IE <i>wer-</i> to turn, bend	worm, parasite	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>vermicular (suggestive of a worm or worms in shape or movement; covered with irregularly twisting lines, ridges, or indentations, suggestive of worm tracks)</p> <p>vermiculate (to make vermicular; especially to cover, as by inlaying, with vermicular markings or traceries)</p> <p>vermiculite (a soft hydrous silicate mineral resulting usually from alterations of mica and occurring in tiny, leafy scales that expand greatly when heated: used for insulation, water absorption, etc.)</p> <p>vermillion (the color of red earthworms)</p> <p>vermin (various insects, bugs, or small animals regarded as pests because destructive, disease-carrying, etc., as flies, lice, rats, or weasels), vermination, verminous</p> <p>vermis (the region of the cerebellum lying between and connecting the two hemispheres; pl., vermes)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>verm</b> (cont'd)		[worm, parasite]	<p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b>          vermicide (a drug or other agent used to kill worms, especially intestinal worms) (<i>caedere</i> to kill)          vermiform (in the form of a worm, as the appendix, the medical name for which is <i>vermiform appendix</i>) (<i>forma</i> shape)          vermifuge (<i>fugere</i> to flee)          vermigrade (to move like a worm; wriggling along) (<i>gradus</i> step, degree)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b>          varmint (or, varment; a person or animal regarded as troublesome or objectionable; also used as a generalized epithet of disparagement)          verbena (a particular garden flower) [etymology unclear]          vervain (a family of verbenas)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b>          vermeil (the color of vermillion)          vermouth (from <i>vermout</i>; from German <i>Wermut</i>, lit., wormwood; a fortified wine flavored with wormwood)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b> vermicelli (lit., little worms; pasta similar to spaghetti, but thinner)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b> [Note differences in spelling.]          Vermilion, OH; Vermillion, IN, KS, SD)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> helminth, lumbri, parasit</p>
<b>vern<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>verna</i> a native slave	dialect	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> vernacular (using the native language of a country or place; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> argot, cant, dialect, jargon, lingo), vernacularism</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> dic</p>
<b>vern<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>vernus</i>	belonging to spring	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>          vernal (having to do with spring)          vernalize (to stimulate the growth and flowering of a plant by artificially shortening the dormant period)          vernation (in botany, the arrangement of leaves in a leaf bud)  <b>LATIN:</b> vernal equinox (the first day of spring, on or about March 21) [<i>equi</i>, equal + <i>nox</i>, night; the day and night are each of equal length—12 hours]</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>vert,</b> <b>vers</b>	Latin <i>vertere</i> to turn IE <i>wert-</i> to turn	to turn, bend	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b>  <i>vers:</i>          versant (the slope of a mountain or a mountain chain; the general slope, or declination, of a region)</p> <p><b>VERSATILE</b></p> <p>verse, versed (acquainted by experience and study; skilled or learned in a particular subject)          versicle (a short verse or verse part, usually of a Psalm, used especially in antiphonal prayer)          version (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> paraphrase, translation, transliteration)          verso (in printing, any left-hand page of a book; the back of a leaf; opposed to <i>recto</i>)          versus (to contest against; in contrast with; by way of an alternative)</p> <p><i>vert:</i>          vertebra (any of the single bones or segments of the spinal column; pl., vertebrae)          vertebrate (having a backbone or a spinal column)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vert (cont'd)	[to turn, bend]		<p>VERTEX (the top; properly, the turning point; see <i>vortex</i>; pl., vertices)</p> <p>VERTICAL, verticil (in botany, a circular arrangement of leaves or flowers around a stem; whorl), verticillate (also, verticillated; in botany, arranged in or having verticils)</p> <p>vertiginous (of, affected by, or causing vertigo; dizzy or dizzying; whirling around; spinning; unstable)</p> <p>vertigo (dizziness)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p><i>vers(e)</i>:</p> <p>averse (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: disinclined, hesitant, reluctant; in botany, turned away from the main stem)</p> <p>aversion (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: antipathy, loathing, repugnance)</p> <p>aversive (in psychology, designating or having to do with conditioning, therapy, etc. intended to produce an aversion to a certain kind of undesirable behavior) (<i>ab</i> away)</p> <p>adversarial, adversary (characterized by opposing parties, as the plaintiff and the defendant in a lawsuit; <b>SYNOMYS</b>: antagonist, enemy, opponent)</p> <p>adversative (in grammar, expressing opposition or antithesis, as the words <i>but</i>, <i>yet</i>, <i>however</i>, <i>nonetheless</i>, <i>still</i>)</p> <p>adverse (unfavorable, harmful; in botany, turned toward the stem), adversity (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>ambiversion (in psychology, a condition or character trait that includes elements of both introversion and extroversion) (<i>ambi</i> both, around)</p> <p>anteversion (a displacing of a bodily organ, especially the uterus, in which its axis is inclined farther forward than is normal) (<i>ante</i> before)</p> <p>conversable (easy to talk to; affable; liking to talk)</p> <p>conversant, conversation, conversational, conversationalist</p> <p><sup>1</sup>converse (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: discourse, speak, talk)</p> <p><sup>2</sup>converse (adjective; reversed in position, order, action, etc.; opposite, contrary, turned about; in logic, a proposition obtained from another proposition by conversion)</p> <p>CONVERSION (a converting or being converted) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>controversial, controversialist, controversy (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: argument, dispute, wrangling) (<i>contra</i> against)</p> <p>divers (several; various), diverse (<b>SYNOMYS</b>: different, distinct, divergent)</p> <p>diversion (distraction of attention), diversionary (in the military, serving to distract the enemy from the main point of attack), diversionist, diversity</p> <p>diversified, diversify {diversification} (<i>dis</i> apart + <i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>diversiform (having different forms variform) (<i>dis</i> apart + <i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>eversible (that can be everted), eversion (an everting or being everted) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>extroversion (also, extraversion; opposed to <i>introversion</i>: in medicine, same as <i>exstrophy</i>, see stroph- ) (<i>extra</i> outside)</p> <p>inverse (in mathematics, designating or of an operation which, when applied after a specific operation, cancels it, e.g., subtraction is the inverse operation of addition)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vert (cont'd)	[to turn, bend]		<p>INVERSION (<i>in in</i>)      introversion (opposed to <i>extraversion</i>) (<i>intro</i> within)      irreversible (not reversible; specif., that cannot be repealed or annulled; also, that cannot be turned inside out, run backward, etc.) (<i>in not + reversible</i>)      malversation (in law, corrupt conduct or fraudulent practices, as in public office) (<i>malus</i> bad)      multiversity (the modern large and complex university, characteristically regarded as being impersonal, bureaucratic, etc.) (<i>multus</i> many)      OBVERSE (turned toward the observer), obversion, obversive (<i>ob</i> against)      perverse (SYNONYMS: balky, contrary, restive), perversion, perversity {pervasive} (<i>per</i> intensive)      revers (the reverse side of a fabric turned to show the facing, like the lapel)      reversal (in law, annulment, change, or revocation, as of a lower court's decision)      reverse (SYNONYMS: antithetical, antonymous, opposite; in law, to revoke or annul a decision, judgment, etc.)      reversible, REVERSION      reversioner (in law, a person who has a reversion or a right to receive an estate in reversion) (<i>re back</i>)      retroversion (a turning back; a turning or tilting backward of an organ or part, especially of the uterus) (<i>retro</i> backward)      subversion (an overthrow), subversive (<i>sub</i> under)      traverse (lit., to turn across; many applications) (<i>trans</i> across)      transversal, transverse (in geometry, designating the axis that passes through the foci of a hyperbola, or the part of the axis between the vertices) (<i>trans</i> across)      universal (SYNONYMS: general, generic), universalism (capitalized, the theological doctrine that all souls will eventually find salvation in the grace of God)      universalist, universality (comprehensiveness), universally      universe (SYNONYMS: earth, world), university (<i>uni</i> one)  <i>vert:</i>      avert (lit., to turn away; SYNONYMS: forestall, obviate, preclude, prevent) (<i>ab</i> away)      advert [allude (usually followed by <i>to</i>); to remark or comment about or in relation to], advertent, advertence      advertise, advertisement, advertising, advertorial (<i>ad</i> to)      antevert (to cause anteversion of) (<i>ante</i> before)      CONVERT (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>alter, change, modify; <sup>2</sup>transform, transmute; also used as a noun)      converter, convertible (<i>com</i> with)      controvert (SYNONYMS: confute, disprove, refute) (<i>contra</i> against)      divert (SYNONYMS: amuse, beguile, entertain), diverting      diverticulum (in anatomy, a normal or abnormal pouch or sac opening out from a tubular organ or main cavity) (<i>dis</i> apart)      evert (to turn outward or inside out, as an eyelid), evertor (<i>ex</i> out)      extrovert (opposite of <i>introvert</i>), extroverted (<i>extra</i> outside)      invert (to turn upside down) (<i>in</i> in)   </p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vert (cont'd)	[to turn, bend]		<p>invertebrate (not vertebrate; having no backbone, or spinal column; having no moral backbone) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>inadvertence, inadvertent (<i>in</i> not + advertent)</p> <p>introvert (opposite of <i>extrovert</i>), introverted (<i>intro</i> inside)</p> <p>obvert (in logic, to state the obverse of a proposition) (<i>ob</i> against)</p> <p>pervert (SYNONYMS: corrupt, debase, deprave)</p> <p>perverted (of or practicing sexual perversion) (<i>per</i> intensive)</p> <p>reconvert (<i>re</i> again + convert)</p> <p>REVERT (<i>re</i> again, back)</p> <p>subvert (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p><i>vertible</i>:</p> <p>incontrovertible (not disputable or debatable) (<i>in</i> not + controvertible)</p> <p>inconvertible (that cannot be converted; that cannot be changed or exchanged) (<i>in</i> not + convertible)</p> <p>indivisible (that cannot be diverted) (<i>in</i> not + <i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>versi</i>:</p> <p>versicolor (having many colors; variegated) (<i>color</i> covering)</p> <p>versification, versifier, versify (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><i>verticill</i>: verticillaster (in botany, an almost circular flower arrangement formed by a pair of dichasias* facing each other on the stem, as in some mints) (<i>aster</i> star) [*dichasium: in botany, a cyme in which two opposite branches arise below each terminal flower]</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: anniversary (the date on which some event occurred in a previous year) (<i>annus</i> year)</p> <p>MESHED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>antrorse (in biology, upward or forward) (<i>anterior</i> + <i>verse</i>)</p> <p>dextrorse (in botany, twining, or turning, upward to the right, as the stem of the hop) (<i>dexter</i> right + <i>verse</i>)</p> <p>extrorse (in botany, turned outward or away from the axis of growth: opposed to <i>introrse</i>) (<i>extra</i> outside + <i>versus</i>)</p> <p>introrse (opposed to <i>extrorse</i>) (<i>intro</i> within + <i>versus</i>)</p> <p>retorse (in biology, bent or turned backward or downward) (<i>retro</i> backward + <i>versus</i>)</p> <p>UNBOUND COMPOUND: vice versa (the order or relation being reversed; conversely)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>prose (ordinary speech or writing, as distinguished from <i>verse</i>; therefore, commonplace expression or quality) {prosaic} (<i>pro</i> before + <i>vertere</i>)</p> <p>varsity (from 18<sup>th</sup>-century British pronunciation of <i>university</i>)</p> <p>vortex (a whirling mass of water forming a vacuum at the center; whirlpool) (variant of <i>vertex</i>)</p> <p>vortical, vorticella, vorticose, vorticinous</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>divorce, divorcé (a divorced man)</p> <p>divorcée (a divorced woman)</p> <p>divorcement (divorce) (<i>dis</i> apart)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>verso (left-hand page; opposed to <i>recto</i>)</p> <p>verte (turn; turn the page)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vert (cont'd)		[to turn, bend]	<p>FRENCH: divertissement (a diversion; amusement; a short ballet, etc., performed between the acts of a play or opera; entr'acte; same as Italian <i>divertimento</i>) vers de société (verse of society; witty, polished light verse) vers libre (free verse)</p> <p>ITALIAN: conversazione (conversation; a social gathering for conversation about literature, the arts, etc.) divertimento (any of various light, melodic instrumental compositions in several movements)</p> <p>SPANISH: conversación (conversation) versal (in typography, capital letter)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Traverse, MN; Universal (IN, PA); Universal City, TX</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</p> <p>CONVERSION [in <i>finance</i>, an exchange of one kind or class or security for another; an exchange of a currency for an equivalent amount of another currency or precious metal; in <i>law</i>, unlawful appropriation or use of another's property, resulting in a deprivation of ownership rights; an exchange of property from real to personal, or the reverse, as for settling the terms of a will; in full: equitable conversion; in <i>mathematics</i>, a change in the form of a quantity, a unit, or an expression without a change in the value; in <i>psychiatry</i>, a mechanism by which emotional conflict is transformed into an apparent physical disability affecting the sensory or voluntary motor systems and having symbolic meaning; also called <i>conversion reaction</i>]</p> <p>CONVERT [in <i>finance</i>, to exchange preferred stock, bonds, etc. for another kind or class of security, esp. common stock; to exchange a currency for an equivalent amount of another currency or precious metal; in <i>football</i> and <i>rugby</i>, to make the extra point or points of a conversion after a touchdown or try; in <i>law</i>, to appropriate or use another's property by conversion; to change property from real to personal, or the reverse; in <i>logic</i>, to change a proposition by conversion]</p> <p>INVERSION [in <i>chemistry</i>, a chemical change in which an optically active substance is converted into another substance having no effect, or the opposite rotatory effects, on the plane of polarization; in <i>grammar and rhetoric</i>, a reversal of the normal order of words in a sentence, e.g., "said he," for "he said"; in <i>mathematics</i>, the process of using an opposite rule or method; an interchange of the term of a ratio; in <i>meteorology</i>, an atmospheric condition in which the normal properties of layers of air are reversed, esp., a temperature reversal in which a layer of air traps cooler air under the surface of the earth; in <i>music</i>, the reversal of position of the tones in an interval or chord, as by raising the lower tone by an octave, etc.; the recurrence of a theme, fugue subject, motive, or figure in identical intervals and note values, but consistently in the opposite direction; in <i>phonetics</i>, a position of the tongue in which the tip is turned upward and backward]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vert (cont'd)		[to turn, bend]	<p>OBVERSE [in <i>botany</i>, narrower at the base than at the top: said of a leaf; in <i>logic</i>, the negative counterpart of an affirmative proposition, or the affirmative counterpart of a negative, as in “no one is infallible,” is the obverse of “everyone is fallible”]</p> <p>REVERSION [in <i>biology</i>, a return to a former or primitive type, known as <i>atavism</i>; the return, or reappearance, of characteristics present in early ancestral generations but not in those that have intervened; an individual or organism with such characteristics; in <i>law</i>, the right of succession, future possession, or enjoyment; the return of an estate to the grantor or the grantor's heirs by operation of law after the period of grant is over; an estate so returning]</p> <p>REVERT [in <i>biology</i>, to return to a former or primitive type; show ancestral characteristics normally no longer present in the species; in <i>law</i>, to go back to a former owner or the heirs of such owner]</p> <p>VERSATILE [in <i>botany</i>, turning about freely on the filament to which it is attached, as an anther; in <i>zoology</i>; moving forward or backward, as the toes of a bird; movable in any direction, as the antenna of an insect]</p> <p>VERTEX [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i>, the top or crown of the head; in <i>geometry</i>, the point of intersection of the two sides of an angle; a corner point of a triangle, square, cube, parallelepiped, or other geometric figure bounded by lines, planes, or lines and planes; in <i>optics</i>, the point at the center of a lens at which the axis of symmetry intersects the curve of the lens]</p> <p>VERTICAL [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i>, of the vertex of the head; in <i>biology</i>, in the direction in which the axis lies]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: curv, flect, sin, torn, trop, var, verg</p>
vesic	Latin <i>vesica</i> bladder	blister	<p>NOTE: The original meaning of this root is <i>bladder</i>, from which is derived <i>blister</i>, from its shape.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>vesica (bladder), vesical, vesicant (causing blisters) vesicate (to blister), vesicatory</p> <p>VESICLE, vesicula, vesicular, vesiculate</p> <p>LATIN: vesica piscis (lit., fish bladder; a pointed oval figure typically composed of two intersecting arcs)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: VESICLE [in <i>anatomy</i>, <i>zoology</i>, and <i>medicine</i>, a small cavity or sac filled with fluid, esp., a small, round elevation of the skin containing a serous fluid; blister; in <i>botany</i>, a small, bladderlike sac filled with air; in <i>geology</i>, a small, spherical cavity in volcanic rock, produced by bubbles of air or gas in the molten rock]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: asc<sup>2</sup>, cyst, pust</p>
vesp <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>versper</i>	evening	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>vesper (evening; capitalized, poetic for evening star; as an adjective, of the evening; in the RCC, the evening prayer) vesperal (a book containing the chants, psalms, etc. used at vespers)</p> <p>vespertilionid (a large family of bats, including most of the small, insect-eating species)</p> <p>VESPERTINE (of or occurring in the evening)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>vesp</b> <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)		[evening]	INTERDISCIPLINARY: VESPERTINE [in <i>botany</i> , opening or blooming in the evening; in <i>zoology</i> , becoming active or flying in the early evening] CROSS REFERENCE: hesper
<b>vesp</b> <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>vespa</i>	wasp	SIMPLE ROOT: vespid (any of a worldwide family of social wasps, as the hornet and yellowjacket, that live in colonies consisting of queens, males, and drones) vespine (of, pertaining to, or like wasps) DISGUISED ROOT: wasp CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>vest</b>	Latin <i>vestire</i> to dress IE <i>wes-</i> to clothe	to clothe	SIMPLE ROOT: vest (an article of clothing; as a verb, to put a person in possession or control of, as power or authority; invest <i>with</i> something), vested (as <i>vested interest</i> ), vestee vestiary (a supply room for clothing, as in a monastery) vesting (the retention by an employee of all or part of pension rights regardless of change of employers, early retirement, etc.) vestment (robe; gown; especially, an official robe or gown) vestry (a room in a church where the clergy put on their vestments and where the sacred vessels are kept; sacristy; in the Anglican Church, a group of church members who handle the temporal affairs of the church) vesture (in law, everything growing on land except trees, as grass or grain) PREFIXED ROOT: devest (orig., to undress; strip; in law, to take away a right, property, etc.; also called <i>divest</i> ) ( <i>dis</i> from) divest (SYNONYMS: bare, denude, dismantle, strip) ( <i>dis</i> apart) disinvestment (diminution or expenditure of capital investment, as in the failure to replenish inventory or in the sale of capital items) ( <i>dis</i> negative + investment) invest (lit., to clothe; array; adorn), investigative, investiture, investment ( <i>in in</i> ) revest (to vest someone again with possession, power, or office) (see Doublets) ( <i>re</i> again) travesty (disguised; a grotesque or farcical imitation for purposes of ridicule; burlesque; a crude, distorted, or ridiculous representation of something, as a trial that was a <i>travesty of justice</i> ) transvestite, transvestism (also, <i>transvestitism</i> : the desire to dress in clothing of the opposite sex) ( <i>trans</i> across) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: revet (to provide or protect with a revetment; see Doublets) revetment (a facing of stone, cement, sandbags, etc., as to protect a wall or bank of earth; retaining wall; an embankment or wall of sandbags or earth, constructed to protect against strafing, shell fragments, etc.) ( <i>re</i> again) DOUBLETS: revest:revet NB: The following words are not in this family: vestibule (from <i>vestibulum</i> , entrance hall) investigate (see next family) CROSS REFERENCE: dysi

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>vestig</b>	Latin <i>vestigium</i>	footprint, trace	SIMPLE ROOT: vestige (also, vestigium; in biology, a degenerate, atrophied, or rudimentary organ or part, more fully developed or functional in an earlier stage of development of an individual or species; in general use, a trace, mark, or sign of something that once existed but has passed away or disappeared) {vestigial} PREFIXED ROOT: investigate (lit., to follow in the tracks of; to search into so as to learn the facts; inquire systematically), investigation, investigative, investigator ( <i>in in</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: hege, ichno
<b>veter</b>	Latin <i>vetus</i>	old	SIMPLE ROOT: veteran, veterinarian (orig., one who treated old animals), veterinary (orig., referring to beasts of a certain age) PREFIXED ROOT: inveterate (deep-rooted; habitual, as an <i>inveterate liar</i> , or an <i>inveterate gambler</i> ; SYNONYMS: addicted, chronic, confirmed, hardened) ( <i>in in</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: ger <sup>2</sup> , presby, sen
<b>vex</b>			See vect- for <i>convex</i> .
<b>vex</b>	Old French <i>vexer</i> ; from Latin <i>vexare</i>	to vex, torment	SIMPLE ROOT: vex (SYNONYMS: annoy, bother, plague, tease) vexation, vexatious (in law, instituted without real grounds, chiefly to cause annoyance to the defendant: said of legal actions) CROSS REFERENCE: None
<b>vey</b>			See vi- for <i>convey</i> .
<b>vi,</b> <b>via,</b> <b>vey,</b> <b>voy</b>	Latin <i>via</i> IE <i>wei-</i> to go, strive toward	way, road	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>via:</i> via (by way of) viaticum (in ancient Rome, money or supplies provided as traveling expenses to an officer on an official mission; capitalized, the Eucharist as given to a dying person or to one in danger of death; see Doublets) <i>voy:</i> voyage (orig., traveling money; a relatively long journey or passage by water or, formerly, by land; SYNONYMS: expedition, journey, trip; see Doublets) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>vey:</i> convey (SYNONYMS: bear, carry, transmit, transport; in law, to transfer, as property or title to property, from one person to another), conveyancing (the branch of legal practice dealing with the conveyance of property or real estate) ( <i>com</i> with) reconvey ( <i>re</i> again + convey) <i>vi:</i> deviance, deviate (SYNONYMS: digress, diverge, swerve, veer), deviation, deviator, devious (lit., off the main road) ( <i>de</i> off) impervious (not capable of being penetrated) ( <i>in</i> not + pervious) obviate (lit., to meet in the way; SYNONYMS: forestall, preclude, prevent) obvious (SYNONYMS: apparent, evident, manifest) ( <i>ob</i> against) pervious (open to passage or entrance; permeable; open to arguments, ideas, or change) ( <i>per</i> through) previous (lit., leading the way; SYNONYMS: antecedent, foregoing, former, preceding, prior) ( <i>pre</i> before)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vi (cont'd)		[way, road]	<p>quadrivium (in the Middle Ages, the higher division of the seven liberal arts, consisting of arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music; compare <i>trivium</i>) (<i>quattuor</i> four)</p> <p>trivia (unimportant matters; little-known, insignificant facts), trivial (lit., pertaining to three roads; may have developed from the small talk at the crossroads), triviality, trivialize</p> <p>trivium (in the Middle Ages, the lower division of the seven liberal arts; specif., the three arts of grammar, logic, and rhetoric; compare <i>quadrivium</i>) (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>voy:</p> <p>convoy (as a verb, to accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; to escort; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> accompany, attend, escort; as a noun, a group as of ships or vehicles traveling together for mutual protection or convenience) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>envoy (SYNONYMS: agent, diplomat, messenger; a postscript to a poem, essay, or book, containing a dedication, climactic summary, explanation, etc.; also, envoi: something said or done in farewell or conclusion) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: viaduct (a long bridge usually to carry a road or railroad over a valley, gorge, etc.) (<i>ducere</i> to lead)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: invoice (from <i>envoy</i>: lit., a sending; a shipment: an itemized list of goods sold) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>via media (a middle way; course between two extremes)</p> <p>via trita est tutissima (the beaten path is the safest)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>bon voyage (lit., good voyage; pleasant journey: a farewell to the traveler)</p> <p>voyageur (a person who transported goods and men by boat to trading posts for fur companies; any woodsman or boatman of the Canadian wilds)</p> <p>SPANISH: viaje (journey); viajero (traveler; wayfarer)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: viaticum:voyage</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: coluth, guis, od<sup>2</sup>, por, trop</p>
vibr	Latin <i>vibrare</i> IE <i>weip-</i> to turn, vacillate	to shake	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>vibracular, vibraculum (in zoology, any of the specially modified zooids in a colony of bryozoans, with a whiplike, movable form)</p> <p>vibrancy, vibrant (quivering or vibrating, especially in such a way as to produce sound; throbbing with life and activity; lively; vigorous, energetic, radiant, sparkling, vivacious)</p> <p>vibrate (SYNONYMS: fluctuate, oscillate, undulate)</p> <p>vibratile, vibration, vibrative</p> <p>vibrator, vibratory</p> <p>vibrio, vibrissa (in anatomy and zoology, any of the stiff hairs growing in or near nostrils of certain animals)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: veer (to change direction)</p> <p>ITALIAN: vibrato (in music, a pulsating effect, less extreme than a tremolo, produced by a rapid alternation of a given tone with a barely perceptible variation in pitch; term used both in singing and in playing the violin)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cus, quat, seism</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>vic<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>vicis</i> change IE <i>weik<sup>4</sup></i> to bend, change	substitute	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>vicar (a person who acts in place of another; deputy)      vicarage, vicarial, vicariate      vicarious (taking the place of another thing or person as the deputy of another, as a <i>vicarious experience</i>; in physiology, designating or of a function abnormally performed by other than the usual organ or part)      vice (in place of) [another <i>vice</i> is listed under <i>vic<sup>3</sup></i>]      vicissitude (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: difficulty, hardship, rigor)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>vicereine (the wife of viceroy; a female viceroy) (<i>reine</i> queen)      viceroy (French <i>roy</i>; from Latin <i>rex</i>,.. king)</p> <p>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: viscount (the deputy of an earl; a nobleman next below an earl or count and above a baron)</p> <p>COMPOUND: vice-president</p> <p>LATIN: vice versa (the order or relation being reversed; conversely)</p> <p>ENGLISH:</p> <p>weak, weaken (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: debilitate, enervate, undermine, sap), weakling, weakly      week (lit., period of change)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>vic<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>vicus</i> IE <i>weiko</i> house settlement	group of houses	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>vicinage (same as <i>vicinity</i>; also, the people living in a particular neighborhood)</p> <p>vicinal (neighboring; nearby; in mineralogy, designating faces on a crystal that approximate or take place of fundamental planes)</p> <p>vicinity (the state of being near or close by; nearness; proximity; the region or area surrounding a particular place; neighborhood)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>villa (a country house or estate, especially when large or luxurious)</p> <p>village (a group of houses in the country, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a city or town), villager</p> <p>villain (orig., a farm servant; a person guilty of or likely to commit great crimes; evil or wicked person; scoundrel)</p> <p>villainess (a female villain)</p> <p>villainous, villainy (the fact or state of being villainous)</p> <p>villatic (of a villa, country house, or farm; rustic; rural)</p> <p>villein (a class of feudal serfs)</p> <p>FRENCH: villanelle (from Italian <i>villanella</i>; a poem of fixed form, consisting usually of five three-line stanzas and a final four-line stanza and having only two rhymes throughout)</p> <p>ITALIAN: villanella (an old rustic Italian song and accompanying dance; a Neapolitan 16<sup>th</sup>-century part song, lighter and more lively than the madrigal, which it often parodied)</p> <p>SPANISH:</p> <p>vecindad (vicinity)</p> <p>vecino {feminine, vecina} (neighbor)</p> <p>vecintario (neighborhood)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: eco</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>vic<sup>3</sup>,</b> <b>vit</b>	Latin <i>vitium</i> IE <i>wi-</i> apart, in two	vice, fault, blemish	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>vic:</i>          vice (an evil or wicked action, habit, or characteristic; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> failing, fault, foible, weakness) [another <i>vice</i> is listed under <i>vic<sup>1</sup></i>]          vicious (given to or characterized by vice; evil, corrupt, or depraved)  <i>vit:</i> vitiate (to make imperfect, faulty, or impure; spoil; corrupt) {vitiable}  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> vituperate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> berate, scold, upbraid), vituperation (<i>parare</i> to set in order)  <b>LAW ENFORCEMENT:</b> vice squad (a division of the police department assigned to enforce laws relating to prostitution, gambling, etc.)  <b>MEDICAL:</b> vitiligo (a disorder in which there is a loss of pigment, resulting in white patches of skin; leukoderma)  <b>PHRASE:</b> vicious circle (also called <i>vicious cycle</i>; a situation in which the solution gives rise to another)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> culp, macu, mend, pecca</p>
<b>vict<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>victima</i> beast for sacrifice	victim	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: victim (orig., a person or animal killed as a sacrifice to a god in a religious rite; a person who suffers some loss, especially by being swindled), victimize  <b>PHRASE:</b> victimless crime (a statutory crime, such as prostitution or gambling, regarding as having no clearly identifiable victim)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>vict<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>vinc</b>	Latin <i>vincere</i> IE <i>weik<sup>5</sup></i> to conquer	to conquer	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>vict:</i> victor, victorious, victory (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> conquest, triumph)  <i>vinc:</i> vincible (capable of being overcome or defeated; now rare; see the commonly used negative <i>invincible</i>)  <b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b>  <i>vict:</i>          convict (to prove a person guilty; to judge and find guilty of an offense; as a noun, a person found guilty of a crime and sentenced by a court; a person serving a sentence in a prison)          conviction (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>assurance, certainty, certitude; <sup>2</sup>belief, opinion, sentiment, view), convictive (<i>con</i> with)          evict (to remove a tenant from leased premises by legal procedure, as for failure to pay rent; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> eject, expel, dismiss), eviction (<i>ex</i> out)  <i>vince:</i>          convince {convincible}, convincing (<i>con</i> intensive)          evince (to show plainly), evincible (<i>ex</i> out)          inconvincible (<i>in</i> not + convincible)          invincible (that cannot be overcome; unconquerable) (<i>in</i> not)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> vanquish (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> conquer, defeat, subdue)  <b>LATIN EXPRESSIONS:</b>          Bis vincit qui se vincit in Victoria (Twice does he conquer who conquers himself in the victory) Publius Syrus          Veni, vidi, vici (I came, I saw, <u>I conquered</u>: Julius Caesar's boast to the Roman Senate of a victory)          victi vicimus (conquered, we conquer) (after Plautus)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vid <sup>1</sup> , vis, vy	Latin <i>videre</i> to see IE <i>weid-</i> to see	to see, examine	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>vid:</i> video (coined to correspond with <i>audio</i>)  <i>vis:</i>      visa (an endorsement on a passport showing that it has been examined by the proper officials of a country and granting the bearer entry into or passage through that country)      visage (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> countenance, face, physiognomy)      visibility, visible, vision, visual (of, or having the nature of, a vision; unreal), visionary      visit (in maritime law, the boarding of a ship of a neutral nation by an officer of a nation at war to search it for contraband, etc.)      visitable (that can be visited; suitable for or worth visiting; subject to visitation, or inspection)      visitant (a visitor, especially one from a strange or foreign place; a supernatural being, as supposedly perceived by a person; ghost; in zoology, a migratory bird in any of its temporary resting places; see synonyms at <i>visitor</i>)      visitation (the legal right of a divorced or separated parent to visit a child; such a visit), visitatorial (also, visitorial)      visitor (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> caller, guest, visitant)      visor (from Old French <i>visiere</i>; from <i>vis</i>, a face; from Latin <i>visus</i>, a look, a seeing; see Doublets)      visual, visualize</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>vic:</i> advice (a noun; opinion; counsel; information or report, as <i>medical advice</i>, <i>diplomatic advice</i>; see <i>advise</i>, a verb) (ad to)  <i>vid:</i>      evidence (something that makes another thing evident; in law, something presented in a legal proceeding which bears on or establishes a point in question; <b>SYNOMYS:</b> exhibit, proof, testimony)      evident (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> apparent, clear, manifest, obvious, palpable), evidential (or, evidentiary), evidently (<i>ex out</i>)      improvident (failing to provide for the future; lacking foresight or thrift) (<i>im</i> not + provident)      invidious (such as exciting ill will, odium, or envy; giving offense; giving offense by discriminating unfairly, as <i>invidious comparisons</i>) (<i>in</i> in, upon)      providence (capitalized, the guiding power of the universe; the One who sees ahead; see Place Names)      provident (<b>SYNOMYS:</b> frugal, sparing, thrifty; see Doublets), providential (<i>pro</i> before)  <i>vide:</i> provide (to make available; supply; to make a condition; stipulate; see Doublets), provided (a conjunction: on the condition or understanding; if; providing), providing (on the condition that) (<i>pro</i> before)  <i>vis(e):</i>      advisable (proper to be advised or recommended; being good advice), advise (verb; see <i>advice</i>, a noun; <b>SYNOMYS:</b> admonish, caution, counsel) {advisor}, advised, advisedly      advisement (careful consideration, as <i>to take under advisement</i>)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>vid<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to see, to examine]	<p>advisory (advising or given the power to advise; a report or warning, especially one issued by the National Weather Service about adverse weather conditions) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>envision (to picture in the mind) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>improvisation, improvisatorial, improvise (<i>in</i> not + <i>pro</i> for)</p> <p>inadvisable (not advisable) (<i>in</i> not + advisable)</p> <p>invisible (the Invisible: God) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>misadvise (to advise badly) (<i>mis</i> wrong + advise)</p> <p>previse (to inform beforehand; warn)</p> <p>prevision (foresight or foreknowledge; a prediction or prophecy; as a verb, to foresee) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>provision (a clause, as in a legal document, agreement, etc., stipulating or requiring some specific thing; condition; see <i>proviso</i>)</p> <p>provisional (SYNONYMS: acting, ad interim, temporary)</p> <p>proviso (in law, a clause, as in a document or statute, making some condition or stipulation; from <i>proviso quod</i>, provided that), provisory (containing a proviso) (<i>pro</i> before)</p> <p>revise, revision, revisionist, revisory (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>supervise {supervision}, supervisor (<i>super</i> over)</p> <p>television (<i>tele</i> afar)</p> <p>vy: envy (SYNONYMS: begrudge, covet) {envious } (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: videography (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>prudent (wise in handling practical matters; exercising good judgment or common sense; careful about one's conduct; circumspect; discreet) (from <i>provident</i>; see Doublets)</p> <p>prudential (characterized by or resulting from prudence)</p> <p>vizard (a visor; a mask for disguise or protection; see Doublets)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>imprudent (rash; indiscreet) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>purvey (to furnish or supply, especially food or provisions; see Doublets), purveyance, purveyor (<i>per</i> through)</p> <p>survey, surveying, surveyor (<i>super</i> over, beyond)</p> <p>ANGLO-FRENCH: view (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup>belief, conviction, opinion, persuasion, sentiment; <sup>2</sup>behold, descry, espy, see), viewer, viewing, viewless (affording no view, or prospect)</p> <p>PREFIXED ANGLO-FRENCH:</p> <p>interview, interviewee, interviewer (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>preview (to view or show beforehand; receive or give a pre-view of) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>purview (the body and scope of an act or bill) (<i>per</i> through)</p> <p>review, reviewal, reviewer (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: prudent:provident; purvey:provide; visor:vizard</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>au revoir (until we meet again; from <i>au</i>, to the + <i>revoir</i>, seeing again; goodbye)</p> <p>clairvoyance, clairvoyant (lit., seeing clearly; having great insight; keenly perceptive)</p> <p>déjà vu (lit., already seen; in psychology, the illusion that one has previously had an experience that is actually new to one)</p> <p>envisage (to form an image of in the mind; visualize, imagine)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>vid<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to see, to examine]	<p>revue (a type of musical show consisting of loosely connected skits, songs, and dances) (from <i>review</i>)</p> <p>vis-à-vis (face to face with; opposite)</p> <p>visé (same as <i>visa</i>)</p> <p>voilà (lit., see there; behold, there it is!; often used as an interjection)</p> <p>voyeur (a person who is sexually gratified by viewing, especially furtively and habitually, persons who are disrobing, engaged in sexual activity, etc.; peeping Tom)</p> <p>voyeurism (a perversion in which sexual gratification is obtained by looking at sexual objects or scenes; from <i>voir</i>, to see)</p> <p><b>ITALIAN:</b></p> <p>belvedere (lit., beautiful view)</p> <p>vista (a view or outlook, especially one seen through a long passage, as between rows of houses or trees)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b></p> <p>quod vide (which see; abbreviated q.v.)</p> <p>veni, <u>vidi</u>, vici (I came, I saw, I conquered: Julius Caesar's report to the Roman Senate of a victory)</p> <p>vide (imperative singular of <i>videre</i>; refer to: used to direct attention to a particular page, book, etc.)</p> <p>vide ante (<i>see before</i> in the book, etc.)</p> <p>vide et credo (see and believe)</p> <p>vide infra (<i>see below</i> in book, etc.)</p> <p>videlicet (abbreviated <i>viz.</i>; earlier abbreviation <i>viet.</i>, for <i>it is permitted to see</i>; that is) [The reason for <i>viz.</i> is because the abbreviation for <i>et</i> of <i>viet.</i> resembled a <i>z</i>.]</p> <p>vide post (<i>see after</i>; see further on the book, etc.)</p> <p>vide supra (<i>see above</i>; see earlier in the book, etc.)</p> <p><b>SPANISH:</b></p> <p>aviso (advice, information, notification; also, a dispatch boat)</p> <p>hasta la vista (lit., until I see you; translated, "See you later")</p> <p><b>ENGLISH:</b> wise, guise</p> <p>PREFIXED ENGLISH: disguise (<i>dis apart</i>)</p> <p>GREEK: idea (the form or appearance of a thing as opposed to its reality; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> concept, conception, impression, notion, thought), ideal, idealist, ideate (from <i>idein</i>, to see)</p> <p>SANSKRIT: Veda (any of four ancient sacred books of Hinduism)</p> <p><b>PLACE NAMES:</b></p> <p>Providence, RI (capital of the State; named by Roger Williams, its founder)</p> <p>Buena Vista (in almost every State)</p> <p>Chula Vista, CA; Flora Vista, NM</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ide, op<sup>2</sup>, -orama, scop, scrut, spec</p>
<b>vid<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>vic,</b> <b>vis</b>	IE <i>weidh-</i>	to separate	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>vic:</i> device (a thing devised; something used to gain an artistic effect, as a <i>rhetorical device</i>) (<i>dis apart</i>)</p> <p><i>vid:</i></p> <p>divide (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>dispense, distribute, dole; <sup>2</sup>part, separate, sever, sunder; in mathematics, to separate into equal parts by a divisor; in mechanics, to mark off the divisions of; graduate), divided, divider</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>vid<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to separate]	<p>dividend (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> bonus, bounty, premium) (<i>dis apart</i>)</p> <p>individual (orig., not divisible; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> characteristic, distinctive; as a noun, a single thing, being, or organism, especially when regarded as a member)</p> <p>individualism, individuality, individualize, individually</p> <p>individuate, indivisible (in mathematics, that cannot be divided by a specific number or quantity, leaving a remainder) (<i>in not + dis apart</i>)</p> <p><i>vis:</i></p> <p>devise (to work out or create something by thinking; contrive; plan; invent)</p> <p>devisee (in law, the person to whom real property has been devised), devisor (in law, a person who devises property; testator) (<i>dis apart</i>)</p> <p>division, divisive, divisor (<i>dis apart</i>)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: divvy (to share; to divide up), widow</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cern, crin<sup>2</sup></p>
<b>vig<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>vigilare</i> to watch, to be alert; fr. <i>vegère</i> to arouse IE <i>weg-</i> to be awake	watchful	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>vigil, vigilance (state or quality of being vigilant; watchfulness)</p> <p>vigilant (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> alert, watchful, wide-aware)</p> <p>vigilantism (see <i>vigilante</i>, under Spanish)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: invigilate (to keep a watch on) (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: vedette (formerly, a mounted sentinel posted in advance of the outposts of an army)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>reveille (a signal at some fixed time early in the morning to waken soldiers and sailors or call them to first assembly; also, the first assembly of the day) (<i>re again</i>)</p> <p>surveil, surveillance, surveillant (a person who watches, observes, or supervises) (<i>super over, beyond</i>)</p> <p>SPANISH: vigilante (a member of a vigilance committee; any individual outside of legal authority, often violently, to punish or avenge a crime, right a perceived wrong, etc.)</p> <p>TERM: vigilance committee (a group organized outside of legal authority to keep order and punish crime because the usual law enforcement agencies do not exist or are alleged to be inefficient)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cav<sup>2</sup>, phyla</p>
<b>vig<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>vigere</i> IE <i>weg-</i> to be active	to be strong	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>vigor (active physical or mental force or strength)</p> <p>vigorous (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> active, energetic, strenuous)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: invigorate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> animate, brisk, exhilarate, quicken) (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>ITALIAN: vigoroso (in music, with vigor)</p> <p>NB: Yiddish <i>vigorish</i> means “winnings, profit.”</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alc, bil, dur, fort, poll, rob<sup>2</sup>, sthen, val<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>vil</b>	Latin <i>vilis</i>	cheap, base, vile	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: vile (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> abject, base, ignoble, low)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: revile (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> scold, upbraid, vituperate) (<i>re back</i>)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>vilify (to use abusive or slanderous language about or of; calumniate; revile; defame) (<i>facere to make</i>)</p> <p>vilipend (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> belittle, disparage) (<i>pendere to weigh</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: prav</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>vin<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>vinum</i>	wine	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      vin, vinaceous (of or like wine or grapes; wine-colored; red)      vine {vinic}, viney, vinic, viny      vinous {vinosity}      vintage (from <i>vindemia</i>, grape-gathering; fr. <i>vinum</i> + <i>demere</i>, to take off; <i>demere</i>, from <i>de</i>, off + <i>emere</i>, to take)      vintage (a person who harvests grapes for making wine), vintner (a wine merchant), vinyl</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: polyvinal (<i>polys</i> many)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>vine</i>:      vinegar, vinegary      vinegaroon (a large whip scorpion that, when disturbed, excretes a substance having a vinegary odor) [from French <i>vinaigre</i>: <i>vin</i> + <i>aigre</i>, sour; <i>aigre</i> from Latin <i>acris</i>, from which <i>acrid</i>, sharp, pointed, as well as <i>eager</i> and <i>edge</i>, is derived; see ac<sup>2</sup>]  <i>vini</i>:      viniculture (<i>cultus</i> care)      vinifera, viniferous (wine-producing) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)      vinification, vinify (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>LATIN-ENGLISH COMPOUND: vineyard (land devoted to cultivating grapevines; field of activity, especially of spiritual labor)</p> <p>QUOTATION: in vino veritas (in wine there is truth: from Pliny the Elder)</p> <p>ITALIAN AND SPANISH: vino</p> <p>FRENCH:      vinaigrette (a small ornamental box or bottle with a perforated lid, used for holding aromatic vinegar, smelling salts, etc.; a blend of vinegar, oil, herbs, etc. used as a salad dressing or as a sauce on cold meats or fish; also called <i>vinaigrette dressing</i>)      vin ordinaire (lit., ordinary wine, inexpensive non-vintage table wine)      vin rosé (lit., pink wine; rosé)      ENGLISH COGNATE: wine      CROSS REFERENCE: oeno, viti</p>
<b>vin<sup>2</sup>,</b> <b>vis</b>	Latin <i>vis</i> , <i>vim</i> force	vigor, strength	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: vis (pl., vires; force, strength)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:      vindicate (to clear of accusation, blame, suspicion or doubt with supporting arguments or proof: <b>SYNONYMS</b>: absolve, acquit, pardon) {vindication}      vindictive (<b>SYNONYMS</b>: revengeful, spiteful, vengeful) (<i>dicere</i> to speak)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:      vengeance (the return of one injury for another, in punishment or retribution; revenge; the desire to make such a return)      vengeful (see synonyms at <i>vindictive</i>)      vim (energy, vigor) [accusative of <i>vis</i>, strength]</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:      avenge (see synonyms at <i>revenge</i>) (<i>ad</i> to)      revenge (<b>SYNONYM</b>: avenge), revengeful (see synonyms at <i>vindictive</i>, above) (<i>re</i> again)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>vin<sup>2</sup> (cont'd)</b>		[vigor, strength]	LATIN: vis major (lit., greater force; Act of God) FRENCH: revanche (revenge; specif., revanchism) revanchism (the revengeful spirit moving a defeated nation to aggressively seek restoration of territories, etc.) ITALIAN: vendetta (a feud in which the relatives of a murdered or wronged person seek vengeance on the wrongdoer or members of his/her family; any bitter quarrel or feud) CROSS REFERENCE: fort, rob, sthen, val, vio
<b>vinc</b>			See vict <sup>2</sup> for <i>convince</i> .
<b>vio</b>	Latin <i>violare</i> to show force	strength, force	SIMPLE ROOT: violable (that can be, or is likely to be, violated) violate (to break a law, rule, promise, etc.; fail to keep or observe; infringe upon; to offend; insult, or outrage) violation (SYNONYMS: breach, infraction, transgression) violence, violent PREFIXED ROOT: inviolable (safe or secured against violation or profanation; kept sacred; that cannot be violated; indestructible) inviolate (not violated; kept sacred or unbroken) ( <i>in</i> not) nonviolent ( <i>non</i> not) LAW: violent presumption (from <i>violentia praesumptio aliquando est plena probatio</i> : Violent presumption is sometimes full proof; in the law of evidence, proof of a fact by the proof of circumstances which necessarily attend to it) SCOTS LAW: violent profits (rents or profits of an estate wrongfully obtained by a tenant who refused to surrender rented property to the landlord) CROSS REFERENCE: firm, fort, rob, sthen, val, vin <sup>2</sup>
<b>vir</b>			See ver <sup>3</sup> for <i>vireo</i> , <i>virescence</i> .
<b>vir<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>virtus</i> strength IE <i>wiros-</i> man	man; strength; worth	SIMPLE ROOT: virago (a manlike woman; a noisy, domineering woman) virile (SYNONYMS: male, manly, masculine) virilism (in medicine, the development of secondary male sex characteristics in a woman) virtual (in computer terminology, designating or of a kind of memory that makes use of disk space to supplement main memory while large programs are being executed), virtually virtue (orig., the qualities of a man: capacity, strength) virtuous (SYNONYMS: <sup>1</sup> chaste, pure; <sup>2</sup> ethical, moral, righteous) PREFIXED ROOT: decemvir (a member of a council of ten magistrates in ancient Rome: in 451-450 B.C. this body drew up the first Roman code of laws), decemvirate ( <i>decem</i> ten) duumvir, duumvirate ( <i>duum</i> two) triumvir (in ancient Rome, any of a group of three administrators sharing authority equally), triumvirate ( <i>tri</i> three) DISGUISED ROOT: curia (lit., an assembly of men; from <i>co-viria</i> ; applications to early Roman government; also to the Roman Catholic Church) LATIN: virtute et armis (by valor and arms) (motto of Mississippi) virtute quies (in virtue there is tranquility) virtute securus (secure through virtue)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>vir<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[man; strength; worth]	<p>ITALIAN:      virtu (a love of, or taste for, artistic objects, especially curios, antiques)      virtuoso (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> aesthete, connoisseur, dilettante)      LAW: ultra vires (lit., beyond men; beyond the legal power or authority of a person, corporation, etc.)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> anthrope, homo, masc, rob, sthen, val</p>
<b>vir<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>virus</i> poison, slime IE <i>weis-</i> to flow	poison, virus	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:      viral (of, involving, or caused by a virus)      virion (the complete, mature, infectious form of a virus when it is outside a host cell)      virulence (also, virulency; bitter animosity; venom; rancor)      virulent (in medicine, violent and rapid in its course; highly malignant: said of a disease)      virus (orig., venom, as of a snake; anything that corrupts or poisons the mind or character; evil or harmful influence)      PREFIXED ROOT:      avirulent (not virulent or no longer virulent, as certain bacteria) (<i>a</i> negative)      antiviral (<i>anti</i> against)      retrovirus (any of a family of RNA viruses which have a virion that makes viruses that cause leukemia and AIDS) (<i>retro</i> back)      ultravirus (any ultramicroscopic virus, so small as to pass through the pores of the finest filter) (<i>ultra</i> beyond)      LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>vir</i>:      viremia (a condition, typically characterized by fever, in which a virus is present in the blood) (<i>emia</i> blood condition)      viroid (<i>eidos</i> form)      virosis (<i>osis</i> condition)  <i>vir</i>i: virific (<i>facere</i> to make)  <i>viro</i>: virology (<i>logos</i> word)  <i>viru</i>: virucide (<i>cide</i> from <i>caedere</i> to kill)  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> tox, ven<sup>5</sup></p>
<b>virg<sup>1</sup>,</b> <b>verg</b>	Latin <i>verga</i> IE <i>wei-</i> to bend, twist	twig, wand	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>verg</i>: verge (the edge, brink, or margin of something; a rod or staff symbolic of an office, as that carried by a church official in processions), verger (a person who carries a verge before a bishop, dean, etc. in a procession)  <i>virg</i>:      virga (long streamers or wispy streaks of water or ice particles falling from the base of a cloud but evaporating before reaching the ground)  <sup>1</sup>virgate (translates <i>virgata terrae</i>, lit. twig of land; from Old English <i>gierdland</i>, yardland; a unit of land measure varying greatly in size, but most commonly equal to about 30 acres)  <sup>2</sup>virgate (rod-shaped; in botany, long, thin, and stiff, with few branches)      virgulate (rod-shaped)      virgule [(a short diagonal line (/) used between two words to show either is applicable (and/or), in dates or fractions (3/8), to express "per" (feet/second), etc.; slash]  <b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> bact, plant</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>virg<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>virgo</i>	maiden, virgin	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: virgin (a woman, especially a young woman, who has never had sexual intercourse; a man, especially a youth, who has never had sexual intercourse; in zoology, a female animal that has not copulated; a female insect that lays eggs without impregnation by the male; capitalized, the Virgin: Mary, the mother of Jesus)</p> <p>virginal (remaining in a state of virginity; in zoology, not fertilized) [another <i>virginal</i> designates a harpsichord, especially a small, rectangular one of the 16<sup>th</sup> century; reason for name unclear)</p> <p>virginity (the state or fact of being a virgin; the state of being pure, clean, untouched, etc.)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: devirginate, devirgination (<i>de</i> away)</p> <p>LATIN: <i>virgo intacta</i> (lit., untouched virgin; especially, a woman or girl whose hymen is intact)</p> <p>CONSTELLATION: Virgo</p> <p>PROPER NAME: Virginia</p> <p>STATES: Virginia (named for Elizabeth I, the “Virgin Queen”) West Virginia (orig., a part of Virginia; separated during the Civil War to be a part of the Union instead of the Confederate States)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: parthen</p>
<b>viron</b>	French <i>virer</i>	to turn	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: environ, environment {environmental}, environmentalist, environs (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: curv, flect, sin, stroph, torn, trop, var, verg, vert</p>
<b>vis</b>			See vid <sup>1</sup> for <i>vision</i> .
<b>visc<sup>1</sup></b>	Latin <i>viscus</i>	inner part of the body	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: viscera (pl. of <i>viscus</i>; the internal organs of the body, especially the intestines)</p> <p>visceral (having the nature of the viscera; intuitive, instinctive, emotional, rather than intellectual, as a <i>visceral reaction</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: eviscerate (to remove the viscera; disembowel; to deprive of an essential part; take away the significance or power of) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: splanchn</p>
<b>visc<sup>2</sup></b>	Latin <i>viscum</i>	birdlime	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: viscid (same as <i>viscous</i>)</p> <p>viscose (same as <i>viscous</i>), viscosity (in physics, the internal friction of a fluid which makes it resist flowing past a solid surface or other layers of fluid)</p> <p>viscous (having a cohesive and sticky fluid consistency; viscid; in physics, having viscosity)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
<b>vit<sup>1</sup>, viv, vi</b>	Latin <i>vita</i> life; <i>vivere</i> to live IE <i>gwei-</i> to live	life, living	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: <i>vi:</i></p> <p>viable (capable of living, for example, as a newborn infant or fetus reaching a stage of development that will permit it to survive and develop under normal conditions; SYNONYMS: feasible, possible, practical)</p> <p>viand (an article of food; plural: food of various kinds; especially of choice dishes)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vit <sup>1</sup> (cont'd)	[life, living]		<p>victual (food or other provisions; pronounced vit'l; also spelled <i>vittle</i>), victualer (or, <i>vitualler</i>)</p> <p><i>vit:</i></p> <p>vital (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> alive, animate, living), vitalism</p> <p>vitality (power to live or go on living)</p> <p>vitalize (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> animate, exhilarate, quicken)</p> <p>vitals (short for <i>vital signs</i>: indicators of the efficient functioning of the body; esp., pulse, temperature, and respiration)</p> <p>vitamin (see separate entry: vitam)</p> <p><i>viv:</i></p> <p>vivacious (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> animated, lively, sprightly), vivacity</p> <p>vivarium (an enclosed indoor place for keeping and studying terrestrial animals)</p> <p>vivid (full of life; bright; brilliant: said of colors, light, etc.)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>vit:</i></p> <p>devitalize (<i>de</i> reversal)</p> <p>revitalize (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><i>viv:</i></p> <p>convivial (having to do with a feast or festive activity; sociable; jovial) {conviviality} (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>revival (in law, renewal of validity, as of a judgment or contract), revivalism, revivalist, revive, revivescent (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p>revivify (<i>re</i> again + <i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>redivivus (restored to life; reborn (<i>re</i> again + inserted <i>di</i>))</p> <p>survivable, survival, survivalist, survive, survivor</p> <p>survivorship (the state of being a survivor; in law, the right of a surviving owner or owners of property held as under joint tenancy to undivided ownership upon the death of either or any of them) (<i>supra</i> above, over, beyond)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>vivify (to give life to; animate) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>viviparous (bearing live young; see <i>viper</i>) (<i>parere</i> to bear)</p> <p>[viviparous yields the noun <i>viper</i>: from <i>vivipara</i>, producing live young; a widespread family of venomous snakes; a malicious or spiteful person; a treacherous person), viperine, viperous]</p> <p>vivisect, vivisection (medical research consisting of surgical operations or other experiments performed on living animals), vivisectionist (<i>secare</i> to cut)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: inviable (unable to live and develop normally) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>LAW: inter vivos (between living persons; from one living person to another, as <i>inter vivos</i> gifts, trusts, etc.)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>bon vivant (a person who enjoys good food and drink and other luxuries)</p> <p>c'est la vie (that's life; such is life)</p> <p>joie de vivre (the joy of living)</p> <p>qui vive? (Who goes there? a sentry's challenge)</p> <p>savoir-vivre [lit., to know (how) to live; good breeding]</p> <p>vive [(long) live (someone or something specified)!]</p> <p>ITALIAN AND SPANISH: viva [(long) live (someone or something specified)!]: an exclamation of acclaim]</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>vit<sup>1</sup></b> (cont'd)		[life, living]	ITALIAN: vivace (in music, in a lively, spirited manner) LATIN: vive valeque (live and keep well: used at the end of letters) viva voce (with living voice; by word of mouth; orally) per vias naturales (through one's natural life) ACADEMIC: curriculum vitae (lit., the course of one's academic life; often shortened to <i>vita</i> , a biography or an autobiography, often a brief one, especially of one's academic accomplishments) BRAND NAME: Vitalis® (men's hair-care products) MOVEMENT: Revival of Learning (the Renaissance as related to learning and literature) CROSS REFERENCE: anim, bio, vitam
<b>vit<sup>2</sup></b>	IE <i>wei-</i> to go directly toward	to strive, hasten	PREFIXED ROOT: disinvite (to withdraw or cancel the invitation of a person or organization) ( <i>dis</i> negative + invite) invitation, invitatory invite (SYNOMYS: call, convene, summon), inviting ( <i>in</i> in) DISGUISED ROOT: vie (to struggle for superiority with someone for something) CROSS REFERENCE: cert
<b>vit<sup>3</sup></b>	Latin <i>vitare</i>	to avoid	PREFIXED ROOT: evitable (avoidable) ( <i>ex</i> out) inevitable (that cannot be avoided) ( <i>in</i> not + evitable) GERMANIC COGNATE: wide (orig., to go away from) CROSS REFERENCE: fug
<b>vitam</b>	Latin <i>vita</i>	life	SIMPLE ROOT: vitamin (vita + amine; so named because of the mistaken idea that vitamins contained amino acids) PREFIXED ROOT: avitaminosis (any disease caused by a deficiency of vitamins) ( <i>a</i> negative + <i>osis</i> condition) hypervitaminosis (a disorder resulting from excessive dosage with one or more vitamins) ( <i>hyper</i> beyond + <i>osis</i> condition) provitamin (any ingested substance which can be converted to a vitamin within the organism) ( <i>pro</i> for) CROSS REFERENCE: anim, bio, vit <sup>1</sup>
<b>vitel</b>	Latin <i>vitellus</i>	yolk of an egg	SIMPLE ROOT: vitelin (a phosphoprotein occurring in the yolk of eggs) viteline (of or having to do with the egg yolk) vitellus (the yolk of an egg) CROSS REFERENCE: lecith
<b>viti</b>	Latin <i>vitis</i>	vine	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: viticulture (the cultivation of grapes; science or art of growing grapes) ( <i>cultus</i> care) CROSS REFERENCE: vin <sup>1</sup>
<b>vitr</b>	Latin <i>vitrum</i>	glass	NOTE: Though basically meaning <i>glass</i> , the root has evolved to include cutting, biting, caustic, sharp, thus vitriolic. SIMPLE ROOT: vitreous (glassy; derived from glass; of the vitreous humor) vitrescent (that can be formed into glass) vitric, vitrics (the art or study of making and decorating articles of glass; plural: articles of glass; glassware) vitrine (a glass-paneled cabinet or glass display case for art objects, curios, etc.)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>vitr</b> (cont'd)		[glass]	<p>vitriol (from its glassy appearance; any of several sulfates of metals, as copper sulfate; sharpness or bitterness of feeling, as in speech or writing)</p> <p>vitriolic (of, like, or derived from a vitriol; extremely biting or caustic; sharp and bitter, as vitriolic remarks), vitriolize</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>vitriform (having the form or appearance of glass) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>vitrify (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> devitrify (to take away or destroy the glassy qualities of; also, to make glass, etc., for example, opaque, hard, and crystalline, as by prolonged heating) (<i>de</i> away, from + <i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p><b>LATIN:</b> in vitro (lit., in glass; in a test tube)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> hyal</p>
<b>vitt</b>	Latin <i>vitta</i>	headband, fillet	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>vitta (in biology, a band or streak of color; in botany, an oil-bearing canal in the pericarp of certain fruits, such as celery and parsley; pl., vittae)</p> <p>vittate (in biology, striped lengthwise; in botany, having a vitta or vittae)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
<b>viv</b>			See <i>vit<sup>1</sup></i> for <i>vivacious</i> .
<b>voc,</b> <b>vok</b>	Latin <i>vocare</i> to call IE <i>wekw-</i> voice	to call; voice	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>vocalable (a word or term, especially one regarded as unit of sounds or letters rather than as a unit of meaning)</p> <p>vocabulary (a list of words and often, phrases, abbreviations, inflectional forms, etc., usually arranged in alphabetical order and defined or otherwise identified as in a dictionary or glossary)</p> <p>vocal (having a voice; capable of speaking or making oral sounds; expressing or inclined to express oneself in speech; speaking freely or vociferously), vocalic</p> <p>vocalize (a singing exercise using sol-fa syllables or other vowel sounds), vocalism, vocalist, vocalize</p> <p>vocation (one's calling), vocational</p> <p>vocative (in grammar, designating, of, or in the case of nouns, pronouns, or adjectives used in direct address to indicate the person or things addressed)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p><i>voc:</i></p> <p>avocation (lit., called away from one's vocation; thus, a hobby), avocatory (<i>ab</i> away)</p> <p>advocacy, advocate (<b>VERB SYNONYMS:</b> maintain, support, sustain, uphold; also used as noun), advocacy (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>convocation (the act of convoking; a group that has been convened, especially an ecclesiastical or academic assembly) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>devocalize [in phonetics, to make (a voiced sound) voiceless] (<i>de</i> reversal)</p> <p>evocable (that can be evoked), evocation (an evoking, or calling forth), evocative, evocator (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>equivocal (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> cryptic, enigmatic, obscure, vague)</p> <p>equivocate (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> fib, lie, prevaricate) (<i>equi</i> equal, same)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
voc (cont'd)	[to call; voice]		<p>invocation (the act of calling upon God, a god, a saint, the Muses, etc. for a blessing, help, inspiration, support, or the like; a formal prayer used in invoking, as at the beginning of a church service) {invocational, invocatory} (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>intervocalic (immediately preceded by and followed by a vowel: said of a consonant) (<i>inter</i> between)</p> <p>irrevocable (that cannot be revoked, recalled, or undone; unalterable) (<i>in</i> not + revocable)</p> <p>prevocalic (coming before a vowel) (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>provocation, provocative (<i>pro</i> before) [See French <i>provocateur</i>]</p> <p>revocable (that can be revoked), revocation, revocatory (<i>re</i> again, back)</p> <p>unequivocal (not equivocal; not ambiguous) (<i>un</i> not + equivocal)</p> <p>univocal (having a single, sharply defined sense or nature; unambiguous) (<i>uni</i> one)</p> <p><b>vok:</b></p> <p>convoke (SYNOMYS: call, convene, summon) (<i>con</i> with)</p> <p>evoke (SYNOMYS: educe, elicit, extort, extract) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>invoke (to ask solemnly for; implore; entreat; to resort to or put into use a law, ruling, penalty, etc. as pertinent, as in <i>to invoke the rights of the Fifth Amendment</i>) (<i>in in</i>)</p> <p>provoke (SYNOMYS: excite, pique, stimulate), provoking (annoying or vexing) (<i>pro</i> before) [See French <i>provocateur</i>.]</p> <p>revoke (SYNOMYS: abolish, abrogate, annul) (<i>re</i> again)</p> <p><b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> vociferate (to utter or shout loudly or vehemently), vociferous (SYNOMYS: boisterous, clamorous, obstreperous, strident) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p><b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>vouch, voucher, vouchsafe; vowel, vowelize</p> <p><b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b></p> <p>avouch (SYNOMYS: affirm, assert, declare)</p> <p>avow (SYNOMYS: acknowledge, admit, confess)</p> <p>avowal, avowed (openly declared or frankly acknowledged)</p> <p>advowson (in English law, the right to name the holder of a church benefice) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>disavow (to deny any knowledge or approval of, or responsibility for) (<i>dis</i> reversal + avow)</p> <p>equivoque (a pun; punning; verbal ambiguity; double meaning) (<i>equi</i> equal)</p> <p>semivowel (a vowel-like sound occurring in consonantal positions in the same syllable with a true vowel, characterized by brief duration and rapid change from one position of articulation to another: the English glides <i>w</i> and <i>y</i>, as in <i>wall</i> and <i>yoke</i>, are semivowels) (<i>semi</i> half)</p> <p><b>FRENCH:</b></p> <p>provocateur (a person who provokes trouble or causes dissension)</p> <p>agent provocateur (a person hired to a labor union, political party, etc. in order to incite its members to actions that will make them or their organization liable to penalty; a secret agent of a foreign nation, especially one who incites citizens to rebellion, illegal acts, etc.)</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
voc (cont'd)		[to call; voice]	LATIN: advocatus diaboli (devil's advocate) vox (voice) vox populi (the voice of the people) ENGLISH: voice ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : broach, express, utter), voiced, voiceless ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : dumb, mute, speechless) PREFIXED ENGLISH: unvoiced (not expressed; not spoken or uttered) ( <i>un</i> not) ITALIAN: sotto voce (in music, lit., under the voice) TRADE NAME: Magnavox® (lit., great voice) CROSS REFERENCE: cal <sup>2</sup> , clam, phon, phthong
voice			See vi- for <i>invoice</i> .
void			See vac- for <i>devoid</i> .
vol <sup>1</sup>	Latin <i>velle</i> IE <i>wel-</i> to wish, choose	to wish	SIMPLE ROOT: volition (the act of using the will; <b>SYNONYM</b> : will; see English Cognate) volitive (of or arising from the will; in grammar, expressing a wish, as a verb, mood, etc.) voluntarism, voluntary ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : deliberate, intentional), voluntaryism, volunteer, volunteerism PREFIXED ROOT: benevolence, benevolent ( <b>SYNONYMS</b> : benign, kindly) ( <i>bene</i> well) involuntary (not voluntary; not done of one's own free will; <b>SYNONYMS</b> : automatic, impulsive, instinctive) ( <i>in</i> not) malevolence (the quality or state of being malevolent; malice; spitefulness; ill-will) malevolent (wishing evil or harm to others; having or showing ill will; malicious) ( <i>male</i> ill, bad) DISGUISED ROOT: velleity (the weakest kind of desire or volition; a mere wish, one that does not lead to the slightest action; a faint or vague desire or tendency) LATIN: nolens volens (unwilling or willing; whether or not; willy-nilly) FRENCH: volupté (intense pleasure that is both sensuous and spiritual; ecstasy; bliss) ENGLISH COGNATE: will (volition) PLACE NAME: Deovolente, MS (God willing) CROSS REFERENCE: bul, spond
vol <sup>2</sup>	Latin <i>volare</i>	to fly	SIMPLE ROOT: volatile (orig., flying or able to fly; likely to shift quickly and unpredictably; unstable; explosive; as a computer term, designating or of memory that does not retain stored data when the power supply is disconnected) volatilize (to make volatile; cause to pass off as vapor) vole (in old card games, the winning of all the tricks in a deal) [another <i>vole</i> designates a small rodent, with a stout body and short tail; it is from Old Norse <i>völlr</i> , meadow, field] volitant (flying, flitting, or constantly in motion; capable of flight), volitation (the act of flying; flight; the ability to fly) volley; volley ball (the purpose of which is to keep the ball flying) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: volplane (to glide down as or in an airplane with the engine off) ( <i>planer</i> to glide)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>vol<sup>2</sup></b> (cont'd)		[to fly]	LATIN: <i>muscae volitantes</i> (lit., flying flies; same as <i>floaters</i> : specks that appear to float before the eyes, caused by defects or impurities in the vitreous humor) FRENCH: <i>volant</i> (capable of flying; moving quickly or nimbly; in heraldry, depicted with the wings extended as in flying) <i>vol-au-vent</i> (lit., flight in the wind: a baked pastry shell of puff paste, filled with a stew of chicken, game, fish, etc.) NB: <i>Volar</i> , from <i>vola</i> palm, sole, pertains to the sole of the foot, or the palm of the hand. CROSS REFERENCE: avi
<b>volcan</b>	Latin <i>Vulcan</i>	fire	SIMPLE ROOT: volcanic, volcanicity, volcanist (same as <i>volcanologist</i> ), volcano LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: volcanologist, volcanology ( <i>logy</i> study) ROMAN MYTHOLOGY: Vulcan (god of fire and metalworks) [a statue of Vulcan, “the iron man,” is erected on Red Mountain, Jefferson County, Alabama, near Birmingham, to celebrate its coal, iron, and steel industry] CROSS REFERENCE: ard, ign, pyr <sup>1</sup>
<b>volup</b>	Latin <i>voluptas</i> IE <i>wel-</i> to wish, choose	pleasure	SIMPLE ROOT: voluptuary (a person devoted to luxurious living and sexual pleasure; sensualist; sybarite; as an adjective, of or characterized by luxury and sensual pleasures) voluptuous (SYNONYMS: epicurean, luxurious, sensuous) CROSS REFERENCE: gal, hedon, libit, plac <sup>1</sup>
<b>volv,</b> <b>volt</b>	Latin <i>volvere</i> IE <i>wel-</i> to turn, roll	to roll	SIMPLE ROOT: volt (a turning movement or gait of a horse, in which it moves sideways around a center; in fencing, a leap to avoid a thrust) [another <i>volt</i> is an electrical term, from Alessandro Volta (1745-1827)] volute (SYNONYMS: garrulous, loquacious, talkative) volume (orig., a roll of parchment) voluminous (of great volume; large; bulky) volute (a spiral or twisting form; turn; whorl), volution volvulus (a twisting of the intestine upon itself, causing obstruction) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>volt</i> : revolt (a rising up against the government; rebellion; insurrection; any refusal to submit to or accept authority, custom, etc.) revolting (engaged in revolt; rebellious; causing revulsion; disgusting; repulsive; offensive; loathsome) ( <i>re</i> back) <i>volut</i> : involucel (a secondary involucre), involucrate (having an involucre), INVOLUCRE ( <i>in</i> in) <i>volut</i> : circumvolution (the act of rolling or turning around a center or axis; a fold, twist, or spiral; a circuitous course or form) ( <i>circum</i> around) convolute (rolled up in the form of a spiral with the coils falling one upon the other, as in leaves or shells) convoluted (extremely involved; intricate), convolution convolvulus (a morning glory) ( <i>con</i> with, together)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
volv (cont'd)	[to roll]		<p>counterrevolution (<i>contra</i> against + revolution)      devolution (in biology, evolution of structures toward greater simplicity or disappearance; degeneration) (<i>de</i> down)      evolute (in geometry, a curve that is the locus of the center of curvature of another curve, called the <i>involute</i>; the envelope of the perpendiculars, or normals, of the involute; see <i>involute</i>), evolution, evolutionist (<i>ex</i> out)  <b>INVOLUTE</b> (intricate; involved; rolled up or curled in a spiral), <b>INVOLUTION</b> (<i>in</i> in)      intervolve (to wind or roll up together; coil up) (<i>inter</i> between)      macroevolution (large-scale and long-range evolution involving the appearance of new genera, families, etc. of organisms) (<i>makron</i> large)      obvolute (also, obvolutive; having overlapping margins: said of leaves or petals) {obvolution} (<i>ob</i> against, around)      revolute (rolled backward or downward at the tips or margins, as some leaves), revolution, revolutionary (capitalized, of or having to do with the American Revolution), revolutionist, revolutionize (<i>re</i> back)  <b>volv:</b>      circumvolve (<i>circum</i> around)      convolve (to roll, coil, or twist together) (<i>con</i> with)      devolve {devolvement} (<i>de</i> down)      evolve (to develop by gradual changes) (<i>ex</i> out)      involve (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> comprehend, comprise, embrace)      involved (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> complex, complicated, intricate) (<i>in</i> in)      intervolve (to wind or roll up together; coil up; to involve or be involved with another) (<i>inter</i> between)      revolve (<b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup>rotate, spin, turn; <sup>2</sup>circle, orbit; <sup>3</sup>ponder, study), revolver, revolving (<i>re</i> back, again)  <b>volvu:</b> convolvulus (any of a genus of trailing, twining, or erect plants of the morning glory family, with funnel-shaped flowers and triangular leaves) (<i>con</i> with)  <b>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</b> volvox (a genus of green algae flagellates that form spherical colonies) (<i>atrox</i> fierce)  <b>DISGUISED ROOT:</b> vault, vaulted, vaulting  <b>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</b> cavort (to leap about; prance or caper; to romp about happily) (<i>ca</i>, of uncertain meaning)  <b>FRENCH:</b>      volte-face (a turn so as to face the opposite way; about-face; a complete reversal of opinion, attitude, etc.)      voussoir (in architecture, any of the wedge-shaped stones of which an arch or vault is built)  <b>INTERDISCIPLINARY:</b>  <b>INVOLUCRE</b> [in <i>anatomy</i>, a membranous covering or envelope; in <i>botany</i>, a ring of small leaves or bracts, at the base of the flower, flower cluster, or fruit; involucres are found in all plants of the composite family]  <b>INVOLUTE</b> [in <i>botany</i>, rolled inward at the edges, as <i>involute leaves</i>; in <i>mathematics</i>, a curve traced by any point of a taut string when it is wound upon or unwound from a fixed curve on the same plane with it; the locus of any fixed point on a moving tangent which rolls, but does not slide on a curve; correlative of <i>evolute</i>]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
volv (cont'd)		[to roll]	INVOLUTION [in <i>anatomy</i> , a part formed by rolling or curling inward, as in the formation of a gastrula; in <i>biology</i> , a retrograde or degenerative change; in <i>grammar</i> , an involved construction, especially one created by a clause separating a subject from its predicate; in <i>mathematics</i> , the raising of a quantity to any given power; in <i>medicine</i> , the return of an organ to its normal size after distention, as of the womb after childbirth; also, a decline in the normal functions of the human body, or of an organ, that occurs with age, as the changes taking place at menopause] CROSS REFERENCE: None
vom	Latin <i>vomere</i>	to discharge, vomit	SIMPLE ROOT: vomit, vomitive vomitory (former term for <i>emetic</i> ; any opening, funnel, etc. through which matter is to be discharged; also Latin <i>vomatiorum</i> , by which spectators were discharged from the amphitheaters: any of the entrances leading to tiers of seats) vomiturition (repeated but unsuccessful attempts to vomit; retching) vomitus (matter that has been vomited) CROSS REFERENCE: eme, ine
vor	Latin <i>vorare</i> IE <i>gwer-</i> to devour, gorge	to eat, devour	SIMPLE ROOT: voracious (greedy in eating; devouring or eager to devour large quantities of food; ravenous; glutinous; very greedy or eager to some desire or pursuit; insatiable) { voracity } vorago (an engulfing chasm; abyss) PREFIXED ROOT: amphivorous (both herbivorous and carnivorous) ( <i>amphi</i> both) omnivore, omnivorous describing that which eats all things; also used figuratively, as an <i>omnivorous reader</i> ) ( <i>omni</i> all) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: apivorous ( <i>apis</i> bee) baccivorous ( <i>bacca</i> berry) carnivorous ( <i>carnis</i> meat, flesh) frugivorous ( <i>frux</i> fruit) granivorous ( <i>granum</i> grain) herbivorous ( <i>herb</i> herbs, grass) insectivorous ( <i>insect</i> insect) lactivorous ( <i>lac</i> milk) piscivorous ( <i>piscis</i> fish) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: devour (to eat or to eat hungrily) ( <i>de</i> intensive) HERALDRY: vorant (shown in the act of devouring one's enemies) ENGLISH: gorge (the throat or gullet; also, a verb) CROSS REFERENCE: ed, glut <sup>2</sup> , phag, rod
vot	Latin <i>votum</i> , from <i>vovere</i> to vow	to speak solemnly	SIMPLE ROOT: votable (also, <i>voteable</i> ), votary (SYNONYMS: devotee, fan, habitué); vote, voter votive (designed to accomplish or fulfill a special intention, promise, etc., or to express thanks or devotion, as a <i>votive offering</i> or a <i>votive candle</i> ) PREFIXED ROOT: devote (SYNONYMS: consecrate, dedicate, hallow), devoted, devotee, devotion, devotional ( <i>de</i> from)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
vot (cont'd)		[to speak solemnly]	PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: devout ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> pious, religious, sanctimonious) ( <i>de</i> from) LATIN: ex-voto (a votive offering; a painting or other artwork, usually nonprofessional, placed in a church as a token of thanks for blessings) ENGLISH: vow (a promise or pledge, esp. to a god or God) CROSS REFERENCE: dic, fab, leg <sup>3</sup> , loqu, od <sup>1</sup> , parl, rhet
voy			See vi- for <i>convoy</i> .
vulg	Latin <i>vulgaris</i> IE <i>wel-</i> to crowd, throng	common people	SIMPLE ROOT: vulgar (of, characteristic of, or common to the great mass of people in general; <b>SYNONYMS:</b> <sup>1</sup> coarse, gross, ribald; <sup>2</sup> common, general, ordinary), vulgarian, vulgarity Vulgate (a Latin version of the Bible prepared by St. Jerome in the 4 <sup>th</sup> century, authorized as the official biblical text of the Roman Catholic Church; in lower case, any text or version in common acceptance; the vernacular or common speech) <i>vulgaris</i> (body of persons) PREFIXED ROOT: <i>vulg</i> : divulge ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> disclose, reveal, tell) ( <i>dis</i> apart) ( <i>v</i> ) <i>ulg</i> : promulgate (to announce to the public; to make widely known; <i>m</i> substituted for <i>v</i> for easier pronunciation) ( <i>pro</i> before, forth) [Authorities differ on the origin of this word.] LATIN: ad captandum <i>vulgaris</i> (to catch, or please, the crowd: a logical fallacy) TERM: Vulgar Latin (the everyday speech of the Roman people, from which the Romance languages developed; popular Latin as distinguished from <i>standard</i> or <i>literary Latin</i> ) CROSS REFERENCE: dem, lit, pleb, popul
vulner	Latin <i>vulnerare</i> IE <i>wel<sup>4</sup></i> to tear	to wound	SIMPLE ROOT: vulnerable (that can be wounded or physically injured), vulnerary (used for healing wounds) PREFIXED ROOT: invulnerable (that cannot be wounded or injured; proof against attack; unassailable) ( <i>in</i> not) DISGUISED ROOT: vulture, vulturine, vulturous (like a vulture; voracious; greedy) CROSS REFERENCE: trauma, vuls
vuls	Latin <i>vellere</i> to pull, pluck IE <i>wel<sup>4</sup></i> to tear, pull, wound	to tear apart	PREFIXED ROOT: avulsion (in law, the sudden removal of a person's land by the action of water, as by flood or change in the course of a stream, without a resulting loss of ownership) ( <i>a</i> from) convulse (to shake or disturb violently; agitate; to cause convulsions, or spasms, in; to cause to shake with laughter, rage, or grief), convulsion, convulsive ( <i>con</i> with) divulsion (a violent rending, or tearing, apart; not to be confused with <i>divulge</i> , to proclaim publicly) ( <i>dis</i> apart) evulsion (a pulling out by force, or uprooting) ( <i>ex</i> out) revulsion ( <b>SYNONYMS:</b> abhorrence, antipathy, aversion, repugnance) ( <i>re</i> back, again) DISGUISED ROOT: svelte (lit., to tear out until thin; slim and graceful) vellicate (to twitch, pluck, etc.; now rarely used) CROSS REFERENCE: vulner
vy			See vid <sup>1</sup> for <i>envy</i> .
ward			See gar- for ward, warden, warrant, award, reward.

# X, Z

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
xanth	Greek <i>xanthos</i>	yellow	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>xanthate</i> (salt or ester of xanthic acid)  <i>xanthein</i> (the water-soluble part of the yellow pigment present in the cell sap of some plants), <i>xanthene</i>  <i>xanthic</i> (also, <i>xanthous</i>; yellow or yellowish), <i>xanthine</i>  <i>xanthone</i>, <i>xanthous</i> (yellow, or yellowish)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>xanth</i>: <i>xanthoma</i> (a small tumor, especially of the skin, formed by a deposit of lipids, often in a soft, rounded, yellowish mass) {<i>xanthomatous</i>} (<i>oma</i> tumor)</p> <p><i>xantho</i>:</p> <p><i>xanthocephalous</i> (lit., yellow-headed; the yellow-headed blackbird; it is a medium-sized blackbird and is the only member of its species) (<i>kephale</i> head)</p> <p><i>xanthocroid</i> (having light-colored hair and complexion; as a noun, a <i>xanthocroid</i> person) (<i>ochros</i> pale + <i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>xanthophyll</i> (a yellow, crystalline pigment found in plants; it is related to carotene and is the basis of the yellow seen in autumn leaves) (<i>phyllon</i> leaf)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: aur, chrys, flav, lut</p>
xeno	Greek <i>xenos</i>	stranger	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>xenia</i> (in botany, the immediate influence of pollen from one strain of a plant upon the endosperm of another strain, resulting in hybrid characters in the form, color, etc. of the resulting growth, as in the colors of corn grains)</p> <p><i>xenon</i> (symbol: Xe)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>axenic</i> (not contaminated; <i>gnotobiotic</i>*: said especially of a culture medium devoid of all living organisms except those of a single species) (<i>a</i> without) [<sup>*</sup><i>gnotobiots</i>: the study of organisms in germ-free conditions]</p> <p><i>euxenite</i> (lit., good stranger; or hospitable; a particular mineral, so named from containing several rare elements: columbium, titanium, yttrium, erbium, cerium, uranium) (<i>eu</i> good, well)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>xen</i>: <i>xenorexia</i> (an appetite disorder leading to the repeated swallowing of foreign bodies not ordinarily digested) (<i>oregein</i> to reach out for: thus, appetite)</p> <p><i>xeno</i>:</p> <p><i>xenobiotic</i> (designating or of a chemical substance that is foreign, and usually harmful, to living organisms; as a noun, such a substance) (<i>bios</i> life)</p> <p><i>xenogamy</i> (cross-pollination between flowers on different plants) (<i>gamos</i> reproduction)</p> <p><i>xenogenesis</i> (also called <i>spontaneous generation</i>; also, <i>alternation of generations</i>; the supposed production of an individual completely different from either of its parents) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p><i>xenograft</i> (a graft of skin, bone, etc., from an individual of another species) (<i>grapheion</i> stylus)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
xeno (cont'd)		[stranger]	<p>xenolith (in geology, a rock fragment different in kind from the igneous rock in which it is embedded) (<i>lithos</i> rock)</p> <p>xenomania (an inordinate attachment to foreign things, customs, institutions, manners, etc.) (<i>mania</i> craze)</p> <p>xenophilia (attraction to or admiration of strangers or foreigners or of anything foreign or strange; compare <i>xenomania</i>) {xenophile, xenophilic} (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>xenophobe, xenophobia (fear or hatred of strangers or of anything foreign or strange) (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: pyroxene (any of a group of monoclinic or orthorhombic ferromagnesian minerals that do not contain the hydroxyl radical; they are common in igneous, and some metamorphic, rocks: so called from the mistaken belief that pyroxene was foreign or a stranger to igneous rocks) (<i>pyr</i> fire)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alter, hetero</p>
xero	Greek <i>xeros</i> IE <i>ksero-</i> dry	dry	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: xeric (same as <i>xerophytic</i>; of, pertaining to, or having dry or desertlike conditions)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>xer:</i></p> <p>xerarch (in ecology, developing in dry or desert sites: said of a sere) (<i>archein</i> to begin)</p> <p>xerophthalmia (a form of conjunctivitis characterized by a dry and lusterless condition of the eyeball and caused by a deficiency of vitamin A) (<i>ophthalmia</i> eye condition)</p> <p>xerosis (abnormal dryness, as of the skin) (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p><i>xero:</i></p> <p>xerocheilia (dryness of the lips) (<i>cheilos</i> lip)</p> <p>xeroderma (lit., dry skin; same as <i>ichthyosis</i>) (<i>derma</i> skin)</p> <p>xerography (see Trade Name) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>xerophagy (the eating of only dry foods and water, as the strictest type of fast, observed in the Eastern Churches during Lent and especially during Holy Week) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)</p> <p>xerophilous (capable of thriving in a hot, dry climate, as certain plants and animals) {xerophily} (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>xerophyte (a plant structurally adapted to growing under very dry or desert conditions) {xerophytic} (<i>phyton</i> plant)</p> <p>xerosere (a sere beginning in a dry area) (<i>sere</i> back formation of <i>series</i>: the complete series of stages occurring in succession in communities of plants and animals until the climax is reached)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: phylloxera (an insect that attacks the leaves and roots of certain plants) (<i>phyllon</i> leaf)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: elixir (see note under al<sup>2</sup>)</p> <p>LATIN COGNATE:</p> <p>serene (SYNONYMS: calm, placid, tranquil)</p> <p>serenity (SYNONYMS: composure, equanimity, nonchalance)</p> <p>TRADENAME: Xerox® (manufacturer of dry copiers)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: sic, seren, torr</p>
xiph	Greek <i>xiphos</i>	sword	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: Xiphias (a genus comprising the swordfish)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>xiph:</i> xiphoid (in anatomy and zoology, shaped like a sword; ensiform) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
xiph (cont'd)		[sword]	<p><i>xiphi</i>: xiphisternum (in anatomy and zoology, the cartilaginous process at the lowermost end of the sternum)  <i>xipho</i>:  xiphocostal (relating to the xiphoid process and the ribs) (<i>costa</i> a rib)  xiphophyllous (a leaf in the shape of a sword) (<i>phyllon</i> leaf)  <i>xiphos</i>: xiphosuran (any of an order of arthropods made up of the horseshoe crabs and related extinct forms) (<i>oura</i> tail)  CROSS REFERENCE: ens, glad</p>
xylo	Greek <i>xylon</i>	wood	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>xylan</i> (a yellow, gummy pentosan* found in wood tissues and yields xylose upon hydrolysis) [*pentosan: any of a group of plant carbohydrates which form pentoses upon undergoing hydrolysis]  <i>xylem</i> (the woody vascular tissue of plant)  PREFIXED ROOT:  <i>metaxylem</i> (the outer part of the primary xylem, or woody tissue of a plant, consisting of thick-walled or pitted cells) (<i>meta</i> change)  <i>protoxylem</i> (the first formed xylem of a root or stem, produced by the differentiation of procambium) (<i>protos</i> first)  LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:  <i>xyl</i>: <i>xylose</i> (a white crystalline pentose sugar, used in dyeing, tanning, and in diabetic diets; also called <i>wood sugar</i>) (<i>ose</i> sugar)  <i>xylo</i>:  <i>xylograph</i>, <i>xylography</i> (wood engraving, especially of an earlier period; the art of printing texts or illustrations, sometimes with color, from wood blocks, as distinct from typography) (<i>graphein</i> to write)  <i>xylophagous</i> (eating, boring into, or destroying wood, as certain mollusks or the larvae of certain insects) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)  <i>xylophone</i> (a musical percussion instrument consisting of a mounted row of wooden bars graduated in length to sound a chromatic scale, played with two mallets) (<i>phone</i> sound)  <i>xylotomy</i> (the preparation of sections of wood for microscopic study) (<i>temnein</i> to cut)  CROSS REFERENCE: hylo, lign, mater<sup>2</sup></p>
zeal	Greek <i>zelos</i> IE <i>ya-</i> tobe excited	zeal, ardor	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:  <i>zeal</i> (SYNONYMS: ardor, enthusiasm, fervor, passion)  <i>zealot</i> (SYNONYMS: bigot, enthusiast, fanatic)  <i>zealous</i> (showing zeal)  DISGUISED ROOT: jealous, jealousy  CROSS REFERENCE: ard</p>
zem	Greek <i>zein</i>	to boil	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: eczema (a noncontagious skin disorder characterized by inflammation, itching, and the formation of scales) (<i>ek</i> out)  ENGLISH COGNATE: yeast  CROSS REFERENCE: bull, ferv, heps, zym</p>
zes	Greek <i>hienai</i>	to set in motion	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: synizesis (the contraction of two adjacent vowels into a single vowel, without the formation of a diphthong, as the <i>ee</i> of <i>eleemosynary</i>) (syn together)  CROSS REFERENCE: cit<sup>2</sup>, esis</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>zo</b>	Greek <i>zōion</i>	animal	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: zodiac (in full: zodiac circle, lit., circle of animals; a beltlike zone in the sky extending for about eight degrees on either side of the apparent path of the sun and including the paths of the moon and the principal planets: it is divided into twelve equal parts, or signs, each named for a different constellation) zoea (an early, free-swimming larval stage of various decapod crustaceans), zoo (short for <i>zoological garden</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS:</p> <p>azote (nitrogen, because the gas does not support life) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p>azotemia (the accumulation of nitrogenous substances in the blood, resulting from failure of the kidneys to remove them) (<i>a</i> negative + <i>emia</i> blood condition)</p> <p>ectozoa (parasites on the body of an animal, as lice) (<i>ektos</i> outside)</p> <p>enzootic (affecting animals in a certain area, climate, or season: said of diseases) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>entozoon (an internal animal parasite, especially a parasitic worm infesting the intestines, muscles, etc.; pl., entozoa) {entozoal, entozoic} (<i>enton</i> within)</p> <p>epizoic (living on or attached to the external surface of an animal, but not parasitic)</p> <p>epizoon (a parasite or commensal living on the outside of an animal's body)</p> <p>epizootic (epidemic among animals; as a noun, an <i>epizootic disease</i>)</p> <p>epizootiology (the study of epidemic animal diseases) (<i>epi</i> upon + <i>logos</i> word)</p> <p>hyperazotemia (<i>hyper</i> excess + <i>a</i> not + <i>emia</i> blood condition)</p> <p>Mesozoic (an geologic era between the Paleozoic and the Cenozoic eras, i.e., between the two periods, <i>paleo</i> referring to ancient, and <i>ceno</i> referring to new) (<i>mesos</i> middle)</p> <p>metazoan (an animal whose bodies originate from a single cell, is comprised of many differentiated cells arranged into definite organs) (<i>meta</i> between)</p> <p>Neozoic (early name for <i>Cenozoic</i>) (<i>neos</i> new)</p> <p>protozoa, protozoan, protozoology (<i>protos</i> first + <i>logy</i> stud)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>zo:</i> zooid (a comparatively independent animal organism produced by other than sexual methods, as by fission, gemmation, etc.) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>zoo:</i> zooflagellate (any of a class of colorless, flagellated protozoans that ingest food) (<i>flagellare</i> to whip) zoogamete (in biology, a motile gamete) (<i>gamos</i> reproduction) zoogenic (caused by or starting in animals, as a disease) (<i>generare</i> to produce) zoogeography (the science dealing with the geographical distribution of animals) (<i>geo</i> earth + <i>graphein</i> to write) zoography (the branch of zoology concerned with the description of animals, their habits, etc.) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
zo (cont'd)		[animal]	<p>zoolatry (<i>latreuein</i> to worship)          zoological, zoologist, zoology (the branch of biology that deals with animals, their life, structure, growth, classification, etc.; the animal life of an area; fauna; the characteristics or properties of an animal or animal group) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>zoomorphic (of or having animal form), zoomorphism (the attributing of animal forms or characteristics to deities; the representation of animal forms in decorative art or symbolism) (<i>morphe</i> shape, form)</p> <p>zoonosis (a disease that can be transmitted to man by vertebrate animals) {zoonotic} (<i>nosos</i> disease)</p> <p>zooparasite (a parasitic animal; see <i>parasite</i> under sit-)</p> <p>zoophagous (same as <i>carnivorous</i>, which see under carn-) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)</p> <p>zoophilous (extreme love for animals; specif., abnormal sexual attraction for animals) (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>zoophobia (an abnormal fear of animals) (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>zoophyte (any animal, as coral, sponge, etc., having somewhat the appearance and character of a plant) (<i>phyton</i> plant)</p> <p>zoosporangium (in botany, a sporangium in certain fungi and algae, producing zoospores) (<i>spore</i> seed + <i>angeion</i> vessel)</p> <p><b>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</b></p> <p>cytotoxic (a parasite living within a cell) (<i>kytos</i> cell)</p> <p>holozoic (ingesting and using complex organic material as food, as most animals) (<i>holos</i> whole)</p> <p>hydrozoan (an ocean or freshwater invertebrate animal, e.g., a polyp or jellyfish) (<i>hydor</i> water)</p> <p>merozoite (any of various cells produced by multiple fission in the asexual stage of certain protozoans, as the malaria parasite) (<i>meros</i> part)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> anim, faun</p>
zon	Latin <i>zona</i> Greek <i>zone</i>	a belt, girdle	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b> zone (an encircling band, stripe, etc. distinct in color, texture, etc. from the surrounding medium)</p> <p><b>PREFIXED ROOT:</b></p> <p>azonal (designating or of zones, or layers of soil that cannot be sharply distinguished from another because, for example, they are of recent formation)</p> <p>evzone (original spelling: <i>euzonos</i>; lit., well-girdled; well-equipped; a member of a special unit of riflemen in the Greek army whose uniform included a wide skirt) (<i>eu</i> well)</p> <p>intrazonal (designating or of a soil whose characteristics indicate the dominance of local conditions, such as topography or parent material, over the ordinary effects of climate and vegetation) (<i>intra</i> within)</p> <p><b>ACRONYM:</b> ZIP (zone improvement plan, begun in 1963)</p> <p><b>CROSS REFERENCE:</b> None</p>
zyg	Greek <i>zygon</i> IE <i>yugo-</i> yoke	yoke, pair, united	<p><b>SIMPLE ROOT:</b></p> <p>zygoma (in anatomy, refers to the <i>zygomatic arch</i>, the <i>zygomatic bone</i>, or the <i>zygomatic process</i>)</p> <p>zygosis (the union of gametes to form a zygote; conjugation; pl., zygosies)</p> <p>zygote (a cell formed by the union of male and female gametes; fertilized egg cell before cleavage)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
<b>zyg</b> (cont'd)		[yoke, pair, united]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>azygous (unmatched; not one of a pair; having no mate; odd; as an <i>azygous muscle</i>) (<i>a</i> negative)</p> <p>dizygotic (also, dizygous; developing from two fertilized eggs, as fraternal twins) (<i>di</i> two)</p> <p>heterozygosis (the production of a heterozygote by the union of unlike gametes) (<i>heteros</i> different + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>heterozygote (a plant or animal having two different alleles* at a single locus on the chromosome, and hence not breeding true for the particular character involved; hybrid) {heterozygous} (<i>heteros</i> different) [<sup>*</sup> allele: either of a pair of genes located at the same position on both members of a pair of chromosomes and conveying characters that are inherited in accordance with Mendelian law]</p> <p>hemizygous (being or having a gene, especially one on the X chromosome, that lacks an allelic complement and which therefore always expresses the trait which it carries) (<i>hemi</i> half)</p> <p>homozygote (a plant or animal having two identical alleles at a single locus on a chromosome, and hence breeding true for the particular character involved; purebred) {homozygous} (<i>homos</i> same)</p> <p>merozygote (in microbial genetics, an organism that contains a fragment of a genome from another organism; the relatively small size of the exogenote permits a diploid condition for only a limited region of the endogenote) (<i>meros</i> part)</p> <p>syzygy (a pair; esp. a pair of opposites; in Greek and Latin prosody, a group of two feet, as a dipody) (<i>syn</i> together)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>zyg: zygoid (pertaining to a zygote; zygotic) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>zygo:</p> <p>zygodactyl (having the toes arranged in two opposed pairs, two in front and two in the rear; as a noun, a zygodactyl bird, as the parrot) (<i>dactylos</i> finger; extended to mean “toe”)</p> <p>zygogenesis (in biology, reproduction in which male and female gametes and nuclei fuse) (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>zygomorphic (bilaterally symmetrical) (<i>morphe</i> form)</p> <p>zygophyte (a plant that reproduces by zygospores) (<i>phyte</i> plant)</p> <p>zygospore (in botany, a thick-walled, resting spore formed by conjugation of two isogametes) (<i>spore</i> seed)</p> <p>MEDICAL:</p> <p>zygomatic arch (a bony arch on either side of the face just below the eye in many vertebrates, consisting of a zygomatic bone having a process that fuses with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone)</p> <p>zygomatic bone (a bone of the zygomatic arch on either side of the face, forming the prominence of each cheek; cheekbone)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: zeugma (a rhetorical figure of speech in which a single word, usually a verb or adjective, is syntactically related to two or more words, with only one of which it seems logically connected, e.g., The room was not light, but his fingers were; to wage war on peace; she opened the door and her heart to the homeless boy)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: gam, jug</p>

<b>Element</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>zym</b>	Greek <i>zume</i> IE <i>yeu-</i> to mix foods	ferment, leaven, yeast	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>zymase (an enzyme present in yeast)          zyme (a ferment or enzyme)          zymosis (fermentation; the development and spread of a zymotic disease; any infectious disease)          zymotic (of, causing, or caused by or as by, fermentation)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>azyme (unleavened bread) (<i>a</i> not)          enzyme (a protein in plant and animal cells that act as organic catalysts in initiating or speeding up specific chemical reactions), enzymology (<i>en</i> in + <i>logy</i> study)          endoenzyme (an enzyme that functions within the cell) (<i>endo</i> within + enzyme)          isozyme (also, isoenzyme; an enzyme reacting the same as another enzyme but having a slightly different composition) (<i>isos</i> equal)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>zym</i>:</p> <p>zymurgy (the branch of chemistry dealing with fermentation, as applied in wine making, brewing, etc.) (<i>ergon</i> work; therefore, <i>-urgy</i> is the science, technique, or process of working with or by means of)</p> <p><i>zymo</i>:</p> <p>zymogen (in biochemistry, an inactive antecedent form of an active enzyme that becomes functional by the action of an appropriate kinase or other activator)          zymogenesis (the process by which a zymogen becomes an enzyme), zymogenic (of, having to do with, or produces a zymogen; causing fermentation) (<i>generare</i> to produce)          zymology (the science dealing with fermentation) (<i>logy</i> study)          zymolysis (the fermentative action of enzymes; fermentation or other changes resulting from this) {zymolytic} (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)          zymometer (an instrument used to measure the degree of fermentation) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: lysozyme (a particle found in egg whites, tears, saliva, etc. that can kill certain bacteria by dissolving the cell walls) (<i>lyein</i> loosen)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: zem</p>

## ENGLISH TO ROOTS INDEX

Where there are multiple forms of a root, only the first is given; see the listed family for additional forms.

Infinitives (e.g., to run, to leap), are shown without the infinitive identifier “to”; where there might be confusion between parts of speech, the part of speech is listed in parentheses after the entry word.

### *A*

abdomen: *gastr*,  
  *ventr*  
abdominal wall:  
  *ileu*, *lapar*  
ability: *dyn*, *may*,  
  *pot*<sup>2</sup>  
abnormal: *caco-*,  
  *dys-*  
about: *peri-*  
above: *ana-*, *super-*  
accompany: *comit*  
accomplish: *form*<sup>2</sup>,  
  *petr*<sup>2</sup>  
account: *log*  
accustom: *sol*<sup>1</sup>, *sues*  
achieve: *hent*, *par*<sup>4</sup>  
acid: *ox*  
acorn: *gland*  
acquire: *cet*  
across: *dia-*, *per*,  
  *trans-*  
act: *act*  
action: *-osis*  
addition: *ad-*  
adorn: *cosm*  
adult: *pub*  
advantage: *prov*  
advise: *mun*<sup>1</sup>, *suas*  
afar: *tele-*  
afflict: *trib*<sup>2</sup>  
afraid: *tim*  
after: *hyster*<sup>2</sup>, *meta*,  
  *post-*  
again: *ana-*, *palin*,  
  *re-*  
against: *ana-*, *anti*,  
  *cata-*, *contr-*, *ob*-  
age: *ev*  
age (old): see *old*  
  *age*  
agitate: *act*, *horm*,  
  *rit*, *turb*  
ahead: *prim*, *prot*

air: *aer*, *atmo*, *foll*,  
  *phys*, *pneu*  
aircraft: *aeri*  
alarmed: *trepid*  
all: *omni*, *pan*, *sol*<sup>5</sup>,  
  *tot*  
allot: *trib*<sup>1</sup>  
allow: *lic*  
almond: *amyg*  
almost: *pen*<sup>1</sup>  
alone: *erem*, *mono*,  
  *priv*, *sol*<sup>3</sup>  
alongside: *para-*  
alternated: *meta-*  
alum: *alum*  
always: *semper*  
amazed: *stup*  
amber: *electr*  
among: *epi-*, *inter*-  
amount: *arithm*,  
  *num*<sup>1</sup>, *pleth*  
ancient: *arch*,  
  *paleo*, *prim*, *prot*  
anew: *ana-*  
anger: *fur*, *ir*  
angle: *ang*<sup>1</sup>, *cant*,  
  *gon*<sup>2</sup>  
animal: *anim*, *faun*,  
  *zo*  
ankle: *tal*  
anoint: *aloep*  
announce: *intim*,  
  *nunci*  
another: *all*  
ant: *formic*, *myrmec*  
anterior: *epi-*  
anther: *andr*  
anus: *cul*, *proct*  
anxious: *trepid*  
apart: *dis*<sup>1</sup>, *se*-  
ape: *pithec*  
apex: *acro*, *apic*  
appear: *ori*, *par*<sup>2</sup>

appearance: *fac*<sup>2</sup>,  
  *form*<sup>1</sup>, *prosop*,  
  *schem*, *spec*  
appetite: *orex*, *pet*  
apple: *carp*<sup>2</sup>, *fruc*,  
  *pom*  
appraise: *est*<sup>1</sup>  
arch: *arc*<sup>1</sup>  
arctic: *arct*  
ardor: *ard*, *zeal*  
arise: *ori*, *par*<sup>2</sup>  
arm (upper): *brachi*  
armpit: *al*<sup>1</sup>, *axi*  
arms (weapons):  
  *arm*, *hopl*  
around: *ambi*-,  
  *amph*-, *circ*-,  
  *peri*-  
arrange: *cosm*,  
  *nom*<sup>1</sup>, *ord*, *ser*<sup>1</sup>,  
  *tang*, *tir*<sup>2</sup>  
arrangement: *tact*<sup>2</sup>  
arrow: *flech*, *sagitt*  
ashes: *ciner*  
ashamed of (to be):  
  *elench*, *pud*  
ask: *pet*, *quer*, *rog*  
asp: *asp*  
assault: *horm*  
assembly: *agor*,  
  *greg*  
assert: *phan*  
assess: *arbit*, *cens*,  
  *jud*  
assist: *adjut*  
asunder: *dich*  
at: *ad*-  
attach: *aps*, *fix*,  
  *tach*<sup>2</sup>  
attack: *fest*<sup>1</sup>, *horm*,  
  *hort*<sup>2</sup>, *pet*  
attack (verbally):  
  *polem*  
attempt: *con*<sup>2</sup>  
attendant: *minist*

augur: *omen*  
available: *prest*<sup>2</sup>  
avoid: *fug*, *vit*<sup>3</sup>  
away: *ab*-, *apo*-,  
  *cata*-, *de*-, *dis*-,  
  *ex*-, *se*-  
awe (to feel): *ver*<sup>1</sup>  
awn: *ather*  
awry: *liqu*<sup>2</sup>, *lox*,  
  *plag*  
axis: *pol*<sup>1</sup>, *rachi*  
axle: *axi*

### *B*

babble: *lal*  
back (noun): *dors*,  
  *noto*, *rachi*, *spin*,  
  *terg*<sup>2</sup>  
back: *ana*-, *palin*-,  
  *re*<sup>1</sup>, *retro*-  
back (of the head):  
  *ini*  
backbone: *rachi*,  
  *spin*  
backward: *ana*-,  
  *cata*-, *retro*-  
bacterium: *cocc*  
bad: *caco*-, *dys*-,  
  *mal*-, *mis*-  
bag: *asc*<sup>2</sup>, *burs*,  
  *cyst*, *mars*, *sac*  
bait: *bet*, *lur*  
balance: *balan*,  
  *liber*<sup>2</sup>  
bald: *glab*  
ball: *glob*, *plot*,  
  *spher*  
balsam: *balm*  
band: *cinct*, *copu*,  
  *dein*, *desm*, *fasc*,  
  *lig*, *sphing*, *string*  
bar: *bar*<sup>2</sup>  
bargain: *stip*<sup>3</sup>  
bark of a tree: *phell*

barren: *jej*  
 barrier: *cumb*  
 base: *alk, bas, rad*<sup>2</sup>  
 base (adj.): *vil*  
 battle: *athl, machy*  
 battle (line of):  
     *phalan*  
 be (to): *esse, ous*  
 beam: *bauch, trab*  
 bear (verb): *fer*<sup>2</sup>,  
     *ger*<sup>1</sup>, *lat*<sup>2</sup>, *phor*,  
     *port*<sup>1</sup>, *vect*  
 beard: *barb*  
 beat (noun): *crot*,  
     *puls*  
 beat (verb): *bat*,  
     *buk, mall, mol*,  
     *pav, pel*<sup>2</sup>, *tund*,  
     *verb*<sup>2</sup>  
 beautiful: *bell*<sup>1</sup>,  
     *calli, form*<sup>1</sup>  
     *pulchri*  
 becoming: *-esce*  
 bed: *eun*  
 bee: *api*  
 before: *ante-, fore-*  
     *pre-, pro*<sup>1</sup>, *pro*<sup>2</sup>  
 beg: *rog*  
 begin: *ori, par*<sup>2</sup>  
 beginning: *choat*,  
     *escence, gen*  
 behind: *meta-,*  
     *retro-*  
 being: *esse, onto*  
 belch: *ruct*  
 believe: *cred, fid*,  
     *lief, tru*  
 bells: *campan*  
 bell-shaped: *calyc*,  
     *cotyl*  
 bellows: *phys*  
 belly: *gastr, ventr*  
 below: *infra-, sub-*  
 belt: *zon*  
 bench: *bank*  
 bend: *curv, flect*,  
     *sin, var, vert*  
 berry: *bacci, cocc*  
 beside: *epi-, meta-,*  
     *para*  
 best: *aristo, optim*  
 better: *melior*  
 between: *enter-*,  
     *inter-, meso-*  
 bewilder: *maz*

beyond: *ex-, hyper-,*  
     *meta-, preter-,*  
     *super-, ulter-*  
 bile: *chol*  
 bind (verb): *cinct*,  
     *dein, desm, jug*,  
     *lig, nect, nod*,  
     *strict*  
 binding: *pac*  
 bird: *avi, ornis*  
 birdlime: *visc*<sup>2</sup>  
 birth: *gen, gna*,  
     *nat*<sup>1</sup>, *par*<sup>3</sup>, *toc*  
 birth to (give): *par*<sup>3</sup>  
 bite (verb): *mord*  
 bitter: *ace, amar*,  
     *ox, picr*  
 black: *atr, fusc*,  
     *mela, nigr, noir*,  
     *tenebr*  
 bladder: *asc*<sup>2</sup>, *burs*,  
     *cyst, vesic*  
 blame: *culp, vic*<sup>3</sup>  
 bleeding: *crud*  
 blemish: *macu*  
 blindly: *temer*  
 blister: *cyst, pust*,  
     *vesic*  
 blood disease:  
     *-emia*  
 blood: *hem, sang*  
 blood clot: *thromb*  
 bloom, blossom:  
     *anth, flor, thall*  
 blow (verb): *flat*  
 blow the nose:  
     *munct*  
 blue (dark): *cyan*  
 boat: *bark*  
 board: *tab*<sup>1</sup>  
 boast: *jac*  
 boat: *bark*  
 body: *corp, soma*  
 body (dried): *skelet*  
 body (inner part  
     of): *splanchn*,  
     *visc*<sup>1</sup>  
 boil: *bull, ferv*,  
     *heps, zem*  
 bold (to be): *brav*,  
     *fest*<sup>1</sup>, *horm*  
 bone: *os, oste*  
 bone between  
     fingers: *phalan*  
 book: *bibli, cod*,  
     *lib*<sup>2</sup>, *teuch*

border: *fin, hori*,  
     *lim, tel, term*  
 bore: *for*<sup>2</sup>, *trem*<sup>1</sup>  
 born (to be): *gen*,  
     *gna, nat*<sup>1</sup>, *par*<sup>3</sup>,  
     *toc*  
 bosom: *gulf*  
 both: *ambi-, amph*  
 bottom: *edaph*,  
     *found*  
 bottom (of the sea):  
     *benth*  
 boundary: *fin, hor*,  
     *lim, term*  
 bovine: *taur*  
 bow: *arc*<sup>1</sup>  
 boy: *hebe, ped*<sup>3</sup>,  
     *pub, puer*  
 brain: *cerebr, crani*,  
     *encephal*  
 branch: *blast*,  
     *branch, clad*,  
     *furc, rad*<sup>2</sup>, *ram*  
 brand (burning):  
     *brac, tic*  
 brass: *chalco*  
 brave: *brav*  
 bread: *pan*<sup>1</sup>, *past*,  
     *sit*<sup>1</sup>  
 break: *clas, frac*,  
     *pan*<sup>2</sup>, *quat, ract*,  
     *rump*  
 breast: *mamm*,  
     *mast*<sup>1</sup>, *pector*  
 breastbone: *chondr*,  
     *pect, stern*  
 breastplate: *thorax*  
 breath: *anim, atm*,  
     *hal*<sup>2</sup>, *pneu, spir*<sup>1</sup>,  
     *vit*  
 bridge: *pont*  
 brief: *brev*  
 bright: *clar*  
 brimstone: *thio*  
 brine: *hal*<sup>1</sup>, *sal*  
 bristle: *chaet*  
 broad: *ury, lat*<sup>1</sup>,  
     *plac*<sup>2</sup>, *platy*  
 broken stones: *rud*  
 brother: *adelph, frat*  
 bruise: *bris*  
 bud: *blast, clad*,  
     *gen, germ*  
 building: *edi*  
 build (verb): *struct*,  
     *techn, tect, tex*

bulge: *tor*  
 bulk: *mol*<sup>2</sup>  
 bull: *bous, taur*,  
     *vacc*  
 burden: *bail, on*  
 burn: *ard, blaz*,  
     *caust, crem*,  
     *flag, igni, neal*,  
     *phleg, pyr*<sup>1</sup>, *ure*  
 burning brand: *tic*  
 bury: *sepul*  
 butterfly: *pap*<sup>1</sup>  
 buttocks: *cul, proct*,  
     *ur*<sup>1</sup>  
 buy: *emp, merc*,  
     *sum*<sup>1</sup>  
 by: *per-*

## C

call: *cal*<sup>2</sup>, *clam, voc*  
 calm: *clemen, lent*<sup>2</sup>,  
     *pac, sed*<sup>1</sup>  
 cancel: *canc*<sup>1</sup>  
 cancer: *canc*<sup>2</sup>,  
     *carcin*  
 cane: *can*<sup>3</sup>  
 cape: *cap*<sup>2</sup>  
 carbohydrates: *-ose*  
 cardinal: *card*<sup>1</sup>  
 care: *cur*<sup>2</sup>, *iatr*,  
     *souc*  
 care for: *cult, med*<sup>1</sup>  
 carousal: *com*<sup>2</sup>  
 carpet: *tape*  
 carry: *fer*<sup>2</sup>, *ger*<sup>1</sup>,  
     *lat*<sup>2</sup>, *phor, port*<sup>1</sup>,  
     *vect*  
 cart: *car*<sup>1</sup>  
 cartilage: *chondr*  
 carve: *glyph, sculp*  
 case: *thec*  
 caseous: *tyro*  
 cat: *ailur, fel*<sup>1</sup>  
 cattle: *fe, pecu*  
 caul: *hymen*  
 cause: *caus, log, rat*  
 cave: *spel, trog*  
 cavity: *alv, cav*<sup>1</sup>,  
     *coel, cotyl, sin*  
 cease: *lect*<sup>1</sup>  
 celebrity: *celeb*,  
     *fam, not*  
 cell: *alv, cyt*  
 center: *centr*

chaff: *ather*  
 chain: *caten*  
 chair: *hedr*  
 chamber: *camer*,  
*thal*  
 chance: *alea, fortu*  
 change: *amoeb*,  
*camb, meta-, mut*  
 channel: *aul, solen*,  
*stria, sulc*  
 character: *eth*  
 charge: *leg*<sup>2</sup>  
 charity: *charit*  
 charm: *terp*  
 chart: *cart*  
 cheap: *vil*  
 cheat: *bar*<sup>3</sup>  
 check (verb): *ische*  
 cheek: *buc, mala*  
 cheerful: *hilar*  
 cheese: *cas*<sup>2</sup>, *tyro*  
 chemistry: *chem*  
 chest: *pect(or), thorax*  
 chew: *mast*<sup>2</sup>  
 chicken: *pull*  
 chief: *arch, caput*  
 child: *ped*<sup>3</sup>, *pub*,  
*puer*  
 chin: *ment*<sup>2</sup>  
 chink: *rim*  
 chirp: *trism*  
 choking: *ang*<sup>2</sup>  
 choose: *lect*<sup>2</sup>, *leg*<sup>3</sup>,  
*opt*  
 chorus: *chor*<sup>1</sup>  
 church: *eccles*  
 cicatrix: *eschar*  
 circle: *annel, cycl*,  
*gir, orb*  
 city: *cit*<sup>1</sup>, *metro*,  
*poli, urb*  
 clap: *laud, plang*,  
*plaud*  
 claw: *chel, onych*,  
*ung*  
 clay: *argill*  
 clean: *cast*<sup>1</sup>, *cathar*,  
*pur*<sup>1</sup>, *purg*,  
*sincere*  
 clean (wipe): *terg*  
 clear: *cand, clar*,  
*luc, seren*  
 clear space: *chor*<sup>2</sup>  
 cleave: *her*<sup>2</sup>, *scind*,  
*schis*

clerk: *cler*  
 climb: *ramp, scal*,  
*scan*  
 cloak: *chlamy*,  
*mant, pall*<sup>2</sup>  
 close (adjective):  
*plesio, steno*  
 close (verb): *cleid*,  
*clud, gird, mi*,  
*oper*  
 clot (blood):  
*thromb*  
 cloth: *mant*  
 clothe: *dysi, vest*  
 cloud: *fusc, nebul*,  
*neph, nub*<sup>2</sup>, *vap*  
 club: *clav*  
 coal: *anthr*  
 coals (live): *brac*  
 coarse: *gros*  
 code: *cod*  
 coffee: *caf*  
 coil: *spir*<sup>2</sup>, *torq*  
 coins: *mone, stip*<sup>3</sup>  
 cold: *alg*<sup>2</sup>, *cry*<sup>2</sup>, *frig*,  
*psychr*  
 collapse: *gru, lap*  
 colon: *col*<sup>4</sup>  
 colony: *col*<sup>3</sup>  
 color: *chrom, color*,  
*ting*  
 colossal: *coloss*  
 column: *column*,  
*styl*<sup>1</sup>  
 comblike: *cten, pect*  
 come: *ven*<sup>4</sup>  
 comfort: *sol*<sup>4</sup>  
 commodity: *opso*  
 common: *cen, com*,  
*mun*<sup>2</sup>, *sym*  
 common people:  
*dem, lit, pleb*,  
*popul, vulg*  
 community: *cit*<sup>1</sup>,  
*mun*<sup>2</sup>  
 companion: *pan*<sup>1</sup>,  
*soc*  
 complete: *hol*,  
*integ, plen, salu*,  
*sat*  
 completely: *cata-*,  
*dia-, per-*  
 completion: *eschat*,  
*fin, tel, term*  
 compress: *pil*<sup>2</sup>  
 conceal: *cel*<sup>1</sup>, *crypt*

concern: *cur*<sup>2</sup>  
 condition: *-osis*  
 conduct: *act*  
 cone: *cun*<sup>1</sup>, *sphen*  
 confide: *tru*  
 confused (to be):  
*halluc*  
 conquer: *vict*<sup>2</sup>  
 consider: *arbit*,  
*pend, sider*<sup>1</sup>, *skep*  
 constrained one:  
*thrall*  
 contend: *cert, vit*  
 contest: *agon*<sup>1</sup>, *athl*,  
*machy, nit*  
 contract (verb):  
*stypt*  
 contrary: *contr*  
 contrivance:  
*mechan*  
 converse: *fab*  
 cook (verb): *coqu*,  
*peps*  
 cool: *fresc, frig*  
 copper: *chalco*,  
*cupr*  
 cord: *chord, lin*<sup>1</sup>  
 cork: *phell, suber*  
 cornea: *cera, kerat*  
 corner: *ang*<sup>1</sup>, *gon*<sup>2</sup>  
 corner of eye: *cant*  
 corpse: *mort, necr*  
 cottage: *cas*<sup>1</sup>  
 cough: *tuss*  
 counsel: *consul*  
 country: *pag*  
 course: *cur*<sup>1</sup>, *drom*  
 court: *cohor, hort*<sup>1</sup>  
 cover: *calyp, cel*<sup>1</sup>,  
*cover, crypt, fusc*,  
*scur, techn, tect*,  
*thec, vagin*  
 covering: *calyp*,  
*cel*<sup>1</sup>, *chlamy*,  
*man, pall*<sup>2</sup>, *tect*,  
*vagin*  
 cow: *bous, taur*,  
*vacc*  
 crab: *canc*<sup>2</sup>, *carcin*  
 crack: *crep*<sup>1</sup>  
 cradle: *cun*<sup>2</sup>  
 cram: *farc, stip*<sup>1</sup>  
 crane (bird): *geran*  
 craze: *mania*  
 create: *fac*<sup>1</sup>, *fig, poe*

creep: *ophi, rep*,  
*serp*  
 crescent: *men*<sup>1</sup>  
 criminal: *fel*<sup>2</sup>, *crim*  
 crisp: *ulo*  
 crooked: *prav, vil*  
 cross: *cruc*  
 crosswise: *chiasma*  
 crowded: *dens*  
 crown: *cor*<sup>2</sup>  
 crumb: *ble, mica*  
 crush: *bris*  
 cry out: *clam*,  
*plang, cry*<sup>1</sup>, *plor*  
 crystal: *crystal*  
 cup: *calyc, scyph*,  
*tass*  
 cup-shaped: *cotyl*  
 curb: *frain*  
 cure: *ac*<sup>1</sup>, *iatr*  
 curl: *cirr*  
 current: *rhe*<sup>1</sup>  
 curve: *cor*<sup>2</sup>, *sin*,  
*vert*  
 cushion: *mat*<sup>3</sup>, *puhv*<sup>1</sup>  
 cusp: *cusp*  
 custom: *eth, mor*,  
*nom*<sup>1</sup>  
 cut (verb): *cad*,  
*car*<sup>2</sup>, *cis, cop*,  
*coup, put, schis*,  
*scind, sect, tail*,  
*tom*  
 cut off: *cad, put*,  
*tom, trunc*

## D

damage: *dam*<sup>2</sup>, *lid*  
 dance: *chor*<sup>1</sup>, *orch*,  
*terp*  
 dare: *aud*<sup>2</sup>  
 dark: *crep*<sup>2</sup>, *fusc*,  
*hesper, maur*,  
*mela, scot, tenebr*  
 dark blue: *cyan*  
 daub: *let*  
 daughter: *fil*<sup>1</sup>  
 dawn: *aur*<sup>1</sup>, *eo*  
 day: *di, diurn*,  
*hemer, jour*  
 deaf: *surd*  
 death: *leth*<sup>1</sup>, *mort*,  
*necro, thana*  
 decay: *marce*

decayed: *sapr*  
 deceit: *apat, dul<sup>1</sup>*  
 deceive: *fall, pseud*  
 decide: *tail*  
 deck (verb): *orn*  
 deep: *bath, benth*  
 defecate: *ine*  
 degree: *grad*  
 deity: *dei<sup>2</sup>, num<sup>2</sup>*  
 delay: *mora, man<sup>3</sup>, rest*  
 delight: *terp*  
 deliver: *don, trad*  
 demand: *pet, post*  
 demon: *demon*  
 dense: *pycno*  
 deny: *neg*  
 depth: *bath*  
 descend: *aval*  
 deserve: *merit*  
 desire (verb): *aver, cup, desider*  
 despise: *miso, od<sup>3</sup>, phob, temn*  
 destroy: *bezzl*  
 determination: *bul, vol<sup>1</sup>*  
 devil: *demon*  
 devour: *glut<sup>2</sup>, phag, vor*  
 devout: *pi*  
 dialect: *dic, vern<sup>1</sup>*  
 dice game: *alea, fortu*  
 die (noun): *typ*  
 die (verb): *mort, leth, thana*  
 different: *hetero-*  
 difficult: *dys-*  
 dig up: *foss*  
 digest: *peps*  
 dignity: *hon*  
 dilation: *eury, varic*  
 dim: *maur*  
 dip (verb): *bapt, merg*  
 dirt: *limi, lut<sup>2</sup>*  
 discerning: *sag, sap, soph*  
 discharge: *ine*  
 discharge (wound): *ichor*  
 disease: *noso, path*  
 disgrace: *probr*  
 disk: *orb*  
 dislocate: *lux<sup>1</sup>*

dissolve: *lys*  
 distinct: *idio*  
 distinctive mark: *char, stig*  
 distinguish: *crin<sup>2</sup>*  
 distress: *odyn*  
 disturb: *tara*  
 ditch: *scrob*  
 diverse: *poly-*  
 divide: *fiss, scind, schis*  
 divination: *mancy*  
 divine law: *far<sup>2</sup>*  
 division: *class, pan<sup>2</sup>*  
 do: *act, dim, drama, fac<sup>1</sup>, ger<sup>1</sup>, prac*  
 dog: *can<sup>2</sup>, cyn*  
 donkey: *as*  
 door (folding): *valv*  
 dorsum: *noto*  
 double: *du-*  
 doubt: *dub*  
 down: *cata-, de-*  
 dowry: *par<sup>4</sup>, phern*  
 drag: *tract*  
 draw: *dra, haust, tract*  
 draw close: *sphin*  
 dream: *oneir*  
 dregs: *fec*  
 dress: *tir<sup>2</sup>*  
 dried body: *skelet*  
 drink: *bib, ebr, pos, pot<sup>1</sup>, tem<sup>2</sup>*  
 drink (strong): *temet*  
 drive: *act, agon, pel<sup>2</sup>*  
 drop: *gutt, still*  
 drops (to fall in): *stax*  
 dross: *scor*  
 drum: *tymp*  
 drunken (to be): *methy*  
 dry: *sic, seren, torr, xero*  
 duct: *vas*  
 ductile: *duc, elast*  
 due: *deb*  
 dull: *ambly, surd*  
 dung: *copr, scat, ster*  
 dust: *con<sup>1</sup>, pulv<sup>2</sup>*  
 dwarf: *nano*

dwell: *col<sup>3</sup>*  
 dwelling: *eco*  
 dye: *chrom, color, ting*

## E

eagle: *aqui*  
 ear: *aur<sup>1</sup>, oto*  
 early: *paleo, prot*  
 early time period: *eo*  
 earn: *merit*  
 earth: *chthon, edaph, geo, hom, hum<sup>1</sup>, ped<sup>4</sup>, tell, terr*  
 ease: *ag<sup>2</sup>, oti, scho*  
 eat: *ed, glut<sup>2</sup>, phag, rod, vor*  
 echo: *ech*  
 egg: *oo, ov*  
 egg (yolk of): *vitel*  
 eight: *oct*  
 either: *uter<sup>1</sup>*  
 elastic: *duc, elast*  
 elder: *sen*  
 eleven: *hendeca*  
 elite: *oligo, op<sup>1</sup>*  
 embark: *quip*  
 employ: *us*  
 empty: *ceno<sup>1</sup>, cipher, inan, jej, vac, van<sup>1</sup>, vast*  
 enclose: *arc<sup>2</sup>, clud, gird, hort<sup>1</sup>*  
 enclosing: *peri-*  
 enclosure: *cohor*  
 end: *but<sup>2</sup>, eschat, fin, tel, term*  
 enjoyment of: *fruc*  
 enlarged vein: *varic*  
 enrage: *ir, fur*  
 enroll: *cens*  
 ensnare: *lic*  
 enter: *dyt, penetr*  
 entice: *lic*  
 entire: *sol<sup>5</sup>*  
 envelope: *chlamy*  
 equal: *equ<sup>1</sup>, homo, idem, ident, iso, par<sup>1</sup>, simil*  
 equal (to try to): *emul*  
 equip: *par<sup>4</sup>, phern*

erase: *dele*  
 erect: *ithy, lin<sup>1</sup>, orth, rect, sagitt*  
 erotic desire: *eros, lagn*

essence: *esse, ous*  
 establish: *found*  
 esteem: *hon*  
 estimate: *est<sup>1</sup>*  
 ether: *est<sup>2</sup>*  
 Eustachian tube: *salp*  
 even: *plan, platy*  
 evening: *hesper, vesp<sup>1</sup>*  
 ever: *semper*  
 every: *omni-, pan-*  
 examine: *scop, scrut, vid<sup>1</sup>*  
 example of (to give an): *dei<sup>1</sup>*  
 excessive: *hyper-*  
 excite: *horm, rit, turb*  
 excrement: *copr, scat, ster*

exercise: *asc<sup>1</sup>*  
 exist: *esse*  
 existence: *onto*  
 explain: *phras*  
 external: *ecto-*  
 extravagance: *lux<sup>2</sup>*  
 extremities: *acro-*  
 eye: *ocul, omma, op<sup>2</sup>, ophthal*  
 eyebrow: *cili*  
 eyelid: *blephar, cili, palpeb*

## F

face: *fac<sup>1</sup>, fac<sup>2</sup>, prosop, schem*  
 facing: *anti-*  
 faint: *fatig, langu*  
 faith: *cred, fid*  
 fall (verb): *cad, gru, lap, pto, sphal*  
 fall in drops: *stax*  
 fallopian tube: *salp*  
 false: *fall, pseud*  
 famous: *celeb*  
 far off: *tele-*

farther from:  
*deuter-*  
 fashion: *guis*  
 fast: *celer*  
 fast (verb): *jej*  
 fasten: *aps*, *fix*  
 fat: *adip*, *aliph*, *lip*,  
      $ol^2$ , *seb*, *stear*  
 fate: *fortu*  
 father: *abb*, *patri*  
 fault: *mend*, *pecca*,  
     *vic*<sup>3</sup>  
 favor: *fav*, *plac*<sup>1</sup>  
 fear: *fright*, *metic*,  
     *phobia*, *ver*<sup>1</sup>  
 fear of: *phob*  
 feather: *pen*<sup>2</sup>, *plum*,  
     *pter*  
 feces: *copr*, *sterc*  
 fecund: *felic*, *uber*  
 feed (verb): *bos*,  
     *past*  
 feel: *alg*<sup>1</sup>, *esthe*,  
     *pass*, *sens*, *tact*<sup>1</sup>  
 felon: *crim*, *fel*<sup>2</sup>  
 felt (noun): *filt*  
 female: *gyn*  
 fence (verb): *phrag*  
 ferment: *zem*, *zym*  
 fertile: *fecund*, *uber*  
 festive: *fest*<sup>2</sup>, *hymn*  
 fetus: *blast*, *germ*  
 fever: *cat*<sup>1</sup>, *caust*,  
     *febr*, *phleg*, *pyr*<sup>1</sup>  
 few: *oligo*  
 fiber: *fibr*  
 field: *agr*, *camp*  
 fig: *syco*  
 fight with the fist:  
     *pug*  
 fill: *plen*, *sat*  
 fillet: *vitt*  
 filter: *col*<sup>2</sup>, *ethym*,  
     *filt*, *flu*, *man*<sup>1</sup>,  
     *mea*  
 filth: *sord*, *squal*  
 fin: *pter*  
 find: *heur*, *triev*  
 fine: *lepto*, *petit*  
 finger: *dactyl*, *digit*  
 fingernail: *onych*,  
     *ung*  
 fire: *ard*, *ign*, *pyr*<sup>1</sup>,  
     *volcan*  
 firm: *stol*  
 firm (to make): *firm*

firmly: *dulg*  
 first: *arch*, *prim*,  
     *prot*, *protein*  
 first principle:  
     *element*  
 fish: *ichthy*, *pisc*  
 fissure: *fiss*, *rim*  
 fit together: *art*,  
     *fabr*  
 fitting: *harm*  
 five: *cinque*, *penta*,  
     *quin*  
 flame: *blaz*, *flag*,  
     *pyr*<sup>1</sup>  
 flank: *ileu*, *lapar*  
 flat: *plac*<sup>2</sup>, *plant*,  
     *platy*, *tars*  
 flat blade: *spat*  
 flax: *lin*<sup>2</sup>  
 flee: *fug*, *phyg*  
 fleece: *lan*, *velu*  
 flesh: *carn*, *creat*,  
     *memb(r)*, *omo*,  
     *sarc*  
 flint: *sil*<sup>2</sup>  
 float: *nat*<sup>2</sup>, *pleus*  
 flock: *greg*  
 flour: *far*<sup>1</sup>  
 flourish: *anth*, *flor*,  
     *thall*  
 flow: *col*<sup>2</sup>, *drom*,  
     *flu*, *liqui*<sup>1</sup>, *man*<sup>1</sup>,  
     *mea*, *rhe*<sup>1</sup>, *rhe*<sup>2</sup>,  
     *rrhag*  
 flower: *anth*, *flor*  
 flower cluster: *rac*  
 fluid (of body):  
     *lymph*, *ser*  
 fly (insect): *mus*<sup>1</sup>  
 fly (verb): *avi*, *vol*<sup>2</sup>  
 foam: *spum*  
 focus: *foc*<sup>1</sup>  
 fog: *atmo*, *nebul*,  
     *neph*, *nub*  
 fold: *gulf*, *pla*, *plex*,  
     *ple*, *plic*, *ploid*,  
     *pty*  
 folding door: *valv*  
 follow: *deuter*, *sequ*  
 food: *pan*<sup>1</sup>, *past*, *sit*<sup>1</sup>  
 foolish: *fatu*, *foll*  
 foot: *ped*<sup>1</sup>, *pod*  
 footprint: *hege*,  
     *ichno*, *vestig*  
 force: *fort*, *rob*,  
     *sthen*, *vin*<sup>2</sup>, *vio*  
 forehead: *fron*  
 foremost: *arch*  
 forest: *for*<sup>1</sup>, *silv*  
 forgetfulness: *leth*<sup>2</sup>  
 fork: *furc*, *ram*  
 form: *eid*, *fabr*, *fig*,  
     *form*<sup>1</sup>, *ide*,  
     *morph*, *oid*, *plas*,  
     *schem*, *typ*  
 former: *ante*, *pre*,  
     *prim*, *prior*, *pro*<sup>1</sup>,  
     *pro*<sup>2</sup>  
 forth: *pro*<sup>2</sup>  
 fortified place:  
     *burg*, *cast*<sup>2</sup>, *fort*  
 fortune: *lot*, *sort*  
 forty: *quadr*  
 forward: *pro*<sup>2</sup>, *van*<sup>2</sup>  
 fossil: *foss*, *oryct*,  
     *taph*  
 foul: *fil*<sup>3</sup>, *squal*  
 found: *ctyon*  
 four: *quadr*, *tetra*  
 fowl: *pull*  
 free: *eleuther*, *fran*,  
     *liber*<sup>1</sup>, *lys*, *solv*  
 free possession:  
     *allod*  
 free will: *spont*, *vol*<sup>1</sup>  
 freeze: *gel*<sup>1</sup>, *glac*  
 frenzy: *estr*  
 frequent: *frequen*  
 fresh: *fresc*  
 fresh water: *lacu*,  
     *limn*  
 friction: *trib*<sup>3</sup>, *trit*  
 friend: *am*  
 frighten: *din*, *ghast*,  
     *ter*<sup>1</sup>  
 frigid: *frig*  
 from: *ab*-, *apo*-, *de*-  
 from afar: *tele*-  
 front: *fron*  
 front of: *ante*-  
 frontier: *fin*, *hori*,  
     *tel*, *term*  
 fruit: *carp*<sup>2</sup>, *fruc*,  
     *pom*  
 fruitful: *fecund*,  
     *fruct*, *uber*  
 full (to be): *bry*<sup>1</sup>,  
     *pleth*, *sat*  
 funeral rite: *ced*<sup>1</sup>  
 fungus: *myc*<sup>1</sup>  
 furnish: *orn*  
 furrow: *lir*, *sulc*,  
     *stria*  
 further: *ford*

## G

gadfly: *estr*  
 gain: *prov*, *quer*  
 galaxy: *galact*  
 gall: *chol*  
 gape: *bey*, *chasm*,  
     *chen*, *gap*, *hiat*  
 garden: *par*<sup>5</sup>  
 garlic: *alli*  
 gas: *aer*, *phys*  
 gateway: *port*<sup>2</sup>, *pyl*  
 gather: *leg*<sup>3</sup>  
 gentle: *clemen*  
 geometric figure:  
     *hedron*  
 giant: *giga*, *macr*,  
     *mega*  
 gift: *do*, *don*, *trib*<sup>1</sup>  
 gills: *branchi*  
 gird: *cinct*  
 girdle: *zon*  
 girl: *cor*<sup>1</sup>  
 give: *do*, *don*, *trib*<sup>1</sup>  
 give birth to: *nat*,  
     *par*<sup>3</sup>  
 glad: *hilar*, *joic*  
 gland: *aden*, *inguin*  
 glass: *hyal*, *vitr*  
 glaze: *amel*  
 gleaming: *arg*  
 glide: *mea*, *lap*  
 glitter: *corus*  
 globe: *glob*, *orb*,  
     *plot*, *spher*  
 glowing: *cand*  
 glue: *coll*<sup>2</sup>, *gli*, *glut*<sup>1</sup>  
 gnash: *trism*  
 gnaw: *rod*  
 go: *bas*<sup>1</sup>, *ced*<sup>2</sup>, *ely*,  
     *grad*, *it*, *vad*  
 goat: *capri*  
 God, god: *dei*<sup>2</sup>, *the*<sup>1</sup>  
 gold: *aur*<sup>1</sup>, *chrys*  
 good: *bene*-, *bon*,  
     *dec*<sup>1</sup>, *eu*-, *man*<sup>2</sup>,  
     *prob*  
 govern: *ege*, *gov*  
 government: *arch*  
 grain: *ble*, *chondr*,  
     *gran*, *sit*<sup>1</sup>

granary: *sil<sup>1</sup>*  
 grape: *acini, uv<sup>1</sup>*  
 grapelike: *staphyl*  
 graphite: *molybd,*  
     *plumb*  
 grasp: *aps, leps*  
 grass: *gramin*  
 grating sound (to  
     make a): *strid*  
 gray: *polio*  
 graze: *past*  
 great: *grand, gros,*  
     *macro, mag,*  
     *mega*  
 great (how): *quan*  
 greed: *aver*  
 green: *chlor, ver<sup>3</sup>*  
 grief: *ced<sup>1</sup>, penth*  
 grind: *mol*  
 groin: *ileu, inguin,*  
     *lapar*  
 groove: *stria, sulc*  
 ground: *edaph, geo,*  
     *hum<sup>1</sup>, ped, terra*  
 grow: *aug, cresc,*  
     *embryo, oma*  
 grown up: *pub*  
 growth: *aug, cresc,*  
     *oman, onc, physi*  
 growth (tumor):  
     *-oma*  
 grunt: *grunt*  
 guard (verb): *cav<sup>2</sup>,*  
     *phalax, tuit*  
 guard (noun): *phyla*  
 guest (receive as):  
     *hosp*  
 guide: *ege, gov*  
 guilt: *culp*  
 gullet: *rum*

## H

habit: *hab, mor*  
 hair: *capill, chaet,*  
     *com<sup>1</sup>, crin<sup>3</sup>, pil<sup>1</sup>,*  
     *set, trich*  
 hair (stuffing of):  
     *toment*  
 half: *demi-, hemi-,*  
     *med<sup>3</sup>, meso, semi-*  
 hammer (to beat  
     with): *mall*  
 hand: *chir, man<sup>4</sup>*  
 hand (at): *prest<sup>2</sup>*

hang: <i>pend</i>	high: <i>acro, alt,</i> <i>apic, hypso, sum<sup>2</sup></i>	I: <i>ego</i>
happy: <i>beat, felic</i>	high mountains: <i>alp, mont, oro</i>	ice: <i>glac, gel<sup>1</sup></i>
harbor: <i>port<sup>2</sup>, pyl</i>	hindrance: <i>trib<sup>2</sup>,</i> <i>tric</i>	icy cold: <i>cry<sup>2</sup></i>
hard: <i>dur, firm,</i> <i>rob<sup>2</sup>, scirrh, scler</i>	hip: <i>cox, ischi</i>	ill: <i>dys-, miser</i>
hard skin: <i>call</i>	hiss: <i>sib, sifl</i>	image: <i>eid, fab, fig,</i> <i>form<sup>1</sup>, icon, ide,</i> <i>idol, mim, -oid,</i> <i>sem, sign</i>
harm: <i>aecid, dam<sup>2</sup>,</i> <i>deleter, himsa,</i> <i>lid, noc<sup>2</sup></i>	hit (verb): <i>cus</i>	imitate: <i>mim</i>
harmful odor: <i>mephi</i>	hoarfrost: <i>pruin</i>	immerse: <i>bapt,</i> <i>merg</i>
harsh: <i>asper, aust,</i> <i>caco-, sever</i>	hold (verb): <i>cap<sup>1</sup>,</i> <i>eche, hab, hex<sup>2</sup>,</i> <i>lab<sup>2</sup>, och, serv<sup>2</sup>,</i> <i>ten<sup>1</sup></i>	impaired: <i>dys-</i>
hasten: <i>vit<sup>2</sup></i>	hole: <i>for<sup>2</sup>, spel,</i> <i>trem<sup>1</sup>, trop</i>	impede: <i>bar<sup>2</sup></i>
hatred of: <i>miso, od<sup>3</sup>,</i> <i>phob, temn</i>	hollow: <i>alv, cav<sup>1</sup>,</i> <i>coel, cotyl, sin</i>	implement: <i>teuch</i>
haunch: <i>cox</i>	holy: <i>hagi, hier,</i> <i>sacr, sanct</i>	improve: <i>edi</i>
have: <i>hab, hex<sup>2</sup></i>	home: <i>dom, eco,</i> <i>nost, vic<sup>2</sup></i>	impulse: <i>horm</i>
haven: <i>port<sup>2</sup></i>	hone: <i>quet</i>	in: <i>en-, in<sup>1</sup>, indi</i>
head: <i>capit, cephal</i>	honey: <i>mell</i>	incite: <i>celeus, hort<sup>2</sup></i>
head (back of): <i>ini</i>	honor: <i>hon, dign</i>	inclining: <i>plag</i>
head of grain: <i>spic</i>	hood: <i>capit</i>	increase: <i>aug, cresc</i>
headband: <i>vitt</i>	hooded cloak: <i>cap<sup>2</sup></i>	infectious disease: <i>typh</i>
heal: <i>ac(ea), cur<sup>2</sup>,</i> <i>iatr, med<sup>1</sup>,</i> <i>pharmac, therap</i>	hoof: <i>pod</i>	inferior: <i>mean</i>
health: <i>hygi, salu</i>	hook: <i>cros, unc</i>	inflamed: <i>-itis</i>
heap: <i>acerv, cumu,</i> <i>sor</i>	hope: <i>sper</i>	injure: <i>aecid,</i> <i>deleter</i>
hear: <i>acou, aud<sup>1</sup>,</i> <i>aur<sup>1</sup></i>	horn: <i>cera, corn,</i> <i>kerat</i>	injury: <i>dam<sup>2</sup>, himsa,</i> <i>noc<sup>2</sup></i>
heir: <i>her<sup>1</sup></i>	horse: <i>caval, equ<sup>2</sup>,</i> <i>ipp</i>	inner: <i>endo-</i>
hernia: <i>cel<sup>2</sup></i>	hour: <i>hor</i>	inner part of body: <i>visc<sup>1</sup></i>
heart: <i>card<sup>2</sup>, cord</i>	household: <i>fam<sup>1</sup>,</i> <i>man<sup>3</sup></i>	insane (to be): <i>dot</i>
heart beat: <i>chrot,</i> <i>puls</i>	houses (group of): <i>eco, vic<sup>2</sup></i>	inscription: <i>titl</i>
heat: <i>cal<sup>1</sup>, caus, tep,</i> <i>thalp, therm</i>	how many: <i>quot</i>	insect: <i>entom, mus<sup>1</sup></i>
heathen: <i>secular</i>	huge: <i>coloss, macr,</i> <i>mega</i>	inside: <i>eso-</i>
heavens: <i>cel<sup>1</sup>, cel<sup>3</sup>,</i> <i>dei<sup>2</sup>, uran</i>	hundred: <i>cent, hect</i>	insensible: <i>surd</i>
heavy: <i>bar<sup>1</sup>, grav,</i> <i>liber<sup>2</sup>, pend, pond</i>	hunger: <i>fam<sup>2</sup></i>	intensify: <i>ten<sup>2</sup></i>
heed, take: <i>cav<sup>2</sup></i>	hurl: <i>ball, disc, jac,</i> <i>pult, sip</i>	intensive: <i>ana-,</i> <i>com-, de-, in<sup>1</sup>,</i> <i>peri-, peri-</i>
heel: <i>calc<sup>2</sup></i>	hurry: <i>celer, fest<sup>3</sup>,</i> <i>vel</i>	intestine: <i>enter</i>
height: <i>acro, alt,</i> <i>apic, hyps, sum<sup>2</sup></i>	hurt: <i>trauma, vulner</i>	into: <i>in<sup>1</sup>, indi</i>
help: <i>adjut, juv</i>	husband: <i>andr</i>	iodine: <i>iod</i>
herd: <i>greg</i>	hut: <i>cas<sup>1</sup></i>	iris: <i>irid</i>
hidden: <i>lat<sup>3</sup></i>	hydroxide: <i>alk</i>	iron: <i>ferr, sider<sup>2</sup></i>
hide (noun): <i>cori,</i> <i>pel<sup>1</sup></i>		island: <i>insul, nes</i>
hide (verb): <i>calyp,</i> <i>cel<sup>1</sup>, cond, cover,</i> <i>crypt</i>		itch: <i>prur</i>
hidden, to lie: <i>lat<sup>3</sup></i>		ivory: <i>ebur</i>

## I

jackass: *as*  
 jaundice: *icter*  
 jaw: *gnath, mand*

## J

jaw (upper): *maxill*  
 join: *art, cinct, cosm, dein, hapt<sup>1</sup>, jug, lig, nect, ser<sup>1</sup>*  
 joined: *gam, zyg*  
 joint: *arthro*  
 joke: *joc*  
 joy: *gal*  
 judge: *arbit, cens, jud, jur*  
 judgment: *crim, dogma, fel<sup>2</sup>*  
 judicial process: *caus*  
 juice: *chym, succul*

## K

keel of ship: *car<sup>3</sup>*  
 keep: *serv<sup>2</sup>*  
 kernel: *karyo, nucl*  
 ketone: *keto*  
 key: *clav*  
 kidney: *adren, nephr, ren*  
 kill: *cad, cide, mata, nec, noc<sup>2</sup>*  
 kind (noun): *ethn, gen, phyl*  
 kind (what): *qual*  
 kissing: *osc*  
 knead: *mass*  
 knee: *genu, gon<sup>3</sup>*  
 knot: *nod*  
 know: *gno, know, nobl, not, sci<sup>1</sup>*  
 knowledge: *cogn*  
 knuckle: *condyl, tub<sup>2</sup>*

## L

label: *titl*  
 labor: *erg, labor, op<sup>1</sup>, pono*  
 lack: *pen<sup>1</sup>*  
 ladder: *scal*  
 lake: *lacu*  
 lament: *clam, plang, plor*  
 land: *geo, terr*  
 language: *gloss, ling*

large: *grand, gros, macro, mag, mega*  
 larynx: *laryng*  
 last things: *eschat*  
 last: *ulter*  
 late breakfast: *prand*  
 later: *hyster<sup>2</sup>, meta-, post-*  
 laugh: *gel<sup>2</sup>, rid*  
 law: *jud, leg<sup>1</sup>, nom<sup>1</sup>*  
 lawlessness: *anom*  
 lawsuit: *caus*  
 layer: *lamin, strat, tape*  
 lead (noun): *molybd, plumb*  
 lead (verb): *act, agog, agon<sup>1</sup>, duc, ege*  
 leadership: *hege*  
 leading: *agog, agon<sup>1</sup>, duc*  
 leaf: *bract, foli, lam<sup>2</sup>, petal, phyll*  
 lean (verb): *clim*  
 leanness: *mac*  
 leap: *bound, lop, ped<sup>5</sup>, sal<sup>2</sup>*  
 learn: *math*  
 leather: *cori*  
 leather sack: *burs, per<sup>2</sup>*  
 leave: *leip, ling*  
 leave behind: *her<sup>1</sup>*  
 leave off: *lect<sup>1</sup>*  
 leaven: *zym*  
 lees: *fec*  
 left, left-hand side: *lev<sup>2</sup>, sinister*  
 leg: *jamb, scel*  
 leisure: *ag<sup>2</sup>, oti, scho*  
 lend: *prest<sup>1</sup>*  
 length: *mec, long, macro*  
 lens, lentil: *lent<sup>1</sup>*  
 less: *mini<sup>1</sup>, mio, sub*  
 less than usual: *demi-*  
 letter: *liter*  
 level: *plan, platy*  
 libation (to make a): *spond*  
 licet: *ped<sup>2</sup>*

lick: *lam<sup>1</sup>, lectu*  
 lie down: *clin, cub*  
 lie hidden: *lat*  
 lief: *cred, fid, tru*  
 life: *bio, spir, vit<sup>1</sup>*  
 life principle: *anim*  
 lift: *ars, eor, lev<sup>1</sup>, meteor*  
 ligament: *copu, desm, fasc*  
 light (noun): *luc, lucubr, phos*  
 lily: *cren<sup>1</sup>*  
 limestone: *calc<sup>1</sup>*  
 limit: *fin, hori, lim*  
 line: *fil<sup>2</sup>, lin<sup>1</sup>, lir*  
 line of battle: *phalan*  
 linen: *lin<sup>2</sup>*  
 link: *caten, copu*  
 lion: *leo*  
 lip: *lab<sup>1</sup>*  
 liquid: *flu, liqu<sup>1</sup>, ner*  
 listen: *aur<sup>1</sup>*  
 little: *petit, steno*  
 live (verb): *anim, col<sup>3</sup>*  
 live coals: *brac, tic*  
 lively: *alac*  
 liver: *hepa*  
 living: *anim, vir, vit<sup>1</sup>*  
 lizard: *lacert, saur*  
 load: *on*  
 lock (of hair): *cirr*  
 loin: *lumb*  
 lonely: *erem*  
 long: *dolich, long, macro-*  
 long for: *prur*  
 look at: *scop, spec, vid<sup>1</sup>, tuit*  
 loom: *hist, tex*  
 loose: *lax*  
 loosen: *lys, solub*  
 lot: *lot, sort*  
 louse: *ped<sup>2</sup>, phthir*  
 love: *am, charit, ero, lagn, phil*  
 low: *bas<sup>2</sup>, hypo-, infer, infra-, mean, sub-*  
 lower: *hypo-, infer, infra-, neth, sub-*

lower part of tree: *bauch, rad<sup>2</sup>, stirp*  
 luck: *fortu*

lump: *condyl, mass, tub<sup>2</sup>, tum*  
 luncheon: *prand*  
 lung: *pulm*

## M

machine: *mechan*  
 madness: *mania*  
 magnet: *magne*  
 maiden: *parthen, virg<sup>2</sup>*  
 mainland: *epeiro*  
 maim: *muti*  
 make: *fac<sup>1</sup>, fig, poe*  
 male, man: *andr, anthrop, hom, masc<sup>1</sup>, vir<sup>1</sup>*  
 mankind: *hum<sup>1</sup>*  
 manner: *guis, mod, styl<sup>2</sup>, trop*  
 mantle: *chlamy*  
 many: *hyper-, multi-, plur-, poly-*  
 map: *cart*  
 margin: *marc, not*  
 mark (noun): *char, sign*  
 mark (verb): *marc, not, sign*  
 marketplace: *agor*  
 marriage: *gam, mar<sup>1</sup>, nub<sup>1</sup>, zyg*  
 marrow: *medull, myel*  
 marry: *gam, mar<sup>1</sup>, nub<sup>1</sup>*  
 mask: *masc<sup>2</sup>, person*  
 mass: *cumu, floc, mol<sup>2</sup>, onc*  
 masses: *pleb*  
 master: *dom, mag*  
 material: *mater<sup>2</sup>*  
 matter: *hylo, re, rem*  
 mature: *mat<sup>1</sup>*  
 measure: *men<sup>1</sup>, metr<sup>2</sup>, mod, rhythm*

meat: *carn, creat*  
 medicine: *ac(ea), med<sup>1</sup>, pharmac*  
 meditate: *med<sup>2</sup>, pond*  
 melody: *can, mel, od*  
 melt: *tec*  
 membrane: *amnio, hymen, memb(r), mening*  
 memory: *mne*  
 menstruation: *mens<sup>1</sup>*  
 mercy: *clem, ele*  
 messenger: *angel*  
 metal: *metal*  
 metal plate: *elasm, lam<sup>2</sup>*  
 middle: *med<sup>3</sup>, meso*  
 mild: *clemen, leni*  
 mild (to make): *mitig*  
 milk: *galact, lact, muls*  
 millstone: *mol<sup>3</sup>*  
 mind: *cereb, ment<sup>1</sup>, no, phren, psych, thym*  
 mindful: *mem, mne*  
 mine (noun): *metal*  
 minute: *micro-, petit*  
 miracle: *mir, thaum*  
 mist: *atmo, nebul, neph, nub*  
 mite: *acar*  
 mixing: *cras<sup>1</sup>, misc, temp*  
 mob: *ochl*  
 modern: *neo*  
 moist: *hum<sup>2</sup>, hygr, um*  
 mold (noun): *typ*  
 mold (verb): *plas*  
 moldy: *muc, myc, myx*  
 mollusks: *malac*  
 money: *lucr, mone, pecu, prec<sup>1</sup>*  
 monster: *mon, terat*  
 month: *lun, men<sup>1</sup>, selen*  
 moon: *lun, men<sup>1</sup>, mens<sup>1</sup>, selen*

morbid fear of: *phob*  
 more: *aug, hyper, ple, plur, ultra*  
 mortal: *bros, mort, thanat*  
 moss: *bry<sup>2</sup>, moss*  
 mother: *mater<sup>1</sup>, metro*  
 mountain: *alp, mont, oro*  
 mourn: *lugub*  
 mouse: *mus<sup>2</sup>*  
 mouth: *bucc, ora, osc, stom*  
 move: *act, amb, migr, mov, plan, ray, vag*  
 movement: *cine*  
 move quickly: *brid, celer, tach<sup>1</sup>, veloc*  
 moving (to be): *ray*  
 much: *multi-, poly-*  
 much (how): *quan*  
 mucus: *muc, myc<sup>2</sup>, myx*  
 mud: *limi, lut<sup>2</sup>*  
 mule: *mul*  
 muscle: *mus<sup>2</sup>, myo, tor*  
 mushroom: *myc*  
 music: *mus<sup>4</sup>*  
 mussel: *conch*  
 mute: *mut<sup>2</sup>, siop, tac*  
 mutilate: *muti*  
 mutually: *all*

## N

nail of finger: *onych, ung*  
 naked: *gymn, nud*  
 name: *nom<sup>2</sup>, onom, onym*  
 napkin: *mant*  
 narrow: *ang<sup>2</sup>, steno*  
 nation: *ethn, phyl*  
 nature: *physi*  
 navel: *nav<sup>2</sup>, omphal, umbil*  
 near: *anti-, peri-, plesio-, pro-*  
 nearest: *prox*  
 nearness: *ad-*

neck: *cerv, coll<sup>1</sup>, trachel*  
 need: *pen<sup>1</sup>*  
 needle: *acu, obel*  
 needy: *indigent, pov*  
 negative: *a<sup>2</sup>, an<sup>2</sup>, dis-, in<sup>2</sup>, mis-, neg, non-*  
 neither: *neut*  
 nephew: *nepot*  
 nerve: *nerv, neur*  
 nest: *nid*  
 net: *ret*  
 nettle: *urt*  
 new: *ceno<sup>2</sup>, neo, nov<sup>1</sup>*  
 next to: *prox*  
 night: *noc<sup>1</sup>, nyct*  
 nine: *ennea, nov<sup>2</sup>*  
 nipple: *mamm, pap<sup>2</sup>, thel*  
 niter: *nitr*  
 nod: *nut*  
 none: *nihil, null*  
 normal: *eu-, norm, orth, rect, reg*  
 northern: *arct*  
 north wind: *bor*  
 nose: *nas, rhin*  
 nose (to blow the): *munct*  
 not: *a<sup>2</sup>, an<sup>2</sup>, dis-, in<sup>2</sup>, mis-, ne-, non-, un-*  
 notched: *cren, serr*  
 note: *not*  
 nothing: *nihil, null*  
 notion: *ide*  
 nourish: *al<sup>3</sup>, nurt, nutr, troph*  
 nucleus: *karyo, nucl*  
 nude: *gynn, nud*  
 numb: *torp*  
 number: *arithm, num<sup>1</sup>, pleth*  
 nut: *karyo, nucl*  
 nutrition: *al<sup>3</sup>, nurt, troph*

## O

oar: *rem<sup>2</sup>*  
 oblique: *liqu<sup>2</sup>, lox, plag*

oblivion: *leth<sup>2</sup>*  
 observe: *temp*  
 obtain: *quer*  
 obstruction: *cumb*  
 ocean: *hal<sup>1</sup>, mar<sup>2</sup>, pelag, thalass*  
 ode: *hymn*  
 odor (harmful): *mephi*  
 off: *ab-, apo-, de-*  
 offspring: *fer<sup>2</sup>, fil<sup>1</sup>, fecund, prol*  
 often: *frequen*  
 oil, ointment: *ol<sup>2</sup>, seb, unct*  
 old age: *ger<sup>2</sup>, presby, sen, veter*  
 olive: *oliv*  
 on: *in-, indi*  
 one: *haplo, hen, mono-, priv, sol, uni-*  
 one and a half: *sesqui*  
 one's own: *idio, prop(ri)*  
 oneself: *auto, sui*  
 open: *aper*  
 opening: *chasm, chen, gap, hiat, op<sup>2</sup>, osc, stom*  
 openness: *cand*  
 open space: *plac<sup>2</sup>*  
 opinion: *dogma*  
 opposite: *anti-, contr-, ob-*  
 oppress: *trib<sup>2</sup>*  
 orb: *orb*  
 order: *cosm, log, nom<sup>1</sup>, ord, rat, tax, tir<sup>2</sup>*  
 other: *all, alter, hetero-*  
 out: *ex-, exo-*  
 outdoors: *exter, for<sup>1</sup>*  
 outside: *ecto-, epi-, exo-, exter, for<sup>1</sup>*  
 outside the bounds: *preter*  
 outward: *exo-*  
 ovary: *oophor, ov*  
 over: *ana-, epi-, hyper-, super-*  
 owe: *deb*  
 ox: *bous*

## P

pack: *farc, stip<sup>1</sup>*  
 pain: *alg<sup>1</sup>, dol,  
       odyn, pass, pen<sup>3</sup>*  
 paint (verb): *pict,  
       ting*  
 pair: *zyg*  
 palace: *pala*  
 pale (to be): *pall<sup>1</sup>*  
 palisade: *vall*  
 palm of the hand: *palm*  
 paralysis: *pleg*  
 parasite: *parasit,  
       verm*  
 park: *par<sup>5</sup>*  
 part: *mer, part*  
 particular: *prop(ri)*  
 partition: *clud, mur,  
       sep(t)<sup>1</sup>, vall*  
 partner: *soc*  
 pass: *mea*  
 passage: *od<sup>2</sup>, por*  
 past: *preter*  
 paste: *past*  
 path: *od<sup>2</sup>, por, trop,  
       vi*  
 pay: *trib<sup>1</sup>*  
 pea: *lent<sup>1</sup>*  
 peace: *franc, fray,  
       pac*  
 peak: *apic, culmin*  
 pear: *pyr<sup>2</sup>*  
 peasant: *pag*  
 pebble: *pseph*  
 pelvis: *pyel*  
 penetrate: *dyt,  
       penetr*  
 penis: *peni, phall*  
 people: *dem, lit,  
       pleb, popul, vulg*  
 people (common): *pleb, popul, vulg*  
 perceive: *esthe,  
       path, sens, tact<sup>1</sup>*  
 perform: *act, funct,  
       serv<sup>1</sup>*  
 person: *person*  
 personal: *idio*  
 perspire: *hidr, sud*  
 petal: *chlamyd*  
 pharynx: *pharyn*  
 pickax: *dolabr*  
 picture: *pict*

piece: *class, pan<sup>2</sup>*  
 pier: *jamb*  
 pierce: *penetr*  
 pigmented: *chroma,  
       pict, uv<sup>1</sup>*  
 pillar: *column, styl<sup>1</sup>*  
 pimple: *pap<sup>2</sup>, pust*  
 pipe: *aul, fist,  
       siphon, tub<sup>1</sup>*  
 pit: *alveol, sil<sup>1</sup>*  
 place: *chor<sup>2</sup>, loc,  
       plac<sup>2</sup>, spac, stas,  
       top*  
 place (verb): *paus,  
       pon, stas, thes*  
 place in order: *par<sup>4</sup>*  
 place where: *-ory*  
 plain: *camp, lito*  
 plan: *schem*  
 plane off (verb): *runc*  
 plank: *tab<sup>1</sup>*  
 plant (noun): *bot,  
       phyt, plant*  
 plague: *pest<sup>2</sup>*  
 plate: *bract, lam<sup>2</sup>*  
 play: *lud*  
 please: *fav, grat,  
       plac<sup>1</sup>*  
 pleasure: *gal,  
       hedon, libit,  
       plac<sup>1</sup>, volup*  
 pledge: *gage, plev,  
       spond*  
 plenty: *ampl, ops*  
 pliant: *lent<sup>2</sup>*  
 pluck: *carp<sup>1</sup>*  
 plunder: *pred, rob<sup>1</sup>*  
 plunge (verb): *bapt,  
       merg*  
 pod: *vagin*  
 poem (part of): *col<sup>1</sup>*  
 point: *centr, cusp,  
       punct, spic, stig,  
       styl<sup>1</sup>*  
 point out: *dic, disc*  
 poison: *tox, ven<sup>5</sup>,  
       vir<sup>2</sup>*  
 polish: *pol<sup>3</sup>, pse,  
       tere*  
 pool: *stagn*  
 poor: *indigent,  
       mean, pov*  
 populace: *dem,  
       ochl, pleb, vulg*

port (harbor): *port<sup>2</sup>,  
       pyl*  
 portion: *nom<sup>1</sup>*  
 position: *pon, sit<sup>2</sup>*  
 possession (free): *allod*  
 post: *fix, stel, tach<sup>2</sup>*  
 pouch: *asc<sup>2</sup>, bucc,  
       burs, mars, sac*  
 pour: *chem, fus, lib<sup>1</sup>*  
 powder: *con<sup>1</sup>, pulv<sup>2</sup>*  
 power: *crac, dyn,  
       may, pot<sup>2</sup>*  
 praise: *laud, plaud*  
 prayer: *ora, pet,  
       prec<sup>2</sup>*  
 prehistoric: *paleo*  
 prepare: *hent, par<sup>4</sup>*  
 press: *nast, piest,  
       press, urg*  
 prevention: *phyla*  
 price: *prec<sup>1</sup>*  
 prick (verb): *cente,  
       piq, punct*  
 pricked: *stig*  
 prickle: *acanth,  
       spin*  
 prickly: *echino*  
 primitive: *paleo-*  
 prior to: *ante-, ex-*  
 prison: *carc*  
 prize: *athl*  
 proclaim: *ban, dic*  
 produce (verb): *cresc, gen, nat<sup>1</sup>*  
 product of work: *pono*  
 profane: *secular*  
 profit: *gain, lucr,  
       prov*  
 project: *cell, men<sup>2</sup>*  
 projecting point: *corn, lob*  
 prolific: *fecund*  
 prompt: *celer*  
 proper: *dec<sup>2</sup>, eu,  
       orth, prob, rect*  
 proper measure: *temp*  
 property: *fe, propr*  
 prophet: *vat*  
 protect: *arm, gar,  
       hero, mun<sup>1</sup>, past,  
       phylact, serv<sup>2</sup>*  
 prove: *prob*

prune (verb): *cis,  
       put, scind*  
 pubic region: *episio*  
 public: *cen, mun<sup>2</sup>,  
       vulg*  
 public treasury: *fisc*  
 pull: *pand, spasm,  
       tend, tract*  
 pull tight: *string,  
       tend*  
 pulse: *crot, pel<sup>2</sup>,  
       sphyg*  
 punish: *pen<sup>3</sup>*  
 punishment in kind: *tali*  
 pupa: *pup*  
 pure: *cast<sup>1</sup>, cathar,  
       pur<sup>1</sup>, purg,  
       sincere*  
 purple: *porphy*  
 purse: *fisc*  
 pursue: *ept*  
 pus: *pur<sup>2</sup>, pust, py,  
       sep*  
 push: *but<sup>1</sup>, pel<sup>2</sup>,  
       trud, tund*  
 pushing: *osm<sup>1</sup>*  
 put: *dim, pon, thes*  
 put in order: *stal,  
       stas, stat*  
 put on (as clothing): *dysi, indu, uv<sup>2</sup>*  
 puzzle: *enigm*

## Q

quality of: *-ose*  
 quantity: *num<sup>1</sup>,  
       pleth*  
 quarry: *metal*  
 quick: *ox*  
 quiet: *mut<sup>2</sup>, siop,  
       tac*  
 quicken: *veg*

## R

race: *ethn, gen, phyl*  
 rage: *rab*  
 rain: *hyet, ombro,  
       pluv, rig<sup>2</sup>*  
 raise: *ars, lev<sup>1</sup>, tol*  
 raise up: *cit<sup>2</sup>, susc*

rake (implement):  
*hears*  
 ram (verb): *pav*  
 ram down: *pil<sup>2</sup>*  
 rank (to be): *ran*  
 rashly: *temer*  
 rasp: *strid*  
 rattle: *crep<sup>1</sup>*  
 raw: *crud*  
 raw flesh: *carn*,  
*creat*, *omo*, *sarc*  
 ray(s): *actin*, *rad<sup>1</sup>*,  
*radio*  
 reach: *aps*  
 reach for: *orex*, *pet*  
 read: *lect<sup>3</sup>*, *leg<sup>3</sup>*  
 reason: *caus*, *log*,  
*rat*  
 recent: *ceno<sup>2</sup>*, *neo-*  
 receive: *cap<sup>1</sup>*, *doche*  
 reckoning: *caus*,  
*log*, *rat*  
 red: *erythr*, *mini<sup>2</sup>*,  
*rhod*, *ros*, *rub*  
 reed: *aul*, *can<sup>3</sup>*; *fist*,  
*solen*  
 reflecting light:  
*-esce*  
 refuse (noun): *scor*  
 refute: *elench*  
 regard: *cur<sup>2</sup>*, *souc*  
 rejoice: *char<sup>1</sup>*, *gal*,  
*hilar*, *joic*, *jub*  
 remain: *man<sup>3</sup>*,  
*mora*, *rest*  
 remedy: *ac<sup>1</sup>*  
 remember: *mem*,  
*minis*, *mne*  
 removal: *de-*  
 repeat: *iter*, *pet*  
 replace: *ersatz*  
 reproduction  
 (sexual): *gam*  
 reptile: *rep*  
 repute: *hon*  
 request: *ora*, *pet*,  
*prec<sup>2</sup>*  
 resembling: *-oid*,  
*para-*  
 rest: *quie*  
 retina: *ret*  
 retire: *chor<sup>3</sup>*, *tir<sup>1</sup>*  
 revel: *com<sup>2</sup>*  
 reverence: *latr*, *ven<sup>1</sup>*  
 reversed: *ana*-,  
*meta-*

revive: *cit<sup>2</sup>*, *suscit*  
 rib: *cant*, *cost*, *pleur*  
 ribbon: *lac*, *lemn*,  
*taen*  
 riches: *op<sup>1</sup>*, *plut*  
 right: *dec<sup>2</sup>*, *dext*, *eu*,  
*jud*, *orth*, *prob*,  
*rect*  
 right of seizure:  
*sylum*  
 ring: *annel*, *gir*, *orb*  
 ripe: *coqu*, *peps*,  
*mat<sup>1</sup>*  
 rise: *cell*, *men*, *surg*  
 risk: *per<sup>1</sup>*  
 river: *por<sup>3</sup>*, *rip*  
 road: *od<sup>2</sup>*, *por*, *vi*  
 roar: *strep*  
 rob: *spol*  
 rock: *lapid*, *lith*,  
*petr<sup>1</sup>*, *sax*  
 rod: *bac*, *rhabd*,  
*trab*  
 role: *person*  
 roll (verb): *volv*  
 roof: *fast*, *tect*  
 roof of mouth:  
*palat*  
 room: *camera*  
 root: *rad<sup>2</sup>*, *ram*,  
*rhiz*, *stirp*  
 rose: *rhod*  
 rose-colored: *eo*  
 rot: *pur<sup>2</sup>*, *sapr*, *sep*  
 rotate: *gir*  
 rotten: *sapr*, *sep*  
 rough: *asper*, *aust*,  
*crud*, *trach*  
 round: *circ*, *tere*  
 rounded projection:  
*lob*  
 rove: *err*  
 row: *stich*, *tir<sup>2</sup>*  
 rub: *broc*, *fri(c)*,  
*trib<sup>2</sup>*  
 rub away: *trit*  
 rub smooth: *fri*, *pse*,  
*trit*  
 ruins: *rud*  
 rule: *arch*, *crac*,  
*dyn*, *norm*, *pot<sup>2</sup>*,  
*raj*, *rect*  
 run: *cur<sup>1</sup>*, *drom*,  
*lop*, *ped<sup>5</sup>*, *rhe*, *sal*  
 run away: *fug*  
 running: *troch*

rustic: *pag*

## S

sac(k): *burs*, *cyst*,  
*mars*, *sac*  
 sacred: *hagi*, *hier*,  
*sacr*, *sanct*  
 safe: *holo*  
 said (thing): *ig*  
 sail: *nav<sup>1</sup>*, *pliu*  
 sailor: *naus*, *nav<sup>1</sup>*  
 saint: *hagio*  
 salivate: *saliv*  
 salt: *hal<sup>1</sup>*, *sal*  
 same: *homo*, *idem*,  
*iso*, *simil*, *taut*  
 sand: *aren*  
 sash: *fasc*  
 sausage: *allant*  
 saw (noun): *serr*  
 say: *ag<sup>1</sup>*, *dei<sup>1</sup>*, *dic*,  
*fab*, *ig<sup>1</sup>*, *loqu*,  
*ora*, *phan*, *vern<sup>1</sup>*  
 scabies: *scab*  
 scale: *lep*, *squam*  
 scales (set of):  
*balan*, *liber<sup>2</sup>*  
 scar: *eschar*  
 scatter: *spers*, *spor*  
 scene: *scen*  
 scrape, scratch:  
*rad<sup>3</sup>*  
 sea: *benth*, *hal<sup>1</sup>*,  
*mar<sup>2</sup>*, *pelag*, *sal*,  
*thalass*  
 sea (put out to):  
*quip*  
 seal: *sign*  
 search carefully:  
*scrut*  
 season of year: *hor*  
 seasonable: *mat<sup>1</sup>*  
 seaweed: *alg<sup>3</sup>*, *phyc*  
 second: *deuter*,  
*sequ*  
 see: *ide*, *op<sup>2</sup>*,  
*orama*, *scop*,  
*scrut*, *spec*, *vid<sup>1</sup>*  
 seed: *bacci*, *gon<sup>1</sup>*,  
*semen*, *sperm*,  
*spor*  
 seedcase: *ang*

seed (sowing):  
*gon<sup>1</sup>*, *semen*,  
*sperm*, *spor*  
 seek: *pet*, *quer*, *rog*  
 seem: *dogma*  
 seer: *vat*  
 seize: *cap<sup>1</sup>*, *carp<sup>1</sup>*,  
*heres*, *leps*,  
*prehend*, *rapt*,  
*rob<sup>1</sup>*, *sul(t)*, *sum<sup>1</sup>*,  
*sylum*  
 seizure: *agra*  
 select: *lect<sup>2</sup>*  
 selection: *ecles*  
 self: *auto-*, *ego*, *ips*,  
*idio*, *propr*, *sui*  
 sell: *pol<sup>2</sup>*, *ven<sup>2</sup>*  
 semen: *gon<sup>1</sup>*,  
*semen*, *sperm*  
 send: *ema*, *hesis*,  
*leg<sup>2</sup>*, *miss*, *stal*  
 sepal: *chlamy*  
 separate (verb):  
*cern*, *crin<sup>2</sup>*, *vid<sup>2</sup>*  
 servant: *anc*, *latr*,  
*minist*  
 serve: *funct*, *serv<sup>1</sup>*  
 service: *latr*  
 set (verb): *par<sup>4</sup>*,  
*sist*, *stas*, *stat*,  
*tem*  
 set firm: *firm*, *gel<sup>1</sup>*  
 set in motion: *cit<sup>2</sup>*,  
*esis*, *susc*, *zes*  
 set in place: *sist*,  
*stas*, *stat*  
 seta: *chaet*  
 settle: *sid*  
 seven: *hept*, *sept<sup>2</sup>*  
 sew: *cout*, *rhaps*,  
*sart*, *sut*  
 shadow: *sci<sup>2</sup>*,  
*umbra*  
 shake: *cuss*, *quat*,  
*seism*, *vibr*  
 shame: *elench*, *pud*  
 shank: *jamb*  
 shape: *fabr*, *fig*,  
*form<sup>1</sup>*, *morph*,  
*oid*, *plas*  
 shared: *cen*  
 sharp: *ace*, *acid*,  
*mucr*, *ox*  
 shave: *scab*  
 sheath: *cole*, *thec*,  
*vagin*

sheet: *lam*<sup>2</sup>  
 shell: *conch, coqu*<sup>2</sup>,  
*ostra, test*<sup>2</sup>  
 shield: *arm, pel*<sup>1</sup>,  
*scut*  
 shimmer: *corus*  
 shine: *flag, lamp, phos, splend*  
 shining: *cand, corus, electr*  
 ship: *naus, nav*<sup>1</sup>  
 shoot (noun): *blast, clad, germ, plant, rhiz*  
 shore: *rip*  
 short: *brachy, brev, curt*  
 shoulder: *om, spat*  
 shout for joy: *gal, joic, jub*  
 shovel: *scap*  
 show (verb): *dei*<sup>1</sup>,  
*dict, mon, par*<sup>2</sup>,  
*phan, phras, spec*  
 shriek: *cry*<sup>1</sup>  
 shudder: *horr*  
 shut: *clud, oper*  
 shut up: *pound*  
 sickle: *falc*  
 side: *cant, cost, hedr, lat*<sup>1</sup>, *liqu*<sup>2</sup>,  
*plag, pleur*  
 siege tower: *falq*  
 sign: *icon, sem, sign, titl*  
 silent: *mut*<sup>2</sup>, *siop, tac*  
 silk: *seric*  
 silver: *arg*  
 silvery gray: *glau*  
 similar: *homo, idem, iso, simil, taut*  
 simple: *hapl, lito*  
 sin: *culp, mend, pecca, vic*<sup>3</sup>  
 sinew: *nerv*  
 sing: *can*<sup>1</sup>, *od*<sup>1</sup>  
 single: *hapl, mono, priv, sol*<sup>3</sup>, *uni-*  
 sister: *soror*  
 sit: *ize, sed*<sup>2</sup>  
 situation: *sit*<sup>2</sup>  
 six: *hex*<sup>1</sup>, *sex*  
 skill: *sag, sap, soph*

skin: *cori, cut, derm, pel*<sup>1</sup>  
 sky: *cel*<sup>3</sup>  
 slack: *languid, lax*  
 slander: *column*  
 slanting: *liqu*<sup>2</sup>, *lox, plag*  
 slave: *dul*<sup>2</sup>, *serv*<sup>1</sup>, *slav*  
 sleep: *dorm, hypn, somn, sopor*  
 slender: *grac, lepto*  
 slide: *lap, pto, sphal*  
 slime: *myx*  
 slippery: *lubr*  
 slope: *clim, scarp*  
 slow: *brady, lent*<sup>2</sup>, *stol, tard*  
 small: *lept, micro, mini*<sup>1</sup>, *petit, pico*  
 small weight: *scrup*  
 smash: *bris*  
 smear: *aloep*  
 smell: *odor, ody, ol*<sup>1</sup>, *osm*<sup>2</sup>, *ozon*  
 smoke: *fun*  
 smooth: *glab, lev*<sup>1</sup>, *lito, pol*<sup>3</sup>, *tere*  
 snail: *helic*  
 snake: *angui, herpe, ophi, serp, rep*  
 snatch: *leps, rap*  
 snow: *niv*  
 soak up: *sorb*  
 soap: *sapo*  
 sober: *ebr, sob*  
 soft: *clemen, leni, malac, mitig, mol*<sup>1</sup>  
 soil: *edaph*  
 soldier: *milit*  
 solid: *dur, rob, solid, ster*  
 somber: *fusc*  
 son: *fil*<sup>1</sup>, *prol*  
 song: *can*<sup>1</sup>, *hymn, fest*<sup>2</sup>, *mel, od*<sup>1</sup>  
 sordid: *sord, squal*  
 sorrow: *dol, pen*<sup>3</sup>, *penth*  
 soul: *anim, psych, thym*  
 sound: *ech, phon, phthong, son, ton*

sour: *acid, amar, sauer*  
 southern: *austr*  
 sow: *season*  
 sowing seed: *spor*  
 space (open): *plac*<sup>2</sup>, *spac*  
 spare (verb): *pars*  
 spark: *scint*  
 speak: *dict, fab, leg*<sup>3</sup>, *loqu, od*<sup>1</sup>, *ora, parl, phas, rhet*  
 speak solemnly: *vot*  
 spear: *lanc*  
 speech: *ep, log, loqu, ora*  
 speed: *celer, tach*<sup>1</sup>, *vel*<sup>3</sup>  
 sperm: *gon*<sup>1</sup>, *semen, sperm, spor*  
 sphere: *glob, plot, orb*  
 spherical body: *nucl*  
 spider: *arachn*  
 spike: *spic*  
 spin: *gir, rhomb, trop, vert*  
 spine: *dors, noto, rachi, spin, terg*<sup>2</sup>  
 spiny: *acanth, echin*  
 spiral: *gir, helic*  
 spirit: *anim, pneu, psych, thym*  
 spit (noun): *obel*  
 split: *fiss, schis, scind, sect*  
 spleen: *spleen*  
 spoke of wheel: *rad*<sup>1</sup>  
 spot: *macu*  
 spread out: *pand, tend*  
 spring (belonging to): *vern*<sup>2</sup>  
 sprout: *blast, plant*  
 spur: *quet*  
 square: *quadr, tetra*  
 squeeze close: *nast*  
 squirrel: *sci*<sup>2</sup>  
 staff: *bacill, bacteri*  
 stain: *macu*  
 stake in ground: *pal, tach*<sup>2</sup>  
 stalk: *caul, stip*<sup>2</sup>

stamen: *andr, fil*<sup>2</sup>  
 stand: *par*<sup>4</sup>, *sist, stas, stat, stem*  
 standing place: *sist, stal, stat*  
 standing water: *stagn*  
 star: *aster, sider*<sup>1</sup>, *stell*  
 starch: *amyl*  
 stare: *mus*<sup>3</sup>  
 stay: *man*<sup>3</sup>, *mora*  
 steal: *klep*  
 steam: *vap*  
 stem: *caul, stip*<sup>2</sup>  
 step: *amb, bas*<sup>1</sup>, *ced*<sup>2</sup>, *grad, it, stich, tir*<sup>2</sup>, *vad*  
 stern: *sever*  
 stick to: *her*<sup>2</sup>  
 sticky: *muc*  
 stiff: *rig*<sup>1</sup>  
 stiff hair: *chaet, set*  
 sting: *urt*  
 stink: *fet*<sup>1</sup>, *pur*<sup>2</sup>  
 stitch together: *rhaps, sut*  
 stomach: *gastr, stom, ventr*  
 stone: *calc, lapid, lith, petr*<sup>1</sup>, *sax*  
 stop: *man*<sup>3</sup>, *mora, paus, rest*  
 store (verb): *cel*<sup>1</sup>, *cond, cover, crypt*  
 straight: *ithy, lin*<sup>1</sup>, *orth, rect, sagitt*  
 strain: *col*<sup>2</sup>, *ethm, filt*  
 stranger: *xeno*  
 strap, harness: *choat*  
 straw: *caul, stip*<sup>2</sup>  
 strength: *bil, firm, fort, rob, sthen, stol, val, vin*<sup>2</sup>, *vio, vir*<sup>1</sup>  
 stretch: *elast, pand, rog, spasm, string, ten*<sup>2</sup>, *tend, ton*  
 strike: *bat, cis, coup, crus, cus, fend, fer*<sup>1</sup>, *flic, fut, lid, pest*<sup>1</sup>, *pil*<sup>1</sup>

*plang, plaud,*  
*pleg, quat, tund*  
 strike out: *can<sup>1</sup>,*  
*dele*  
 string: *chord, lin*  
 strip: *pred, spol,*  
*rob<sup>1</sup>*  
 stripped: *gynn, nud*  
 strive: *cert, vit<sup>2</sup>*  
 stroke (medical):  
*pleg*  
 stroke (verb): *mulc*  
 strong: *alc, bil, dur,*  
*firm, fort, poll,*  
*rob<sup>2</sup>, shen, val<sup>1</sup>,*  
*vig<sup>2</sup>*  
 strong drink: *bib,*  
*ebr, pos, pot<sup>1</sup>,*  
*tem<sup>2</sup>*  
 struggle: *agon, athl,*  
*luct, machy, nit*  
 study: *stud*  
 stuff (verb): *farc,*  
*frequen*  
 stumpy: *bas<sup>2</sup>*  
 stunned: *narc,*  
*sopor, stup*  
 stupid: *stol, surd*  
 stupor: *hypn, narc,*  
*sopor, torp*  
 subdue: *dam<sup>1</sup>*  
 substance: *esse, ous*  
 substitute: *vic<sup>1</sup>*  
 suffer: *pass, path*  
 sugar: *gluc, glyc,*  
*sacchar, sucrr*  
 sulfur: *sulf, thio*  
 summer: *est<sup>1</sup>, ther<sup>2</sup>*  
 summit: *apic,*  
*culmin*  
 summon: *ban, cal<sup>2</sup>,*  
*clam, plor*  
 sun: *heli, sol<sup>2</sup>*  
 suppress: *ische*  
 surround: *hort<sup>1</sup>*  
 swallow: *glut<sup>2</sup>,*  
*phag, vor*  
 swamp: *stagn*  
 sway: *nut, vacill*  
 swear: *jur, orc*  
 sweat: *hidr, sud*  
 sweet: *dulc, gluc,*  
*glyc, sacchar,*  
*sucr*  
 swell (verb): *ball<sup>2</sup>,*  
*bry<sup>1</sup>, edema,*

*then, tub<sup>2</sup>, tum,*  
*turg*  
 swelling: *cel<sup>2</sup>,*  
*edem, onc, puc*  
 swift: *celer, fest<sup>3</sup>,*  
*tach<sup>1</sup>, vel<sup>3</sup>*  
 swim: *nat<sup>2</sup>, pleus*  
 swing (verb): *oscill,*  
*nut, vacill*  
 sword: *ens, glad,*  
*xiph*  
 symbol: *eid, icon,*  
*sem, sign*

## T

table: *mens<sup>2</sup>, tab<sup>1</sup>*  
 tail: *caud, cerc, cul,*  
*peni, ul, ur<sup>1</sup>*  
 take: *cap<sup>1</sup>, carp<sup>1</sup>,*  
*emp, heres,*  
*prehend, rap,*  
*seiz, sul, sum<sup>1</sup>*  
 talk: *dict, fab, lal,*  
*loqu, ora, parl,*  
*phas, verb*  
 tallow: *adip, aliph,*  
*lip<sup>2</sup>, seb, stear*  
 tape: *lemn, taen*  
 taste: *geus, gust,*  
*sag*  
 tax: *cens*  
 teach: *didact, doc*  
 tear (verb): *lacer*  
 tear apart: *vuls*  
 teardrop: *dacry,*  
*lachry*  
 tell: *lect<sup>3</sup>, narr*  
 temple: *fan*  
 ten: *dec<sup>1</sup>, deca*  
 tend: *cult, cur,*  
*med<sup>1</sup>, therap*  
 tender (to make):  
*mitig*  
 terrible: *din, ter<sup>1</sup>*  
 terrify: *ghast, ter<sup>1</sup>*  
 test (verb): *prob*  
 testicle, testis:  
*didym, orchi,*  
*test<sup>1</sup>*  
 the (Arabic): *al<sup>2</sup>*  
 thick: *bas<sup>2</sup>, dens,*  
*pachy, pycno*  
 thicken: *spiss*  
 thin: *lepto*

thing: *re<sup>2</sup>, rem<sup>1</sup>*  
 thing for: *-ory*  
 thing (said): *ig*  
 think: *mat<sup>2</sup>, opi,*  
*opt, pond*  
 think true: *dogma*  
 third: *ter<sup>2</sup>*  
 thirst: *dips*  
 this: *hoc*  
 this side of: *cis*  
 thorn: *acanth,*  
*echino, spin*  
 thorough: *dia-*  
 thoroughly: *ex-*  
*per-*  
 thoughts: *no*  
 thousand: *chili,*  
*kilo, mil*  
 thrall: *thrall*  
 thread: *capill, fil<sup>2</sup>,*  
*lin, lir, mit, nema,*  
*stamen*  
 threaten: *men<sup>2</sup>*  
 three: *tri-*  
 threshold: *lim*  
 throat: *foc<sup>2</sup>, gorg,*  
*guttur, pharyn,*  
*rum*  
 throb: *pel<sup>2</sup>, sphy*  
 through: *dia-, per-,*  
*trans-*  
 throughout: *ana-,*  
*cata-*  
 throw: *ball<sup>1</sup>, disc,*  
*jac, pult, sip*  
 thrust: *but, jac, pel<sup>2</sup>,*  
*trud, tund*  
 thunder: *bront, ton,*  
*torn*  
 thyroid: *thyrr*  
 tick: *acar*  
 tie (verb): *lig, nect*  
 tight: *ang<sup>2</sup>, steno*  
 time: *chron, ev,*  
*temp*  
 tiny: *pusill*  
 tip: *apic*  
 tipsy: *ebrr*  
 tissue: *hist, tex*  
 to: *a<sup>1</sup>, ad-, ob-*  
 to be: *esse*  
 toe: *dactyl, digit*  
 together: *com-, syn-*  
 toil: *erg, labor,*  
*pono*  
 tomb: *comb, taph*

tomorrow: *cras<sup>2</sup>*  
 tone: *phon, son, ton*  
 tongue: *gloss, ling*  
 tonsil: *amyg*  
 tool: *organ*  
 tooth: *dent, odont*  
 topple: *gru*  
 torch: *blaz*  
 torment: *vex*  
 torpid: *torp*  
 toss: *ball, disc, jac,*  
*pult*  
 touch: *hapt, palp,*  
*tact<sup>1</sup>, tent*  
 tough: *rob<sup>2</sup>*  
 toward: *a<sup>1</sup>, ad-, in-,*  
*indi, ob-*  
 town: *burg, cast<sup>2</sup>*  
 trace: *ichno, vestig*  
 track down: *hege*  
 trade (verb): *emp,*  
*merc, sum<sup>1</sup>*  
 train: *asc<sup>1</sup>*  
 transparent: *hyal,*  
*vitr*  
 trapezium: *trapez*  
 tread (verb): *pat*  
 treasure: *thesaur*  
 treasury (public):  
*burs, fisc*  
 treatment: *iatr,*  
*therap*  
 tree: *arb, dendr,*  
*for<sup>1</sup>, silv*  
 tree trunk: *bauch,*  
*tir<sup>2</sup>*  
 tremble: *quav,*  
*trem<sup>2</sup>*  
 trial: *per<sup>1</sup>, pir*  
 tribe: *ethn, gen,*  
*phyl*  
 trick: *fall*  
 trickery: *apat, dul<sup>1</sup>*  
 tripe: *omasum*  
 trough: *alveol*  
 true: *cred, fid, lief,*  
*tru, ver<sup>2</sup>*  
 true meaning: *esse,*  
*etym*  
 true (to think):  
*dogma*  
 trumpet: *salp*  
 trust: *cred, fid, lief*  
 try: *per<sup>1</sup>, tempt*  
 tube: *aul, fist,*  
*siphon, tub<sup>1</sup>*

tumor: *cel<sup>2</sup>, edem, oma, onc*  
 tumult: *rit, turb*  
 tunic: *tuni*  
 turmoil: *rit, turb*  
 turn: *curv, flect, sin, stroph, torn, trop, var, verg, vert, viron*  
 tussle: *buff*  
 twelve: *dodeca*  
 twenty: *icos*  
 twice: *bi-, di-*  
 twig: *plant, virg<sup>1</sup>*  
 twin: *didym, diplo, gem*  
 twist: *plex, spir<sup>2</sup>, stroph, tort*  
 two: *bi-, bin-, di-, dich-, dipl-, du-, dy-*  
 type: *typ*

## V

ulcer: *fist*  
 umbilicus: *nav<sup>2</sup>, omphal*  
 unmarried: *celi*  
 uncovered: *aper*  
 under: *hypo-, sub-, nether, supin*  
 undertake: *con<sup>2</sup>*  
 unequal: *aniso*  
 uneven: *perisso*  
 unhappy: *miser*  
 unite: *hen*  
 united: *gam, zyg*  
 unlucky side: *sinister*  
 up: *ana-*  
 upon: *epi-*  
 upper arm: *brachi*  
 upper jaw: *maxil*  
 upward: *ana-*  
 urge: *horm, hort<sup>2</sup>, per<sup>1</sup>, suas, tempt*  
 urinate: *mict*  
 urine: *ur<sup>2</sup>*  
 usage: *nom<sup>1</sup>*  
 use (verb): *chres, us*  
 use (to be of): *gain*

uterus: *alv, colp, hyster<sup>1</sup>, metr<sup>1</sup>, uter<sup>2</sup>*  
 utter: *fab, loqu, ora, phan, thegm*  
 uvula: *staphyl*

## V

vacant place: *are, vac*  
 vain: *van<sup>1</sup>*  
 vain (in): *frustr*  
 valley: *val<sup>2</sup>*  
 valve: *valv*  
 value: *est<sup>1</sup>, val<sup>1</sup>*  
 vapor: *aer, atmo, nebul*  
 vary: *var*  
 veil: *vel<sup>1</sup>*  
 vein: *phleb, varic, ven<sup>3</sup>*  
 vein (enlarged): *varic*  
 verbal attack: *polem*  
 vertebra: *spondyl, vert*  
 vessel: *angi, can<sup>3</sup>, cell, cyt, vas*  
 vex: *vex*  
 vice (fault): *culp, mend, vic<sup>3</sup>*  
 victim: *vict<sup>1</sup>*  
 view: *-orama, scop, the<sup>2</sup>, vid*  
 vigor: *vin<sup>2</sup>*  
 vile: *prav, vil*  
 vine: *viti*  
 vinegar: *ace*  
 viper: *asp*  
 virgin: *parthen, virg<sup>2</sup>*  
 virus: *vir<sup>2</sup>*  
 viscera: *splanchn, visc<sup>1</sup>*  
 vision: *op<sup>2</sup>*  
 voice: *phon, phthong, son, voc*  
 vomit: *eme, vom*

## W

wagon: *car<sup>1</sup>*  
 wail: *cry<sup>1</sup>, plor*

walk: *amb, it, pat*  
 wall: *mur, parie, sep(t)<sup>1</sup>, val<sup>1</sup>*  
 wall (of a room): *mur, parie*  
 wall off: *phrag*  
 wand: *virg<sup>1</sup>*  
 wander: *err, ile, migr, plan, vag*  
 wander (mentally): *halluc*  
 wanton: *rib*  
 war: *bell<sup>2</sup>, guerr, mart*  
 ward off: *arc<sup>2</sup>, cav, fend, par<sup>4</sup>, phyla*  
 warm: *cal<sup>1</sup>, est<sup>1</sup>, tep, ther<sup>2</sup>*  
 warn: *mon, mun<sup>1</sup>*  
 wash (verb): *clys, lav, rig<sup>2</sup>*  
 wasp: *vesp<sup>2</sup>*  
 waste away: *maras, marce, phthis, tab<sup>2</sup>*  
 waste (to lay): *vast*  
 watch: *scop, orama, spec, vid<sup>1</sup>*  
 watchful: *phyla, vig<sup>1</sup>*  
 watch over: *gar, hero, mun<sup>1</sup>, past, serv<sup>2</sup>, vig<sup>1</sup>*  
 water: *aqu, hyd, lacu, limn*  
 water fluid: *ser<sup>2</sup>*  
 wave: *und*  
 wax: *cer, seb*  
 way: *coluth, guis, od<sup>2</sup>, por, styl<sup>2</sup>, trop, vi*  
 weak: *lepto*  
 weaken: *lys*  
 wealth: *ops, plut*  
 weapon: *arm, bat, hopl, scut*  
 wear out: *trit*  
 weary: *fatig, langu*  
 weave: *tex*  
 web: *hist*  
 wedge: *cun<sup>1</sup>, sphen*  
 weep: *gret, lament*  
 weigh: *arbit, pend, pond*

weight: *bar, grav, liber<sup>2</sup>, pend, pond, scrup*  
 well: *bene, dext, dulg, eu-*  
 well-known: *nobl*  
 western: *hesper*  
 wet: *broc, rig<sup>2</sup>*  
 wheel: *cycl, gir, rot, troch*  
 whetstone: *agon<sup>2</sup>*  
 whey: *lymph, ser<sup>1</sup>*  
 whip: *flagell*  
 whisper: *susurr*  
 whistle: *sifl*  
 white: *alb, blanc, cand, leuk*  
 whole: *hol, integ, salu, sol<sup>5</sup>, solid, ster*  
 wide: *eury, lat<sup>1</sup>, platy*  
 wife: *uxor*  
 wild: *agr*  
 wild animal: *fer<sup>3</sup>, ther<sup>1</sup>*  
 will power: *bul, vol<sup>1</sup>*  
 wind: *anem, flat, pneu, vent*  
 windbag: *fatu, foll*  
 window: *fenestra*  
 windpipe: *bronch, laryng, trach*  
 wine: *oeno, vin<sup>1</sup>, viti*  
 wing: *al<sup>1</sup>, pen<sup>2</sup>, plum, pter, ptil*  
 wink: *nic*  
 winter: *cheim, hibern*  
 wipe clean: *rad<sup>3</sup>, terg<sup>1</sup>*  
 wise: *sag, sap, soph*  
 wish: *bul, vol<sup>1</sup>, spond*  
 with: *com-, syn-*  
 wither: *marce*  
 withdraw: *tir<sup>1</sup>*  
 within: *deni, endo-, ento-, eso-, in-, indi, int, intra-*  
 without: *a<sup>2</sup>, an-, ex-, extra-, sans, sine*  
 witness: *test<sup>1</sup>*

wolf: *lup*  
 woman: *femin*, *gyn*,  
     *muli*  
 womb: *alv*, *colp*,  
     *hyster*<sup>1</sup>, *uter*<sup>2</sup>  
 wonder at: *mir*,  
     *thaum*  
 woo: *nub*<sup>1</sup>  
 wood: *hylo*, *lign*,  
     *mater*<sup>2</sup>, *xylo*  
 woods: *bus*, *silv*  
 wool: *lan*, *ulo*, *velu*  
 wool (stuffing of):  
     *toment*  
 woolly: *ulo*  
 word: *dict*, *ep*, *erg*,  
     *fab*, *lect*<sup>3</sup>, *log*,  
     *verb*<sup>1</sup>  
 work: *erg*, *labor*,  
     *op*<sup>1</sup>, *pono*  
 world: *cosm*, *mund*  
 worldly: *secular*  
 worm: *helminth*,  
     *lumbri*, *verm*  
 worse: *deterior*,  
     *pejor*  
 worship: *latr*, *ven*<sup>1</sup>  
 worst: *pejor*, *pessi*  
 worth: *ax*, *dign*,  
     *val*<sup>1</sup>  
 wound: *trauma*,  
     *vulner*, *vuls*  
 wound discharge:  
     *ichor*  
 wrap: *vel*<sup>2</sup>  
 wrench: *spasm*  
 wrestle: *agon*, *athl*,  
     *luct*, *machy*, *nit*  
 wretched: *miser*  
 wrinkle: *rug*  
 wrist: *carp*<sup>3</sup>  
 write: *gram*, *scrib*  
 wrong: *caco-*, *dys-*,  
     *mis-*

yield: *ced*<sup>2</sup>  
 yoke: *gam*, *jug*, *zyg*  
 yolk: *lecith*, *vitel*  
 young: *hebe*, *jun*,  
     *neo*  
 young person: *pup*  
 young wife: *nymph*  
  
 Z  
 zeal: *zeal*

X

X-ray: *rad*<sup>1</sup>

Y

yawn: *gap*  
 year: *ann*  
 yellow: *aur*, *chrys*,  
     *flav*, *lut*<sup>1</sup>, *xanth*

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## *About the Author*

Horace G. Danner received a B.A. in Social Sciences from the University of the Philippines, Quezon City, in 1955, while in the U.S. Air Force. Prior to joining the military at the outbreak of the Korean Conflict, he studied at Troy State University, Troy, Alabama, majoring in English and music.

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He has taught in the public school system of Fairfax County, Virginia, in the fields of music and English. He has also taught literature and writing for Northern Virginia Community College. In addition, he taught technical writing at Montgomery College, Rockville, Maryland.

A retired Air Force Chief Master Sergeant, he was a writer and editor with the Air Force Intelligence Service. After retiring from the military, he taught technical and business writing at University of Maryland University College for fifteen years. He has also taught military writing at National Defense University, Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.

He was a 2005 finalist in the annual awards program of the Association of Educational Publishers as the author of *Discover It! A Better Vocabulary, a Better Way*. His book *Discover It! The Ultimate Vocabulary Builder*, has been adopted by the Idaho State Department of Education.

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He lives in Occoquan, Virginia. He has three children and six grown grandchildren.