3. Explain the difference between the following paired nouns:

thesis, theme	schisis, schism
zygosis, zygoma	(o)edesis, (o)edema
anthem, anthesis	carcinosis, carcinoma
diploma, diplosis	dilemma, prolepsis
morpheme, morphosis	syntagma, syntax
fibrosis, fibroma	myelosis, myeloma
bema, basis	cinema, akinesis

4. Investigate and report the etymologies of the following:
   o

derrick	go	zodiac	leper
guillotine	nabisco	dermatosis	tawdry
litotes	macadam	buckwheat	nice
okay	jakes	treacle	zeugma
admiral	tea	yes	no

5. What are the following: betacism, iotacism, rhotacism, mytacism, and itacism?

Lesson 5

Greek Verbals Stems	Meaning in most English derivatives	English Derivative: fill in a few examples (you will find a few in the exercises to use)
agog-	lead	
alg(e)-	grieve, feel pain	
arch-	be first, rule	
ba-/be-	go	
ball-/ble-/bol-	throw	
bap-	dip	
bio-	live	

21

cine-	move	
clin-	slope	
clys-	wash	
crac-/crat-	be strong, rule	
crin-/cri(t)-	judge, separate	
do-	give	
dra-	act	
(o)ede-	swell	
(a)esthe-	feel	
gam(e)-	marry	
gen(e)-	be born	
gno-	know	
graph-	write	
here-	choose	
lab-/lep-	take	
lec-/leg-/log-	gather, choose, read, speak	
ly-	loose, untie	
math-	learn	
met-	measure	
mne-	remember	
pau-	stop, cease	
pep-	digest, cook	
pha-/phem-	say	
phag-	eat	
pher-/phor-	carry	
phra-	speak	
phy-	grow	
plas-	mould, shape	
po(i)e-	make	

pse-	scour	
psor-	itch	
pto-	fall	
schi-/schiz-	split	
scop-/scep-	look at	
sep-	make putrid	
spas-	jerk	
stal-/stl-/stol-	send	
stig-	mark, puncture, spot	
strop(h)-/strep(h)-	turn, twist	
the-	put	
thea-	view	
tom-/tm-	cut	
trib-	rub	
trop-/trep-	turn, swerve, change	
troph-	nourish	
zo-	be alive	
zyg-	join, yoke	

EXERCISES

1. Sometimes the verbal stem and the noun stem of a given root has the same morphology in English. When that happens, there is no need to worry about which one is present in a given English word. Transliterate the Greek in the following and fill in the blanks in the table:

Greek Noun	Greek Verb	Meaning in most English Derivatives	English Derivative
ἀρχή	ἄρχειν		

ὄψ	ὄψεσθαι		
	ὁϱᾶν (an alternate stem of same verb)		
ζωός	ζωόειν		
βιός	βιόειν		
πάθος	πάθειν		
φόβος	φοβεῖν		

2. Fill in the empty cells in the table above: use words from the following exercises or find your own (but be sure to verify in the dictionary that the word you *think* has a certain root in it actually *does* have that root).

3. Analyze the following words:

pedagogy	monarchy	hypodermoclysis	kakistocracy
neurasthenia	lemma	bibliognost	schedule
blame	pheromone	blepharoptosis	diaschisis
surgeon	zoo	synoptic	tmesis
cryptozygous	anabibazon	bema	euphemism
cheirothesia			

4. Using the prefixes, suffixes, and stems you know, find English words having these etymological meanings.
   a. pertaining to putting together
   b. a carrying beyond
   c. the study of animals
   d. something not given out
   e. to suffer together
   f. shaped like a sigma
   g. a marriage within
   h. pertaining to going through
   i. action of loosening up
   j. result of seeing through
   k. a rubbing through
   l. action of knowing through
   m. a little judging agent
   n. result of moving
   o. result of washing down
   p. pertaining to moulding
   q. condition of throwing together

r. action of speaking
s. result of throwing before
t. pertaining to fearing
u. result of swelling
v. action of loosening the result of jerking
w. sending away from
x. a turning away
y. action of ceasing
z. sloping together

5. Match the items in the first column with items in the second:

____1. a gathering of flowers   a. paragraph

____2. ear pain   b. gnotobiotic

____3. pertaining to (things) pertaining to the result of learning   c. parabolic

____4. a writing beside   d. aphagia

____5. born from physicians   e. dose

____6. one who dips again   f. analects

____7. having to do with throwing beside   g. dyspepsia

____8. pertaining to slopes   h. otalgia

____9. pertaining to (things) pertaining to excessive judging   i. phoresis

____10. a giving   j. synesthesia

____11. pertaining to doing   k. prophet

____12. a feeling together   l. drastic

____13. morbid itching condition   m. zodiac

____14. pertaining to known living (things)   n. iatrogenic

____15. leader of choice   o. mneme

____16. (thing)s gathered up   p. hypercritical

____17. one measuring through   q. sceptic

____18. result of remembering   r. clinic

____19. a bad digestion   s. diameter

____20. one who says forth   t. mathematical

____21. action of carrying   u. anthology

____22. a lack of eating   v. antiseptic

___23. scoured again

___24. pertaining to looking

___25. pertaining to (things) against rotting

___26. pertaining to being alive

w. heresiarch

x. anabaptist

y. palimpsest

z. psoriasis

Lesson 6

NUMERALS

Many kinds of numbers exist. In Greek, the main groups of numbers are 'cardinal' numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, ...) and 'ordinal' numbers (first, second, third, ...). Other sorts of numbers include fractions, unities (e.g. 'threesome,' ' foursome'), and multiplicatives (e.g. 'twofold,' 'tenfold').

Chemistry uses Greek numbers extensively, both in names for compounds and in crystallography. In fact, many Greek numbers found nowhere else in English occur in chemical terms, but only a few are included in the exercises below.

While these are quite , different from a previous lesson's prefixes, they occur by far most frequently before roots.

Greek Root	Meaning	Examples in English (please fill in at least two examples)
arithm(e)-	number, to count	
olig-	few	
poly-	many	
ochl-	crowd, mob	
hemi-	half	
hen-	one (among others)	
mon-	one only, alone	
hapl-	single	
prot-	first	
proter-	former, "firster" (an illogical comparative)	