

Module 4

2 Things about Terminations

- At minimum, terms are composed of a root + suffix/termination
- Since terminations are root + suffix:
 - Terms can be composed of only a prefix + termination (e.g. antiseptic)
 - Some terminations can be used entirely on their own (e.g. necrosis, stenosis)

Anatomical Roots: The Eye and the Ear

- *cor-, core-, pupill-*
 - Greek: *cor-, core-* = "doll"
 - Latin: *pupill-* = "doll"
 - Pupil was named "doll" because a small doll-like image of yourself can be seen when looking at someone else's pupil
- *dacry-, lacrim-*
 - Both Greek and Latin come from Indo-European *dakru* = "a tear"
 - Greek: *upsilon* (*v*) became English "y" → *dacry*
 - Latin: "d" became "l" → *lacruma* eventually became *lacrima*
- *ir-, irid-*
 - Greek: from goddess of the rainbow Iris
- *kerat-, cerat-, cornu-, corne-*
 - Greek: *kerat-, cerat-* = "horn"
 - Latin: *cornu-, corne-* = "horn"
 - Cornea of the eye is hard and curved just like animal horn
 - English word "horn" comes from Latin *cornu-, corne-*
- *ophthalm-, ocul-*
 - Greek: *ophthalm-*; be wary of "ph" in spelling

- Latin: *ocul-*
- *phac-, phac-, lent-*
 - Greek: *phac-, phak-* = "lentil"
 - Latin: *lent-* = "lentil"
- *scler-, -sclerosis*
 - Greek: *skleros* = "hard"
- *cochle-*
 - Greek: *cochlea* = "snail"
- *incud-, malle-, staped-, stapedi-*
 - Latin: *malleus* = "hammer"
 - Latin: *incus* = "anvil"
 - Latin: *stapes* = "stirrups"
- *labyrinth-*
 - Greek: *labyrinthos* = "labyrinth"
 - From the myth of Theseus and the Minotaur
 - Theseus, an Athenian prince, volunteered to go to Crete as one of the Minotaur's victims and managed to outwit the Minotaur in the labyrinth with the help of a Cretan princess

Roots: The Human Being and Senses

- *andr- vs anthrop-, hom-, homin-*
 - Gendered: *andr-* = "male"
 - Genderless: *anthrop-, hom-, homin-* = "human being"
- *hygien-*
 - Greek: from the healing deity Hygeia daughter of Asclepius
 - The Bowl of Hygeia is the symbol for pharmacists
- *mis-*

- This root is always the subordinate root if there is more than one root
- *necr-, thanat-, mort-, -necrosis*
 - Greek: *nekros* = "corpse", contextually "death, dead tissue, dead cells"
 - Greek: *thanatos* = "death"
 - Latin: *mors, mortis* = "death"
 - *-necrosis* can be used to refer to the death of cells, tissues, or whole organs, but not an entire organism
 - *necr-* and *-necrosis* have imply unnatural death; *thanat-* and *mort-* carry no such connotations, they just simply mean "death"
- *ped-, paed-*
 - Greek: *pais, paidos* = "child"
 - Contrast with *ped* meaning foot, coming from Latin: *pes, pedis* = "foot"

Terminations

- Note: when prefixes *eu-* or *dys-* with roots or terminations that refer to senses, instead of "good" and "bad", use "normal" and "poor/dysfunctional/faulty/painful"
- *-acousia, -acousis*
 - Greek: note that the English word "acoustic" adds a "t" that's not present here
- *-ectopia, -ectopy*
 - Greek: *ec-* + *top-* + *-y, -ia* = "out of place"
 - Malposition: object was in wrong spot from beginning; displacement: object was moved to the wrong spot
- *-geusia, -geustia*
 - Greek: comes from "taste"
 - English "gusto" is from Italian and Spanish for "taste", which is derived from the same word as *-geusia, -geustia*
- *-penia*
 - Define as "an insufficiency in the amount of something" rather than just "deficiency"
- *-rrhagia, -rrhage, -rrhea*

- Different speeds of discharge: *-rrhagia*, *-rrhage* is fast, *-rrhea* is slower
- May be spelled with "rr" (British/European) or "r" (American) spellings
- *-rrhapy*
 - Linguistically related to "wrap"
 - Always spelled with "rr"
- *-therapy*
 - Greek: *therapeutes* = "servant in the Temple of Asclepius"