

A THESAURUS OF

ENGLISH
WORD
ROOTS

HORACE GERALD DANNER

A Thesaurus of English Word Roots

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Horace Gerald Danner

Foreword by
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Dedication

To my grandchildren
Nathan, Alissa, Margaret
Donna, Susan, and Madeline

Contents

Foreword	ix
Acknowledgements	xi
Preface	xiii
Thesaurus	1
English to Roots Index	975
Works Consulted	989
About the Author	991

Foreword

When you read these words you probably do not fully understand what you have in your hands. Were I to say that you have a whole dictionary in your hands, you might find that unremarkable; we often think of *thesauri*, those treasure-books of words, as mere extensions of dictionaries anyway. But if I were to say that you had a lexicographical library in your hands, you might first wonder at the meaning of 'lexicographical'—you may look it up in this book—and then express a note of incredulity at my claim. Yet that is what you do actually have in your hands: Dr. Danner has compressed into one volume all the knowledge of words and learning regarding their origins to be found in an entire library of foreign language dictionaries as well as related linguistic tools for the study of English developed by historians of the language. This is an altogether singular achievement.

To see the extent to which this is the case, let us follow out Dr. Danner's set of organizing principles by considering an example. Take that strange word I used in the previous paragraph: lexicographical. Using the English to Roots index at the back of the volume, you would soon discover that the word has two roots within its structure, roots that will reveal its meaning when combined. The first is 'lex.' Once you look that up, you will learn that it derives from 'legein' in Greek, a verb that means 'to say' and by extension refers to utterances or words. But you will also learn at the entry for that root the entire range of words that use that same root, discovering in the process that the root is behind the Latin word for 'law' as well as a host of English derivatives. The second root of 'lexicographical' is 'graph'. Having arrived by way of the index at this root, you will find that this root means 'writing' and takes its origin from 'graphein', another Greek verb. As a result, you will now see *inside*, so to speak, the word 'lexicographical' and understand that lexicographers are people who write about words and that the adjectival form must mean: pertaining to writing about words.

I cannot overstate how important having an insight into the inner meaning of words is, for you now have a technique for decoding words even when you do not have access to a dictionary, as I do not when writing this on a commuter train coming home from work. Dr. Danner's book allows you not only to build up your passive English vocabulary, resulting in word recognition knowledge, but also gives you the rudiments for developing your active English vocabulary, making it possible to infer the meaning of words with which you are not yet acquainted. Your knowledge can now expand and will do so exponentially as your awareness of the roots in English words and your corresponding ability to decode unfamiliar words grow apace. This is the beginning of a fine mental linguistic library: Enjoy!

Timothy B. Noone
Ordinary Professor
Catholic University of America

Acknowledgments

I wish to thank Dr. Roger Noël, Chairman of the Department of Foreign Languages at Georgia College and State University, Milledgeville, Georgia. Dr. Noël is fluent in French, his native language, as well as in Latin, Greek, German, Spanish, Italian, and Walloon. His help on a previous book added finesse, especially in French.

I am sincerely grateful to Dr. Timothy B. Noone, Ordinary Professor at Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., for his writing the Foreword. He is fluent in French, German, Greek and Latin. In fact, he actually converses in Latin with his colleagues at the university.

I am also grateful to Ron Evry, who assisted me at every turn when I needed his computer expertise.

This thesaurus was made more complete by using the search engine onelook.com.

For the continuous guidance and support, I want to thank Bennett Graff, editor, and Monica Savaglia, associate editor, of Rowman and Littlefield. Both of them were always ready to help and offered it graciously.

No book is written in a vacuum, and I am grateful for the many fine books on Latin and Greek that I've been able to use in listing words derived from those languages.

Preface

The main reason for compiling this thesaurus was to provide a comprehensive list of word roots and examples across disciplines. Most of the compilations of word roots already published give fewer than 100 roots; furthermore, of the roots given, only two or three examples of words derived from the individual roots are listed. In addition, some of these lists cover only a single discipline, for example, biology, chemistry, literature, mathematics, music, philosophy. This thesaurus lists over 1,200 roots; in addition, it is multidisciplinary, giving virtually all the major roots of all the disciplines. In addition, it lists as examples practically every useful word that could be located. The following paragraphs show how the thesaurus is organized for maximum benefit to the user.

Under the heading **Element**, the roots, as well as prefixes, are listed alphabetically; where the root has different forms, these are listed alphabetically underneath the basic form.

In the second column, **From** indicates the original language source of the root, i.e., Latin, Greek, French, German, English, Arabic, Sanskrit. Under the language source is listed the word from which the root is derived, as well as the original meaning, if it is different from the first one listed in the next column, **Meaning**. Also, in the **From** column, the Indo-European base and original meaning are listed (see discussion of the prototype Indo-European language later in this preface). In the **Meaning** column, the most common meanings of the root are listed, along with any extended meanings of the root as used in particular disciplines.

In the **Examples** column, the words from each root or prefix are categorized by linguistic forms, that is, the words of a family are categorized by Simple Root, Prefixed Root, Leading Root Compound, Trailing Root Compound, and other forms as explained in succeeding paragraphs.

The categories follow a paradigm, or model. First listed is **Simple Root** (the root itself together with basic suffixes); then, **Prefixed Root** (where the root being considered is preceded by a prefix, e.g., *prevent*, where *pre-* is the prefix and *vent*, come, is the root). Prefixes are those elements that change the meaning of the root, and are properly prepositions and adverbs in Greek or Latin. In this book, this policy has been followed; admittedly, the policy

here is rather arbitrary for the sake of consistency. Some authorities regard prefixes as those elements that come invariably at the beginning of the word, for example, *auto*, self; *bi*, two; Greek *homo*, same (Latin *homo* means man); *hetero*, different. A root is variously defined: *Webster's New World Collegiate Dictionary* defines a root as the fundamental element of a word or form, exclusive of affixes (prefixes and suffixes) and inflectional phonetic changes (e.g., *-ed* of *waited*; *-er* of *prettier*). *American Heritage Dictionary* defines a root as a word or word element from which other words are formed.

In some cases, there are assimilations. In linguistics, *to assimilate*, to make the same, is to change the last letter of the prefix to correspond to the first letter of the root, thus making the word easier to pronounce. For example, the word *assimilate* itself is an assimilated form. The prefix *as-* is an assimilation of *ad-*, to, toward, as in *address*, *adjective*, *administration*. In other cases, assimilations change the last letter of the prefix to a letter that is *not* the same as the first letter of the root, but to a letter that makes the word simply easier to pronounce, for example, *agnomen*, *ascend*. In this case, the change is more properly called a *variation*.

The next category in the paradigm is **Leading Root Compound**, where the root under consideration comes at the beginning of a word comprised of at least two roots, e.g., if the root under consideration is *cunei*, wedge, *cuneiform* is listed as **Leading Root Compound**, with *cunei* leading the compound, followed by *form*, form, shape; thus, *cuneiform* means in the shape of a wedge. Where there are different forms of the root, they are listed separately and are referenced to the original root.

The next category is **Trailing Root Compound**, where the root under consideration comes after another root, thus most likely at the end of the word, but sometimes in the middle of the word.

Depending on the family, there may be additional categories. One is **Disguised Root**, indicating that the spelling of the root changed through centuries of use in locales apart from Greece and Rome. Although many words from Latin have remained intact or with slight modifications, many have been altered considerably as they passed into English through one of the Romance languages, in particular,

French, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish; for example, English *lettuce* comes from Latin *lactis*, milk, and so called from its milky juice. Romanian, Catalan, and Provençal are also Romance languages, but their impact on English is minimal. Roots originally Greek were often modified as they passed into Latin, when Rome conquered Greece before the time of Christ.

In each of these categories, the element not under consideration as well as its meaning is listed in parentheses. For example, under the family *ped*, child, *pediatric* is listed as **Leading Root Compound**; consequently, *iatic* trails or follows *ped*. Therefore, after the entry *pediatric*, *pediatrics*, *pediatrician*, (*iatr*, healing) is listed after the entry. Only in cases where the root's meaning is obvious was the meaning not given. Different forms of the same word within a list are indicated by {curly brackets}. Not all dictionaries agree on derivative words; some dictionaries indicate those words placed within curly brackets as entries themselves.

In many examples, **Synonyms** of particular words are given. Where two or more sets of synonyms are applicable for the same word, these sets are numbered and separated with a semicolon, for example, 1); 2). There are often several synonyms for a single word; however, I have limited listings in most cases to four or five items. This thesaurus does not attempt to differentiate these synonyms; that has been left to lexicographers, the makers and compilers of dictionaries.

There may also be indicated **Doublets**, where two words with different meanings and with different spellings were originally one word, e.g., *aptitude* and *attitude*, *cart* and *chart*, *chef* and *chief*, and *ease* and *adjacent*. The reason for their variance is that they entered English through different languages, or from the same language but at different stages of that language's development. In the thesaurus, doublets are joined by a colon, e.g., *aptitude:attitude*.

There may also be **Cognates**, where the element had a common origin with an element from a different language. It should be indicated here that English is only a small part of an extremely large prehistoric language family, which comparative linguists have called Indo-European. Although there are no written records to document the existence of this common language, these linguists have been able to show this likelihood by comparing words with similar meanings and spellings in languages as diverse as English, French, German, Greek, Irish,

Latin, Russian, Spanish, and Sanskrit, as well as others. For example, the cognate for English *brother* is *phrater* in Greek (although Greek has a more common term for brother--*adelphos*, as in *Adelphi*, Maryland; and *Philadelphia*, an ancient city in Lydia, as well as Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and several other States); *frater*, in Latin; *Bruder*, in German; *brat*, in Russian; *brothar*, in Gothic; *brathir*, in Old Irish; *brothir*, in Icelandic; *bhratar*, in Sanskrit; and *frère*, in French. The reader is advised to consult an encyclopedia or Internet article on Indo-European languages. In addition, *Webster's New World* does an excellent job of cross-referencing roots of the Indo-European family; *American Heritage* includes a treasury of Indo-European bases in its Appendix.

In many cases, **Place Names** have been included, e.g., there is Deovolente, Mississippi, listed under *Deo*, God, and *vol*, willing. *Deovolente* means "God willing"; one can only surmise the reasons for the name. Under *cur*, run, the reader will find Bon Secour, Alabama. *Secour* means literally "to run under," but actually means "help"; thus, *Bon Secour* is translated "Good help." Smackover, Arkansas, was named by the early French explorers *sumac covrir*, covered with sumac. Dozens of other towns in the United States have names derived ultimately from Latin, from one of the Romance languages or from Greek. In Alabama, there is a village called Onycha, Greek for "fingernail"; also in Alabama, there is Greek Demopolis, literally People City. In both Illinois and Missouri, there is Creve-Coeur, French for broken heart, but extended to mean "utter discouragement." (Other reasons have been given for the name.) In Texas, there is Corpus Christi, Latin for Body of Christ. In Ohio, there is Peninsula, "almost an island"; and in Maine, there is Presque Isle, French for "almost an island." One of the most interesting place names is Uncertain, in Texas. The reasons for these inland towns being so called are both interesting and colorful.

In some word families, there are also Latin Phrases, Latin Legal Phrases, Italian Music Terms, Greek Mythology, Roman Mythology, Constellations. There may be additional categories, peculiar to the particular word family; the reader will experience no difficulty in seeing the relationship of these categories.

In word families where a single word is used in more than one discipline, the word is listed in ALL CAPS and is designated INTERDISCIPLINARY, under which the word's meanings in the different disciplines are given. This feature should prove es-

pecially beneficial to teachers in showing how words are used in disciplines other than their own. Teachers are encouraged to help their students see these relationships. It should be noted that only example words are given; there are many other words used across disciplines besides those so indicated.

The use of **NB**, from Latin *nota bene*, note well, indicates that the word listed, though spelled the same or similar to the root under consideration, does not belong in the family. For example, *diamond*, though beginning with the letters *dia*, is not derived from the Greek prefix *dia-*, across, through.

In cases where another root or roots have the same or a similar meaning, these are listed under **Cross Reference**. For example, Greek *thes*, to place, put, is cross-referenced to *pon*, *pos*, *theca*. There are also **Root Notes** in cases where the meaning of the root is different from the original meaning, or where there are interesting aspects to the background. For example, *aniso* is considered a root itself; however, *aniso* combines the prefix *an-*, not + *iso*, same. Consequently, the meaning of *aniso* is “not the same,” and can be found in *anisogamete*, *anisomerous*, *anisotropic*.

In many cases, I have given a short definition of the word or explanatory notes. These definitions and notes are given for one of several reasons: to differentiate a particular word from a similar word; to give backgrounds of interesting words; or to break the simple listing of words. These definitions and explanatory notes should not be construed as comprehensive, but simply as notes of differentiations or as pointers to understanding. In no way does the thesaurus obviate the use of a dictionary; the thesaurus is a companion to a dictionary.

It should be stressed that this thesaurus is designed for a user to refer to when an unknown word of mainly Latin or Greek origin is encountered. By seeing other words in the same family, the user can better associate, and therefore, better remember the meaning of the root. Psychologists have shown that

when one associates an unfamiliar word with a familiar one, the learning is more permanent.

In the case of words comprised of two or more elements, users are encouraged to formulate their own definitions. To solidify the learning process, users should see if their definitions appear to fit the context of these particular words as the words are used in their textbooks or in their professional reading. Users may also wish to consult a dictionary to see how closely their own definitions match those of the dictionary. For some of the polysyllabic words, readers will find it necessary to consult an unabridged dictionary, such as *Webster's Third New International*. In other cases, readers will need to consult a medical, music, or law dictionary, or possibly some other specialized dictionary. References consulted in compiling this thesaurus are listed at the end of the book under **Works Consulted**.

Users are encouraged to write additional words in the blank space to the left of the word categories. The blank space can also be used for recording one's own definitions or for notes on particular words.

The thesaurus concludes with a useful feature: the **English to Roots Index**. The Index lists each of the major meanings of a root and references them to the root in the thesaurus. For example, *good* is referenced to *bene* (Latin), *bon* (Latin), *eu* (Greek), *prob* (Latin); *water* is referenced to *aqua* (Latin), *hyd* (Greek), *lacu* (Latin), and *limn* (Latin). The advantage of this feature is that one can see the major word elements that produce a single concept in English.

Users are encouraged to let me know of additional words that can be listed in subsequent editions of the thesaurus. Please send any comments and suggested additions or corrections to Dr. Horace G. Danner, P. O. Box 614, Occoquan, Virginia 22125. My telephone number is 703-491-5283, and my email is: imprints5283@comcast.net.

A

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
a⁻¹	Latin prefix	to, toward	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: abut, amass, amenable, ascend, aspire CROSS REFERENCE: ad-, ob-
a⁻²	Greek prefix	not, without, negative	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: agnostic, amoral, apolitical, atheist CROSS REFERENCE: an-
ab- abs-	Latin prefix	away, off, from	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: abdicate, abjure, ablution, abort; absent, abstain PREFIXED ROOTS: (The roots of the following words are not otherwise listed separately.) abolish (SYNONYMS: eradicate, exterminate, extirpate) (<i>ab</i> contrasts with <i>a</i> , to, toward, of <i>adolere</i> , to increase) abomasum (the fourth or digesting chamber of the stomach of a cud-chewing animal) (<i>omasum</i> , bullock's tripe) CROSS REFERENCE: apo-, cata-, de-, dis-, ex-, ec-, se-
abb	Aramaic <i>abba</i>	father	SIMPLE ROOT: abba, abbacy, abbatial, abbess, abbot FRENCH: abbé CROSS REFERENCE: patri
-able			See hab-.
ac- (assimilation of <i>ad-</i>)	Latin prefix	to, toward	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: access, accident, acclaim, accost, accumbent CROSS REFERENCE: ad-
acanth	Greek <i>akantha</i> thorn IE <i>ak-</i> sharp, bitter	thorny, spiny	SIMPLE ROOT: acanthaceous (having prickly growths) acanthine (of or resembling an acanthus or its leaves) acanthous (spinous; thorny; nettling) acanthus (a Mediterranean plant with lobed, often spiny leaves and long spikes of flowers; in architecture, a motif or conventional representation of the leaf of the acanthus plant) PREFIXED ROOT: anacanthous (in biology, not having spines; without thorns) (<i>an</i> privative) heteracanth (in zoology, having the spines of the dorsal fin unsymmetrical, or thickened alternately on the right and left sides) (<i>heteros</i> other) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>acanth</i> : acanthoid (spiny; spine-shaped) (<i>eidōs</i> form) acanthoma (a tumor comprised of epidermal squamous cells; skin cancer) (<i>oma</i> tumor) acanthosis (a benign overgrowth of the prickle-cell layer of the skin) (<i>osis</i> condition) <i>acantho</i> : acanthocarpous (in botany, having the fruit covered with spines) (<i>karpos</i> fruit)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
acanth (cont'd)		[thorny, spiny]	<p>acanthocephalan (a parasitic, threadlike worm having a proboscis covered with thornlike hooks) (<i>kephale</i> head)</p> <p>acanthocereus (a genus of weak, often trailing, cacti having nocturnal funnel-shaped white flowers and 3-angled spiny stems) (<i>cereus</i> candle)</p> <p>acanthocyte, acanthocytosis (same as <i>acanthrocyte</i>, and <i>acanthrocytosis</i>, respectively) (<i>kytos</i> cell + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>acanthopterygian (any of the spiny-finned fishes, as the basses, perches, etc.) (<i>pterygion</i> a fin)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>coelacanth (an order of bony fishes) (<i>koilos</i> hollow)</p> <p>tragacanth (lit., goat's thorn; a reddish or white, tasteless and odorless gum extracted from a plant grown in Asia; used in pills, adhesives, textile printing, stabilizers, and a thickener for sauces) (<i>tragos</i> goat)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: echin</p>
acar	Greek <i>akari</i> (see Note)	mite, tick	<p>NOTE: This root consists of <i>a-</i> not + <i>keirein</i> to cut; therefore, too short to cut. Compare with <i>atom</i>.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: acararian, acariasis (same as <i>acariosis</i>), acarid, acaridan, Acarina (an order of ectoparasites, including mites or ticks), Acarus (a genus of mites)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>acar</i>:</p> <p>acarapis (a species of mites that invades the tracheae of honeybees causing Isle of Wight disease) (<i>apis</i> bee)</p> <p>acaroid (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>acari</i>:</p> <p>acaricide (<i>cide</i> from <i>caedere</i> to cut, cut down, kill)</p> <p>acariosis (<i>osis</i> condition, state)</p> <p><i>acaro</i>:</p> <p>acarology (the scientific study of mites and ticks) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>acarophilous (attractive to mites) (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>acarotoxic (<i>toxikon</i> a poison)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
ace	Latin <i>acerbus</i> bitter, morose IE <i>ak-</i> sharp, bitter	sharp, bitter; vinegar	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>acer</i>:</p> <p>acerate (in botany, needle-shaped; see <i>acerose</i>)</p> <p>acerb (sour or astringent in taste; harsh or severe, as of temper or expression)</p> <p>acerbate (to make sour, bitter; to irritate, vex), acerbic, acerbity</p> <p>acerose (in botany, shaped like a needle; having a sharp, stiff point, as a leaf; also, like chaff)</p> <p><i>ascet</i>:</p> <p>acetate, acetic, acetous</p> <p>ACETABULUM (lit., vinegar cup; a cup in Roman times to hold vinegar or sauce at the table), acetal, acetate</p> <p>acetic (pertaining to, derived from, or producing vinegar or acetic acid)</p> <p>acetone (a colorless, flammable, volatile liquid, used in organic synthesis and as a solvent)</p> <p>acetous (containing or producing acetic acid; sour; vinegary)</p> <p>acetum (in pharmacy, vinegar)</p> <p>acetyl (in chemistry, containing the acetyl group)</p> <p>acetylate (also, acetylyze)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ace (cont'd)		[sharp, bitter; vinegar]	<p><i>aceto</i>: acetolysis (<i>lyein</i> to loosen) acetometer (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><i>aci</i>: acicula (in biology and geology, a needlelike spine, prickle, or crystal; pl., <i>aciculae</i>), acicular, aciculate (also, <i>aciculated</i>) aciculum (in zoology, a bristlelike part; pl. <i>acicula</i>, or <i>aciculums</i>) acid (SYNONYMS: acidulous, dry, sour, tart) [see separate entry: acid] acierate (from French <i>acier</i>, steel; ultimately from <i>acer</i>, sharp; to change into steel) acrid (sharp or biting to the taste or smell; bitter or sarcastic in speech) acrimonious (caustic, stinging, or bitter in nature, speech, behavior, etc.) acrimony (bitterness or ill-natured animosity)</p> <p><i>acu</i>: acuate (having a point; sharp at the end), aculeate, aculeus acuity (acuteness; keenness, as of thought or vision) aculeate (also, <i>aculeated</i>; in botany and zoology, having an aculeus or aculei), aculeus (in botany, a prickle; in zoology, a sting; pl., <i>aculei</i>) acumen (keenness and quickness in understanding and dealing with a situation; shrewdness) acuminate (in biology and zoology, pointed; tapering to a point; as a verb, to make sharp or keen) {<i>acuminated</i>} acutance (a measure of the steepness of an edge in a photographic image) acute (SYNONYMS: critical, crucial) PREFIXED ROOT: acer: exacerbate (to make more intense or sharp; aggravate; embitter), exacerbation (<i>ex</i> intensive) acute: hyperacute (<i>hyper</i> beyond, over, excessively) peracute (very acute: said of a disease) (<i>per</i> intensive) subacute (moderately acute, as a <i>subacute angle</i>; having a tapered but not sharply pointed form, as a <i>subacute flower petal</i>; falling between acute and chronic in character; less marked in severity or duration than a corresponding acute state, as subacute pain) (<i>sub</i> under) superacute (<i>super</i> beyond, over) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ac: acnode (in mathematics, an isolated point on the graph of an equation) (<i>nodus</i> node) acet: acetamide (<i>ammonia</i> + <i>-ide</i>) aceti: acetify (to change into vinegar or acetic acid) (<i>facere</i> to make) aceto: acetolysis (the decomposition of an organic compound using acetic acid or acetic anhydride) (<i>lyein</i> to loosen) acetometer (also, <i>acetimeter</i>; an instrument used to find the amount of acetic acid present in vinegar or other solution) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ace (cont'd)		[sharp, bitter; vinegar]	<p><i>aci</i>: aciform (needle-shaped; sharp) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p><i>acu</i>:</p> <p>acupressure (compression of a bleeding vessel by inserting needles into adjacent tissue) (<i>premere</i> to press)</p> <p>acupuncture (<i>pungere</i> to pierce)</p> <p><i>acu</i>: acuology (the study of the use of needles for therapeutic purposes, as in acupuncture) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p><i>acut</i>: acutangular (acute-angled) (<i>angulus</i> corner, angle)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>accipiter (with <i>pteron</i> wing, a genus of hawks with a long tail)</p> <p>aglet (the metal tip at the end of a cord or lace)</p> <p>ague (from Medieval Latin <i>febris acuta</i>, violent or acute fever)</p> <p>cute (aphetic of <i>acute</i>; clever; pretty or attractive, especially in a lively, wholesome, or dainty way; artificial)</p> <p>eager (feeling or showing keen desire; impatient or anxious to do or get; ardent; SYNONYMS: ¹anxious, avid, hungry, intent, keen; ²enthusiastic, fervent, zealous) [do not confuse <i>eager</i> with <i>eagre</i>, a high tidal wave in an estuary]</p> <p>ear (of corn) [<i>ear</i> of one's body is from Old English]</p> <p>edge (SYNONYMS: border, brim, margin), edging, edgy</p> <p>egg (with <i>on</i>; to give an edge to; to urge or incite)</p> <p>eglantine (a European rose with hooked spines)</p> <p>ocrea (in botany, a tubelike covering around some stems)</p> <p>vinegar (Latin <i>vinum</i>, vine + Old English <i>aigre</i>, sour)</p> <p>TRAILING DISGUISED ROOT COMPOUND: mediocre (lit., middle of the peak; neither very good nor very bad; also, not good enough) (<i>oris</i>, a peak; from <i>acer</i>, sharp)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>aiguille (a peak of rock shaped like a needle)</p> <p>aiguillette (a gilt cord hung in loops hung from the shoulder in certain military uniforms)</p> <p>GRAMMAR: acute accent [a mark (´) to show the quality or length of a vowel, as in French <i>idée</i>; also, primary stress, as in type'writer]</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ACETABULUM [in <i>medicine</i>, the cup-shaped socket in the hipbone that receives the head of the thighbone; in <i>zoology</i>, any suction disc of flukes, leeches, cephalopods, etc. used to hold a host, prey, or surface; also, the cavity into which an insect's leg fits]</p> <p>NOTE: <i>Acme</i> and <i>acne</i>, from <i>akme</i>, a point, top, are also derived from the IE base of this family.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: amar, obel, ox, picr</p>
ac(ea)	Greek <i>akos</i>	healing; medicine	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>autacoid (a hormone; any of a group of natural biochemicals that activate changes in the blood, nerves, etc., similar to those caused by drugs) (<i>autos</i> self)</p> <p>panacea (a supposed remedy or medicine for all diseases or ills; cure-all) (<i>pan</i> all)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cur², med¹, therap</p>
acerv	Latin <i>acervare</i>	to heap up	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: acervate (in biology and botany, growing in tight clusters or heaps, as irises), acervative</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: coacervation (an aggregation of colloidal droplets held together by electrostatic forces) (<i>co</i> with)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cumu, sor</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
acid	Latin <i>acidus</i>	sour, sharp	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: acid, acidic, acidism, acidize; acidulate, acidulous</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>acid</i>:</p> <p>antacid (<i>anti</i> against)</p> <p>diacid {diacidic} (<i>di</i> two)</p> <p>hexacid (<i>hex</i> six)</p> <p>hyperacid (<i>hyper</i> over, beyond)</p> <p>monoacid (also, monacid) {monoacidic, or monacidic} (<i>monos</i> one, single)</p> <p>peracid (an acid containing a larger proportion of oxygen than other acids containing the same elements, as perboric acid or perchloric acid) (<i>per</i> through)</p> <p>subacid (<i>sub</i> under, below)</p> <p>tetracid (<i>tetra</i> four)</p> <p>triacid (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p><i>acidity</i>:</p> <p>anacidity (same as <i>inacidity</i>) (<i>an</i> negative)</p> <p>hyperacidity (<i>hyper</i> over, beyond)</p> <p>hypoacidity (acidity in a lesser degree than is usual or normal, as of the gastric juice) (<i>hypo</i> below, under)</p> <p>inacidity (same as <i>anacidity</i>) (<i>in</i> negative)</p> <p>peracidity (<i>per</i> through)</p> <p>subacidity (<i>sub</i> under, below)</p> <p>superacidity (<i>super</i> over, beyond)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>acid</i>:</p> <p>acidosis (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>acidosteophyte (<i>osteon</i> bone + <i>phyton</i> a plant: growth)</p> <p><i>acidi</i>:</p> <p>acidific, acidify (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>acidimeter (an instrument used to find the amount or strength of acid present in a solution) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p><i>acido</i>:</p> <p>acidocyte (<i>kytos</i> cell)</p> <p>acidogenic (<i>genere</i> to beget, produce)</p> <p>acidolysis (<i>lyein</i> to loosen)</p> <p>acidophil (a cell, substance, or tissue easily stained by acid dyes, as any of the alpha cells in the anterior pituitary) {acidophilic} (<i>philos</i> love, liking)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: alegar (vinegar)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ace</p>
acini	Latin <i>acinus</i>	grape	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: acinus (in anatomy, one of the small sacs of a compound or racemose gland)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: aciniform (formed like a cluster of grapes) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: uv¹</p>
acou, acu	Greek <i>akous</i> : to listen notice, observe	to hear	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>acoustic, acoustical, acoustician</p> <p>acoustics (the qualities of a room, theater, etc. that have to do with how clearly sounds can be heard or transmitted; the branch of physics dealing with sound, especially with its transmission; as an area of study, <i>acoustics</i> is singular)</p> <p>acusis (normal hearing)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
acou (cont'd)		[to hear]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>acousia:</i> dysacusia (<i>dys</i> wrong, bad, abnormal) hyperacusia (an abnormally keen sense of hearing, often with pain in the ears; same as <i>hyperacusia</i>), hyperacusia (<i>hyper</i> beyond)</p> <p><i>acusia:</i> hypacusia (<i>hypo</i> below, under) hyperacusia (<i>hyper</i> over, beyond)</p> <p><i>acuis:</i> anacusis (complete loss of hearing) (<i>an</i> privative) diplacusis (<i>diplo</i> double) dysacusis (an impairment of hearing involving difficulty in processing details of sound as opposed to any loss of sensitivity to sound) (<i>dys</i> wrong, bad) hypacusis (or, hypoacusis: a hearing impairment associated with a deficiency in the neurosensory or conductive organs of hearing) (<i>hypo</i> below, under) hyperacusis (<i>hyper</i> beyond) paracusis (<i>para</i> alongside) pseudacusis (<i>pseudos</i> false)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>acou:</i> acouesthesia (<i>esthes</i> feeling, perception) acoumeter (<i>metron</i> measure) <i>acouo:</i> acouophone, acouphonia (<i>phone</i> sound) <i>acousmat:</i> acousmatagnosia (failure to recognize sounds due to mental disorder) (<i>a</i> negative + <i>gnosis</i> knowledge) acousmatamnesia (<i>amnesia</i>, forgetting; <i>amnesia</i> itself consists of <i>a</i> negative + <i>mnasthai</i> to remember) <i>acoustico:</i> acoustophobia (morbid fear of certain sounds) (<i>phobos</i> fear) <i>acousto:</i> acoustogram (<i>graphein</i> write)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>acusia:</i> bradyacusia (dullness of hearing) (<i>bradys</i> slow) diplacusia (also known as double disharmonic hearing; the perception of a single auditory stimulus as two sounds, as a result of cochlear pathology) (<i>diplo</i> double) <i>acoustic:</i> optoacoustic (<i>ops</i> eye) <i>acuis:</i> nosoacusis (<i>nosos</i> disease) odynacusis (<i>odyne</i> pain) presbyacusis (<i>presbys</i> old) socioacusis (<i>socius</i> companion)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: aud¹, aur¹</p>
acro-	Greek <i>akros</i> IE <i>ak-</i> sharp, bitter	highest, extreme; can also designate extremities, e.g., fingers, toes	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Other words with this prefix are placed with the roots to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: <u>ac</u>ronym; acrobat, acrophobia, acropolis, acrosome</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Acme (TX, WA, WY); Akron (in sixteen States)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alt, apic, hyps, sum</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
act, ag, ig	Latin <i>agere</i> IE <i>ag-</i> , to drive, do	to act, conduct, do, drive, move	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>act</i>: act (a thing done; deed; an action; a decision of a court, legislature, etc.; a law; decree) actable, acting (SYNONYMS: ad interim, provisional, temporary) action (SYNONYMS: battle, campaign, engagement) actionable (in law, that gives cause for an action, or lawsuit) activate, activator, activist, active (SYNONYMS: ¹energetic, strenuous, vigorous; ²agile, nimble, spry), activity actor, actress actual (SYNONYMS: authentic, real, true), actuality, actualize, actually, actuary, actuate</p> <p><i>ag</i>: agendum (pl., agenda), agency, agent, agentive agile (see synonyms at <i>active</i>) {agility} agitate (SYNONYMS: disturb, perturb, upset), agitation, agitator</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>act</i>: coact, coaction (<i>com</i> together) counteract {counteractive} (<i>contra</i> against) deactivate (<i>de</i> down, away) enact, enactment, enactive (<i>en</i> in) epact (<i>epi</i> on, in, upon) exact (SYNONYMS: ¹claim, demand, require; ²definite, explicit, precise; ³accurate, correct) exacting (SYNONYMS: burdensome, onerous, oppressive), exaction, exactitude, exactly (<i>ex</i> out) hyperaction, hyperactive, hyperactivity (<i>hyper</i> over, beyond) hypoactive (<i>hypo</i> below, under) inaction, inactivate, inactive {inactivity} (<i>in</i> negative) inexact (<i>in</i> negative + <i>ex</i> out) interact, interactant, interaction, interactive (<i>inter</i> between) proactive (taking the initiative; in <i>psychology</i>, relating to or caused by previously learned behavior, habits, etc.) (<i>pro</i> before) react, reactance, reactant, reaction, reactionary reactivate, reactive, reactor (<i>re</i> back, again) redact (to put into suitable literary form; revise; edit) redaction {redactor} (<i>re</i> again) reenact (to enact again, as to reenact a law; reenact a scene) retroact, retroaction, retroactive (<i>retro</i> back) transact, transaction (<i>trans</i> across)</p> <p><i>ag</i>: ambage (a roundabout, indirect way of talking or doing things) {ambagious} (<i>ambi</i> around) coagulable, coagulant, coagulate, coagulum (<i>cogere</i> to curdle, collect; see <i>cogent</i>, Prefixed Disguised Root) reagent (in chemistry, a substance used to detect or measure another substance or to convert one substance into another by means of the reaction which it causes) reagin (a type of antibody in the blood associated with some allergic diseases) (<i>re</i> again) <i>amen</i>: examen (an examination or detailed study; in ecclesiology, an examination of one's conscience)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
act (cont'd)		[to act, conduct, do, drive, move]	<p><i>amin</i>: examination, examine (SYNONYMS: inspect, scan, scrutinize) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p><i>ig</i>:</p> <p>ambiguity, ambiguous (SYNONYMS: cryptic, enigmatic, equivocal, obscure, vague) (<i>ambi</i> both, around)</p> <p>disambiguate (to remove the ambiguity from an ambiguous utterance or form) (<i>dis</i> reversal + <i>amb</i> both)</p> <p>exigency, exigent (calling for immediate action), exiguous (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>indefatigable (<i>in</i> not + <i>de</i> not + <i>fames</i> hunger)</p> <p>intransigent (<i>in</i> not + <i>trans</i> across)</p> <p>prodigal (<i>prod</i> forth)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>act</i>:</p> <p>bioactive (having a capacity to interact with a living tissue or system) (<i>bios</i> life)</p> <p>radioactive (giving off, or capable of giving off, radiant energy in the form of particles or rays) (<i>radius</i> spoke of a wheel)</p> <p><i>ig</i>:</p> <p>fatigue (<i>fames</i> hunger)</p> <p>verbigeration (<i>verbum</i> word)</p> <p>vertiginous (<i>vertere</i> to turn)</p> <p><i>igate</i>:</p> <p>castigate (<i>castus</i> pure)</p> <p>fastigate (<i>fast</i> slope, roof)</p> <p>fumigate (<i>fumus</i> smoke)</p> <p>fustigate (<i>fustis</i> a stick)</p> <p>levigate (<i>levis</i> smooth)</p> <p>litigate (<i>litis</i> dispute)</p> <p>mitigate (<i>mitis</i> soft, tender)</p> <p>navigate (<i>navis</i> a ship)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOTS:</p> <p>ambassador</p> <p>cogency, cogent (SYNONYMS: sound, telling, valid)</p> <p>quail (to draw back in fear; lose heart or courage; cower)</p> <p>remiges (the large quill feathers of a bird's wing), squat</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>cogent (forceful and to the point; SYNONYMS: convincing, sound, telling, valid)</p> <p>cogitate (SYNONYMS: deliberate, reason, speculate, think) (<i>com</i> with + <i>agitate</i>)</p> <p>excogitate (to think out carefully and fully) (<i>ex</i> out + cogitate)</p> <p>LATIN TERMS:</p> <p>Acta Sanctorum (a collection of lives of the saints and martyrs)</p> <p>cogito ergo sum (I think, therefore I exist: the basic tenet of the philosophy of Descartes, 1596-1650)</p> <p>FRENCH TERMS:</p> <p>agent provocateur (a provoking agent)</p> <p>cache-sexe (a small cloth, or band worn, as by an otherwise nude dancer, to conceal the genitals)</p> <p>entr'acte (the interval between two acts of a play, opera, etc.; intermission; musical selection, dance, etc. performed during this interval)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
act (cont'd)		[to act, conduct, do, drive, move]	<p>PORTUGUESE: auto-da-fé (lit., act of the faith; the public ceremony in which the Inquisition pronounced judgment and passed sentence on those tried as heretics; the public burning of a heretic)</p> <p>ITALIAN: agitato (in music, fast and with excitement)</p> <p>THEOLOGICAL: actual sin (any sin committed by one's own free will, as distinguished from <i>original sin</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: agon</p>
actin	Greek <i>aktis</i> ray	rays; similar to rays; of a radiated nature	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>actinal (of the oral region of a radiate animal, from which the rays or tentacles grow)</p> <p>actinia (any of a genus of sea anemones) {actinian}</p> <p>actinic (actinic rays are those light rays of short wavelength, occurring in the violet and ultraviolet parts of the spectrum, that produce chemical changes, as in photography)</p> <p>actinide [actinide series: a group of radioactive chemical elements from element 89 (actinium) through element 103 (lawrencium): it resembles the lanthanide series in electronic structure]</p> <p>actinism (that property of ultraviolet light, X-rays, or other radiations, by which chemical changes are produced)</p> <p>actinium (symbol: Ac)</p> <p>actinon (an isotope of radon, formed by the radioactive decay of actinium; atomic weight: 217)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>actin</i>: actinoid (having a radial form, as an actinozoan) (<i>eidōs</i> form)</p> <p><i>actini</i>: actiniform (in zoology, having radial form; rayed) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p><i>actino</i>:</p> <p>actinogen (<i>genere</i> to produce)</p> <p>actinograph (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>actinology (the science of light rays and their chemical effects) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>actinometer (in physics, an instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's rays, or the actinic effect of light rays) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>actinomorphic (in biology, having radial symmetry, as a flower or a starfish) (<i>morphe</i> shape, form)</p> <p>actinomycete, actinomycin (<i>mykes</i> fungus)</p> <p>actinoscopy (<i>skopein</i> to examine)</p> <p>actinozoan (same as <i>anthozoan</i>) (<i>zo</i> animal)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: photoactinic (emitting radiation similar to visible and ultraviolet light in its chemical effects on substances such as photographic emulsions) (<i>phōtos</i> light)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: agon, fac¹, ger¹, migr, mov, pel², prac</p>
ad-	Latin prefix	motion toward, addition to, nearness	<p>NOTE: Only examples are given; the examples as well as other words with this prefix are placed with the roots to which it is attached.</p> <p>Pure form:</p> <p>ad-: addict, address, adequate, adjoin, adrenal, adsorb</p> <p>Elided form:</p> <p>a-: abut, ascend, aspire</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ad- (cont'd)		[motion toward]	Assimilations and variations: ac-: access, accident, acclaim, accredit, accustom ac-: acquaint, acquire, acquisition, acquit af-: affair, affect, affix, afflict, afford, affricate ag-: aggrade, aggravate, aggressor, aggrieve al-: allude, allure, allusion, alluvium an-: annex, annotate, annul ap-: appanage, apparel, apparatus, apparition ar-: array, arrest, arrive as-: assail, assemble, assist, associate, assure at-: attain, attend, attest, attorney, attune CROSS REFERENCE: pro-
add			See don- for <i>add</i> , <i>addendum</i> .
adelph	Greek <i>adelphos</i>	brother	SIMPLEROOT: adelphia, adelphic (of, or relating to, a polygynous marriage in which the wives are sisters, or to a polyandrous marriage in which the husbands are brothers) NOTE: With the addition <i>-ous</i> , <i>adelphous</i> becomes an adjectival suffix, indicating possession of one or more groups of stamens, from <i>adelphus</i> , having the <i>stamens</i> grouped together in a brotherhood. PREFIXED ROOT: diadelphous (in botany, arranged in two bundles or sets by the fusion of the filaments: said of stamens; also, having the stamens so arranged, as in the sweet pea) (<i>di</i> two) monadelphous (in botany, united by the filaments into a single tubelike group: said of stamens) (<i>monos</i> one, single) polyadelphous (in botany, having stamens joined by their filaments into a number of clusters) (<i>polys</i> many) PLACE NAMES: Adelphi (MD, OH); Philadelphia (PA, and in nine other States) CROSS REFERENCE: frater
aden	Greek <i>aden</i>	gland	LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>aden</i> : ademectomy (<i>ektomy</i> excision) adenitis (<i>itis</i> inflammation) adenoid(s), adenoidectomy (<i>eidōs</i> form + <i>ektome</i> excision) adenoma (<i>oma</i> tumor) adenosis (<i>osis</i> condition) <i>adeno</i> : adenoblast (<i>blastos</i> germ, cell) adenocarcinoma (<i>karkinoma</i> cancer) adenocoele (<i>kele</i> tumor) CROSS REFERENCE: inguin
adip	Latin <i>adeps</i>	fat	SIMPLE ROOT: adipose (adjective, fatty; noun, fat), adiposity LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>adip</i> : adipectomy (<i>ektome</i> excision) adipoid (<i>eidōs</i> form) <i>adipo</i> : adipocere (a fatty or waxy substance produced in decomposing bodies exposed to moisture) (<i>cera</i> wax) adipochrome (<i>chroma</i> color) <i>adipos</i> : adiposuria (<i>uria</i> urine condition) CROSS REFERENCE: lip ² , seb, stear

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
adrenal			See ren-.
adjut, adjuv	Latin <i>adjutare</i>	to help, assist	NOTE: This root consists of <i>ad-</i> to, toward + <i>juvare</i> , to help, assist. SIMPLE ROOT: <i>adjut</i> : adjutancy, adjutant (the administrative position, or the bird; see Doublets) <i>adjuv</i> : adjuvant (that helps or aids) PREFIXED ROOT: coadjutant (helping each other; cooperating; as a noun, an assistant), coadjutor (<i>co</i> with) DISGUISED ROOT: aid, aide (see Doublets) (Middle English <i>aiden</i> ; from Old French <i>aider</i> ; from Latin <i>adjutare</i>) jocular, jocund (from <i>jucundus</i> : pleasant; cheerful; genial; gay) DOUBLETs: adjutant:aide SPANISH: ayudar (to help), ayudarme (help me) CROSS REFERENCE: None
adult			See alter- for <i>adulterate</i> .
aecid	Greek <i>aikia</i>	harm, injury	SIMPLE ROOT: aecidium (an aecium: a cuplike spore fruit produced by certain rust fungi), aecium (pl., aecia) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: aeciospore (a spore that develops within an aecium) (<i>spore</i> seed) aeciostage (the period in their life cycle during which certain rust fungi produce aecia) (<i>stare</i> to stand) CROSS REFERENCE: dam ² , deleter, himsa, noc ²
aer	Greek and Latin <i>aerius</i> air	gas, air	SIMPLE ROOT: aerate (to expose to air, or cause air to circulate through), aerated, aeration, aerator aerial (in biology, growing in the air instead of in soil or water), aerialist, aery PREFIXED ROOT: anaerobe, anaerobic (an organism, especially a bacterium that does not require air or oxygen to live; opposed to <i>aerobe</i>) (<i>an</i> negative + <i>bios</i> life) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>aeri</i> : aeriferous (conveying air, as the bronchial tubes) (<i>ferre</i> to bear) aerify (<i>facere</i> to make) <i>aero</i> : aerobatics (aero- + acrobatics; spectacular feats done with an airplane, as loops and rolls) (<i>bainen</i> to walk, go) aerobe (an organism that requires air and free oxygen to live), aerobic, aerobium (<i>bios</i> life) aerodnetics (the science of soaring in a glider) (<i>donein</i> to shake) aerodrome (chiefly British; same as <i>airdrome</i> : an airport; a landing field; an airplane hangar) (<i>dromein</i> to run) aerodynamics (used with singular verb; the dynamics of gases, esp. of atmospheric interactions with moving objects) aerodyne (any aircraft that is heavier than air and derives its lift chiefly from aerodynamic forces) (<i>dyne</i> power) aeroembolism (an embolism of air bubbles often caused by surgery, induced abortion, or decompression sickness) (<i>em-</i> prefixes <i>bolein</i> to throw)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
aer (cont'd)		[gas, air]	<p>aerogram (a radiogram; an airmail letter written on a standard, lightweight form that folds into the shape of an envelope and can be sent at a low postage rate) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>aerology (total atmospheric meteorology as opposed to surface-based study) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>aeromechanics (plural in form; used with singular verb)</p> <p>aerometeorograph (an aircraft instrument for simultaneously recording temperature, atmospheric pressure, and humidity) (<i>meteor</i> lifted up + <i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>aerometer (a device for determining the weight and density of air or other gas) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>aeronaut, aeronautics (plural in form; used with singular verb) (<i>naus</i> ship)</p> <p>aeroneurosis (also called <i>flying fatigue</i>) (<i>neuron</i> nerve + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>aeronomy (the science dealing with the physics and chemistry of the upper atmosphere) (<i>nomos</i> law)</p> <p>aeropause (the region of the atmosphere above which aircraft cannot fly) (<i>pauein</i> to bring to an end)</p> <p>aerophobia (an abnormal fear of air, especially of drafts) (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>aerophyte (in botany, an <i>epiphyte</i>: a plant, such as certain orchids or ferns, that grows on another plant or object upon which it depends for mechanical support but not as a source of nutrients; also called "air plant") (<i>phyton</i> plant)</p> <p>aerosol (<i>aero</i> + <i>solution</i>)</p> <p>aerosphere (the lower portion of the atmosphere in which both unmanned and manned flight is possible) (<i>sphere</i> ball, globe)</p> <p>aerostat (an aircraft, especially a balloon or dirigible, deriving its lift from the buoyancy of surrounding air rather than from aerodynamic motion), aerostatics (plural in form; used with singular verb) (<i>histanai</i> to cause to stand)</p> <p>aerothermodynamics (the study of the relationship of heat and mechanical energy in gases, especially air) (<i>therme</i> heat + <i>dynamis</i> power, strength)</p> <p>PREFIXED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: anaerobe, anaerobiosis (<i>an</i> not + <i>bios</i> life + <i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>NB: <i>Aerie</i>, the nest of an eagle or other bird of prey that builds in a high place, is not in the family. It is probably derived from <i>ager</i> field.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: atm, phys, pneu</p>
af- (assimilation of <i>ad-</i>)	Latin prefix	to, toward	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: affair, affect, affidavit, affinity, affix, affricate</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ad-</p>
ag- (assimilation of <i>ad-</i>)	Latin prefix	to, toward	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: agglomerate, aggrade, aggrandize, aggravate</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ad-</p>
ag ¹	Latin <i>aio</i> IE <i>eg-</i> speak, say	I say	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: adage (an old saying that has been popularly accepted as truth; SYNONYMS: aphorism, epigram, maxim, motto, proverb, saw, saying) (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dic, ig, phan</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ag²	Latin <i>agio</i>	ease	PREFIXED ROOT: <i>adagio</i> (lit., at ease; as an adverb, slowly and leisurely; as an adjective, slow; as a noun, a slow movement or passage in music; also, a slow dance step) CROSS REFERENCE: <i>oti, scho</i>
agio			See <i>jac-</i> .
agog	Greek <i>agein</i> to lead IE <i>ag-</i> to drive, do	leading	PREFIXED ROOTS: <i>anagoge</i> (or, <i>anagogy</i> : lit., a leading up; mystical interpretation, as of the Scriptures; also, an uplifting of the mind to spiritual things) (<i>an</i> from <i>ana</i> up) <i>emmenagogue</i> (a medicine that induces or hastens the menstrual flow) (<i>em</i> in + <i>men</i> month) <i>isagoge</i> (an introduction, as to a branch of study) <i>isagogics</i> (introductory study; especially, the literary history of the Bible, considered as introductory to the study of Bible interpretation) (<i>eis</i> into) <i>paragoge</i> [the adding of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, either grammatically, as in <i>drowned</i> , or unnecessarily, as in <i>drowneded</i> (DROUN did), or for ease in pronunciation, as in <i>amidst</i>] (<i>para</i> alongside) <i>synagogue</i> (lit., to bring together; an assembly of Jews for worship and religious study; also, a building or place used by Jews for worship and religious study) (<i>syn</i> together) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>choragus</i> (in ancient Greece, the leader of a dramatic chorus; any leader of a chorus or band) (<i>choros</i> , orig., a dance; a band of dancers and singers) <i>demagogue</i> (lit., a leader of the people; orig., a leader of the common people; now, a person who tries to stir up the people by appeals to emotion, prejudice, etc., in order to win them over quickly and gain power) (<i>demos</i> people) <i>galactagogue</i> (promoting the flow of milk) (<i>gala</i> milk) <i>hypnagogic</i> (sleep-inducing) (<i>hypnos</i> sleep) <i>mystagogue</i> (a person who interprets religious mysteries or initiates others into them) (<i>mysterion</i> a secret) <i>pedagogue</i> (lit., one who leads children; thus, a teacher; especially a pedantic, dogmatic teacher) <i>pedagogy</i> (the profession or function of a teacher; teaching; the art or science of teaching) (<i>paedos</i> child) CROSS REFERENCE: <i>agon¹, athl, duc</i>
agon¹	Greek <i>agein</i> IE <i>ag-</i> to drive, do	to drive, lead (orig., assembly, contest)	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>agon</i> (the conflict of characters, as in classical Greek drama) <i>agonal</i> (of or connected with death pangs) <i>agonist</i> (one who takes part in a struggle, as the main character in a drama; a muscle whose action on a joint or orifice is opposed by the action of another muscle, the antagonist) <i>agonistes</i> (designating a person engaged in a struggle: used postpositively, or after the word modified, as in <i>Hamlet agonistes</i>) <i>agonistic</i> (also, <i>agonistical</i> ; striving to overcome in argument; competitive; combative; contesting; strained for effect; of or pertaining to contests) <i>agonize</i> (to be in extreme pain or suffer great anguish; as a transitive verb, to cause great pain in torture) <i>agony</i> (SYNONYMS : anguish, distress, suffering)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
agon ¹ (cont'd)		[to drive, lead]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: antagonism (SYNONYMS: animosity, enmity, hostility) antagonist (lit., one who struggles against; a person who opposes or competes with another; adversary; opponent; in <i>literature</i>, one who opposes the protagonist; compare <i>protagonist</i>; a muscle, drug, etc. that acts in opposition to or counteracts another) antagonize (to oppose or counteract; to incur the dislike of) (<i>anti</i> against) deuteragonist (in ancient Greek drama, the actor second in importance to the protagonist) (<i>deuteros</i> second) protagonist (the first, or most important, actor in a Greek drama; hence any notable leader or spokesperson; compare <i>antagonist</i>) (<i>protos</i> first) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: glucagon (so named for its effect on insulin; a hormone formed in the pancreas) (<i>glykys</i> sweet) stratagem (a military maneuver designed to deceive or surprise the enemy; a clever, often underhanded scheme for achieving an objective; SYNONYMS: maneuver, ruse, trick, wile) (<i>stratos</i> army) PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: epact (the period of 11 days by which the solar year exceeds the lunar year of twelve months; the age, in days, of the calendar moon on the first of the year) (<i>epi</i> on, in) CROSS REFERENCE: act, agog, agora, athl, duc</p>
agon ²	Greek <i>akone</i> IE <i>ak-</i>	whetstone	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: paragon (a model or pattern of excellence or perfection of some kind; an unflawed diamond weighing at least 100 carats) (<i>para</i> alongside) PLACE NAMES: Paragon (AL, IN, KY, LA, MT, OH, UT) CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
agor, egor, egyr	Greek <i>ageirein</i> to assemble IE <i>ger-</i> to collect	marketplace, assembly	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: agora PREFIXED ROOT: <i>egor:</i> allegory (a literary, dramatic, or pictorial representation, the apparent or superficial sense of which both parallels and illustrates a deeper sense just as, for example, the story of the search for the Holy Grail may illustrate an inner spiritual search) (<i>allos</i> other) [see Allegorical Work] category (a class or division in a scheme of classification; in <i>logic</i>, any of the various basic concepts into which all knowledge can be classified; in this sense, also called <i>predicament</i>) (<i>kata</i> down, against) paregoric (orig., a medicine that soothes or lessens pain; a camphorated tincture of opium, containing benzoic acid, anise oil, etc. used to relieve diarrhea) (<i>para</i> alongside) <i>egyr:</i> panegyric [lit., (for) all the assembly; a formal eulogistic composition intended as a public compliment; elaborate praise or laudation; an encomium] (<i>pan</i> all) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: agoraphobia (lit., fear of the marketplace; fear of open spaces) (<i>phobos</i> fear) ALLEGORICAL WORK: Pilgrim's Progress, by John Bunyan (1628-88) CROSS REFERENCE: greg</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
agr	Greek <i>ager</i> a field IE <i>ag-</i> to drive, do; to where the cattle were driven	a field; wild	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: agrarian (relating to land or to the ownership of land) agrestic (rural, rustic; crude, uncouth) {agrestal}</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>agri</i>: agribusiness (<i>agriculture business</i>; farming and related food-processing and marketing businesses) agriculture (the science or art of cultivating land in the raising of crops; husbandry; farming) (<i>cultus</i> care) <i>agro</i>: agrobiology (the quantitative science of plant life and plant nutrition) (<i>bios</i> life + <i>logy</i> study) agrology (the branch of soil science dealing especially with the production of crops) (<i>logy</i> study) agromania (opposed to <i>agoraphobia</i>) (<i>mania</i> madness) agronomics, agronomy (both terms refer to the art or science of managing land or crops) (<i>nomos</i> law) <i>agros</i>: agrostology (the branch of botany dealing with grasses) (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: peregrinate, peregrine (traveling or migratory; see Doublets) pilgrim (see Doublets) (<i>per</i> through + <i>ager</i> field, country)</p> <p>DISGUISED TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: onager (wild ass; also, a catapult) (<i>onos</i> ass + <i>agrios</i> wild)</p> <p>DOUBLETs: peregrine:pilgrim</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: camp</p>
agra	Greek <i>agra</i>	seizure	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: arthragra (<i>arthron</i> joint) chiragra (<i>cheir</i> hand) podagra (<i>pous</i> foot)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
ailur	Greek <i>ailouros</i>	cat	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: ailurus (the lesser pandas)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ailurophile (<i>philein</i> to love) ailurophobia (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fel</p>
al- (assimilation of <i>ad-</i>)	Latin prefix	to, toward	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: alleviate, alliteration, allude, allure, allusion</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ad-</p>
al¹	Latin <i>ala</i> : wing IE <i>aks-</i> axis	wing, armpit	<p>NOTE: This root originally meant upper arm, and by extension, wing. The root also refers to the side parts of a specified organ or structure, e.g., aliethmoid, alinasal.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: ala (in zoology, a wing; a winglike structure, as a lobe of the ear or a side petal of a butterfly-shaped corolla; pl. alae) alar (now, of, or like a wing; having wings; in anatomy, pertaining to the armpit; axillary, the original meaning of <i>alar</i>; in botany, pertaining to the axil), alary, alate alula (the group of three to six small, rather stiff feathers growing on the first digit, pollex, or thumb of a bird's wing)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: dealate (having lost its wings: said of ants and other insects whose wings are shed after the mating flight) (<i>de</i> off)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
al ¹ (cont'd)		[wing, armpit]	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>aliform (wing-shaped; same as <i>alar</i>) (<i>forma</i> shape)</p> <p>alinasal (pertaining to the <i>ali nasi</i>, the flaring cartilaginous expansion forming the outer side of each nostril) (<i>nas</i> nose)</p> <p>aliped (wing-footed, as the bat) (<i>pes</i> foot)</p> <p>alitrunk (the portion of the insect trunk that bears the wings)</p> <p>FRENCH: aileron (a movable hinged section in or near the trailing edge of an airplane wing for controlling the rolling movements of the airplane)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: aisle (Old French <i>aille</i>, wing; orig., wing of a building; <i>s</i> inserted through confusion with <i>isle</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: axi, pen², pter</p>
al ²	Arabic	the	<p>NOTE: The words in this family are entered as simple roots, even though they are <i>article</i> + <i>root</i>.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>albacore (lit., the young camel; a type of tuna)</p> <p>albatross (in Spanish, <i>alcatraz</i>, lit., pelican; in Arabic, water-wheeled basket)</p> <p>alcaide (the commander or governor of a fortress as in Spain or Portugal) (<i>quad</i> to command)</p> <p>alcalde (the mayor or chief judicial official of a Spanish or Spanish-American town) (<i>qadi</i> judge)</p> <p>alcazar (capitalized, the palace of the Moorish kings at Seville; in lower case, a castle or fortress of the Spanish Moors) (<i>qasr</i> castle)</p> <p>alchemy</p> <p>alcohol, alcoholic, alcoholism (<i>kuhl</i> antimony)</p> <p>alcove (an arch, vault; a recessed section of a room, as a breakfast nook; a secluded bower in a garden; summerhouse) (Spanish <i>alcoba</i>; from Arabic <i>al-qubba qubba</i>)</p> <p>alembic (an apparatus formerly used for distilling) (<i>anbig</i> still)</p> <p>alfalfa (lit., the best fodder) (<i>fisfisa</i> fodder)</p> <p>algarroba (or, algaroba; lit., the carob tree)</p> <p>algebra (lit., the rejoining of broken parts) (<i>jabbara</i> to reunite)</p> <p>algorism [from <i>al-Khowarazmi</i>, lit., native of Khwarazm (Khiva), mathematician of the 9th cent., A.D.; the Arabic system of numerals; decimal system of counting]</p> <p>alidade (a type of surveying instrument) (<i>'idadah</i> rule)</p> <p>alif (the first letter of the Arabic alphabet)</p> <p>alkali (see separate entry)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>admiral (the highest rank in the U.S. Navy) (short for <i>amir al bar</i>, leader of the sea)</p> <p>elixir (in full, <i>elixir of life</i>: a hypothetical substance sought by medieval alchemists to change base metals into gold or to prolong life indefinitely; now, a supposed remedy for ailments; panacea) (<i>iksir</i> philosopher's stone; from Greek <i>xerion</i> powder for drying wounds; <i>xeros</i> dry)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Alcatraz short for <i>Isla de Alcatrazes</i> Island of the Pelicans; in California; formerly, site of a Federal prison</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Alhambra, CA [Spanish; from <i>al hamra</i>, lit., the red (house); orig., palace of the Moorish kings near Granada, Spain; from <i>Alhambra</i> is <i>Alhambresque</i>, like the Alhambra, especially in richness of ornamentation]</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
al ² (cont'd)		[the]	<p>NOVEL: <i>The Alhambra</i>, by Washington Irving (1783-1839)</p> <p>NOTE: There are numerous other Arabic words in English that do not begin with <i>al</i>, e.g., adobe, amber, ameer, apricot, arsenal, artichoke, assassin, azimuth, azure, burnoose, caliber, caliph, camisa, candy, carafe, carat, cassock, checkmate, cipher, coffee, cotton, drub, emir, fakir, gazelle, ghoul, hegira, lute, magazine, mattress, minaret, mohair, monsoon, mortise, myrrh, nabob, nadir, Ramadan, safari, saffron, Sahara, salaam, sequin, sheik, sherbet, sirocco, spinach, sugar, sultan, Swahili, syrup, talcum, talisman, tariff, zenith, zero.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
al ³	<p>Latin</p> <p><i>alere</i></p> <p>fr. <i>alescere</i></p> <p>to grow up</p> <p>IE <i>al-</i></p> <p>to grow</p>	to nourish	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>aliment (anything that nourishes; food; means of support; necessity; as a verb, to supply with aliment; nourish)</p> <p>alimental, alimentary, alimentary canal, alimentation</p> <p>alimony (lit., food, support; orig., supply of the means of living; an allowance that a court orders paid to a person by that person's spouse or former spouse after a legal separation or divorce or while legal action on this is pending)</p> <p>altricial [pertaining to birds that are helpless and naked, as pigeons, and which must be fed by parents after hatching; opposed to <i>nidifugous</i> and <i>precocial</i> (from <i>precocious</i>), pertaining to birds whose newly hatched young are covered with down and are fully active; <i>precocial</i> describes the wild birds of the Gallinae family, those that nest on the ground, e.g., turkey, chicken, grouse, pheasant, partridge, quail]</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>coalesce (lit., to grow together; join, blend, fuse, as the halves of a broken bone; to unite or merge into a single body, group, or mass; SYNONYMS: blend, fuse, mingle, mix) (<i>com</i> together)</p> <p>coalition (SYNONYMS: alliance, confederacy, confederation, league, union)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: adult, adolescent</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>alma mater (lit., nourishing mother)</p> <p>alumna [feminine (pl., alumnae); alumnus [masculine (pl., alumni)]</p> <p>ENGLISH COGNATE: old</p> <p>BOUND COMPOUND: alderman (lit., old man; but meaning in Old English, chief, prince)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: nurt, troph</p>
alac	<p>Latin</p> <p><i>alacer</i></p>	lively	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: alacrity (eager willingness or readiness)</p> <p>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:</p> <p>allegretto (moderately fast; faster than <i>andante</i>, but slower than <i>allegro</i>)</p> <p>allegro (fast; faster than <i>allegretto</i> but not so fast as <i>presto</i>)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
alb	<p>Latin</p> <p><i>albus</i></p> <p>IE <i>albho-</i></p> <p>white</p>	white	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>alb (from <i>alba vestis</i>, white cloak; a white vestment worn by a priest)</p> <p>alba (Provençal, dawn; the stylized dawn love song of Provençal troubadour literature)</p> <p>albarium (a thin, white stucco)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
alb (cont'd)		[white]	<p>ALBEDO, albescent (turning white)</p> <p>albinism, albino (a person with deficient pigmentation, exhibited by milky or translucent skin, white or colorless hair; birds and animals may also be albino)</p> <p>albite (a milky white variety of plagioclase, occurring in many rocks, including granite)</p> <p>albugineous (of or resembling a tough white layer of fibrous body, as the white of the eye)</p> <p>album, albumen (white of an egg), albumin (white protein substance), albuminate, albuminous, albumose</p> <p>alburnum (sapwood)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>albuminoid (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p>albuminosis (<i>osis</i> condition)</p> <p>albuminuria (the abnormal presence of albumin in the urine) (<i>uria</i> urine condition)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>abele (the white poplar tree)</p> <p>aubade (a piece of music composed for performance in the morning) (French; from Spanish <i>albada</i>; from Provençal <i>alba</i>, which see)</p> <p>auburn (influenced by Middle English <i>brun</i>, brown; thus, reddish brown)</p> <p>daub (to smear with sticky matter) (<i>de</i> intensive + <i>albus</i>)</p> <p>ENGLISH: elf (literal sense: whitish figure in the mist), elfin, elfish, elflock(s)</p> <p>GREEK COGNATE: alphosis (leukoderma: dull-white leprosy)</p> <p>POETIC NAME OF ENGLAND: Albion (from its White Cliffs of Dover)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Alba (MI, MO, TX)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ALBEDO [in <i>astronomy</i>, the reflecting power of a planet or satellite, expressed as a ratio of reflected light to the total amount falling on the surface; in <i>botany</i>, the spongy white tissue on the inside of a rind in citrus fruit; in <i>engineering</i>, the reflecting ability of an object]</p> <p>NB: The following Arabic words, though similarly spelled, are not in this family. See al².</p> <p>albacore (lit., young camel)</p> <p>albatross (lit., the water-wheel basket)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: blanc, cand, leuk</p>
alc	Greek <i>alkimos</i>	strong	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: analcime (weak—from its weak electric power; a white or slightly colored zeolite) (<i>an</i> negative)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bil, dur, fort, poll, rob², val², vig²</p>
alea	Latin <i>alea</i>	chance, a dice game	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>aleatoric (designating or of music that involves chance or unpredictability in composition, performance, or both; chance music)</p> <p>aleatory (of or depending on chance, luck, or contingency)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fortu</p>
aleph	Hebrew <i>aleph</i> ox	first letter of Hebrew alphabet	<p>PREFIXED ROOT: synalepha (the contraction into one syllable of two adjacent vowels, usually by elision, e.g., <i>th' eagle</i> for <i>the eagle</i>) (<i>syn</i> with)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alpha</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
alg¹	Greek <i>algein</i> to feel <i>algos</i> pain	pain, feeling	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: algesia, algescic, algetic</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>analgesia (a fully conscious state in which a person does not feel painful stimuli), analgesic (of or causing analgesia; as a noun, a drug that produces analgesia) (<i>an</i> negative)</p> <p>hyperalgesia (an exaggerated sense of pain; opposed to <i>hypalgesia</i>), hyperalgetic, hyperalgia (<i>hyper</i> over, beyond)</p> <p>hypalgesia (decreased sensitivity to pain; opposed to <i>hyperalgesia</i>), hypalgia (<i>hypo</i> under)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>alg</i>: algedonic (pertaining to both pleasure and pain) (<i>hedonic</i> pertaining to pleasure)</p> <p><i>alge</i>: algethesis (perception of pain) (<i>thesis</i> a placing)</p> <p><i>algo</i>:</p> <p>algogenic (producing pain) (<i>genere</i> to produce) [listed also in following family]</p> <p>algolagnia (sexual pleasure derived from inflicting or suffering pain; masochism or sadism) (<i>lagneia</i> lust)</p> <p>algometer (a device for measuring sensitivity of pain produced by pressure) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>algophobia (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>adenalgia (<i>adenos</i> gland)</p> <p>brachialgia (<i>brachium</i> arm)</p> <p>cardialgia (same as <i>heartburn</i>; lit., heart pain: so named because mistakenly thought to be located in the heart) (<i>kardia</i> heart)</p> <p>causalgia (neuralgia characterized by a burning sensation) (<i>kaiein</i> to burn)</p> <p>metralgia (pain in the uterus) (<i>metra</i> uterus)</p> <p>myalgia (pain in a muscle or muscles) (<i>mys</i> muscle)</p> <p>neuralgia (severe pain along the course of a nerve or in its area of distribution) (<i>neuron</i> nerve)</p> <p>nostalgia (a longing to return home) (<i>nostos</i> a return)</p> <p>otalgia (earache) (<i>ous</i> ear)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dol, esthes, noso, odyn, pass, path, pen³, sens, tact¹</p>
alg²	Latin <i>algere</i> IE <i>algh-</i> frost, cold	to be cold	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: algid (cold; chilly)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>algeficient (cooling; refrigerant) (<i>facere</i> to make)</p> <p>algogenic (<i>generare</i> to produce) [listed also in previous family]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cry², psychr</p>
alg³	Latin <i>alga</i> IE <i>el-</i> to be moldy	seaweed	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: alga (pl., algae) {algal}, algin</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>algi</i>: algicide (a substance used to prevent or get rid of algae, esp. green scum in a swimming pool) (<i>caedere</i> to kill)</p> <p><i>algo</i>: algology (the branch of botany that deals with algae; phycology)</p> <p>TERM: alginic acid (a gelatinous material extracted from seaweed or kelp: used in jellies, plastics, dentistry, etc.)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: phyc</p>
aliph	Greek <i>aleiphar</i>	fat, oil	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: aliphatic (pertaining to fat or oil)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: adip, lip², ol², seb, stear, unct</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
alk	Arabic <i>alqili</i> the ashes of the saltwort	base or hydroxide	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: alkahest [apparently coined by Paracelsus (1493-1541), a Swiss physician and alchemist; the hypothetical solvent, <i>the philosopher's stone</i>, sought by the alchemists] alkalesence (the quality of being alkaline or somewhat alkaline) alkali (any base or hydroxide, as soda, potash, that is soluble in water and gives a high concentration of hydroxyl ions in solution; pl., alkalies, or alkalis) alkalic (in geology, designating or of igneous rocks having an unusually large amount of alkali metals, especially sodium and potassium), alkalize alkyl, alkylation</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>alkal</i>: alkaloid (<i>eidos</i> form) alkalosis (<i>osis</i> condition) <i>alkali</i>: alkalimeter (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
all	Greek <i>allos</i> other; Latin <i>alius</i> IE <i>al-</i> that, yonder one	other, mutually, another	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: allele (in genetics, either of a pair of genes located at the same position on both members of a pair of chromosomes and conveying characters that are inherited in accordance with Mendelian law) {allelic, allelism}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOTS: diallage (a greenish mineral that is a laminated variety of monoclinic pyroxene) (<i>dia</i> through) parallax, parallel, parallelism (the use of parallel structure in writing; in philosophy, the doctrine that mind and matter function synchronously but without any causal interaction) parallelepiped (a solid with six faces, each of which is a parallelogram) (<i>para</i> alongside + <i>epi</i> upon + <i>pedon</i> ground) parallelogram (<i>para</i> alongside + <i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>all</i>: allegory (the description of one thing under the image of another; a story in which people, things, and happenings have hidden meanings) (<i>agora</i> assembly) [see Literary Work] allergen, allergy (lit., other work) (<i>ergon</i> work + <i>generare</i> to produce) allonym (another name, usually historical, adopted by an author; compare <i>pseudonym</i>) (<i>onym</i> name)</p> <p><i>allelo</i>: allelomorph (same as <i>allele</i>) (<i>morphe</i> form) allelopathy (the repression or destruction of plants from the effect of certain toxic chemical substances produced and released by other, nearby plants) (<i>pathos</i> disease)</p> <p><i>allo</i>: allochthonous (originating elsewhere; not native to a place) (<i>chthon</i> earth) allogamy (fertilization of a flower by the pollen of another; cross-fertilization) (<i>gamos</i> marriage) allograft (a graft of tissue or an organ taken from an individual of the same species as the recipient but with different hereditary factors) (<i>grapheion</i> stylus)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
all (cont'd)		[other, mutually, another]	<p>allograph (any of the ways a unit of a writing system is formed or shaped) (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>allomerism (variation in chemical composition without change in crystalline form) {allomerous} (<i>mere</i> part)</p> <p>allometry (in biology, the growth of a part of an organism in relation to the growth of the whole or some other part of it) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>ALLOMORPH {allomorphic} (<i>morphe</i> shape)</p> <p>allopath, allopathy (the method of treating disease by use of remedies that produce effects different from those of the disease treated; opposed to <i>homeopathy</i>) (<i>pathein</i> to suffer)</p> <p>allopatric (in biology, of or pertaining to species of organisms occurring in different but often adjacent places) (<i>patra</i> native village; from <i>pater</i> father)</p> <p>allophone (in linguistics, any of the various forms of a phoneme as conditioned by position or adjoining sounds) (<i>phone</i> sound)</p> <p>alloplasm (in biology, a part of protoplasm that is differentiated to perform a special function, as that of the flagellum) (<i>plassein</i> to form)</p> <p>allosaurus (also, allosaur; a dinosaur of the Jurassic period) (<i>sauros</i> lizard)</p> <p>allotrope (the property that certain chemical elements have of existing in two or more different forms, as carbon in charcoal, diamonds, lampblack, etc.) (<i>tropein</i> to turn)</p> <p>allotrophic (rendered nonnutritious by the process of digestion) (<i>trophein</i> to nourish)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: morphallaxis (<i>morphe</i> shape)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: else (different, other, in addition)</p> <p>LITERARY WORK: <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i>, by John Bunyan (1628-88)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ALLOMORPH [in <i>linguistics</i>, any of the variant forms of a morpheme as conditioned by position or adjoining sounds; in <i>mineralogy</i>, any of the crystalline forms of a substance existing in more than one such form]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: alter, hetero</p>
allant	Greek <i>allas</i>	sausage	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>allantoic (of or in the allantoid; having an allantoid)</p> <p>allantoid (of or like allantoid; shaped like a sausage) (<i>eidōs</i> form)</p> <p>allantoid (a membranous pouch with a rich blood supply in the embryos of birds, reptiles, and mammals)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
alli	Latin <i>allium</i>	garlic	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>alliaceous (having the smell of onions or garlic)</p> <p>allicin (an amino acid found in garlic oil)</p> <p>allium (any strong-smelling bulb plant of the genus <i>Allium</i> of the lily family, as the onion, garlic, leek, etc.)</p> <p>DISGUISED LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: aioli (or, aioli: a mayonnaise containing much crushed raw garlic) (<i>oleum</i> oil)</p> <p>SPANISH: ajo</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
allod	Frankish <i>all</i> all + Old English <i>ead</i> wealth	free possession	SIMPLE ROOT: allodium (in law, land owned independently, free of any superior claim, and without any rent, payment in service, etc.; a freehold estate: opposed to <i>feud</i>) {allodial} CROSS REFERENCE: None
alm			See elee- for <i>almoner</i> , <i>alms</i> .
aloep	Greek <i>aleiphein</i>	to smear, anoint	PREFIXED ROOT: synaloepha (or, synalepha: lit., a melting together; the contraction into one syllable of two adjacent vowels, usu. by elision, e.g., <i>th' egg</i> for <i>the egg</i>) (syn with) CROSS REFERENCE: None
alp	Latin <i>Alpes</i>	the Alps; high mountains	SIMPLE ROOT: alp (a high mountain, especially in Switzerland) alpenstrine (of the Alps or any mountainous region; in botany, growing in the elevated region closest to the timberline; compare <i>subalpine</i>) PREFIXED ROOT: subalpine (designating, of, or growing in mountain regions just below the timberline or on a tundra or paramo*) [<i>paramo</i> : any high, barren plain in the South American tropics, especially in the Andes] COMPOUNDS: alpenglow (a reddish glow seen on mountain tops before sunrise or after sunset) alpenstock (a strong iron-pointed staff used by mountain climbers) alphorn (also, alpenhorn) GEOGRAPHIC: The Alps (mountain system in Europe, extending from France, through Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Austria, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina into Yugoslavia) CROSS REFERENCE: mont, oro
alpha	Greek <i>alpha</i>	the letter A	PREFIXED ROOT: analphabetic (not alphabetic; unable to read or write) (<i>an</i> negative + <i>beta</i> second letter of the Greek alphabet) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: alphabet (<i>beta</i> second letter of the Greek alphabet) EXPRESSION: alpha and omega (the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet; the beginning and the end; see Revelation 1:8) CROSS REFERENCE: aleph
alt	Latin <i>altus</i> IE <i>al-</i> to grow, nourish	height, high	SIMPLE ROOT: altar (possibly, from its being raised high) altitude (SYNONYMS: elevation, height, stature), altitudinal PREFIXED ROOT: exalt (to raise on high; elevate; lift up; specif., to raise in status, dignity, power, wealth, etc.), exaltation (elation, rapture), exalted (<i>ex</i> up, out) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>alt</i> : altazimuth (from Arabic <i>al sumut</i> the way) <i>alti</i> : altigraph (a device for that records the altitude on a chart) (<i>graphein</i> to write) altimeter (a device for measuring the altitude to which it is carried) altimetry (the science or practice of measuring altitudes, as with an altimeter) (<i>metron</i> measure) <i>alto</i> : altocumulus (a type of cloud) (<i>cumulus</i> pile)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
alt (cont'd)		[height, high]	<p>altostratus (a type of cloud) (<i>stratum</i> layer)</p> <p>altotroposphere (a portion of the atmosphere about 40 to 60 miles above the surface of the earth) (<i>tropein</i> to turn + <i>sphere</i> ball, globe)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>enhance (to make greater as in cost, value, attractiveness, etc.; heighten, improve, augment, etc.; as an intransitive verb, to increase, as in value or price) (Vulgar Latin <i>inaltiare</i> to raise high)</p> <p>haughty (SYNONYMS: contemptuous, disdainful, lordly)</p> <p>hautboy (lit., high wood; earlier name for <i>oboe</i>)</p> <p>oboe (a woodwind with a high, penetrating tone) (from <i>haut-bois</i> high wood)</p> <p>SPANISH: altiplano (lit., high plane, as in Bolivia)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>de haut en bas (lit., from high to low; with haughtiness; condescension)</p> <p>haute cuisine (lit., high kitchen; the preparation of fine food by highly skilled chefs, or the food so prepared)</p> <p>haute couture (lit., high sewing; high fashion)</p> <p>haute école (lit., high school)</p> <p>haut monde (lit., high world; high society)</p> <p>haute vulgarisation (vulgarization on a higher level, especially as done by academics, scholars, etc.)</p> <p>ITALIAN: alto-relievo (also, alto-rilievo; same as <i>high relief</i>)</p> <p>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:</p> <p>alt (high in pitch; the first octave above the treble clef)</p> <p>altissimo (very high)</p> <p>alto [in the Middle Ages, the highest male voice (above the tenor, which held the melody); the lowest of the three female voices was <i>contralto</i>; over the centuries, the lowest female part was often shortened to <i>alto</i>; consequently, that which literally refers to <i>high</i> in music actually refers to <i>low</i> in four-part choral music]</p> <p>alto clef (the C clef on the third line: used in notation, especially for the viola)</p> <p>contralto (see note at <i>alto</i>) (<i>contra</i> against)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES:</p> <p>Altadena, CA (it is higher in elevation than Pasadena, its neighbor)</p> <p>Alta Loma (CA, TX)</p> <p>Altamont (IL, KS, MO, OR, SD, TN, UT)</p> <p>Alta Vista (IA, KN); Altavista, VA</p> <p>Altitude (MS, OH)</p> <p>Alto (GA, LA, MI, NM, TX, WI); Palo Alto, CA</p> <p>Terre Haute, IN (from French; lit., high land, highest point on the Wabash; not the highest point in Indiana, however)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: acro, apic, hyps, sum²</p>
alter, altr	Latin <i>alter</i> IE <i>al-</i> that, yonder one	other	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>alter (SYNONYMS: change, modify, transform) (not to be confused with homonym <i>altar</i>, previous family)</p> <p>alteration, alterative (in medicine, gradually restoring health)</p> <p>altercate (to argue angrily; quarrel)</p> <p>altercation (SYNONYMS: quarrel, squabble, wrangle)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
alter (cont'd)		[other]	<p>alterity (the state or quality of being other; otherness)</p> <p>alternate (SYNONYMS: intermittent, periodic, recurrent)</p> <p>alternative (SYNONYMS: choice, option, preference), alternator</p> <p>altruism (selflessness; concern for the welfare of others, as opposed to <i>egoism</i>), altruistic (SYNONYMS: charitable, humanitarian, philanthropic)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>inalterable (that cannot be altered; unchangeable) (<i>in</i> not)</p> <p>subaltern, subalternate (following in order; successive; in <i>botany</i>, in an alternate arrangement, but tending to become opposite: said of a leaf arrangement) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>superaltern (in traditional logic, a universal proposition that is the basis for immediate inference to a corresponding subaltern) (<i>super</i> over, beyond)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>aliquant (in mathematics, designating a part of a number that does not divide the number evenly but leaves a remainder, e.g., 8 is an aliquant part of 36) (<i>quantus</i> how large)</p> <p>aliquot (in mathematics, designating a part of a number that divides the number evenly and leaves no remainder, e.g., 8 is an aliquot part of 32) (<i>quot</i> how many, or as many as)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOTS:</p> <p>adulterate, adulterine, adulterous, adultery</p> <p>alias (SYNONYMS: incognito, nom de plume, pseudonym)</p> <p>alibi (contraction of <i>alius ibi</i>, elsewhere; in another place)</p> <p>alien (SYNONYMS: émigré, foreigner, stranger; as a verb, in law, to transfer property; see <i>alienor</i>) {alienable}</p> <p>alienage, alienation, alienee (in law, one to whom or to which ownership of property is transferred), alienism</p> <p>alienist (in law, a physician who has been by a court of law as an expert on mental competence of principals or witnesses appearing before the court)</p> <p>alienor (in law, a person from whom property is transferred or conveyed)</p> <p>aliunde (from another place; in law, from some other source, e.g., evidence clarifying a document but not deriving from the document itself is <i>evidence aliunde</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: inalienable (that may not be taken away or transferred, as <i>inalienable rights</i> guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence) (<i>in</i> negative)</p> <p>LATIN TERMS:</p> <p>alter ego (lit., other I; another aspect of oneself; a very close friend or constant companion)</p> <p>alter idem (another of the same kind; second self)</p> <p>et alibi (and elsewhere; abbreviated et al.)</p> <p>et alii (and others; abbreviated et al.)</p> <p>[et al. is the abbreviation for both <i>et alibi</i> and <i>et alii</i>]</p> <p>inter alia [among other (things)]</p> <p>inter alios [among other (persons)]</p> <p>MUSIC: altered chord (a chord in which one or more tones have been chromatically altered by sharps, flats, or naturals foreign to the key)</p> <p>ENGLISH: else</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: all, hetero, xeno</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
alv	Latin <i>alvus</i> IE <i>aulos</i> - tube, reed	hollow, cavity; the belly, womb	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: alveolar (of or like an alveolus or the alveoli), alveolate (honeycombed; full of small cavities), ALVEOLUS, alveus, alvine (of the abdomen or intestines)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ALVEOLUS [in <i>anatomy</i> and <i>zoology</i>, a small cavity or hollow, as a cell of a honeycomb, air cell or sac of a lung, tooth socket, etc.; in <i>dentistry</i>, plural <i>alveoli</i> is the ridge of the gums above and behind the upper front teeth; teethridge]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: colp, fist, hyster¹, uter², ventr</p>
am	Latin <i>amare</i>	to love; friend	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: amateur (in radio parlance, a ham, one licensed to operate radio transmitters as a hobby, for the love of it; SYNONYMS: dilettante, neophyte, novice, tyro), amateurish amative (of or inclined to love, especially sexual love) amatory (of, causing, or showing love, especially sexual love) amenity (pleasant quality; an attractive feature; pl., the courteous acts and pleasant manners of polite social behavior) amiable (SYNONYMS: affable, good-natured, obliging) amicable (SYNONYMS: benevolent, civil, harmonious, peaceable, see Doublets) amity (peaceful relations, as between nations; friendship; see Place Names) amorist (a person much occupied with love-making; one who writes about love), amorous</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: enamor (to fill with love and desire; captivate; usually used in the passive voice with <i>of</i> or <i>with</i>, e.g., <i>enamored with his job</i>) (<i>en</i> in)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT: enemy (SYNONYMS: adversary, antagonist) enmity (SYNONYMS: animosity, antagonism, hostility) (<i>en</i> negative) inimical (like an enemy; unfriendly; in opposition; adverse; unfavorable; same derivation as <i>enemy</i>) (<i>in</i> negative)</p> <p>LATIN: amici probantur rebus adversis (friends are proved by adversity: Cicero) amicitia semper prodest (friendship is always of benefit: Seneca) amicus curiae (friend of the court; a disinterested party, who volunteers advice to the court) amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas (Plato is my friend, but a greater friend is truth) amor patriae (lit., love of one's country; patriotism) amor vincit omnia (love conquers everything)</p> <p>FRENCH: amadou (lit., lover; a fungus, originally used as a wound dressing and a hemostatic) ami (a male friend); amie (a woman or girl friend) ami de coeur (bosom friend) ami du peuple (friend of the people) ami en voie (lit., friend on the road; friend at court) bon ami (good friend; capitalized, name of a cleaning compound, a "good friend" to the cleaning person, or that being cleaned because "it hasn't scratched yet")</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
am (cont'd)		[to love; friend]	<p>amour (a love affair, especially of an illicit or secret nature; see <i>paramour</i>)</p> <p>amour propre (self-love; love of oneself; self-esteem)</p> <p>affaire d'amour (a love affair)</p> <p>paramour (a lover or mistress; especially the illicit sexual partner of a married man or woman) (<i>per</i> by)</p> <p>ITALIAN:</p> <p>amoretto (an infant cupid, as in Italian art of the 16th cent.; do not confuse with <i>amaretto</i>, a liqueur—see next family) (diminutive of <i>amore</i>, love), amorino (same as <i>amoretto</i>)</p> <p>con amore (lit., with love; tenderly; a direction to the performer in music; with enthusiasm)</p> <p>inamorata (lover; specif., a woman in relation to the person who is her lover; sweetheart or mistress)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: amiable:amicable</p> <p>SPANISH: amigo (friend), enemigo (enemy)</p> <p>NAMES:</p> <p>Amadis (Spanish; love of God; name of hero in medieval romances in Spanish, French and English literatures)</p> <p>Amanda (lit., worthy to be loved)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Amity (AR, GA, IL, IN, MO, NY, OH, OR, PA, TX), Amado, AZ; Amador, CA</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: eros, phil</p>
amb	Latin <i>ambulare</i> IE <i>al-</i> wander	to walk, go, move	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>amble (to move at a smooth, easy gait by raising first both legs on one side, then both on the other: said of a horse, etc.; to go easily and unhurriedly; walk in a leisurely manner)</p> <p>ambulacrum (lit., tree-lined walk; in echinoderms, that surface area containing a radiating series of perforated plates through which the tube feet extend)</p> <p>ambulance (from French <i>hôpital ambulant</i>, moving hospital: first used in World War I), ambulant, ambulate</p> <p>ambulatory (describes a patient in a hospital who is able to walk; not bedridden; in law, revocable, subject to change, capable of alteration, e.g., an <i>ambulatory disposition</i>)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>circumambient (surrounding; enclosing), circumambulate (to walk around) (<i>circum</i> around)</p> <p>perambulate, perambulator (often shortened to <i>pram</i>, a baby carriage) (<i>per</i> through)</p> <p>preamble (lit., walking, or going, before; an introductory statement, introduction; SYNONYMS: foreword, preface, introduction, prologue); capitalized, the introductory statement of the United States Constitution, setting forth the principles of American government and beginning with the words, "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union. . . ." (<i>pre</i> before)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: ambit (a circuit or circumference; the limits) (<i>itere</i> to go)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>funambulist (one who performs on a tightrope or a slack rope) (<i>funis</i> rope)</p> <p>noctambulism (also, noctambulation; walking in one's sleep—lit., at night; same as <i>somnambulism</i>) (<i>nox</i> night)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
amb (cont'd)		[to walk, go, move]	<p>somnambulate (to walk in one's sleep) (<i>somnus</i> sleep)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>alley (from French <i>aler</i>, to go; from Medieval Latin <i>alare</i>, a contraction of <i>ambulare</i>)</p> <p>lure (SYNONYMS: beguile, decoy, entice, inveigle, seduce)</p> <p>PREFIXED DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>allure (orig., way of walking; SYNONYMS: attract, captivate, charm, enchant, fascinate), alluring (<i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>purlieu (orig., an outlying part of a forest, exempted from forest laws and returned to private owners; now, a place that one visits often or habitually; haunt) (<i>per</i> through)</p> <p>FRENCH: allée (a walk or passage, especially between two rows of evenly planted trees)</p> <p>ITALIAN MUSIC TERMS:</p> <p>andante (moderate in tempo, as though walking; as a noun, an andante movement or passage)</p> <p>andantino (orig., slower; now slightly faster than andante)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ambi-, bas¹, it, pat</p>
ambi, ambo, amb, an	<p>Latin</p> <p><i>ambi:</i></p> <p><i>ambo</i></p> <p>IE <i>ambhi-</i></p> <p>around</p>	both, around	<p>EXTENDED PREFIX: amice (a cloak that is thrown around oneself)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>amb:</i></p> <p>ambiguity (the state or quality of being ambiguous)</p> <p>ambiguous (SYNONYMS: cryptic, enigmatic, equivocal, obscure, vague) (<i>agere</i> to act)</p> <p>ambience (also, ambiance; milieu)</p> <p>ambient (surrounding; on all sides)</p> <p>ambit, ambition (orig., going around seeking votes)</p> <p>ambitious (SYNONYMS: emulous, enterprising) (<i>ire</i> to go)</p> <p><i>ambi:</i></p> <p>ambidextrous (<i>dexter</i> right)</p> <p>ambisexual (same as <i>bisexual</i>)</p> <p>ambivalence (simultaneous conflicting feelings toward a person or thing, as love and hate), ambivalent (<i>valere</i> to be worth)</p> <p>ambiversion (a condition or character trait that includes both introversion and extroversion) (<i>vertere</i> to turn)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>ambage (winding pathway; used in plural: roundabout, indirect ways or talking or doing things) (<i>agere</i> to go)</p> <p>ambassador (the highest-ranking diplomatic representative appointed by one country or government to represent it in another) (<i>agere</i> to do)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>amsace (lit., double aces, the lowest thrown at dice; misfortune; bad luck)</p> <p>embassy (from <i>ambassador</i>)</p> <p>FRENCH: bivouac (lit., to watch by; a temporary military encampment in the field; orig., an encampment in which a soldier stood guard during the night) (from German <i>beiwacht</i>)</p> <p>DUTCH: bilander (from <i>binnen</i>, inside + land; a small, two-masted ship used on the canals and along the coast of The Netherlands)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: amphi-, circ-, peri-</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
amel	Old French <i>amel</i>	a glaze	PREFIXED ROOT: enamel (melted substance; in dentistry, a hardy, glossy coating of the crown of a tooth) (<i>en</i> in) CROSS REFERENCE: None
amnio	Greek <i>amnos</i> lamb	membrane	SIMPLE ROOT: amnion (the innermost membrane of the sac enclosing the embryo of a mammal, reptile, or bird) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: amniocentesis (a test to determine the health, sex, or genetic constitution of a fetus by taking a sample of amniotic fluid through a needle inserted into the womb of the mother) (<i>ken-tein</i> to prick) amnioscopy (<i>skochein</i> to examine) CROSS REFERENCE: hymen, mening
amoeb (also spelled ameb)	Greek <i>ameibein</i>	to change	SIMPLE ROOT: <i>ameb</i> : ameba (or, amoeba, which is the preferred general usage) <i>amoeb</i> : amoeba (a one-celled, microscopic animal) amoeban (also, amoeban, ameban; alternately answering, as in dialogue) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>amoeb</i> : amoebiasis (or, amebiasis: infested with amoebas, or, amoebae) (<i>iasis</i> condition) amoeboid (<i>eidōs</i> form) <i>amoebō</i> : amoebocyte (or, amebocyte: any cell capable of moving like an amoeba, especially one that floats freely in the blood or other body fluids, such as a white blood corpuscle) (<i>kytos</i> cell) CROSS REFERENCE: apo-, camb, meta-, mut
amph-	Greek <i>amphi-</i> IE <i>ambhi-</i> both, around	both sides, around	EXTENDED PREFIX: amphigory (a piece of nonsense writing, as in burlesque) amphoteric (lit., each of two; partly one and partly the other; specif., capable of reacting chemically either as an acid or as a base) PREFIXED ROOT: The following are examples of this prefix. Other words are listed in the families to which it is attached. Examples: amphibian, amphibrach, amphimacer, amphora DISGUISED ROOT: ampul, ampulla (nearly round bottle with two handles, used by the ancient Greeks and Romans; in anatomy, a sac or dilated part of a tube or canal, as of a milk duct in a mammary gland), ampullaceous (shaped like an ampulla or bladder) MYTHOLOGY: Amphion (he built a wall around Thebes by charming the stones into place with a lyre) CROSS REFERENCE: ambi, circ, peri
ampl	Latin <i>amplus</i> IE <i>am-</i> to contain	plenty	SIMPLE ROOT: ample (large in size, scope; spacious; more than enough; adequate; SYNONYMS : abundant, copious, plentiful, profuse) {ampl}, amplitude (SYNONYMS : abundance, magnitude, scope, size) PREFIXED ROOT: preamplifier (an auxiliary) (<i>pre</i> before) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: amplification, amplifier, amplify (<i>facere</i> to make) NB: <i>Example</i> is listed under emp-. CROSS REFERENCE: ops

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
amyg	Greek <i>amygdale</i> almond	almond, tonsil	NOTE: This root originally meant <i>almond</i> ; however, it is extended to mean <i>tonsil</i> , because of the tonsil's shape. SIMPLE ROOT: amygdala (in anatomy, a tonsil) amygdalaceous (belonging to a group of shrubs and trees with soft, fleshy fruit that contains a single hard seed or stone, as the peach, almond, cherry, plum, etc.) amygdalate (of, or like almonds) amygdalin (a glucoside present in bitter almonds) amygdaline (of, or like an almond or almonds; also, having to do with the tonsils) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: amygdaloid (almond-shaped; also, designating or of a volcanic rock having small bubble holes filled with secondary minerals; as a <i>noun</i> , this rock) (<i>eidōs</i> shape) FRENCH: amandine (prepared or garnished with thinly sliced almonds) ENGLISH: almond CROSS REFERENCE: None
amyl	Greek <i>amylos</i>	starch	NOTE: This root is derived from <i>amylon</i> (<i>aleuron</i>)—(meal) not ground at the mill (<i>aleuron</i> , meal + <i>a</i> , negative + <i>myle</i> , mill). SIMPLE ROOT: amylaceous (of or like starch) amylase (an enzyme that helps change starch into sugar; it is found in saliva, pancreatic juices, etc.) amylene (any of several liquid isomeric hydrocarbons having the formula C ₅ H ₁₀ ; pentene) amylum (technical name for <i>starch</i>) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>amyl</i> : amyloid (a starchy food or substance), amyloidosis (<i>eidōs</i> form + <i>osis</i> condition) <i>amylo</i> : amylogen (the water-soluble part of the starch granule) (<i>generare</i> to produce) amylolysis (the changing of starch into soluble substances) (<i>lyein</i> to loosen) amylopsin (from <i>trypsin</i> , the enzyme of pancreatic juice) CROSS REFERENCE: None
an⁻¹ (assimilation of <i>ad-</i>)	Latin	to, toward	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: annex, annihilate, annotate, announce, annul CROSS REFERENCE: ob-
an⁻², a-	Greek prefix	not, without	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: anemia, anergy; agnostic, aseptic, atheist, atom NOTE: Do not confuse words with <i>an-</i> prefix + root, for example, <i>anarchy</i> , <i>analgesia</i> , with words beginning with <i>ana-</i> prefix, as in <i>anatomy</i> , where the root is <i>tom</i> , to cut. CROSS REFERENCE: a ² , de, dis, in, ne, non, un
ana-	Greek prefix	again, over, above, anew, against, back, backward, up throughout	The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached. Examples: anabolism, anabranche, anachronism, anatomy CROSS REFERENCE: re-

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
anc	Latin <i>anculus</i>	servant	SIMPLE ROOT: ancillary (subordinate: often used with <i>to</i> ; that serves as an aid; auxiliary) CROSS REFERENCE: serv ¹
andr	Greek <i>andros</i> IE <i>aner-</i> , <i>ner-</i> vital force	man, male; (in <i>biology</i> , anther, stamen, the pollen- producing male organ of certain plants)	NOTE: As a suffix, this root means “having husbands, having stamens.” PREFIXED ROOT: monandrous (practicing monandry; in botany, having only one stamen, as some flowers) monandry (the state or practice of having only one male sex partner over a period of time; in botany, a monandrous condition) (<i>monos</i> one) polyandrous (practicing polyandry; in botany, having many stamens), POLYANDRY (<i>polys</i> many) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>andr</i> : android (in science fiction, an automaton made to resemble a human being) (<i>eidōs</i> form) androecium (in botany, the stamens of a flower collectively) (<i>oikos</i> house, surroundings) <i>andro</i> : androgen (a male sex hormone; in biochemistry, any substance that promotes masculine characteristics), androgenic androgenous (producing only male offspring) (<i>generare</i> to produce) androgynous, androgynous (both male and female; <i>androgenous</i> and <i>androgynous</i> are pronounced the same) (<i>gyne</i> woman) androsphinx (a sphinx with the head of a man) androsterone (a sex hormone usually present in male urine) (<i>stereos</i> solid) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: philander (to engage lightly in passing love affairs; make love insincerely: said of a man) (<i>philein</i> to love) MASCULINE NAME: Andrew (<i>andreios</i> manly) INTERDISCIPLINARY: POLYANDRY [in <i>botany</i> , the presence of numerous stamens on one flower; in <i>zoology</i> , the mating of one female animal with more than one male] CROSS REFERENCE: anthrop, homo, masc ¹ , vir ¹
anem	Greek <i>anemos</i> IE <i>an(e)-</i> to breathe	wind	SIMPLE ROOT: anemone (the windflower) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>anem</i> : anemosis (same as <i>wind shake</i> , a condition of timber in which there is separation of the concentric rings, supposedly due to strong winds during growth) (<i>osis</i> condition) <i>anemo</i> : anemograph (an instrument for recording the velocity and direction of wind) (<i>graphein</i> to write) anemology (the study of winds) (<i>logy</i> study) anemometer (a gauge for determining the force or speed of the wind, and sometimes its directions; wind gauge) (<i>metron</i> measure) anemometry (the process of determining the speed and direction of the wind with an anemometer) (<i>metron</i> measure) anemophilous (fertilized by the wind, as plants to which pollen is blown) (<i>philein</i> to love)

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
anem (cont'd)		[wind]	anemoscope (an instrument for showing or recording the direction of the wind) (<i>skopein</i> to examine) NOTE: Do not confuse this root with the prefixed elided root of <i>anemia</i> (<i>an</i> + <i>emia</i> blood condition). CROSS REFERENCE: flat, pneu, vent
ang¹	Latin <i>angulus</i> Greek <i>ankylos</i> bent, crooked <i>ankon</i> elbow IE <i>ank-</i> to bend	corner, angle	SIMPLE ROOT: angle (SYNONYMS: aspect, facet, phase) [another <i>angle</i> is from the same root, meaning to fish with a hook and line; extended to mean “to scheme to get something”] angled, angler angular, angulate {angulation} PREFIXED ROOT: multangular (also, <i>multiangular</i> : having many angles, as certain wrist bones) (<i>multus</i> many, much) octangular (<i>okto</i> eight) pentangular (having five angles) (<i>penta</i> five) rectangle, rectangular (<i>rectus</i> straight) triangle, triangular, triangulate, triangulation (<i>tri</i> three) DISGUISED ROOT: ancon (in architecture, a bracketlike projection supporting a cornice) ankle (a joint that connects the foot and leg), anklet CROSS REFERENCE: cant, gon ²
ang²	Greek <i>anchein</i> to squeeze IE <i>angh-</i> constricted	narrow, tight, choking	SIMPLE ROOT: anger (SYNONYMS: fury, indignation, rage) angina (<i>quinsy</i> , which see under Disguised Root) anguish (SYNONYMS: agony, distress, suffering) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>angin</i> : anginoid (resembling angina) (<i>eidos</i> form) <i>angino</i> : anginophobia (same as <i>claustrophobia</i>) (<i>phobos</i> fear) DISGUISED ROOT: anxiety (SYNONYMS: care, concern, solicitude) anxious (SYNONYMS: avid, eager, keen) quinsy (an early term for <i>tonsillitis</i> ; from <i>kynanche</i> , lit., dog-choking; inflammation of the throat; from <i>kyon</i> , dog + <i>anchein</i> ; the Spanish form is <i>angina tonsilar</i>) SPANISH: angostura (a bitter tonic from the bark of the angostura tree is used as a stimulant) (from the town Angostura, Venezuela; lit., the narrows) GERMAN: angst (gloomy, often neurotic feeling of generalized anxiety and depression) CROSS REFERENCE: steno
angel	Greek <i>angelos</i>	messenger	SIMPLE ROOT: angel (SYNONYMS: backer, sponsor), angelic, angelus (see Theological) PREFIXED ROOT: evangel (lit., the good news; the gospel; capitalized, any of the Four Gospels of the New Testament: Matthew, Mark, Luke, John), evangelism evangelist (lit., bringer of good news), evangelize (<i>eu</i> good) DOUBLE PREFIXED ROOT: tetraevangelium (the Four Gospels, the first four books of the New Testament) (<i>tetra</i> four) TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: archangel (a chief angel; angel of high rank; an angelica plant) (<i>arch</i> first, foremost) PROPER NAMES: Angela, Angelica, Angelina, Angeline, Evangeline

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
angel (cont'd)		[messenger]	<p>THEOLOGICAL: Angelus (in the Roman Catholic Church, a prayer said in commemoration of the Incarnation; the bell rung to announce the time for this prayer)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC: Angeles, Pampanga Province, Luzon, The Philippines Evangeline Parish, Louisiana [in Louisiana, counties are known as parishes]</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Angela, MT; Angel City, FL; Angeles, TX Angelica, WI; Angelus, KS Los Angeles, CA (orig., Nuestra Señora Reina de los Angeles, Our Lady, Queen of the Angels)</p> <p>LITERARY WORK: "Evangeline," a poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1807-82)</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse this element with <i>angle</i>, to fish (with a hook); <i>angle</i> (in <i>geometry</i>), or the <i>Angles</i> (Angles of England). All these words are derived from Greek <i>angkos</i>, hook, or <i>angkylos</i>, bent. See ang¹.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
angi	Greek <i>angos</i>	vessel (either blood, or lymph); also seedcase (can also mean "something contained within a vessel")	<p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>angi</i>: angiectomy (the excision of a section of a blood vessel) (<i>ektomy</i> a cutting out) angioma (a tumor composed of lymph and blood vessels) (<i>oma</i> mass, tumor)</p> <p><i>angio</i>: angioblast (one of several mesenchymal cells capable of developing into the endothelium of blood vessels) (<i>blastos</i> shoot, sprout, embryo) angiocardiology (<i>kardia</i> heart + <i>graphein</i> to write) angiocarditis (<i>kardia</i> heart + <i>itis</i> inflammation) angiocarpous (having fruit partially or wholly enclosed within an external covering, such as the acorn) (<i>karpous</i> fruit) angiogenesis (development of blood vessels) (<i>generare</i> to produce) angiogram, angiography [the process of making X-ray pictures (angiograms) of blood vessels after first injecting a radio-paque substance] (<i>graphein</i> to write) angiolith (<i>lithos</i> stone) angiology (the study of blood and lymph vessels) (<i>logy</i> study) angiolysis (obliteration of blood vessels as in the umbilical cord when it is tied just after birth) (<i>lyein</i> to loosen) angioplasty (any of various techniques for repairing or replacing damaged blood vessels using surgery lasers, or tiny inflatable balloons at the end of a catheter that is inserted into the vessel) (<i>plassein</i> to form) angiosarcoma (<i>sarx</i> flesh + <i>oma</i> tumor, mass) angiosperm (in botany, a plant having the seeds enclosed in an ovary, including monocotyledons and dicotyledons; a flowering plant; compare <i>gymnosperm</i>, under <i>gymn-</i>) (<i>sperm</i> seed) angiotensin (a polypeptide that is a powerful vasoconstrictor, formed in the blood by the action of renin on a plasma protein) (<i>tendere</i> to stretch)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
angi (cont'd)		[vessel]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: hydrangea (lit., water vessel; any of various shrubs or trees of the genus <i>Hydrangea</i>, having large, flat-topped or rounded clusters of white, pink, or blue flowers; its seed pods are cup-shaped, like tiny water vessels) (<i>hydor</i> water) sporangium (in botany, the case or sac in which the asexual spores are produced in cryptogams and phanerogams; also called <i>spore case</i>) (<i>spore</i> seed) CROSS REFERENCE: cell, can³, cyt, vas</p>
angui	Latin <i>anguis</i>	snake (like a snake, e.g., eel)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: anguine (of, pertaining to, or resembling a snake; snakelike), anguineous LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: <i>angui</i>: anguiform (<i>forma</i> shape) anguipes (snake-footed, as in certain statues) (<i>pes</i> foot) <i>anguilli</i>: anguilliform (in the shape of an eel) (<i>forma</i> shape) CROSS REFERENCE: herpe, ophi</p>
anim	Latin <i>anima</i> : breath IE <i>an(e)</i> - to breathe, exhale	life principle, breath, soul, spirit	<p>NOTE: Many cultures link <i>breath</i> and <i>spirit</i>, believing that the spirit leaves the body with the last breath. SIMPLE ROOT: anima (the passive or animal soul; an individual's true inner self-reflecting archetypal ideals of conduct—used especially in contrast with <i>persona</i> in the analytic psychology of Carl Gustav Jung; also in Jungian psychology, the feminine component of a man; compare <i>animus</i>) animal (SYNONYMS: carnal, fleshly, sensual), animalism animate (SYNONYMS: quicken, exhilarate, stimulate) animated (SYNONYMS: ¹gay, sprightly, vivacious; ²alive, living, vital), animation animatism (the belief that inanimate things have consciousness or personality) animism (the doctrine that all life is produced by a spiritual force separate from matter) {animistic} animosity (SYNONYMS: antagonism, enmity, hostility) animus (hostile feeling or attitude; antagonism; an animating force or underlying purpose; intention; in <i>Jungian psychology</i>, the masculine component of the unconscious of the woman; compare <i>anima</i>) PREFIXED ROOT: equanimity (SYNONYMS: composure, nonchalance, sang-froid, serenity) (<i>aequus</i> equal) exanimate (lacking in animation; spiritless; lifeless, dead; also, appearing lifeless) (<i>ex</i> out) inanimate (not animate; lifeless; spiritless; dull) (<i>in</i> negative) reanimate (<i>re</i> back, again) transanimation (mouth-to-mouth resuscitation) (<i>trans</i> across) unanimity, unanimous (lit., of one mind; in complete accord) (<i>uni</i> one) LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: animadversion (a critical, especially unfavorable, comment on or upon something; the act of criticizing adversely) (<i>anima</i> + <i>adversion</i>) animadvert (to criticize adversely) (<i>ad</i> to, toward + <i>vertere</i> to turn)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
anim (cont'd)		[life principle]	<p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>longanimity (patient endurance of injuries; forbearance) (akin to German <i>langen</i> to reach, extend)</p> <p>magnanimity, magnanimous (describing one with a noble mind, great soul, or generous spirit) (<i>magnus</i> great)</p> <p>pusillanimous (lit., of a tiny mind; SYNONYMS: cowardly, craven, dastardly, irresolute, timid) (<i>pusillus</i> tiny; diminutive of <i>pusus</i>, little boy)</p> <p>LAW:</p> <p>animo (with intention, disposition, design, will)</p> <p>animo et corpore (by the mind, and by the body; by the intention and by the physical act)</p> <p>animus furandi (intent to steal, or feloniously to deprive the owner permanently of his or her property)</p> <p>animus manendi (the intention of remaining; intention to establish residence, a point to be settled in determining the domicile or residence of a party)</p> <p>animus revertendi (the intention of returning)</p> <p>animus testandi (intention or purpose to make a will; also expressed as <i>animo testandi</i>)</p> <p>[See <i>Black's Law Dictionary</i> for other phrases with <i>animus</i>.]</p> <p>ITALIAN: animato (in music, with animation)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Las Animas, CO</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: bio, hal², pneu, spir¹, vit, zo</p>
aniso	Greek <i>aniso</i>	unequal	<p>NOTE: This root comprises <i>an</i>, not + <i>isos</i>, equal.</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>anis</i>: aniseikonia (a condition in which the image seen by one eye is larger than that seen by the other) (<i>eikon</i> icon, image)</p> <p><i>aniso</i>:</p> <p>anisogamete (same as <i>heterogamete</i>), anisogamous (in biology, reproducing by the fusion of dissimilar gametes or individuals, usually differing in size) (<i>gamos</i> marriage)</p> <p>anisomorous (in botany, having an unequal number of parts in the floral whorls) (<i>mere</i> part)</p> <p>anisometric (not isometric; with asymmetrical parts) (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>anisometropia (a condition of the eyes in which they have unequal refractive power) (<i>metron</i> measure + <i>op</i> eye)</p> <p>ANISOTROPIC (<i>tropein</i> to turn)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ANISOTROPIC [in <i>botany</i>, having unequal responses to external stimuli; in <i>physics</i>, having properties, as conductivity, speed of transmission of lights, etc., that vary according to the direction in which they are measured]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: perisso</p>
ann, enn	Latin <i>annus</i> IE <i>atnos-</i> to go; year	year	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>annals (a written account of events year by year in chronological order) {annalist}</p> <p>annual (for a year's time, work, etc.; lasting or living only one year or season, as some plants; as a noun, a book, magazine, or report published once a year) {annually}, annualize</p> <p>annuary (yearbook, annual)</p> <p>annuitant, annuity (a payment of a fixed sum of money at regular intervals of time, especially yearly)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ann (cont'd)		[year]	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>ann:</i> biannual (coming twice a year; semiannual; compare <i>biennial</i>) (<i>bi</i> two) semiannual (same as <i>biannual</i>: done, happening, appearing, etc. every half year or twice a year; lasting only half a year, as some plants) (<i>semi</i> half) superannuate (lit., beyond the years; to set aside as, or become, old-fashioned or obsolete; to retire from service, especially with a pension, because of old age or infirmity) superannuated (<i>super</i> over, beyond) <i>en:</i> centenary, centennial (<i>centum</i> 100) <i>enn:</i> biennial (occurring every two years; lasting or living two years; compare <i>biannual</i>), biennium (a period of two years) (<i>bi</i> two) decennary (same as <i>decade</i>), decennial, decennium (<i>decem</i> ten) millennium (<i>mil</i> 1,000) octennial (<i>okto</i> eight) perennate (to survive from year to year for a number of years), perennial (<i>per</i> through) quadrennium (<i>quattuor</i> four) septennial (<i>septem</i> seven) sextennial (<i>sex</i> six) triennial, triennium (<i>tri</i> three)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: anniversary (the date on which the same event occurred in an earlier years) (<i>vertere</i> to turn)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: solemn (from <i>sollennis</i>, yearly, annual; from <i>sollos</i>, all, entire + <i>annus</i>; from the association with annual religious festivals)</p> <p>LATIN: Anno Domini (in the year of the Lord, e.g., 2013 A.D.) anno urbis conditae [abbrev. A.U.C., or AUC: in a (particular) year from the founding of the city: the ancient Romans reckoned dates from Rome's founding, c. 753 B.C.] annus luctus (in law, the year of mourning; it was a rule among the Romans, as well as the Danes and Saxons that a widow should not marry <i>infra annum luctus</i>: within a year of mourning) annus mirabilis (wondrous year; a year regarded as pivotal, crucial, etc.; capitalized, a poem by John Dryden, giving the three remarkable events of 1666: England's war with the Dutch; the Plague; and the Great Fire of London) per annum (per year)</p> <p>ITALIAN: biennale (a biennial show; especially an art show held every two years)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Centenary, SC; Centennial, WY</p> <p>COLLEGE: Centenary College, Shreveport, Louisiana, celebrating the 100th year of the founding of Methodism in the United States</p> <p>SPANISH COGNATE: año</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
annel, annul	Latin <i>anus</i> ring IE <i>ano-</i> ring	rim, ring	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: annelid (any of a phylum of worms with a body made of joined segments or rings, as the earthworm, leech, etc.) annular (of, like, or forming a ring, e.g., the annular growths in the trunk of tree), annulary (the third finger of the left hand: the ring finger) annulate {annulated}, annulation annulet (a small ring; in architecture, a ringlike molding where the shaft of a column joins the capital) Annulosa (a subkingdom of animals including forms with articulate bodies and a double ventral chain of ganglia and comprising the annelid worms and the arthropods), annulose annulus (any ring or ringlike part, mark, etc.; pl., annuli, or annuluses) anus (the opening at the lower end of the alimentary canal; rectum)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: biannulate (in zoology, having two rings or bands of color, etc.) (<i>bi</i> two)</p> <p>TERMS: annular eclipse, annular ligament</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cycl, gir</p>
ano-			See ana-
anom	Greek <i>anom</i>	lawlessness	<p>NOTE: This root consists of <i>an-</i> not + <i>nomos</i> law, but is extended to mean <i>irregular, unusual</i>. Some authorities regard this root as coming from <i>an</i>, not + <i>homos</i>, same.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: anomalous (deviating from the regular arrangement, general rule, or usual method; abnormal) anomaly (in astronomy, a planet's angular distance from its perihelion, measured as if viewed from the sun) anomie (also, anomy; lack of purpose, identity, or ethical values in a person or society; rootlessness)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: anomaliped (having more or fewer of the digits united, as are the kingfisher and the kangaroo) (<i>pes</i> foot)</p> <p>ASTRONOMY: anomalistic month (the mean time of the moon's revolution from perigee to perigee again, being approximately 27.554550 days) anomalistic year (the time of the earth's revolution from perihelion to perihelion again, being approximately 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, 53.1 seconds)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: nom¹</p>
ante-, anti-	Latin prefix <i>ante</i> IE <i>anti-</i> facing, opposite, near	before, prior to; in front of	<p>NOTE: Though <i>anti-</i> is usually classified as a Greek prefix and <i>ante-</i>, a Latin prefix, both are derived from a single IE source. In a sense, that which is before (<i>ante-</i>), is near, or against (<i>anti-</i>). Greek <i>anti-</i> is listed separately.</p> <p>EXTENDED PREFIX: anterior (comparative of <i>ante-</i>; situated in front; before in place—opposed to <i>posterior</i>; in botany, abaxial, inferior)</p> <p>Examples of prefixed words: antecedent, antenuptial, antediluvian, anteroom</p> <p>DISGUISED ELEMENT: advance (SYNONYMS: forward, further, promote; see Doublets) advantage (a more favorable position; superiority; see <i>vantage</i>) (see Doublets)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
ante- (cont'd)		[before]	<p>ancestor (lit., one who goes before) (with <i>cedere</i>, to go)</p> <p>ancient (SYNONYMS: antiquated, antique, old) [see Triplets]</p> <p>antic (also, antick; a playful, silly, or ludicrous act, trick, etc.; prank; caper; see Triplets)</p> <p>antiquary (a person who collects or studies antiques and relics), antiquated, antique (see synonyms at <i>ancient</i>; see Triplets), antiquity</p> <p>antlers (from <i>anteocular</i>, before the eyes; in German, <i>antlers</i> is <i>Augensprossen</i>, sprouts of the eyes; see Place Names)</p> <p>rampart (an embankment of earth surmounted by a parapet and encircling a castle, fort, etc., for defense against attack; any defense or bulwark) (<i>re</i>, again + <i>ante</i>, before + <i>parare</i>, to prepare)</p> <p>vanguard (from French <i>avant</i>, before + <i>garde</i>)</p> <p>vantage (aphetic of <i>advantage</i>)</p> <p>LAW:</p> <p>ab ante (shortened from <i>ab antecedente</i>; before, in advance; for example, a legislature cannot agree <i>ab ante</i> to any modification or amendment to a law which a third person may make)</p> <p>antea (formerly; heretofore)</p> <p>ante-factum (done before; an act previously done)</p> <p>antejuramentum (in Saxon law, a preliminary or preparatory oath, required by both the accuser and the accused; the accuser swearing that he/she would prosecute the criminal, and the accused making oath that he/she was innocent of the crime with which he/she was charged)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: advance:advantage</p> <p>TRIPLETS: ancient:antic:antique</p> <p>UNBOUND COMPOUND: penny ante (a game of poker in which the ante or limit is a very small amount, as one cent; any trifling undertaking)</p> <p>PLACE NAMES: Antler, ND; Antlers, OK</p> <p>NB: <i>Antenna</i>, from Latin <i>antema</i>, sail yard, is not in this family; neither is <i>antelope</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: antero-, pre-, pro-</p>
anth	Greek <i>anthos</i> IE <i>andh-</i> to sprout	flower	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>anthemion (lit., small flower; a motif of radiating leaves found in classical art and design)</p> <p>anther (the part of the flower that produces and releases the pollen)</p> <p>antheridium [in flowerless and seedless plants (cryptogams), the organ in which the male sex cells are developed]</p> <p>anthesis (the state of full bloom of a flower)</p> <p>anthodium [the flower head of a composite plant, or the <i>involucre</i> of such a head, as in daisies and asters; pl., anthodia]; in botany, a ring of small leaves at the base of the flower, flower cluster, or fruit: involucre* are found in all plants of the composite family] [*involucre, enveloped]</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>exanthem (same as <i>exanthema</i>; lit., to blossom out; a skin eruption or rash occurring in certain infectious diseases, as scarlet fever) (<i>ex</i> out)</p> <p>monanthous (having only one flower) (<i>monos</i> one)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
anth (cont'd)		[flower]	<p>perianth (the outer envelope of a flower, including the calyx and corolla, or one of these if the other is absent) (<i>peri</i> around)</p> <p>polyantha (a strain of cultivated roses having numerous small flowers borne in a cluster)</p> <p>polyanthus (any of various primroses with many flowers) (<i>pol-</i>ys many)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>anth</i>: anthurium (a genus of tropical American plants) (<i>oura</i> tail)</p> <p><i>antho</i>:</p> <p>anthocarpous (lit., flower-fruit; designating or of a multiple fruit, as the pineapple or strawberry, formed from the ovaries of several blossoms) (<i>karp</i>os fruit)</p> <p>anthocyanin (also, anthocyan; a soluble, reddish-blue pigment in flowers and plants) (<i>kyan</i>os blue)</p> <p>anthology (lit., a gathering of flowers, or a collection of poems, stories, excerpts, etc., considered by the compiler as the flowers, or the best) (<i>legein</i> to gather)</p> <p>anthophore (an elongated stalk between the sepals and the petals of some flowers that supports the flowering parts) (<i>pherein</i> to bear)</p> <p>anthozoan (any of a class of saltwater coelenterates, comprising corals, sea anemones, sea fans, etc.) (<i>zo</i> animal)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>chrysanthemum (lit., golden flower) (<i>chrys</i>os gold)</p> <p>hydranth [in zoology, any of the feeding individuals (zooids) of a hydroid colony] (<i>hydros</i> water)</p> <p>mesembryanthemum (lit., midday flower; a flower) (<i>mes</i>os mid + <i>hemera</i> day)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: andiron (a grate used to hold wood in a fireplace; original meaning “heifer,” from its “sprouting” as a new animal)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: flor</p>
anthr	Greek <i>anthrax</i> virulent ulcer (burning coal)	coal	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>anthracene (a product of coal-tar distillation)</p> <p>anthracite (a hard coal, which gives much heat but little flame and smoke)</p> <p>anthrax (an infectious disease, esp. among cattle and sheep)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>anthrac</i>: anthracnose (any of various fungus diseases of plants, in which roundish dead spots appear chiefly on leaves and fruits) (<i>nos</i>os disease)</p> <p><i>anthrax</i>: anthraxolite (a bituminous substance like coal that occurs in veins and masses in sedimentary rocks) (<i>lith</i>os stone)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
anthrop	Greek <i>anthropos</i> IE <i>andh-</i> to sprout bloom	man	<p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p>neoanthropic (<i>neos</i> new)</p> <p>paranthropus (a type of ape-man) (<i>para</i> alongside)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>anthrop</i>: anthropoid (resembling man; manlike; esp., designating or of any of the most highly developed apes, including the chimpanzee, gorilla, orangutan, and gibbon) (<i>eidos</i> form)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
anthrop (cont'd)		[man]	<p><i>anthropo</i>:</p> <p>anthropocentric (that considers man as the central fact, or final aim, of the universe) (<i>centrum</i> center)</p> <p>anthropogenesis, anthropogenic (<i>generare</i> to produce)</p> <p>anthropography (<i>graphein</i> to write)</p> <p>anthropology {anthropologist} (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>anthropometry (<i>metron</i> measure)</p> <p>anthropomorphic, anthropomorphism (the attributing of human shape or characteristics to a god, animal, or inanimate thing, as God walking and talking with Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden; also, <i>dancing daffodils</i>, from William Wordsworth's poem <i>The Daffodils</i>), anthropomorphize, anthropomorphous (<i>morphe</i> shape)</p> <p>anthropopathy (the attributing of human feelings and passions to a god, animal, etc.) (<i>pathos</i> feeling)</p> <p>anthropophagi (eaters of human flesh; cannibals) (<i>phagein</i> to eat)</p> <p>anthroposophy (<i>sophos</i> clever, wise)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p>cervanthropy (the delusion that one has turned into a deer) (<i>cervus</i> deer)</p> <p>lycanthrope, lycanthropy (a type of mental disorder in which the person imagines himself/herself to be a wolf) (<i>lykos</i> wolf)</p> <p>misanthrope, misanthropic, misanthropy (<i>misein</i> to hate)</p> <p>philanthropic (SYNONYMS: charitable, altruistic, humanitarian), philanthropy (<i>philein</i> to love)</p> <p>theanthropism (the attributing of human characteristics to God or a god; the doctrine of the union of divine and human natures in Jesus Christ) (<i>theos</i> god, God)</p> <p>theanthropology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>theanthropophagy (<i>theos</i> God, god + <i>phagein</i> to eat)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: andr, hom, masc¹, vir¹</p>
anti-	Greek	against	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: <u>ant</u>agonist, antidote, antipathy, antiseptic, antitoxin</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ana-, cata-, contr-, ob-</p>
ap- (assimilation of <i>ad-</i>)	Latin prefix	to, toward	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed in the families to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: appall, apparel, apparition, appear, appetite</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ad-, ob-</p>
apat	Greek <i>apate</i>	deceit	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>apatetic (serving to mislead potential attackers: said of an animal's protective coloration; compare <i>aposematic</i>, under sem-)</p> <p>apatite (a particular mineral: so named from being mistaken for other minerals)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dul¹</p>
aper	Latin <i>aperire</i> to open	open, uncovered	<p>NOTE: This root comprises <i>ab</i> away + <i>perire</i> to produce.</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>aperient (SYNONYMS: cathartic, laxative, physic, purgative)</p> <p>apertura, aperture (an opening; hole; the diameter of the opening, as in a camera through which light passes into the lens; in English, <i>overture</i>; see Disguised Roots)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
aper (cont'd)		[open]	<p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>abri (a shelter or place of refuge, especially a dugout)</p> <p>overt (the opposite of <i>overt</i> is <i>covert</i>, but does not come from the same root as <i>overt</i>, but instead from <i>cover</i>; <i>cover</i> is from <i>co-</i>, intensive + <i>operire</i>, to hide, although one authority states that <i>operire</i> is explicable as <i>ob-</i> against + <i>aperire</i>)</p> <p>overture (English spelling of <i>aperture</i>; an introductory proposal or offer; indication of willingness to cooperate; a musical introduction to an opera or other large musical work; see Doublets)</p> <p>pert (an elision of <i>aperture</i>, opening; thus, open, bold, impudent in speech or behavior; saucy; forward; also, chic, jaunty)</p> <p>DOUBLETS: aperture:overture</p> <p>FRENCH: apéritif (an alcoholic drink taken before a meal to stimulate the appetite)</p> <p>SPANISH COGNATES: abrir, to open; abierto, open</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: chasm, gap, op², osc, stoma</p>
aph			See hapt ² for <i>aphtha</i> .
aphrodis	Greek <i>Aphrodite</i>	goddess of love and beauty	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: aphrodisiac (as an adjective, arousing or increasing sexual desire; as a noun, any aphrodisiac drug or other agent)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: anaphrodisiac (that which lessens sexual desire) (<i>an</i> negative)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
api	Latin <i>apis</i>	bee	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: apian, apiarian, apiarist, apiary, apis</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>api:</i></p> <p>apiculture (the raising and care of bees) (<i>cultus</i> care)</p> <p>apiphobia (morbid fear of bees) (<i>phobos</i> fear)</p> <p>apitoxin (<i>toxin</i> poison)</p> <p>apivorous (feeding on bees, as some birds) (<i>vorare</i> to eat)</p> <p><i>apio:</i></p> <p>apiology (<i>logy</i> study)</p> <p>apiotherapy (<i>therapeia</i> to heal)</p> <p>TRAILING ROOT COMPOUND: acarapis (<i>akari</i> mite)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
apic, apex	Latin <i>apex</i> tip (see <i>aps-</i> for derivation)	apex, tip, summit (also, tip of organ)	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>apex (SYNONYMS: climax, peak, summit; pl., apices)</p> <p>apical (at or belonging to an apex, tip, or summit; in linguistics, articulated with the apex of the tongue; a sound so differentiated, as the <i>l</i>, <i>t</i>, or <i>d</i> in <u>light</u><u>ed</u>)</p> <p>apiculate (ending abruptly in a small point, as some leaves)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>apici:</i> apicifixed (attached by the apex) (<i>figere</i> to fasten)</p> <p><i>apico:</i> apicoectomy (excision of the apical portion of a tooth root through an opening made in the overlying labial or buccal alveolar bone) (<i>ektome</i> excision)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: acro</p>
apo-	Greek <i>apo</i> IE <i>apo-</i> away	away from, off, from, change	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed with the root to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: apocalypse, apocope, apogee, apostle, apostrophe</p> <p>GERMANIC: ebb (SYNONYMS: abate, decline, recede, subside)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ab-, cata-, de-, dis-, ex-, se-</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
aps, apt, ept	Latin <i>apere</i> Greek <i>apteîn</i> IE <i>ap-</i> to grasp, reach	to grasp, reach, fasten	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p><i>aps:</i> apse (a semicircular or polygonal projection of a building, with a domed or vaulted roof) {apsidal} apsis (that point in the elliptical orbit of the moon, a planet, etc. nearest to the lower apsis or that farthest from the higher apsis, the gravitational focus point)</p> <p><i>apt:</i> apt (suited to the purpose; SYNONYMS: ¹appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; ²liable, likely, prone; ³prompt, quick, ready) {apt-ly} aptitude (SYNONYMS: faculty, gift, talent; see Doublets) {apt-ness}</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT:</p> <p><i>aps:</i> apoapsis (the farthest point from the gravitational center in the orbit of any satellite) (<i>apo</i> away) periapsis (the nearest point to the gravitational center in the orbit of any satellite) (<i>peri</i> around) synapse (the minute space between a nerve cell and another nerve cell, a muscle cell, etc., through which nerve impulses are transmitted from one to another) syngapsis (in genetics, the association side by side of homologous maternal and paternal paired chromosomes in the early stages of meiosis; in physiology, same as <i>synapse</i>) (<i>syn</i> with)</p> <p><i>apt:</i> adapt (SYNONYMS: adjust, accommodate, conform), adaptable, adaptation adapter (or, adaptor), adaptive (<i>ad</i> to) coapt, coaptation (the joining or adjusting of parts to each other, as the ends of a broken bone) (<i>com</i> with) inapt (not apt; not suitable; inappropriate; lacking skill or aptitude; inept) (<i>in</i> not) periapt (an amulet or charm worn as protection against mischief and disease) (<i>peri</i> around) synsaptosome (a tiny sac of special cellular materials found at a synapsis) (<i>syn</i> together + <i>soma</i> body) unapt (not fitting or suitable; not quick or skillful) (<i>un</i> not) <i>ept:</i> inept (SYNONYMS: awkward, clumsy), ineptitude (<i>in</i> negative)</p> <p>DOUBLE PREFIXED ROOT: maladaptation (inadequate or faulty adaptation) (<i>malus</i> bad + <i>ad</i> to)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOTS: apex (a point; a thing reached; SYNONYMS: acme, summit, zenith) attitude (SYNONYMS: posture, stance) (see Doublets) COPULA (<i>co</i> with, together + <i>apere</i>) copulate (from <i>copula</i>; to have sexual intercourse) copulative (in <i>grammar</i>, connecting coordinate words, phrases, or clauses, as <i>a copulative conjunction</i>; having the nature of copula, as <i>a copulative verb</i>) couple (SYNONYMS: pair, span, yoke) lariat (a rope) ,from Spanish <i>la riata</i>; from Latin <i>re</i>, again + <i>aptare</i> to fit, tie; thus, to tie again)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
aps (cont'd)		[to grasp, reach, fasten]	<p>DOUBLETs: aptitude:attitude</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: amulet</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: COPULA [in <i>grammar</i>, a weakened verbal form, especially a form of <i>be</i> or any similar verb, as <i>seem</i>, <i>appear</i>, etc. which links a subject with a predicate complement; linking verb; in <i>logic</i>, the connecting link between the subject and predicate of a proposition]</p> <p>NB: Though the meaning of <i>adept</i> is related to that of this root, and though the spelling correlates with <i>inept</i>, <i>adept</i>, the word comes from <i>ad</i> to + <i>apisci</i> to pursue, thus, to arrive at; orig., it was used of alchemists claiming to have arrived at the philosopher's stone; thus highly skilled; expert.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: fix, hapt, junct, leps, zyg</p>
aqu	Latin <i>aqua</i> IE <i>akwa</i> - water	water	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>aquarelle (a kind of painting in transparent watercolors)</p> <p>aquarist (a person who keeps an aquarium as a hobby; the curator or director of an aquarium)</p> <p>aquarium (orig., a watering place for cattle; see <i>ewer</i> under Disguised Root), aquatic</p> <p>aqueous (watery; formed by the action of water, as certain rocks made of sediment; having to do with the aqueous humor; see Term)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: subaqueous (adapted for underwater use or existence; underwater; formed, having, or occurring under water) (<i>sub</i> under)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>aqua</i>:</p> <p>aquacade (an aquatic exhibition or entertainment consisting of swimming, diving, etc., often to music) (<i>aqua</i> + <i>cavalcade</i>)</p> <p>aquaculture (the regulation and cultivation of water plants and animals for human use or consumption) (<i>cultus</i> care)</p> <p>Aqualung® [a trademark for a particular self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (scuba)]</p> <p>aquamarine (lit., aqua marina, sea water) (<i>mar</i> sea)</p> <p>aquatint (<i>tingere</i> to tint)</p> <p><i>aque</i>:</p> <p>aqueduct (a large pipe or conduit made for bringing water from a distant source; in anatomy, a passage or canal) (<i>ducere</i> to lead)</p> <p><i>aqui</i>: aquifer (an underground layer of porous rock, sand, etc. containing water, into which wells can be sunk) (<i>ferre</i> to bear)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT:</p> <p>eagre (a high tidal wave in an estuary; bore)</p> <p>ewer (Old French <i>evier</i>, water pitcher; from <i>aquarium</i>)</p> <p>sewage, sewer, sewerage (Middle French <i>esseweur</i>, to drain off; from Vulgar Latin <i>exaquare</i>; from Latin <i>ex</i> out + <i>aqua</i>)</p> <p>TERM: aqueous humor (a watery fluid in the space between the cornea and the lens of the eye)</p> <p>LATIN:</p> <p>aqua fontana (spring water)</p> <p>aqua fortis (strong water; nitric acid)</p> <p>aqua profunda est quieta (still waters run deep)</p> <p>aqua pura (pure water, especially distilled water)</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
aqu (cont'd)		[water]	<p>aqua regia (kingly water: it dissolves the “noble metals,” gold and platinum; a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids)</p> <p>aquavit (short for <i>aqua vitae</i>, next entry; a Scandinavian alcoholic drink)</p> <p>aqua vitae (water of life; in alchemy, alcohol; brandy or other strong liquor)</p> <p>FRENCH:</p> <p>eau (pl., eaux; both pronounced oh)</p> <p>eau de Cologne (lit., water of Cologne: originally made at Cologne, Germany; cologne)</p> <p>eau de vie (lit., water of life; brandy, esp. a clear spirit distilled from a mash of fruit other than grapes; pl., eaux de vie)</p> <p>SPANISH: aguardiente (fr. <i>ardiente</i>, burning; thus fiery water; an alcoholic liquor of Spain, Latin America, etc.)</p> <p>SPANISH COGNATE: agua (water)</p> <p>OLD ENGLISH:</p> <p>island (lit., water land; in <i>anatomy</i>, a tissue or cluster of cells differing from surrounding tissue in formation)</p> <p>DANISH: akvavit (same as <i>aqua vitae</i>)</p> <p>CONSTELLATION: Aquarius (this constellation supposedly outlines a man pouring water from a container in his right hand)</p> <p>SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: Aquarius (the water carrier)</p> <p>PLACE NAME: Eau Claire, WI (Clear Water)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: hyd, lacu, limn</p>
aqui	Latin <i>aquila</i>	eagle	<p>SIMPLE ROOT:</p> <p>Aquila (a constellation in the Milky Way, nearly centered on the celestial equator)</p> <p>aquilegia (a flower so named because of its spurred petals; common name: columbine)</p> <p>aquiline (of or like an eagle; curved or hooked like an eagle’s beak, as an aquiline nose)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
ar- (assimilation of ad-)	Latin prefix	to, toward	<p>The following are examples of words with this prefix. Others are listed in the families to which it is attached.</p> <p>Examples: arraign, array, arrears, arrest, arrive, arrogant</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: ad-</p>
arachn	Greek <i>arachne</i>	spider	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: arachnid (a large class of arthropods, usually with four pairs of legs, including spiders, mites, and ticks) {arachnidian}</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND:</p> <p><i>arachn</i>: ARACHNOID (<i>eidos</i> form)</p> <p><i>arachni</i>: arachnivorous (feeding on spiders) (<i>vorare</i> to eat)</p> <p><i>arachno</i>: arachnophobia (abnormal fear of spiders)</p> <p>MYTHOLOGY: Arachne (a great mortal weaver who boasted of her skill, and was turned into a spider by Athena for challenging the goddess to a weaving contest)</p> <p>LATIN COGNATE: araneid (in zoology, a spider)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ARACHNOID [in <i>anatomy</i>, designating the middle of three membranes (between the dura mater and the pia mater) covering the brain and the spinal cord; in <i>botany</i>, covered with or consisting of soft, fine hairs or fibers; in <i>zoology</i>, of or like an arachnid]</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>

Element	From	Meaning	Examples
arb	Latin <i>herba</i> grass, herb IE <i>gher-</i> herb	tree	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: arbor (in botany, a tree, in contrast to a shrub; in <i>mechanics</i>, a shaft; beam; a spindle; axle; also a round bar that holds a cutting tool or an article being turned on a lathe) arboraceous (same as <i>arboreal</i>; <i>arborescent</i>) arboreal (of or like a tree); arboreous, arborescent, arboret, arboretum arbutum, arbutus</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: arboricole, arboricolous (tree-living) (<i>colere</i> to inhabit)</p> <p>DISGUISED ROOT: arduous (SYNONYMS: hard, laborious)</p> <p>LATIN COMPOUND: ARBORVITAE (also spelled <i>arbor vitae</i>; lit., tree of life)</p> <p>SPANISH COGNATE: árbol (tree)</p> <p>TREE PLANTING DAY: Arbor Day (observed individually by the States of the United States, usually in the spring)</p> <p>INTERDISCIPLINARY: ARBORVITAE [in <i>anatomy</i>, the tree-like structure of the white substance in a longitudinal section of the cerebellum; in <i>botany</i>, any of several trees or shrubs of the cypress family, with flattened scalelike leaves]</p> <p>NOTE: Do not confuse <i>arbovirus</i> with this family. The word is derived from <i>ar</i>(thropod)<i>bo</i>(rne)<i>virus</i>.</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: dendr, silv</p>
arbit	Latin <i>arbiter</i>	to consider, judge	<p>NOTE: Root is derived from <i>ad-</i>, to + <i>baetere</i>, to come, go; thus, an arbiter was originally “one who went to a place to judge.”</p> <p>SIMPLE ROOT: arbital, arbiter (SYNONYMS: judge, referee, umpire), arbitrable arbitrage (a simultaneous purchase and sale in two separate financial markets in order to profit from a price difference between them) arbitrageur (one who engages in arbitrage) arbitrament (arbitration; an arbitrator’s verdict or award; the power to judge or right to decide) arbitrary (SYNONYMS: dictatorial, doctrinaire, dogmatic), arbitrate, arbitration, arbitrator, arbitress (a woman arbiter)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: cens, jud, pend, skep</p>
arc ¹	Latin <i>arcus</i> IE <i>arqu-</i> bent, curved	arch, bow	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: arc, arcade, arcature, arch [another <i>arch</i> is listed under arch-], arcuate, arcuation</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: inarch (to graft a plant by uniting a shoot to another shoot while both are growing on their own roots) (<i>in</i> in)</p> <p>LEADING ROOT COMPOUND: arbalest (also, arbilist: a medieval crossbow) (<i>ballein</i> to throw)</p> <p>FRENCH ARCHITECTURE: arc-boutant (flying buttress; pl., arcs-boutants)</p> <p>CROSS REFERENCE: None</p>
arc ² , erc	Latin <i>arcere</i> to confine IE <i>areq-</i> to protect, enclose	to ward off, enclose	<p>SIMPLE ROOT: arcane (hidden, secret; esoteric), arcanum (a secret; mystery, secret remedy, elixir)</p> <p>PREFIXED ROOT: <i>arc:</i> coarctate (in biology, compressed or constricted) (<i>co</i> with) <i>erc:</i> coerce (SYNONYMS: compel, constrain, force), coercion, coercive (<i>co</i> together)</p>