

# Module 2

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## The Basic Components

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- Roots
  - Multiple roots one meaning: either Greek root and Latin root, or variants from the same language
  - Roots with multiple meanings: historically, people started using the root beyond its basic meaning in a more particular fashion, causing a new meaning to form
- Suffixes
  - Grammatical suffix: defines the part of speech for the word
  - Clinical suffix: provides grammatical structure as well as meaning of its own
- Terminations
  - Fossilized form of a root + suffix
  - Similar to clinical suffixes, they provide grammatical structure as well as meaning
- Connecting Vowel
  - Always "o", only use "i" if instructed to
  - Rule #1: use a connecting vowel between all roots
  - Rule #2: use a connecting vowel before all suffixes/terminations unless they begin with a vowel or "h"

## Multiple Roots

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- Coordinate Roots
  - Contribute equal idea to the word
  - When defining, keep the meanings in the same order
- Subordinate Roots
  - Main root is placed next to suffix/termination

- Subordinate root may be **descriptive** of the main root "monodactyly" → "condition characterized by (the presence of) one digit" *mon-* describes the root *dactyl-*
- Subordinate root may indicate the **location** in which an instrument is used "ophthalmothermometer" → "instrument for measuring the heat of the eye" *ophthalm-* indicates where *therm-* + *-meter* is used
- Subordinate root may indicate the **source** of something "cephalocaudad" → "moving in a direction from head to tail" *cephalo-* indicates where the moving starts
- Subordinate root may indicate the **means by which** some process occurs "dactylophasia" → "speech (conducted through) fingers (i.e. sign lang.)" *dactyl-* indicates how *phas-* happens
- The subordinate root may be the **object** of the root "pedohaptophobia" → "a persistent and irrational fear of touching kids" *geront-* provides an object for *hapt-*
- The subordinate root could be the **cause** of a condition "syphilodermatopathy" → "disease of the skin (caused by) syphilis" *syphil-* indicates the cause of the *dermat-* + *-pathy*
- The subordinate root may be a **substance** which is present in the root "pydermatitis" → "inflammation of the skin (characterized by) pus" *py-* is present in *dermat-* + *-itis*

## Brackets

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- Square brackets: additional guidelines for when there are multiple options
  - For all adjectival and noun-creating suffixes, you will be told which to use; in the absence of such instructions, look for other suffixes/terminations
- Round brackets: supplemental wording i.e. words that appear in the definition but do not appear in the term itself
  - Ignore when creating terms

## Defining a Word

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- Do not use round brackets; the marker knows what is supplemental
- Alternate definitions are not marked → avoid using "or" in definitions

# How to Learn and Retain Vocabulary

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- Don't use the vocab lists as your only study tool
- Use frequent but shorter study sessions
- Partner up for studying
- Quiz yourself
- Invent your own words and definitions: most important

## Roots: External Anatomy

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- *ventr-*
  - Latin: *venter, ventris* = "the belly"
- *cervic-, trachel-*
  - Note that these can be used to refer to any anatomical neck (e.g. opening of uterus)
- *cheil-, labi-*
  - Note that these can be used to refer to any kind of lip (e.g. lip of a bone around a joint)
- *cheir-, chir-*
  - Greek: comes from "hand"
- *omphal-*
  - Greek: *Omphalos* = "stone navel at Delphi"
  - Greeks believed the center of the physical world was Delphi, hence dubbed it the navel of the world
- *thorac-*
  - Greek: *thorax* = "breastplate"

## Grammatical Suffixes

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- *-ia, -y*
  - Note: *-y* is considered a vowel

- Adjectival suffixes in descending order of frequency of use:

- *-ic, -al, -ical, -tic*
- *-ac, -ar, -ary*
- *-eal, -ine, -ous, -ile*

## Clinical Suffixes

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- *-osis, -ism, -iasis*
  - *-osis* is far more popular and should be default
  - *-osis* and *-iasis* have stronger negative or abnormal connotation than *-ism*
- *-ics*
  - use the termination *-logy* unless otherwise directed
- *-ous*
  - Can be clinical or grammatical suffix depending on context

## Terminations

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- *-tomy, ectomy*
  - Greek: *-tom* = "cutting"
- *-logical, -logy*
  - The word "study" may be omitted based on context (e.g. "pathological" → "diseased" or "due to a disease")
- *-pathic, -pathy, path-*
  - Greek: comes from "feeling, experiencing, or suffering"
  - The word "patient" is closely related in that it comes from the Latin word for "feeling, experiencing, or suffering"