

anaptyxis	onychauxis	cathexis
chemotaxis	onychorrhesis	parapraxis
apomixy	apoplexy	chiropraxis
cecopexy	chemopexy	orthopraxy
zootaxy	geotaxis	epistaxis

5. What is *phlogiston*? When was it part of scientific theory? How is its demise connected with the discovery of *oxygen* (sharp-generator)?
 6. Why is a cheetah an *acinonyx*?
 7. Why is the manatee in the genus *trichechidae*? (hint: look up *trichechodont* too)
 8. Why do some Jewish people wear *phylacteries* and what are they?
 9. What does "bombastic" speech have to do with silkworms?
 10. What do you think *endoectothrix* means?
 11. Consider the following pairs: explain the variation in the second stem.
- sporothrix : sporotrichous
 - leiothrix : leiotrichous
 - ulothrix : ulotrichous

Lesson 10

Verbs, Part deux

acou-	hear	hyper-acu-sis, acou-stic
calyp-	cover	Apo-calyp-se, eu-calyp-tus
cathar-	clean	cathar-sis, cathar-tic
cau-	burn	cau-ter-ize, in-k
cha(s), chaen-	gape	chas-m, cha-os, a-chaen-odon, chaen-actines
cla-	break	orth-o-cla-se, icon-o-cla-st
cop-	cut	syn-cope, com-ma
cosme-	arrange	cosme-tic-s, cosm-o-log-y
cra-	mix	cra-ter, cra-sis, idio-syn-cra-sy
cryph-, crypt-	hide	grotto, apo-cryph-a

de-	bind	dia-dem, a-syn-de-ton
doc-	seem, think	orth-o-dox, dog-ma-tic
glyp(h)-	carve	tri-glyph, glyp-t-ic, hier-o-glyph
(h)ap-	touch	ap-se, syn-ap-se
herp-	creep	herp-es, herp-et-o-log-ist
idio-	make private	idio-m, idio-t
mach-	fight	sym-mach-y, mach-o-poly-p
mime-	imitate	mime-o-graph, pant-o-mime, mime
mis-	hate	mis-o-gyn-ist, mis-o-log-y
narc(o)-	make numb	narco-t-ic, narc-issus (folk-etymology)
neme-	distribute	neme-sis, Neme-a
ont-	being	pale-ont-o-log-y, ont-o-gen-y
pha-, phen-, phan-	show	pha-se, phen-ol, phen-omen-al, dia-phan-ous, epi-phan-y
phantas-	make appear	fancy, fantas-tic
phone-	speak	phone-t-ic-s, phone-me
phrag-	fence in	phrag-m-o-plas-t, dia-phragm
phrone-	think	a-phrone-sia, phrone-ma (<i>frenzy</i> displays an e-grade of this root)
phylac-	guard	phylac-ter-y, pro-phylaxis
pleg-, plec-	strike	para-pleg-ia, apo-plec-tic
pne-	breathe	pne-o-graph, a-pne-ic
pol-	sell	mon-o-pol-y, bibli-o-pol-ist
prac-, prag-	do, act	prac-t-ic-al, prag-mat-ic, prac-t-ic-e
pye-	suppurate	em-pye-ma, py-arthr-osis
(r)rhag-, (r)rheg-	burst	hem-o-rrhag-e, metr-o-rhag-ia, my-o-rrhex-is, pneum-o-rrhex-is
(r)rhaph-, (r)rhaps-	sew, suture	staphyl-o-rrhaph-y, ten-o-rrhaph-y, rhaps-od-y, rhaps-od-o-manc-y
(r)rhe-, (r)rheu-	flow	rhe-o-sta-t, dia-rrhe-a, rheu-ma-t-ic, cata-rrh
sphing-	squeeze, contract	sphinc-ter, sphing-o-met-er

sphyg-	throb	sphyg-m-o-man-o-met-er, a-sphyx-i-a-te
tac-	put in place, arrange	tac-t-ic-s, para-tax-is
ten-, ton-	stretch	tone, peri-ton-e-um
theore-	look down at	theor-y, theore-m
troch-	run	troch-an-ter, troch-ee
typ-	stamp	typ-e, a-typ-ic-al

Three Troublesome Verbs

Stem in English	Greek meaning	example derivative
-i-	"to go"	anion, ion
-e- -he-	"to send"	paresis, catheter
-sta- -ste-	"to stand," "to set upright"	systemic, static

EXERCISES

1. Which of the verbs above have variants at the end of their stems that can be explained by what we learned in the last lesson about stems that end in *xi*? (i.e. that their stems change to -*g*- or -*c*- or -*ch*-, which can change to -*ct-ic*)
2. Analyze the following:

caustic	clastic	cosmic
cryptic	doxic	glyphic
haptic	herptic	mimetic
mimic	ontic	phonics
phragmoid	phrenic	phylactic
plegia	praxis	rhexis
rhaphe	rheism	sphigmic
tonic	theoric	trochal
typical		

3. Analyze the following:

acusma	katharometer	holocaust
kaumographer	causalgia	chasmophyte
cosmopolitan	cosmogony	pancosmism
eucrasia	krypton	trichodesmium
desmolysis	glyptolith	coelanaglyphic
xyloglyphy	naumachia	sciamachy
parasympathomimetic	misoneism	misanthrope
ontology	biont	phantasmagoria
francophone	phrenemphraxis	cataphract
phrontistery	schizophrenia	phylacobiosis
anaphylaxis	eupnea	dipnoous
rhagadiform	tarsorrhaphy	rheoplankton
syntagm	taxonomy	monotonous
neoteny	hypotenuse	protasis

4. Why is the old world turkey vulture called *cathartes*?

5. Analyze the following:

histology	metastasis	apostasy
synesis	enema	histamine
iotophoresis	epistemic	diesis

6. Analyze the following, which have roots found in this lesson but hidden from view.

grotto	caddis (cloth)	hypocaust
meme	fonduk	chaos
caliber	idiosyncrasy	diadem
catarrh	truck	chimarrogale
type	calm	comma

frenzy	crater	katharevusa/katharevousa
taurokathapsia	anthem	quemadero
pant	economy	fancy
ink		

7. Identify and analyze these:

plagioclase	orthoclase	iconoclast
cladistics	anorthoclase	clinoclase
diaclese	euclase	leptoclase
lithoclase	loxoclase	oligoclase
periclaste	rhomboclase	cataclastic
claosaurus	clasmocyte	clast
biblioclast	synclastic	anticlastic

8. Think of any examples of *apocope* in your own speech or Modern English. Can you think of an English example of *crasis*?
9. Distinguish between the following in meaning and etymology.
1. *idiosyncratic* and *syncretic*
 2. *idiogram* and *ideogram*
 3. *idiialect* and *idioglossia*
 4. *phenomenon* and *epiphenomenon*.

10. Give English words whose etymological meaning is:

pain in the butt	
going down	
a mixing of gods	
rule by/government of gods	
secret writer	
against thought	
pertaining to doing with hands	

bursting of the nose	
arrange together	
a deep stretch	

Lesson 11

Body Parts

Greek Element	Meaning	Example in English
aden-	gland	aden-oid, aden-o-tom-y
amni(on	fetal membrane	amnio-tic, amnio-cente-sis
amygdal(on	almond (tonsil)	amygdal-oid, amygdal-itis
aort(a	aorta(lifter)	aorta, aort-ic-o-ren-al
arteri(a	wind-pipe, artery	arterio-sclero-sis
arthr(on	joint	arthr-itis
blenn(os	mucus	blenn-oid, blenn-o-rrhea
blephar(on	eye-lid	blephar-o-pto-sis, blephar-o-spasm
branchi(a	gills	branchi-o-pod
bronch(os	throat	bronch-itis
cardi(a	heart	cardi-o-gram, my-o-card-itis
carp(os	wrist	carp-al, meta-carp-al
carp(os	fruit (not a body part)	peri-carp, schizo-carp
c(o)el(e	hollow, tumor	hydr-o-cele, gastr-o-cele
cephal(e	head	a-cephal-ic, en-cephal-itis
ceras, cerat-, keras, kerat-	horn	rhino-ceros, kerat-in
cerc(os	tail	diphy-cerc-al, Pseud-o-cerc-ari-a
chaet(e	hair	Chaet-o-gnath-a, spir-o-chete
chel(e	talon, claw	<u>chel-opus</u> , chela
chil(os	lip	chil-o-plas-t-y
cheir-, chir-	hand	chiro-pod-ist, surgeon
chit(on	covering, case	neur-o-chit-in