Roots of English

# vict & vinc

## Sence

"conquer", "show conclusively"

## Etymology

These ROOT-WORDS are VINC & VICT which come from the Latin vincere & victus which mean CONQUER. Please note that in Nos. 13-17 the letter c sounds like an s. In Nos. 18 and 19 a different spelling and pronunciation comes in because this ROOT is from the French vaincre, a descendant of the Latin, which leads to VANQUish.

Originally, a country of considerable extent which, being reduced under Roman dominion, was remodeled, subjected to the rule of a governor sent from Rome, and charged with such taxes and contributions as the Romans saw fit to impose. The earliest Roman province was Sicily. [Century Dictionary]

罗马帝国除意大利以外的行政单位

**Province [**ˈprɑːvɪns**]** n. 省；领域；职权

**【pro-向前 + -vinc征服——占领——管理 + -e名词后缀】**

**Province-wide（**vast, broad, long *adj.*广泛的；宽的，广阔的；张大的；远离目标的 *adv.*广泛地；广阔地；充分地**） [**ˈprɑːvɪns ，waɪd**] adj. 全省的 adv. 全省地**

**Provincial [**prəˈvɪnʃ(ə)l**] adj.** 省的；外省的，地方的；守旧的，偏狭的 n. 乡下人，外省人

**【province + -i- + al 形容词和名词后缀】**

**Provincially [prəˈvɪnʃəli]** adv. 以地方；偏狭地

**【Provincial + -ly 副词后缀】**

**Provinciality [**prəˌvɪnʃɪˈælɪtɪ**] n. 乡下习气；粗鄙，偏狭；地方特色**

**【provincial + -ity 名词后缀】**

**Provincialism [**prəˈvɪnʃəlɪzəm**] n. 方言；地方风格；乡下习气**

**【provincial + -ism 名词后缀 表抽象含义】**

**Victor [**ˈvɪktər**] n. 胜利者**

**【vict- + -or 名词后缀表示人】**

**Victory** **[**ˈvɪktəri**]** n. 胜利，成功，获胜

【**-vict- + ory 名词性后缀**】

**Victorious [**vɪkˈtɔːriəs**]** adj. 胜利的，获胜的

**【victory + -ous 形容词后缀】 总结： 一般情况下，y结尾的单词 通常在接后缀时，y变i；如果后缀也是的首字母也是i，那么省略一个i，否则保留。**

**Victoriously [**vɪkˈtɔːriəsli**] 获胜地；凯旋地**

**【victorious + -ly副词后缀】**

**Victim [**ˈvɪktɪm**] n. 受害者，罹难者；（面对不幸事件或虐待时的）无助者，患病者；牺牲品，祭品；受骗者**

**【-vict- 征服——俘虏——在战争中被作为祭品献祭】**

late 15c., "living creature killed and offered as a sacrifice to a deity or supernatural power, or in the performance of a religious rite;" from Latin victima "sacrificial animal; person or animal killed as a sacrifice,"

Sense of "person who is hurt, tortured, or killed by another" is recorded from 1650s; meaning "person oppressed by some power or situation, person ruined or greatly injured or made to suffer in the pursuit of an object, or for the gratification of a passion or infatuation, or from disease or disaster" is from 1718. Weaker sense of "person taken advantage of, one who is cheated or duped" is recorded from 1781.

**Victimize [**ˈvɪktɪmaɪz**] v. 使受害，迫害**

**【victim + -ize 使…】**

**Victimizer [] n. 施害者**

**【victimize + -er 名词后缀 表 …的人】**

**Victimless [**ˈvɪktɪmləs**] adj. 不侵害他人的，无受害人的（犯罪行为等）**

**【victim + -less 形容词后缀 表否定】**

**扩展：**

**Help + -less 形容词后缀 表否定 无助的**

**Hope + -less 形容词后缀 表否定 毫无希望的**

**Care + -less 形容词后缀 表否定 粗心大意的，漠不关心的**

**Use + -less 形容词后缀 表否定 无用的**

**Home + -less 形容词后缀 表否定 无家可归的**

**Victimization [**vɪktɪməˈzeɪʃn**] n. 牺牲；欺骗**

**【victimze + -ation 复合名词后缀 = -ate + -ion】总结:当一个以元音结尾的单词加上一个以元音开头的后缀时，词根最后的元音字母省略**

**Victoria [**vɪkˈtɔːriə**] n. 维多利亚**

**【主要指维多利亚女王】**

**Victorian [**vɪkˈtɔːriən**] adj. 维多利亚女王时代的；英国维多利亚女王时代的**

**n. 维多利亚时代；维多利亚女王时代的人**

**【victoria + -n 形容词或名词后缀】**

**扩展：**

**Asia + + -n 形容词或名词后缀 亚洲；亚洲的**

**America + -n 形容词或名词后缀 美洲，美国；美洲的，美国的**

**Australia + -n 形容词或名词后缀 澳大利亚；澳大利亚的**

**Africa + -n 形容词或名词后缀 非洲；非洲的**

**Victorian-era [**vɪkˈtɔːriən , ˈɪrə**] 维多利亚时代**

**【合成词 era来源于拉丁词aera铜钱，可理解为中国的开元通宝，后来指一个新时代的开启】**

**Victorian-style [**vɪkˈtɔːriən , staɪl**] 维多利亚风格**

**【合成词****】**

Style:

early 14c., stile, "writing instrument, pen, stylus; piece of written discourse, a narrative, treatise;" also "characteristic rhetorical mode of an author, manner or mode of expression," and "way of life, manner, behavior, conduct," from Old French stile, estile "style, fashion, manner; a stake, pale," from Latin stilus "stake, instrument for writing, manner of writing, mode of expression," perhaps from the same source as stick (v.)). Spelling modified incorrectly by influence of Greek stylos "pillar," which probably is not directly related. As distinguished from substance, 1570s. Meaning "mode of dress" is from 1814.

**Neo-Victorian [**ˈniːoʊ , vɪkˈtɔːriən**] 新维多利亚时代**

**【和层次 neo 拉丁词= new】**

**Invictus [] 不可征服（英国诗人威廉亨利的名篇）;** **成事在人（电影名）**

**【The title of a poem by William Ernest Henley; meaning unconquered; undefeated】**

**Evict [**ɪˈvɪkt**] v. 驱逐，逐出**

**【e- = e??- = ex- 向外 + -vict 征服】**

**Eviction [**ɪˈvɪkʃn**] n. 逐出；赶出；收回**

**【evict + -ion名词后缀 】**

**Evicted [**ɪˈvɪktɪd**] adj. 被驱逐的；**

**【evict + -ed 形容词后缀表被动】**

**Evince [**ɪˈvɪns**] vt. 表明，表示；引起**

**【e-向外 + -vinc-征服 + -e动词后缀】**

**Convict [**kənˈvɪkt**] v. 定罪，宣判……有罪 n. 已决犯，服刑囚犯**

**【****con-强调 + -vict征服——俘虏——囚犯】**

**总结：以词根结尾的单词一般是多词性的**

**Ex-convict [**,eks'kɔnvikt**] n. 从前曾被判刑的人；[法] 前科犯**

**【ex-前任 + convict】**

**Conviction [**kənˈvɪkʃn**]**

**Convince [**kənˈvɪns**] v. 使确信，使信服；说服，劝服**

**【con-强调 + vict + -e 动词后缀 言语或观点上的征服——说服，使相信】**

**Convinced [**kənˈvɪnst**] 确信的，信服的；坚信不疑的，有坚定信仰的**

**扩展：**

**-ed 形容词后缀，表 ……的，修饰人，形容词或过去分词，连词**

**-ing 形容词后缀，表令人……的，修饰词，动名词或者现在分词，连词或者介词**

**Interest——interested——interesting  
in- = im- 否定，向内，强调（使动） -terest 存在—— 存在于内部——利益——兴趣**

**Excite——excited——exciting——excitement**

**e- = e??- = ex- 向外 -cit--召唤——欢呼**

-cite：

It might form all or part of: [behest](https://www.etymonline.com/word/behest?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [cinema](https://www.etymonline.com/word/cinema?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [cinematography](https://www.etymonline.com/word/cinematography?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [citation](https://www.etymonline.com/word/citation?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [cite](https://www.etymonline.com/word/cite?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [excite](https://www.etymonline.com/word/excite?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [hest](https://www.etymonline.com/word/hest?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [hight](https://www.etymonline.com/word/hight?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [hyperkinetic](https://www.etymonline.com/word/hyperkinetic?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [incite](https://www.etymonline.com/word/incite?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [kinase](https://www.etymonline.com/word/kinase?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [kinematics](https://www.etymonline.com/word/kinematics?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [kinesics](https://www.etymonline.com/word/kinesics?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [kinesiology](https://www.etymonline.com/word/kinesiology?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [kinesis](https://www.etymonline.com/word/kinesis?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [kinesthesia](https://www.etymonline.com/word/kinesthesia?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [kinesthetic](https://www.etymonline.com/word/kinesthetic?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [kinetic](https://www.etymonline.com/word/kinetic?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [kineto-](https://www.etymonline.com/word/kineto-?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [kino-](https://www.etymonline.com/word/kino-?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [oscitant](https://www.etymonline.com/word/oscitant?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [recital](https://www.etymonline.com/word/recital?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [recitation](https://www.etymonline.com/word/recitation?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [recite](https://www.etymonline.com/word/recite?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [resuscitate](https://www.etymonline.com/word/resuscitate?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [solicit](https://www.etymonline.com/word/solicit?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [solicitous](https://www.etymonline.com/word/solicitous?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [suscitate](https://www.etymonline.com/word/suscitate?ref=etymonline_crossreference); [telekinesis](https://www.etymonline.com/word/telekinesis?ref=etymonline_crossreference).

It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit cyavate "stirs himself, goes;" Greek kinein "to move, set in motion; change, stir up," kinymai "move myself;" Latin ciere (past participle citus, frequentative citare) "to set in motion, summon;" Gothic haitan "call, be called;" Old English hatan "command, call."

Surprise——surprised——surprising

sur- = super-:

word-forming element meaning "over, above, beyond, in addition," especially in words from Anglo-French and Old French, from Old French sour-, sor-, sur-, from Latin super "above, over," from PIE root [\*uper](https://www.etymonline.com/word/*uper?ref=etymonline_crossreference) "over."

[prise (n.)](https://www.etymonline.com/word/prise#etymonline_v_54895)

original form of [prize](https://www.etymonline.com/word/prize?ref=etymonline_crossreference) (n.), q.v.

[prize (n.2)](https://www.etymonline.com/word/prize#etymonline_v_19548)

"something taken by force," mid-13c., prise "a taking, holding," from Old French prise "a taking, seizing, holding," noun use of fem. past participle of prendre "to take, seize," from Latin prendere, contraction of prehendere "lay hold of, grasp, seize, catch" (from prae- "before," see [pre-](https://www.etymonline.com/word/pre-?ref=etymonline_crossreference), + -hendere, from PIE root [\*ghend-](https://www.etymonline.com/word/*ghend-?ref=etymonline_crossreference) "to seize, take").

[**surprise (n.)**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/surprise#etymonline_v_22421)

also formerly surprize, late 14c., "unexpected attack or capture," from Old French surprise "a taking unawares" (13c.), from noun use of past participle of Old French sorprendre "to overtake, seize, invade" (12c.), from sur- "over" (see [sur-](https://www.etymonline.com/word/sur-?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_22401) (1)) + prendre "to take," from Latin prendere, contracted from prehendere "to grasp, seize" (from prae- "before," see [pre-](https://www.etymonline.com/word/pre-?ref=etymonline_crossreference), + -hendere, from PIE root [\*ghend-](https://www.etymonline.com/word/*ghend-?ref=etymonline_crossreference) "to seize, take").

Meaning "something unexpected" is recorded by 1590s, that of "feeling of astonishment caused by something unexpected" is c. 1600. Meaning "fancy dish" is attested from 1708.

A Surprize is ... a dish ... which promising little from its first appearance, when open abounds with all sorts of variety. [W. King, "Cookery," 1708]

Surprise party originally was a stealth military detachment (1826); festive sense is attested by 1857; according to Thornton's "American Glossary," originally a gathering of members of a congregation at the house of their preacher "with the ostensible purpose of contributing provisions, &c., for his support," and sometimes called a donation party. Phrase taken by surprise is attested from 1690s.

**【sur-高的，上的 +** **prise抓起——突然抓起——使人惊讶】**

**Disappoint——disappointed——disappointing**

**【dis-否定 + appoint 任命；约定——取消任命；爽约——令人失望】**

**amaze——amazed——amazing——amazement**

1. **强调 + -maz-迷幻 maze 迷宫】**

[**maze (n.)**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/maze#etymonline_v_12472)

c. 1300, "delusion, bewilderment, confusion of thought," possibly from Old English *\*mæs*, which is suggested by the compound *amasod* "amazed" and verb *amasian* "to confound, confuse" (compare [**amaze**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/amaze?ref=etymonline_crossreference)). Of uncertain origin; perhaps related to Norwegian dialectal *mas* "exhausting labor," Swedish *masa* "to be slow or sluggish."

Meaning "labyrinth, baffling network of paths or passages" is recorded from late 14c. (on the notion of something intended to confuse or mislead"). Also as a verb in Middle English, "to stupefy, daze" (early 14c.).

**amaze (v.)**

"overwhelm or confound with sudden surprise or wonder," 1580s, a back-formation from Middle English amased "stunned, dazed, bewildered," (late 14c.), earlier "stupefied, irrational, foolish" (c. 1200), from Old English amasod, from a- (1), probably used here as an intensive prefix, + \*mæs (see maze). Related: Amazed; amazing.

**Embarrass——embarrassed——embarrassing——embarrassment**

**【em-加强 + -bar- = -bal- = -ban- 长木条，障碍-长木条 + -ass动词后缀】**

**em-**

word-forming element meaning "put in or into, bring to a certain state," sometimes intensive, from French assimilation of en- "in, into" (see en- (1)) to following labial stop (-b-, -p-, and often -m-), or from the same development in later Latin in- (to im-). "This rule was not fully established in spelling before the 17th c." [OED], but it is likely the pronunciation shift was in Old French and Middle English and spelling was slow to conform. Also a living prefix in English used to form verbs from adjectives and nouns (embitter, embody). In words such as emancipate, emerge, emit, emotion the e- is a reduced form of Latin ex- (see ex-) before -m-.

[**bar (n.1)**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/bar#etymonline_v_5227)

late 12c., "stake or rod of iron used to fasten a door or gate," from Old French *barre* "beam, bar, gate, barrier" (12c.), from Vulgar Latin *\*barra* "bar, barrier," which some suggest is from Gaulish *\*barros* "the bushy end" [Gamillscheg, etc.], but OED regards this as "discredited" because it "in no way suits the sense." Welsh *bar* "a bar, rail," Irish *barra* "a bar, spike" are said to be from English; German *Barre*, Danish *barre*, Russian *barŭ* are from Medieval Latin or Romanic.

The general sense of "anything which obstructs, hinders, or impedes" is from 1530s. Of soap, by 1833; of candy, by 1906 (the process itself dates to the 1840s), both from resemblance of shape. The meaning "bank of sand across a harbor or river mouth" is from 1580s, probably so called because it was an obstruction to navigation.

***Bar graph*** is attested from 1925. ***Bar code*** first recorded 1963. ***Behind bars*** "in prison" is attested by 1934, American English.

**Unconvinced [**ˌʌnkənˈvɪnst**] adj. 不信服的；怀疑的**

**Convincing [**kənˈvɪnsɪŋ**] adj. 令人信服的，有说服力的；（胜利）轻松的，确定无疑的**

**Unconvincing [**ˌʌnkənˈvɪnsɪŋ**] adj. 令人难以信服的，令人怀疑的，不真实的**

**Convincingly [**kənˈvɪnsɪŋli**] adv. 令人信服地；有说服力地**

**Unconvincingly [**ˌʌnkənˈvɪnsɪŋli**] adv缺乏说服力地;无法令人信服地**

**Conviction [**kənˈvɪkʃn**] n. 定罪，判罪；坚定的信仰，深信的观点；确信，深信**

**Post-conviction [**poʊst , kənˈvɪkʃn**] 定罪后救济**

**Vincible [**ˈvɪnsəbl**] adj. 可征服的，易克服的**

**【vict-征服 + 6. -ible = -able = -ile 形容词后缀，表能……的】**

**Vincibility [] 容易征服**

**Invincible [**ɪn'vɪnsɪb(ə)l**] adj. 不可战胜的，所向披靡的；（信念、态度）不可动摇的，不可改变的**

**Invincibly [**ɪnˈvɪnsəbli**] adv. 无敌地；不屈不挠地**

**Vanquish [**ˈvæŋkwɪʃ**] vt. 征服；击败；克服；抑制（感情等）**

**Unvanquished []**