Terminations

# Articles

The two main article groups, a/an and the, mean different things.

# Primary Suffixes

Primary because they have one part

* x-ia
  + An abnormal condition involving c
* x-os/is
* x-ot/ic

## Verb (1.1)

x-ize: To do the action of x. Sympath/ize is to feel/show sympathy. Hypn/ot/ize: To make/cause someone to fall into an abnormal condition involving sleep. Always a verb

## Adjectives (1.2-1.10)

Use the phrase pertaining to indicate that the word is an adjective. Some dictionaries use having. Pertaining to is p.t. for short form.

Translating to medical terms:

Shoulder pain 🡪 Pain pertaining to the shoulder

Arm Infection 🡪 An infection pertaining to the arm

x-al: nation/al can be used in the phrase national emergency, which means an emergency pertaining to the nation. Other examples include retinal (pertaining to the eye), cranial (pertaining to the skull), and costal (pertaining to the ribs).

x-ic: Philanthropic (pertaining to the love of humanity), ophthalmic (pertaining to the eyes), and thoracic (pertaining to the chest).

x-ous: Ridiculous (pertaining to ridicule), tendinous (pertaining to the tendons), sanguineous (pertaining to blood).

x-ary: Mammary (Pertaining to the breasts)

x-ar: Scapular (Pertaining to the shoulder blade)

x-an: Median, caesarean (caedo = to cut (latin))…

x-ine: Pelvine, palatine

x-ac: Aphrodisiac, cardiac

x-oid: Different, as this means “resembling x”. Bacteroid (resembling bacteria). There is an -oid for almost all of words.

## Nouns (1.11-1.13)

x-ia: An abnormal condition involving x. Dactylia (An abnormal condition involving a/the digits).

x-ist: One who does the action of x (if x is verbal) or one who specializes in x.

x-in: A substance of x. Cyt/o/tox/in (A substance that poisons cells)