tachycardia	bradycardia
tachyauxesis	bradyauxesis
eurycnemic	platycnemic
euryhaline	stenohaline

9. What is unusual about the placement of the roots in *rhineura, hepatosplenomegalia,* and *isothermobath*?

10. What is unusual about *isobath, isotach* or *acromegaly*?

11. How is *gluc-* in *glucose* related to *glyc(y)* as in *glycogen*?

12. The color of your skin: these terms have to do with either skin color in animals or humans, or color more generally:

xanthochroic	melanochroous	monochroic
pleochroic	polychroic	aithochroi
allochroous	metachrosis	

Lesson 8

ADJECTIVES: PART 2

all-	other	allopathic
allel-	each other	parallel
archae-	ancient	archaic
arist-	best	aristotype
aut-	self	autograph
cac-, kak-	bad	cacophony, cacoëthes, kakistocracy
cen- (καιν-)	recent, new (mostly used in geological terms: ne- is used instead elsewhere)	Cenozoic
cen- (κεν-)	empty (near-synonymous Gk c(o)el- or L vac- is much more frequently used)	cenotaph

cen-, koin- (κοιν-)	common	epicene, koine, koinonia
c(o)el-	hollow	coelacanth, coelelminth
cry-	cold	cryolite, cryoscopy
din-, dein-	terrible	dinornitha
dolich-	long and narrow	dolichocephalic, dolichurous
gymn-	naked	gymnosperm, gymnasium
hagi-	sanctified	hagiography
heter-	the other (of two)	heterodox, heterostatic
hier-	holy	hieroglyph
hol-	whole	holocaust, holistic
hom-	same	homogenize
hom(o)e-	similar	homoeopathy
hygr-	wet	hygrophyte
is-	equal	isosceles, anisotropy
lept-	thin	lepton, leptophyllic
macr-	long	macron
malac-	soft	osteomalacia
mes-	middle	mesolithic, mesoblast
micr-	small	microphone
mor-	foolish	sophomore
ne-	young, new	misoneism, Naples
nect-	swimming	nectocyst
orth-	straight	orthography
pale-	old	paleolithic
picr-	bitter	picrotoxin
plagi-	oblique	plagiotropic
pseud-	false	pseudonym
psychr-	cold	psychroaesthesia
sapr-	rotten	saprophagous

scler-	hard	scleroderma
soph-	wise	philosopher
sten-	narrow	stenocoriasis
stere-	solid	stereo
therm-	hot	thermometer
typhl-	blind	typhlitis, typhlops
xer-	dry	xerophyte

EXERCISES

1. Analyze the following:

allergy	allelomorph	archaeology
aristocracy	autopsy	caconym
Eocene	cenanthous	cenoby
coelenterate	cryobiology	deinonychus
dinosaur	gymnasiarch	hagiographer
hetero	hierarchy	homonym
homeomorph	hygrometer	lept(on)ology
macrocosm	malacostrakan	mesobiotic
microbiology	moron	neophyte
nekton	orthography	paleographer
picric	plagioclase	pseudocarp
psychrometer	saprogenous	sclerosis
morosoph	stenographer	stere
thermostat	phylloxera	perityphlitis

2. Construct English words with the following etymological meaning:

wise dullard	
dry plant	
eating rotten matter	

long and narrow headed	
long and narrow tailed	
study of blindness	
rule of the worst	
false name	
hard skin	
equal limbed	
pertaining to old stones	
naked wise person	
beside each other	
holy carving	
other and self nourishing	
heat measure	
bad sound	
place for naked (training)	
the other opinion	
whole writing	
wholly burnt	
pertaining to unequal change	

3. Watch our for look-alikes! Explain the roots of the following:

   - *polio, polyp, monopoly, panoply, politic*
   - *cenozoic, cenotaph, cenobite, cenacle, censor*
   - *iodine, idiot*
   - *diphthong, diverge, diabetic*

- *allele, allotype, allantoid, allantic, allege, allegro, alleluia, allegory, trophallactic, hypallage, allyl*
- There are a lot more look-alikes out there in etymologies: watch out for them.

4. Also watch out for multiple spelling of one root. Look up and analyze the following:

    - cenobite, koinonia, coenesthesia, koine, epicene

5. *Typhl-* was often used, especially in the late 19th century, to refer to what part of the human body? Why? Can you find any other terms with the root *typhl-* that do not have to do with the *cecum/caecum*? and why is it called *cecum*? Think about it next time you are in a blind alley.

6. What is a *typhlograph*? Who invented it? Why? Why do you think he changed its name? To what did he change it?

7. What is the difference between *allopathic* and *homeopathic* medicine?

8. Compare *sophomore*, *kallikak*, and *oxymoron*: how are all three similar in their etymological makeup? can you think of more **oxymoron**-ic words? How about *agathokakological*?

9. What are *allomorphs* and *allophones*? Find any examples of *allophones* and *allomorphs* you can in English.

10. What's in a name: analyze the following names:

George	Theodore	Dorothea	Sophia
Irene	Evangeline	Philip	Timothy
Andrew	Stephen	Etienne	Agatha
Phyllis	Eunice	Basil	Eugene
Barbara	Leonidas	Zoe	Dorcas
Xerox	Geritol	Serutan	Cyrus
Socrates	Plato	Hector	Jerome
Christopher	Isidora	Alexander	Leander

11. More words to figure out:

cryophilic	sophist	dinopithecus	dinoflagellate
orthopedic	Hagia Sophia	heterogeneous	homogeneous

heterolysis	mesencephalon	hygrodeik	orthoclase
cryogenic	stereobate	Xerox	scleroderma

Lesson 9

Greek words that end in ξ

To find the stem of Greek nouns whose nominatives end in ξ, drop the /s/ sound, which makes the end of the stem revert to γ, κ, or χ:

- The Greek letter ξ Ξ
  - Called "Xi"
  - Pronounced /ksee/
  - Transliterated by *x*.
- Unlike other Greek letters, ξ Ξ does not correspond to one single sound phoneme. ξ Ξ is actually two phonemes put together.
  - The first phoneme is the sound /k/
    - But as we will see, behind that /k/ may lie a gamma, a kappa, or a chi.
  - The second phoneme is always the sound /s/, Greek ς (sigma)
- There are many nouns in Greek that end in ξ Ξ. Many of them are English words too. Consider the following three in particular:
    - **coccyx** (a technical term for your buttbone)
    - **anthrax** (Greek for "coal" or "zit": English for a disease that has zit-like eruptions as a symptom)
    - **onyx** (Greek for "toenail," "fingernail" or "claw": English for a kind of stone_
  - Those three are English words, but they also occur compounded with other elements:
    - **coccygodynia** (pain in the butt)
    - **anthracite** (a kind of coal)
    - **onychophagia** (pathological nail-biting)
  - Note that those three roots lost their ς (sigma) and so have no *s*. Once the sigma drops out, however, one of three Greek letters is left:
    - γ (gamma) transliterated *g*
    - κ (kappa) transliterated *k* or *c*
    - χ (chi) transliterated *ch*
- The upshot of all that is that : Greek nouns whose nominatives end in ξ drop the ς , which makes the end of the stem revert to γ, κ, or χ, as the endings of the stems in the following table illustrates.

acou-	hear	hyper-acu-sis, acou-stic
calyp-	cover	Apo-calyp-se, eu-calyp-tus