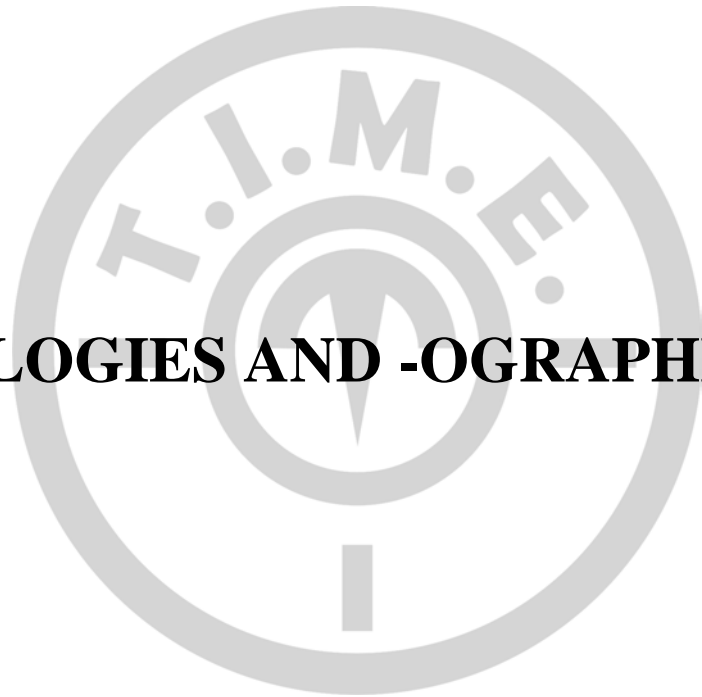


-OLOGIES AND -OGRAPHS



-OLOGIES AND -OGRAPHIES

The suffix -ology is a combining form in nouns denoting

- (1) a subject of study or interest as, in 'psychology' ;
- (2) a characteristic of speech or language as, in 'enology'; and
- (3) a type of discourse as, in 'trilogy' (a group of three related novels, plays, films etc.).

The suffix -graphy is a combining form in nouns denoting

- (1) a descriptive science as in 'geography' ;
- (2) a technique of producing images as, in 'radiography';
- (3) a style or method of writing as, in 'calligraphy' ;
- (4) writing about a subject as, in 'hagiography' (the writings on the lives of saints) ; and
- (5) a written or printed list as, in 'filmography' (a list of films of a director or actor or on one subject).

Given below is a list of words with the suffixes '-ology' and '-graphy'.

Cosmology – study of the origin and development of the universe.

Petrology – study of the origin, surface and composition of rocks.

Trichology – study of hair and scalp.

Topology – study of geometrical properties and spatial relation which remain unaffected by smooth changes in shape or size of figures.

Ichthyology – study of fish.

Choreography – study of the sequence of steps and movement in dance and ballets.

Ethnology – study of the characteristics of different peoples and the differences and relationships between them.

Topography – arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.

Palaeontology – study of fossil plants and animals.

Epigraphy – study of interpretation of ancient inscriptions.

Entomology – study of insects.

Cardiology – study of the diseases and abnormalities of the heart.

Cartography – science or practice of drawing maps.

Cryptology – study of codes or the art of writing and solving them.

Dermatology – branch of medicine concerned with skin disorders.

Ethology – science of animal behaviour OR the study of human behaviour and social organization from a biological perspective.

Genealogy – study of ancestry.

Gerontology – study of old age.

Gynaecology – study of diseases specific to women.

Haematology – study of the physiology of blood.

Lexicography – practice of compiling dictionaries.

Lexicology – study of form, meaning and behaviour of words.

Meteorology – study of the atmosphere for weather forecasting.

Pathology – study of the causes and effects of diseases.

Psephology – statistical study of elections and trends in voting.

Seismology – study of earthquakes and related phenomenon.

Osteology – study of the structure and function of the skeleton and bones.

Ornithology – scientific study of birds.

Paedology – study of things related to children.

Philology – study of the structure and historical development of languages.

Statistics – science of collecting and analysing numerical data in large quantities.

Chronology – study of records to establish the dates of past events.

Etiology – study of causes.

Tribology – study of surfaces in relative motion (as in bearings).

Posology – part of medicine concerned with dosages.

Phycology – study of sea weeds and other algae.

Nephrology – branch of medicine concerned with the physiology and diseases of the kidneys.

Ecclesiology – study of churches.

Pulmonology – study of lungs.

Soteriology – doctrine of salvation.

Calligraphy – art of decorative handwriting.

Orthography – conventional spelling system of a language.

Lithography – process of printing from a flat stone or metal plate.

Biography is an account of a person's life written by someone else.

Oceanography is concerned with the physical and biological properties and phenomena of the sea.

Hypsography – study and mapping of the relative altitudes of different areas of the earth's surface.

Chorography – art of mapping of regions.

Geography – study of the physical features of the earth.

Biogeography – study of geographical distribution of plants & animals.

Telegraphy – transmission of messages along a wire.