

横の“もの”を立てる “ — ” → “ | ” or “r” long tongue / curled tongue

Keep it lying when you speak, but stand it up when you write.

‘Letters written’ and ‘Walking erect’



Evolution or revolution? close interaction, synergetic effect

絵文字から表意文字へ from pictographs to phonograms/ideograms revolution

Write the lying ‘—’ into the upright ‘l.’

直立して歩行すると同時に、基本的な文字も直立し始めた。

When we walk upright, the basic letters began to be written upright.

— → l language langue de chat tongue of cat

lay the tongue or raise it?

口 口口 𠂇 (よこめ) → 目 見る 見える fool / wise= 2 eyes = w eyes

o two holes o _ ⇔ e eye look see o _ ⇔ e light into eyehole

自 首 耳 聞く 鼻 頬 頬笑む (微笑む)

self head ear hear nose cheek cheeks smile

口 舌 言う 言葉 しゃべる (喋る) 話す 信じる (人+言)
mouth tongue say word speak talk believe

Gray? Grey? Don’ t get spelled by spells. Idiots without idioms or ideas?

OK? KO? Goodby? Goodbye? God be with ye? Gospel? Good spell? God’ s spell?

All Correct? taught? thought? on board/ aboard on one’ s way / away

sophy? fool? sopho/more / moron worth/worse nobody’ s fool

find/ hide / fire/ hire

When Did Humans Start Talking? Scientists are not sure. Spoken language does not fossilize, and there are few clues about when our ancestors began to use complex language to communicate.

However, making and using some of the objects here, which date back 350,000 years, involved complex behaviors that probably required language. **When Did Humans Start Writing?**

By around 8,000 years ago, humans were using symbols to represent words and concepts. True forms of writing developed over the next few thousand years.

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Spoken language, sometimes called **oral language**, is language produced in its spontaneous form, as opposed to written language. Many languages have no written form, and so are only spoken.

In spoken language, much of the meaning is determined by the context. This contrasts with written language, where more of the meaning is provided directly by the text. In spoken language the truth of a proposition is determined by common-sense reference to experience, whereas in written language a greater emphasis is placed on logical and coherent argument; similarly, spoken language tends to convey subjective information, including the relationship between the speaker and the audience, whereas written language tends to convey objective information.

The relationship between spoken language and written language is complex. Within the field of linguistics the current consensus is that speech is an innate human capability while written language is a cultural invention. However some linguists, such as those of the Prague school, argue that written and spoken language possess distinct qualities which would argue against written language being dependent on spoken language for its existence.

The term *spoken language* is sometimes used for vocal language (in contrast to sign language), especially by linguists. (Informally, sign language is also sometimes said to be 'spoken'.)

Morph ⇔ form ph = f philosophy / sophisticate / soft / softheaded 間抜けの /
softhearted 手ぬるい、甘い、慈悲深い / sophomore / wise and foolish
Stephens Stephen / Steven Stephanie / Stefanie Steve
return ⇔ turn back / the son of god ⇔ god's son / most short ⇔ shortest
does study ⇔ studies did study ⇔ studied
* he she the they theme thesis hypothesis / synthesis / theist atheist / sympathy / empathy
/ pathetic / apathetic / pathology / physics / physician / physiology / biology / psychology /
photochemical / phot/phos = light / phobia = fear / philia = preferring, loving / philharmonic /
philosophy / hemophilia / photophobia / acrophobia /
answer/ anther / anthem / chrysanthemum / anthrop-o- / anthropology / anthropoid 人間ぽい、人間らしい、
/ anthropoid ape 類人猿 / philanthropist / anthropomorphous 人間の形をした

read/walk/think backward lateral flexible

Balance yourself physically and mentally / get (yourself) balanced
psych-o- physi-o- physic-ian, physics
fit fitness pupil photo phone pupil-iris / eye / two eyes / wise / sight / night / light

<p>とっさ【咄嗟】ごくわずかな時間。「～の判断」「～の行動」。</p> <p>一瞬の＝とっさの</p> <p>とっさに出た言葉</p> <p>spur-of-the-moment comment</p> <p>とっさに思い付いた忠告</p> <p>instant advice</p> <p>とっさに思い付いた忠告を（人）に与える</p> <p>give instant advice to</p> <p>とっさに思ったこと</p> <p>first impulse</p> <p>とっさに振り向く</p> <p>spring round</p> <p>とっさに柱の陰に回り込む</p> <p>dart behind a pillar</p> <p>とっさに笑みを浮かべて</p> <p>with a quick smile</p> <p>とっさに考える</p> <p>think fast</p> <p>とっさに脇に寄る</p> <p>leap to the side</p>	<p>とっさに言い返せない</p> <p>have no quick retort</p> <p>とっさに逃げるために</p> <p>for a quick escape</p> <p>とっさに～を思い出す</p> <p>remember ~ in an instant</p> <p>とっさに〔that 以下〕と判断する</p> <p>judge on the instant that</p> <p>とっさの 【形】</p> <p>spur-of-the-moment（決断・言動などが）</p> <p>とっさのうまい切り返し</p> <p>snappy comeback</p> <p>とっさの判断</p> <p>quick thinking</p> <p>a split-second decision</p> <p>spot decision</p> <p>とっさの判断を必要とする</p> <p>need quick thinking</p> <p>とっさの反応</p> <p>instant reaction</p>	<p>とっさの場合に</p> <p>when a situation calls for instant reaction</p> <p>とっさの対応</p> <p>quick response〔【略】QR〕</p> <p>とっさの思い付きで</p> <p>on the spur of the moment</p> <p>とっさの行動</p> <p>prompt action</p> <p>とっさの衝動で行動する</p> <p>act on the spur of the moment</p> <p>よくとっさに思い付きましたね。</p> <p>That was some quick thinking.</p> <p>彼のとっさの判断で、その少年は命を救われました。</p> <p>His quick thinking saved the boy's life.</p> <p>彼は頭の回転が速いので、とっさの判断が迫られる状況で役に立つ。</p> <p>His fast-acting mind is useful in a situation which requires quick decisions.</p> <p>直ちにとっさに at once</p>
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Dictionaries Say It All!

The Latin root word **dict** and its variant **dic** both mean 'say.' Let me 'say' a few words about this useful English word root.

Have you ever considered what the origin of the word **dictionary** actually is?

be in a predicament 窮地に立つ

doctrines predicating life after

Dictionaries help with the pronunciation, or correct ‘saying’ of words, besides giving other word information such as definitions and word origins. Are you addicted to reading the **dictionary**? If so, you have ‘said’ or declared your love for it.

Some people try to **predict** events before they happen, thereby ‘saying’ what will occur before they actually do. The **prediction** is often wrong, thus is **contradicted** or ‘spoken’ against by what actually happens.

Did your school have a **valedictorian** who ‘said’ the farewell address at your high school graduation? If so, she may have dictated or ‘said’ her speech to a friend, who wrote it out for her. The speech itself was probably dedicated or ‘said’ for the members of her graduating class.

A **verdict** is the truth ‘said’ by a jury who determines whether a defendant put on trial in a court of law is innocent or guilty. If the defendant is **vindicated**, he is ‘said’ to be free of all charges that had been placed against him. The jury may just as well, however, indicate or ‘say’ that he is guilty!

Only the unwise would question what a **dictator** ‘says,’ for he gets the final ‘say’ in everything. In fact, speaking up in such a way might put you in quite the predicament or dangerous situation, for you would have ‘said’ something before you thought about what its consequences might entail! I have now **dedicated** quite enough time to ‘saying’ things about the root words **dict** and **dic**. But go ahead and thumb through your **dictionary** and see how many more words it indicates have this useful root!

1. dictionary: tells how to ‘say’ words

2. addict: ‘speaks’ heavily towards something

3. predict: ‘say’ beforehand

4. contradict: ‘say’ against

5. valedictorian: one who ‘says’ farewell

6. dictate: ‘say’ words to another

7. dedicate: to ‘say’ for another

8. verdict: ‘speaking’ of the truth

9. vindicate: ‘say’ to be free from something

10. indicate: ‘say’ to make known

11. dictator: ‘sayer’ of rules

12. predicament: result when one ‘speaks’ too quickly, or before she should

‘Fect’: Done to Perfection

The English word root **fect** means ‘make’ or ‘do.’

If something is **perfect**, **it** is thoroughly ‘done,’ or cannot be ‘made’ any better than it already is. Someone who is **effective** can get things ‘done,’ and might even do things perfectly.

The verb **affect** and the noun **effect** often give students and adults alike conniption fits. Let’s clear this up here and now. When you **affect** someone, you have ‘done’ something to her. An **effect**, on the other hand, is a result of something that has been ‘done.’ Thus, you could **affect** someone by something that you have ‘done,’ with the resulting **effect** being either positive or negative.

Remember the **prefects** in Harry Potter, the older students put in charge of

death 死後の生命を断言する教義

entail a greater risk than ～よりも大きなリスク[危険性]を伴う

entail a lot of costs たくさんの費用がかかる

entail a significant risk かなりのリスクを伴う

entail a significant
[substantial] risk

entail a small risk 少しリスクを伴う

entail adverse side effects
《医》副作用を伴う

entail an element of ～の要素を伴う[含む・内含する]

entail an expenditure of ～の費用が必要となる

entail an extremely high level of linguistic skill and technical term familiarity 高度な語学力と専門知識を必要とする

entail an increase in production costs 生産コストの上昇を伴う

entail an increase of production costs

entail changes to ～への変化を求める

entail close attention to ～への細心の注意を必要とする

entail exclusion of others 他者の排除を必ず伴う、[主語の結果として]他の人々を排除することになる[ということが起こってしまう]

entail extreme risks as well as the possibility of high returns ハイリターンの可能性と同[背中合わせ]にハイリスクを(必然的に)伴う

entail frequent testing 頻繁な検査を課す[必要とする]

entail no adverse consequences for ～に悪影響を及ぼさない

Hufflepuff, Gryffindor, Slytherin, and Ravenclaw? A **prefect** is ‘made’ the head or put in charge of people. We might hope that such leaders wouldn’t have too many **defects**, or aspects that ‘make’ them filled with troublesome shortcomings.

When a disease **infects** you, it ‘makes’ its way into your body. So a disease can be **infectious**, but so too can enthusiasm. I hope an infection of enthusiasm rather than a disease ‘makes’ its way into you!

Ever eat a **confection** in a **refectory**? Huh? First of all, a **confection** is a dessert that is thoroughly ‘done’ so as to be as tasty and appealing as possible. A **refectory** is a large dining room at a college where hungry students are ‘made’ new again, that is, refreshed with lots of nourishing food. So, I’ll take a guess that you probably have had a **confection** in a **refectory**! I hope that your mind now has been thoroughly **infected** with **fact**, having been ‘made’ **perfectly** aware of its **effective** power for learning English vocabulary!

1. perfect: thoroughly ‘made’
2. effective: able to get things ‘done’ 3. affect: ‘done’ towards

4. effect: result ‘made’ by ‘doing’ something
5. prefect: ‘made’ in charge, thus ‘made’ to rule before others
6. defect: ‘done’ not quite right
7. infected: ‘made’ inroads into your body
8. confection: dessert thoroughly ‘done’
9. refectory: place where you are ‘made’ new again

prefect

[フランスの]知事◆地域圏 (region)または県 (department)の首長。

[パリの]警視總監[けいし そうかん]

[古代ローマの]高官、長官◆行政および軍事の部門長。

[ローマ教皇庁の]長官◆省 (congregation)の最高責任者で枢機卿 (cardinal)が任命される。

[イエズス会系学校の]監督教官

〈英〉[パブリック・スクールの]監督生

Etymology: Word Origins

Etymology is that part of linguistics that studies word origins. By determining the origins of the morphemes that comprise English words, one is better able to determine and remember the dictionary definitions of words.

Let’s take a look at two English words, one that derives from Latin, and one from Greek, the two languages that gave English most of its vocabulary. The word *incontrovertible*, for instance, has the following Latin-based morphemes in it:

1. the prefix **in-** comes from the Latin word *in*, which in this case means “not.”
2. the prefix **contro-** comes from the Latin word *contra*, “against.”
3. the root or stem **vert** comes from the Latin verb *verto*, “turn.”
4. the suffix **-ible** comes from the Latin adjective *habilis*, meaning “handy” or “capable of.”

Hence, knowing the **etymology** or word origin of these four root words can give you insight into *incontrovertible*, which would etymologically mean “not capable of being turned against.” Since the dictionary definition of *incontrovertible* means “beyond dispute” or “unquestionable,” it is indeed “not capable of being turned against.”

Now let’s take a look at the word *metamorphosis*, which has its origin in three Greek words:

1. the prefix **meta-** comes from a Greek word meaning “beyond” or “change.”
2. the root **morph** comes from a Greek word meaning “shape.”
3. the suffix **-osis** comes from Greek as well, and means “state or process.”

So, the English word *metamorphosis* would etymologically have something to do with the “process of changing shape.” We can easily see how the definition of the word “metamorphosis,” which means “change in

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being good again, he turns “back” to morally upright behavior.

Another primary meaning of the prefix **re-** is “again.” For instance, when you **rearrange** the furniture in a room, you arrange it “again” into a different configuration. A marathon runner can become **rejuvenated** or etymologically made young “again” by sleeping and eating after a long race. Some newts **regenerate** limbs once they’ve lost them; that is, they grow them “again.” When a teacher **recapitulates** something she’s just taught, she goes over it “again” by summarizing it. Some religious faiths believe in **reincarnation**, or the taking of a body “again” after death to live another life.

In a few rare instances the prefix **re-** adds a “d” to make a word easier to say; this occurs before some vowels some of the time. The word **redeem**, for instance, as in to redeem a coupon, adds a “d” because **reem** would have an unpronounceable 3 es. In the same vein, **redundant** is much better than “reundant.” Now your brain will never **reject** that the meaning of the prefix **re-** is “back” or “again.” **Reflect upon re-**, and your vocabulary prowess will never **regress**!

1. reject: throw ‘back’

2. recede: move ‘back’

3. reduce: lead ‘back’

4. reflect: bend ‘back’

5. return: turn ‘back’

6. revert: turn ‘back’

7. rearrange: arrange ‘again’

8. rejuvenate: make young ‘again’

9. recapitulate: say ‘again’, going ‘back’ to the head of what you’re saying

10. reincarnate: return into a body ‘again’

11. redeem: buy ‘back’

12. redundant: flow ‘again’ unnecessarily

Different Spellings of the Prefix “Con-”

Today we will focus on the different spelling changes of the English prefix **con-**, which means “with” or “thoroughly.” Not only do prefixes usually have several different meanings, but they also change their form to accommodate the stem to which they are attached. These spelling changes of prefixes primarily occur to make a word easier to say. The prefix **con-**, for example, can exist in the following forms: **co-**, **col-**, **com-**, and **cor-**.

Take, for instance, the word “**cooperate**.” **Cooperate** consists of three morphemes: the prefix **con-**, the stem or root “oper,” and the suffix “-ate.” Together they etymologically mean “to make work together.” Note that con- changed its spelling to co-: it has undergone prefix assimilation so that the word sounds better. Can you hear why “**cooperate**” is preferable to “**conoperate**?”

Recalling that the prefix **con-** can mean “with” or “thoroughly,” let’s go through examples of the four spelling variants in which **con-** exists in English:

Examples

- **Co-cooperate**: “to work with” and **coexisting**: “existing with.” Note how the “**co-**” spelling is preferable to **conoperate** or **conexisting**!
- **Col-collaborate**: “work with” and **collapse**: “thoroughly slip or fall.”
- **Com-combat**: “a fighting with,” **companion**: “one with whom one eats bread,” and **complete**: “to thoroughly fill.”
- **Cor-correct**: “make thoroughly right,” **corrode**: “thoroughly eat or gnaw away,” and **correlate**: “to relate with.”

A good way to remember that **con-** can also exist as **co-**, **col-**, **com-**, and **cor-** is the following mnemonic: **Cold Cola Comforts Your Core**.

Conclusion

The prefix **con-** not only has two primary meanings: “with” and “thoroughly,” but also has four ways it can be spelled: **co-**, **col-**, **com-**, and **cor-**. This **completes** our **comprehensive** study of the prefix **con-**, “with” which you can now be “thoroughly” **comfortable**!

1. cooperate: to work ‘with’ another
2. coexisting: existing ‘with’
3. collaborate: to work ‘with’ another
4. collapse: to ‘thoroughly’ fall
5. combat: fight ‘with’
6. companion: one ‘with’ whom one eats bread
7. complete: ‘thoroughly’ fill
8. correct: make ‘thoroughly’ right
9. corrode: ‘thoroughly’ eat away
10. correlate: relate ‘with’

Thoroughly Together With “Con-”

Today we will focus on the prefix **con-**, which can mean “with” or “thoroughly.” Prefixes are morphemes which begin words, attaching to a word’s main part, or stem.

One highly used meaning of the prefix **con-** is “with.” For instance, when you **connect** two objects, you link them “with” each other. When people **convene** at a particular place, they come there “with” others. In the same vein, when people **congregate**, they flock “with” each other. A **consensus** is a mutual feeling of agreement that people have “with” each other. And **concord**? **Concord** is agreement or harmony, or etymologically when one person’s “heart” is “with” another.

If you know Spanish, you’ll remember that the preposition *con* means “with,” such as in the expressions: *con mucho gusto* (“with” much pleasure), or *chile con carne* (chili pepper “with” meat). This Spanish word came from the Latin root word **con-** as well.

Prefixes, such as **con-**, can also act as intensives, which emphasize the meaning of the stem of the word to which they are attached. Intensive prefixes can functionally be translated as “thoroughly” to indicate that emphasis. For instance, when you **conclude** that something is true, you have “thoroughly” closed any debate on the issue of its truthfulness. When you convince someone of the truth of what you say, you “thoroughly” win him over. A **consequence** is a result which “thoroughly” follows you after you’ve done something. When you **concede** a point in a debate, you “thoroughly” yield to it. And **concise** wording? It has “thoroughly” cut away any unnecessary words, keeping what is said short and to the point. ’Nuff said!

Hence we’ve come to the **conclusion**, or “thorough” closing of our rootcast for the day. Just remember that **con-** can mean “with” or “thoroughly,” and you’ll “thoroughly” master all those words “with” the prefix **con-** in them!

1. connect: link ‘with’ another
2. convene: come together ‘with’ others
3. congregate: flock ‘with’ others
4. consensus: feeling ‘with’ others
5. concord: heart ‘with’ another
6. conclude: ‘thoroughly’ close
7. convince: ‘thoroughly’ win over
8. consequence: effect which ‘thoroughly’ follows
9. concede: ‘thoroughly’ yield
10. concise: ‘thoroughly’ cut

Prefixes and the Prefix “In”

Prefixes are key parts of English words. For instance, take the word **prefix** itself. **Pre**, which means “before,” is the **prefix** in the word **prefix**. Fix, which means “fastened,” is the “stem,” or primary part of the word. Thus, a **prefix** etymologically is that group of letters which is “fastened before” the stem of a word; that is, **prefixes** begin a word.

Today we will focus on the prefix **in**, which can mean “in, on, or not.”

Two highly used meanings of **in** are “in” or “on.” Let’s look at a few examples. **In**, for instance, can mean “in,” such as in the words **inject**, to throw “in,” and **influx**, to flow “in.” **In** can also mean “on,” used in such words as **inscribe**, to write “on,” and **invoke**, to call “on.” Hence, the first primary meanings of **in** are “in” or “on.”

The English prefix **in** can also, however, mean “not.” This is a trickier part of this prefix, but once you get the hang of it, it’s highly valuable in decoding English vocabulary. Some examples of **in** meaning “not” include **insane**, or “not” sane, **independent**, or “not” dependent, and **invalid**, or “not” valid.

By using common sense, context, or the process of elimination, you will find it easier to determine whether **in** means “in, on” or “not.” For example, **inject**, throw “in,” would make no sense as “not throw.” Conversely, the word **insane** makes little sense as “on” sane or sane “in;” rather “not” sane is the most obvious contextual choice. In our next rootcast we’ll discuss the prefix **in** again, paying attention to its spelling changes as it attaches to various different stems. Just remember for now that **in** can mean “in, on, into or not,” and you’ll have this prefix mastered “in” no time at all!

1. inject: throw ‘in’

2. influx: flow ‘in’

3. inscribe: write ‘on’

4. invoke: call ‘on’

5. insane: ‘not’ sane

6. independent: ‘not’ hanging from something

7. invalid: ‘not’ valid

Different Spellings of the Prefix “In”

Today we will focus on the different spelling changes of the English prefix **in**, which means “in, on, or not.” Not only do prefixes usually have several different meanings, but they also change their form to accommodate the stem to which they are attached. These spelling changes of prefixes primarily occur to make a word easier to say. The prefix **in**, for example, can exist in the following forms: **il**, **im**, **in**, **ir**, and **ig**.

Take, for instance, the word “**immutable**.” **Immutable** consists of three morphemes: the prefix **in-**, the stem “mut,” and the suffix “-able.” Together they mean “not able to be changed.” Note that **in** has changed its spelling to **im**: it has undergone prefix assimilation so that the word is easier to say. Can you hear why “**immutable**” is preferable to “**inmutable**?” Or why the word “**irresistible**,” or “not able to be resisted,” is preferable to “**inresistible**?”

Recalling that the prefix **in** can mean “in, on, or not,” let’s go through examples of the five forms “in” which **in** exists “in” English:

Il: Examples include: **illegal**: “not legal;” **illogical**: “not logical;” and **illegible**: “not able to be read.” Note how the **il** spelling is preferable to **inlegal**, **inlogical**, or **inlegible**! **In** only changes to **il** when it precedes a stem beginning with the letter “l.”

Im: Examples include: **imbibe**: “drink in;” **implant**: “set in;” and **immortal**: “not mortal.” **In** changes to **im** before stems that begin with “m,” “p,” or “b.”

In: Examples include: **innocent**: “not guilty;” **inculcate**: “put the blame on;” and **incisor**: tooth that “cuts in.”

Ir: Examples include: **irrational**: “not rational;” **irrigate**: “put a supply of water on;” and **irregular**: “not regular.” **In** only becomes **ir** prior to a stem that begins with “r.”

Ig: Examples include: **ignoble**: “not noble;” **ignore**: “not pay heed to;” and **ignominious**: “not having a good name.” **In** changes to **ig** only before a stem beginning with “n.”

A good way to remember that **in** can be spelled as **il**, **im**, **in**, **ir** and **ig** is through the mnemonic “**LeMoN RiG!**” If you are driving a big **RiG** carrying **LeMoNade**, you would want lots of yummy **LeMoNs “in” your LeMoN RiG!** The prefix **in** not only has three meanings: “in, on, or not,” but also has five ways it can be spelled: **il**, **im**, **in**, **ir**, and **ig**. Drive that around “in” your **LeMoN RiG**, and the decoding of English

vocabulary will be like a Sunday drive “in” the country sipping LeMoNade! 1. illegal: ‘not’ legal

2. illogical: ‘not’ logical 3. illegible: ‘not’ able to be read
4. immutable: ‘not’ able to be changed 5. imbibe: drink ‘in’ 6. implant: set ‘in’
7. immortal: ‘not’ subject to death 8. innocent: ‘not’ harmful
9. inculcate: put the blame ‘on’ 10. incisor: tooth that cuts ‘in’
11. irrational: ‘not’ reasonable 12. irrigate: put water ‘on’
13. irresistible: ‘not’ able to be resisted 14. irregular: ‘not’ following a pattern
15. ignoble: ‘not’ noble 16. ignore: ‘not’ paying attention to
17. ignominious: ‘not’ having a good name

Prefix Assimilation: Mangled Letters

To expand your vocabulary skills it’s essential to learn some basic linguistic concepts. Understanding the role of these concepts in the development of English word structure will allow you to spell, learn, remember and decode words easily. Starting today some of our rootcasts will introduce these concepts in a simple, non-technical way.

You’re probably aware that prefixes are the small roots at the front of words. For example in the words **control** and **conquer** the prefix is **con-** meaning ‘with’ or ‘thoroughly’. But **con-** is also the prefix root in the words **comply**, **collect** and **correct**! In these words notice that the letter **n** of **con** changes forming new prefixes **com-**, **col-** and **cor-**. These are just disguised versions of con-. This shape-changing process is known as prefix assimilation.

Fortunately, there are just a few rules to learn to be able to recognize the most common prefix assimilations. We’ll cover two of these rules:

Rule 1: *When a prefix ending with the letter **n** butts up against a root that start with the letters **b, m, or p**, the **n** becomes an **m**.*

in + balance → imbalance in + mobile → immobile in + possible → impossible

con + bine → combine con + mit → commit con + ply → comply

Rule 2: *When a prefix ending with a letter **n** butts up again a root that starts with a **r** or **l**, then **n** disappears and the **r** or **l** doubles.*

in + legal → illegal in + regular → irregular

con + late → collate con + rect → correct

Now that you know these rules can you guess the prefix root in “symphony” ?

We have an infographic on our website that captures these rules simply, and we also have a simple mnemonic trick to help you remember these rules.

Use the mnemonic **n-BiMPLeR** to remember that the letter **n** changes when followed by one of the letters **BMPLR**

‘Vert’ Convert

The Latin root word **vert** means ‘turn.’

For instance, when you **invert** something, you ‘turn’ it on its head, or upside-down. When you **revert** to the beginning, you ‘turn back’ to it. When a robber **diverts** the police, he ‘turns them away from’ what he is in the process of doing.

Imagine that you are standing on top of a very tall cliff. If you are afraid of heights, you might **avert** your eyes, ‘turning’ them away in fear. You might also be afraid of the completely **vertical** drop, ‘turned’ perpendicular to the earth. You also might experience **vertigo**, or a wild ‘turning’ in your head which makes you dizzy. At this point it would probably be very easy for someone to **convert** or thoroughly ‘turn’ you towards the idea of never approaching a cliff again!

Are you an extro**vert** or its opposite, an intro**vert**? An extro**vert** is someone who is ‘turned’ outward towards other people. An intro**vert**, on the other hand, is ‘turned’ more within, preferring his or her own company to that of others.

Let’s take yet another ‘turn’ at learning that **vert** means ‘turn.’ You might think that it would be a bad thing if one of your **vertebrae** were ‘turned.’ It would keep a chiropractor in business! All kidding aside, **vertebrae** originally referred to bones upon which other bones can ‘turn.’

The purpose of **advertisements** is to ‘turn’ the attention of potential customers towards a certain product or service. One must be careful, however, not to be **perverted**, or thoroughly ‘turned’ from normal thrifty behavior into buying something you would be better off without! Now your vocabulary will go **vertical** since you have learned so much about the root word **vert**—‘turn’ your attention towards this root, and you cannot help but be **diverted** towards word excellence! 1. invert: ‘turn’ upside-down, or on its head

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2. revert: ‘turn’ back | 3. divert: ‘turn’ from | 4. avert: ‘turn’ away |
| 5. vertical: ‘turned’ up | 6. vertigo: ‘turning’ dizzily | 7. convert: thoroughly ‘turn’ |
| 8. extrovert: ‘turned’ outwards | 9. introvert: ‘turned’ within | |
| 10. vertebrae: bones which ‘turn’ upon each other | | |
| 11. advertisement: that which ‘turns’ you towards a product | | |
| 12. pervert: to thoroughly ‘turn’ away from normal behavior | | |

Mono a Mono

The prefix **mono-** and its variant **mon-** mean “one.” Here is an anything but **monotonous** rootcast to teach you about these singular prefixes!

Let’s first take a look at the prefix **mono-**, which means “one.” In the game **Monopoly**, for instance, the point of the game is to have “one” player eventually be the “one” controller of all the property on the board. A **monologue** is spoken by a comedian who is the “one” person speaking. Usually a train travels along two tracks; in contrast, a railway system that only uses one rail is a **monorail**.

Has your teacher ever spoken in a **monotone**, over and over again in just “one” boring tone? Class might get pretty **monotonous** if you had a teacher like that! Imagine if this same teacher only used **monosyllabic** words, or words with only “one” syllable!

Perhaps you’ve heard of people contracting the disease **mono**, also known as “the kissing disease.” **Mono** is short for **mononucleosis**, a disease with symptoms of extreme fatigue and signalled by a large concentration of white blood cells that have “single” or “one” nuclei. The prefix **mono-** can also exist as **mon-**, which also means “one.” For instance, a monk leads a solitary or single life, content by being just “one” and so not getting

married. A **monarch**, such as “one” queen or king, presides over a monarchy, a system of government ruled by “one” ruler. You can now go **mono** a **mono** or “one on one” with any word containing the prefixes **mono-** or **mon-**, and not have to worry about being made a monkey by them! 1. monopoly: control by ‘one’ 2. monologue: speech given by ‘one’ person

3. monorail: a train which uses ‘one’ rail instead of two tracks
 4. monotone: using ‘one’ tone only 5. monotonous: of using ‘one’ tone only
 6. monosyllable: ‘one’ syllable
 7. mono: disease signalled by a large concentration of white blood cells that have ‘one’ nucleus
 8. monk: man committed to living as ‘one’ versus becoming married
 9. monarch: ‘one’ ruler 10. monarchy: system of government using ‘one’ ruler

One at a Time

The prefix **uni-** which means “one” is an important prefix in the English language. Let’s see how this prefix works with more than just “one” example!

A **unicorn**, for instance, is a mythological horse that had “one” horn sprouting from its forehead. The **universe** is etymologically all of perceptible creation turned into “one” entirety. A **university** is a place that has been turned into “one” area of learning for both undergraduate and graduate degrees.

Imagine going to a circus. You might see performers doing stunts on **unicycles**, or bicycles with just “one” wheel instead of two. These performers would probably be in **uniforms**, so that they all appear to make “one” outward shape. They might also perform in a **unified** fashion, all doing the same moves at the same time. They might even sing in **unison**, all in “one” sound!

A **union** of two people in marriage makes them “one” couple. Speaking of political unions, the states of the **United States** all form “one” nation. The motto of the **United States** is, appropriately, *e pluribus unum*, or “one” nation formed from many peoples.

The Latin number *unus*, “one,” gave rise to many similar sounding number “ones” in the Romance languages. French has both **un** and **une**, Spanish has **uno**, and Italian likewise has **uno**, to name a few. The last two numbers remind us of the card game **Uno**, where each player tries to get down to “one” card before calling out “Uno!” I hope that this unique list of words which explain the “one” prefix **uni-** is helpful in your various subjects’ **units** in school! 1. unicorn: horse with ‘one’ horn

2. Universe: creation turned into ‘one’ totality
 3. university: ‘one’ area of academic learning for graduate and undergraduate degrees
 4. unicycle: bicycle with ‘one’ wheel instead of two
 5. uniform: clothes which give ‘one’ shape 6. unified: made as ‘one’
 7. unison: making ‘one’ sound 8. union: a making of ‘one’ from different parts
 9. United States: states made into ‘one’ nation 10. e pluribus unum: ‘one’ from many
 11. unique: pertaining to something of which there is only ‘one’ example
 12. unit: ‘one’ of a whole range of things

The Fascinating Parts of Words

Morphology is the study of how words are put together or “shaped” by using morphemes, which include prefixes, roots, and suffixes. Knowing the different morphemes in a word allows one to not only figure out its definition, but also determine whether it’s a noun, verb, or adjective. The words **morphology** and **morpheme** both come from the Greek root word morph meaning “shape:” **morphology** is therefore the study of the “shape” words take, whereas **morphemes** are those building blocks which “shape” the word.

Morphemes include affixes, which are primarily prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes are those affixes which begin a

word, adding meaning to the root to which they are attached. The root is the primary part of a word; it conveys most of the meaning of a word. Suffixes are those affixes which end words; they can add meaning, and usually determine the part of speech of a word, that is, whether the word is a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb.

Let's take an in-depth look at the morphology of two words: “inventor” and “convention.” The morphemes of “inventor” include the prefix **in-**, the root **vent-**, and the suffix **-or**. By putting together **in-** + **vent** + **-or**, the word “inventor” is formed. Since the prefix **in** here means “on” or “upon,” the root **vent** means “come,” and the suffix **-or** means “one who,” the meaning of “inventor” becomes “one who comes upon” something, or “finds” something for the first time. The suffix **-or** also indicates that “inventor” must be a noun.

Let's take a second look at morphology. What word is formed from the following three morphemes: the prefix **con-**, the root **vent**, and the suffix **-ion**? You got it, it's “convention.” From the meanings of the three morphemes, we know that a “convention” is “the act of coming together,” we also know from the suffix that “convention” must be a noun. One fun word with 9 morphemes includes 3 prefixes: **anti-**, **dis-**, and **e-**, 1 root **stabl**, and 5 suffixes: **-ish**, **-ment**, **-ar**, **-ian**, and **-ism**! Although “antidisestablishmentarianism” might seem like a difficult word, once you parse it by analyzing its different morphemes it's cut right down to size, making it easier to swallow. By figuring out the morphemes of words, they become transparent, their definitions easily remembered, and their parts of speech demystified. 1. morphology: the study of how words are shaped, or put together 2. morpheme: a piece of a word: prefix, root (stem), suffix

3. affix: prefix or suffix

4. prefix: a morpheme added in before the root of a word that adds meaning or emphasis

5. suffix: a morpheme added after or “under” the root of a word that adds meaning to and/or indicates the part of speech of a word

6. root: the primary part of a word which conveys most of a word's meaning onto which affixes attach

7. stem: another word for a “root”

8. antidisestablishmentarianism: opposition to the withdrawal of support from a religious institution

A Multitude of “Multi-” Words

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The prefix **multi-** means “many;” today we will **multiply** your vocabulary “many” times over by introducing you to the English prefix **multi-**!

You've probably heard the English prefix **multi-** “many” times in school. For instance, in math class you learned about the operation **multiplication**, or the creation of “many” things from two numbers greater than one. In science class you may have had **multiple** choice questions, in which “many” possible answers are offered for a single question. In social studies you probably learned about **multiculturalism**, or the acceptance and awareness of “many” cultures within a given society. In art class you were probably encouraged to make **multicolored** artwork, or works comprised of “many” colors. In foreign language classes you became aware of people who are **multilingual**, or who can speak “many” languages. In computer class you were probably introduced to the concept of **multimedia**, or the use of “many” different types of media, such as text, audio, video, animation, still photos, etc. Hopefully you didn't have to put up with too “many” other students, or a **multitude** of them, while you were trying to learn all these things!

Hopefully after all that school you'll have made a large amount of money, perhaps even becoming a **multimillionaire**, or someone who possesses “many” millions of dollars! You might even become the CEO of a **multinational** corporation, or one that does business in “many” nations. You will probably **multitask**, or **perform** “many” tasks at the same time on your way to the top, during which time you may need to take a multivitamin, or pill with “many” vitamins in it, to remain healthy!

I hope that the “many” examples you've seen using the prefix **multi-** will, indeed, multiply your vocabulary “many” times over!

1. multiple: “many”

2. multiplication: the mathematical operation that makes “many” numbers from two or more smaller ones
3. multiculturalism: the study of “many” cultures and the appreciation thereof
4. multicolored: having “many” colors
5. multilingual: pertaining to “many” languages
6. multimedia: “many” different types of media
7. multitude: “many” of something
8. multimillionaire: one who possesses “many” millions of dollars
9. multinational: of “many” nations
10. multitask to perform “many” tasks at the same time
11. multivitamin: a single capsule that contains “many” vitamins
12. multiply: to make “many” things

The trinity of goodwill, diligence and ingenuity will solve any problem.

Listen to it and hear it and act on it, you can build a house on rock.

The Latin root words **solv** and its variant **solut** both mean “loosen.” These Latin roots are the word origin of a fair number of English vocabulary words, including **dissolve**, **solvent**, **absolute**, and **resolution**. The Latin root **solv** is easily recalled through the word **solve**, or the “loosening” or untying of a complex problem, whereas the word **solution** is that which has “loosened” or untied the knot of the problem.

Solved by A Root Solution

The Latin roots **solv** and its variant **solut** both mean “loosen.” Let’s **absolutely resolve** these roots right now in a **resolute** fashion!

Let’s begin with the root **solv**, which means “loosen.” A problem or puzzle can be thought of as a knot. When you **solve** a problem, you “loosen” or untie that knot. When you show **resolve** in doing so, you are determined to “loosen” that knot no matter what. Once you **resolve** or set the task to “loosen” the puzzle, you can **absolve** or “loosen” yourself from this responsibility by using willpower to complete it.

Chemistry labs often consist of **dissolving** different molecules. For instance, when you put sugar or salt into water, the molecules of these substances are said to **dissolve**, the bonds between their atoms becoming “loosened” or destroyed, causing them to disappear. A **solvent**, such as water, is that medium which “loosens” or unties those molecular bonds, hence bringing about the process of dissolving. A universal solvent is said to be something which can dissolve anything at all, but that of course is silly because then it would dissolve itself!

Having **solved solv**, let’s move on to its variant **solut**, which also means “loosen.” Sticking for a moment more with chemistry, when you find a **solution** to a chemistry problem, you have “loosened” or untied it. If you have **solved** the problem **absolutely**, then you have been “loosened” from all error, and thus were completely correct!

Many of us make New Year’s **resolutions**, or those promises which we are determined to keep, thereby having “loosened” ourselves from anything which might keep us from accomplishing them. For instance, you might make a **resolution** not to eat sugar. You would have to be entirely **resolute** to do that, having been “loosened” from anything that might get in your way of not doing so. Most of us, over time, become irresolute, no longer being “loosened” from all things that keep us from what we said we were going to do, and thus become tied to eating sugar once more.

I hope that we have now **solved** any major dilemmas with this verbal **solution** to learning that the roots **solv** and **solut** mean “loosen.” An untied knot can be a great thing!

1. solve: to ‘loosen’ a problem
2. resolve: a determined ‘loosening’ back from all hindrances to do something

3. resolve: to 'loosen' in a determined fashion
4. absolve: to 'loosen' away from being responsible for something
5. dissolve: 'loosen' or untie a bond
6. solvent: substance which 'loosens' chemical bonds
7. solution: a 'loosening' of a problem
8. absolute: of being entirely 'loosened' away from all blockages to something
9. resolute: of being 'loosened' back from all hindrances to accomplishing something
10. resolution: the condition of being 'loosened' back from all hindrances to doing something
11. irresolute: of not being 'loosened' back from all hindrances to doing something

Sail into “Port”

An **important** and widely used Latin root word is **port**, which means ‘carry.’

Humans ‘carry’ things from one place to another all the time. **Portly** humans, for instance, ‘carry’ a lot of body weight. When one nation **imports** goods from another nation, it ‘carries’ them into its own territory. On the other hand, to **export** goods is to ‘carry’ them out of one country to sell to another. Most of these goods are **portable**, or easily ‘carried’ from one country to the next. Human beings can also be **deported** from their own countries, being ‘carried’ from one nation to another, usually for legal proceedings.

When something is **important**, you want to ‘carry’ it towards yourself to tend to it. **Reporters**, or newspeople who ‘carry’ back information to the public at large, often focusing on **important** concerns. In fact, **reporters** talk about **sports** a great deal, or those forms of entertainment that ‘carry’ you away from everyday activities.

*Tend to your affairs. 自分の頭のハエを追え。*attend to a sick person 病人の世話をする。

Transportation, or the act of ‘carrying’ people across from one place to another, forms the basis of much of everyday life. Cars **support** or ‘carry’ us in our need to go to far places quickly that walking just can’t accomplish. An even faster way to get from one place to another is via **teleportation**, or the ability to be ‘carried’ instantaneously from one place to another.

Have you ever had a **porter**, or one who ‘carries’ luggage, help you at a hotel? An old-fashioned type of a leather suitcase is a **portmanteau** with which one can ‘carry’ a large amount of clothing. A **portfolio** is also a case in which you can ‘carry’ items, such as works of art or photographs; a **portfolio** also refers to the items put in the **portable** case. **Import port** into your brain, and it will ‘carry’ you far with knowledge of words!

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. portly: refers to one who ‘carries’ much body weight | 2. import: ‘carry’ in | |
| 3. export: ‘carry’ out | 4. portable: easily ‘carried’ | 5. deport: ‘carry’ from |
| 6. important: ‘carried’ in | 7. reporter: one who ‘carries’ back | |
| 8. sport: ‘carries’ one away from everyday concerns | | |
| 9. transportation: act of ‘carrying’ across | 10. porter: one who ‘carries’ | |
| 11. portmanteau: large ‘carrier’ of clothing | | |
| 12. portfolio: that which ‘carries’ items, or those items so ‘carried’ | | |

The Final Word

The Latin root word **fin** means an ‘end,’ as in a ‘boundary’ or ‘limit.’

All students know that a **final exam** is taken at the ‘end’ of a course. Likewise, all those who go to a music concert know that the finale marks the ‘end’ of a composition. When you enter a race, the finish line marks the ‘end’ of it.

Something that is infinite in size has no ‘end’ at all. The idea behind **infinity** is that there is no ‘end’ or ‘limit’ to it whatsoever! Whereas **infinity** indicates incomprehensibly boundless size, something that has no ‘end’ about how small it can be is **infinitesimal**. When something’s size is **confined**, however, it has a thorough ‘end,’ for a ‘boundary’ has been set up around it.

So, what exactly is a **definition**? A dictionary **definition** marks the ‘end’ or ‘limit’ to the meanings that a given word has! If the description of something is **indefinite**, on the other hand, it has no perceivable ‘end’ or ‘boundary,’ and thus is unclear.

Let’s continue with some more examples of English vocabulary which illustrate that the Latin root word **fin** means ‘end.’ If your teacher says that you have done a **fine** job on something, she means that it has been nicely

finished, or given a grand ‘end,’ just as a well-sharpened pencil has a **fine** or **finished** point, being given a perfect ‘end.’

An oil **refinery** **refines** or processes oil to its usable ‘end.’ Since there ultimately is a **finite** amount of oil, that is, there will eventually be an ‘end’ to it, oil **refineries** will not be around forever.

Have you ever met someone who is really picky, or really **finicky**? A **finicky** person’s ‘boundaries’ are a little too **fine**, since they are so very difficult to please—there is no ‘end’ to a **finicky** person’s demands! OK, I will now bring an ‘end’ to this discussion, since we are **finally** done! Now you will be well prepared for **defining** words that use **fin**, knowing exactly what their ‘ends’ or ‘limits’ are! 1. **final**: pertaining to an ‘end’

2. **finale**: an ‘end’ to something 3. **finish**: an ‘end’ 4. **infinite**: having no ‘end’ or ‘limit’
5. **infinity**: mathematical entity having no ‘end’
6. **infinitesimal**: pertaining to something having no ‘end’ to its smallness
7. **confine**: provide a thorough ‘boundary’ for, or ‘end’ beyond which one cannot pass
8. **definition**: a ‘boundary’ or ‘end’ for the meaning of a word
9. **indefinite**: not having an ‘end’ or ‘boundary’ 10. **fine**: brought to a good ‘end’
11. **refinery**: industrial plant where a crude substance is processed thoroughly to a usable ‘end’
12. **finite**: quality of having an ‘end’ to something
13. **finicky**: pertaining to someone who has too many ‘limiting’ boundaries *be finicky about food

Sensational ‘Sens’ & ‘Sent’

The Latin root **sent** and its variant form **sens** mean to “feel.”

When something makes **sense** to you, you can easily get a ‘feeling’ for it. When something is **nonsensical**, on the other hand, you can’t get a ‘feeling’ for it at all! When you do something **sensible**, it’s what is ‘felt’ to be the right thing to do.

Humans ‘feel’ what is around them through their **sensory** apparatus, that is, their five **senses**, or ‘feelers.’ This faculty of **sensation** allows us all to ‘feel’ the world around us. Imagine if you were **insensate**, or had no ‘feeling’ whatsoever! People who are **sensitive** might prefer that, for they tend to ‘feel’ too much and so are susceptible to getting their ‘feelings’ hurt. Having **sensed** that you are now ‘feeling’ pretty good about the root word **sens**, let’s move on to its variant **sent**, which also means to ‘feel.’ If you are a highly **sentimental** person, for instance, your ‘feelings’ rule your reaction to the world at large.

Our interactions with one another cause ‘feelings’ to waver. Let’s say that you are having a conversation with your best friend, and she asks you for your opinion. You can **assent** or agree to it by sending your ‘feelings’ towards her way of thinking. In the same fashion you could also **consent** to her wishes, or ‘feel’ similarly to her way of thinking. You could also show **dissent** by moving your ‘feelings’ away from what she is proposing. You might also **resent** what she has said by flinging your angry ‘feelings’ back at her! *waver 変動する

Ever wonder why a **sentry** is called a **sentry**? Or a **sentinel** a **sentinel**? It is because both a **sentry** and a **sentinel** are able to keenly ‘feel’ or perceive who or what is around them, hence are able to do their guard duties effectively. I’m ‘feeling’ that this would be a **sensible** time to stop, to which I’m sure you will **assent**. Glad to have had you on our short journey of ‘feeling’ out **sens** and **sent**! 1. **sense**: ‘feeling’ faculty

2. **nonsensical**: not ‘feeling’ right 3. **sensible**: ‘feels’ right to do
4. **sensitive**: susceptible to ‘feeling’ 5. **sensory**: pertaining to ‘feeling’
6. **sensation**: act of ‘feeling’ 7. **insensate**: not able to ‘feel’ 8. **sentimental**: ruled by ‘feelings’
9. **assent**: ‘feel’ the way another does 10. **consent**: ‘feel’ with another
11. **dissent**: ‘feel’ apart from another 12. **resent**: send angry ‘feelings’ back
13. **sentinel**: one who ‘feels’ his surroundings 14. **sentry**: one who ‘feels’ his surroundings

The root word **morph** comes from a Greek word meaning ‘shape.’ Ever heard of the ‘Mighty **Morphin** Power Rangers’? When they are ‘**morphin**’ they are changing ‘shape.’ Let’s stay in good academic ‘shape’ and take a look at the intellectual words that derive from this root.

Ingredient Memlet: **anthropomorphic**

anthrop → human

-o- → connective

morph → shape, form

-ic → nature of, like

Something **anthropomorphic** has the “nature of human form.”

Mighty Morph

A while back I talked to you about the Latin root word ‘form’ which meant ‘shape.’ Its Greek counterpart **morph**, which also means ‘shape’, has contributed important words to the English language as well.

Perhaps you’ve read the short story “The **Metamorphosis**” by Kafka. In that story, Gregor Samsa wakes up one morning, having undergone a startling **metamorphosis**, or ‘shape’ change. I’m not just talking about having a bad hair day—Gregor has **metamorphosed** or **changed his ‘shape’** into a giant disgusting ... bug! You may be most familiar with the **metamorphosis** that a caterpillar undergoes when its ‘shape’ turns into that of a butterfly.

An **amorphous**, or ‘shape’less blob was featured in the 1958 classic film *The Blob* starring Steve McQueen. A blob is naturally **amorphous**, since it has no predefined ‘shape,’ but rather constantly changes it.

The Greek god **Morpheus** was the god of dreams. **Morpheus** ‘shaped’ dream images during sleep. The painkiller **morphine** sends you off into dreamland. A great movie character is **Morpheus** from *The Matrix*, who helps ‘shape’ the Matrix by dreaming it.

In computer programming, you’ll learn in CS 101 the term **polymorphism**. It describes how objects can take on many ‘shapes’ by inheriting attributes from parent classes. Likewise, a wizard that casts a **polymorph** spell in Dungeons & Dragons can turn someone into many different ‘shapes,’ such as a toad or slug.

You may recall from your biology classes that there are three primary classifications or ‘shapes’ into which human bodies can be categorized: **endomorphs**, **mesomorphs**, and **ectomorphs**. An **endomorph** has a little too much ‘shape’ to him, and could lose some weight. A **mesomorph’s** body is in ‘shape’ physically, being well-‘shaped’ with muscle. An **ectomorph**, on the other hand, has too little ‘shape,’ and needs to gain some muscular definition.

Many Greek gods are **anthropomorphic**, or ‘human-shaped:’ their true essence **is that of** light, but they appear as humans to mere mortals. Another word that ends in **-morphic** is **zoomorphic**, or ‘shaped’ like an animal.

In linguistics, which Membean loves, we talk about **morphemes** a lot, which are simply the different ‘shapes’ that make up words, such as prefixes, stems, and suffixes. **Morphology** would then be the study of the ‘shape’ words take. I hope that you too now feel the mighty power of **morph!**

1. **metamorphosis**: ‘shape’ change

2. **amorphous**: not having a fixed ‘shape’
3. **Morpheus**: god who ‘shaped’ dream images
4. **polymorph**: change into many ‘shapes’
5. **anthropomorphic**: ‘human-shaped’
6. **morpheme**: word ‘shape’

形態素(けいたいそ)とは、言語学の用語で、意味を持つ最小の単位。ある言語においてそれ以上分解したら意味をなさなくなるところまで分割して抽出された、音素のまとまりの一つを指す。

In linguistics, a morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit in a language. The field of study dedicated to morphemes is called morphology. A morpheme is not identical to a word, and the principal difference between the two is that a morpheme may or may not stand alone, whereas a word, by definition, is freestanding. Every word comprises one or more morphemes.

Examples

"Unbreakable" comprises three morphemes: un- (a bound morpheme signifying

up your “head” when seeing words with **capit** in them!

The **capital** of a state is its “head” city. The **Capitol** Building on **Capitol** Hill in Washington, D.C. is where Congress meets, the “head” lawmaking body of the United States; each state has its own **capitol** building as well, where laws are made by their respective state legislatures.

A **capital** letter is always used at the beginning or “head” of a sentence. Proper nouns are **capitalized** to show that they are important, that is, are “heads” above more lowly nouns. Speaking of being “heads” above, the **captain** of a ship is, you guessed it, the “head” of a ship. The Latin root word **capit** also gave rise to the word for **captain** in numerous Romance languages, including the Spanish **capitan**, French **capitaine**, Italian **capitano**, and Portuguese **capitao**.

A pirate **captain** might **decapitate** an enemy, or cut off his “head!” Pirates wear great hats, a little more glorified than say baseball *cap*s, which also sit on “heads.”

When economists talk about per **capita** income, they are talking about the amount of money that each individual person makes, that is, they are counting by each and everyone’s “head.” When judges speak of **capital** punishment, they are referring to a severe penalty that mortally affects the “head” of a convicted criminal, thus ending his life.

A couple of words that come from **capit** form interesting word histories. The word **cattle**, for instance, once referred to a farmer’s “head” or most valuable property; these bulls and cows were numbered in “head” of cattle. And a **chapter** in a book forms a “heading” for an important section. Hopefully I don’t have to recapitulate, or go back to the “head” point of this podcast, for your “head” to remember that **capit** means “head!”

- 1. capital: ‘head’ city of a state
- 2. Capitol Building: ‘head’ building of Congress
- 3. Capitol Hill: ‘head’ hill in Washington, D.C.
- 4. capital letter: used at the ‘head’ of a sentence, or for a ‘head’ noun
- 5. captain: ‘head’ of something, like a ship
- 6. capitan: Spanish word for ‘head’ of something
- 7. capitaine: French word for ‘head’ of something
- 8. capitano: Italian word for ‘head’ of something
- 9. capitao: Portuguese word for ‘head’ of something
- 10. decapitate: to cut off the ‘head’
- 11. cap: covering for the ‘head’
- 12. per capita: by the ‘head’
- 13. capital punishment: taking the ‘head,’ or the life, of a criminal
- 14. cattle: ‘head’ property of a farmer
- 15. chapter: ‘head’ of part of a book
- 16. recapitulate: come back to the ‘head’ again

Grad Steps on the Gress

The Latin root word **grad** and its variant **gress** both mean “step.”

Let’s make the grade and take the first “step” with the root word **grad**. A **grad** or **graduate** has taken the next “step” up the educational ladder. Along the path towards **graduation** a **graduate** has received a lot of **grades**, or “steps” indicating how well she did in a certain subject: an “A” being the highest “step,” an “F” the lowest. A **grade** school consists of several **grades**, or “steps,” in elementary education, usually consisting of kindergarten through fifth **grade**. When a student moves **gradually** from 1st-12th **grade**, she is taking things “step” by “step” by not skipping any **grades**. Along the way, a student might have used a centigrade thermometer in science class,

人知では
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特性の細
目を比較す
る

data
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ation
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from the
attributes
of the
satellite
system 衛
星システム
の特性から
生じるデー
タ通信

deny some
of the
masculine
attributes
because of
mental
problem
精神的な
問題で何ら
かの男性ら
しさを否定
する

blend the
best of
each ~'s
attributes
~それぞ
れの最も優
れた属性を
融合させる

You have
to
maximize
your
positive
attributes.
力を十二
分に発揮し
ないといけ
ないよ。

I was
impressed
with Mr.
Smith's
personal
attributes.
私はスミス
氏の人柄
に好感を持
っています。

emergency
egress 非
常脱出・出
口

which uses a scale consisting of 100 “steps,” or degrees. She may also have used a **graduated cylinder**, a measuring device used in chemistry with small “steps” of volume marked upon it.

A common variant of **grad** is **gress**, which also means “step.” When you’ve made a lot of progress on a project, you’ve really “stepped” forward on it. **Congress** is a “stepping” together of elected officials who run our nation. If you are **aggressive**, you “step” towards someone with hostility. Sometimes **aggressive** people can overstep their boundaries and **transgress** upon another’s rights, or “step” across a line that should not be crossed. Speaking of crossing a line, an **ingress** is the entrance to a building where one “steps” in, or the act itself of “stepping” in; an **egress**, on the other hand, is the exit where one “steps” out, or the act of “stepping” out. Lest I digress by “stepping” outside the bounds of this presentation, I will now regress or “step” back from this presentation so I can congratulate all the new **graduates** of the root words **grad** and **gress**—“step” right up to get your diplomas! 1. grade: an academic ‘step’

2. graduate: to take the next ‘step’ in one’s education, or one who has done so

3. graduation: the act of taking the next ‘step’ in one’s education

4. gradual: of moving slowly, ‘step’ by ‘step’

5. centigrade: heat measuring system possessing 100 ‘steps’

6. graduated: having ‘steps’

7. progress: a ‘stepping’ forward

8. Congress: institution where lawmakers ‘step’ together

9. aggressive: of ‘stepping’ towards another with hostility

10. ingress: a ‘stepping’ in, or the entrance where one ‘steps’ in

11. egress: a ‘stepping’ out, or the exit where one ‘steps’ out

12. digress: a ‘stepping’ apart

13. regress: a ‘stepping’ back

“Pre-”: The Prefix of Prefixes

Today we will focus on the prefix **pre-**, which means “before.” Prefixes are morphemes which begin words, attaching to a word’s main part, or root, adding to the meaning of the word in some way. The word **prefix** itself has the **prefix pre-** in it. A **prefix** is an affix which is fastened or fixed “before” the primary root or stem of a word.

When you try to prevent something, you come “before” it to put a halt to it, thereby keeping it from happening. Someone who is being precise cuts off all inaccuracies “beforehand” to keep only the exact facts. If you’re filled with prejudice towards a particular person, you have judged her “before” knowing her full story.

When you **preview** a movie, you see it “beforehand” to see if it’s appropriate for younger viewers. By seeing the movie ahead of time, you don’t have to predict or say “beforehand” whether the movie is good or not, since not all **predictions** are accurate. In this way you **prepare** in advance, getting ready “before” it’s too late. This is a fine way of taking a precaution, or a being careful “beforehand.” Sometimes it’s hard for voters to know for whom they will **prefer** to vote, or which candidate they will carry “before” others when it comes to casting their ballot. It can be a hard choice to know for whom to vote for **president**, or that person who sits “before” us all governing the country. Hopefully this **preview** of the prefix **pre-** will lead towards **precision** “before” seeing any words with **pre-** in them! 1. prefix: morpheme fastened ‘before’ a root of a word

2. prevent: come ‘before’

4. prejudice: judge ‘before’

6. predict: say ‘before’

8. precaution: a being cautious ‘beforehand’

10. president: leader who sits ‘before’ all others

3. precise: cut ‘before’

5. preview: see ‘before’

7. prepare: get ready ‘before’

9. prefer: carry ‘before’ others

personal
egress
airpack 脱
出エアパッ
ク【略】
PEAP

lest
embarrass
ment be
caused 気
まずい思い
をしない[さ
せない]よ
うに、厄介
な問題が
起こらない
ように

lest
someone
should do
(人)が〜し
ないよう
に、(人)が
〜するとい
けないので

lest
someone
should
happen to
be out of
office at
that time
その時間
(人)が事
務所を留
守にしてい
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lest there
be any
misunders
tanding
誤解されな
いように

Moving the Ced Procession

When studying root words, there are often spelling variants to a primary root word. The root word **ced**: “go,” for instance, present in the words **precede** and **recede**, has variant spellings of **cess** and **ceed**, which also mean “go.”

Let’s begin with **cess**, “go.” When you **access** your money at a bank, you “go” towards it. When you have an **excess** of that money, it has “gone” out of normal boundaries. In a **recession** the economy is “going” back. The economy, during such a financial downturn, is not experiencing much **success**, or “going” up to its goal of “going” forward. The Chairman of the Federal Reserve often finds it a **necessity**, or something with which one is not able to “go,” to stimulate the economy. Hopefully your **ancestors**, or the ones who have “gone” before you, left you enough cash to help weather such economic trials! Another spelling variant of the English root **ced** is **ceed**, which also means “go.” When you **succeed** at a task, you are able to “go” to the foot of it and accomplish it. When you **proceed** along a path, you “go” forth along it. And when you **exceed** the bounds of proper conduct? You “go” beyond them. An easy way to remember that **ced**, **cess**, and **ceed** all mean to “go” is by using the following memory hook: An **excess** of **Excedrin** **succeeds** in headaches “going” away! Now that you have succeeded in learning the variant spellings of the root word **ced**, you will confidently “go” towards vocabulary **success**!

1. access: ‘going’ towards

2. excess: ‘going’ out of normal limits
3. recession: act of ‘going’ backwards
4. success: ‘go’ up to a goal
5. necessity: that with which one cannot ‘go’ without
6. ancestor: one who has ‘gone’ before you
7. succeed: ‘go’ to the foot of a goal
8. proceed: ‘go’ forth
9. exceed: ‘go’ out of normal boundaries

Sid Sits with Sed

The Latin root word **sid** and its variant **sed** both mean “sit.” Let’s first take a look at the root **sid**. Consider Sydney, a **resident** of a city, or that place where she “sits” back for a long time. She can “sit” in comfort at her **residence**, or that home where she is able to “sit” at leisure. Imagine that Sydney is **president** of a profitable company; as **president**, she “sits” in charge of her employees. In such a role she **presides**, or “sits” before everyone else as top dog. Consider Sydney’s dismay when she finds out that there is a **dissident** in her company, or one who “sits” apart from those around him because he holds different opinions. Sydney considers rebels like that **insidious**, or “sitting” in secret ambush to upend her. Sydney ensures that his dissension will soon **subside**, or “sit” or settle down, and eventually go away, by offering him more money.

A variant of the root **sid** is **sed**, which also means “sit.” Do you know anyone who is a serious couch potato? He would be a good example of a **sedentary person**, or one who likes to “sit” around a lot. Has a doctor ever had to **sedate** you because you were too active? That **sedative** she gave you would cause you to settle or to “sit” down, forcing you to be inactive. You may have learned in geology that **sediment** is that particulate matter that eventually “sits” upon or settles to the bottom of a body of water. **Sedimentary** rock is formed from that settled dirt and debris that has “sat” there and eventually compacted after a long time. No longer will you have to “sit” down at a dictionary, thumbing through it to discover that **sid** and **sed** are both linguistically settled as “sit!”

1. resident: one who ‘sits’ back somewhere
2. residence: place where one ‘sits’ back
3. president: one who ‘sits’ before
4. preside: to ‘sit’ before
5. dissident: one who ‘sits’ apart from others

6. insidious: of one who ‘sits’ in ambush
7. subside: to ‘sit’ under
8. sedentary: of one who ‘sits’ often
9. sedative: drug which causes one to ‘sit’ or settle down
10. sediment: matter which ‘sits’ on the bottom of water
11. sedimentary: type of rock formed from matter which has ‘sat’ on the bottom of a lake

The Latin root word **ann** and its variant **enn** both mean “year.” These roots are the word origin of various English vocabulary words, including **anniversary** and **centennial**. The roots **ann** and **enn** are easily remembered through the words **anniversary**, which is the turning of another “year,” and **millennium**, a period of 1000 “years.”

Ingredient Memlet: **superannuated**

super- → over, above

ann → year

-ate → make someone have a certain quality

Something that has become superannuated has become “over and above” its useful “years,” and hence is too old.

Biannual? Biennial?

The Latin root word **ann** and its variant **enn** both mean “year.” These roots will stick in your head for “years” once you’ve finished listening to this podcast!

Let’s begin with the Latin root **ann** which means “year.” An **anniversary** is simply a celebration of the turning of yet another “year.” An **annual** occurrence happens once “yearly.” In contrast, a **biannual** event happens twice per “year.” Historians and scholars often record historical occurrences in annals, which consist of a record of events which happened usually during a specific “year’s” time.

Speaking of recording events, historical dates before the time of Christ’s birth were once commonly indicated by an “AD” appended to them. “AD” was Latin for *Anno Domini*, or in the “year” of the Lord, which specified any date that came after the agreed upon birth of Christ. That has now been superseded by CE, or in the “Common Era,” referring to the year 1 on.

Now let’s take a look at the variant root **enn**, which also means “year.” Note that **enn** is used instead of **ann** when the spelling change will make a word sound better. A **millennium** is a period of 1000 “years;” “**millannium**” just sounds strange to the ear! A **centennial** celebration is used to mark a 100-“year” anniversary. A **bicentennial** is a period of 200 “years,” whereas a **sesquicentennial** marks a 150-“year” anniversary of a nation. An oddity in our calendar is Leap Day, an intercalary day inserted into the calendar on a quadrennial basis, or once every four “years.” And something that happens every “year?” That’s a **perennial** event!

Now once again to the confusion over **biannual** and **biennial**. We’ve already learned that a **biannual** event occurs twice per “year,” which means that a **biennial** happening must occur once every two “years.” An easy way to distinguish the two is that the “a” of biAnnual comes before the “e” of biEnnial alphabetically.

Now, even if we have a hard time remembering everything that happens during the “year,” we can at least remember that words that have **ann** and **enn** in them have something to do with a “year!”

1. anniversary: the turning of a ‘year’
2. annual: of that which happens during a ‘year’
3. biannual: occurring twice per ‘year’
4. annals: record of the historical events of a ‘year’ in time
5. Anno Domini: in the ‘year’ of the Lord

complete
oddity 全
くの風変わ
り(な物事)
紛れもない
変わり者

genetic
oddity 遺
伝子に関し
て起こる奇
異

find an
oddity 異
常[不審]
なものを
見つけ出す

sesquicent
ennial150
周年(の)、
150 年祭
(の)

sesquicent
ennially

150 年ごと
に

annals of
crime 犯
罪史

annals of
history
《the ~》
歴史年代
記

Annals of
Wales
《The ~》
ウェールズ
年代記

annals of
warfare
戦史

business
annals 景
気年報

history
annals 歴
史年代記

6. millennium: a 1000-‘year’ period
7. centennial: of a 100-‘year’ period
8. bicentennial: of a 200-‘year’ period
9. sesquicentennial: of a 150-‘year’ period
10. quadrennial: happening once every four ‘years’
11. perennial: happening every ‘year’
12. biennial: happening once every two ‘years’

The Latin root word **her** and its variant **hes** both mean “stick.” These roots are the word origin of various English vocabulary words, including **adhere** and **adhesive**. When glue **adheres** to paper, it “sticks” to it, for glue is an **adhesive** which causes things to “stick” together.

Don’t Hesitate over Her!

The Latin root word **her** and its variant **hes** both mean “stick.” So as to not get in a “sticky” situation when seeing these root words, let’s take a short vocabulary journey to make these roots “stick” in your mind.

First let’s take a look at the Latin root word **her**, which means “stick.” When glue **adheres** to paper, it “sticks” to it. **Adherents** of a particular political candidate are supporters because they etymologically “stick” to that politician.

Your English teachers have probably talked about **coherent** essay writing, the “sticking” together of words in an economical, intelligible way. If you write or speak in an **incoherent** fashion, your words don’t “stick” together very well, causing confusion and a lack of clarity. The prose of excellent writers usually **coheres**, or “sticks” together flawlessly.

Since that’s “stuck,” let’s move on to the variant **hes**, which also means “stick.” When you **hesitate** over a decision, you become “stuck” as to what to do, remaining undecided as to the proper course of action. Ever used super glue? You might be **hesitant**, or “sticking” in indecision, before using that **adhesive**, which “sticks” to practically anything, and is very hard to remove.

Back to your English teacher. When she asks you to give a **cohesive** argument in a paper, she is asking that your words all “stick” together in a smooth flow, rather than adding in extra fluff. If indeed you do achieve **cohesion** of words, your entire essay exhibits the property of “sticking” together nicely, and you’ll probably get an A on it! Now that both **her** and **hes** are “sticking” nicely in your mind, you’ll no longer get “stuck” on **her**, even if it is Valentine’s Day!

1. adhere: ‘stick’ to
2. adherent: one who ‘sticks’ to someone else
3. coherent: ‘sticking’ together
4. incoherent: not sticking ‘together’
5. cohere: ‘stick’ together
6. hesitate: to ‘stick’ in indecision
7. hesitant: ‘sticking’ in indecision
8. cohesive: of ‘sticking’ together
9. cohesion: act of ‘sticking’ together

The Latin root word **man** means “hand.” This root word is the word origin of a number of English vocabulary words, including **manuscript**, **manufacture**, and **manicure**. An easy way to remember that **man** means “hand” is through the word **manual**, an adjective which describes a task done by “hand.”

Manage Handy “Man”

The Latin root word **man** means “hand.” This “handy” word root will let you **manhandle** English

in tip-top shape 《健康状態が》最高である、申し分ない
体調[状態・調子]で、絶好調である

in top [tip-top, tiptop] shape [health]

keep ~ in tiptop shape ~ を最高の状態に保っておく

words with **man** in them!

Let's talk about the many "handy" **man** words one finds in the English language. One of the advantages that humankind has is an opposable thumb, which greatly helps with the ability to **manipulate** tools, or operate them with the "hands." When the Industrial Revolution began, there was a lot of **manual** labor, or work by "hand." When items were **manufactured**, they were primarily made by "hand." Overseeing those workers was the **manager**, the one who "handled" the workers to get the most effective work out of them. The **manager** had to make sure that the right **maneuvers** were being performed by those workers, or the right work by their "hands." And of course the **manager** could probably get more positive work out of the laborers if he were to stick to his **manners**, or the social "handiness" of saying such things as "please" and "thank you." His **manners** would really have to be in tip-top shape when overseeing those who had to work with **manure**, etymologically animal fertilizer which is spread by "hand!"

After all that difficult work by hand, what could be better than getting a **manicure** to take care of those hard-working "hands?"

Can you guess what the words **manacle** and **emancipation** have in common with American History and with each other? When the slaves in the United States were freed by Lincoln's **Emancipation** (etymologically "the taking of people's 'hands' out of their restraints") Proclamation, their actual and social **manacles**, or handcuffs that kept their "hands" bound in servitude, were forever taken away. The **Emancipation** Proclamation was a key **manuscript**, or document written by "hand," that was issued in the midst of the American Civil War.

I hope that you will now be able to automatically instead of **manually** know the "handy" root word **man**!

1. manipulate: operate by 'hand'
2. manual: of being done by 'hand'
3. manufacture: make by 'hand'
4. manage: lead by 'hand'
5. maneuver: a working by 'hand'
6. manners: social 'handiness'
7. manure: animal fertilizer which is spread by 'hand'
8. manicure: a taking care of the 'hands'
9. manacle: a restraint that binds the 'hands'
10. emancipation: a setting free of the 'hands'
11. manuscript: document written by 'hand'

The Latin root word **pend** and its variant **pens** both mean "hang" or "weigh." These roots are the word origin of many English vocabulary words, including **pend**, **pendant**, **suspense**, and **expensive**. An easy way to remember these different meanings is that a **pendant** "hangs" from your neck, whereas you have to "weigh" out a lot of money if something is **expensive**.

Hang On and Weigh In!

The Latin root word **pend** means "hang," and its variant **pens** means "hang" or most often "weigh."

When you are **dependent** upon another person, for example, you "hang" from him. Of course, when you are completely **independent**, you do not "hang" from anyone or anything! When a patent is **pending**, it is "hanging" in limbo until the patent office decides on whether to grant the patent or not. A **pendant** "hangs" from a chain, whereas a **pendulum** hangs from a long thin rope that allows the weight to swing back and forth. The **pendulum** therefore is **suspended** from the rope, or "hangs" from it. And when you **expend** a lot of effort? You have "hung" it out there!

The most common variant spelling of **pend** is **pens**, which can mean "hang," as in the word

suspense, for instance, which etymologically refers to “hanging” onto the edge of your seat during a thrilling movie. Most often, however, **pens** has the sense “weigh,” since when you originally “weighed” something you had to “hang” it upon scale. When you have a large **expense**, for instance, you have to “weigh” out a lot of money to pay for it. Something **expensive** would require a large “weighing” out of funds. When you receive a large **compensation** for a job you have done, it is a “weighing” together of money that is the agreed upon equivalent of the work you performed. And that pill **dispenser** you own? It “weighs” out just the right amount of medicine that you need per day.

“Hang” on to the root **pend**, “weigh” carefully the root **pens** in your mind, and you will no longer be so **dependent** upon a dictionary, nor needlessly **worried or pensive** when you come across a new word!

1. dependent: ‘hang’ from
2. independent: not ‘hanging’ from
3. pending: ‘hanging’
4. pendant: jewelry item which ‘hangs’
5. pendulum: swinging weight that ‘hangs’ from a rope
6. suspend: ‘hang’
7. suspense: condition of ‘hanging’
8. expense: a ‘weighing’ out
9. expensive: of a ‘weighing’ out a lot
10. compensation: the act of ‘weighing’ together
11. dispenser: that which ‘weighs’ out
12. pensive: of a ‘weighing’ heavily on one’s mind

The Latin root word **ven** and its variant **vent** both mean “come.” These roots are the word origin of many English vocabulary words, including **prevent**, **invent**, **venue**, and **convenient**. When you **invent** something, for instance, you “come” upon it for the first time, whereas a **venue** is a place to which people “come,” often for an **event**.

Vent No More with Ven

The Latin root word **ven** and its variant vent both mean “come.” Let’s see how these Latin root words have “come” so fruitfully into the English language.

Soccer fans often eagerly **convene** at stadiums, or “come” together there. The soccer stadium is an exciting **venue**, or place where people “come.” This place is often in a **convenient** part of a city, or a mutually agreeable place to “come” together for exciting matches. Afterwards, fans who have traveled far might want to bring home a **souvenir**, or etymologically an item which “comes” under your memory to support it in remembering where you went.

French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese soccer fans all use the same word which means “to come:” *venir*! When Caesar said *veni, vidi, vici* (I came, I saw, I conquered), little did he know that his Latin language would have such a huge influence on the Romance languages!

A primary focus of most companies is **revenue**, or that money which “comes” back from sales of products they manufacture. If the income stream is too low, the board may have to **intervene** or “come” between the CEO and her company to make needed changes.

A variant of the root word **ven** is **vent**, which also means to “come.” An **event** is something that etymologically “comes” out, or “happens.” When you **prevent** something from happening, you “come” before it to stop it in its tracks. An **invention** is something “come” upon for the first time; that is, an **inventor** has a knack of **inventing** or “coming” upon things that no one else has thought of or found before. During an **adventure**, a knight “comes” upon many foes as he travels or “comes”

<p>to many places. And a convention? That's a <u>gathering where</u> many people “come” together to talk about similar interests.</p> <p>I hope that you have now “come” to realize how important the root word ven and its variant vent have “come” to be in the construction of the English language.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>convene</u>: to ‘come’ together 2. <u>venue</u>: <u>place where</u> people ‘come’ 3. <u>convenient</u>: of an agreeable place or time to ‘come’ together 4. <u>revenue</u>: <u>money which</u> ‘comes’ back after selling products 5. <u>intervene</u>: to ‘come’ between two things 6. <u>event</u>: <u>that which</u> ‘comes’ out 7. <u>prevent</u>: ‘come’ before 8. <u>invention</u>: <u>that which is</u> ‘come’ upon for the first time 9. <u>inventor</u>: one who ‘comes’ upon new things 10. <u>adventure</u>: a ‘coming’ to people and places 11. <u>convention</u>: a ‘coming’ together of people 	
<p>Cis and its variants cid and -cide come from a Latin root which means <u>both ‘cut’ and ‘kill.’</u> Some common words derived from this root include decide, decision, and suicide. Perhaps the best way to remember this root is by thinking of scissors — a scissor cuts</p> <h2>Chop-chop, Cut-cut</h2> <p>The root word cis and its variants cid and -cide come from a Latin root which means ‘cut’ or ‘kill.’ A decision, for instance, is a ‘cutting off’ of all possibilities except for one; if you are decisive you have ‘killed’ all other options. And scissors? They just ‘cut.’</p> <p>Ever had an incision during surgery? That’s nothing but a ‘<u>cutting into</u>’ your body. On the other hand, if you excise text from a book, you are <u>removing or ‘cutting out’</u> material from it.</p> <p>Many words in English also come from the root cid that is a variant of cis and disturbingly enough means ‘to kill.’ Cid typically appears in the form of the suffix -cide. Let’s take a look at just some of the English words that have this chilling suffix.</p> <p>Homicide means ‘<u>killing a human</u>,’ fratricide is ‘<u>killing of</u> a brother.’</p> <p>Herbicides and pesticides are chemicals that are commonly used for ‘<u>killing plants</u>,’ and a hippopotomonstriacide is the ‘<u>killing of</u> a giant hippopotamus.’</p> <p>The legendary ‘Julius Caesar’ also shares this Latin root. The word part Caes in Caesar is believed to be a reference to <u>Mr. Julius being cut from</u> his mother’s womb, the first recorded <u>cesarean section</u>.</p> <p>We could go on and on, but in the spirit of conciseness we will ‘thoroughly cut’ any more words from this discussion and leave you with this incisive summary: When you see a cis or cid, tread carefully or sooner or later you just might just get ‘cut’ down to size!</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Decision</u>: a ‘cutting off’ 2. <u>Decisive</u>: ‘<u>of</u> a cutting off’ 3. <u>Homicide</u>: ‘<u>killing of</u> a human’ 4. <u>Fratricide</u>: ‘<u>killing of</u> a brother’ 5. <u>Herbicide</u>: ‘<u>killing of</u> a plant’ 6. <u>Caesar</u>: ‘cut’ from his mother’s womb 	<p>used interchangeably 《be ～》交互に用いられる</p> <p>used interchangeably in everyday language 《be ～》日常会話では区別しないです使われる</p> <p>used almost interchangeably with 《be ～》～とほとんど同じ意味で使われる</p> <p>customary advice お決まりの助言[忠告]</p> <p>This might be customary advice offered to a freshman, but: これは新入生に対するお決まりの忠告かもしれないが。</p> <p>customary beating 日</p>

7. Concise: 'thoroughly cut'

8. Incisive: 'cut into'

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The English prefix **de-**, which means "off" or "from," appears in hundreds of English vocabulary words, such as **dejected**, **deduce**, and **deficient**. You can remember that the prefix **de-** means "from" or "off" via the word **descend**, or to climb down "from" or "off" a height, such as a mountain.

Deduce Derivatives with De-!

Today we will focus on the prefix **de-**, which interchangeably means "off" or "from." Let's check out the following **derivatives** that **depend** upon the Latin preposition **de-**.

When we study English vocabulary, we find that most English words are **derived** or come "from" Greek or Latin; these vocabulary words are called **derivatives**. These Latin and Greek roots help you **decide**, or cut "off" false meanings of the **derivatives** to arrive at a **decision** as to what the word means.

We all **depend**, or hang "from" the ability of cars to take us from place to place. When you take your foot "off" the gas, your car begins to **decelerate**, or move down "from" its current speed to a slower velocity. This **deceleration** may be caused by a traffic jam, making you feel **dejected** or thrown "off" your customary good mood. There are, however, different degrees of such temporary **depression**; you could find that when **deciduous** trees' leaves begin falling "off" in the autumn, your spirits sink. Or you could be **demoted** in your job, moved down "from" the position you currently enjoy; perhaps the boss thinks you are **deficient** in your job performance, doing things "off" of or "from" how they should be done. Worse yet, imagine if you were in Wonderland and the Queen of Hearts gave the order of "Off with his head!" Best to avoid such **decapitation** at all costs!

Enough doom and gloom about the prefix **de-** which means "off" or "from." Some people cannot drink caffeine but still love coffee and tea. Luckily both come in **decaffeinated** varieties, where the caffeine has been taken "from" the beans or leaves. Say you didn't know if the coffee you were drinking was **decaf** or not. You could drink a little, and then **deduce**, or draw a conclusion "from" your symptoms as to whether or not it contains caffeine. Shaky? Energized?

"Off" with this podcast! Enough of **de-** to fill up your day—I don't want to **detract** or drag you "from" other activities for any longer!

1. **derive**: to come "from"
2. **derivative**: a word that has come "from" another language
3. **depend**: hang "from"
4. **decide**: to cut "off" false possibilities or poor options
5. **decision**: a cutting "off" of all possibilities but one
6. **decelerate**: to move down "from" the current speed to a slower one
7. **dejected**: thrown "off" in spirits
8. **depression**: pressed "off" or "from" a good mood
9. **deciduous**: of leaves falling "from" a tree in autumn
10. **demote**: to be moved down "from" a current job status
11. **deficient**: of doing tasks "off" from how they should be done
12. **decapitate**: to take "off" a head
13. **decaffeinated**: state of caffeine having been taken "from" coffee beans or tea leaves
14. **deduce**: to arrive at a conclusion by leading evidence "from" a given situation
15. **deduction**: a leading "from" evidence to a conclusion
16. **detract**: to drag "from"

常的な暴行

customary channel
伝統的販売経路

customary constitution =
unwritten constitution

customary consultation
定例協議

customary discount
通常割引

customary dose
常用量

customary exercise
《one's ~》
いつもやる運動

customary train
《one's ~》
いつもの
[乗る]電車

usual
[customary] train

become customary for someone
to (人)が ~することが
習わしになっている

It's customary to ~をするのが決まりである。

questionable customary practice
問題のある慣行

blow one's customary

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The Greek prefix **auto-** means “self.” Good examples using the prefix **auto-** include **automotive** and **autopilot**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **auto-** means “self” is through the word **autobiography**, or the history of a person which is written by that person her“self.”

Drive Your“self” Through Words with Auto-!

The English prefix **auto-** means “self.” After this podcast you will be **autonomous** in that you will be able to figure out all by your“self” what words mean with the prefix **auto-** in them!

People often want the **autograph** of a famous person, or the written signature of the person her“self.” People also want to read an **autobiography** of a famous person, or that person’s life history written by the person her“self.”

People love to move, and move fast. External power sources, such as horses or mules, were once used to power vehicles. Now, the **automobile** can move all by it“self,” that is, under its own power. Other synonyms for the automobile include **automotive** and simply **auto**. When it comes to making automobiles, the process of automation uses robots or machines to assemble most of the **autos** rolling down the assembly line, thus getting the work done all by them“selves” with little human intervention. Another word for robot is **automaton**, or a mechanical device which can fully function by it“self” with minimal human interference. Perhaps car factories one day will be fully **automated** from start to finish, enabling machines to do the job entirely them“selves.” If that were to be the case, the factory it“self” would be **autonomous**, or able to fully rule and conduct it“self” with no outside help whatsoever.

Something even faster than an **auto** is a plane; planes are often put on **autopilot**, a function where they are able to fly them“selves,” hence temporarily not requiring a human pilot.

When something is done **automatically**, it is done all by it“self” with no outside prompting. For instance, you can set the thermostat in your house to turn on **automatically** when the temperature gets too cold or too hot. Another example of something happening **automatically** is the **autofocus** function on a camera, which enables the camera to focus all by it“self.”

Now you can be fully **autocratic** or able to rule by your“self” when it comes to words with the Greek prefix **auto-** in them!

1. autograph: signature written by a person her“self”
2. autobiography: life history written by the subject person her“self”
3. automobile: car that moves by it“self”
4. automotive: car that moves by it“self”
5. auto: car that moves by it“self”
6. automation: process which moves all by it“self”
7. automaton: robot which moves by it“self”
8. autonomous: of rule by the “self”
9. autopilot: a setting on a plane where the plane flies it“self”
10. automatic: of or pertaining to a process doing something by it“self”
11. autofocus: a camera function where it focuses it“self”
12. autocracy: a system of government where individual “selves” rule with no central authority

cool いつもの冷静さを失う。

in a customary way いつものやり方で、慣習に従って

in one's customary style (人)のいつもの調子[やり方]で

in that ～という点において、～であるから

They agree in that neither can win the argument. どちらも議論では勝てないという点で、彼らの意見は一致しました。

characterized in that [that 以下]を特徴とする

different in that 《be ～》[that 以下]という点で異なる

disadvantageous in that 《be ～》[that 以下]という欠点がある

exceptional in that 《be ～》[that 以下]という点[理由]で異例[例外的]である

The

Intense Prefixes

Some prefixes highly emphasize roots of words to which they are attached, and are known as intensive prefixes. These prefixes can effectively be translated as “thoroughly” to highlight their intensive function. Today we will talk about the prefixes **re-** and **de-**, which can both act as intensive prefixes.

The prefix **re-**, which can mean “back” or “again,” can also mean “thoroughly” when it acts as an intensive. For instance, the word **resplendent** means “thoroughly” shining or bright. If the word were “splendent,” it would simply mean “shining;” adding the intensive prefix **re-** onto “splendent” transforms the root “shine” into “thoroughly” shining, or “very” bright.

Let’s take a look at a couple more examples using the intensive prefix **re-**. When a person is **reticent**, she is “thoroughly” silent because she is unwilling to share information about something. A musician’s **repertoire** is that list of music which he has “thoroughly” produced. And what do you do when you show a great deal of **resolve**? You “thoroughly” loosen or untie yourself toward the completion of a goal that you have set.

A second example of an intensive is the prefix **de-**. While **de-** can mean “off” or “from,” it can also be used as an intensive, again usefully translated as “thoroughly.” For instance, when a fruit becomes **desiccated**, it has become “thoroughly” dried out. When you make a **declaration**, you make something “thoroughly” clear so that no one can mistake your meaning. A **desolate** person is “thoroughly” alone or lonely, whereas a **desolate** place is “thoroughly” remote, that is, by itself. When you **demonstrate the effectiveness** of something, you “thoroughly” show it. A **deluge** can “thoroughly” wash or bathe the land with all the rain that comes with it. And a **depraved** criminal? He is evil “through and through,” or “thoroughly” evil. Prefixes, when they act as intensives, emphasize and heighten the force of the primary meanings of words. Strive to recognize intensive prefixes, and you will “thoroughly” improve your vocabulary prowess!

1. resplendent: ‘thoroughly’ shining
2. reticent: ‘thoroughly’ silent

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. <u>repertoire</u> : music ‘thoroughly’ learned | 4. <u>resolve</u> : ‘thoroughly’ loosen or untie |
| 5. <u>desiccated</u> : ‘thoroughly’ dried out | 6. <u>declare</u> : make ‘thoroughly’ clear |
| 7. <u>desolate</u> : ‘thoroughly’ alone, lonely, or remote | 8. <u>demonstrate</u> : ‘thoroughly’ show |
| 9. <u>deluge</u> : ‘thoroughly’ washes or bathes | 10. <u>depraved</u> : ‘thoroughly’ evil |

The Latin root word **medi** means “middle.” This Latin root is the word origin of a large number of English vocabulary words, including **medieval**, **mediocre**, and **media**. This Latin root word **medi** is easily recalled through the word medium, for a “**medium**” temperature is right in the “middle” of being hot and cold.

Medi No Middling Vocab Medic!

The root word **medi** means “middle.” Let’s **immediately** start chatting about **medi**—no **mediators** needed here!

When we speak of someone of **medium** height, we say that that person is somewhere in the “middle” of being tall and short, just like a stove setting that is at a **medium** temperature is between low and high heat. If you do a **mediocre** job of cooking, you just do it halfway, or in the “middle” of doing it poorly and doing it well.

If you were to study the medieval world, you would be studying the “Middle” Ages, or that period of European history between or in the “middle” of the fall of Rome and the Renaissance. The most important body of water during the European Middle Ages was the **Mediterranean** sea, so named

survival in this case is exceptional in that most patients with the disease die within two years of diagnosis. 本症の患者の大半が、診断後2年以内に死亡していることを考えれば、この生存例は異例です。

I

because it is in the “middle” of two continents: Europe and Africa. You might also study wars in which knights, when seriously wounded, would require **immediate** medical attention, or care that is not simply halfway or in the “middle” but rather urgently attended to.

The **media** loves to cover all kinds of exciting news events. The **media**, or forms of communication such as television, newspapers, magazines, etc. is so called because it is in the “middle” of newsworthy events and the audience who receives information about them. Often the **media** will cover disputes between groups; these conflicts often require a **mediator**, or someone who goes into the “middle” of the conflicts to try to solve them peacefully.

Last, but not least, is the mathematical concept of the **median**, which we all probably learned about when in “middle” or intermediate school. The **median** in a series of numbers is simply the number right in the “middle” of the others; for instance, in the sequence of numbers 1, 3, 7, 9, and 12, the number “7” is in the “middle” of the other numbers, just like the **median** strip of a highway is the paved or planted strip in the “middle” of the highway that separates traffic moving in opposite directions.

We have certainly done no “middling” or **mediocre** job when it has come to learning about the root word **medi** meaning “middle.” Now you’ll be able to know words **immediately** that have the root **medi** in them!

1. medium: in the “middle” of two extremes
2. mediocre: of doing work in the “middle” between excellent and poor
3. medieval: of the “Middle” Ages
4. Mediterranean: the sea in the “middle” of the land
5. immediate: not acting in a “middle” way, but doing it right away
6. media: information sources in the “middle” of an event and the audience who learns about it
7. mediator: one who is in the “middle” of a conflict who helps solve it
8. intermediate: the “middle” state between two things, such as “middle” school
9. median: the number in the “middle” of a sequence of numbers, or the strip in the highway “middle”

The Latin root word **prim** which means “first” is an important contributor to the English language. This Latin root is the word origin of a good number of English words, such as **prime**, **primitive**, and **primate**. Perhaps the easiest way to remember that **prim** means “first” is through the adjective **primary**, for a **primary concern** is “first” above all others.

Prim and Proper: First Things First!

The Latin root **prim** which means “first” is an important root word in the English language. Here follows a great **primer** to introduce you to the **primary** meaning of **prim**!

“First” off, the **primary** or “first” thing we must do is introduce English derivatives that come from **prim** meaning “first.” The “first” school that students attend is **primary** school. There, a **primer** is often used to teach the “first” key aspects of reading; just like a reading **primer**, a paint **primer** must be applied “first” to a wall to prepare it for the main paint. And, of course the **primaries** during election season, such as the New Hampshire **primary** and the Iowa **primary**, occur “first” before the main election in order to choose each party’s **primary** candidate.

When it comes to math, we’ve all heard about **prime** numbers. **Prime** numbers are considered to be “first” in importance, for every number is either a **prime** number or a product of **prime** numbers, which gives them their fundamental or “first” status in mathematics. A **prime** or “first” example of **prime** numbers is the “first” ones that come to mind: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, and 17. Speaking of **prime**, a well pump must be **primed** before it can draw water; therefore, **priming** the pump is

primer

〔子どものための〕読本

入門書

雷管、プライマー、点火薬

下塗り、プライマー、下地調整液、下塗液、下塗剤

the “first” thing done to draw water from the well!

The history of life has several words with **prim** meaning “first” in them. For instance, the history of **primitive** life deals with the “first” forms of life present on the planet. The **primal** or “first” era of the Earth saw no forms of life present at all. Of life forms today, the **primates**, which include *homo sapiens*, apes, and monkeys, are considered to be the “first” in importance of all the mammals.

You’ve probably heard of **prime** time television shows. Shows televised during **prime** time, or time that is “first” in importance because most people watch TV then, are often the networks’ best offerings to the public. Speaking of other “firsts,” **primogeniture** stated that the king’s “first” son got to be the next king. A **prima** donna, or “first” lady, is the principal or “first” female singer in an opera. Perhaps a **prima** donna, if not too overbearingly egotistical, would be given a bouquet of **primroses** for a great performance, or those roses that bloom “first” in spring. Hopefully those **primroses** would be handed out during the **premier** of that opera, or its very “first” showing.

Well, I am out of **primo** or “first”-rate examples of English words that have **prim** in them. Now go out and follow the **primrose** path!

1. primary (adj.): of or pertaining to “first” things

2. primer: paint applied “first,” or “first” reader

3. primary (n.): “first” election in which main party candidates are chosen before the main election

4. prime number: number that is mathematically “first” in fundamental importance

5. prime example: example that is “first” in importance

6. prime a pump: “first” thing that must be done to a pump to get it to draw water

7. primitive: of “first” things, especially in terms of living creatures

8. primal: of the very “first” times

9. primate: mammal so named for being “first” in importance

10. prime time: time that is “first” to watch for most television audiences

11. primogeniture: rule that states the “first”-born son of a king gets to be the next king

12. prima donna: “first” lady of an opera

13. primrose: rose that blooms “first” in spring

14. premier: a “first” showing of a theatrical production

15. primo: “first”-rate

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The English prefix **multi-** means “many.” Examples using this prefix include **multivitamin** and **multiplication**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **multi-** means “many” is to think about being super rich, for if you were a **multimillionaire**, you would have “many” millions of dollars!

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The English prefix **post-** means “after.” Examples using this prefix include **postgame** and **postseason**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **post-** means “after” is through the word **postpone**, for when you **postpone** something, you put it on your agenda to do “after” the current time.

A Posting After “Post-”

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The prefix **post-** means “after;” let’s not **postpone** learning about **post-** for another second!

After a soccer match or football game there is often a **postgame**, or show “after” the game, during which time commentators provide a recap of the game. There might also be many **postseason**, or “after”-the-season shows which explore events of the past season. Sometimes sports seasons have to be **postponed**, or placed “after”

when they were supposed to occur, usually because of contract negotiations.

It's funny how fast children grow up. Parents might remember their children being in **postnatal** care in the hospital, or care that is given to infants "after" birth. Those same parents' children may now be in **postgraduate studies, or advanced learning that takes place** "after" graduation! Those children are the **posterity** of those parents, or those future generations who come "after" them.

Some key Latin phrases use the Latin preposition **post**, or "after." The abbreviation p.m., as in 10 p.m., stands for the Latin **post meridiem**, or "after noon," just like a.m. is Latin for *ante meridiem*, or "before noon." If someone were to die under unusual circumstances, a coroner would have to conduct a **postmortem**, or autopsy "after" death, to determine the cause of the death. And then, of course, there is the P.S. after the official close of a letter. "P.S." comes from the Latin phrase **post scriptum**, or "after" that which has been written; this Latin phrase gave us the noun **postscript**, which is additional writing placed "after" the writer has signed her letter. Note that when someone **postdates** a letter, she puts on it a date "after" the actual date she wrote it; this can also occur with other documents, such as checks or invoices.

Hopefully I won't need a **postscript** to this podcast to remind you that the English prefix **post-** means "after!" May you ever "after" proceed in confidence in your reading of English vocabulary words with the prefix **post-** in them!

1. postgame: "after" a game

2. postseason: "after" a season

3. postpone: to put "after" or later in time

4. postnatal: pertaining to "after" birth

5. postgraduate: pertaining to "after" graduation

6. posterity: descendants who come "after" you

7. post meridiem: "after" noon

8. postmortem: of "after" death

9. postscript: that which is written "after" the main body of a letter

10. postdate: to place on a document a date which is "after" the date the document was created

The Latin root word **mot** means "move." This Latin root is the word origin of a large number of English vocabulary words, including **motivation**, **remote**, and **emotion**. The root word **mot** is easily recalled through the word **motion**, for **motion** is nothing but "moving" of some kind.

Motor Along with Mot!

The root word **mot** means "move." Let's really "move" on this **motivational** Latin roots podcast so as to **motor** through many English vocabulary words that have **mot** in them!

Humans love to move, and to move fast. Autom**otives**, or **motorcars**, a more formal word for car, were built with such "movement" in mind, allowing their drivers to "move" anywhere there is a road. Someone who drives such a **motorcar** or autom**otive** is a **motorist**, the one who drives the "moving" vehicle. On a larger scale, a locom**otive**, or "engine" of a train, "moves" passenger or freight cars from one place to another. On a much smaller scale, a **motorcycle** is a small, two-wheeled vehicle that quickly "moves" a **motorcyclist**, or driver of the **motorcycle**, from one place to another. All of these various vehicles that "move" people or things are powered by **motors**, or machines which produce "movement" while consuming fuel. All **motors** are built to produce **motion**, or "movement" of some kind, often in the form of spinning.

Ever wonder what the difference is between a hotel and a **motel**? Whereas a hotel lodges guests, a **motel** is specifically a type of hotel for **motorists** which provides for direct access to the parking space for each **motorist's motor** vehicle.

Let's look at a few more words that also come from the Latin root **mot** meaning "move." Most people who work are **motivated**, or "moved," to make money. Because of this "moving" desire, people will often try to get **promoted** in their company, or "moved" forward in job rank. One of the greatest fears of an employee is to get **demoted**, or "moved" down from his current status. Employees can get pretty **emotional**, or strongly "moved,"

when it comes to either a **promotion** or **demotion**!

I think that we have now “moved” over enough material about the Latin root word **mot**. Now you no longer need to feel **remote** or “**moved**” back from the meanings of English words that have **mot** in them!

1. automotive: car that “moves” by itself
2. motorcar: car that “moves”
3. motorist: one who “moves” a car by driving it
4. locomotive: engine that “moves” freight cars
5. motorcycle: two-wheeled vehicle that “moves”
6. motorcyclist: the driver of a motorcycle
7. motor: engine or machine that “moves”
8. motion: the condition of “moving”
9. motel: a hotel for “motorists”
10. motivate: to “move” a person so that she will do something
11. promote: to “move” forward
12. demote: to “move” down or from a position
13. promotion: a “moving” forward, as in social status
14. demotion: a “moving” downward, as in social status
15. emotional: pertaining to being strongly “moved”
16. remote: that which is “moved” back

The Greek root word **cycl** means “circle.” This Greek root is the word origin of a number of English vocabulary words, including **unicycle**, **recycle**, and **Cyclops**. Perhaps the easiest way to remember that the Greek root word **cycl** means “circle” is through the word **bicycle**, which possesses two “circles” in the form of wheels.

Recycling That Circle—Again!

The root word **cycl** means “circle.” Today we will **cycle through** a number of examples that use the Greek root word **cycl**.

The wheel, which is a “circle,” was one of the greatest inventions of all time. **Cyclists** are fond of using self-powered vehicles that use such rubbery and metallic “circles.” Consider the **unicycle**, which contains one such “circle,” the **bicycle**, which has two “circles,” and the **tricycle**, which has three. Then, of course, there is the **motorcycle**, whose “circles” or wheels are powered by engines so that a **motorcyclist** doesn’t have to pedal.

The **cycle** of the seasons forms a “circle” running from winter through fall, and back to winter again, forming one great natural “circle.” The idea behind **recycling** is the “circling” of a product back to its original form in order to be used once again; for example, the plastic that forms a bottle can be “circled” back into yet another bottle.

“Circles” can sometimes possess great energy or power, whether man-made or not. Consider, for example, that the most powerful of **cyclones**, better known as hurricanes, have a “circular” shape. A **cyclotron** is a “circular” apparatus that whizzes along atomic particles in a “circle,” which helps to determine the properties or physics of these particles.

The **encyclopedia** was so named because it was thought to contain the general “circle” of knowledge that all children should know. For instance, in most **encyclopedias** there would be an entry for the **Cyclops**, that giant of Greek mythology that had one big eye in the shape of, you guessed it, a “circle.” Of course, there was more than one **Cyclops**, the plural of which is **Cyclopes**. Note that there is no such creature, mythological or otherwise, as a **Cyclop**!

I hope that we have **cycled** through enough words today to help you remember that the Greek root word **cycl** means “circle.” Now go take a nice ride on your bicycle and enjoy the day!

1. cyclist: one who pedals vehicles with “circles” as wheels
2. unicycle: one-wheeled or “circled” vehicle
3. bicycle: two-wheeled or “circled” vehicle
4. tricycle: three-wheeled or “circled” vehicle

5. motorcycle: motorized vehicle with two wheels or “circles”
6. cycle: a period of events which “circle” back to an original state
7. recycle: to “circle” back again
8. cyclone: great “circular” storm
9. cyclotron: an instrument used by physicists that accelerate particles in a “circle”
10. encyclopedia: books which teach the whole “circle” of knowledge
11. Cyclops: great mythological single “circle”-eyed giant
12. Cyclopes: plural form of “Cyclops”

The Latin root words **vis** and its variant **vid** both mean “see.” These Latin roots are the word origin of a good number of English vocabulary words, including **visual**, **invisible**, **provide**, and **evidence**. The Latin root **vis** is easily recalled through the word **vision**, someone’s ability to “see,” whereas **vid** can be remembered through **video**, or moving images which you “see” on a screen.

“Seeing” Provides Good Vision!

The Latin roots **vis** and its variant **vid** both mean “see.” “See” how well you can mentally visualize these roots with the **provided** podcast!

Let’s begin with the root **vis**, which means “see.” Your **vision**, of course, is your ability to “see.” A **visual** representation of something, like a picture, is something which you can “see.” Anything that is **visible** can be “seen,” whereas no one could ever “see” the **Invisible Man**! Imagine a teacher showing you an **invisible visual**—now that wouldn’t do much good!

The original idea behind the formation of the word **television** was that pictures could be “seen” which were sent from far away (just like you can hear someone’s voice from far away by using a telephone). When experts **advise** you not to watch too much TV, they are telling you the way they “see” or view the downfalls of that activity. Speaking of screens, instead of using Facebook or FaceTime you could **visit** a friend in person, or go to “see” her; you could also receive a **visitor** yourself, that is, one who comes to “see” you!

Let’s continue with the root **vid**, which also means “see.” When a **video** is playing on your iPad, you are “seeing” moving pictures. That **video** was taken with a **video** camera, a device which allows a user to record those images she “sees” fit to. A **video** game is “seen” on a screen as well, but is much more interactive in nature.

Do you have a **video** game **provider** which “sees” to it that you can get any game you want? Perhaps you’ve played a whodunit **video** game that includes using **evidence**, or those **visual** items that are “seen” by a judge that help solve the crime, such as the murder weapon. We have now “seen” enough about both **vis** and **vid**. I hope that you have been provided with plenty of examples, lest I need to revise my podcast by having to “see” to it again!

1. vision: power of ‘seeing’

2. visual: of ‘seeing’

3. visible: able to be ‘seen’

4. invisible: not able to be ‘seen’

5. television: device on which pictures are ‘seen’ from far away

6. advise: to tell someone the way you ‘see’ towards a particular matter

7. visit: to go to ‘see’ someone

8. visitor: one who is ‘seen’

9. video: moving pictures ‘seen’ on a screen

10. provider: one who ‘sees’ for you so that you have something you need

11. evidence: items thoroughly or fully ‘seen’ in a court case

12. revise: to ‘see’ to again

The Greek root word **onym** means “name.” This root is the word origin of a fair number of English vocabulary words, including **synonym** and **antonym**. The root **onym** is easily recalled through the word **anonymous**, which refers to someone going around without a “name.”

Not in Name Only!

The root word **onym** means “name.” Today we will no longer let words like **synonym** and **antonym** be without a “name” in your vocabulary!

We have all heard of people who do not want others to know their true names. In order to accomplish this subterfuge, some go about **anonymously**, or without a “name” in order to keep their true “name” a secret. Yet others, such as authors, will adopt **pseudonyms**, or false “names,” to keep their true “names” from being known.

Students realize the importance of knowing both **synonyms** and **antonyms** for the SAT and GRE. **Synonyms** have meanings that are the same or similar in “name,” such as “hot” and “scorching,” or “intelligent” and “smart.” **Antonyms**, on the other hand, have opposite “names,” such as “hot” and “cold,” or “up” and “down.”

The primary identifier of a family is its “name.” The **patronymic** of a family is the “name” derived from the father, which generally becomes the surname of any of the family’s children. When a baby girl is “named” after her mother, she has received a **metronymic**.

Now on to two more words that derive from the English root **onym** meaning “name.” A **homonym** describes a word whose “name” sounds like another’s but is different in meaning. For instance, the words “dear” as in “precious” and “deer” as in “a four-legged woodland creature with antlers” are **homonyms** because their “names” sound the same but they have different meanings. An **eponym** is an imaginary or real person’s “name” put upon a place. An example of an **eponym** is **Europe**, whose “name” came from the mythological bull **Europa**.

Now no longer will the root word **onym** run around **anonymously**, having no “name,” since at least you will not be fooled!

1. anonymous: without a ‘name’

2. pseudonym: false ‘name’

3. synonym: word that shares its ‘name’ together with another

4. antonym: word whose ‘name’ is opposite another

5. patronymic: the father’s ‘name’

6. metronymic: the mother’s ‘name’

7. homonym: word that has the same-sounding ‘name’ as another

8. eponym: a “name” put upon a place

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The English prefix **ad-** means “to, towards.” Examples using this prefix include **admit** and **adjust**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **ad-** means “towards” is through the word **advertise**, for when you **advertise** you try to turn potential buyers “towards” the product you are selling.

Ad- Adds Up!

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The prefix **ad-** means “to, towards;” today we will **address increasing you vocabulary knowledge** by looking “towards” this highly used prefix!

When companies **advertise** their products, they are trying to turn your attention “towards” what they are selling. If their **advertisements** are effective, they are hoping that you will then **adhere or stick** “to” buying their products for years to come. If those commercials don’t work, they will probably **adjust, or tilt** “towards” a different way of telling you about their products that might be more effective. This is a way of **adapting** to a changing marketplace, or making things suitable “towards” the current way that people think.

Many students spend a great deal of time in their quest to be **admitted** to college, thereby hoping to be sent “towards” their school of choice. To succeed in this sometimes daunting endeavor, many students **adopt** very

studious habits, making the choice “towards” being the best student they can be.

When you are on an **adventure**, many challenges and dangers come “towards” you. Before you set off on such a quest, you may want to ask an **advisor**, or someone who will look “towards” giving you helpful information. This **advice** will hopefully look “towards” solving any future issues you might have.

Speaking of academic perils, parts of speech can send people into fits. If you take a look at them from an etymological point of view, however, they become quite easy. For instance, an **adjective** is simply a descriptive word thrown “towards” a noun, whereas an **adverb** is simply a word that sits near or “towards” a verb in order to describe it.

I think that that’s enough examples thrown “towards” you of the prefix **ad-**; I wouldn’t want you to become an **addict** of just that prefix! 1. advertise: turn ‘towards’ 2. adhere: stick ‘to’

3. adjust: tilt ‘towards’ 4. adapt: make suitable ‘towards’ 5. admit: send ‘to’
6. adopt: to make a choice ‘towards’ 7. adventure: a coming ‘towards’
8. advisor: one who looks ‘towards’ another person to help him
9. advice: a looking ‘towards’ to help
10. adverb: word ‘towards’ a verb or adjective 11. adjective: word ‘towards’ a noun

The Latin root word **nom** means “name.” This root is the word origin of a fair number of English vocabulary words, including **nominee** and **denominator**. The root **nom** is easily recalled through the word **nominate**, which refers to someone being “named” to run for office.

Name Dropping No More

The root word **nom** means “name.” Today we will **nominate** a number of examples to help you recall that **nom** means “name.”

Election season is in full swing. Many candidates have been **nominated** to run for political office; that is, they have been “named” as candidates. The **nominee** for the Republican party this year will probably be Mitt Romney, or the one “named” to run against President Obama in the fall election.

Speaking of “names,” if you have taken biology in school you have more than likely heard your teacher talk about **binomial nomenclature**. This is a scientific method of “naming” all life in an organized format. The word **binomial** refers to the fact that each living thing has two “names;” **nomenclature is the action of bringing** “names” together that efficiently enables scientists to classify plants and animals. For instance, the official **binomial nomenclature** of the human race is *homo sapiens*, whereas the common dog is *canis familiaris*.

Ever wonder what your math teacher was talking about when she mentioned the **denominator** during division? The **denominator** “names” the number of parts into which a whole is divided, such as the “2” in “1/2.”

Biology teachers, math teachers ... how about English teachers? The parts of speech “noun” and “pronoun” also come from the root word **nom** which means “name.” A “noun” is simply a “name” given to a person, place, thing, action, or quality, whereas a “pronoun” is a word which stands for the “name” of someone or something, such as “she” for “Sally” and “it” for “rain.”

The Latin root word **nom** also has a large influence on the Romance languages. The French word for “name” is **nom**; you have probably heard of a nom de plume, or a pen “name” that an author will often adopt. The Spanish word for “name” is **nombre**, whereas both Italian and Portuguese use the word **nome** to mean “name.” Enough “name” dropping about the root word **nom** for today,

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lest this podcast be given the **misnomer** of being too “name” conscious!

1. nominate: to ‘name’

2. nominee: one ‘named’

3. binomial: pertaining to two ‘names’

4. nomenclature: system for ‘naming’

5. denominator: ‘names’ thoroughly the number of parts into which a whole is divided

6. noun: a ‘name’ for something

7. pronoun: a word which stands for the ‘name’ of someone or something

8. nom: ‘name’ (French) 9. nom de plume: pen ‘name’ (French)

10. nombre: ‘name’ (Spanish) 11. nome: ‘name’ (Italian and Portuguese)

12. misnomer: wrong ‘name’

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The Greek prefix **a-** and its variant **an-** mean “not.” An easy way to remember that the prefix **a-** means “not” is through the word **apolitical**, which describes a person who is “not” inclined to favor politics. Someone who is **anonymous** is going around “not” having a name.

A-Not An-!

The English prefix **a-** and its variant **an-** both mean “not.” Do “not” worry about suffering from **amnesia** about the meaning of this prefix after listening to this podcast!

First let’s talk about the prefix **a-**, which means “not.” If someone is suffering from **amnesia**, he is “not” able to remember things. If you are **apathetic** about people or things, you do “not” care about them at all. In a related vein, someone who is **asocial** is “not” **social**, being “not” really interested in hanging out with other people. An **apolitical** person is, you guessed it, “not” interested in politics in the least.

Have you ever considered whether or not God exists? If you are an **atheist**, you do “not” believe in a supreme being. Have you ever looked at an amoeba under a microscope? If so, you probably know that it is not defined by a single shape, but changes it constantly; therefore, it is considered to be **amorphous**, or does “not” have a fixed shape. Speaking of things scientific, at the time when the word atom was coined it was considered to be the smallest possible particle of matter, and therefore could “not” be cut.

Now let’s move onto the variant of **a-**, or **an-**, which also means “not;” this variant appears before roots beginning with a vowel. Someone who is **anemic** does “not” have enough red blood cells. A person who takes ibuprofen or aspirin is looking to have her pain relieved; these pain killers are called **analgesics**, which help people “not” have pain. A state of **anarchy** in a country is a social situation where there is “not” a controlling central government. And if you want to be **anonymous**, you go around “not” giving out your true name, or any name at all. Now you will never again suffer from **abulia**, or “not” being able to make up your mind, at least when it comes to the prefixes

a- and an-!

1. amnesia: ‘not’ able to remember

2. apathetic: ‘not’ caring

3. asocial: ‘not’ social

4. apolitical: ‘not’ political

5. atheist: ‘not’ believing in a deity

6. amorphous: ‘not’ having a shape

7. atom: particle of matter which can “not” be cut

8. anemia: having ‘not’ enough hemoglobin or red blood cells

9. analgesic: pertains to ‘not’ having pain

10. anarchy: a state of ‘not’ having a central ruling authority in a country or nation

11. anonymous: ‘not’ having a name

12. abulia: ‘not’ being able to make a decision

The Latin root word **son** means “sound.” This root is the word origin of a fair number of English vocabulary words, including **sonar** and **sonata**. The root **son** is easily recalled through the

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detection
and
ranging

レーダー=
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word **sonic**, for a **sonic** boom makes a deafening “sound.”

Son: Sounds Great!

The Latin root word **son** means “sound.” Let’s “sound” out this root today!

Many words come from the Latin root word **son** which means “sound.” For instance, a **sonic** boom is a very large “sound.” **Sonar**, originally “SOund Navigation And Ranging,” uses “sound” to detect objects under the water where they cannot be seen with the naked eye.

As one might expect, musicians and poets have created words from the root word **son** which means “sound.” For instance, a **sonata** originally meant a piece of music whose “sound” is produced through instruments only; conversely, a cantata is a piece which is sung. Poets, on the other hand, write **sonnets**, or short poems which at root mean a little “sound” or little song. **Assonance**, a device used by poets, describes the repetition of vowel “sounds” in verse. Poets sometimes create effects of **dissonance**, or disagreeable “sound,” to describe a disturbing situation.

Linguistics also has words that have to do with “sounding.” For instance, a **consonant** is a letter that must “sound” with a vowel because it has no “sound” by itself, which is why all words have vowels.

Have you ever been with a group of people who have said something in **unison**? If so, you all “sounded” as one, or “sounded” together. Speaking of the word “sound” itself, it too comes from the root word **son** for obvious reasons. Enough “sounding” off about son. Now this root will **resonate** through your brain as you see the root word **son**, leading successfully to resounding recall!

1. sonic: pertaining to ‘sound’ 2. sonar: scientific tool to detect an object by using ‘sound’

3. sonata: a musical piece of instrumental ‘sound’ only

4. sonnet: a short poem which therefore has little ‘sound’

5. assonance: a vowel ‘sound’ that occurs repeatedly in poetry 6. dissonance: bad ‘sound’

7. consonant: letter which has to ‘sound’ with a vowel

8. unison: ‘sounding’ as one 9. sound: ‘sound’

10. resonate: to ‘sound’ again and again 11. resounding: ‘sounding’ again and again

The Latin root word **lev** means “light in weight.” This root is the word origin of a fair number of English vocabulary words, including **elevator** and **lever**. The root **lev** is easily recalled through the word **levitate**: to make someone so “light” in weight that she can float above the ground.

Lev Relieves!

The English root word **lev** means “light in weight.” Today we will “lighten” your vocabulary load by teaching you all about the root **lev**!

An easy way to remember that **lev** means “light” is through the word **levitation**, which is the act of someone’s body floating above the ground; a **levitating** body has been made very “light,” thus can be effortlessly raised, defying gravity! The body elevates above the ground, being made “light in weight” so that it is able to be raised. In a similar way, an **elevator** makes the people riding in it seemingly “light” in weight as they are lifted up and up.

Have you ever used a **lever** to lift something heavy? A **lever** is used to make a heavy object seemingly “lighter” in weight so that it can be more easily raised. The idea of **leverage** comes from the principle of a **lever**; when a person has **leverage** in a situation, she has the power to influence events or people, making these situations “lighter” for her to change because of her ability to sway others.

Have you ever been **relieved** about a dangerous situation? When you feel **relieved**, it’s as if a great weight is being lifted from your shoulders, hence giving you a feeling of becoming “light” with **relief**. People can often

feel such **relief** when someone **alleviates** their problem, or makes it “**lighter**” in seriousness; for instance, people who take the painkiller **Alleve** “**lighten**” the pain of headaches.

Information that is **relevant** to a situation is viewed as “**raised**” in importance or made “**light**” because it has something to do with the situation at hand, and thus is readily used. On the other hand, an **irrelevant** contribution to a project makes things “**heavier**” or not “**light**” because it has nothing at all to do with the project, thus making the project’s progress more difficult because it is being weighed down. Hopefully we have now **levied** enough **relevant** examples to make you feel quite “**light**” in your confidence concerning the root word **lev**! 1. **levitation**: when a body is ‘light’ enough to float above the ground

2. **elevate**: to raise something, thereby making it ‘light’ enough to do so

3. **elevator**: that which makes a body ‘light’ enough to be raised

4. **lever**: tool which makes a heavy object ‘light’ to lift

5. **leverage**: having the power to raise what you’d like, thus making situations ‘light’ to control

6. **relieve**: to make ‘light’ again

7. **alleviate**: to make a troubling situation move towards being ‘light’

8. **Alleve**: painkiller which makes headache pain ‘lighter’

9. **relevant**: of a point which can be raised because it is ‘light’

10. **irrelevant**: of a point which should not be raised because it is not ‘light’

11. **levy**: to raise something because it has been made ‘light’

The Latin root word **scrib** and its variant **script** both mean “write.” These roots are the word origin of a fair number of English vocabulary words, including **scribe**, **describe**, **postscript**, and **manuscript**. The root **scrib** is easily recalled through the word **scribe**, whose job is “writing,” and **script**, a “written” document.

Scribes Write Scripts

The Latin root word **scrib** and its variant **script** both mean “write.” Today we have “written” a unique podcast script to permanently “write” these roots into your memory!

Let’s begin with the root **scrib**, which means “write.” A **scribe** used to be the primary “writer” of copies before the printing press was invented. A **scribe** would often **transcribe** documents, or make “written” copies of them. A bored **scribe** might **scribble** or carelessly “write” meaningless marks on what he is “writing.” Imagine if a **scribe** were given a task which was **indescribable**, or could not be “written” about at all! Now imagine once more if a **scribe** were asked to inscribe, or “write” letters on stone with only his usual pen! Perhaps a doctor would have to **prescribe** pain killers, or “write” a note beforehand, to ease his aching fingers—it’s rough “writing” on stone!

Now let’s move on to the variant root script, which also means “write.” For instance, a **script** is simply a “written” text. **Scribes** often copied **manuscripts**, or documents once “written” by hand. These **manuscripts** “written” by **scribes** were often **scriptures**, or holy “writings.”

Do you have a subscription to a magazine? If so, you have “underwritten” it to provide money for its production. If you need some medicine that is available by prescription only, you must receive a “written” document beforehand from a physician to get it. Have you ever needed a **transcript** from your school, or document “written” across to another to make a copy, to prove that you’ve taken a certain course?

And just what does the abbreviation “PS” mean after a signature on a letter? It stands for the Latin post **scriptum**, or “**postscript**,” a further message which is “written” after the main body of the letter.

I have now “written” more than enough about both **scrib** and **script**. Enough **describing** and **description** for today! 1. **scribe**: a ‘writer’ of copies

2. transcribe: to make a 'written' copy
3. scribble: 'write' carelessly and aimlessly
4. indscribable: not able to be 'written' about
5. inscribe: 'write' on
6. prescribe: 'write' beforehand
7. script: a 'written' document
8. manuscript: a document originally 'written' by hand
9. scripture: holy 'writings'
10. subscription: fee paid to a magazine to 'underwrite' its production
11. prescription: document 'written' beforehand by a physician
12. transcript: document 'written' across to another to form a copy
13. postscript: extra words which are written after the main body of a letter

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The prefix **hyper-** means "over." Examples using this prefix include **hyperventilate** and **hypersensitive**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **hyper-** means "over" is through the word **hyperactive**, which describes a person who is "overly" active in some way.

Overly Hyper! Whoa!

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The prefix **hyper-** means "over;" today we will thoroughly go "over" the prefix **hyper-**!

The prefix **hyper-**, which means "over," is often used by itself; if you say that someone is being **hyper**, you mean that he is "overdoing" something, or that he is either high-strung or "overly" excitable. Someone who is **hyperactive** acts "overly" active, making things she does excessive in some way.

Marketers tend to use **hyperbole** to "overly" emphasize how great a product is that they are selling, hence being "overly" praiseworthy of something that maybe isn't all that great once you take a closer look. Talking in such an exaggerated fashion can lead to **hype** of that product, which is talking "over" much about it to generate public interest.

Various medical conditions use the prefix **hyper-**, which means "over." Someone who is suffering from **hyperthermia** has a body temperature that is significantly "over" the normal 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. Someone who suffers from **hypertension** has blood pressure that is "overly" high. A **hyperventilating** patient breathes "over" the normal rate, producing excessive amounts of carbon dioxide. And the person who is **hypersensitive** is "overly" sensitive about issues that most people would relax about, and hence is quickly offended. I hope that you aren't going to be **hypercritical** or "overly" critical about this podcast concerning the prefix **hyper-**, for I was **hyperattentive** when writing it!

1. hyper: 'overexcited'

2. hyperactive: 'overly' active
3. hyperbole: 'overly' praising something
4. hype: 'overly' publicizing something to promote a lot of public interest
5. hyperthermia: condition of having a body temperature that is 'over' the normal
6. hypertension: blood pressure that is considerably 'over' the normal
7. hyperventilate: to breathe 'over' the normal rate
8. hypersensitive: of feeling 'overly' emotional
9. hypercritical: 'overly' critical

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The Greek prefix **hypo-** is an important morpheme of the English language. Examples using this prefix include **hypothermia** and **hypocritical**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **hypo-** means "under" is through the adjective **hypodermic**, which refers to going "under" the skin, especially when being given a shot.

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No Hippo Under Hypo!

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The prefix **hypo-** means “under.” Let’s get “under”way with our discussion of **hypo-**!

When a nurse uses a **hypodermic** needle, she wants to go “under” the skin to administer a shot. The word **hypodermic** is often shortened to **hypo**. Speaking of medical terminology, someone who is suffering from **hypothermia** has a body temperature that is considerably “under” 98.6 degrees, which often comes from being exposed to outside cold for too long. A **hypoventilating** patient is breathing too shallowly or “under” the normal rate of taking breaths. A **hypochondriac**, or one who is always very worried about his health, is etymologically suffering from being “under” his rib cartilage; the abdomen, “under” the ribs, was once believed to be the center of melancholy, which led to being depressed or overly anxious about overall health status. And a person who is suffering from **hypothyroidism** has a thyroid that is functioning “under” its normal capacity, causing symptoms of depression, fatigue, and hair loss, among other things.

Let’s talk about two additional interesting words that come from **hypo-**, which means “under.” Every geometry student has heard of the **hypotenuse** of a triangle, but what does it have to do with “under?” The **hypotenuse** is the side of a right triangle that is stretched “under,” or opposite, the right angle. And what is someone like who is **hypocritical**? Someone is being a **hypocrite** if he is pretending to be something he is not, thus being “under” critical by choosing to conveniently ignore in himself what he might very well criticize in others.

No **hypocrisy** was present in this podcast, for we did lay a solid foundation “under” your mind that the prefix **hypo-** means “under!”

1.hypodermic: pertaining to ‘under’ the skin

2.hypo: short for hypodermic

3.hypothermia: condition of having a ‘low’ body temperature

4.hypoventilation: a breathing ‘under’ the normal rate

5.hypochondriac: one who is ‘under’estimating his current health status as poorer than it really is

6.hypothyroidism: disease when the thyroid gland is functioning ‘under’ its normal output of thyroxine

7.hypotenuse: side of a right triangle that is stretched ‘under’ the right angle

8.hypocritical: being ‘under’ critical of oneself when pretending to be something one is not

that the area of the square built upon the hypotenuse of a right triangle is equal to the sum of the areas of the squares upon the remaining sides. により、直角三角形の斜辺を1辺とする正方形の面積は、残りの2辺をそれぞれ1辺とする2つの正方形の面積の和に等しいということが述べられている。

The English prefixes **syn-** along with its variant **sym-**, derived from Greek, mean “together.” You can remember **syn-** easily by thinking of **synonym**, which is a word that goes “together” with another word because it has a similar meaning. You can remember **sym-** by thinking of **symphony**, which is a group of instruments making sound “together.”

Symply Synsational Together!

The English prefix **syn-** along with its variant **sym-** mean “together.” Today we will **synthesize** what is known about these prefixes, making you **sympathetic** towards them!

Let’s begin today with the more common prefix **syn-**, which means “together.” When two people possess synergy, they work well, creating positive, flowing energy “together.” When clocks are **synchronized**, their times are placed “together” so that they all show the same time. A **synonym** is a word that can be placed “together” with another because they have similar meanings. The **syntax** of a sentence is the way in which words are put “together” so that they make sense.

A Jewish house of worship is called a **synagogue**, which etymologically means a place where people are led “together” to worship. And a **synthesis**? That would be a placing “together” of separate elements into a unified,

intelligible whole.

For the purposes of **symmetry**, let's now move on to the most common variant of **syn-**, or **sym-**, which also means "together." A **symphony** is the sounding "together" of many instruments. If you were to cut a figure which possesses perfect **symmetry** exactly in half, both halves would measure "together" perfectly equally. A **symbol** is a sign that stands for or represents something, thereby throwing the two "together."

Cold **symptoms**, such as a runny nose and coughing, are those results or indications that fall "together" with that particular viral disease. You might feel **sympathy** for someone suffering from cold **symptoms**, able to feel her suffering "together" with her. Your linguistic **synapses** will now fire at full capacity when thrown "together" with those simply sensational **syn-** and **sym-**! 1. synergy: energy created 'together' with another

2. synchronize: to place two clocks 'together' in time

3. synonym: a word that can be placed 'together' with another due to closeness in meaning

4. syntax: an arranging 'together' of words in a sentence to make it meaningful

5. synagogue: a place where people are led 'together' for worship

6. synthesis: a placing 'together' of separate elements into a unified whole

7. symphony: a sounding 'together' of instruments

8. symmetry: two objects which can be measured 'together' perfectly

9. symbol: a sign thrown 'together' with that which it represents

10. symptom: an indication that falls 'together' with an ailment or disease

11. sympathy: a feeling of suffering 'together' with another person

12. synapse: that which allows two nerves to join 'together'

The English prefix **tri-**, derived from both Greek and Latin, means "three." Some common English vocabulary words that contain this prefix include **triathlon**, **trio**, and **triangle**. You can easily remember that the prefix **tri-** means "three" via the word **tricycle**, which is a bicycle with "three" wheels instead of two that promotes stability for young riders.

Triple Threat

The English prefix **tri-**, derived from both Latin and Greek roots, means "three." Let's do a "triple double" by looking at these two root words that mean "three!"

Math, as one might expect, often uses number prefixes, and the prefix **tri-** meaning "three" is no exception. A **triangle** is a figure with "three" angles. The branch of mathematics which primarily studies **triangles** is **trigonometry**, or the measurement of figures containing "three" angles. The number **trillion**, bandied about so much these days in the news, is the number 1000 times itself another "three" times. If you **triple** a **trillion**, you make it "three" times bigger!

The Ironman **triathlon** consists of "three" grueling athletic contests: 2.4 miles of swimming, 112 miles of cycling, and a full marathon distance for running. Athletes participating in the Ironman could not do well without their **triceps**, or that muscle which attaches in "three" places on the back of the upper arm, opposite the biceps. Rest assured that these elite **triathletes** do not use **tricycles**, or a bicycle with "three" wheels, in the cycling part of the contest!

The humanities as well love using the prefix **tri-**, or "three." A **trio** is a musical group that consists of "three" singers. A **triad** can also refer to any group of "three." The god Poseidon wielded the powerful **trident**, or mighty spear that had "three" prongs. A **trilogy** consists of a series of "three" books, such as in the series *The Lord of the Rings*. And last but not least, a dilemma perhaps doesn't seem so bad when you have a dilemma on your hands instead, or a very difficult choice between "three" options instead of just two!

Now you will no longer have to "try" to figure out what the English prefix **tri-** means, perhaps **tripling**

bipartite
agree
ment
相互協
定、両
者の合
意

diphyl
lous
二葉性
の

your time saved by not having to look in the dictionary for all those once “trying” **tri-** words!

1. triangle: geometrical figure with ‘3’ angles
2. trigonometry: the mathematical study of figure with ‘3’ angles
3. trillion: the number 1000 multiplied by itself another ‘3’ times
4. triple: to multiply by ‘3’
5. triathlon: an athletic contest featuring ‘3’ primary events
6. triceps: a muscle with ‘3’ heads, or places where it attaches
7. tricycle: a bicycle with ‘3’ wheels
8. trio: a group of ‘3’ singers
9. triad: any group of ‘3’
10. trident: a spear with ‘3’ prongs
11. trilogy: a series which consists of ‘3’ books
12. trilemma: a choice you have to make between ‘3’ equally viable options

The English prefixes **bi-**, derived from Latin, and its Greek variant **di-** both mean “two.” The Latin prefix is far more prevalent in common words, such as **bilingual**, **biceps**, and **biped**; the more technical Greek **di-** appears in such words as **diphthong** and **dilemma**. You can remember **bi-** easily by thinking of **bicycle**, which has “two” wheels, and **di-** by remembering that the “dioxide” of carbon **dioxide** means that there are “two” oxygen atoms in the molecule CO₂.

Double with Bi- and Di-!

The English prefixes **bi-**, derived from Latin, and its Greek counterpart **di-** both mean “two.” These “two” prefixes are used commonly, especially **bi-**.

Let’s begin with the frequently used English prefix **bi-**, which means “two.” A **bicycle** has “two” wheels. A **biped**, like homo sapiens, walks on only “two” feet, perfect for a **bicycle**! A **biped** also has a primary muscle known as a **biceps**, which has “two” heads that attach to bones in the upper arm. A **biped** also has **binocular** vision, which mean that she uses “two” eyes to see. And does a **biped** who is bilingual have “two” tongues? No ... it just means that he speaks “two” languages fluently.

Calendars have many events that use the prefix **bi-**, which means “two.” For instance, the **bicentennial** of an institution or nation is a celebration commemorating “two”-hundred years of existence. Two words that are easily confused are **biannual** and **biennial**. A biannual event happens “two” times every year, whereas a biennial celebration happens once every “two” years. You can remember the difference because alphabetically the “a” of **biannual** comes before the “e” of **biennial**, and also happens first in time.

Now let’s go on to the Greek variant of **bi-**, or **di-**, which also means “two.” Carbon **dioxide**, or CO₂, is a gas whose molecule has “two” oxygen atoms. If you are in a **dilemma**, you are unable to choose between “two” options, often both unappealing! A **diphthong** is a pair of or “two” vowels in a row in a word in the same syllable, such as “cloud” and “foil.” And a **dipterous** insect? It simply has “two” wings! Today you got “two” for your money with both **bi-** and **di-**. Now you no longer need to be “twice” shy with words such as **biartite** and **diphyllous**, for you know that each has something “to” do with “two!”

1. bicycle: vehicle with ‘two’ wheels
2. biped: animal that walks on ‘two’ feet
3. biceps: muscle with ‘two’ heads that attach to bone
4. binocular: using ‘two’ eyes to see
5. bilingual: of knowing ‘two’ languages fluently
6. bicentennial: of a ‘two’ hundred year anniversary
7. biannual: of happening ‘two’ times each year
8. biennial: of happening once every ‘two’ years
9. dioxide: having ‘two’ oxygen atoms
10. dilemma: a situation with ‘two’ equal choices
11. diphthong: ‘two’ vowels as one syllable
12. dipterous: of ‘two’ wings
13. biartite: having ‘two’ parts
14. diphyllous: having ‘two’ leaves

The Greek root word **phon** means “sound.” This word root is the word origin of a number of English vocabulary words, including micro**phone**, **phone**, and **saxophone**. An easy way to remember that **phon** means “sound” is through the word sym**phony**, which is many instruments making a “sound” together.

Nothing Phony About Phon!

The Greek root word **phon** means “sound.” Let’s “sound” out the root word **phon** in the following podcast.

There are many devices humans use that emit and change sound. For instance, a micro**phone** helps your relatively small voice makes a larger “sound.” A megaphone makes the small “sound” of your voice very large. The word **phone** itself was originally short for tele**phone**, a device which carries the “sound” of your voice over long distances.

Music, as you might expect, has numerous words with the root **phon** in them, which means “sound.” A sax**ophone**, for instance, was an instrument that made a “sound” characteristic of what Adolphe Sax, its inventor, was trying to reproduce. The sousa**phone** was invented by John Philip Sousa, who wanted to create a tuba that members of a marching band could carry while making that big, deep tuba “sound.” A xylo**phone** makes its “sounds” by hitting a mallet on different lengths of wood. Many instruments which make “sound” together is a sym**phony**. All these instruments can either be eup**honi**ous or good “sounding,” or they can make a cacoph**ony**, or horrible “sound” together.

Linguists as well have made large use of the root **phon** when talking about the “sounds” made when speaking. The discipline of **phonetics** deals with the “sounds” of words and speech. The **phonemes** of the language are the different small pieces of “sound” that carry meaning. And hom**ophones** are words that “sound” the same but mean different things and are usually spelled differently, such as “deer” and “dear,” and “sweet” and “suite.” Enough “sounding” off about **phon**! Be happy that you didn’t have to listen to this on an old, scratchy **phonograph** record!

1. microphone: device that makes the small ‘sound’ of a voice louder

2. megaphone: device that makes a very big ‘sound’ when speaking into it

3. phone: short for telephone

4. telephone: device which carries ‘sound’ over long distances

5. saxophone: instrument invented by Adolphe Sax

6. sousaphone: instrument invented by John Philip Sousa

7. xylophone: instrument which makes ‘sound’ via mallets hitting wood

8. symphony: group of instruments which ‘sound’ together

9. euphoni**ous**: of good ‘sound’

10. cacoph**ony**: a harsh, unpleasant ‘sound’

11. phonet**ics**: study of the ‘sounds’ that words make

12. phonem**e**: smallest units of ‘sound’ in words

13. homoph**one**: words that ‘sound’ the same but are different in meaning and usually spelling

14. phonogr**aph**: device which played ‘sounds’ which were written on records

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The origin of the prefix **anti-** and its variant **ant-** is an ancient Greek word which meant “against” or “opposite.” These prefixes appear in numerous English vocabulary words, such as **antifreeze**, **antidote**, **antonym**, and **antacid**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **anti-** means “opposite” or “against” is through the word **antisocial**, for an **antisocial** person is the “opposite” of being social, or is “against” being so in her everyday conduct.

Anticipate Anti-!

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. No longer will you be **anti** the prefix **anti-**, even if it does mean “against” or “opposite”!

Let's first take a look at **anti-**, which usually means “against,” but can also mean “opposite.” If you are **anti** anything, you are “against” it. An **antidote** to a poison is a remedy given “against” the poison to **stop it** from killing you. An **antibiotic** is a drug that is given to provide a shield “against” harmful bacteria that has invaded your body. Similarly, liquids in car engines tend to freeze if **antifreeze** is not given as a protection “against” frigid winter temperatures.

Sweat a lot? If so, you might want to use an **antiperspirant**, which will help shield you “against” perspiring. Perhaps someone who is **antisocial**, or “against” being social, wouldn’t care whether he’d use **antiperspirant** or not, since he wouldn’t be hanging around others anyway.

Sometimes the **i** of **anti-** is left out; this tends to happen before vowels. This variant, **ant**, also means “opposite” or “against.” For instance, **Antarctica** is the land that is “opposite” to the Arctic on the globe. An **antonym** is a word that is “opposite” in meaning to another word, such as dark being the **antonym** of light.

Would an **antagonist** of yours, or one who goes “against” you, offer you an **antacid** tablet or **antimatter**? If your stomach wasn’t feeling well because of too much acid in it, you would take an **antacid**, which would work “against” the acid to neutralize it. On the other hand, if you were to bring matter and **antimatter**, or the “opposite” of matter, together, they would annihilate each other in one huge explosion. Watch out if your **antagonist** is also a physicist! Now words with **anti-** or **ant** in them will no longer go “against” your vocabulary knowledge, but rather much the “opposite!”

1. anti: ‘against’ 2. antidote: remedy
given ‘against’ a poison

3. antibiotic: drug given 'against' the life-form bacteria which has invaded a body
4. antifreeze: a liquid used 'against' the freezing of cars' engines
5. antiperspirant: product used to help fight 'against' perspiration
6. antisocial: of going 'against' being social
7. Antarctica: continent 'opposite' the Arctic on the globe
8. antonym: word 'opposite' another in meaning
9. antacid: tablet used 'against' stomach acid
10. antagonist: one who goes 'against' another, usually the protagonist
11. antimatter: matter that is the 'opposite' of normal matter

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The origin of the prefix **micro-** is an ancient Greek word which meant “small.” This prefix appears in no “small” number of English vocabulary words; **microphone**, **microwave**, and **micromanager** are a few noteworthy examples. An easy way to remember that the prefix **micro-** means “small” is through the word **microscope**, an instrument which allows the viewer to see “small” living things.

Micro-: Not a “Small” Prefix

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. Today we will **micro**manage your learning in no “small” way to tell you all about the Greek prefix **micro**!

When someone refers to something as simply **micro**, she means that it is “small.” A **microscope**, for instance, enables a scientist to see “small” living organisms. Living creatures viewed under a **microscope** are called **microorganisms**, or very “small” one-celled creatures, such as viruses, fungi, and bacteria. **Microbiologists** study these “small” life forms, also known as **microbes**.

Many inventions use the prefix **micro-** which means “small.” A **microphone**, for instance, makes a “small” voice louder, just like a **microscope** makes “small” images larger. A **microwave** is a relatively “small” radio wave, measuring in length from one millimeter to one meter; a **microwave** oven uses these “small” radio waves to heat food. A **microprocessor** is a “small” processor at the heart of a computer that performs such tasks as computation, communication, and multimedia functions.

I hope that you have never been saddled with a boss who is a **micromanager**, or who likes to control every

“small” aspect of everything that his employees do, no matter how “small!” Now the next time you speak into a **microphone**, peer into a **microscope**, or use a **microwave**, you will know that it is no “small” potatoes to know what **micro-** is all about! 1. micro: ‘small’

2. microscope: instrument that makes ‘small’ things perceptible

3. microorganism: very ‘small’ living creature consisting of one cell

4. microbiologist: a scientist who studies ‘small’ living creatures

5. microbe: very ‘small’ life form

6. microphone: makes a ‘small’ voice loud

7. microwave: ‘small’ radio wave

8. microprocessor: ‘small’ computer processing unit

9. micromanager: supervisor who looks at every ‘small’ thing her employees do

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The origin of the prefix **mega-** is an ancient Greek word which meant “large.” This prefix appears in a somewhat “large” number of “large” English vocabulary words, such as **megaphone**, **megahit**, and **megabyte**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **mega-** means “large” is through the word **megastore**, which is simply a store that is very “large” in floor area.

Omega, Oh My!

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. I hope that today’s podcast on the prefix **mega-** will be a **megahit**, and so live “large” in your mind!

The word **mega** is often used by itself simply to mean something that is “large.” A **megaphone** makes someone’s voice sound “large” or very loud. You might find a **megaphone** for sale at a **megastore**, or very “large” store. In turn, such a **megastore** might be located in a **megapolis**, or very “large” city or collection of cities which form one “large” urban area. Speaking of constructions, everyone has seen Stonehenge, which is made up of very “large” stones called **megaliths**.

Have you ever taken a **megadose** of **megavitamins**? If so, that would be a very “large” dose of some very “large” amounts of vitamins!

A computer “byte” consists of just enough memory or storage to encode a single character, such as an “a” or “1.” Soon after the kilobyte, or unit of storage of 1000 bytes, came the **megabyte**, or “large” byte, which consisted of 1,000,000 bytes, a considerably “larger” unit of computer memory! We have long since gone past the **megabyte**, having forayed into the realms of the gigabyte (one billion bytes) and the terabyte (one trillion bytes). Watch out for the even “larger” petabyte and exabyte!

Lastly, **omega** is the Greek letter which ended the Greek alphabet. It was the “large” or “long” “O,” in contrast to “omicron,” which was the “small” or “short” letter “o.” There is no doubt that we’ve gone “big” or “large” with the prefix **mega-**! We can now be **megaprefix megastars** because our knowledge of the prefix **mega-** is so “large!” 1. megahit: ‘large’ hit or success 2. mega: ‘large’

3. megaphone: instrument that makes a ‘large’ sound

4. megastore: a very ‘large’ store

5. megalopolis: a very ‘large’ city

6. megalith: a very ‘large’ stone

7. megadose: very ‘large’ dose

8. megavitamin: a ‘large’ amount of vitamins

9. megabyte: a ‘large’ number of bytes

10. omega: Greek ‘large’ letter “O”

11. megastar: a superstar who is even “larger” than other stars

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The origin of the prefix **poly-** is from an ancient Greek word which meant “many.” This prefix appears in, well, “many” English vocabulary words, such as **polysyllabic**, **polyhedron**, and **Polynesia**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **poly-** means “many” is through the word **polygon**, which is a geometric figure, such as a square or pentagon, that has “many” angles.

Poly- Wants Many Crackers!

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. Today we will polish up your understanding of the Greek prefix **poly-**, which will help you learn “many” English words!

Math, especially the mathematics of geometry, uses a fair number of terms with the prefix **poly-** in them, which means “many.” For instance, a **polygon** is a two-dimensional figure which has “many” sides and angles. A pentagon, for instance, is a **polygon** that has five sides and five angles. A **polyhedron** is a three-dimensional figure with “many” flat faces and edges, such as a cube or pyramid. A mathematical polynomial has “many” terms, such as variables, constants, and exponents which are combined using addition, subtraction, and multiplication. Perhaps only a polymath, or one who knows “many” things, could understand all the ins and outs of **polynomials**!

Linguists as well like to use the prefix poly-, which means “many.” For instance, a **polysyllabic** word has “many” syllables, such as the 19-syllable word pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis, widely regarded as the longest word in the English language. A **polyglot** is someone who speaks “many” languages, in contrast to a monoglot, who only speaks one.

Greek mythology was into **polytheism**, or the worship of “many” gods, such as Zeus, Athena, Poseidon, and Demeter. Some cultures accept **polygamy**, when one person is legally married to “many” mates. And someone who loves **Polynesia** gets to visit “many” islands! Enough of the “many” words that contain the key English prefix **poly-**! Now you know what would be meant by the expression “Polly wants polycrackers!”

1. **polygon**: a two-dimensional figure that has ‘many’ sides and angles

2. **polyhedron**: a three-dimensional figure that has ‘many’ faces and edges

3. **polynomial**: a mathematical expression with ‘many’ terms

4. **polymath**: person who knows ‘many’ things

5. **polysyllabic**: containing ‘many’ syllables

6. **polyglot**: person who speaks ‘many’ languages

7. **polytheism**: the worship of ‘many’ gods

8. **polygamy**: the marriage practice of having ‘many’ mates

9. **Polynesia**: geographical area which has ‘many’ islands

No Opposition Against Contra

The prefix **contra-** and its variant **counter-** mean “opposite” or “against.” Let’s take a look today to see just how productive instead of **counterproductive** we can get!

First let’s take a look at the primary prefix **contra-**, which means “opposite” or “against.” When you **contradict** someone, you speak “against” what she says. Your opinion then offers a contrast to hers, which is an “opposite” way of looking at something. If you tend to **contradict** what others say often, you are a contrary person, often acting “against” others to be difficult, or in the “opposite” way that other people act.

Now let’s move on to **counter-**, a variant of **contra-**, which also means “opposite” or “against.” If you **counter** an argument, you are providing an “opposite” viewpoint, thus going “against” what has been said. A weight or force that **counterbalances** another goes “against” it to even things up. When you **counteract** a proposal, you do things “against” it, just like **counterattacking** something is going “against” it after being attacked first.

Have you ever considered that **counterfeit** and **counterclockwise** are related? When a crook makes **counterfeit** money, he makes money that is the “opposite” of genuine cash, whereas a counterclockwise motion goes in the “opposite” direction that a clock’s hands usually run.

On two interesting side notes, a **country** is etymologically a land “opposite” another, in **contrast** to the land it

is up “against.” Also, in the phrase “pros and **cons**,” **cons** is simply a shortening of the prefix **contra-**; if you’re offering the **cons** in an argument, you are going “against” something that has been proposed. Continuing at this point about the prefixes **contra-** and **counter-** meaning “opposite” or “against” is **contraindicated**, simply because our **encounter** with them has been sufficient! 1. contradict: speak ‘against’

2. contrast: that which stands ‘against’ something else, offering an ‘opposite’ viewpoint
3. contrary: having the habit of often going ‘against’ what others do
4. counter: to offer an ‘opposite’ opinion
5. counterbalance: a weight or force placed ‘against’ another to even it out
6. counteract: to do something ‘against’ or ‘opposite’ something else
7. counterattack: to go ‘against’ something that has attacked you
8. counterfeit: money that is made ‘opposite’ of real money
9. counterclockwise: to move in a path ‘opposite’ that of a clock’s hands
10. country: land ‘opposite’ another that butts up ‘against’ it
11. **con:** evidence that speaks ‘against’ a proposal
12. contraindicate: to indicate ‘against’
13. **encounter:** to run up “against”

Propel Vocab Forward with Pro

The English prefix **pro-** primarily means “forward,” but can also mean “for.” You’ll be a **pro** on the prefix **pro-** after this rootcast.

Prolific are the uses of the English prefix **pro-** which means “forward.” For instance, when you have made good **progress** on completing something, you have stepped “forward” on it. When you make a **promise**, you send “forward” your good intentions to do something. And when you tend to **procrastinate**, you keep on putting things “forward” into tomorrow, thereby not getting them done.

Pretend that you have created a new rocket **propellant**, or that fuel which pushes a rocket “forward” through space. This new **product**, or an item which a company has led “forward” by creating it, could be a big hit in the aerospace industry. To make it a hit, however, it’s got to be **promoted**, or its visibility moved “forward,” to those who would be interested in purchasing it.

The prefix **pro-** can also mean “for.” In a sense, when you are “for” something, you push it “forward” in your column of likes. In the phrase “**pro** and con,” those people who are **pro** speak “for” something. A **pronoun**, words such as “I,” “you,” “he,” “she,” “it,” “we,” and “they,” stands in the place of or “for” a noun; for instance, the **pronoun** “I” stands for the speaker of this **professional** rootcast! And people who are **pro-Apple** are “for” Apple products, such as iPads, iPods, iMacs, etc.

There are two heavily used Latin phrases that have come into English which use the word **pro**. A lawyer who does *pro bono* work does free volunteer legal work “for” the common good. A *quid pro quo* arrangement is a this “for” that situation, or a tit “for” tat; in other words, you do something “for” me, and I’ll do something “for” you. Now that you are **professionals** when it comes to recognizing that the prefix **pro-** means “forward” or “for,” I no longer need to **provide** any more examples “for” you! 1. progress: step ‘forward’

2. promise: send an intention ‘forward’
3. procrastinate: put off or ‘forward’ into tomorrow

4. propellant: fuel which pushes a vehicle ‘forward’
5. product: that which is led ‘forward’ by a company to sell
6. promote: move ‘forward’
7. **pro and con:** ‘for’ and against
8. pronoun: part of speech which stands in place of or ‘for’ a noun
9. **pro-Apple:** ‘for’ Apple products
10. **pro bono:** ‘for’ the common good
11. **quid pro quo:** this ‘for’ that, or tit for tat 代償、報償、しっぺい返し

12. professional: one who has put 'forth' knowledge or advanced skills to the public
13. pro: short for 'professional'

Words from Literary History

An eponym is an English word that is derived from a name, such as that of a person or place. Today we will explore three eponyms from literary history: **serendipity**, **braggadocio**, and **bowdlerize**.

The eponym **serendipity** comes from an Old Persian fairy tale entitled *The Three Princes of Serendip*. In this tale, the three princes were always making lucky discoveries they weren't looking for. The eponym **serendipity**, which means the good fortune that people unexpectedly encounter in finding or making interesting and valuable discoveries, is therefore clearly derived from the place name **Serendip**. Probably the best known example of scientific **serendipity** would be the serendipitous or accidental discovery of penicillin by Alexander Fleming from some mold growing in a petri dish.

The eponym **braggadocio** comes from a character created by the English poet Edmund Spenser, who wrote the epic poem *The Faerie Queene*. In that poem, the vain and proud character Braggadocchio is boastful to the extreme, constantly bragging about how great he was. Thus, the eponym **braggadocio** was formed, referring to someone who constantly and annoyingly tells others how great he is.

Our last eponym from literature today concerns a rather haughty man, Thomas **Bowdler**, who thought he could improve upon the immortal works of Shakespeare. **Bowdler** took it upon himself to cut out some of the lines that Shakespeare wrote because they did not meet his qualifications for "family values." His new *Family Shakespeare* contained his rewritten versions that no longer contained supposedly inappropriate material. Hence, to **bowdlerize** a book, play, or other literary work is to remove parts of it that are considered by some to be indecent or offensive. Luckily this book was widely ridiculed, although is still worth a good laugh today.

Don't needlessly **bowdlerize** the size of your vocabulary, but rather increase it to warrant a little well-deserved braggadocio ... what one knows often **serendipitously** allows new leaps in knowledge!

Round and Round in Circles

The prefix **circum-** which means "around" and the Latin root word **circ** which mean "ring" both are influential in "rounding" out one's knowledge of English vocabulary. Let's take these related morphemes today for a quick spin.

The prefix **circum-**, which means "around," is featured in several commonly used English words. For example, **circumstances** are those things in life that are standing "around" you at any given time. When Ferdinand Magellan attempted to **circumnavigate** the globe, he tried to sail "around" it—the expedition he began made it all the way, but Ferdinand himself did not fully complete the **circumnavigation**. Anyone who has taken math has learned how to measure the circumference of a circle, or the distance that is carried "around" the circle. And if you try to **circumvent** a huge problem that you don't want to face? You come or go "around" it!

Now on to the root word **circ** which means "ring," which is related to **circum-**; one does, after all, go "around" a "ring." A **circle**, of course, is in the shape of a "ring." A **circus** in ancient Rome was a racetrack for chariots, which itself was in the shape of a "ring." The most famous of these

haughty air 横柄/高慢・傲慢・高飛車な態度

haughty answer 横柄な回答

haughty attitude 傲慢な態度

haughty bearing 横柄な態度

haughty eye 傲慢な目

take it upon oneself to 責任を持って～する、～する責任を負う、～することを引き受ける、～を買って出る

I must take it upon myself to 私は責任を持って～しなければならない。

There is a lot of pressure. You really, actually take it upon yourself to be skating for America." アメリカのために滑るのだと自分自身に言い聞かせて頑張った。

Please check your room keys with me tonight. I will make rounds and lock everybody's door. Tomorrow when the first bell rings, I will take it upon me to open all of your doors. 今夜は皆さんの部屋の鍵を預かります。見回

circuses was the **Circus Maximus**, or very great “ring.”

When **blood circulates** in your body, or aquarium water **circulates through** a filtering system, it forms a loop or “ring,” returning to the same place again and again. Thus **the human circulatory system** pertains to **the blood flowing to and from the heart** in a “ring”-like loop. An electrical **circuit** creates a flow of electricity, following a path which is like a “ring” in shape. And of course **circuitry** is simply a system or set of **circuits** which is running your computer or iPod or smartphone right now. I think that we’ve gone “around” enough with the prefix **circum-**, and have “rounded” out our “ring” that illustrates the Latin root **circ**. We wouldn’t want, after all, to get dizzy! 1. **circumstances**: those events which stand ‘around’ you

2. **circumnavigate**: to sail ‘around’

3. **circumference**: a bearing or carrying ‘around’ a circle

4. **circumvent**: go or come ‘around’ 5. **circle**: a figure in the shape of a ‘ring’

6. **circus**: Roman track in the shape of a ‘ring’

7. **Circus Maximus**: the biggest Roman ‘ring’ or chariot-racing track of all

8. **circulate**: to move around in a loop or ‘ring’

9. **circulatory**: of moving about in a ‘ring’ 10. **circuit**: path in the shape of a ‘ring’

11. **circuitry**: system of ‘ring’-shaped paths

りをして、鍵を掛けます。明日、予鈴が鳴った時、私が責任を持って皆さんのドアを開けます。

I'm glad you've taken it upon yourself to get out of that situation. あなたが思い切ってあの状況から脱してくれてうれしい。

Superman Surpasses All Superheroes

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The prefix **super-** and its variant **sur-** mean “over.”

We all know that the DC Comics hero Superman is the hero who stands “over” all other men in power. He is the **superstar** in the DC Comics line of heroes, or the star that stands “over” other heroic stars, **such as** Batman and Wonder Woman. **Speaking of superstars**, the football game that stands “over” all other football games is, you got it, the **Super Bowl**. The **Super Bowl** features the **superior** teams from the AFC and the NFC divisions facing off against each other, that is, the two teams that stood “over” all the rest during the football season.

School systems love to have **members of management** who stand “over” all others, such as **superintendents**, who are in charge of entire school systems. They **supervise**, or **watch** “over” the schools in **their respective** districts.

A variant of the prefix **super-**, which also means “above,” is the morpheme **sur-**. For instance, a **surname** is **that name which** is “over” a family and thereby identifies it, or the family’s last name. The **surface** of something is etymologically **the face that lies “over”** what it’s covering. When you **surpass** everyone else’s SAT scores at your school, you **pass “over”** them all, thus getting the highest score. One who takes a **survey** of people wants to **look “over”** what they think. And have you **ever been hit with** a **surcharge** on your cell phone bill, those sneaky little charges that **go “over”** what you are supposed to pay? Sometimes you’d like to hit those kinds of charges “over” the head! Now that you have been **surrounded** with **superlative** examples of words which contain the prefixes **super-** and **sur-**, you will never again have to look those words “over” twice before knowing what they mean. That’s just **super-califragilisticexpialidocious**! 1. **Superman**: **man** ‘over’ all others

2. **superstar**: **star** ‘over’ all other sports or music stars

3. **Super Bowl**: **football game** ‘over’ all others

4. **superintendent**: **administrator** ‘over’ an entire school system

5. **supervisor**: **one who watches** ‘over’ others

6. **surname**: **name** ‘over’ all in a family

7. **surface**: **layer lying** ‘over’ something

8. **surpass**: **to pass** ‘over’ others

9. **survey**: **look** ‘over’ something

10. **surcharge**: **charge which is** ‘over’ and ‘above’ a stated fee

11. **surround**: a wave ‘over’ something that engulfs it

12. superlative: of carrying ‘over’ and ‘above’

Undertake the Sub Prefix Subway

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The prefix **sub-**, with its variants **suc-**, **suf-**, **sug-**, **sup-**, and **sur-**, all mean “under.”

Sub- is the most common form of this prefix. A **submarine**, for instance, travels “under” the sea. A **subway** is the way to travel “under” a city. When you have a **subpar** performance, it is “under” what it should be. When you **subscribe** to a magazine, you “under”write it so as to provide the writers of the magazine with money for their efforts. And a **subterranean** cave is “under” the earth.

Sub- also has a large number of variant spellings, which not only all begin with **su-**, making them easy to spot, but also follow the rules of prefix assimilation, which makes the word easier to say. Let’s take a look at a number of these spelling variants so that you can get the hang of them.

The prefix **sub-** changes naturally to **suf-**, which also means “under,” in front of roots that begin with an **f**. If a prefix begins or sits at the “top” of a word, a **suffix** is fixed “under” or “at the foot of” it. How silly “subfix” would sound! If something is **sufficient**, enough has been made or done “under” it to hold it up. Again, “subficient” just doesn’t work. And when one **suffers**, one carries “under” herself a heavy burden. Imagine our **suffering** if we had to say “I am subferring from a cold!”

Let’s look at some other variants of **sub-**, which follow three common rules:

1. All mean “under.”
2. All begin with **su-**.
3. All follow the rules of prefix assimilation.

- **Succor**: When you **succor** another person, you run “under” her in order to help her.
- **Suggest**: When you **suggest** something, you carry it “under” the notice of other people.
- **Support**: When someone **supports** you, she goes “under” you to carry you in some way.
- **Surreal**: Something **surreal** is not quite real, but is “under” that which is real, hence seems dreamlike.

Don’t be taken “under” by words that contain **sub-**, but realize that **sub-** and its variants beginning with **su-** just want to take you “under” their linguistic wing!

- | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. submarine: <u>vehicle which goes</u> ‘under’ the sea. | | |
| 2. subway: ‘under’ground <u>transportation</u> | | |
| 3. subpar: of a performance that is ‘under’ <u>what it should be</u> | | |
| 4. subscribe: to ‘under’ <u>write a magazine</u> | 5. subterranean: pertaining to ‘under’ <u>the ground</u> | |
| 6. suffix: <u>morpheme fastened</u> ‘under’ a word | 7. sufficient: <u>a doing</u> ‘under’ | |
| 8. suffer: <u>a carrying</u> ‘under’ | 9. succor: <u>a running</u> ‘under’ | |
| 10. suggest: <u>a carrying</u> ‘under’ | 11. support: <u>a carrying</u> ‘under’ | 12. surreal: ‘under’ <u>reality</u> |

Pedal to the Podiatrist

Sometimes English imports words from both Greek and Latin that mean the same thing. This has happened in the case of the Latin root word **ped** and the Greek root word **pod**, which both mean “foot.”

Let’s first take a look at the Latin root word **ped**: “foot.” A **pedal** on a bike is for the “foot” to push on. A **pedometer** measures the number of “feet” that you have walked. **Pedestrians** walk around on their “feet.”

Speaking of walking, since humans walk on two “feet,” we are known as **bipeds**. Some animals are similarly classified because of the number of feet that they have. Cattle, dogs, horses, sheep and the like are **quadrupeds**, etymologically meaning four “feet.” A **centipede**, likewise, is an insect with 100 “feet;” some centipedes actually do possess 100 “feet!” A **millipede**, on the other hand, supposedly has a thousand “feet.” In point of fact, millipedes usually have no more than 400 legs, although some of the very largest can have up to 750.

Now let’s take a look at the Greek root word **pod**, which also means “foot.” A **tripod**, for instance, is a stand with three “feet” that holds a camera steady. A **podium** is a stand for lecturers that possesses one “foot” that holds it up.

Ever wonder who is on the exact opposite side of the world that you are? That person would be at the **antipodes** of where you are, their “feet” placed exactly opposite yours.

A **podiatrist** is a “foot” doctor. Imagine a **podiatrist** having to take care of a **sauropod** or lizard “foot,” those colossal dinosaurs such as the brachiosaurus or apatosaurus! And imagine if you only had a head and feet, and nothing in-between; you would then be a **cephalopod** or “head foot,” such as an octopus or squid. No need now to take a **expedition** to your dictionary the next time you come across words with **ped** and **pod in them**; now you can just put up your “feet” and smile! 1. pedal: part of a bike for the ‘foot’

- 2. pedometer: instrument which measures the ‘feet’ that someone walks
- 3. pedestrian: one who walks around on her ‘feet’
- 4. biped: animal which walks on two ‘feet’
- 5. quadruped: animal which walks on four ‘feet’
- 6. centipede: insect which has around 100 ‘feet’
- 7. millipede: insect that etymologically has 1000 ‘feet’
- 8. tripod: stand with three ‘feet’
- 9. podium: stand with one ‘foot’
- 10. antipodes: place on the Earth opposite one’s own ‘feet’
- 11. podiatrist: ‘foot’ doctor
- 12. sauropod: lizard-‘footed’ dinosaur
- 13. expedition: a freeing of the ‘feet’ to travel

Intensive Prefixes “E-” and “Ex-”

Prefixes can emphasize roots of words to which they are attached; in this capacity they are known as intensive prefixes. Today we will explore the prefixes **e-** and **ex-**, which besides meaning “out” can also be translated as “thoroughly” when they act as intensives.

The prefix **ex-**, most commonly meaning “out,” appears in such words as **exit**, goes “out,” and **exclude**, shut “out.” **Ex-**, however, can also act as an intensive, such as in the word **exclaim**, which means to “thoroughly” shout something out. Consider the exclamation point, which “thoroughly” emphasizes something you’ve said! When you have answered a difficult question **exactly**, you have completed it so “thoroughly” that it is precisely right. If the answer required such accuracy, you might be **exhausted**, or “thoroughly” drained, from the process. If your answer was indeed correct, however, you have a right to be **exhilarated**, or “thoroughly” cheerful!

The prefix **e-**, a spelling variant of **ex-**, means “out” as well, such as in the words **ject**, or “throw out,” and **emit**, “send out.” However, **e-**, like **ex-**,

- ebullient ほとばしり出る、あふれんばかりの、威勢のいい、活気にあふれた
iba’liant、
- ebullient cooling 沸騰冷却
- ebulliently あふれんばかりに、威勢よく
- elucidate ～を説明する、明瞭にする、明らかにする、はっきりさせる、説明する ilú: sidèit、
- elucidate phenomena in ～に起こる現象を説明する
- elucidate the entire incident 事件の全容を説明する
- elucidate the exact nature of ～の正確な性質を説明[明らかに]する
- elucidate the genetic component of ～の遺

can also act as an intensive. For instance, when you are **ebullient** about something, you are “thoroughly” bubbling over with enthusiasm. You might not be so enthusiastic if you were **emaciated**, or “thoroughly” thin. Hopefully you will be able to **elude** that unhealthy physical state, or “thoroughly” avoid it!

We have seen that the prefixes **e-** and **ex-**, besides meaning “out,” can also act as intensives, emphasizing the roots to which they are attached. Now that this has been **elucidated**, or made “thoroughly” clear, you can intensify your prefix power!

1. exit: go ‘out’
2. exclude: shut ‘out’
3. exclaim: ‘thoroughly’ shout
4. exclamation: state of ‘thoroughly’ shouting
5. exact: ‘thoroughly’ done
6. exhausted: ‘thoroughly’ drained
7. exhilarated: ‘thoroughly’ cheerful or happy
8. eject: throw ‘out’
9. emit: send ‘out’
10. ebullient: ‘thoroughly’ bubbling over with enthusiasm
11. emaciated: ‘thoroughly’ thin
12. elude: ‘thoroughly’ trick
13. elucidate: make ‘thoroughly’ clear

伝(的)要素を明らかにする

elucidate the roles of ～の役割を明らかにする

elucidate the source of ～の原因を解明する

elude responsibility for ～の責任を回避する[から逃れる]

elude the law 法の網をくぐる

elude the press 報道陣をかわす

manage to elude capture 逮捕を免れ逃げおおせる

His name eluded me right now. ちょうど今、彼の名前がどうしても出てこない[思い出せない]。

Don’t “X” Out “Ex!”

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The prefix **ex-**, with its variants **e-** and **ec-**, mean “out.”

Ex- is the most common form of this prefix. For instance, when you **exit** a building, you go “out” of it. When you **extend** your hand in friendship towards another, you stretch it “out” towards that person. If something **exceeds** normal boundaries, it goes “out” of them. And when you **exclude** someone from a group, you shut him “out.” The prefix **ex-** most commonly occurs before a vowel, and select consonants, such as “t” and “c.”

E- is a spelling variant of the prefix **ex-**, which also means “out.” When you **eject** someone from a game for being obnoxious, you throw him “out.” When a bulb **emits** light, it sends it “out.” When someone **emigrates**, he moves “out” of one country to live in another. And when you **eradicate** something? You tear it “out” by its root to get rid of it completely. The prefix **e-** always occurs before a consonant.

The last form of the prefix **ex-** is **ec-**, which also means “out.” An **eccentric** person is unusual because she is “out” of the center of usual conduct. An **appendectomy** is a cutting “out” of the appendix, just as a **tonsillectomy** is a cutting “out” of the tonsils. And when someone is **ecstatic** about something that happened, she stands “out” of her normal state because she is so very excited. The **ec-** form of the prefix **ex-** always occurs before a consonant. We are now “out” of time. Never again will you leave “out,” **eject**, or **exclude** any words with **e-**, **ec-**, or **ex-**, making your mind ecstatic with vocabulary joy!

1. exit: go ‘out’
2. extend: stretch ‘out’
3. exceed: go ‘out’

4. exclude: shut ‘out’
5. eject: throw ‘out’
6. emit: send ‘out’
7. emigrate: move ‘out’
8. eradicate: pull ‘out’ by the root
9. eccentric: ‘out’ of center
10. appendectomy: cutting the appendix ‘out’
11. tonsillectomy: cutting the tonsils ‘out’
12. ecstatic: of standing ‘out’ from a normal emotional state

“Magn” the Magnificent

The Latin root word **magn** means “great.” Everyone has used a **magnifying** glass, which makes something small “great” in size so as to be seen more easily. Telescopes use the same principle of **magnification**, or the making of something small and far away “great” and therefore more visible. Speaking of celestial objects, the magnitude of a star is how intense or “great” its brightness is, just like the magnitude of a problem is how

“great” in scope it is.

Someone who is **magnanimous** has a “great” soul, so is both generous and noble. When something is **magnificent**, it is “great” in some way. Speaking of being “great,” the Holy Roman Emperor Charle**magne** had a Latin name as well, which was Carolus **Magnus**, or Charles the “Great.”

There are a few common Latin phrases today that use the Latin adjective **magnus**, “great.” When your grade point average is between a 3.50 and 3.74 at graduation, you are said to graduate **magna cum laude**, or with “great” praise. A musician’s greatest work is her **magnum opus**, or singular “great” work. Probably one of the greatest legal documents of all time was **Magna Carta**, or “Great” Charter. And the word **magnum** itself, which is a form of the Latin adjective which means “great,” today refers to how “great” the size of a gun bullet is, such as .357 or .44. The **magnitude** of your vocabulary has now become **magnified** since you’ve learned that the English root word **magn** means “great.”

1. magnifying glass: glass ~~with~~ makes a small object ‘great’ in size
2. magnification: act of making something ‘great’ in size
3. magnitude: ‘greatness’ of size
4. magnificent: of something that is made ‘great’
5. magnanimous: of one who possesses a ‘great’ soul
6. Charle**magne**: Charles the ‘Great’
7. magna cum laude: with ‘great’ praise
8. Magna Carta: ‘Great’ Charter
9. magnum: indicates ‘greatness’ of a bullet’s size

Inter- Arresting

Today we will focus on the prefix **inter-** which means “between.” Prefixes are morphemes which begin words, attaching to a word’s main part, or root, adding to the meaning of the word in some way.

The **Internet** is a linked system of networks that communicate “between” each other, connecting computers on a global scale. The computers and networks are **interconnected**, or linked “between” themselves. All this occurs on an **international** scale, or “between” nations—it is possible for anyone anywhere to access the World Wide Web.

People who work in large office buildings often have to send **interoffice** mail, or that correspondence that goes “between” different offices. Mail also travels in mail trucks along the **interstates**, or those highways that run “between” states. One finds many **intersections** along these highways, or those roads that cut “between” the interstates and head off in other directions.

College football offers **interscholastic** competition, or those contests “between” different schools. Speaking of football, when a cornerback **intercepts** a pass, he seizes the ball “between” the quarterback and his intended receiver, getting the ball back for his team. Halftime at a football game is simply an **intermission**, or that time of rest which is sent “between” the end of one half and the start of another. The halftime **interrupts** the flow of the game, or bursts “between” it. Now that you have become **interested** in the prefix **inter-**, “between,” you can confidently **interact** with any word that comes your way with **inter-** in it!

1. Internet: networks that exist ‘between’ each other
2. interconnected: linked ‘between’
3. international: ‘between’ nations
4. interoffice: ‘between’ offices
5. interstate: ‘between’ states
6. intersection: a cutting ‘between’
7. interscholastic: ‘between’ schools
8. intercept: seize ‘between’
9. intermission: time sent ‘between’
10. interrupt: burst ‘between’
11. interested: be ‘between’
12. interact: act ‘between’

Take the “Trans” Train

Today we will focus on the prefix **trans-** and its variant **tra-**, which mean “across.” Prefixes are morphemes

which begin words, attaching to a word's main part, or root, adding to the meaning of the word in some way.

The carrying “across” of people from one place to another is **transportation**, which can occur in many kinds of vehicles. When you **transfer** money from checkings to savings, you carry it “across” from one account to the other. A **translucent** substance allows some light to go “across” it to the other side. A **transparent** substance allows all light to go “across” it. And a **translation**? It is a going “across” from one language into another.

Imagine a **transatlantic** voyage, or one that goes “across” the Atlantic Ocean, made by a ship. This form of **transit**, or going “across” a passage, was once more common than it is now. When horrific storms came up on these long journeys, voyagers could often be **transformed**, their normal mode of behavior taken “across” into whole new forms of heroism and survival techniques.

A variant of the prefix **trans-**, **tra-**, also means “across.” A **trajectory** is the path that a thrown object travels “across” during its journey. When you **traverse** a country, you travel “across” it. And when you **traduce** someone's character, you lead it from its current good state “across” to one of dishonor or disgrace. Now you will be able to **translate** any word that you do not know with the prefix **trans-** in it into something having to do with going or being “across!”

1. transportation: act of carrying ‘across’

2. transfer: carry ‘across’

3. translucent: of light going ‘across’

4. transparent: of light going fully ‘across’

5. translate: carry one language ‘across’ to another

6. transatlantic: ‘across’ the Atlantic Ocean

7. transit: a going ‘across’

8. transform: to go from one shape ‘across’ to another

9. trajectory: path thrown ‘across’

10. traverse: turn ‘across’

11. traduce: lead ‘across’

Don't Shut Down “Clud”

The Latin root word **clud** and its variants **clus** and **clos** all mean “shut.”

Humans love to “shut” things and people both in and out. When you **include** someone in a group, you “shut” him in. When you **exclude** him, you “shut” him out. When you **conclude** that an idea is correct, you have thoroughly “shut” any debate on the issue of its truthfulness. And a **secluded** area? It is “shut” apart from civilization.

The spelling variant **clus** also means “shut.” A **recluse** has “shut” himself back from civilization, preferring solitude. He wishes to live in seclusion, “shut” apart from society. His **exclusion**, or “shutting” out from society, would be on a purely voluntary basis. It is hard to know how a hermit arrives at such a **conclusion**, or act of thoroughly “shutting” out all possibilities except one, in this example of wanting complete solitude.

A spelling variant of **clus** is **clos**, which also means “shut.” When you **close** a door, you of course “shut” it. When you **enclose** something, you “shut” it in. When there is **closure** at the end of a novel, the plot is all tidy and “shut,” that is, all loose ends are accounted for. And if someone you know is **closed-minded**? His mind is “shut” to new ideas. Time for me to “shut” up about **clud**, **clus**, and **clos**, otherwise Santa “Claus” may bring me nothing but “clutt”er and “clothes!” *in a clutter 混乱して、散らかって

1. include: ‘shut’ in

2. exclude: ‘shut’ out

3. conclude: thoroughly ‘shut’

4. seclude: ‘shut’ apart

5. recluse: person ‘shut’ back from civilization

6. seclusion: a ‘shutting’ apart

7. exclusion: a ‘shutting’ out

8. conclusion: a thorough ‘shutting’

9. close: ‘shut’

10. enclose: ‘shut’ in

11. closure: a ‘shutting’ of something, such as a book or school year

12. closed-minded: having a mind that is ‘shut’ to new ideas

Mal Mauls

The Latin root word **mal** means “bad” or “evil.”

Let's first of all talk about the root **mal** when it means “bad.” Doctors have to deal with all kinds of problems that have the root word **mal** in them. For instance, someone may have a **malfunctioning** kidney, which is “badly” functioning. They may have to treat someone who has contracted **malaria**; doctors once believed that people could come down with **malaria** if they breathed in “bad” air. A baby may be born with a **malformed** or “badly” formed organ which may need immediate attention. Doctors may have to treat a child who is suffering from **malnutrition**, or “bad” nutrition. A surgeon might have to operate on someone with a **malignant** tumor, which is “bad” because it's cancerous. Lastly, an unlucky physician may be subject to a **malpractice** suit if his work was “badly” done. Latin once again heavily influenced the Romance languages with the root **mal**: the Spanish words *mal*, *malo*, and *mala*, the French *mal*, and the Italian *male* all have something to do with “badness.” A more sinister meaning of **mal** is “evil.” The word **dismal** derived from the Latin *dies malus* meaning “evil day;” it is easy to see why the word **dismal** came from this. A **malicious** person does not think twice about performing “evil” deeds to hurt other people. A **malefactor**, or “evil” doer, is the opposite of a benefactor. Someone who is **maleficent** fully intends to do “evil.” When you **malign** another, you say “evil” things about him; that is, you act in a **malignant**, or “evil” fashion. Let's end with a friendly benediction instead of a **malediction**: may **mal** no longer be “evil” or “bad” towards your vocabulary knowledge, but rather alert you to the fact that you might want to avoid anything in your path that needs a **mal** root word to describe it!

1. malfunction: when something is functioning ‘badly’

2. malaria: a disease originally thought to be caused by ‘bad’ air 3. malformed: ‘badly’ shaped

4. malnutrition: a condition of ‘bad’ nutrition 5. malnourished: ‘badly’ nourished

6. malignant: of a “bad” tumor or of someone disposed to do “evil”

7. malpractice: ‘bad’ medical practice 8. dismal: etymologically of an ‘evil’ day

9. malicious: prone to do ‘evil’ 10. malefactor: one who does ‘evil’ things

11. maleficent: a tendency to do ‘evil’ deeds 12. malign: speak ‘evil’ about

Eponyms from Ancient Greece

Some English words are not comprised of root words; eponyms, for instance, are words derived from a famous name or place. Today's rootcast illustrates three eponyms whose origins arise from the history of ancient Greece: **Pyrrhic**, **spartan**, and **epicurean**.

The eponym **Pyrrhic** derives from King Pyrrhus, a great Greek general, who fought the Romans in two close battles. Although Pyrrhus won both battles, he suffered such an irreplaceable loss of valued soldiers that it was as costly as if he had lost them both. Today a **Pyrrhic** victory, in turn, gets you what you want, but nevertheless at a very heavy price. Imagine becoming the CEO of a company at the expense of becoming estranged from your family. That would be a **Pyrrhic** victory.

The eponym **spartan** derives from the ancient Spartans, the denizens of the ancient Greek city-state of Sparta. Spartans had an unusually harsh way of living; they were known for their extreme self-discipline, and the restraint they showed towards having unnecessary pleasures in life. If you lead a **spartan** lifestyle today, you avoid luxury and live in a rather severely simple way. No Ferraris or Godiva chocolates for the **spartan** amongst us, but rather an old bicycle and Ramen noodles!

Our last eponym today, **epicurean**, stems from the philosopher Epicurus, who reputedly said that “The fountain and root of every good is the pleasure of the stomach.” Over time and much debate over what the actual teachings of Epicurus were, the meaning of **epicurean** settled as referring to someone who gets great pleasure in material and sensual things, especially the refined pleasures and knowledge of good food and drink. You might find an **epicure** at a tasting of fine wine and exquisite chocolate, for instance.

Some of the historical characters of Greece still figure prominently in the English language. We are reminded of the war expertise of Pyrrhus, the self-denying Spartans, and the pleasure-seeking Epicurus each time we use the eponyms **Pyrrhic**, **spartan**, and **epicurean**.

Hold the Spelling Variants of “Ten” in Mind

Spelling variants often occur to a primary root word. The root word **ten**: “hold,” for instance, present in the words **tenant** and **maintenance**, has variant spellings of **tin**, **tain**, and **tent**. Let’s see how these variants, which all also mean “hold,” play out in English vocabulary.

Let’s begin with the root word **tin**, which means “hold.” A **continent**, for instance, is “held” together in one large land mass. Something that is **pertinent** or relevant to a situation thoroughly “holds” with it because it is an important part of it. If events happen on a continuous or continual basis they are being “held” without letting go. **Continuous** rain over a two day period would be “holding” with no breaks; **continual** rain would “hold” as well, but have brief respites. Another spelling variant of the English root **ten** is **tain**, which also means “hold.” When you **retain** control, you “hold” onto it. When you **maintain** your car, you “hold” it in good working condition. When you **obtain** an item, you then “hold” it. A **container** has a certain amount of space with which it can “hold” items. And just what is it that an **entertainer** does? She “holds” interest among an audience!

Tent is also a variant of the root **ten**, which also means “hold.” One’s **retention** of factual information is how much data one can “hold” in one’s mind. The factual **content** of a book is how much information it “holds.” And what happens if you are put in **detention** at school? You are “held” from others in a separate room, usually for some sort of infraction of school rules. An easy way to remember that **ten**, **tent**, **tin**, and **tain** all mean to “hold” is by using the following memory hook: **Ten Containers “Hold” the Discontented Tin Man.** :(Now that you can **retain** the fact that the English root word **ten** means “hold,” it should really have a **hold on you!** You will find this information highly **pertinent** as your English vocabulary **content** begins to balloon!

1. continent: large land mass ‘held’ together
2. pertinent: of that which ‘holds’ with a given situation
3. continuous: action ‘held’ together without a break
4. continual: action ‘held’ together with occasional breaks
5. retain: ‘hold’ back
6. maintain: ‘hold’ in good condition
7. obtain: get and therefore ‘hold’
8. contain: ‘hold’ together a certain amount of material
9. entertain: ‘hold’ interest among people
10. retention: ability to ‘hold’ information
11. content: information that is ‘held’ together in a book
12. detention: a ‘holding’ away from others

Hold a Perfect “Ten”

The Latin root word **ten** means “hold.” Let’s see what we can do to “hold” the root ten firmly in your memory.

Have you ever been a **tenant** in an apartment? If so, you know that, as a **tenant**, you were the “holder” of the lease. There was probably a maintenance crew that worked in the apartment complex where you lived. A **maintenance** crew “holds” everything in good order by means of regular repair. There may also have been **tennis** courts where you lived. The server in the original game of **tennis** used to shout the French command tenez!, or “Hold!” before he served to warn his opponent; *tenez!*, in turn, came from the Latin verb *tenere*, “to hold.”

A **tenable** theory is one that is able to be “held” because it is rationaly defensible in an argument. Often people will put forth certain **tenets** when they argue, that is, beliefs or opinions that they “hold” as truths. People will often be very **tenacious** when defending those opinions, “holding” on to them and not letting go no matter what.

A **lieutenant** is an officer who “holds” the place of another more senior officer, acting as his deputy. If you are a professor and have just been offered **tenure** at the university where you work, you are now able to permanently “hold” on to your position. The word **tenor** describes the male voice that “holds” the melody in a

piece of music, or can refer to a line of thinking that “holds” throughout a written or spoken work.

Last, but certainly not least, especially if you’re hungry, is the word **sustenance**. This word usually refers to food that sustains you, or “holds” you in good health. The ten words we’ve discussed can help you remember that the root word **ten** means “hold.” “Holding” the meaning of **ten** in mind will offer much **sustenance** to your vocabulary prowess!

1. tenant: one who “holds” a lease

2. maintenance: a “holding” of a property in good order

3. tenable: of a position that can be “held” 4. tenet: a belief or opinion that is “held”

5. tenacious: a “holding” on to something

6. lieutenant: “holds” the place of a superior officer

7. tenure: permanent “holding” of a professorship

8. tenor: male voice that “holds” the melodic line

9. sustenance: food that “holds” your body in good health, or holds you from under, thus supporting you

Eponyms from Literature

Some English words are not comprised of root words; eponyms, for instance, are words derived from a famous name or place. Learning the stories behind these English words makes them memorable. Today’s rootcast illustrates three eponyms whose origins came from literature: **malapropism**, **stentorian**, and **Machiavellian**.

The eponym **malapropism** was coined from the character Mrs. Malaprop, found in Richard Brinsley Sheridan’s play *The Rivals*. Mrs. Malaprop often misuses words as she speaks, for example: “She’s as headstrong as an allegory on the banks of the Nile.” She, of course, should have used “alligator,” not “allegory!” Another example is when she says “He’s the very pineapple of success;” she meant “pinnacle of success!” Hence, the eponym **malapropism** was coined to describe an unintentional humorous mistake made when using a word that sounds similar to the word intended, but means something far different. Other examples of **malapropisms** include saying “a pigment of my imagination” instead of “a figment of my imagination;” “can’t is a contraption,” instead of “can’t is a contraction;” and Yogi Berra’s famous **malapropism**: “Texas has a lot of electrical votes” instead of “electoral” votes.

Our second eponym today, **stentorian**, derives from the herald Stentor in Homer’s *Iliad*. According to the *Iliad*, Stentor’s voice was so great that he could shout as loudly as fifty men together! It is easy to see how the eponym **stentorian**, which means “very loud,” came from the name “Stentor.”

headstrong as a bull どんなことでも反対を押し切って勝手に突き進むタイプの、どうしようもなく強情 [頑固] な

headstrong attitude 頑固な態度

headstrong desire わがままな [自分勝手な] 望み

headstrong youngster 《a 〜》強情な子ども

Allegory was used to free a text from its literal sense in the Greek world. : ギリシャ世界ではある表現をその文字通りの意味から自由にさせるために寓喩が使われた。

The wolf is an allegory of the Pope. : そのオオカミは教皇の寓意像である。æləˈɡɔːri、

allegory of someone’s life (人) の人生を例えて作られた [書かれた] 物語

allegory of the life of (人) の人生を例えて作られた [書かれた] 物語

pinnacle of power 権力の頂点

pinnacle of prosperity 繁栄の頂点

pinnacle of success 成功の絶頂

complicated contraption 複雑なからくり

farming contraption 農業機械

figment of someone’s imagination

(人) の空想の所産、想像の産物

grandiose figment 大げさな作り話

You suppose he’s a figment? 彼のことは作り話だと思うのか？

pigment band 色素帯

Our last eponym, **Machiavellian**, comes from the author of the novel *The Prince*, Niccolo “Machiavelli.” A leading idea in *The Prince* states that a ruler may use any means necessary to retain power, no matter how evil and underhanded those methods may be. If you describe someone as **Machiavellian**, you are indicating that he uses clever tricks and other dishonest methods to achieve his aims, especially in politics.

Be careful not to use a **malapropism**, especially in a **stentorian** voice! And beware of those Machiavellian people in your life ... those you may denounce in **stentorian** fashion!

pigment binding 色素結合

pigment biosynthesis 色素生合成

pigment bleaching 色素漂白

pigment blend 顔料混合物

collect personal information in underhanded way 不正な〔不透明な・公明でない〕方法で個人情報を集める

use ~ as an underhanded way 〔制約など〕を逆手に取る、〔職権・大義名分など〕を悪賢く利用する

underhandedly 【副】コソコソと、ずる賢く

Take the Variants of “Cept” into Consideration

When studying root words, there are often spelling variants for the same root. The primary root word **cept**: “taken,” for instance, present in the words **concept** and **inception**, has variant spellings of **cap**, **cip**, and **ceiv**. **Cap**, **cip**, and **ceiv** all mean “take” as well.

Let’s begin with the root word **cap**, which means “take.” If you are **capable** of doing something, you are able to “take” it into hand. The **capacity** of a box or other container is the volume of objects that can be “taken” into it. If you become **incapacitated**, you can no longer effectively “take” what life throws at you because you have become deprived of strength in some way. And when you **capture** something? You, of course, “take” it.

Cip is also a variant of **cept**, and also means “take.” A **recipient** of an award “takes” it back towards herself. An **incipient** project is “taken” in at its very beginning. Your **principles** are those moral standards that you always “take” first into consideration when deciding between right and wrong. And a **disciple**? She “takes” in knowledge.

Our last variant of **cept** is **ceiv**. The letter “v” is interchangeable with the letter “p” across languages. For instance, the words “concept” and “conceive” simply switch the “p” and the “v” consonants—they are really different forms of the same word. Some examples of English words with the morpheme **ceiv** include **conceive** (thoroughly “take” an idea), **deceive** (to “take” someone away from the truth by tricking her), **perceive** (to thoroughly “take” in one’s surroundings), and **receive** (to “take” back to oneself).

An easy mnemonic to remember that **cept**, **cap**, **cip** and **ceiv** all mean to “take” is the following: The **recipients** of **exceptional caps** “take” and **receive** them joyfully. Now that you know that **cept**, **cap**, **cip** and **ceiv** all mean to “take,” you will never be “taken” unawares by words that **encapsulate** them!

1. **concept**: thoroughly ‘taken’ or seized in one’s brain

2. **inception**: ‘taken’ in at the beginning

3. **capable**: able to ‘take’ something and work effectively with it

4. **capacity**: amount that can be ‘taken’ in

5. **incapacitated**: not able to ‘take’ in life’s arrows

6. **recipient**: one who ‘takes’ something back towards herself

7. **incipient**: ‘taken’ in at the beginning

8. **principle**: moral standard ‘taken’ first

9. **disciple**: one who ‘takes’ in knowledge

10. **conceive**: thoroughly ‘take’ an idea

11. **deceive**: ‘take’ someone away from the truth

12. **perceive**: thoroughly ‘take’ in one’s surroundings

13. **receive**: to ‘take’ back to oneself

unawares 【副】気付かずに、不意に、うっかり、知らずに ʌˈnəweəz、 at unawares 突然

taken unawares 《be ~》不意打ちを食う attack someone unawares 不意打ちを食らわす

catch someone unawares (人)に不意打ちを食わせる take someone unawares (人)に~に不意打ちを食わせる

Accept No Exceptions!

The Latin root word **cept** means “taken.”

If someone were to offer you 3,000,000 dollars, you would probably **accept** at once, having therefore “taken” that sum of money towards yourself. There might, however, be an **exception** to getting the money, or that which is “taken” out of the original promise. If, however, there were no exceptions, it would be an exceptional event, one “taken” out of ordinary circumstances!

Deceptions occur when you are “taken” from the truth or reality of a given situation in some underhanded fashion. If you have ever been deceived, you were not perceptive enough, that is, the full knowledge or truth of your surroundings was not thoroughly “taken” in. Hopefully the next time you’ll be able to **intercept** any such trick before it happens, “taking” it between its origin and its end target!

Let’s further reinforce the etymological **concept** that the root word **cept** means “taken.”

Were you ever able to concoct a **concept**, or that which is thoroughly “taken” in your mind, before anyone else thought of the idea? You would then be responsible for the **concept’s inception**, “taken” in at its very start. You might then hope that other people would be **receptive** to your idea, or that they would “take” it back into their own minds for further consideration, and not reject it out of hand.

Just what does it mean if you are **susceptible** to something? If you are **susceptible** to a disease, for instance, you are able to be “taken” under by it, contracting it despite your immune system’s attempt to fight it off.

You can now confidently put the root word **cept** into your **receptacle** of knowledge, having “taken” it back into your brain and deposited it there for safekeeping. No longer will you suffer from verbal **deception** whenever you see a word with **cept** in it, for you have “taken” the bull by the horns, never to be “taken” in again—no **exceptions!** 1. accept: ‘taken’ towards 2. except: ‘taken’ from

3. exceptional: ‘taken’ from the normal 4. deception: ‘taken’ from the truth

5. perceptive: having thoroughly ‘taken’ in one’s surroundings

6. intercept: ‘taken’ between origin and target

7. concept: thoroughly ‘taken’ or seized in one’s brain

8. inception: ‘taken’ in at the beginning 9. receptive: ‘taken’ back to oneself

10. susceptible: able to be ‘taken’ under

11. receptacle: container which “takes” something back into it for safekeeping

concoct some reason [正当化するために] 適当に理由をつける [でっち上げる]

want to share with whatever it is that someone is going to concoct up

(人) が企てていることが何であれそれに加わりたいたいと思う

concocted 【形】 でっち上げられた

concoction 【名】 1. 混ぜ合わせて作った飲食物、混合飲食物、混合飲料

2. 調合物、調合薬 3. 作り事、策謀、捏造、でっち上げ

herbal concoction 薬草の調合物

myth concocted by (人) が作り上げた [でっち上げた] 神話

coffee and milk concoction コーヒーとミルクを混ぜ合わせた飲み物

come out with some elaborately concocted tale about 〜についての手の込んだ話をでっち上げる [作り話をする]

dismiss someone’s claims out of hand (人) の主張を頭から退ける [相手にしない]

dismiss the suggestion out of hand その提案をあっさり断る

Plowing the Roots Field with "Tract" or

The Latin root word **tract** means “drag” or “pull.”

A **tractor**, for instance, “drags” or “pulls” heavy equipment, that is, it is a “dragger” of plows, combines, hay balers and the like. Smoothly working **tractors** are **attractive** farm implements; farmers are “dragged” or

“pulled” to **tractors** since they so depend on them to get their heavy work done. A malfunctioning **tractor** **detracts** or “drags” from successful farm work being completed. No farmer wants a **tractor** that doesn’t work!

When you sub**tract** 3 from 5, you “drag” 3 away from 5, leaving but 2. Perhaps you learned how to sub**tract** while in elementary school, unless of course you were highly **distracted** by other students, or “pulled” away by them.

No one likes to have a tooth forcibly **extracted**, or “pulled” out by a dentist. In fact, there may have been a fair number of times when your parents found you to be **intractable**, or unable to be “dragged” to the dentist—in other words, you were being stubborn! They probably wished you would have been more **tractable**, that is, able to be “pulled” or managed more easily.

Let’s continue on with the root word **tract**: “pull” or “drag.” Have you ever signed a **contract**? A **contract** is simply an agreement “pulled” together in a legal fashion. A **contract** is meant to keep the signers from **retracting** or “pulling” back on what they promised to do. And a **contract** often can prevent a **protracted** or “dragged” out legal battle that consumes a great deal of time.

Do your running shoes have good **traction**, that is, are you able to “drag” them along the ground when you want to stop, or are you slipping and sliding everywhere? If the latter is the case, you might become **distraught** or emotionally “pulled” apart at the seams ... time for a new pair! Note that **traught** is simply a variant of **tract**. I hope that you feel you’ve gained some **traction** by learning that **tract** means “drag” or “pull.” Now you will be able to easily **extract** meaning from English vocabulary words containing the root word **tract**!

1. tractor: machine which ‘drags’ 2. attractive: that which ‘pulls’ you

3. **detract**: ‘drag’ from 4. **subtract**: ‘drag’ away from 5. **distract**: ‘pull’ away
6. **extract**: ‘pull’ out 7. **intractable**: not able to be ‘dragged’
8. **tractable**: able to be ‘pulled’ 9. **contract**: agreements ‘pulled’ legally together
10. **retract**: ‘pull’ back 11. **protracted**: ‘dragged’ forth in time
12. **traction**: quotient of ‘draggability’ 13. **distraught**: ‘pulled’ apart emotionally
*IQ intelligent quotient *EQ educational quotient

Quixotic, Gargantuan Leviathan!

Some English words are not built up out of smaller root parts. Instead, an eponym is a word that is derived from a famous name or place. Learning the stories behind these words makes them memorable. Today’s eponym rootcast peeks into the rich stories behind **quixotic**, **gargantuan**, and **leviathan**.

Don Quixote, written by the Spanish novelist Miguel Cervantes, is arguably one of the funniest and best novels in all of literature. The main character, Don *Quixote*, from which derives the eponym **quixotic**, goes on impossible and unrealistic quests; for example, he attacks a huge windmill because he thinks it’s a giant, and searches endlessly for Dulcinea, his beloved who doesn’t even exist. **Quixotic** plans or ideas are impractical, being often based on unreasonable hopes and desires.

A giant from the book *Gargantua and Pantagruel* by the French author Francois Rabelais gave rise to an eponym as well, the word **gargantuan**, which has its origin in the huge giant *Gargantua*. Both Pantagruel and Gargantua were monstrous in size—the narrator at one time camped out for 6 months inside Pantagruel’s mouth! *Gargantua* is living large in the eponym **gargantuan**.

Speaking of things of immense size, our last eponym today comes from an enormous sea creature, the *leviathan*, referred to in the *Book of Job*. The leviathan was of such vast magnitude that clubs were merely pieces of straw to him, he caused the mighty to turn lily-livered when he roared, and he churned the depths of the sea as easily as we stir milk in coffee. The eponym leviathan describes something that is very large, powerful, difficult to control, and rather frightening. *lily-livered 臆病な

I hope that such daunting eponyms as **leviathan** and **gargantuan** are not needed to describe your enemies

during your life's history, but also that some of the playfully **quixotic** wonders of life enter within the chronicles of your days. [kwiksotik]

‘Fect’: Done to Perfection

The English word root **fect** means ‘make’ or ‘do.’

If something is **perfect**, it is thoroughly ‘done,’ or cannot be ‘made’ any better than it already is. Someone who is **effective** can get things ‘done,’ and might even do things **perfectly**.

The verb **affect** and the noun **effect** often give students and adults alike conniption fits. Let’s clear this up here and now. When you **affect** someone, you have ‘done’ something to her. An **effect**, on the other hand, is a result of something that has been ‘done.’ Thus, you could **affect** someone by something that you have ‘done,’ with the resulting **effect** being either positive or negative.

Remember the **prefects** in Harry Potter, the older students put in charge of Hufflepuff, Gryffindor, Slytherin, and Ravenclaw? A **prefect** is ‘made’ the head or put in charge of people. We might hope that such leaders wouldn’t have too many **defects**, or aspects that ‘make’ them filled with troublesome shortcomings.

When a disease **infects** you, it ‘makes’ its way into your body. So a disease can be **infectious**, but so too can enthusiasm. I hope an **infection** of enthusiasm rather than a disease ‘makes’ its way into you!

Ever eat a **confection** in a **refectory**? Huh? First of all, a **confection** is a dessert that is thoroughly ‘done’ so as to be as tasty and appealing as possible. A **refectory** is a large dining room at a college where hungry students are ‘made’ new again, that is, refreshed with lots of nourishing food. So, I’ll take a guess that you probably have had a **confection** in a **refectory**! I hope that your mind now has been thoroughly **infected** with **fect**,

having been ‘made’ **perfectly** aware of its **effective** power for learning English vocabulary! 1. perfect:

thoroughly ‘made’

2. effective: able to get things ‘done’

3. affect: ‘done’ towards

4. effect: result ‘made’ by ‘doing’ something

5. prefect: ‘made’ in charge, thus ‘made’ to rule before others

6. defect: ‘done’ not quite right

7. infected: ‘made’ inroads into your body

8. confection: dessert thoroughly ‘done’

9. refectory: place where you are ‘made’ new again

Log In!

The Greek root word **log** means ‘word,’ and its variant suffix **-logy** means ‘study (of).’

The captains on Star Trek, whether Kirk or Picard or Janeway, are constantly entering data or ‘words’ into their captain’s **log**, telling about their journeys through space. A **catalog** is similar in idea, for it contains a thorough listing of ‘words’ which describe items for sale.

A **dialogue** consists of the ‘words’ spoken between two people. A **monologue**, on the other hand, is those ‘words’ spoken by one person alone, usually as part of a play or stand-up comedy routine.

Many literature students have read Chaucer’s “General **Prologue**,” which are those ‘words’ spoken before the main poem begins. An **epilogue**, on the other hand, contains those ‘words’ written after a novel or play has ended, giving a little more information as to the future lives of the characters.

Let’s tackle two harder words. A **logophile** is someone who loves ‘words.’ Someone who is afflicted with **logorrhea**, on the other hand, loves to hear himself speaking ‘words’ and just won’t shut up!

Now on to a few of the many English words which end in **-logy**, ‘study (of).’ **Biology** is the ‘study’ of life. In turn, **zoology** is the ‘study’ of animals. **Etymology** is the **study** of the origin of words. And **genealogy** is the ‘study’ of your origins, that is, the people to whom you are related. I could go on forever with the thousands of words that use the suffix **-logy**—humans love to ‘study’ things! Now would be the **logical** time to stop! Wait! There was another one! I’ll leave you with that **epilogue** to end our discussion of the ‘study’ of the ‘word’ **log**!

Log out! 1. **log**: book of ‘words’ 2. **catalog**: listing of ‘words’

- 3. **dialogue**: ‘words’ between people
- 4. **monologue**: ‘words’ of one person
- 5. **prologue**: ‘word’ beforehand
- 6. **epilogue**: after ‘word’
- 7. **logophile**: ‘word’ lover
- 8. **logorrhea**: ‘word’ diarrhea
- 9. **biology**: ‘study’ of life
- 10. **zoology**: ‘study’ of animals
- 11. **etymology**: ‘study’ of the origin of words
- 12. **genealogy**: ‘study’ of one’s family history

Living with ‘Bio’

The Greek root word **bio** means ‘life,’ and gives rise mostly to words from the realm of the ‘life’ sciences.

We’ve all taken **biology** (or **bio**) classes, in which you learn all about ‘life.’ **Biological** processes have to do with the way ‘living’ organisms function. **Microbiologists** study small ‘life’ forms, such as bacteria, viruses, and other one-celled organisms.

Speaking of life forms, **amphibians**, such as frogs and salamanders, can ‘live’ both in water and on land.

Amphibious military vehicles, such as tanks, can also operate or ‘live’ in both water and on land.

A **biography** (or **bio**) is a book that tells all about the events in someone’s ‘life,’ written by an author other than the subject of the ‘life’ history. An **autobiography**, on the other hand, is a history of a person’s ‘life’ written by that person.

The adjective **aerobic** refers to the oxygen a ‘life’ form requires in order to ‘live.’ **Aerobics** are simply exercises which cause ‘living’ organisms, such as yourself, to breathe faster as your body consumes more oxygen.

Anaerobic exercise almost completely depletes the oxygen from a ‘living’ organism’s body, such as an all-out sprint which leaves you gasping for air!

Symbiotic organisms ‘live’ together, each needing the other to survive. An example of a mutually beneficial **symbiosis** or ‘living’ together is between the clownfish and the anemone (think “Finding Nemo”). In this relationship which increases survival rates, the clownfish gets a protective home, and the anemone gets cleaned by the clownfish.

And just where can living organisms live and thrive? Why, in a **biosphere** of course, or those parts of the Earth that support and allow the existence of ‘life.’ You can now add the knowledge of this handy root word **bio** to your, well, knowledge **bio**, which will hopefully make the rest of your vocabulary ‘life’ a bit more livable!

1.biology: study of ‘life’ 2.microbiology: study of very small ‘life’ forms

3.amphibian: ‘life’ living in water and on land

4.biography: a ‘life’ history

5.symbiosis: two ‘life’ forms living together

6.aerobic: pertaining to air for ‘life’ to exist

7.anaerobic: lacking air for ‘life’ to exist

8.biosphere: part of the Earth where organisms ‘live’

‘Fact’ the Word Factory

It’s a **fact** that the Latin root word **fact** has ‘made’ many words in English; in point of **fact**, it even means ‘made’ or ‘done.’

What is a **fact**? It is simply something that has been ‘made’ already, so it is real. Another way of thinking about a **fact** is that it’s a ‘done’ deal. **Facts** used for science or in a court of law must have been ‘made’ already for them to be useful. Hence, something **factual** has a basis in reality, that is, it has been ‘made’ or ‘done.’

A chocolate **factory** is a place where chocolate is ‘made.’ A place where cars are manu**factured** is an industrial setting where they are ‘made.’ Originally, something that was manu**factured** was ‘made’ exclusively by hand, such as clothing or shoes on a mass scale.

An **artifact** is something ‘made’ by human skill or artistic know-how. Anthropologists are particularly interested in arti**facts** because they tell them things about the ancient cultures who ‘made’ these objects.

A masterpiece might cause a budding tailor great satis**faction** because it shows that he has ‘done’ enough to earn the rank of a master tailor. As a matter of **fact**, a masterpiece was an excellent piece of work created by an apprentice that was the deciding **factor** in earning the rank of master, that is, it would either ‘make’ him a master, or ‘do’ him in.

Do you remember the Gorgon Medusa from Greek mythology? She was into petr**ification**, or having people ‘made’ into stone by gazing upon them. This, of course, is the work of a male**factor**, or one who ‘does’ evil to or ‘makes’ evil for another. A bene**factor**, on the other hand, only ‘does’ good things for someone else.

Have you ever undergone the process of stupe**faction**, or being ‘made’ so completely amazed by something that it renders you stupid, or speechless momentarily? Like now? I hope that your newly gained **factual** knowledge of **fact** has ‘made’ serious inroads into your vocabulary satis**faction**! ‘Done!’ 1. fact: thing ‘made’

- 2. factual: pertaining to a thing ‘made’
- 3. factory: place where things are ‘made’
- 4. manufacture: ‘make’ by hand
- 5. artifact: ‘made’ by human skill
- 6. satisfaction: ‘done’ enough
- 7. factor: ‘maker’
- 8. petrification: ‘making’ stone
- 9. malefactor: evil-‘doer’
- 10. benefactor: good-‘doer’
- 11. stupefaction: ‘making’ amazed

Into the Fold

The English stem **pl**ic comes from a Latin root word meaning ‘fold,’ as in to “bend over on itself” or “bend in two.”

When you dup**licate** something, you ‘fold’ it twice, thus making two things. In the same way, if documents are in tri**plicate**, they are ‘folded’ three times, or there are three copies of them. When you multiply two numbers, their product is a larger number, such as $9 \times 7 = 63$. If you think of each part of the product 63 as a ‘fold,’ multi**plication** makes many such ‘folds.’

If something is **complicated**, like a math problem, it is so thoroughly ‘folded’ that it is hard to unravel or un‘fold’ it to make it clear. You might have quite a time trying to **explicate** a thorny problem, or ‘folding’ it out to reveal its solution. On the other hand, the origin of the word **simplicity** suggests being ‘folded’ only once, which is as clear as you can possibly get.

When you **replicate** something, you ‘fold’ it again to make another one of it. For instance, a **replica** of a Roman coin is an identical ‘fold’ of it because it looks just like it.

What are you doing if you are applying for a job? An **applicant** wishes to ‘fold’ herself into a particular institution, like a college or business. Thus she fills out an **application** in the hopes of ‘folding’ herself in where she wants to work!

An **accomplice** to a crime is someone who has ‘folded’ himself towards the primary criminal, helping him either commit the crime or preparing the way for its completion. A person of this kind then would be **complicit** in the crime, choosing to be ‘folded’ in with it. Hopefully now you will no longer find **complications** but mere **simplicity** when you encounter an English word with the stem **plie** in it, since you have been ‘folded’ into the know! 1. duplicate: ‘fold’ twice 2. triplicate: ‘folded’ three times

- 3. multiplication: act of ‘folding’ many times
- 4. complicated: thoroughly ‘folded’
- 5. explicate: ‘fold’ out
- 6. simplicity: ‘folded’ but once
- 7. replicate: ‘fold’ again
- 8. replica: that which is ‘folded’ again
- 9. application: act of ‘folding’ towards
- 10. accomplice: one ‘folded’ with another
- 11. complicit: ‘folded’ with another

Don’t make this more dif’fic’ult than it should be.

The Latin word root **fic**, meaning to ‘make,’ is one of the most **significant** roots in the English language. The word **significant** means something that ‘makes’ a mark.

If something undergoes **purification**, it is ‘made’ pure. When a teacher undergoes the process of **certification**, she is ‘making’ herself ready to teach.

The **Pacific** Ocean was so named by Ferdinand Magellan because it was ‘making’ peace, that is, there was calm weather for an extended period of time.

The root **fic** meaning ‘make’ is also the stem in magn**ific**ent and def**ic**ient. If someone constructs something that is magn**ific**ent, she has ‘made’ it great in some way. However, if it is def**ic**ient, it is ‘made’ in such a way that it is somewhat lacking.

Here are more words that are ‘made’ in some way. Something art**ific**ial is ‘made’ by the skill or art of humans, not by nature alone. A sacr**ific**e is a ritual that is used to ‘make’ something holy to please the gods.

There are two simple words that will help you remember that the word **fic** is ‘make’: diff**ic**ult and eff**ic**ient. A diff**ic**ult task is hard to get done, meaning it’s hard to ‘make’ it happen. If you are eff**ic**ient, on the other hand, you ‘make’ things happen quickly and easily. The root word **fic** meaning ‘make’ is a very productive root in English and you should make yourself comfortable with it.

- 1.purification: process of ‘making’ pure
- 2.certification: act of ‘making’ sure
- 3.pacification: act of ‘making’ peace
- 4.Pacific: ‘making’ peace
- 5.artificial: ‘made’ with human skill
- 6.magnificent: ‘made’ great
- 7.deficient: ‘made’ lacking or off of what it should be
- 8.sacrifice: ‘make’ holy
- 9.difficult: not ‘made’ easily
- 10.efficient: ‘makes’ thoroughly
- 11.beneficial: ‘making’ something good
- 12.significant: ‘making’ a mark

Carry That Lat(te) over Here!

Today I’ll be discussing the rel**at**ive importance of the Latin word root **lat**, which means to ‘carry.’

The rel**at**ionship that you develop with another person is how you ‘carry’ back and forth your interactions with him or her. Is it one of love? One of dislike? Or a mixture of both?

Speaking of rel**at**ionships, you have learned in biology class that your rel**at**ives are those who are genetically ‘carried’ back to you. In turn, the rel**at**ive importance of something is how strongly its influence is ‘carried’ back. When you hear your rel**at**ives rel**at**ing stories to you, they are ‘carrying’ them back for your hopeful enjoyment.

When you coll**at**e papers, you ‘carry’ them together for purposes of organization. For instance, you might have to organize a recent trans**lat**ion, or the ‘carrying’ across of words from one language into another, that you have recently completed.

You might be el**at**ed, or ‘carried’ out of your normal emotional state to one of jubilation, by doing a great job on a project. Such a super**lat**ive job would have ‘carried’ that work over and above normal, everyday efforts.

Just what do **legislators** do? Yep, you guessed it, they ‘carry’ laws into our society.

A lesser known word that contains the root word **lat** is **ablation**, which refers to the ‘carrying’ away of something. **Ablation** can either be the slow erosion or ‘carrying’ away of parts of a glacier, or it can refer to a surgical procedure in which undesirable parts of the body are ‘carried’ away by cutting them out.

So as not to make you late for your latte, I shall **relate** no more about **lat**, lest this turn out to be as long as the commentary on Einstein’s Theory of Special **Relativity**, ‘carrying’ you too far away from present concerns!

1. relative: one ‘carried’ back to you 2. relate: ‘carry’ back

3. collate: ‘carry’ together

4. legislate: ‘carry’ laws to creation

5. translate: ‘carry’ across from one language to another

6. elated: ‘carried’ out of a normal emotional state

7. superlative: ‘carried’ over and above

Dukes of ‘Duc’

If you are going to be the **Duke** or **Duchess** of Word Roots, you are doing to have to know that the Latin root words **duc** and **duct** mean to ‘lead.’ Speaking of those words **duke** and **duchess**, they, of course, were and still are ‘leaders’ in the British peerage system, ranking just below the Queen and right ahead of the Marquis and Marquess.

Going from peers to repairs, today’s handyman can fix just about anything using **duct** tape. **Duct** tape was originally designed to be used with **ducts**, which simply refer to any tube or other enclosed passage which ‘leads’ air or fluid through it, such as the tear **ducts** in your eyes or the air conditioning **ducts** in your home.

When you **introduce** two people, you ‘lead’ them into knowledge of one another. This, in turn, will hopefully **produce**, or ‘lead’ forth yet another friendship. And yes, a **product** is an item that has been ‘led’ forth by a company, usually to be sold.

When you receive an **education**, you are ‘led’ forth into knowledge. For instance, you may recall when you learned what an **aqueduct** is, or bridgelike construction that ‘leads’ water over far distances. You may also have been taught how to use **deductive** reasoning, in which a conclusion is ‘led’ from a set of given facts.

When you spend money, it is **deducted** from your checking account, or ‘led’ away from it. When the balance changes in this negative fashion, it is **reduced**, or ‘led’ backwards towards zero. When a criminal **abducts** someone, he ‘leads’ her away. This, of course, is bad **conduct** on his part, that is, not a way he should ‘lead’ or behave himself in public. On the other hand, when a **conductor** **conducts**, he skillfully ‘leads’ an orchestra to play well together.

Now that you have been sufficiently **introduced** to this **productive** word root, you won't have to be given an **education** about any subsequent word that has this root, for you have become the **Duchess** or **Duke** of **duc**: to 'lead'!

1. duke: 'leader' 2. duchess: 'leader' 3. duct: tube which 'leads' a substance

4. aqueduct: structure which 'leads' water
5. introduce: 'lead' within
6. educate: 'lead' forth
7. abduct: 'lead' away
8. product: item 'led' forth
9. reduce: 'lead' back
10. conduct: thoroughly 'lead'
11. conductor: one who thoroughly 'leads'
12. deduct: 'lead' down from

Carry Me Fer(ry)!

Today we will **refer** often to the Latin root word **fer**, which means to 'carry.'

Have you recently been to the **reference** section in the library? **Reference** books 'carry' back their knowledge to you, the reader, much like a reporter carries back the news.

When you **transfer** funds from one bank account to another, you 'carry' them across from one to the next. As you do this, you might have to **refer**, or 'carry' back your eyes to your financial statements to make sure you have enough money. If you don't do this, you might have to **suffer** the consequences, or be 'carried' under a heavy burden.

We all like to root for **different** teams at a soccer match, since we are all 'carried' apart to separate likes and dislikes; or, to say it in a **different** way, when one thing is **different** from another, it is 'carried' apart from it. We also all love the **referees** in a match when they 'carry' back a good ruling for our own team!

Some people find one thing to be **preferable** to another, that is, 'carried' before something else. When you don't **prefer** one thing to another, you are said to be **indifferent**, that is, you do not 'carry' one thing apart from another, but remain completely neutral. When a **preference** is stated, however, some are quite **vociferous** in stating it, 'carrying' their voices quite loudly for all to hear.

Many seemingly unrelated words are related etymologically by this root word. Consider, for instance, the words **conifer**, **referendum**, **circumference**, and **fertile**. A **conifer** is a cone 'carrying' tree, that is, one that is cone 'bearing.' A **referendum** is a political or civic issue that is 'carried' back before the people for a vote. A **circumference** is the how far one must 'carry' a measurement around a circle. And a **fertile** apple tree? Its limbs 'carry' a lot of apples!

People often **defer** to experts, ‘carrying’ themselves away to hear their opinions. To hear these experts, people often attend **conferences**, or a ‘carrying’ together of many people with the same interests. I think that it is now safe for me to **infer** that you will no longer need to **refer** to the dictionary to know that the root word **fer** can make a **difference** as you ‘carry’ on in your study of vocabulary!

1. transfer: ‘carry’ across

2. suffer: ‘carry’ under

3. different: ‘carried’ apart

4. refer: ‘carry’ back

5. prefer: ‘carry’ before

6. fertile: ‘carries’ much fruit

7. infer: ‘carry’ into

8. referendum: vote ‘carried’ back

9. circumference: a ‘carrying’ around

10. vociferous: voice ‘carrying’

11. coniferous: cone ‘carrying’

‘Ject’ is Not a Word Reject!

Unless anyone raises serious **objections**, today we are going to talk about the Latin root word **ject** which means ‘throw.’

Do you remember when your classroom teacher used a **projector**, which ‘threw’ images up on a screen for a presentation? Sometimes students would **object** to this, or ‘throw’ their thoughts against it. Often students feel **subjected** to too many presentations, being too often ‘thrown’ under their boring burdens.

Do you remember as a child getting an **injection** at the doctor’s office, where a nurse would ‘throw’ medicine into your arm with a shot? You might have tried to **reject** this attempt by ‘throwing’ it back at the shot giver. Often scared children inter**ject** or ‘throw’ between the shot and their bare arms many cries of terror and alarm, hoping to interrupt the progress of the painful syringe!

Interestingly, our word **jet** comes from **ject** as well, for a **jet** plane is ‘thrown’ through the air by its engines. **Jets** often follow tra**ject**ories, or the paths across which they are ‘thrown.’ Sometimes a **jet**, or more often a ship at sea, is forced to **jettison** unwanted baggage, thereby ‘throwing’ it overboard. Another word for ‘throwing’ something out is **ejecting** it, such as **ejecting** a DVD or CD-ROM from a computer.

Sometimes during a test we have to make a **conjecture**, or guess that is ‘thrown’ together based on the best available evidence. If we don’t guess correctly, we might become **dejected**, that is, ‘thrown’ or cast down, thus becoming depressed or blue. Now you’ll never have to **reject** or make a wild **conjecture** about an unknown word that contains the root word **ject**, for it has been permanently ‘thrown’ into your awareness of word roots!

1. projector: that which ‘throws’ forth

2. object: ‘throw’ in the way

3. subject: ‘throw’ under

4. injection: a ‘throwing’ in

5. reject: 'throw' back
6. interject: 'throw' between
7. jet: 'thrown' across the sky
8. trajectory: path 'thrown' across
9. jettison: 'throw' out
10. eject: 'throw' out
11. conjecture: guess 'thrown' together
12. dejected: 'thrown' down or off kilter

Graphic Writing

There is much to say about the Greek root **graph** which means 'to write,' so let this 'written' discourse begin!

One of the most common uses of this root is in the suffix **-graphy**. **Geography** is simply 'writing' about the physical characteristics of the Earth. A **biography** is 'writing' about someone's life, whereas an **autobiography** is 'writing' about your own life. And a **bibliography** is a 'written' lists of books you've used when writing a paper.

Many people 'write' in different ways. For instance, a **calligrapher** is one who 'writes' with beautiful hand-'writing.' A **choreographer**, on the other hand, 'writes' dance steps. A **cinematographer** 'writes' scenes in a film by using a camera. 'Writing' with film is not unusual at all—consider the **photographer**, who expresses herself by 'writing' with light on film!

Life was made much easier by transmitting messages via the **telegraph**, which 'wrote' at a distance. What do you do with **graph** paper, on which lines have already been 'written'? You, of course, draw a **graph**, or 'written' diagram! **Paragraphs** are, of course, 'written;' **paragraphs** are so called, however, because they are 'written' alongside each other.

When you ask someone for her **autograph**, you want her signature 'written' by herself. **Graphic** artists might be particularly good at that, since they deal with 'written,' vivid images on a daily basis. Unfortunately, some people have a habit of 'writing' **graffiti** where they shouldn't! Enough 'writing' for the day, lest I run out of **graphite** in my e-pencil!

1. geography: Earth 'writing'
2. biography: 'writing' of someone's life
3. bibliography: 'writing' about books used
4. calligraphy: beautiful 'writing'
5. choreography: the 'writing' of dance steps
6. cinematography: the 'writing' of film scenes
7. photography: the 'writing' of pictures using light
8. telegraph: 'writing' from afar
9. autograph: self 'written'
10. graffiti: 'writing' on walls

Chronos, the God of What?

Let's take a couple of minutes of your 'time' to talk about **chron**, the Greek root word for 'time.'

Ever owned a Timex? Yes, you knew I was talking about watches, that is, keepers of 'time.' Watches are technically **chronographs**, or writers of 'time'. The **Chrono** is one of Timex's all-'time' bestsellers, meant to keep accurate 'time' to keep you on 'time.' In the same vein, some watches have stopwatches or **chronometers**, which measure how much 'time' has elapsed during an event.

Ever watched **synchronized** swimmers in the Olympics? They all make their moves at the same 'time.' **Synchronous** events, therefore, happen at the same 'time.'

You may have encountered the Greek god **Chronos** during your mythology studies, who was the god of 'time.' He is the origin of our depiction of Father 'Time,' and was often pictured with wings since 'time' tends to fly by.

*The **Chronicles** of Narnia* by C.S. Lewis is a very popular series that you've probably read or watched. A **chronicle** is a record of historical events that happen over 'time.' **Chronicles** are kept in **chronological** order, that is, arranging events in the correct 'time' sequence in which they occurred.

Ever watched a film in which there was something out of place, like a watch on the wrist of a Roman soldier, or a car speeding down a street during the Middle Ages? Those are both examples of **anachronisms**, or things that are placed in the wrong 'time' period.

For you computer buffs, there's a widely used Linux and Mac (UNIX) utility called **cron**; it manages how programs run, using a special syntax for specifying 'time.'

People with acute symptoms of disease suffer for only a short time, but those with **chronic** ailments suffer over an extended period of 'time.' Hopefully neither you nor any of your **cronies**, or friends whom you have known for a long 'time,' are so afflicted! Well, to keep 'in sync,' or **synchronized** with the 'time' restraints for this podcast and blog, I'll leave you in a 'time'ly fashion, lest **Chronos** swing his sickle and cut off my 'time' for me! 1.chronograph: writer of 'time' 2.chronometer: instrument that measures 'time'

- 3.synchronized: happens at the same 'time'
- 4.chronicle: events in 'time'
- 5.chronological: 'time' sequence
- 6.anachronism: wrong 'time'
- 7.chronic: pertaining to 'time'
- 8.crony: friend over 'time'

Mental Cogs Cognition

A Latin word meaning 'to learn' gives rise to the English word roots **cogn** and **conn**.

We have much to ‘learn’ in this post, which may take some **cognition** on your part, or mental process of ‘learning.’

When a person **recognizes** another, he gets to ‘learn’ about her ‘again,’ since he has presumably met her before. The more we are **cognizant**, or ‘learned’ about our acquaintances, the more we continue to ‘learn’ about them.

If you possess **precognition**, or ‘foreknowledge,’ you have ‘learned’ something ‘before’ most people would be able to, for you can foretell the future.

Are you a **cognoscente** of French cuisine, ‘having learned’ all the ins and outs of haute cuisine? Or might you be a **connoisseur** of sushi, ‘knowing’ much of its fishy art?

A typical military maneuver is to **reconnoiter** an area, ‘learning’ a little about it ‘beforehand’ in order to be more prepared when going there. This act usually involves a spy sneaking in **incognito**, or ‘not learned’ about by anyone. The spy gathers information in this **reconnaissance** mission, where things are ‘learned about before’ the whole army goes in to attack. Your **cognitive** or ‘learning’ cogs are now well greased, having been much enhanced by your handy **recognition** of the word root **cogn**. 1. cognition: ‘learning’ process

2. recognize: ‘learn again’

3. cognizant: ‘learned’

4. precognition: ‘learning beforehand’

5. cognoscenti: those ‘having learned’

6. connoisseur: one who has ‘learned’

7. reconnoiter: ‘learn beforehand’

8. incognito: ‘not learned’ about by others

9. reconnaissance: a ‘learning about before’

10. cognitive: ‘pertaining to learning’

Keep in Word Shape Using Good Verbal Form

When we receive **information**, it is simply a description of something which gives a ‘shape’ to a given topic. An **informant** therefore gives a ‘shape’ to some fact, whereas if you are well **informed** you are in good ‘shape’ when it comes to facts.

If something is **deformed** it is out of ‘shape’ in some way. Something **malformed** is ‘badly shaped.’

When we **conform** to another’s viewpoint, we give ourselves thoroughly to the ‘shape’ of someone else’s opinion or ideas. A **nonconformist**, on the other hand, does not give ‘shape’ to any widespread idea or opinion, but bucks current trends of thought. Of course, if you have to wear a **uniform**, everyone has but ‘one shape’!

There are many different **forms**, or ‘shapes,’ in which this word is used, including the suffix ‘**-form**.’ For example, anything cruci**form** is ‘shaped’ like a cross, whereas writing that is cunei**form** is ‘wedgelike in shape.’

Let’s talk science. When Isaac Newton gave the **formula** for gravitational force he was giving a scientific ‘shape’ to gravity. A **formula** in general is a mathematical equation which gives ‘shape’ to known rules or facts. But as we now know, Newton’s **formula** was misin**form**ed or somewhat ‘badly shaped.’ It took the genius of Einstein to correctly trans**form** or ‘shape’ Newton’s work ‘across’ into more precise scientific territory.

There, that is plenty of in**form**ation on **form**! I shall con**form** to pre**form**ed rules and **form**ulate no more!

1.information: descriptive ‘shape’ 2.deformed: ‘out of shape’ 3.malformed: ‘badly shaped’

4.conform: ‘thoroughly shape’ to others

5.nonconformist: ‘not thoroughly shaped’ to others

6.cruciform: ‘shaped like a cross’

7.cuneiform: ‘shaped like a wedge’

8.formula: mathematical ‘shape’

9.transform: ‘shape across’

On a Mission

The English root **mit** and its variant **miss** comes from a Latin word that means ‘to send.’

When a lightbulb **emits** light, what does it do? It simply ‘sends it out.’ If you are out on a **mission**, you’ve been ‘sent’ to do a task. If, however, you’ve been dis**miss**ed from that endeavor, you’ve been ‘sent away.’ If someone **permits** you to do something, you are ‘sent through’ to carry on.

If you are confused by why **mit** and **miss** mean the same thing, just notice what happens when you add suffixes to the following **mit** words. **Permit** becomes per**mission**, likewise **emit** becomes **emission**. Don’t “miss” that **mit** becomes a **miss**!

Have you ever **omitted** anything from a test? If so, you have ‘sent it away.’ When you sub**mit** your answers, you ‘send them under’ for the inspection of the teacher. Hopefully all those tests that you have sub**mitted** as a student will allow you to be **admitted**, or ‘sent to’ a good college!

Are you **committed** to anyone? If so, you have ‘sent together’ your life with another. And if you **promise** to love that person then you’ve sent forth your faithful love.

Every comic book villain tries his best to contribute wholeheartedly to the **demise** of his chosen superhero, that is, to his permanent ‘sending away,’ or ‘death;’ the words superhero and **demise** don’t go together very well. Dr. Octopus could never ‘send away’ Spiderman, at least on a permanent basis!

Has anyone ever been falsely sub**missive** to you, seeming to ‘send’ himself ‘beneath’ your command? Have you ever tried to sur**mise**, or ‘send over’ a guess about why someone is acting the way he does? Or have aliens attempted to trans**mit** or ‘send across’ thoughts to you? Enough tran**mission**, or ‘sending across’ of questions!

Sub**mit** the handy root **mit** to your memory, **promise** to remember it, and you will never have to **admit** to not knowing it again! 1. emit: ‘send out’ 2. omit: ‘send away’ 3. dismiss: ‘send away’

- 4. permit: ‘send through’
- 5. submit: ‘send under’
- 6. commit: ‘send together’
- 7. demise: ‘sent away’
- 8. submissive: ‘send beneath’
- 9. surmise: ‘send over’

Of Popes and Tricky Pipes

There are some truly interesting English vocabulary words that come from the roots **fall** and **fals** which mean to ‘trick.’

For instance, consider the word **false**. If an answer is **false**, it has tried to ‘trick’ someone into thinking it is true. When you **falsify** information, you ‘trick’ others into thinking something is true, when it, in fact, is not.

A **fallacy** is a ‘deceptive’ belief or notion. In the same vein, a **fallacious** statement is misleading or trying to ‘trick’ its readers.

If someone is in**fallible** you mean that she cannot be ‘tricked,’ that is, she cannot make errors. The Pope is often considered in**fallible** because he is believed to be unable to make errors when it comes to spiritual matters.

The word **fault** comes from this root as well. If you are at **fault** in a matter, you were ‘tricked’ into doing the wrong thing, perhaps due to lack of good judgment. A **fault** in the earth is ‘tricking’ you because the ground there is not quite as solid as it appears to be. When someone **defaults** on a loan, she has ‘tricked’ the bank by not paying her loan installments on time. The most interesting etymology with this root is probably the word **faucet** (tap). Picture a closed **faucet**. It is ironically ‘tricking’ you into thinking there is no water available, although the pipe is actually full! 1. false: a ‘deceptive’ truth 2. falsify: to ‘make a trick’

- 3. fallacious: ‘deceptive’
- 4. fallacy: a ‘deceptive’ notion
- 5. infallible: ‘not capable of being tricked’
- 6. fallible: ‘capable of being tricked’
- 7. faucet: a ‘deceptive’ plumbing apparatus

Chop-chop, Cut-cut

The root word **cis** and its variants **cid** and **-cide** come from a Latin root which means ‘cut’ or ‘kill.’ A **decision**, for instance, is a ‘cutting off’ of all possibilities except for one; if you are **decisive** you have ‘killed’ all other options. And **scissors**? They just ‘cut.’

Ever had an **incision** during surgery? That’s nothing but a ‘cutting into’ your body. On the other hand, if you **excise** text from a book, you are removing or ‘cutting out’ material from it.

Many words in English also come from the root **cid** that is a variant of **cis** and disturbingly enough means ‘to kill.’ **Cid** typically appears in the form of the suffix **-cide**. Let’s take a look at just some of the English words that have this chilling suffix.

Homicide means ‘killing a human,’ **fratricide** is ‘killing of a brother.’

Herbicides and **pesticides** are chemicals that are commonly used for ‘killing plants,’ and a **hippopotomonstrosicid** is the ‘killing of a giant hippopotamus.’ The legendary ‘Julius Caesar’ also shares this Latin root. The word part **Caes** in **Caesar** is believed to be a reference to Mr. Julius being cut from his mother’s womb, the first recorded cesarean section. We could go on and on, but in the spirit of **conciseness** we will ‘thoroughly cut’ any more words from this discussion and leave you with this **incisive** summary: When you see a **cis** or **cid**, tread carefully or sooner or later you just might just get ‘cut’ down to size! 1. **Decision**: a ‘cutting off’ 2. **Decisive**: ‘of a cutting off’ 3. **Homicide**: ‘killing of a human’

- 4. **Fratricide**: ‘killing of a brother’
- 5. **Herbicide**: ‘killing of a plant’
- 6. **Caesar**: ‘cut’ from his mother’s womb
- 7. **Concise**: ‘thoroughly cut’
- 8. **Incisive**: ‘cut into’

Fascinated by Love?

The root word **phil** comes from a Greek verb meaning *to love*. So, if your name is **Philip**, you are etymologically a ‘lover of horses!’ The city of **Philadelphia** is the city of ‘brotherly love.’ A **philosopher** is a ‘lover of wisdom,’ you will probably recognize the **soph** in the word **philosopher**—it means ‘wise.’ A **philodendron** is a type of plant that ‘loves trees’ because it curls up or twines around them as it climbs.

Hemophiliacs are etymologically ‘lovers of blood.’ This does not mean that **hemophiliacs** are vampires, but rather that they ‘love blood’ because their platelets are ineffective at clotting wounds; they therefore lose a lot of blood when wounded, causing them to need more, hence ‘loving,’ and needing, extra.

A **philanthropist** is etymologically a ‘lover of man(kind),’ that is, someone who is charitable to and does good deeds for the good of mankind as a whole. A lesser known word is **philogynist**, a ‘lover of women,’ that is, of all things related to the well-being of women in general (the **gyn** gives rise to **gynecology** as well).

A **philologist** is a scholar of language who ‘loves words;’ your soft contact lenses are probably **hydrophilic** because they ‘love water,’ and a **bibliophile** ‘loves books’! These constitute but a few of the “lovely” words that use the root word **phil**! 1. Philip : A lover of horses 2. Philosopher : A lover of wisdom

- 3. Philodendron : Loves trees
- 4. Hemophiliac : A lover of blood
- 5. Philanthropist : A lover of mankind
- 6. Philologist : A lover of words

medi middle

The Latin root word **medi** means “middle.” This Latin root is the word origin of a large number of English vocabulary words, including **medieval**, **mediocre**, and **media**. This Latin root word **medi** is easily recalled through the word **medium**, for a “**medium**” temperature is right in the “middle” of being hot and cold.

post- after

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The English prefix **post-** means “after.” Examples using this prefix include **postgame** and **postseason**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **post-** means “after” is through the word **postpone**, for when you **postpone** something, you put it on your agenda to do “after” the current time.

cycl circle

The Greek root word **cycl** means “circle.” This Greek root is the word origin of a number of English vocabulary words, including **unicycle**, **recycle**, and **Cyclops**. Perhaps the easiest way to remember that the Greek root word **cycl** means “circle” is through the word **bicycle**, which possesses two “circles” in the form of wheels.

onym name

The Greek root word **onym** means “name.” This root is the word origin of a fair number of English vocabulary words, including **synonym** and **antonym**. The root **onym** is easily recalled through the word **anonymous**, which refers to someone going around without a “name.”

ver truth

The Latin root word **ver** means “truth” or “true.” This root is the word origin of a fair number of English vocabulary words, including **verdict** and **veracity**. The root **ver** is easily recalled through the word **very**, for when something is **very** good, it’s “truly” good.

lev light

The Latin root word **lev** means “light in weight.” This root is the word origin of a fair number of English vocabulary words, including **elevator** and **lever**. The root **lev** is easily recalled through the word **levitate**: to make someone so “light” in weight that she can float above the ground.

hypo- under, below

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The Greek prefix **hypo-** is an important morpheme of the English language. Examples using this prefix include **hypothermia** and **hypocritical**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **hypo-** means “under” is through the adjective **hypodermic**, which refers to going “under” the skin, especially when being given a shot.

syn- with

The English prefixes **syn-** along with its variant **sym-**, derived from Greek, mean “together.” You can remember **syn-** easily by thinking of **synonym**, which is a word that goes “together” with another word because it has a similar meaning. You can remember **sym-** by thinking of **symphony**, which is a group of instruments making sound “together.”

phon voice, sound

The Greek root word **phon** means “sound.” This word root is the word origin of a number of English vocabulary words, including **microphone**, **phone**, and **saxophone**. An easy way to remember that **phon** means “sound” is through the word **symphony**, which is many instruments making a “sound” together.

micro- small

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The origin of the prefix **micro-** is an ancient Greek word which meant “small.” This prefix appears in no “small” number of English vocabulary words; **microphone**, **microwave**, and **micromanager** are a few noteworthy examples. An easy way to remember that the prefix **micro-** means “small” is through the word **microscope**, an instrument which allows the viewer to

path feeling

The Greek root word **path** can mean either “feeling” or “disease.” This word root is the word origin of a number of English vocabulary words, including **sympathy**, **apathy**, **pathological**, and **sociopath**. An easy way

to remember these different meanings is that a **sympathetic** person “feels” pain with another, whereas a **psychopath** does twisted things because he has a “diseased” mind.

circum- around

The prefix **circum-** which means “around” and the Latin root word **circ** which mean “ring” both are influential in making up English words. For instance, the prefix **circum-** gave rise to the words **circumference** and **circumstances**, whereas the root **circ** gave rise to **circle** and **circulation**. Clearly a **circumference** is the bearing “around” a circle, whereas a **circle** itself is in the form of a “ring.”

contra- opposite

The prefix **contra-** and its variant **counter-** mean “opposite” or “against.” For instance, the prefix **contra-** gave rise to the words **contradict** and **contrast**, whereas the variant spelling **counter-** gave rise to **counteract** and **counterfeit**. To **contradict** someone is to speak “against” what she is saying, whereas a **counterclockwise** direction is “opposite” of the normal way a clock’s hands usually run.

ped foot

The Latin root word **ped** and its Greek counterpart **pod** both mean “foot.” These roots are the word origin of many English vocabulary words, including **pedal**, **centipede**, **podium**, and **podiatrist**. Humans, for instance, are **bipedal** because they walk on two “feet,” whereas a **tripod** is a stand for a camera that has three “feet.”

ex- thoroughly

The prefixes **e-** and **ex-**, besides meaning “out,” can also act as intensive prefixes. These prefixes can effectively be translated as “thoroughly” to highlight their intensive function. For instance, the prefix **e-**, such as in **elude**, means to “thoroughly” avoid someone, whereas the intensive prefix **ex-** in **exclaim** means to “thoroughly” shout out.

inter- between

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The prefix **inter-** means “between.” This prefix appears in numerous English vocabulary words, such as **Internet**, **interesting**, and **interview**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **inter-** means “between” is through the word **international**, for **international** competitions occur “between” nations.

clud shut, close

The Latin root word **clud** and its variants **clus** and **clos** all mean “shut.” These roots are the word origin of many English vocabulary words, including **exclude**, **exclusive**, and **closet**. When you **include** someone, you “shut” him in, thus performing the act of **inclusion**, thereby **closing** or “shutting” him into your group.

cess go

When studying root words, there are often spelling variants to a primary root word. The root word **ced**: “go,” for instance, present in the words **precede** and **recede**, has variant spellings of **cess** and **ceed**. Examples **proceeding** from these variant spellings, all of which mean “go” as well, are **excess** and **exceed**.

morphology

Morphology is the study of how words are put together by using morphemes, which include prefixes, roots, and suffixes. Parsing the different morphemes in a word reveals meaning and part of speech. For instance, the word “invention” includes the prefix **in-** + the root **vent** + the suffix **-ion**, from which is formed the noun “invention

mal bad, evil

The Latin root word **mal** means “bad” or “evil.” This root is the word origin of many English vocabulary words, including **malformed**, **maltreat**, and **malice**. You can recall that **mal** means “bad” through **malfunction**, or a “badly” working part, and that it means “evil” through **malice**, or intentional “evil” done to another.

tin hold

When studying root words, there are often spelling variants to a primary root word. The root word **ten**: “hold,” for instance, present in the words **tenant** and **maintenance**, has variant spellings of **tin**, **tain**, and **tent**. Examples **containing** these variant spellings, all of which mean “hold” as well, are **continue**, **abstain**, and **tentative**.

con- with

Prefixes are key morphemes in English vocabulary that begin words. The prefix **con-**, which means “with” or “thoroughly,” appears in numerous English vocabulary words, for example: **connect**, **consensus**, and **conclude**. An easy way to remember that the prefix **con** means “with” is through the word **connect**, or join “with.” A way to remember that it means “thoroughly” is through **conclude**, or “thoroughly” close a matter.

cept taken

The Latin root word **cept** means “taken.” This root word gives rise to many English vocabulary words, including **deception**, **concept**, and **except**. Perhaps the easiest way to remember this root word is through the word **accept**, for when you have **accepted** something, you have “taken” it towards yourself.

port carry

The important Latin root word **port** means ‘carry.’ Some common English words that use this root include **import**, **export**, **deport**, and **report**. An easy way to remember this word root is through the word **portable**, which is something that is easily ‘carried’ from one place to another.

assim1

Common prefixes like **in-** and **con-** sometimes change their form in English words. The prefix roots in *combine*, *collate* and *corrupt* are all **con-**. Likewise the prefix roots in *illegal* and *irregular* are **in-**. This disguising of prefix roots is called **prefix assimilation**.

fect make

The English word root **fect** comes from a Latin verb meaning ‘make’ or ‘do.’ Some common English words that come from **fect** include **infect**, **perfect**, and **defect**. A way to **perfectly** remember **fect** is that something **perfect** is so well ‘done’ that it cannot be ‘made’ any better.

fact made, done

It’s a **fact** that the Latin root word **fact** has ‘made’ many words in English; in point of **fact**, it even means ‘made’ or ‘done.’ Some common English words that come from **fact** include **manufacture**, **artifact**, and **satisfaction**. A very easy way to remember **fact** is the original idea behind the word **factory**, which is a place where products are ‘made.’

lat carry

It’s time to consider the **relative** importance of the Latin word root **lat** which means to ‘carry.’ Two common English words that come from this root include **relationship** and **legislate**. Perhaps you can most **relate** to this root word, or ‘carry’ yourself back to it, with the word **relate** itself.

ject thrown

The Latin word root **ject** means ‘throw.’ Many common words are ‘thrown’ about each day which use this root, including **eject**, **reject**, **object**, and **projector**. Perhaps a pointed way to help remember this word is when you receive an **injection**, which is a shot ‘thrown’ into your body.

morph shape, form The root word **morph** comes from a Greek word meaning ‘shape.’ Ever heard of the ‘Mighty **Morphin** Power Rangers’? When they are ‘**morphin**’ they are changing ‘shape.’ Let’s stay in good academic ‘shape’ and take a look at the intellectual words that derive from this root.

mit send The English root **mit** comes from a Latin word that means ‘to send.’ **Mit** also shows up as **miss** in many words, so be on the lookout! Some common words from this root include **emit**, **mission**, and **dismiss**. So as not to **omit** any knowledge, we have sub**mitted** this post to explain it all.

phil love The root word **phil** comes from a Greek verb meaning *to love*. Some common words derived from **phil** are **philosopher**, **philanthropist**, and **bibliophile**. Note that **phil** can begin the word as in **philosopher**, or end it as in **bibliophile**. But wherever it occurs you can be assured that **phil** has something to do with *love*.

ii

やつてみせ
言つて聞かせて
させてみせ
ほめてみせねば
人成りがたし
あたたかく
やさしき
声にて
子も育つ

Who can you trust if you can't even trust yourself? And how in the world can you learn if you don't directly hear or see the things the natives say and do?