Norman Lewis

WORD POWER MADE EASY

The Complete Handbook for Building a Superior Vocabulary

Expanded and Completely Revised

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New York
My family and friends, who accepted, without apparent resentment and with barely audible complaint, my complete self-isolation during the many months in which I totally and shamefully neglected them while working on the revision of this book.

Especially: Mary; Margie Baldinger and the kids; Debbie and Allen Hubbert; Milton Lewis; Karen and Bob Kopfstein; Leonard Vogel, one of America's great painters, and Shirley; gourmet cooks David and Janice Potts; Seymour and Nan Prog; Ruth and Leo; Dave and Jan Hopkins; Carol and Marvin Colter; Bob Finnerty, my chess opponent, who says that winning is all that counts; Doris Garcia; Eleanor and Robert Poitou; Mary El and Dick Gayman—

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The staff and all my students at Rio Hondo College—

My editor at Doubleday, Jean Anne Vincent, who so patiently and cheerfully goaded, prodded, pushed, wheedled, and cajoled me into finishing on time.

Also: I wish to thank Karen Kopfstein and Peggy Chulack for their promptness and care in typing the manuscript.

Whittier, California
January 1978
How to Use This Book for Maximum Benefit

Why this is not a book to be read; how to learn to pronounce the new words correctly; how the etymological approach works better than any other method for learning words quickly and permanently; how to master nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs in five to ten minutes; how to use the psychological principles of learning to sharpen your verbal skills.

Disclaimer

PART ONE
GETTING OFF TO A GOOD START

1. How to Test Your Present Vocabulary

How vocabulary growth of the average adult compares with that of children; a simple test to show you whether your vocabulary is below average, average, above average, excellent, or superior in range, verbal speed, and responsiveness; important evidence of the close relationship between vocabulary and success.

2. How to Start Building Your Vocabulary

How building your vocabulary will enrich your thinking, increase your self-assurance in speaking and writing, and give you a better understanding of the world and of yourself; why it is necessary to recapture the “powerful urge to learn”; why your age makes little difference; how this book is designed to build a college-size vocabulary in two to three months.

3. How to Talk About Personality Types (Sessions 1–3)

Words that describe all kinds and sorts of people, including terms for self-interest, reactions to the world, attitudes to others, skill and awkwardness, marital states, hatred of man, of woman, and of marriage. How one session of pleasant work can add more words to your vocabulary than the average adult learns in an entire year; why it is necessary to develop a comfortable time schedule and then stick to it.

4. How to Talk About Doctors (Sessions 4–6)
Words that relate to medical specialists and specialties. Terms for experts in disorders of the female organs; childhood diseases; skin ailments; skeletal deformities; heart ailments; disorders of the nerves, mind, and personality. How self-discipline and persistence will ultimately lead to complete mastery over words.

5. How to Talk About Various Practitioners (Sessions 7–10)

Words that describe a variety of professions, including those dealing with the human mind; teeth; vision; feet; handwriting; aging; etc. How you are becoming more and more conscious of the new words you meet in your reading.

6. How to Talk About Science and Scientists (Sessions 11–13)

Words that describe students of human development, of the heavens, of the earth, of plant and animal life, of insect forms, of words and language, of social organization. Books on psychology that will add immeasurably both to your store of new words and ideas, and also to your understanding of yourself and of other people.

7. How to Talk About Liars and Lying (Sessions 14–17)

Words that accurately label different types of liars and lying. Terms that relate to fame, artistry, reform, heredity, time, place, suffering, etc. Four lasting benefits you have begun to acquire from your work in vocabulary building.

8. How to Check Your Progress: Comprehensive Test I (Session 18)

A 120-item test of your learning in Part I.

PART TWO
GAINING INCREASED MOMENTUM

9. How to Talk About Actions (Sessions 19–23)

Verbs that accurately describe important human activities. Excursions into expressive terms for good and evil, doing, saying, wishing, and pleasing. Further proof that you can learn, in a few weeks or less, more new words than the average adult learns in an entire year.

10. How to Talk About Various Speech Habits (Sessions 24–27)

Words that explore in depth all degrees and kinds of talk and silence. More books that will increase your alertness to new ideas and new words.

11. How to Insult Your Enemies (Sessions 28–31)

Terms for describing a disciplinarian, toady, dabbler, provocative woman, flag-
waver, possessor of a one-track mind, freethinker, sufferer from imaginary ailments, etc. Excursions into words relating to father and mother, murder of all sorts, sexual desires, and various manias and phobias. Magazines that will help you build your vocabulary.

12. How to Flatter Your Friends (Sessions 32–37)

Terms for describing friendliness, energy, honesty, mental keenness, bravery, charm, sophistication, etc. Excursions into expressive words that refer to ways of eating and drinking, believing and disbelieving, looking and seeing, facing the present, past, and future, and living in the city and country. How the new words you are learning have begun to influence your thinking.

13. How to Check Your Progress: Comprehensive Test II (Session 38)

A 120-item test of your achievement in Part II.

PART THREE
FINISHING WITH A FEELING OF COMPLETE SUCCESS

14. How to Talk About Common Phenomena and Occurrences (Sessions 39–41)

Words for poverty and wealth, direct and indirect emotions, not calling a spade a spade, banter and other light talk, animallike contentment, homesickness, meat-eating, and different kinds of secrecy. Excursions into terms expressive of goodness, of hackneyed phraseology, of human similarity to various animals, of kinds of sound, etc. How to react to the new words you meet in your reading.

15. How to Talk About What Goes On (Sessions 42–44)

Verbs that show exhaustion, criticism, self-sacrifice, repetition, mental stagnation, pretense, hinting, soothing, sympathizing, indecision, etc. How you can increase your vocabulary by picking your friends’ brains.

16. How to Talk About a Variety of Personal Characteristics (Sessions 45–46)

Adjectives that describe insincere humility, dissatisfaction, snobbery, courtesy to women, financial embarrassment, sadness, etc. How increasing your vocabulary has begun to change the intellectual climate of your life.

17. How to Check Your Progress: Comprehensive Test III (Session 47)

A 120-item test of your achievement in Part III.

18. How to Check Your Standing as an Amateur Etymologist
19. How to Keep Building Your Vocabulary

The five simple, but vital, steps to take so that you can keep your vocabulary ever developing, ever increasing. How your vocabulary will continue to grow only if you remain on the search for new ideas. The best means for making this search successful.

Appendix: Some Esoteric Phobias

Other Books by This Author
1. Test Your Grammar
   A thirty-sentence test of your ability to use words correctly. Is your English average, above average, or nearly perfect?

2. Random Notes on Modern Usage
   Grammatical usage is becoming more liberal every day—is your speech neither affected nor illiterate? Simple rules for fifteen important expressions.

3. How Grammar Changes
   Grammar follows the speech habits of educated people—how does your grammar measure up in your use of nine common expressions?

4. How to Avoid Being a Purist
   There is no reason for being overprecise in your speech—but do you also avoid barbarisms and illiterate expressions?

5. How to Speak Naturally
   Nine more expressions of which you must be careful.

6. Do You Always Use the Proper Word?
   A twenty-five sentence check on your increasing linguistic ability.

7. Some Interesting Derivations
   How words come from the names of people and places.

8. How to Spell a Word
   You can eliminate all your spelling difficulties—provided you know the tricks.

9. Take This Spelling Test
   Proof that you are becoming a better speller.

10. Another Check on Your Spelling
    Further tests to nail home the correct spellings of common but difficult words.
1. this is not a reading book...

_Don’t read this book!_

Instead, **work** with it. **Talk aloud** to it, **talk back** to it—use your voice, not just your eyes and mind.

Learning, **real learning**, goes on only through **active participation**.

When a new word occurs in a chapter, **say it aloud!** (The phonetic respelling will help you pronounce it correctly.)

When you do the matching exercises, keep track of your responses. (Check the key that immediately follows each exercise.)

When you do the “Yes-No,” “True-False,” or “Same-Opposite” exercises, keep track of your responses, then check with the key when you have completed the whole exercise.

When you are asked to fill in words that fit definitions, **write your answers on a piece of paper**; then check the key both to see if you have responded with the right word and also to make sure your spelling is correct.

When you do the **Review of Etymology** exercises, make sure to fill in the English word containing the prefix, root, or suffix required—use a chapter word, or any other word that comes to mind. (Coin words if you like!)

Pay special attention to the **Chapter Reviews**. Are the words still fresh in your mind? Do you remember the meaning of each root studied in the previous sessions? In these Reviews, you are not only testing your learning but also tightening up any areas in which you discover lacks, weaknesses, or lapses of memory.

2. master the pronunciation system!

Saying words **aloud**, and saying them **right**, is half the battle in feeling comfortable and assured with all the new words you are going to learn. Every word taught is respelled to show its pronunciation, so pay close attention to how the phonetic symbols work.

(a) **First, master the “schwa”!**

Almost every English word of two or more syllables contains one or several syllables in which the vowel sound is said **very** quickly. For example:

_“Linda spoke to her mother about a different idea she had.”_

→Read the previous sentence aloud at **normal conversational speed**.

Read it again. Listen to how the -a of Linda; the -er of mother; the a- of about; the -er and -ent of different; and the -a of idea sound.

Very quick—very short! Right?

Phonetically respelled, these words are represented as:

1. Linda LIN′-də
2. mother MUTH’-ər
3. about ə-BOWT’
4. different DIF’-ər-ənt
5. idea ə-DEE’-ə

The symbol “ə,” called a schwa, represents the quick, short vowel sound in the five words above.

Now look back at the sentence preceded by an arrow. The italicized words are rewritten as:

1. previous PREE’-vee-əs
2. sentence SEN’-təns
3. aloud ə-LOWD’
4. normal NAWR’-məl
5. conversational kon’-vər-SAY’-shən-əl

You will find ə in almost all words that are phonetically respelled throughout this book. Say the five italicized words aloud and make sure you understand how the schwa (ə) sounds.

(b) Next, understand accent. Look at word (5) above: conversational: kon’-vər-SAY’-shən-əl. Note that there are two accent marks, one on kon’, another on SAY’. Note also that kon’ is in lower-case letters, SAY’ in capitals. Both syllables are stressed, but the one in capitals (SAY’) sounds stronger (or louder) than the one in lower case (kon’). Say conversational aloud, noting the difference.

Say these three words, taken from Chapter 3, aloud, noticing the variation in stress between the lower-case and the capitalized syllables:

1. egomaniacal ee’-gō-mə-NĪ’-ə-kəl
2. altercation awl’-tər-KAY’-shən
3. anthropological an’-thrə-pə-LOJ’-ə-kəl

(c) Be careful of the letter “S” (or “s”) in phonetic respellings. S (or s) is always hissed, as in see, some, such. After an -n, you will be tempted to buzz (or “voice”) the -s, because final -ns is usually pronounced -nz, as in wins, tons, owns, etc. (Say these three words aloud—hear the z at the end?) Resist the temptation! S (or s) is always hissed in phonetic respellings! Say these words aloud:

1. ambivalence am-BIV’-ə-ləns
2. affluence AF’-lə-əns
3. opulence OP’-yə-ləns
4. sentence SEN′-təns

(d) The symbol \( \text{i} \) or \( \text{I} \) is pronounced *eye*, to rhyme with *high*, *sigh*, *my*, etc., *no matter where* you find it. For example:

1. fights FĪTS
2. spy SPĪ
3. malign mə-LĪN′
4. civilize SIV′-ə-līz′

[I or i (without the top bar) is pronounced as in *it, sit, pitch.*]

(e) *All consonants have their normal sounds.*
Except for *G* (or g), which is *always pronounced as in give, girl, get, go.*

1. agree ē-GREE′
2. pagan PAY′-gən
3. again ē-GEN′

(f) *The vowel sounds are as follows:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A, a</td>
<td>cat (KAT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. E, e</td>
<td>wet (WET)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I, i</td>
<td>sit (SIT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. O, o</td>
<td>knot (NOT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. U, u</td>
<td>nut (NUT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. AH, ah</td>
<td>martinet (mahr′-tə-NET′)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. AW, aw</td>
<td>for (FAWR); incorrigible (in-KAWR′-ə-jə-bəl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. AY, ay</td>
<td>ate (AYT); magnate (MAG′-nayt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. EE, ee</td>
<td>equal (EE′-kwəl); clandestinely (klan-DES′-tən-lee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Ō, ō</td>
<td>toe (TŌ); concerto (kən-CHUR′-tō)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Ō̄, ō̄</td>
<td>book (BOOK); prurient (PRūR′-ee-ənt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Ō̄, ō̄</td>
<td>doom (DOOM); blue (BLŌO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. OW, ow</td>
<td>about (ə-BOWT′)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. OY, oy</td>
<td>soil (SOYL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. ING, ing  

Taking (TAYK’-ing)

(g) TH or th is pronounced as in thing; TH or th is pronounced as in this.

3. a word (or words) on western and eastern pronunciation

In the New York City area, and in parts of New Jersey and other eastern states, the syllables -ar, -er, -or, -off, and -aw are pronounced somewhat differently from the way they are said in the Midwest and in the West.

In New York City, for example, the words below are generally pronounced as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>AHR’-ənj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talk</td>
<td>TAWK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>KAW’-fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorority</td>
<td>sə-RAHR’-ə-tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incorrigible</td>
<td>in-KAHR’-ə-jə-bəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disparage</td>
<td>dis-PAR’-əj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merry</td>
<td>MER’-ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marry</td>
<td>MAR’-ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astronaut</td>
<td>AS’-trə-nawt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry</td>
<td>HAR’-ee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Midwest and West, on the other hand, the same words are usually said approximately as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
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<td>talk</td>
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<td>MAIR’-ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>MAIR’-ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astronaut</td>
<td>AS’-trə-not’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry</td>
<td>HAIR’-ee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nothing so radical here that a person brought up in Brooklyn or the Bronx cannot understand a native of Los Angeles or San Francisco—it’s just that each one thinks the other has an accent!

In California, for example, Mary, merry, and marry sound almost exactly alike—in New York, they are usually heard as quite different words.

(So, to be sexist for a moment, if the men at a party in Manhattan say, “Let’s all make merry!”, Mary doesn’t feel that she is about to be seduced by the males!)

In the phonetic respellings throughout the book, the western pronunciations of words with the syllables remarked on above are used. This is done largely because I myself have lived in the Los Angeles area for some fourteen years, and have had to retrain my pronunciation (having come from New York City, where I was born, and lived all my life until 1964) so that my friends and students would stop making fun of the way I speak.

Neither form of pronunciation is any better nor any more euphonious than the other. Throughout the country, pronunciation varies not only from region to region or state to state, but often from city to city! The changes are slight and subtle, but they do exist, and an expert can easily pinpoint the geographical source of a person’s language patterns almost down to a few square miles in area.

If you are an Easterner, you will have no difficulty translating the pronunciations of words like sorority, incorrigible, disparage, and astronaut (all words discussed in later chapters) into your own comfortable language patterns.

4. why etymology?

Etymology (et′-ə-MOL′-ə-je) deals with the origin or derivation of words. When you know the meaning of a root (for example, Latin ego, I or self), you can better understand, and more easily remember, all the words built on this root.

Learn one root and you have the key that will unlock the meanings of up to ten or twenty words in which the root appears.

Learn ego and you can immediately get a handle on egocentric, egomaniac, egoist, egotist, and alter ego.

Learn anthropos (Greek, mankind), and you will quickly understand, and never forget, anthropology, misanthropy, anthropoid, anthropocentric, anthropomorphic, philanthropy, and anthropophobia. Meet any word with anthropo- in it, and you will have at least some idea of its meaning.

In the etymological (et′-ə-mə-LOJ′-ə-kəl) approach to vocabulary building:
You will learn about prefixes, roots, and suffixes—
You will be able to figure out unfamiliar words by recognizing their structure, the building blocks from which they are constructed—
You will be able to construct words correctly by learning to put these building blocks together in the proper way—and
You will be able to derive verbs from nouns, nouns and verbs from adjectives, adjectives from nouns, etc.—and do all this correctly.
Learn how to deal with etymology and you will feel comfortable with words—you will use new words with self-assurance—you will be able to figure out thousands of words you hear or read even if you have never heard or seen these words before.

That’s why the best approach to new words is through etymology—as you will discover for yourself as soon as you start to work on chapter 3!

5. but what are nouns, verbs, and adjectives?

You probably know.

But if you don’t, you can master these parts of speech (and reference will be made to noun forms, verb forms, and adjective forms throughout the book) within the next five minutes.

(a) A noun is a word that can be preceded by a, an, the, some, such, or my.

An egoist (noun)
Such asceticism (noun)
The misogynist (noun)
(Nouns, you will discover, often end in conventional suffixes: -ness, -ity, -ism, -y, -ion, etc.)

(b) A verb is a word that fits into the pattern, “Let us __.” A verb has a past tense.

Let us equivocate (verb)—past tense: equivocated.
Let us alternate (verb)—past tense: alternated.
Let us philander (verb)—past tense: philandered.
(Verbs, you will discover, often end in conventional suffixes: -ate, -ize, -fy, etc.)

(c) An adjective is a word that fits into the pattern, “You are very__.”

You are very egoistic (adjective).
You are very introverted (adjective).
You are very misogynous (adjective).
(Adjectives, you will discover, often end in conventional suffixes: -ic, -ed, -ous, -al, -ive, etc.)

And adverbs, of course, are generally formed by adding -ly to an adjective: misogynous-misogynously; educational-educationally; etc.

That’s all there is to it! (Did it take more than five minutes? Maybe ten at the most?)

6. how to work for best results

If you intend to work with this book seriously (that is, if your clear intention is to add a thousand or more new words to your present vocabulary—add them permanently, unforgettably—add them so successfully that you will soon find yourself using them in speech and writing), I suggest that you give yourself every advantage by carefully following the laws of learning:

(a) Space your learning.

Beginning with Chapter 3, every chapter will be divided into “sessions.” Each session may take one half hour to an hour and a half, depending on the amount of material and on
your own speed of learning.

Do one or two sessions at a time—three if you’re going strong and are all involved—and always decide when you stop exactly when you will return. (I remind you to do this later in the book, since such a procedure is of crucial importance.)

(b) Do not rush—go at your own comfortable speed.

Everyone learns at a different pace. Fast learners are no better than slow learners—it’s the end result that counts, not the time it takes you to finish.

(c) Review.

When you start a new session, go back to the last exercise of the previous session (usually Can you recall the words? or Chapter Review), cover your answers, and test your retention—do you have quick recall after a day or so has elapsed?

(d) Test yourself.

You are not aiming for a grade, or putting your worth on the line, when you take the three Comprehensive Tests (Chapters 8, 13, and 17)—rather you are discovering your weaknesses, if any; deciding where repairs have to be made; and, especially, experiencing a feeling of success at work well done. (In learning, too, nothing succeeds like success!)

Use these three tests, as well as the abundant drill exercises, as aids to learning. No one is perfect, no one learns in the exact same way or at the same rate as anyone else. Find the optimum technique and speed for your unique learning patterns—and then give yourself every opportunity to exploit your actual, latent, and potential abilities.

But most important (as I will remind you several times throughout the book)—develop a routine and stick to it!

1 The system of pronunciation symbols will be thoroughly explained in Section 2 of this chapter.
2 All unusual words in this chapter are taught in later chapters of the book.
3 Incidentally, Latin scholars will notice that I present a Latin verb in the first person singular, present tense (verto, I turn), but call it an infinitive (verto, to turn). I do this for two reasons: 1) verto is easier for a non-Latin scholar to pronounce (the actual infinitive, vertere, is pronounced WAIR′-tə-ray); and 2) when I studied Latin fifty years ago, the convention was to refer to a verb by using the first person singular, present tense.

If you are not a Latin scholar, you need not bother to read this footnote—if you’ve already done so, forget it!
Disclaimer:

Occasionally in these pages, owing to the deficiency of the English language, I have used he/him/his meaning he or she/him or her/his or her in order to avoid awkwardness of style. 

He, him, and his are not intended as exclusively masculine pronouns—they may refer to either sex or to both sexes.
PART ONE

GETTING OFF TO A GOOD START
Once—as a child—you were an expert, an accomplished virtuoso, at learning new words. Today, by comparison, you are a rank and bumbling amateur.

Does this statement sound insulting? It may be—but if you are the average adult, it is a statement that is, unfortunately, only too true.

Educational testing indicates that children of ten who have grown up in families in which English is the native language have recognition vocabularies of over twenty thousand words—

And that these same ten-year-olds have been learning new words at a rate of many hundreds a year since the age of four.

In astonishing contrast, studies show that adults who are no longer attending school increase their vocabularies at a pace slower than twenty-five to fifty words annually.

How do you assess your own vocabulary? Is it quantitatively healthy? Rich in over-all range? Responsive to any situation in which you may find yourself? Truly indicative of your intellectual potential? More important, is it still growing at the same rapid clip as when you were a child? Or, as with most adults, has your rate of increase dropped drastically since you left school? And if so, do you now feel that your vocabulary is somewhat limited, your verbal skills not as sharp as you would like them to be?

Let us check it out.

I challenge you to a series of tests that will measure your vocabulary range, as well as your verbal speed and responsiveness.
A TEST OF VOCABULARY RANGE

Here are sixty brief phrases, each containing one italicized word; it is up to you to check the closest definition of each such word. To keep your score valid, refrain, as far as possible, from wild guessing. The key will be found at the end of the test.

1. disheveled appearance:  
   (a) untidy; (b) fierce, (c) foolish, (d) peculiar, (e) unhappy

2. a baffling problem:  
   (a) difficult, (b) simple, (c) puzzling, (d) long, (e) new

3. lenient parent:  
   (a) tall, (b) not strict, (c) wise, (d) foolish, (e) severe

4. repulsive personality:  
   (a) disgusting, (b) attractive, (c) normal, (d) confused, (e) conceited

5. audacious attempt:  
   (a) useless, (b) bold, (c) foolish, (d) crazy, (e) necessary

6. parry a blow:  
   (a) ward off, (b) fear, (c) expect, (d) invite, (e) ignore

7. prevalent disease:  
   (a) dangerous, (b) catching, (c) childhood, (d) fatal, (e) widespread

8. ominous report:  
   (a) loud, (b) threatening, (c) untrue, (d) serious, (e) unpleasant

9. an incredible story:  
   (a) true, (b) interesting, (c) well-known, (d) unbelievable, (e) unknown

10. an ophthalmologist:  
    (a) eye doctor, (b) skin doctor, (c) foot doctor, (d) heart doctor, (e) cancer specialist

11. will supersede the old law:  
    (a) enforce, (b) specify penalties for, (c) take the place of, (d) repeal, (e) continue

12. an anonymous donor:  
    (a) generous, (b) stingy, (c) well-known, (d) one whose name is not known, (e) reluctant

13. performed an autopsy:  
    (a) examination of living tissue, (b) examination of a corpse to determine the cause of death, (c) process in the manufacture of optical lenses, (d) operation to cure an organic disease, (e) series of questions to determine the causes of delinquent behavior

14. an indefatigable worker:  
    (a) well-paid, (b) tired, (c) skillful, (d) tireless, (e) pleasant

15. a confirmed atheist:  
    (a) bachelor, (b) disbeliever in God, (c) believer in religion, (d) believer in science, (e) priest

16. endless loquacity:  
    (a) misery, (b) fantasy, (c) repetitiousness, (d) ill health, (e) talkativeness
17. a *glib* talker:
   (a) smooth, (b) awkward, (c) loud, (d) friendly, (e) boring
18. an *incorrigible* optimist:
   (a) happy, (b) beyond correction or reform, (c) foolish, (d) hopeful, (e) unreasonable
19. an *ocular* problem:
   (a) unexpected, (b) insoluble, (c) visual, (d) continual, (e) imaginary
20. a notorious *demagogue*:
   (a) rabble-rouser, (b) gambler, (c) perpetrator of financial frauds, (d) liar, (e) spendthrift
21. a *naïve* attitude:
   (a) unwise, (b) hostile, (c) unsophisticated, (d) friendly, (e) contemptuous
22. living in *affluence*:
   (a) difficult circumstances, (b) countrified surroundings, (c) fear, (d) wealth, (e) poverty
23. in *retrospect*:
   (a) view of the past, (b) artistic balance, (c) anticipation, (d) admiration, (e) second thoughts
24. a *gourmet*:
   (a) seasoned traveler, (b) greedy eater, (c) vegetarian, (d) connoisseur of good food, (e) skillful chef
25. to *simulate* interest:
   (a) pretend, (b) feel, (c) lose, (d) stir up, (e) ask for
26. a *magnanimous* action:
   (a) puzzling, (b) generous, (c) foolish, (d) unnecessary, (e) wise
27. a *clandestine* meeting:
   (a) prearranged, (b) hurried, (c) important, (d) secret, (e) public
28. the *apathetic* citizens:
   (a) made up of separate ethnic groups, (b) keenly vigilant of their rights, (c) politically conservative, (d) indifferent, uninterested, uninvolved, (e) terrified
29. to *placate* his son:
   (a) please, (b) help, (c) find a job for, (d) make arrangements for, (e) change a feeling of hostility to one of friendliness
30. to *vacillate* continually:
   (a) avoid, (b) swing back and forth in indecision, (c) inject, (d) treat, (e) scold
31. a *nostalgic* feeling:
   (a) nauseated, (b) homesick, (c) sharp, (d) painful, (e) delighted
32. feel *antipathy*:
   (a) bashfulness, (b) stage fright, (c) friendliness, (d) hostility, (e) suspense
33. be more *circumspect*:
   (a) restrained, (b) confident, (c) cautious, (d) honest, (e) intelligent
34. an *intrepid* fighter for human rights:
   (a) fearless, (b) eloquent, (c) popular, (d) experienced, (e) famous
35. *diaphanous* material:
   (a) strong, (b) sheer and gauzy, (c) colorful, (d) expensive, (e) synthetic
36. a taciturn host:
   (a) stingy, (b) generous, (c) disinclined to conversation, (d) charming, (e) gloomy

37. to malign his friend:
   (a) accuse, (b) help, (c) disbelieve, (d) slander, (e) introduce

38. a congenital deformity:
   (a) hereditary, (b) crippling, (c) slight, (d) incurable, (e) occurring at or during birth

39. a definite neurosis:
   (a) plan, (b) emotional disturbance, (c) physical disease, (d) feeling of fear, (e) allergic reaction

40. made an unequivocal statement:
   (a) hard to understand, (b) lengthy, (c) politically motivated, (d) clear and forthright, (e) supporting

41. vicarious enjoyment:
   (a) complete, (b) unspoiled, (c) occurring from a feeling of identification with another, (d) long-continuing, (e) temporary

42. psychogenic ailment:
   (a) incurable, (b) contagious, (c) originating in the mind, (d) intestinal, (e) imaginary

43. an anachronous attitude:
   (a) unexplainable, (b) unreasonable, (c) belonging to a different time, (d) out of place, (e) unusual

44. her iconoclastic phase:
   (a) artistic, (b) sneering at tradition, (c) troubled, (d) difficult, (e) religious

45. a tyro:
   (a) dominating personality, (b) beginner, (c) accomplished musician, (d) dabbler, (e) serious student

46. a laconic reply:
   (a) immediate, (b) assured, (c) terse and meaningful, (d) unintelligible, (e) angry

47. semantic confusion:
   (a) relating to the meaning of words, (b) pertaining to money, (c) having to do with the emotions, (d) relating to mathematics, (e) caused by inner turmoil

48. cavalier treatment:
   (a) courteous, (b) haughty and highhanded, (c) negligent, (d) affectionate, (e) expensive

49. an anomalous situation:
   (a) dangerous, (b) intriguing, (c) unusual, (d) pleasant (e) unhappy

50. posthumous child:
   (a) cranky, (b) brilliant, (c) physically weak, (d) illegitimate, (e) born after the death of the father

51. feels enervated:
   (a) full of ambition, (b) full of strength, (c) completely exhausted, (d) troubled, (e) full of renewed energy

52. shows perspicacity:
   (a) sincerity, (b) mental keenness, (c) love, (d) faithfulness, (e) longing
53. an unpopular martinet:
   (a) candidate, (b) supervisor, (c) strict disciplinarian, (d) military leader, (e) discourteous snob

54. gregarious person:
   (a) outwardly calm, (b) very sociable, (c) completely untrustworthy, (d) vicious, (e) self-effacing and timid

55. generally phlegmatic:
   (a) smug, self-satisfied, (b) easily pleased, (c) nervous, high-strung, (d) emotionally unresponsive, (e) lacking in social graces

56. an inveterate gambler:
   (a) impoverished, (b) successful, (c) habitual, (d) occasional, (e) superstitious

57. an egregious error:
   (a) outstandingly bad, (b) slight, (c) irreparable, (d) unnecessary, (e) deliberate

58. cacophony of a large city:
   (a) political administration, (b) crowded living conditions, (c) cultural advantages, (d) unpleasant noises, harsh sounds, (e) busy traffic

59. a prurient adolescent:
   (a) tall and gangling, (b) sexually longing, (c) clumsy, awkward, (d) sexually attractive, (e) soft-spoken

60. uxorious husband:
   (a) henpecked, (b) suspicious, (c) guilty of infidelity, (d) fondly and foolishly doting on his wife, (e) tightfisted, penny-pinching
Your score (one point for each correct choice): ______

The Meaning of Your Score:

- 0–11: below average
- 12–35: average
- 36–48: above average
- 49–54: excellent
- 55–60: superior
A TEST OF VERBAL SPEED

PART 1

This is a timed test.

In no more than three minutes (time yourself, or have someone time you), decide whether the word in column B is the same (or approximately the same) in meaning as the word in column A; opposite (or approximately opposite) in meaning; or whether the two words are merely different.

Circle S for same, O for opposite, and D for different.

You will not have time to dawdle or think too long, so go as fast as you can.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLUMN A</th>
<th>COLUMN B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. sweet</td>
<td>sour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. crazy</td>
<td>insane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. stout</td>
<td>fat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. big</td>
<td>angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. danger</td>
<td>peril</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. help</td>
<td>hinder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. splendid</td>
<td>magnificent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. love</td>
<td>hate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. stand</td>
<td>rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. furious</td>
<td>violent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. tree</td>
<td>apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. doubtful</td>
<td>certain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. handsome</td>
<td>ugly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. begin</td>
<td>start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. strange</td>
<td>familiar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. male</td>
<td>female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. powerful</td>
<td>weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. beyond</td>
<td>under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. live</td>
<td>die</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART 2

This is also a timed test.

In no more than three minutes (again, time yourself or have someone time you), write down as many different words as you can think of that start with the letter D.

Do not use various forms of a word, such as do, doing, does, done, doer, etc.

Space is provided for 125 words. You are not expected to reach that number, but write as fast as you can and see how many blanks you can fill in before your time is up.

Part 2: Any English word starting with D is correct unless it is merely another form of a previous word on the list.

Scoring:

PART 1
If you have up to 10 correct answers, credit your score with 25 points.
If you have 11–20 correct answers, credit your score with 50 points.
21–25 correct answers—75 points.
26–30 correct answers—100 points.

Your Score on Part 1: ___

PART 2
Up to 30 words: 25 points
31–50 words: 50 points
51–70 words: 75 points
71–125 words: 100 points

Your Score on Part 2: ___

TOTAL SCORE

On Verbal Speed: ___

The meaning of your verbal speed score:

50: below average
75: average
100: above average
125–150: excellent
175–200: superior
A TEST OF VERBAL RESPONSIVENESS

PART 1

Write in the blank in column B a word starting with the letter *P* that is the *same*, or *approximately the same*, in meaning as the word given in column A.

Example: look peer_____________________________

*Warning:* Every answer must start with the letter *P*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bucket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. trousers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. maybe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. forgive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. separate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. likely</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. annoy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. good-looking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. picture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. choose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ugly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. dish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. location</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. stone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. inactive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. fussy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. suffering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. castle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. gasp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. fear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART 2

Write in the blank in column B a word starting with the letter G that is opposite, approximately opposite, or in contrast to the word given in column A.

Example: stop  go

Warning: Every answer must start with the letter G.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midget</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>special</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lady</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>happy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hello</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stingy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awkward</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. bride
20. ripe
21. unwanting
22. unprotected
23. experienced
24. scarcity
25. unappreciative
KEY, Part 1: If more than one answer is given, count as correct any word you have written that is the same as any one of the answers.


Part 2: If more than one answer is given, count as correct any word you have written that is the same as any one of the answers.


Scoring:

Score Parts 1 and 2 together. Write in the blank the total number of correct responses you made: _______

The meaning of your verbal responsiveness score:

0–10: below average
11–20: average
21–30: above average
31–40: excellent
41–50: superior
VOCABULARY AND SUCCESS

Now you know where you stand. If you are in the below average or average group, you must consider, seriously, whether an inadequate vocabulary may be holding you back. (If you tested out on the above average, excellent, or superior level, you have doubtless already discovered the unique and far-reaching value of a rich vocabulary, and you are eager to add still further to your knowledge of words.)

Let us examine, briefly, some of the evidence that points to the close relationship between vocabulary and personal, professional, and intellectual growth.

The Human Engineering Laboratory found that the only common characteristic of successful people in this country is an unusual grasp of the meanings of words. The Laboratory tested the vocabularies of thousands of people in all age groups and in all walks of life—and discovered that those people drawing down the highest salaries made the highest scores. Consider very thoughtfully the explanation that the director of the Laboratory offered for the relationship between vocabulary and success:

“Why do large vocabularies characterize executives and possibly outstanding men and women in other fields? The final answer seems to be that words are the instruments by means of which men and women grasp the thoughts of others and with which they do much of their own thinking. They are the tools of thought.”

There is other evidence.

At many universities, groups of freshmen were put into experimental classes for the sole purpose of increasing their knowledge of English words. These groups did better in their sophomore, junior, and senior years than control groups of similarly endowed students who did not receive such training.

And still more evidence:

At the University of Illinois, entering students were given a simple twenty-nine-word vocabulary test. The results of this test could be used, according to Professor William D. Templeman, to make an accurate prediction of future academic success—or lack of success—over the entire four year college course. “If a student has a superior vocabulary,” states Professor Templeman, “it will probably follow that he will do better work academically.”

And finally:

Educational research has discovered that your I.Q. is intimately related to your vocabulary. Take a standard vocabulary test and then an intelligence test—the results in both will be substantially the same.
YOU CAN INCREASE YOUR VOCABULARY

The more extensive your vocabulary, the better your chances for success, other things being equal—success in attaining your educational goals, success in moving ahead in your business or professional career, success in achieving your intellectual potential.

And you can increase your vocabulary—faster and easier than you may realize.
You can, in fact, accomplish a tremendous gain in less than two to three months of concentrated effort, even if you do only one session a day—in less time if you do two or more sessions a day.

Furthermore—

You can start improving your vocabulary immediately—and within a few days you can be cruising along at such a rapid rate that there will be an actual change in your thinking, in your ability to express your thoughts, and in your powers of understanding.

Does this sound as if I am promising you the whole world in a neat package with a pretty pink ribbon tied around it? I am. And I am willing to make such an unqualified promise because I have seen what happens to those of my students at New York University and at Rio Hondo College in Whittier, California, who make sincere, methodical efforts to learn more, many more, words.
When you have finished working with this book, you will no longer be the same person. You can’t be.

If you honestly read every page, if you do every exercise, if you take every test, if you follow every principle, you will go through an intellectual experience that will effect a radical change in you.

For if you systematically increase your vocabulary, you will also sharpen and enrich your thinking; push back your intellectual horizons; build your self-assurance; improve your facility in handling the English language and thereby your ability to express your thoughts effectively; and acquire a deeper understanding of the world in general and of yourself in particular.

Increasing your vocabulary does not mean merely learning the definitions of large numbers of obscure words; it does not mean memorizing scores of unrelated terms. What it means—what it can only mean—is becoming acquainted with the multitudinous and fascinating phenomena of human existence for which words are, obviously, only the verbal descriptions.

Increasing your vocabulary—properly, intelligently, and systematically—means treating yourself to an all-round, liberal education.

And surely you cannot deny that such an experience will change you intellectually—Will have a discernible effect on your methods of thinking—on your store of information—on your ability to express your ideas—on your understanding of human problems.
HOW CHILDREN INCREASE THEIR VOCABULARIES

The typical ten-year-old, you will recall, has a recognition vocabulary of over twenty thousand words—and has been learning many hundreds of new words every year since the age of four.

You were once that typical child.
You were once an accomplished virtuoso at vocabulary building.
What was your secret?
Did you spend hours every day poring over a dictionary?
Did you lull yourself to sleep at night with Webster’s Unabridged?
Did you keep notebooks full of all the new words you ever heard or read?
Did you immediately look up the meaning of any new word that your parents or older members of your family used?
Such procedures would have struck you as absurd then, as absurd as they would be for you today.
You had a much better, much more effective, and considerably less self-conscious method.
Your method was the essence of simplicity: day in and day out you kept learning; you kept squeezing every possible ounce of learning out of every waking moment; you were an eternal question box, for you had a constant and insatiable desire to know and understand.
HOW ADULTS STOP BUILDING THEIR VOCABULARIES

Then, eventually, at some point in your adult life (unless you are the rare exception), you gradually lost your compulsive drive to discover, to figure out, to understand, to know.

Eventually, therefore, you gradually lost your need to increase your vocabulary—your need to learn the words that could verbalize your new discoveries, your new understanding, your new knowledge.

Roland Gelatt, in a review of Caroline Pratt’s book *I Learn from Children*, describes this phenomenon as follows:

All normal human beings are born with a powerful urge to learn. Almost all of them lose this urge, even before they have reached maturity. It is only the few ... who are so constituted that lack of learning becomes a nuisance. This is perhaps the most insidious of human tragedies.

Children are wonders at increasing their vocabularies because of their “powerful urge to learn.” They do not learn solely by means of words, but as their knowledge increases, so does their vocabulary—for words are the symbols of ideas and understanding.

(If you are a parent, you perhaps remember that crucial and trying period in which your child constantly asked “Why?” The “Why?” is the child’s method of finding out. How many adults that you know go about asking and thinking “Why?” How often do you yourself do it?)

The adults who “lose this urge,” who no longer feel that “lack of learning becomes a nuisance,” stop building their vocabularies. They stop learning, they stop growing intellectually, they stop changing. When and if such a time comes, then, as Mr. Gelatt so truly says, “This is perhaps the most insidious of human tragedies.” But fortunately the process is far from irreversible.

If you have lost the “powerful urge to learn,” you can regain it—you can regain your need to discover, to figure out, to understand, to know.

And thus you can start increasing your vocabulary at the same rate as when you were a child.

I am not spouting airy theory. For over thirty-five years I have worked with thousands of adults in my college courses in vocabulary improvement, and I can state as a fact, and without qualification, that:

*If you can recapture the “powerful urge to learn” with which you were born, you can go on increasing your vocabulary at a prodigious rate*—

*No matter what your present age.*
WHY AGE MAKES LITTLE DIFFERENCE IN VOCABULARY BUILDING

I repeat, no matter what your present age.
You may be laboring under a delusion common to many older people.
You may think that after you pass your twenties you rapidly and inevitably lose your
ability to learn.
That is simply not true.
There is no doubt that the years up to eighteen or twenty are the best period for
learning. Your own experience no doubt bears that out. And of course for most people
more learning goes on faster up to the age of eighteen or twenty than ever after, even if they
live to be older than Methuselah. (That is why vocabulary increases so rapidly for the first
twenty years of life and comparatively at a snail’s pace thereafter.)
But (and follow me closely)—
The fact that most learning is accomplished before the age of twenty does not mean that
very little learning can be achieved beyond that age.
What is done by most people and what can be done under proper guidance and
motivation are two very, very different things—as scientific experiments have conclusively
shown.
Furthermore—
The fact that your learning ability may be best up to age twenty does not mean that it is
absolutely useless as soon as your twentieth birthday is passed.
Quite the contrary.
Edward Thorndike, the famous educational psychologist, found in experiments with
people of all ages that although the learning curve rises spectacularly up to twenty, it
remains steady for at least another five years. After that, ability to learn (according to
Professor Thorndike) drops very, very slowly up to the age of thirty-five, and drops a bit
more but still slowly beyond that age.
And—
Right up to senility the total decrease in learning ability after age twenty is never more
than 15 per cent!
That does not sound, I submit, as if no one can ever learn anything new after the age of
twenty.
Believe me, the old saw that claims you cannot teach an old dog new tricks is a baseless,
if popular, superstition.
So I repeat: no matter what your age, you can go on learning efficiently, or start learning
once again if perhaps you have stopped.
You can be thirty, or forty, or fifty, or sixty, or seventy—or older.
No matter what your age, you can once again increase your vocabulary at a prodigious
rate—providing you recapture the “powerful urge to learn” that is the key to vocabulary
improvement.
Not the urge to learn “words”—words are only symbols of ideas.
But the urge to learn facts, theories, concepts, information, knowledge, understanding—
call it what you will.
Words are the symbols of knowledge, the keys to accurate thinking. Is it any wonder then that the most successful and intelligent people in this country have the biggest vocabularies?

It was not their large vocabularies that made these people successful and intelligent, but their knowledge.

Knowledge, however, is gained largely through words.

In the process of increasing their knowledge, these successful people increased their vocabularies.

Just as children increase *their* vocabulary at a tremendous, phenomenal rate during those years when their knowledge is increasing most rapidly.

Knowledge is chiefly in the form of words, and from now on, in this book, you will be thinking *about*, and thinking *with*, new words and new ideas.
WHAT THIS BOOK CAN DO FOR YOU

This book is designed to get you started building your vocabulary—effectively and at jet-propelled speed—by helping you regain the intellectual atmosphere, the keen, insatiable curiosity, the “powerful urge to learn” of your childhood.

The organization of the book is based on two simple principles: 1) words are the verbal symbols of ideas, and 2) the more ideas you are familiar with, the more words you know.

So, chapter by chapter, we will start with some central idea—personality types, doctors, science, unusual occupations, liars, actions, speech habits, insults, compliments, etc.—and examine ten basic words that express various aspects of the idea. Then, using each word as a springboard, we will explore any others which are related to it in meaning or derivation, so that it is not unlikely that a single chapter may discuss, teach, and test close to one hundred important words.

Always, however, the approach will be from the idea. First there will be a “teaser preview” in which the ideas are briefly hinted at; then a “headline,” in which each idea is examined somewhat more closely; next a clear, detailed paragraph or more will analyze the idea in all its ramifications; finally the word itself, which you will meet only after you are completely familiar with the idea.

In the etymology (derivation of words) section, you will learn what Greek or Latin root gives the word its unique meaning and what other words contain the same, or related, roots. You will thus be continually working in related fields, and there will never be any possibility of confusion from “too muchness,” despite the great number of words taken up and tested in each chapter.

Successful people have superior vocabularies. People who are intellectually alive and successful in the professional or business worlds are accustomed to dealing with ideas, are constantly on the search for new ideas, build their lives and their careers on the ideas they have learned. And it is to readers whose goal is successful living (in the broadest meaning of the word successful) that this book is addressed.
A NOTE ON TIME SCHEDULES

From my experience over many years in teaching, I have become a firm believer in setting a goal for all learning and a schedule for reaching that goal.

You will discover that each chapter is divided into approximately equal sessions, and that each session will take from thirty to forty-five minutes of your time, depending on how rapidly or slowly you enjoy working—and bear in mind that everyone has an optimum rate of learning.

For best results, do one or two sessions at a time—spaced studying, with time between sessions so that you can assimilate what you have learned, is far more efficient, far more productive, than gobbling up great amounts in indigestible chunks.

Come back to the book every day, or as close to every day as the circumstances of your life permit.

*Find a schedule that is comfortable for you, and then stick to it.*

Avoid interrupting your work until you have completed a full session, and always decide, before you stop, *exactly when* you will plan to pick up the book again.

Working at your own comfortable rate, you will likely finish the material in two to three months, give or take a few weeks either way.

*However long you take, you will end with a solid feeling of accomplishment, a new understanding of how English words work, and—most important—how to make words work for you.*
TEASER PREVIEW

What word best describes your personality if you:
are interested solely in your own welfare?
constantly talk about yourself?
dedicate your life to helping others?
turn your mind inward?
turn your mind outward?
hate humanity?
hate women?
hate marriage?
lead a lonely, austere existence?
SESSION 1

Every human being is, in one way or another, unique.
Everyone’s personality is determined by a combination of genetic and environmental factors.
Let us examine ten personality types (one of which might by chance be your very own) that result from the way culture, growth, family background, and environment interact with heredity.
And, of course, we begin not with the words, but with the ideas.

IDEAS

1. me first

Your attitude to life is simple, direct, and aboveboard—every decision you make is based on the answer to one question: “What’s in it for me?” If your selfishness, greed, and ruthless desire for self-advancement hurt other people, that’s too bad. “This is a tough world, pal, dog eat dog and all that, and I, for one, am not going to be left behind!”

An egotist

2. the height of conceit

“Now, let’s see. Have you heard about all the money I’m making? Did I tell you about my latest amorous conquest? Let me give you my opinion—I know, because I’m an expert at practically everything!” You are boastful to the point of being obnoxious—you have only one string to your conversational violin, namely, yourself; and on it you play a number of monotonous variations: what you think, what you have done, how good you are, how you would solve the problems of the world, etc. ad nauseam.

An egotist

3. let me help you

You have discovered the secret of true happiness—concerning yourself with the welfare of others. Never mind your own interests, how’s the next fellow getting along?

An altruist

4. leave me alone
Like a biochemist studying a colony of bacteria under the microscope, you minutely examine your every thought, feeling, and action. Probing, futile questions like “What do other people think of me?”, “How do I look?”, and “Maybe I shouldn’t have said that?” are your constant nagging companions, for you are unable to realize that other people do not spend as much time and energy analyzing you as you think.

You may seem unsocial, yet your greatest desire is to be liked and accepted. You may be shy and quiet, you are often moody and unhappy, and you prefer solitude or at most the company of one person to a crowd. You have an aptitude for creative work and are uncomfortable engaging in activities that require cooperation with other people. You may even be a genius, or eventually turn into one.

An introvert

5. let’s do it together

You would be great as a teacher, counselor, administrator, insurance agent. You can always become interested—sincerely, vitally interested—in other people’s problems. You’re the life of the party, because you never worry about the effect of your actions, never inhibit yourself with doubts about dignity or propriety. You are usually happy, generally full of high spirits; you love to be with people—lots of people. Your thoughts, your interests, your whole personality are turned outward.

An extrovert

6. neither extreme

You have both introverted and extroverted tendencies—at different times and on different occasions. Your interests are turned, in about equal proportions, both inward and outward. Indeed, you’re quite normal—in the sense that your personality is like that of most people.

An ambivert

7. people are no damn good

Cynical, embittered, suspicious, you hate everyone. (Especially, but never to be admitted, yourself?) The perfectibility of the human race? “Nonsense! No way!” The stupidity, the meanness, and the crookedness of most mortals (“Most? Probably all!”)—that is your favorite theme.

A misanthrope

8. women are no damn good
Sometime in your dim past, you were crossed, scorned, or deeply wounded by a woman (a mother, or mother figure, perhaps?). So now you have a carefully constructed defense against further hurt—you hate all women.

A misogynist

9. “marriage is an institution—and who wants to live in an institution?”

You will not make the ultimate legal commitment. Members of the opposite sex are great as lovers, roommates, apartment- or house-sharers, but not as lawfully wedded spouses. The ties that bind are too binding for you. You may possibly believe, and possibly, for yourself, be right, that a commitment is deeper and more meaningful if freedom is available without judicial proceedings.

A misogynist

10. “... that the flesh is heir to ...”

Self-denial, austerity, lonely contemplation—these are the characteristics of the good life, so you claim. The simplest food and the least amount of it that will keep body and soul together, combined with abstinence from fleshly, earthly pleasures, will eventually lead to spiritual perfection—that is your philosophy.

An ascetic

USING THE WORDS

You have been introduced to ten valuable words—but in each case, as you have noticed, you have first considered the ideas that these words represent. Now say the words—each one is respelled phonetically so that you will be sure to pronounce it correctly.¹

Say each word aloud. This is the first important step to complete mastery. As you hear a word in your own voice, think of its meaning. Are you quite clear about it? If not, reinforce your learning by rereading the explanatory paragraph or paragraphs.

Can you pronounce the words?

1. egoist EE′-gō-ist
2. egotist EE′-gō-tist
3. altruist AL′-trə-ist
4. introvert IN′-tra-vurt′
5. extrovert EKS′-tra-vurt′
Can you work with the words?

You have taken two long steps toward mastery of the expressive words in this chapter—you have thought about the ideas behind them, and you have said them aloud. For your third step, match each personality with the appropriate characteristic, action, or attitude.

1. egoist  
   a. turns thoughts inward
2. egotist  
   b. hates marriage
3. altruist  
   c. talks about accomplishments
4. introvert  
   d. hates people
5. extrovert  
   e. does not pursue pleasures of the flesh
6. ambivert  
   f. is interested in the welfare of others
7. misanthrope  
   g. believes in self-advancement
8. misogynist  
   h. turns thoughts both inward and outward
9. misogamist  
   i. hates women
10. ascetic  
   j. turns thoughts outward
Do you understand the words?

Now that you are becoming more and more involved in these ten words, find out if they can make an immediate appeal to your understanding. Here are ten questions—can you indicate, quickly, and without reference to any previous definitions, whether the correct answer to each of these questions is yes or no?

Is an egoist selfish?
YES  NO

Is modesty one of the characteristics of the egotist?
YES  NO

Is an altruist selfish?
YES  NO

Does an introvert pay much attention to himself?
YES  NO

Does an extrovert prefer solitude to companionship?
YES  NO

Are most normal people ambiverts?
YES  NO

Does a misanthrope like people?
YES  NO

Does a misogynist enjoy the company of women?
YES  NO

Does an ascetic lead a life of luxury?
YES  NO

Does a misogynist try to avoid marriage?
YES  NO
Can you recall the words?

You have thus far reinforced your learning by saying the words aloud, by matching them to their definitions, and by responding to meaning when they were used in context.

Can you recall each word, now, without further reference to previous material? And can you spell it correctly?

Who lives a lonely, austere life?
1. A________

Whose interests are turned outward?
2. E________

Who is supremely selfish?
3. E________

Who hates people?
4. M________

Whose interests are turned both inward and outward?
5. A________

Who is incredibly conceited?
6. E________

Who is more interested in the welfare of others than in his own?
7. A________

Who hates women?
8. M________

Whose interests are turned inward?
9. I________

Who hates marriage?
10. M________
(End of Session 1)
SESSION 2

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

Every word in the English language has a history—and these ten are no exception. In this section you will learn a good deal more about the words you have been working with; in addition, you will make excursions into many other words allied either in meaning, form, or history to our basic ten.

1. the ego

_Egoist_ and _egotist_ are built on the same Latin root—the pronoun _ego_, meaning _I_. _I_ is the greatest concern in the _egoist_’s mind, the most overused word in the _egotist_’s vocabulary. (Keep the words differentiated in your own mind by thinking of the _t_ in _talk_, and the additional _t_ in _egotist_.) _Ego_ itself has been taken over from Latin as an important English word and is commonly used to denote one’s concept of oneself, as in, “What do you think your constant criticisms do to my _ego_?” _Ego_ has also a special meaning in psychology—but for the moment you have enough problems without going into _that_.

If you are an _egocentric_ (ee’-gō-SEN’-trik), you consider yourself the _center_ of the universe—you are an extreme form of the _egoist_. And if you are an _egomaniac_ (ee’-gō-MAY’-nee-ak), you carry _egoism_ to such an extreme that your needs, desires, and interests have become a morbid obsession, a _mania_. The _egoist_ or _egotist_ is obnoxious, the _egocentric_ is intolerable, and the _egomaniac_ is dangerous and slightly mad.

_Egocentric_ is both a noun (“What an _egocentric_ her new roommate is!”) and an adjective (“He is the most _egocentric_ person I have ever met!”).

To derive the adjective form of _egomaniac_, add _-al_, a common adjective suffix. Say the adjective aloud:

_egomaniacal_  ee’-gō-mə-NĪ’-ə-kəl

2. others

In Latin, the word for _other_ is _alter_, and a number of valuable English words are built on this root.

_Altruism_ (AL’-trō-iz-əm), the philosophy practiced by _altruists_, comes from one of the variant spellings of Latin _alter_, _other_. _Altruistic_ (al-trō-ISK’-tik) actions look toward the benefit of _others_. If you _alternate_ (AWL’-tər-nayt’), you skip one and take the _other_, so to speak, as when you play golf on _alternate_ (AWL’-tər-nət) Saturdays.

An _alternate_ (AWL’-tər-nət) in a debate, contest, or convention is the _other_ person who will take over if the original choice is unable to attend. And if you have no _alternative_ (awl-TUR’-nə-tiv), you have no _other_ choice.
You see how easy it is to understand the meanings of these words once you realize that they all come from the same source. And keeping in mind that alter means other, you can quickly understand words like alter ego, altercation, and alteration.

An alteration (awl′-tə-RAY′-shən) is of course a change—a making into something other. When you alter (AWL′-tər) your plans, you make other plans.

An altercation (awl′-tər-KAY′-shən) is a verbal dispute. When you have an altercation with someone, you have a violent disagreement, a “fight” with words. And why? Because you have other ideas, plans, or opinions than those of the person on the other side of the argument. Altercation, by the way, is stronger than quarrel or dispute—the sentiment is more heated, the disagreement is likely to be angry or even hot-tempered, there may be recourse, if the disputants are human, to profanity or obscenity. You have altercations, in short, over pretty important issues, and the word implies that you get quite excited.

Alter ego (AWL′-tər EE′-gō), which combines alter, other, with ego, I, self, generally refers to someone with whom you are so close that you both do the same things, think alike, react similarly, and are, in temperament, almost mirror images of each other. Any such friend is your other I, your other self, your alter ego.

**USING THE WORDS**

Can you pronounce the words?

Digging a little into the derivation of three of our basic words, egoist, egotist, and altruist, has put us in touch with two important Latin roots, ego, I, self, and alter, other, and has made it possible for us to explore, with little difficulty, many other words derived from these roots. Pause now, for a moment, to digest these new acquisitions, and to say them aloud.

1. ego 
   EE′-gō
2. egocentric 
   ee-gō-SEN′-trik
3. egomaniac 
   ee-gō-MAY′-nee-ak
4. egomaniacal 
   ee′-gō-mə-NĪ′-ə-kəl
5. altruism 
   AL′-trə-iz-əm
6. altruistic 
   al-trə-IS′-tik
7. to alternate (v.) 
   AWL′-tər-nayt′
8. alternate (adj. or noun) 
   AWL′-tər-nət
9. alternative 
   awl-TUR′-nə-tiv
10. alteration 
    awl′-tər-AY′-shən
11. to alter 
    AWL′-tər
12. alteration  
13. alter ego

**Can you work with the words? (I)**

You have seen how these thirteen words derive from the two Latin roots *ego*, I, self, and *alter*, other, and you have pronounced them aloud and thereby begun to make them part of your active vocabulary.

Are you ready to match definitions to words?

1. ego
   - a. one who is excessively fixated on his own desires, needs, etc.

2. egocentric
   - b. to change

3. altruism
   - c. argument

4. to alternate
   - d. one’s concept of oneself

5. to alter
   - e. to take one, skip one, etc.

6. altercation
   - f. philosophy of putting another’s welfare above one’s own
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>egomaniacal</td>
<td>a. a change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altruistic</td>
<td>b. other possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alternative</td>
<td>c. interested in the welfare of others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alteration</td>
<td>d. one’s other self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alter ego</td>
<td>e. a choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alternate (adj.)</td>
<td>f. morbidly, obsessively wrapped up in oneself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you understand the words?

If you have begun to understand these thirteen words, you will be able to respond to the following questions.

Is rejection usually a blow to one’s ego?
YES    NO

Are egocentric people easy to get along with?
YES    NO

Does an egomaniac have a normal personality?
YES    NO

Are egomaniacal tendencies a sign of maturity?
YES    NO

Is altruism a characteristic of selfish people?
YES    NO

Are altruistic tendencies common to egoists?
YES    NO

Is an alternate plan necessarily inferior?
YES    NO

Does an alternative allow you some freedom of choice?
YES    NO

Does alteration imply keeping things the same?
YES    NO

Do excitable people often engage in altercations?
YES    NO

Is your alter ego usually quite similar to yourself?
YES    NO
Can you recall the words?

Have you learned these words so well that you can summon each one from your mind when a brief definition is offered? Review first if necessary; then, without further reference to previous pages, write the correct word in each blank. Make sure to check your spelling when you refer to the Key.

one’s other self
1. A___________
to change
2. A___________
a heated dispute
3. A___________
excessively, morbidly obsessed with one’s own needs, desires, or ambitions
4. E___________
unselfish; more interested in the welfare of others than in one’s own
5. A___________
utterly involved with oneself; self-centered
6. E___________
a choice
7. A___________
one who substitutes for another
8. A___________
(End of Session 2)
SESSION 3

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. depends how you turn

_ Introvert, extrovert, and ambivert _ are built on the Latin verb _ verto_, to turn. If your thoughts are constantly turned inward ( _ intro_-), you are an _ introvert_; outward ( _ extro_-), an _ extrovert_; and in both directions ( _ ambi_-), an _ ambivert_. The prefix _ ambi_-, both, is also found in _ ambidextrous_ ( _ am′-bə-DEKS′-trəs_), _ able to use both hands with equal skill_. The noun is _ ambidexterity_ ( _ am′-bə-deks-TAIR′-ə-tee)._ 

_Dexterous_ ( _ DEKS′-trəs_) _ means skillful_, the noun _ dexterity_ ( _ deks-TAIR′-ə-tee_) _ is skill_. The ending _ -ous_ is a common adjective suffix ( _ famous, dangerous, perilous_, etc.); _-ity_ is a common noun suffix ( _ vanity, quality, simplicity_, etc.).

( _ Spelling caution: Note that the letter following the t- in _ ambidextrous_ is -r, but that in dexterous the next letter is -e._)

_Dexter_ is actually the Latin word for _ right hand_— _ in the _ ambidextrous _ person, both hands are _ right hands_, so to speak.

The right hand is traditionally the more skillful one; it is only within recent decades that we have come to accept that “lefties” or “southpaws” are just as normal as anyone else—and the term _ left-handed _ is still used as a synonym of _ awkward._

The Latin word for the _ left hand _ is _ sinister_. This same word, in English, means _ threatening, evil, or dangerous_, a further commentary on our early suspiciousness of left-handed persons. There may still be some parents who insist on forcing left-handed children to change (though left-handedness is inherited, and as much an integral part of its possessor as eye color or nose shape), with various unfortunate results to the child—sometimes stuttering or an inability to read with normal skill.

The French word for the _ left hand _ is _ gauche_, and, as you would suspect, when we took this word over into English we invested it with an uncomplimentary meaning. Call someone _ gauche_ ( _ GŌSH_) and you imply clumsiness, generally social rather than physical. ( _ We’re right back to our age-old misconception that left-handed people are less skillful than right-handed ones._) A _ gauche _ remark is tactless; a _ gauche _ offer of sympathy is so bumbling as to be embarrassing; _ gaucherie_ ( _ GŌ′-shə-re″_) is an awkward, clumsy, tactless, embarrassing way of saying things or of handling situations. The _ gauche _ person is totally without finesse.

And the French word for the _ right hand _ is _ droit_, which we have used in building our English word _ adroit_ ( _ ə-DROYT″_). Needless to say, _ adroit_ , like _ dexterous_, means _ skillful_, but especially in the exercise of the mental facilities. Like _ gauche_, _ adroit_, or its noun _ adroitness_, usually is used figuratively. The _ adroit _ person is quickwitted, can get out of difficult spots cleverly, can handle situations ingeniously. _ Adroitness _ is, then, quite the opposite of _ gaucherie._
2. love, hate, and marriage

Misanthrope, misogynist, and misogamist are built on the Greek root *misein*, to hate. The misanthrope hates mankind (Greek *anthropos*, mankind); the misogynist hates women (Greek *gyne*, woman); the misogamist hates marriage (Greek *gamos*, marriage).

*Anthropos*, mankind, is also found in *anthropology* (an-thrə-POL′-ə-jee), the study of the development of the human race; and in *philanthropist* (fə-LAN′-thrə-pist), one who loves mankind and shows such love by making substantial financial contributions to charitable organizations or by donating time and energy to helping those in need.

The root *gyne*, woman, is also found in *gynecologist* (gīn-ə-KOL′-ə-jist or jīn-KOL′-ə-jist), the medical specialist who treats female disorders. And the root *gamos*, marriage, occurs also in *monogamy* (mə-NOG′-ə-mee), *bigamy* (BIG′-ə-mee), and *polygamy* (pə-LIG′-ə-mee).

(As we will discover later, *monos* means one, *bi-* means two, *polys* means many.)

So *monogamy* is the custom of only one marriage (at a time).

*Bigamy*, by etymology, is two marriages—in actuality, the unlawful act of contracting another marriage without divorcing one’s current legal spouse.

And *polygamy*, by derivation many marriages, and therefore etymologically denoting plural marriage for either males or females, in current usage generally refers to the custom practiced in earlier times by the Mormons, and before them by King Solomon, in which the man has as many wives as he can afford financially and/or emotionally. The correct, but rarely used, term for this custom is *polygyny* (pə-LIJ′-ə-nee)—*polys*, many, plus *gyne*, woman.

What if a woman has two or more husbands, a form of marriage practiced in the Himalaya Mountains of Tibet? That custom is called *polyandry* (pol-ee-AN′-dree), from *polys* plus Greek *andros*, male.

3. making friends with suffixes

English words have various forms, using certain suffixes for nouns referring to persons, other suffixes for practices, attitudes, philosophies, etc, and still others for adjectives.

Consider:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Practice, etc.</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. misanthrope</td>
<td>misanthropy</td>
<td>misanthropic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or misanthropist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. misogynist</td>
<td>misogyny</td>
<td>misogynous or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>misogynistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. gynecologist</td>
<td>gynecology</td>
<td>gynecological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. monogamist</td>
<td>monogamy</td>
<td>monogamous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. bigamist</td>
<td>bigamy</td>
<td>bigamous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. polygamist</td>
<td>polygamy</td>
<td>polygamous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You will note, then, that -ist is a common suffix for a person; -y for a practice, attitude, etc.; and -ic or -ous for an adjective.

4. living alone and liking it

Ascetic is from the Greek word asketes, monk or hermit.

A monk lives a lonely life—not for him the pleasures of the fleshpots, the laughter and merriment of convivial gatherings, the dissipation of high living. Rather, days of contemplation, study, and rough toil, nights on a hard bed in a simple cell, and the kind of self-denial that leads to a purification of the soul.

That person is an ascetic who leads an existence, voluntarily of course, that compares in austerity, simplicity, and rigorous hardship with the life of a monk.

The practice is asceticism (ə-SET′-ə-siz-əm), the adjective ascetic.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

Notice how efficiently you can master words by understanding their etymological structure. Stop for a moment to review the roots, prefixes, and suffixes you have studied. Can you recall a word we have discussed in this chapter that is built on the indicated prefix, root, or suffix?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ego</td>
<td>self, I</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. alter</td>
<td>other</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. intro-</td>
<td>inside</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. extro-</td>
<td>outside</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. verte</td>
<td>turn</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ambi-</td>
<td>both</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. misein</td>
<td>hate</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. anthropos</td>
<td>mankind</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. gyne</td>
<td>woman</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. *gamos* marriage
11. *asketes* monk
12. *centrum* center
13. *mania* madness
14. *dexter* right hand
15. *sinister* left hand
16. *gauche* left hand
17. *droit* right hand
18. *monos* one
19. *bi-* two
20. *polys* many
21. *andros* male
22. *-ist* person who (noun suffix)
23. *-y* Practice, custom, etc. (noun suffix)
24. *-ous* adjective suffix
25. *-ity* quality, condition, etc. (noun suffix)

**USING THE WORDS**

**Can you pronounce the words? (I)**

Say each word aloud! Hear it in your own voice! *Say it often enough so that you feel comfortable with it, noting carefully from the phonetic respelling exactly how it should sound.*

Remember that the first crucial step in mastering a word is to be able to say it with ease and assurance.

1. *ambidextrous* am-bə-DEKS'-trəs
2. *ambidexterity* am'-bə-deks-TAIR'-ə-tee
3. *dexterous* DEKS'-trəs
4. *dexterity* deks-TAIR'-ə-tee
5. sinister  
   SİN′-ə-stər

6. gauche  
   GŌSH (Say the English word go, then quickly add -sh.)

7. gaucherie  
   GŌ′-shə-ree

8. adroit  
   ə-DROYT′

9. adroitness  
   ə-DROYT′-nəss

10. anthropology  
    an-tbrə-POL′-ə-jee

11. anthropologist  
    an-thrə-POL′-ə-jist

12. anthropological  
    an′-thrə-pə-LOJ′-ə-kəl

13. philanthropist  
    fə-LAN′-thrə-pist

14. philanthropy  
    fə-LAN′-thrə-pee

15. philanthropic  
    fil-ən-THROJ′-ik

16. gynecologist  
    gīn (or jin or jīn)-ə-KOL′-ə-jist

17. gynecology  
    gīn (or jin or jīn)-ə-KOL′-ə-jee

18. gynecological  
    gīn (or jin or jīn)-ə-kə-LOJ′-ə-kəl

19. monogamist  
    mə-NOG′-ə-mist

20. monogamy  
    mə-NOG′-ə-mee

21. monogamous  
    mə-NOG′-ə-məs

**Can you pronounce the words? (II)**

1. bigamist  
   BIG′-ə-mist

2. bigamy  
   BIG′-ə-mee

3. bigamous  
   BIG′-ə-məs

4. polygamist  
   pə-LIG′-ə-mist

5. polygamy  
   pə-LIG′-ə-mee

6. polygamous  
   pə-LIG′-ə-məs

7. polygynist  
   pə-LIJ′-ə-nist

8. polygyny  
   pə-LIJ′-ə-nee

9. polygynous  
   pə-LIJ′-ə-nəs
10. polyandrist              pol-ee-AN′-drist
11. polyandry                pol-ee-AN′-dree
12. polyandrous              pol-ee-AN′-drəs
13. misanthropist            mis-AN′-thrə-pist
14. misanthropy              mis-AN′-thrə-pee
15. misanthropic             mis-ən-THROP′-ik
16. misogyny                  mə-SOJ′-ə-nəe
17. misogynous                mə-SOJ′-ə-nəs
18. misogynistic            mə-soj′-ə-NIS′-tik
19. misogamy                  mə-SOG′-ə-məe
20. misogynous                mə-SOG-ə-məs
21. asceticism                ə-SET-ə-siz-əm

Can you work with the words? (I)

Check on your comprehension! See how successfully you can match words and meanings!

1. ambidextrous              a. evil, threatening
2. dexterous                  b. hating mankind
3. sinister                    c. skillful
4. gauche                     d. awkward
5. misanthropic            e. capable of using both hands with equal skill
Can you work with the words? (II)

1. anthropology  a. system of only one marriage
2. gynecology  b. hatred of women
3. monogamy  c. illegal plurality of marriages
4. bigamy  d. study of human development
5. misogyny  e. study of female ailments
Can you work with the words? (III)

1. polygamy  a. devotion to a lonely and austere life
2. misogamy  b. skill, cleverness
3. asceticism  c. custom in which one man has many wives
4. philanthropy  d. love of mankind
5. adroitness  e. hatred of marriage
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>polygynist</td>
<td>a. student of the development of mankind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polyandrist</td>
<td>b. one who engages in charitable works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthropologist</td>
<td>c. male with a plurality of wives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gynecologist</td>
<td>d. women’s doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>philanthropist</td>
<td>e. female with a plurality of husbands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you understand the words?

Can *ambidextrous* people use either the left or right hand equally well?

YES  NO

Should a surgeon be manually *dexterous*?

YES  NO

Is a *sinister*-looking person frightening?

YES  NO

Is *gaucherie* a social asset?

YES  NO

Is an *adroit* speaker likely to be a successful lawyer?

YES  NO

Is a student of *anthropology* interested in primitive tribes?

YES  NO

Does a *gynecologist* have more male than female patients?

YES  NO

Is *monogamy* the custom in Western countries?

YES  NO

Is a *misogamist* likely to show tendencies toward *polygamy*?

YES  NO

Is a *bigamist* breaking the law?

YES  NO

Is a *philanthropist* generally altruistic?

YES  NO

Does a *misanthropist* enjoy human relationships?

YES  NO

Does a *misogynist* enjoy female companionship?

YES  NO

Are unmarried people necessarily *misogamous*?

YES  NO

Are bachelors necessarily *misogynous*?

YES  NO

Is *asceticism* compatible with luxurious living and the pursuit of pleasure?

YES  NO

Does a *polyandrist* have more than one husband?
Can you recall the words?

philosophy of living austerely
  1. A______________
hatred of women
  2. M______________
hatred of marriage
  3. M______________
hatred of mankind
  4. M______________
skillful
  5. D______________
awkward
  6. G______________
ever, threatening
  7. S______________
describing hatred of women (adj.)
  8. M______________
  or M______________
skill
  9. A______________
pertaining to hatred of marriage. (adj.)
 10. M______________
pertaining to hatred of mankind (adj.)
 11. M______________
social custom of plural marriage
 12. P______________
  or P______________
  or P______________
unlawful state of having more than one spouse
 13. B______________
doctor specializing in female disorders
 14. G______________
custom of one marriage at a time
 15. M______________
one who hates the human race
16. M____________
or M____________
able to use both hands with equal skill
17. A____________
study of mankind
18. A____________
one who loves mankind
19. P____________
skill in the use of both hands
20. A____________
CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

1. Puts selfish desires first: (a) egoist, (b) egotist, (c) altruist
2. Is self-analytical: (a) extrovert, (b) introvert, (c) ambivert
3. Hates women: (a) misogynist, (b) misanthrope, (c) misogynist
4. One’s other self: (a) altercation, (b) alter ego, (c) alteration
5. Awkward, clumsy: (a) adroit, (b) dexterous, (c) gauche
6. Plural marriage as a custom: (a) bigamy, (b) polygamy, (c) monogamy
7. Study of human development: (a) asceticism, (b) philanthropy, (c) anthropology
8. Plurality of husbands as a custom: (a) misogyny, (b) polygyny, (c) polyandry
B. Can you recognize roots?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ego</td>
<td>_<strong>egos</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>egoist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. alter</td>
<td>_<strong>alters</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>alternative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. verto</td>
<td>_<strong>vertos</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>introvert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. misein</td>
<td>_<strong>miseins</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>misogynist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. anthropos</td>
<td>_<strong>anthroposes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>anthropologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. gyne</td>
<td>_<strong>gynes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>gynecologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. gamos</td>
<td>_<strong>gamoses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>bigamy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. centrum</td>
<td>_<strong>centrums</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>egocentric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. dexter</td>
<td>_<strong>dexters</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>dexterous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. droit</td>
<td>_<strong>droits</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>adroit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. monos</td>
<td>_<strong>monoses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>monogamy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. andros</td>
<td>_<strong>androses</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXAMPLE  polyandry
TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

Suppose you met the following words in your reading. Recognizing the roots on which they are constructed, could you figure out the meanings? Write your answers on the blank lines.

1. anthropocentric: _______________
2. andromania: _______________
3. gynandrous: _______________
4. monomania: _______________
5. misandrist: _______________

(Answers in Chapter 18.)

STICK TO YOUR TIME SCHEDULE!

In three sessions, you have become acquainted with scores of new, vital, exciting words. You understand the ideas behind these words, their various forms and spellings, their pronunciation, their derivation, how they can be used, and exactly what they mean. I do not wish to press a point unduly, but it is possible that you have learned more new words in the short time it took you to cover this chapter than the average adult learns in an entire year. This realization should make you feel both gratified and excited.

Funny thing about time. Aside from the fact that we all, rich or poor, sick or well, have the same amount of time, exactly twenty-four hours every day (that is looking at time from a static point of view), it is also true that we can always find time for the things we enjoy doing, almost never for the things we find unpleasant (and that is looking at time from the dynamic point of view). I am not merely being philosophical—I am sure you will agree with this concept if you give it a little thought.

If you have enjoyed learning new words, accepting new challenges, gaining new understanding, and discovering the thrill of successful accomplishment, then make sure to stay with the time schedule you have set up for yourself.

A crucial factor in successful, ongoing learning is routine.

Develop a comfortable time routine, persevere against all distractions, and you will learn anything you sincerely want to learn.

So, to give yourself an edge, write here the day and hour you plan to return to your work:
(End of Session 3)

1 See Introduction, Section 2, *Master the pronunciation system.*
How good is your English? Have you ever said *me* and then wondered if it shouldn’t have been *I*—or vice versa? Do you sometimes get a little confused about *lay* and *lie* or *who* and *whom*? Perhaps you are often a little less than certain about the distinction between *effect* and *affect, principal* and *principle, childish* and *childlike*?

Here is a series of quick tests that will show you how skillful you are in using the right word in the right place, that will give you a reliable indication of how your language ability compares with the average.
If your English is every bit as good as average, you will have no difficulty making a proper choice in at least eight of the following ten sentences.

1. There is a beautiful moon out tonight and Estelle and I are going for a stroll—would you like to come along with (she and I, her and me?)
2. Your husband doesn’t believe that you are older than (I, me).
3. Maybe we’re not as rich as (they, them), but I bet we’re a lot happier.
4. Does your child still (lay, lie) down for a nap after lunch?
5. When we saw Mary openly flirting with Nellie’s husband, we (could, couldn’t) hardly believe our eyes.
6. You should (of, have) put more vermouth into the martini.
7. Does your company (leave, let) you have as long a lunch break as you would like?
8. Harriet feels that her (brothers-in-law, brother-in-laws) are impossible to get along with.
9. “What (kind of, kind of a) car are you looking for?” asked the salesman.
10. Mrs. White was delighted that the Fennells had invited John and (she, her) to their party.

Is your English up to par? Here are the correct answers

1–her and me, 2–I, 3–they, 4–lie, 5–could, 6–have, 7–let, 8–brothers-in-law, 9–kind of, 10–her
Choose correctly in at least seven of the following problems to consider that your skill is distinctly above average—get all ten right to conclude that you rarely, if ever, make an error in grammar.

1. What (effect, affect) has the new administration’s policies had on investor confidence?
2. A feeling of one’s worth is one of the (principle, principal) goals of psychological therapy.
3. There’s no sense (in, of) carrying on that way.
4. I can’t remember (who, whom) it was.
5. The infant (lay, laid) quietly sucking its thumb.
6. No one but (she, her) ever made a perfect score on the test.
7. In the early days of frontier history, horse thieves were (hanged, hung).
8. Neither of your responses (are, is) satisfactory.
9. Either of these two small cars, if properly maintained, (is, are) sure to give over thirty miles per gallon in highway driving.
10. Tell (whoever, whomever) is waiting to come in.

Is your English above average? Here are the correct answers

1–effect, 2–principal, 3–in, 4–who, 5–lay, 6–her, 7–hanged, 8–is, 9–is, 10–whomever
TEST III—HARDEST

Now you can discover how close you are to being an expert in English. The next ten sentences are no cinch—you will be acquitting yourself creditably if you check the correct word five times out of ten. And you have every right to consider yourself an expert if you get nine or ten right.

1. We have just interviewed an applicant (who, whom) the committee believes is best qualified for the position.
2. She is one of those gifted writers who (turns, turn) out one best seller after another.
3. Don’t sound so (incredulous, incredible); what I am saying is absolutely true.
4. We were totally (disinterested, uninterested) in the offer.
5. This recipe calls for two (cupsful, cupfuls) of sugar.
6. Are you trying to (infer, imply) by those words that he is not to be trusted?
7. We thought the actress to be (she, her), but we weren’t sure.
8. Was it (she, her) you were talking about?
9. Your criteria (is, are) not valid.
10. “It is I who (is, am) the only friend you’ve got,” she told him pointedly.

Are you an expert? HERE ARE THE CORRECT ANSWERS

1–who, 2–turn, 3–incredulous, 4–uninterested, 5–cupfuls, 6–imply, 7–her, 8–she, 9–are, 10–am
HOW TO TALK ABOUT DOCTORS

(Sessions 4–6)

TEASER PREVIEW

What is the title of the doctor who specializes in:
internal medicine?
female ailments?
pregnancy and childbirth?
the treatment and care of infants and young children?
skin disorders?
diseases of the eye?
heart problems?
the brain and nervous system?
mental and emotional disturbances?
SESSION 4

In this chapter we discuss ten medical specialists—what they do, how they do it, what they are called.

IDEAS

1. what's wrong with you?

To find out what ails you and why, this specialist gives you a thorough physical examination, using an impressive array of tests: X ray, blood chemistry, urinalysis, cardiogram, and so on.

An internist

2. female troubles?

This specialist treats the female reproductive and sexual organs.

A gynecologist

3. having a baby?

This specialist delivers babies and takes care of the mother during and immediately after the period of her pregnancy.

An obstetrician

4. is your baby ill?

You know the common childhood maladies—mumps, whooping cough, chicken pox, measles. This specialist limits his practice to youngsters, taking care of babies directly after birth, supervising their diet and watching over their growth and development, giving them the series of inoculations that has done so much to decrease infant mortality, and soothing their anxious parents.

A pediatrician

5. skin clear?
You have heard the classic riddle: “What is the best use for pigskin?” Answer: “To keep the pig together.” Human skin has a similar purpose: it is, if we get down to fundamentals, what keeps us all in one piece. And our outer covering, like so many of our internal organs, is subject to diseases and infections of various kinds, running the gamut from simple acne and eczemas through impetigo, psoriasis, and cancer. There is a specialist who treats all such skin diseases.

A dermatologist

6. eyes okay?

The physician whose specialty is disorders of vision (myopia, astigmatism, cataracts, glaucoma, etc.) may prescribe glasses, administer drugs, or perform surgery.

An ophthalmologist

7. how are your bones?

This specialist deals with the skeletal structure of the body, treating bone fractures, slipped discs, clubfoot, curvature of the spine, dislocations of the hip, etc., and may correct a condition either by surgery or by the use of braces or other appliances.

An orthopedist

8. does your heart go pitter-patter?

This specialist treats diseases of the heart and circulatory system.

A cardiologist

9. is your brain working?

This physician specializes in the treatment of disorders of the brain, spinal cord, and the rest of the nervous system.

A neurologist

10. are you neurotic?

This specialist attempts to alleviate mental and emotional disturbances by means of various techniques, occasionally drugs or electroshock, more often private or group psychotherapy.

A psychiatrist
Using the Words

Can you pronounce the words?

Words take on a new color if you hear them in your own voice; they begin to belong to you more personally, more intimately, than if you merely hear or read them. As always, therefore, say the words aloud to take the first, crucial step toward complete mastery.

1. internist
   in-TURN′-ist
2. gynecologist
   gīn (or jin or jīn)-ə-KOL′-ə-jist
3. obstetrician
   ob-stə-TRISH′-ən
4. pediatrician
   pee′-dee-ə-TRISH′-ən
5. dermatologist
   dur-mə-TOL′-ə-jist
6. ophthalmologist
   off-thal-MOL′-ə-jist
7. orthopedist
   awr-thə-PEE′-dist
8. cardiologist
   kahr-dee-OL′-ə-jist
9. neurologist
   noor-OL′-ə-jist
10. psychiatrist
    sī (or sə)-KĪ′-ə-trist

Can you work with the words?

Match each doctor to the field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIELDS</th>
<th>DOCTORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. mental or emotional disturbances</td>
<td>a. internist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. nervous system</td>
<td>b. gynecologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. skin</td>
<td>c. obstetrician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. diagnosis; internal organs</td>
<td>d. pediatrician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. infants</td>
<td>e. dermatologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. female reproductive organs</td>
<td>f. ophthalmologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. eyes</td>
<td>g. orthopedist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. heart</td>
<td>h. cardiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. pregnancy, childbirth</td>
<td>i. neurologist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. skeletal system

j. psychiatrist
Do you understand the words?

Is an internist an expert in diagnosis?
YES  NO

Is a gynecologist familiar with the female reproductive organs?
YES  NO

Does an obstetrician specialize in diseases of childhood?
YES  NO

Does a pediatrician deliver babies?
YES  NO

If you had a skin disease, would you visit a dermatologist?
YES  NO

If you had trouble with your vision would you visit an orthopedist?
YES  NO

Is an ophthalmologist an eye specialist?
YES  NO

Does a cardiologist treat bone fractures?
YES  NO

Is a neurologist a nerve specialist?
YES  NO

If you were nervous, tense, overly anxious, constantly fearful for no apparent reasons, would a psychiatrist be the specialist to see?
YES  NO
Can you recall the words?

Write the name of the specialist you might visit or be referred to:

for a suspected brain disorder
1. N_________________

for a thorough internal checkup
2. I_________________

if you have a skin disease
3. D_________________

if you have a heart problem
4. C_________________

if you are tense, fearful, insecure
5. P_________________

if you are pregnant
6. O_________________

for some disorder of the female reproductive organs
7. G_________________

for a checkup for your two-month-old child
8. P_________________

for faulty vision
9. O_________________

for curvature of the spine
10. O_________________
End of session 4
1. inside you

*Internist* and *internal* derive from the same Latin root, *internus*, inside. The *internist* is a specialist in *internal* medicine, in the exploration of your *insides*. This physician determines the state of your internal organs in order to discover what’s happening *within* your body to cause the troubles you’re complaining of.

Do not confuse the *internist* with the *intern* (also spelled *interne*), who is a medical graduate serving an apprenticeship *inside* a hospital.

2. doctors for women

The word *gynecologist* is built on Greek *gyne*, woman, plus *logos*, science; etymologically, *gynecology* is the science (in actual use, the medical science) of women. Adjective: *gynecological* (gīn [or jin or jīn]-ə-kə-LOJ′-ə-kəl).

*Obstetrician* derives from Latin *obstetrix*, midwife, which in turn has its source in a Latin verb meaning *to stand*—midwives stand in front of the woman in labor to aid in the delivery of the infant.

The suffix *-ician*, as in *obstetrician, physician, musician, magician, electrician*, etc., means expert.

*Obstetrics* (ob-STET′-riks) has only within the last 150 years become a respectable specialty. No further back than 1834, Professor William P. Dewees assumed the first chair of *obstetrics* at the University of Pennsylvania and had to brave considerable medical contempt and ridicule as a result—the delivery of children was then considered beneath the dignity of the medical profession.

Adjective: *obstetric* (ob-STET′-rik) or *obstetrical* (ob-STET′-rə-kəl).

3. children

*Pediatrician* is a combination of Greek *paidos*, child; *iatreia*, medical healing; and *-ician*, expert.

*Pediatrics* (pee-dee-AT′-riks), then, is by etymology the medical healing of a child. Adjective: *pediatric* (pee-dee-AT′-rik).

(The *ped-* you see in words like *pedestal, pedal*, and *pedestrian* is from the Latin *pedis*, foot, and despite the identical spelling in English has no relationship to Greek *paidos*.)

*Pedagogy* (PED-ə-gō′-jee), which combines *paidos* with *agogos*, leading, is, etymologically, *the leading of children*. And to what do you lead them? To learning, to development, to
growth, to maturity. From the moment of birth, infants are led by adults—they are taught, first by parents and then by teachers, to be self-sufficient, to fit into the culture in which they are born. Hence, pedagogy, which by derivation means the leading of a child, refers actually to the principles and methods of teaching. College students majoring in education take certain standard pedagogy courses—the history of education; educational psychology; the psychology of adolescents; principles of teaching; etc. Adjective: pedagogical (ped-ə-GOJ′-ə-kəl).

A pedagogue (PED′-ə-gog) is versed in pedagogy. But pedagogue has an unhappy history. From its original, neutral meaning of teacher, it has deteriorated to the point where it refers, today, to a narrow-minded, strait-laced, old-fashioned, dogmatic teacher. It is a word of contempt and should be used with caution.

Like pedagogue, demagogue (DEM′-ə-gog) has also deteriorated in meaning. By derivation a leader (agogos) of the people (demos), a demagogue today is actually one who attempts, in essence, to mislead the people, a politician who foments discontent among the masses, rousing them to fever pitch by wild oratory, in an attempt to be voted into office.

Once elected, demagogues use political power to further their own personal ambitions or fortunes.

Many “leaders” of the past and present, in countries around the world, have been accused of demagoguery (dem-ə-GOG′-ə-ree). Adjective: demagogic (dem-ə-GOJ′-ik).

4. skin-deep

The dermatologist, whose specialty is dermatology (dur-mə-TOL′-ə-jee), is so named from Greek derma, skin. Adjective: dermatological (dur′-mə-tə-LOJ′-ə-kəl).

See the syllables derma in any English word and you will know there is some reference to skin—for example, a hypodermic (hi-pə-DUR′-mik) needle penetrates under (Greek, hypos) the skin; the epidermis (ep-ə-DUR′-mis) is the outermost layer of skin; a taxidermist (TAKS′-ə-dur-mist), whose business is taxidermy (TAKS′-ə-dur-mee), prepares, stuffs, and mounts the skins of animals; a pachyderm (PAK′-ə-durm) is an animal with an unusually thick skin, like an elephant, hippopotamus, or rhinoceros; and dermatitis (dur-mə-TĪ′-tis) is the general name for any skin inflammation, irritation, or infection.

5. the eyes have it

Ophthalmologist—note the ph preceding th—is from Greek ophthalmos, eye, plus logos, science or study. The specialty is ophthalmology (off′-thal-MOL′-ə-jee), the adjective ophthalmological (off′-thal-mə-LOJ′-ə-kəl).

An earlier title for this physician, still occasionally used, is oculist (OK′-yə-list), from Latin oculus, eye, a root on which the following English words are also built:

1. ocular (OK′-yə-lər)—an adjective that refers to the eye
2. monocle (MON′-ə-kəl)—a lens for one (monos) eye, sported by characters in old movies
as a symbol of the British so-called upper class

3. *binoculars* (bi-NOK'-yar-lərz)—field glasses that increase the range of two (bi-) eyes

4. And, strangely enough, *inoculate* (in-OK'-yə-layt′), a word commonly misspelled with two n’s. When you are *inoculated* against a disease, an “eye,” puncture, or hole is made in your skin, through which serum is injected.

Do not confuse the *ophthalmologist* or *oculist*, a medical specialist, with two other practitioners who deal with the eye—the *optometrist* (op-TOM′-ə-trist) and *optician* (op-TISH′-ən).

*Optometrists* are not physicians, and do not perform surgery or administer drugs; they measure vision, test for glaucoma, and prescribe and fit glasses.

*Opticians* fill an *optometrist’s* or *ophthalmologist’s* prescription, grinding lenses according to specifications; they do not examine patients.

*Optometrist* combines Greek *opsis*, optikos, sight or vision, with *metron*, measurement—the *optometrist*, by etymology, is one who measures vision. The specialty is *optometry* (op-TOM′-ə-tree).

*Optician* is built on *opsis*, optikos, plus -ician, expert. The specialty is *optics* (OP′-tiks).

Adjectives: *optometric* (op-tə-MET′-rik) or *optometrical* (op-tə-MET′-rə-kəl), *optical* (OP′-tə-kəl).

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**REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. internus</td>
<td>inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. gyne</td>
<td>woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. obstetrix</td>
<td>midwife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. paidos</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. pedis</td>
<td>foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. agogos</td>
<td>leading, leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. demos</td>
<td>people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. derma skin

9. hypos under

10. ophthalmos eye

11. oculus eye

12. monos one

13. bi- two

14. -ician expert

15. opsis, optikos vision, sight

16. metron measurement

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. intern (e) IN’-turn

2. gynecology gīn-ə-KOL’-ə-je, jin-ə-KOL’-ə-je, or jīn-ə-KOL’-ə-je

3. gynecological gīn-ə-kə-LOJ’-ə-kəl, jin-ə-kə-LOJ’-ə-kəl or jīn-ə-kə-LOJ’-ə-kəl

4. obstetrics ob-STET’-rics
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. obstetric</td>
<td>ob-STET′-rik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. obstetrical</td>
<td>ob-STET′-rə-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. pediatrics</td>
<td>pee-dee-AT′-riks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. pediatric</td>
<td>pee-dee-AT′-rik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. pedagogy</td>
<td>PED′-ə-gō-jee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. pedagogical</td>
<td>ped-ə-GOJ′-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. pedagogue</td>
<td>PED′-ə-gog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. demagogue</td>
<td>DEM′-ə-gog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. demagoguery</td>
<td>dem-ə-GOG′-ə-ree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. demagogic</td>
<td>dem-ə-GOJ′-ik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Can you pronounce the words? (II)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. dermatology</td>
<td>dur-mə-TOL′-ə-jee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. dermatological</td>
<td>dur′-mə-tə-LOJ′-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hypodermic</td>
<td>hī-pə-DURM′-ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. epidermis</td>
<td>ep-ə-DUR′-mis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. taxidermist</td>
<td>TAKS′-ə-dur-mist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. taxidermy</td>
<td>TAKS′-ə-dur-mee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. pachyderm</td>
<td>PAK′-ə-durm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. dermatitis</td>
<td>dur-mə-TĪ′-tis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ophthalmology</td>
<td>off-thal-MOL′-ə-jee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ophthalmological</td>
<td>off′-thal-mə-LOJ′-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. oculist</td>
<td>OK′-yə-list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. ocular</td>
<td>OK′-yə-lər</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. monocle</td>
<td>MON′-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. binoculars</td>
<td>bə-NOK′-yə-lərz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. inoculate</td>
<td>in-OK′-yə-layt′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. optometrist</td>
<td>op-TOM′-ə-trist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. optometry</td>
<td>op-TOM′-ə-tree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. optometric op-tə-MET′-rik
19. optometrical op-tə-MET′-rə-kəl
20. optician op-TISH′-ən
21. optics OP′-tiks
22. optical OP-tə-kəl

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. gynecology a. principles of teaching
2. obstetrics b. stuffing of skins of animals
3. pediatrics c. specialty dealing with the delivery of newborn infants
4. pedagogy d. stirring up discontent among the masses
5. demagoguery e. treatment of skin diseases
6. dermatology f. specialty dealing with women’s diseases
7. taxidermy g. specialty dealing with the treatment of children
Can you work with the words? (II)

1. hypodermic  a. elephant
2. epidermis  b. eye doctor
3. pachyderm  c. under the skin
4. dermatitis  d. one who measures vision
5. ophthalmologist  e. lens grinder
6. optometrist  f. outer layer of skin
7. optician  g. inflammation of the skin
Do you understand the words?

Does a treatise on obstetrics deal with childbirth?
YES   NO

Does gynecology deal with the female reproductive organs?
YES   NO

Is pediatrics concerned with the diseases of old age?
YES   NO

Does pedagogy refer to teaching?
YES   NO

Is a pedagogue an expert teacher?
YES   NO

Is a demagogue interested in the welfare of the people?
YES   NO

Is a lion a pachyderm?
YES   NO

Is the epidermis one of the layers of the skin?
YES   NO

Is dermatitis an inflammation of one of the limbs?
YES   NO

Is a taxidermist a medical practitioner?
YES   NO

Is an ophthalmologist a medical doctor?
YES   NO

Is an optometrist a medical doctor?
YES   NO

Does an optician prescribe glasses?
YES   NO
Can you recall the words?

specialty of child delivery
1. O__________

outer layer of skin
2. E__________

principles of teaching
3. P__________

thick-skinned animal
4. P__________

skin inflammation
5. D__________

one who foments political discontent
6. D__________

one who sells optical equipment
7. O__________

medical graduate serving his apprenticeship
8. I__________

treatment of childhood diseases
9. P__________

practice of stirring up political dissatisfaction for purely personal gain
10. D__________

one who stuffs the skins of animals
11. T__________

another title for ophthalmologist
12. O__________

treatment of female ailments
13. G__________

medical specialty relating to diseases of the eye
14. O__________

one-lens eyeglass
15. M__________

pertaining to the eye
16. O__________

one who measures vision
17. O_________
(End of Session 5)
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. the straighteners

The orthopedist is so called from the Greek roots orthos, straight or correct, and paidos, child. The orthopedist, by etymology, straightens children. The term was coined in 1741 by the author of a textbook on the prevention of childhood diseases—at that time the correction of spinal curvature in children was a main concern of practitioners of orthopedics (awr-thə-PEE’-diks).

Today the specialty treats deformities, injuries, and diseases of the bones and joints (of adults as well as children, of course), often by surgical procedures.

Adjective: orthopedic (awr-thə-PEE’-dik).

Orthodontia (awr-thə-DON’-shə), the straightening of teeth, is built on orthos plus odontos, tooth. The orthodontist (awr-thə-DON’-tist) specializes in improving your “bite,” retracting “buck teeth,” and by means of braces and other techniques seeing to it that every molar, incisor, bicuspid, etc. is exactly where it belongs in your mouth.

Adjective: orthodontic (awr-thə-DON’-tik).

2. the heart

Cardiologist combines Greek kardia, heart, and logos, science.

The specialty is cardiology (kahr-dee-OL’-ə-jee), the adjective cardiological (kahr’-dee-ə-LOJ’-ə-kəl).

So a cardiac (KAHR’-dee-ak) condition refers to some malfunctioning of the heart; a cardiogram (KAHR’-dee-ə-gram’) is an electrically produced record of the heartbeat. The instrument that produces this record is called a cardiograph (KAHR’-dee-ə-graf’).

3. the nervous system

Neurologist derives from Greek neuron, nerve, plus logos, science.

Specialty: neurology (nər-OL’-ə-jee); adjective: neurological (nər-ə-LOJ’-ə-kəl).

Neuralgia (nər-AL’-ja) is acute pain along the nerves and their branches; the word comes from neuron plus algos, pain.

Neuritis (nər-Ī-tis), is inflammation of the nerves.

Neurosis (nər-Ō’-sis), combining neuron with -osis, a suffix meaning abnormal or diseased condition, is not, despite its etymology, a disorder of the nerves, but rather, as described by the late Eric Berne, a psychiatrist, “… an illness characterized by excessive use of energy
for unproductive purposes so that personality development is hindered or stopped. A man who spends most of his time worrying about his health, counting his money, plotting revenge, or washing his hands, can hope for little emotional growth."

Neurotic (nər-OT'-ik) is both the adjective form and the term for a person suffering from neurosis.

4. the mind

A neurosis is not a form of mental unbalance. A full-blown mental disorder is called a psychosis (sī-KŌ'-sis), a word built on Greek psyche, spirit, soul, or mind, plus -osis.

A true psychotic (sī-KOT'-ik) has lost contact with reality—at least with reality as most of us perceive it, though no doubt psychotic (note that this word, like neurotic, is both a noun and an adjective) people have their own form of reality.

Built on psyche plus iatreia, medical healing, a psychiatrist by etymology is a mind-healer. The specialty is psychiatry (sī- or sē-KĪ-ə-tree); the adjective is psychiatric (sī-kee-AT'-rik).

Pediatrics, as you know, is also built on iatreia, as is podiatry (pə-DĪ'-ə-tree), discussed in the next chapter, and geriatrics (jair'-ee-AT'-riks), the specialty dealing with the particular medical needs of the elderly. (This word combines iatreia with Greek geras, old age.)

The specialist is a geriatrician (jair'-ee-ə-TRISH'-ən), the adjective is geriatric (jair'-ee-AT'-rik).

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. orthos</td>
<td>straight, correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. paidos</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. odontos</td>
<td>tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. kardia</td>
<td>heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. logos</td>
<td>science; study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. neuron</td>
<td>nerve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. algos
EXAMPLE ____________ pain
8. -osis
EXAMPLE ____________ abnormal or diseased condition
9. -itis
EXAMPLE ____________ inflammation
10. psyche
EXAMPLE ____________ spirit, soul, mind
11. iatreia
EXAMPLE ____________ medical healing
12. geras
EXAMPLE ____________ old age

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words (I)

1. orthopedics        awr-thə-PEE′-diks
2. orthopedic          awr-thə-PEE′-dik
3. orthodontia         awr-thə-DON′-shə
4. orthodontist        awr-thə-DON′-tist
5. orthodontic         awr-thə-DON′-tik
6. cardiology          kahr-dee-OL′-ə-jee
7. cardiological       kahr′-dee-ə-LOJ′-ə-kɔl
8. cardiac             KAHR′-dee-ak
9. cardiogram          Kahr′-dee-ə-gram′
10. cardiograph        Kahr′-dee-ə-graf′

Can you pronounce the words? (II)
### 1. neurology
- Pronunciation: nōr-OL′-ə-jee

### 2. neurological
- Pronunciation: nōr-ə-LOJ′-ə-kəl

### 3. neuralgia
- Pronunciation: nōr-AL′-jə

### 4. neuritis
- Pronunciation: nōr-Ī′-tis

### 5. neurosis
- Pronunciation: nōr-Ö′-sis

### 6. neurotic
- Pronunciation: nōr-OT′-ik

### 7. psychosis
- Pronunciation: si-KŌ′-sis

### 8. psychotic
- Pronunciation: si-KOT′-ik

### 9. psychiatry
- Pronunciation: si- or sa-KĪ′-ə-tree

### 10. psychiatric
- Pronunciation: si-kee-AT′-rik

### 11. geriatrics
- Pronunciation: jair′-ee-AT′-riks

### 12. geriatrician
- Pronunciation: jair′-ee-ə-TRISH′-ən

### 13. geriatric
- Pronunciation: jair′-ee-AT′-rik

### Can you work with the words? (I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. orthopedics</th>
<th>a. nerve pain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. orthodontia</td>
<td>b. specialty dealing with medical problems of the elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. neuralgia</td>
<td>c. straightening of teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. neuritis</td>
<td>d. inflammation of the nerves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. geriatrics</td>
<td>e. treatment of skeletal deformities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. cardiogram</td>
<td>a. record of heart beats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. cardiograph</td>
<td>b. mental unbalance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. neurosis</td>
<td>c. emotional disturbance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. psychosis</td>
<td>d. treatment of personality disorders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. psychiatry</td>
<td>e. instrument for recording heartbeats</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you understand the words?

A gynecologist’s patients are mostly men.
TRUE FALSE

Ophthalmology is the study of eye diseases.
TRUE FALSE

Orthopedics is the specialty dealing with the bones and joints.
TRUE FALSE

A cardiac patient has a heart ailment.
TRUE FALSE

A person with a bad “bite” may profit from orthodontia.
TRUE FALSE

Neuralgia is a disease of the bones.
TRUE FALSE

A neurosis is the same as a psychosis.
TRUE FALSE

Neuritis is inflammation of the nerves.
TRUE FALSE

Psychiatry is a medical specialty that deals with mental, emotional, and personality disturbances.
TRUE FALSE

A cardiograph is a device for recording heartbeats.
TRUE FALSE

Psychiatric treatment is designed to relieve tensions, fears, and insecurities.
TRUE FALSE

A doctor who specializes in pediatrics has very old patients.
TRUE FALSE

A geriatrician has very young patients.
TRUE FALSE
Can you recall the words?

1. specialist who straightens teeth
   1. O_________

2. nerve pain
   2. N_________

3. medical specialty dealing with bones and joints
   3. O_________

4. medical specialty dealing with emotional disturbances and mental illness
   4. P_________

5. inflammation of the nerves
   5. N_________

6. emotionally unbalanced
   6. N_________

7. pertaining to the heart
   7. C_________

8. specialty dealing with medical problems of the elderly
   8. G_________

9. instrument that records heart action
   9. C_________

10. record produced by such an instrument
    10. C_________
CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

1. Specialist in female ailments:
   (a) obstetrician, (b) gynecologist, (c) dermatologist
2. Specialist in children’s diseases:
   (a) orthopedist, (b) pediatrician, (c) internist
3. Specialist in eye diseases:
   (a) cardiologist, (b) ophthalmologist, (c) optician
4. Specialist in emotional disorders:
   (a) neurologist, (b) demagogue, (c) psychiatrist
5. Pertaining to medical treatment of the elderly:
   (a) neurological, (b) obstetric, (c) geriatric
6. Straightening of teeth:
   (a) orthodontia, (b) orthopedic, (c) optometry
7. Personality disorder:
   (a) neuritis, (b) neuralgia, (c) neurosis
8. Mentally unbalanced:
   (a) neurotic, (b) psychotic, (c) cardiac
9. Principles of teaching:
   (a) demagoguery, (b) pedagogy, (c) psychosis
B. Can you recognize roots?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>internus</td>
<td>__________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>internist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paidos (ped-)</td>
<td>__________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>pediatrician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedis</td>
<td>__________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>pedestrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agogos</td>
<td>__________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>pedagogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demos</td>
<td>__________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>demagogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derma</td>
<td>__________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>dermatologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypos</td>
<td>__________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>hypodermic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ophthalmos</td>
<td>__________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>ophthalmologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oculus</td>
<td>__________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>monocle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opsis, optikos</td>
<td>__________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>optician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metron</td>
<td>__________________</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>optometrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orthos</td>
<td>__________________</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
EXAMPLE orthopedist
13. odontos
EXAMPLE orthodontist
14. kardia
EXAMPLE cardiologist
15. logos
EXAMPLE anthropologist
16. neuron
EXAMPLE neurologist
17. algos
EXAMPLE neuralgia
18. psyche
EXAMPLE psychiatrist
19. iatreia
EXAMPLE psychiatry
20. geras
EXAMPLE geriatrics
TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1. Thinking of the roots odontos and paidos (spelled ped- in English), figure out the meaning of pedodontia: _______________________
2. Recall the roots kardia and algos. What is the meaning of cardialgia? _______________________
3. Of odontalgia? _______________________
4. Nostos is the Greek word for a return (home). Can you combine this root with algos, pain, to construct the English word meaning homesickness? _______________________

(Answers in Chapter 18)

TWO KEYS TO SUCCESS: SELF-DISCIPLINE AND PERSISTENCE

You can achieve a superior vocabulary in a phenomenally short time—given self-discipline and persistence.

The greatest aid in building self-discipline is, as I have said, a matter of devising a practical and comfortable schedule for yourself and then keeping to that schedule.

Make sure to complete at least one session each time you pick up the book, and always decide exactly when you will continue with your work before you put the book down.

There may be periods of difficulty—then is the time to exert the greatest self-discipline, the most determined persistence.

For every page that you study will help you attain a mastery over words; every day that you work will add to your skill in understanding and using words.

(End of Session 6)
RANDOM NOTES ON MODERN USAGE

English grammar is confusing enough as it is—what makes it doubly confounding is that it is slowly but continually changing.

This means that some of the strict rules you memorized so painfully in your high school or college English courses may no longer be completely valid.

Following such outmoded principles, you may think you are speaking “perfect” English, and instead you may sound stuffy and pedantic.

The problem boils down to this: If grammatical usage is gradually becoming more liberal, where does educated, unaffected, informal speech end? And where does illiterate, ungrammatical speech begin?

The following notes on current trends in modern usage are intended to help you come to a decision about certain controversial expressions. As you read each sentence, pay particular attention to the italicized word or words. Does the usage square with your own language patterns? Would you be willing to phrase your thought in just terms? Decide whether the sentence is right or wrong, then compare your conclusion with the opinion given in the explanatory paragraphs that follow the test.

TEST YOURSELF

If you drink too many vodka martinis, you will surely get sick.
RIGHT    WRONG
Have you got a dollar?
RIGHT    WRONG
No one loves you except I.
RIGHT    WRONG
Please lay down.
RIGHT    WRONG
Who do you love?
RIGHT    WRONG
Neither of these cars are worth the money.
RIGHT    WRONG
The judge sentenced the murderer to be hung.
RIGHT    WRONG
Mother, can I go out to play?
Take two *spoonsful* of this medicine every three hours.

Your words seem to *infer* that Jack is a liar.

I *will* be happy to go to the concert with you.

It is *me*.

Peggy and Karen are *alumni* of the same high school.

I *would* like to ask you a question.

1. If you drink too many vodka martinis, you will surely *get* sick.
   *Right.* The puristic objection is that *get* has only one meaning—namely, *obtain*. However, as any modern dictionary will attest, *get* has scores of different meanings, one of the most respectable of which is *become*. You can *get* tired, *get* dizzy, *get* drunk, or *get* sick—and your choice of words will offend no one but a pedant.

2. Have you *got* a dollar?
   *Right.* If purists get a little pale at the sound of “*get* sick,” they turn chalk white when they hear *have got* as a substitute for *have*. But the fact is that *have got* is an established American form of expression. Jacques Barzun, noted author and literary critic, says: “*Have you got* is good idiomatic English—I use it in speech without thinking about it and would write it if colloquialism seemed appropriate to the passage.”

3. No ones loves you except *I*.
   *Wrong.* In educated speech, *me* follows the preposition *except*. This problem is troublesome because, to the unsophisticated, the sentence sounds as if it can be completed to “No one loves you, except *I* do,” but current educated usage adheres to the technical rule that a preposition requires an objective pronoun (*me*).

4. Please *lay* down.
   *Wrong.* Liberal as grammar has become, there is still no sanction for using *lay* with the meaning of *recline*. *Lay* means to place, as in “*Lay* your hand on mine.” *Lie* is the correct choice.

5. *Who* do you love?
   *Right.* “The English language shows some disposition to get rid of *whom* altogether, and unquestionably it would be a better language with *whom* gone.” So wrote Janet Rankin Aiken, of Columbia University, way back in 1936. Today, many decades later, the “disposition” has become a full-fledged force.

   The rules for *who* and *whom* are complicated, and few educated speakers have the time,
patience, or expertise to bother with them. Use the democratic who in your everyday speech whenever it sounds right.

6. Neither of these cars are worth the money.
   **Wrong.** The temptation to use are in this sentence is, I admit, practically irresistible. However, “neither of” means “neither one of” and is, therefore, is the preferable verb.

7. The judge sentenced the murderer to be hung.
   **Wrong.** A distinction is made, in educated speech, between hung and hanged. A picture is hung, but a person is hanged—that is, if such action is intended to bring about an untimely demise.

8. Mother, can I go out to play?
   **Right.** If you insist that your child say may, and nothing but may, when asking for permission, you may be considered puristic. Can is not discourteous, incorrect, or vulgar—and the newest editions of the authoritative dictionaries fully sanction the use of can in requesting rights, privileges, or permission.

9. Take two spoonsful of this medicine every three hours.
   **Wrong.** There is a strange affection, on the part of some people, for spoonsful and cupsful, even though spoonsful and cupsful do not exist as acceptable words. The plurals are spoonfuls and cupfuls.

   I am taking for granted, of course, that you are using one spoon and filling it twice. If, for secret reasons of your own, you prefer to take your medicine in two separate spoons, you may then properly speak of “two spoons full (not spoonsful) of medicine.”

10. Your words seem to infer that Jack is a liar.
    **Wrong.** Infer does not mean hint or suggest. Imply is the proper word; to infer is to draw a conclusion from another’s words.

11. I will be happy to go to the concert with you.
    **Right.** In informal speech, you need no longer worry about the technical and unrealistic distinctions between shall and will. The theory of modern grammarians is that shall-will differences were simply invented out of whole cloth by the textbook writers of the 1800s. As the editor of the scholarly *Modern Language Forum* at the University of California has stated, “The artificial distinction between shall and will to designate futurity is a superstition that has neither a basis in historical grammar nor the sound sanction of universal usage.”

12. It is me.
    **Right.** This “violation” of grammatical “law” has been completely sanctioned by current usage. When the late Winston Churchill made a nationwide radio address from New Haven, Connecticut, many, many years ago, his opening sentence was: “This is me, Winston Churchill.” I imagine that the purists who were listening fell into a deep state of shock at these words, but of course Churchill was simply using the kind of down-to-earth English that had long since become standard in informal educated speech.

13. Go slow.
    **Right.** “Go slow” is not, and never has been, incorrect English—every authority concedes that slow is an adverb as well as an adjective. Rex Stout, well-known writer of mystery novels and creator of Detective Nero Wolfe, remarked: “Not only do I use and approve of the idiom Go slow, but if I find myself with people who do not, I leave quick.”

14. Peggy and Karen are alumni of the same high school.
WRONG. As Peggy and Karen are obviously women, we call them *alumnae* (ə-LUM′-nee); only male graduates are *alumni* (ə-LUM′-nī).

15. I *would* like to ask you a question.

RIGHT. In current American usage, *would* may be used with *I*, though old-fashioned rules demand *I should*.

   Indeed, in modern speech, *should* is almost entirely restricted to expressing probability, duty, or responsibility.

   As in the case of the charitable-looking dowager who was approached by a seedy character seeking a handout.

   “Madam,” he whined, “I haven’t eaten in five days.”

   “My good man,” the matron answered with great concern, “you should force yourself!”
HOW TO TALK ABOUT VARIOUS PRACTITIONERS

(Sessions 7–10)

TEASER PREVIEW

What practitioner:
is a student of human behavior?
follows the techniques devised by Sigmund Freud?
straightens teeth?
measures vision?
grinds lenses?
treats minor ailments of the feet?
analyzes handwriting?
deals with the problems of aging?
uses manipulation and massage as curative techniques?
An ancient Greek mused about the meaning of life, and philosophy was born. The first Roman decided to build a road instead of cutting a path through the jungle, and engineering came into existence. One day in primitive times, a human being lent to another whatever then passed for money and got back his original investment plus a little more—and banking had started.

Most people spend part of every workday at some gainful employment, honest or otherwise, and in so doing often contribute their little mite to the progress of the world. We explore in this chapter the ideas behind people's occupations—and the words that translate these ideas into verbal symbols.

IDEAS

1. behavior

By education and training, this practitioner is an expert in the dark mysteries of human behavior—what makes people act as they do, why they have certain feelings, how their personalities were formed—in short, what makes them tick. Such a professional is often employed by industries, schools, and institutions to devise means for keeping workers productive and happy, students well-adjusted, and inmates contented. With a state license, this person may also do private or group therapy.

A psychologist

2. worries, fears, conflicts

This practitioner is a physician, psychiatrist, or psychologist who has been specially trained in the techniques devised by Sigmund Freud, encouraging you to delve into that part of your mind called “the unconscious.” By reviewing the experiences, traumas, feelings, and thoughts of your earlier years, you come to a better understanding of your present worries, fears, conflicts, repressions, insecurities, and nervous tensions—thus taking the first step in coping with them. Treatment, consisting largely in listening to, and helping you to interpret the meaning of, your free-flowing ideas, is usually given in frequent sessions that may well go on for a year or more.

A psychoanalyst

3. teeth
This practitioner is a dentist who has taken postgraduate work in the straightening of teeth.

An orthodontist

4. eyes

This practitioner measures your vision and prescribes the type of glasses that will give you a new and more accurate view of the world.

An optometrist

5. glasses

This practitioner grinds lenses according to the specifications prescribed by your optometrist or ophthalmologist, and may also deal in other kinds of optical goods.

An optician

6. bones and blood vessels

This practitioner is a member of the profession that originated in 1874, when Andrew T. Still devised a drugless technique of curing diseases by massage and other manipulative procedures, a technique based on the theory that illness may be caused by the undue pressure of displaced bones on nerves and blood vessels.

Training is equal to that of physicians, and in most states these practitioners may also use the same methods as, and have the full rights and privileges of, medical doctors.

An osteopath

7. joints and articulations

The basic principle of this practitioner’s work is the maintenance of the structural and functional integrity of the nervous system. Treatment consists of manipulating most of the articulations of the body, especially those connected to the spinal column. Licensed and legally recognized in forty-five states, this professional has pursued academic studies and training that parallel those of the major healing professions.

A chiropractor

8. feet

This practitioner treats minor foot ailments—corns, calluses, bunions, fallen arches, etc., and may perform minor surgery.
9. writing

This practitioner analyzes handwriting to determine character, personality, or aptitudes, and is often called upon to verify the authenticity of signatures, written documents, etc.

A graphologist

10. getting old

This social scientist deals with the financial, economic, sexual, social, retirement, and other non-medical problems of the elderly.

A gerontologist

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1. psychologist  sī-KOL′-ə-jist
2. psychoanalyst  sī-kō-AN′-ə-list
3. orthodontist  awr-thə-DON′-tist
4. optometrist  op-TOM′-ə-trist
5. optician  op-TISH′-ən
6. osteopath  OS′-tee-ə-path
7. chiropractor  KĪ′-rə-prək′-tər
8. podiatrist  pə-DĪ′-ə-trist
9. graphologist  graf-OL′-ə-jist
10. gerontologist  jair′-ən-TOL′-ə-jist

Can you work with the words?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRACTITIONERS</th>
<th>INTERESTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. psychologist</td>
<td>a. vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. psychoanalyst</td>
<td>b. “the unconscious”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. orthodontist  c. bones and blood vessels
4. optometrist  d. lenses and optical instruments
5. optician  e. feet
6. osteopath  f. teeth
7. chiropractor  g. problems of aging
8. podiatrist  h. joints of the spine
9. graphologist  i. handwriting
10. gerontologist  j. behavior
Do you understand the words?

A psychologist must also be a physician.
TRUEFALSE

A psychoanalyst follows Freudian techniques.
TRUEFALSE

An orthodontist specializes in straightening teeth.
TRUEFALSE

An optometrist prescribes and fits glasses.
TRUEFALSE

An optician may prescribe glasses.
TRUEFALSE

An osteopath may use massage and other manipulative techniques.
TRUEFALSE

A chiropractor has a medical degree.
TRUEFALSE

A podiatrist may perform major surgery.
TRUEFALSE

A graphologist analyzes character from handwriting.
TRUEFALSE

A gerontologist is interested in the non-medical problems of adolescence.
TRUEFALSE
Can you recall the words?

delves into the unconscious
  1. P________
uses either massage and manipulation or other standard medical procedures to treat illness
  2. O________
takes care of minor ailments of the feet
  3. P________
straightens teeth
  4. O________
analyzes handwriting
  5. G________
grinds lenses and sells optical goods
  6. O________
deals with the non-medical problems of aging
  7. G________
manipulates articulations connected to the spinal column
  8. C________
studies and explains human behavior
  9. P________
measures vision and prescribes glasses
 10. O________
(End of Session 7)
1. the mental life

_Psychologist_ is built upon the same Greek root as _psychiatrist_—_psyche_, spirit, soul, or mind. In _psychiatrist_, the combining form is _iatreia_, medical healing. In _psychologist_, the combining form is _logos_, science or study; a _psychologist_, by etymology, is one who studies the mind.

The field is _psychology_ (_sī-KOL’-ə-jee_), the adjective _psychological_ (_sī’-kə-LOJ’-ə-kal_).

_Psyche_ (_SĪ’-kee_) is also an English word in its own right—it designates the mental life, the spiritual or non-physical aspect of one’s existence. The adjective _psychic_ (_SĪ’-kik_) refers to phenomena or qualities that cannot be explained in purely physical terms. People may be called _psychic_ if they seem to possess a sixth sense, a special gift of mind reading, or any mysterious aptitudes that cannot be accounted for logically. A person’s disturbance is _psychic_ if it is emotional or mental, rather than physical.

_Psyche_ combines with the Greek _pathos_, suffering or disease, to form _psychopathic_ (_sī-kə-PATH’-ık_), an adjective that describes someone suffering from a severe mental or emotional disorder. The noun is _psychopathy_ (_sī’-KOP’-ə-thee_)

The root _psyche_ combines with Greek _soma_, body, to form _psychosomatic_ (_sī’-kō-sə-MAT’-ık_), an adjective that delineates the powerful influence that the mind, especially the unconscious, has on bodily diseases. Thus, a person who fears the consequence of being present at a certain meeting will suddenly develop a bad cold or backache, or even be injured in a traffic accident, so that his appearance at this meeting is made impossible. It’s a real cold, it’s far from an imaginary backache, and of course one cannot in any sense doubt the reality of the automobile that injured him. Yet, according to the _psychosomatic_ theory of medicine, his unconscious made him susceptible to the cold germs, caused the backache, or forced him into the path of the car.

A _psychosomatic_ disorder actually exists insofar as symptoms are concerned (headache, excessive urination, pains, paralysis, heart palpitations), yet there is no organic cause within the body. The cause is within the _psyche_, the mind. Dr. Flanders Dunbar, in _Mind and Body_, gives a clear and exciting account of the interrelationship between emotions and diseases.

_Psychoanalysis_ (_sī’-kō-ə-NAL’-ə-sis_) relies on the technique of deeply, exhaustively probing into the unconscious, a technique developed by Sigmund Freud. In oversimplified terms, the general principle of _psychoanalysis_ is to guide the patient to an awareness of the deep-seated, unconscious causes of anxieties, fears, conflicts, and tension. Once found, exposed to the light of day, and thoroughly understood, claim the _psychoanalysts_, these causes may vanish like a light snow that is exposed to strong sunlight.

Consider an example: You have asthma, let us say, and your doctor can find no physical basis for your ailment. So you are referred to a _psychoanalyst_ (or _psychiatrist_ or clinical
psychologist who practices *psychoanalytically* oriented therapy).

With your therapist you explore your past life, dig into your unconscious, and discover, let us say for the sake of argument, that your mother or father always used to set for you impossibly high goals. No matter what you accomplished in school, it was not good enough—in your mother’s or father’s opinion (and such opinions were always made painfully clear to you), you could do better if you were not so lazy. As a child you built up certain resentments and anxieties because you seemed unable to please your parent—and (this will sound farfetched, but it is perfectly possible) as a result you became asthmatic. How else were you going to get the parental love, the approbation, the attention you needed and that you felt you were not receiving?

In your sessions with your therapist, you discover that your asthma is emotionally, rather than organically, based—your ailment is *psychogenic* (sī’-kō-JEN’-ik), of *psychic* origin, or (the terms are used more or less interchangeably although they differ somewhat in definition) *psychosomatic*, resulting from the interaction of mind and body. (*Psychogenic* is built on *psyche* plus Greek *genesis*, birth or origin.)

And your treatment? No drugs, no surgery—these may help the body, not the emotions. Instead, you “work out” (this is the term used in *psychoanalytic* [sī-kō-an’-ə-LIT’-ik] parlance) early trauma in talk, in remembering, in exploring, in interpreting, in reliving childhood experiences. And if your asthma is indeed *psychogenic* (or *psychosomatic*), therapy will very likely help you; your attacks may cease, either gradually or suddenly.

Freudian therapy is less popular today than formerly; many newer therapies—Gestalt, bioenergetics, transactional analysis, to name only a few—claim to produce quicker results.

In any case, *psychotherapy* (sī-kō-THAIR’-ə-pee) of one sort or another is the indicated treatment for *psychogenic* (or *psychosomatic*) disorders, or for any personality disturbances. The practitioner is a *psychotherapist* (sī-kō-thair’-ə-pist) or *therapist*, for short; the adjective is *psychotherapeutic* (sī-kō-thair’-ə-PYTH′-tik).

### REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. psyche</td>
<td>spirit, soul, mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. iatreia</td>
<td>medical healing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. -ic</td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. soma</td>
<td>body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. **genesis**  
ENGLISH WORD: birth, origin  

6. **pathos**  
ENGLISH WORD: suffering, disease  

### USING THE WORDS

#### Can you pronounce the words?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. psychology</td>
<td>si-KOL'-ə-jee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. psychological</td>
<td>sī'-kə-LOJ'-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. psyche</td>
<td>Sī'-kee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. psychic</td>
<td>Sī'-kik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. psychopathic</td>
<td>sī-kə-PATH'-ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. psychopathy</td>
<td>sī-KOP'-ə-thee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. psychopath</td>
<td>Sī'-kə-path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. psychosomatic</td>
<td>sī'-kō-sə-MAT'-ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. psychoanalysis</td>
<td>sī'-kō-ə-NAL'-ə-sis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. psychoanalytic</td>
<td>sī-kō-an'-ə-LIT'-ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. psychogenic</td>
<td>sī-kō-JEN'-ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. psychotherapy</td>
<td>sī-kō-THAIR'-ə-pe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. psychotherapist</td>
<td>sī-kō-THAIR'-ə-pist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. psychotherapeutic</td>
<td>sī-kō-thair'-ə-PYOO'-tik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Can you work with the words?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. psychology</td>
<td>a. mental or emotional disturbance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. psychological treatment based on Freudian techniques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. psyche</td>
<td>c. general term for psychological treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. psychic</td>
<td>d. originating in the mind or emotions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. psychopathy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>psychosomatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>psychoanalysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>psychogenic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>psychotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>psychopath</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you understand the words?

*Psychological* treatment aims at sharpening the intellect.
TRUE     FALSE

*Psychic* phenomena can be explained on rational or physical grounds
TRUE     FALSE

*Psychopathic* personalities are normal and healthy.
TRUE     FALSE

*A psychosomatic* symptom is caused by organic disease.
TRUE     FALSE

Every therapist uses *psychoanalysis*.
TRUE     FALSE

*A psychogenic* illness originates in the mind or emotions.
TRUE     FALSE

*A psychotherapist* must have a medical degree.
TRUE     FALSE

*Psychoanalytically* oriented therapy uses Freudian techniques.
TRUE     FALSE

*A psychopath* is often a criminal.
TRUE     FALSE
Can you recall the words?

one’s inner or mental life, or self-image
1. P_________

the adjective that denotes the interactions, especially in illness, between mind and body
2. P_________

mentally or emotionally disturbed
3. P_________

study of behavior
4. P_________

extrasensory
5. P_________

treatment by Freudian techniques
6. P_________

pertaining to the study of behavior (adj.)
7. P_________

of mental or emotional origin
8. P_________

general term for treatment of emotional disorders
9. P_________

antisocial person
10. P_________
(End of Session 8)
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. the whole tooth

Orthodontist, as we discovered in Chapter 4, is built on orthos, straight, correct, plus odontos, tooth.

A pedodontist (pee'-dō-DON'-tist) specializes in the care of children’s teeth—the title is constructed from paidos, child, plus odontos. The specialty: pedodontia (pee'-dō-DON'-sha); the adjective: pedodontic (pee'-dō-DON'-tik).

A periodontist (pair′-ee-ō-DON'-tist) is a gum specialist—the term combines odontos with the prefix peri-, around, surrounding. (As a quick glance in the mirror will tell you, the gums surround the teeth, more or less.)

Can you figure out the word for the specialty? __________________
For the adjective? _______________

An endodontist (en′-dō-DON'-tist) specializes in work on the pulp of the tooth and in root-canal therapy—the prefix in this term is endo-, from Greek endon, inner, within.

Try your hand again at constructing words. What is the specialty? _____________. And the adjective? ________________.

The prefix ex-, out, combines with odontos to form exodontist (eks'-ō-DON'-tist). What do you suppose, therefore, is the work in which this practitioner specializes? _________________.
And the term for the specialty? _____________.
For the adjective? ________________.

2. measurement

The optometrist, by etymology, measures vision—the term is built on opsis, optikos, view, vision, plus metron, measurement.

Metron is the root in many other words:
1. thermometer (thər-MOM’-ə-tər)—an instrument to measure heat (Greek therme, heat).
2. barometer (bə-ROM’-ə-ter)—an instrument to measure atmospheric pressure (Greek baros, weight); the adjective is barometric (bair’-ə-MET’-rik).
3. sphygmomanometer (sfig’-mō-mə-NOM’-ə-tər)—a device for measuring blood pressure (Greek sphygmos, pulse).
4. metric system—a decimal system of weights and measures, long used in other countries and now gradually being adopted in the United States.

3. bones, feet, and hands
Osteopath combines Greek osteon, bone, with pathos, suffering, disease. Osteopathy (os′-tee-OP′-ə-thee), you will recall, was originally based on the theory that disease is caused by pressure of the bones on blood vessels and nerves. An osteopathic (os′-tee-ə-PATH′-ik) physician is not a bone specialist, despite the misleading etymology—and should not be confused with the orthopedist, who is.

The podiatrist (Greek pous, podos, foot, plus iatreia, medical healing) practices podiatry (pə-DĪ′-ə-tree). The adjective is podiatric (pō′-dee-AT′-rik).

The root pous, podos is found also in:
1. octopus (OK′-tə-pəs), the eight-armed (or, as the etymology has it, eight-footed) sea creature (Greek okto, eight).
2. platypus (PLAT′-ə-pəs), the strange water mammal with a duck’s bill, webbed feet, and a beaver-like tail that reproduces by laying eggs (Greek platys, broad, flat—hence, by etymology, a flatfoot!).
3. podium (PŌ′-dee-əm), a speaker’s platform, etymologically a place for the feet. (The suffix -ium often signifies “place where,” as in gymnasium, stadium, auditorium, etc.)
4. tripod (TRĪ′-pod), a three-legged (or “footed”) stand for a camera or other device (tri-, three).
5. chiropodist (kə-ROM′-ə-dist), earlier title for a podiatrist, and still often used. The specialty is chiropody (kə-ROM′-ə-dee).

Chiropody combines podos with Greek cheir, hand, spelled chiro- in English words. The term was coined in the days before labor-saving machinery and push-button devices, when people worked with their hands and developed calluses on their upper extremities as well as on their feet. Today most of us earn a livelihood in more sedentary occupations, and so we may develop calluses on less visible portions of our anatomy.

Chiropractors heal with their hands—the specialty is chiropractic (kī′-rō-PRAK′-tik).

Cheir (chiro-), hand, is the root in chirography (kī-ROG′-rə-fee). Recalling the graph- in graphologist, can you figure out by etymology what chirography is? 

An expert in writing by hand, or in penmanship (a lost art in these days of electronic word-processing), would be a chirographer (kī-ROG′-rə-fər); the adjective is chirographic (kī′-rō-GRAF′-ik).

If the suffix -mancy comes from a Greek word meaning foretelling or prediction, can you decide what chiromancy (KĪ′-rō-man′-see) must be?

The person who practices chiromancy is a chiromancer (KĪ′-rō-man′-sər); the adjective is chiromantic (kī′-rō-MAN′-tik).

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. orthos</td>
<td>straight, correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. odontos</td>
<td>tooth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. paidos (ped-)  child
4. -ic  adjective suffix
5. peri-  around, surrounding
6. endo-  inner, within
7. ex-  out
8. opsis, optikos  vision
9. metron  measurement
10. therme  heat
11. baros  weight
12. sphygmos  pulse
13. osteon  bone
14. pathos  suffering, disease
15. pous, podos  foot
16. okto  eight
17. **platys**

ENGLISH WORD __________

broad, flat

18. **-ium**

ENGLISH WORD __________

place where

19. **tri-**

ENGLISH WORD __________

three

20. **cheir (chiro-)**

ENGLISH WORD __________

hand

21. **mancy**

ENGLISH WORD __________

prediction

22. **iatreia**

ENGLISH WORD __________

medical healing

**USING THE WORDS**

**Can you pronounce the words? (I)**

1. **pedodontist**

pee′-dō-DON′-tist

2. **pedodontia**

pee′-dō-DON′-shə

3. **pedodontic**

pee′-dō-DON′-tik

4. **periodontist**

pair′-ee-ō-DON′-tist

5. **periodontia**

pair′-ee-ō-DON′-shə

6. **periodontic**

pair′-ee-ō-DON′-tik

7. **endodontist**

en′-dō-DON′-tist

8. **endodontia**

en′-dō-DON′-shə

9. **endodontic**

en′-dō-DON′-tik

10. **exodontist**

eks′-ō-DON′-tist

11. **exodontia**

eks′-ō-DON′-shə

12. **exodontic**

eks′-ō-DON′-tik

13. **thermometer**

thər-MOM′-ə-tər
14. barometer  
15. barometric  
16. sphygmomanometer

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. osteopathy  
2. osteopathic  
3. podiatry  
4. podiatric  
5. octopus  
6. platypus  
7. podium  
8. tripod  
9. chiropodist  
10. chiropody  
11. chiropractic  
12. chirography  
13. chirographer  
14. chirographic  
15. chiromancy  
16. chiromancer  
17. chiromantic

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. orthodontia  
   a. dental specialty involving the pulp and root canal  
2. pedodontia  
   b. instrument that measures atmospheric pressure
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>periodontia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>endodontia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>exodontia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>barometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>sphygmomanometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>osteopathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>podiatry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>thermometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Word</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>octopus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>platypus</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>podium</td>
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<tr>
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<td>chiropody</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>chirography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>chiromancy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you understand the words?

*Orthodontia* is a branch of dentistry.

1. TRUE  FALSE

Doctors use *sphygmomanometers* to check blood pressure.

2. TRUE  FALSE

*Osteopathic* physicians may use standard medical procedures.

3. TRUE  FALSE

*Chiropractic* deals with handwriting.

4. TRUE  FALSE

*Chiropody* and *podiatry* are synonymous terms.

5. TRUE  FALSE

A *podium* is a place from which a lecture might be delivered.

6. TRUE  FALSE

A *pedodontist* is a foot doctor.

7. TRUE  FALSE

A *periodontist* is a gum specialist.

8. TRUE  FALSE

A *endodontist* does root-canal therapy.

9. TRUE  FALSE

An *exodontist* extracts teeth.

10. TRUE  FALSE

A *barometer* measures heat.

11. TRUE  FALSE

An *octopus* has eight arms.

12. TRUE  FALSE

A *platypus* is a land mammal.

13. TRUE  FALSE

A *tripod* has four legs.

14. TRUE  FALSE

A *chirographer* is an expert at penmanship.

15. TRUE  FALSE

A *chiromancer* reads palms.

16. TRUE  FALSE
Do you recall the words? (I)

pertaining to child dentistry (*adj.*)
  1. P__________________

pertaining to treatment of the foot (*adj.*)
  2. P__________________

blood-pressure apparatus
  3. S__________________

three-legged stand
  4. T__________________

pertaining to the treatment of diseases by manipulation to relieve pressure of the bones on nerves and blood vessels (*adj.*)
  5. O__________________

pertaining to handwriting (*adj.*)
  6. C__________________

gum specialist
  7. P__________________

treatment of ailments of the foot
  8. P__________________ or C__________________

stand for a speaker
  9. P__________________

dentist specializing in treating the pulp of the tooth or in doing root-canal therapy
  10. E__________________
Can you recall the words? (II)

1. pertaining to the specialty of tooth extraction (adj.)
   E__________________

2. pertaining to the measurement of atmospheric pressure (adj.)
   B__________________

3. palm reading (noun)
   C__________________

4. handwriting
   C__________________

5. the practice of manipulating bodily articulations to relieve ailments
   C__________________

6. egg-laying mammal
   P__________________

7. eight-armed sea creature
   O__________________

8. instrument to measure heat
   T__________________
(End of Session 9)
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. writing and writers

The Greek verb **graphein**, to write, is the source of a great many English words. We know that the **graphologist** analyzes handwriting, the term combining **graphein** with **logos**, science, study. The specialty is **graphology** (gr-FOH-aj), the adjective **graphological** (graf-LOH-kal).

**Chirographer** is built on **graphein** plus **cheir** (chiro-), hand. Though **chirography** may be a lost art, **calligraphy** (k-LOH-fee) is enjoying a revival. For centuries before the advent of printing, **calligraphy**, or penmanship as an artistic expression, was practiced by monks.

A **calligrapher** (k-LOH-far) is called upon to design and write announcements, place cards, etc., as a touch of elegance. The adjective is **calligraphic** (kal-GRAHF-ik).

**Calligraphy** combines **graphein** with Greek **kallos**, beauty, and so, by etymology, means **beautiful writing**.

If a word exists for artistic handwriting, there must be one for the opposite—bad, scrawly, or illegible handwriting. And indeed there is—**cacography** (k-KOJ-fee), combining **graphein** with Greek **kakos**, bad, harsh.

By analogy with the forms of **calligraphy**, can you write the word for:

One who uses bad or illegible handwriting?

__________________________.

Pertaining to, or marked by, bad handwriting (adjective)?

__________________________.

**Graphein** is found in other English words:

1. **cardiograph** (discussed in **Chapter 4**)—etymologically a “heart writer” (**kardia**, heart).
3. **phonograph**—etymologically, a “sound writer” (**Greek phone**, sound).
4. **telegraph**—etymologically a “distance writer” (**Greek tele-**, distance).
5. **biography**—etymologically “life writing” (**Greek, bios**, life). (Many of these new roots will be discussed in greater detail in later chapters.)

2. aging and the old

We know that a **geriatrician** specializes in the medical care of the elderly. The Greek word **geras**, old age, has a derived form, **geron**, old man, the root in **gerontologist**. The specialty is **gerontology** (jair-ON-TOH-aj), the adjective is **gerontological** (jair-ON-tOH-kal).

The Latin word for old is **senex**, the base on which **senile**, **senescent**, **senior**, and **senate** are built.
1. *senile* (SEE′-nil)—showing signs of the physical and/or mental deterioration that generally marks very old age. The noun is *senility* (sə-NIL′-ə-tee).

2. *senescent* (sə-NES′-ənt)—aging, growing old. (Note the same suffix in this word as in *adolescent*, growing into an adult, *convalescent*, growing healthy again, and *obsolescent*, growing or becoming obsolete.) The noun is *senescence* (sə-NES′-əns).


4. *senate* (SEN′-ət)—originally a council of older, and presumably wiser, citizens.

### REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. graphein</td>
<td>to write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD ________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. cheir (chiro-)</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD ________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. kallos</td>
<td>beauty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD ________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. -er</td>
<td>one who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD ________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. -ic</td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD ________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. pyge</td>
<td>buttocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD ________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. kakos</td>
<td>bad, harsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD ________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. kardia</td>
<td>heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD ________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. photos</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD ________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. tele-</td>
<td>distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD ________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. bios</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD ________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. geras — old age

13. geron — old man

14. senex — old

15. -escent — growing, becoming

**USING THE WORDS**

Can you pronounce the words?

1. graphology: grə-FOL′-ə-je
2. graphological: graf′-ə-LOJ′-ə-kəl
3. calligraphy: kə-LIG′-rə-fee
4. calligrapher: kə-LIG′-rə-fər
5. calligraphic: kal′-ə-GRAF′-ik
6. callipygian: kal′-ə-PIJ′-eə-ən
7. cacography: kə-KOG′-rə-fee
8. cacographer: kə-KOG′-rə-fər
9. cacographic: kak′-ə-GRAF′-ik
10. gerontology: jair′-ən-TOL′-ə-je
11. gerontological: jair′-ən-tə-LOJ′-ə-kəl
12. senile: SEE′-nil
13. senility: sə-NIL′-ə-tee
14. senescent: sə-NES′-ənt
15. senescence: sə-NES′-əns
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>graphology</td>
<td>a. possessed of beautiful buttocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calligraphy</td>
<td>b. science of the social, economic, etc. problems of the aged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>callipygian</td>
<td>c. condition of aging or growing old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cacography</td>
<td>d. deteriorated old age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gerontology</td>
<td>e. analysis of handwriting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senility</td>
<td>f. ugly, bad, illegible handwriting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>senescence</td>
<td>g. beautiful handwriting; handwriting as an artistic expression</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you understand the words?

Graphology analyzes the grammar, spelling, and sentence structure of written material.
TRUE FALSE

A calligrapher creates artistic forms out of alphabetical symbols.
TRUE FALSE

Tight slacks are best worn by those of callipygian anatomy.
TRUE FALSE

Cacographic writing is easy to read.
TRUE FALSE

Gerontology aims to help old people live more comfortably.
TRUE FALSE

Senile people are old but still vigorous and mentally alert.
TRUE FALSE

In a society dedicated to the worship of youth, senescence is not an attractive prospect.
TRUE FALSE
Can you recall the words?

pertaining to the study of the non-medical problems of the aged (adj.)
1. G ____________
growing old (adj.)
2. S ____________
pertaining to handwriting as an artistic expression (adj.)
3. C ____________
one who uses ugly, illegible handwriting
4. C ____________
mentally and physically deteriorated from old age
5. S ____________
pertaining to the analysis of handwriting (adj.)
6. G ____________
possessed of beautiful or shapely buttocks
7. C ____________
CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

1. Practitioner trained in Freudian techniques: (a) psychologist, (b) psychoanalyst, (c) psychotherapist
2. Foot doctor: (a) podiatrist, (b) osteopath, (c) chiropractor
3. Handwriting analyst: (a) graphologist, (b) chirographer, (c) cacographer
4. Mentally or emotionally disturbed: (a) psychological, (b) psychopathic, (c) psychic
5. Originating in the emotions: (a) psychic, (b) psychogenic, (c) psychoanalytic
6. Describing bodily ailments tied up with the emotions: (a) psychosomatic, (b) psychopathic, (c) psychiatric
7. Gum specialist: (a) periodontist, (b) pedodontist, (c) endodontist
8. Specialist in tooth extraction: (a) orthodontist, (b) exodontist, (c) endodontist
9. Blood-pressure apparatus: (a) barometer, (b) thermometer, (c) sphygmomanometer
10. Prediction by palm reading: (a) chirography, (b) chiropody, (c) chiromancy
11. Possessed of a shapely posterior: (a) calligraphic, (b) callipygian, (c) adolescent
12. Artistic handwriting: (a) calligraphy, (b) chirography, (c) graphology
13. Growing old: (a) senile, (b) geriatric, (c) senescent
14. Medical specialty dealing with the aged: (a) gerontology, (b) geriatrics, (c) chiropractic
15. Antisocial person who may commit criminal acts: (a) psychopath, (b) sociopath, (c) osteopath
### B. Can you recognize roots?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. psyche</td>
<td>_____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>psychiatry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. iatreia</td>
<td>_____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>podiatry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. soma</td>
<td>_____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>psychosomatic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. pathos</td>
<td>_____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>osteopath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. orthos</td>
<td>_____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>orthodontia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. paidos (ped-)</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>pedodontist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. odontos</td>
<td>_____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>exodontist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. pous, podos</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>platypus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. cheir (chiro-)</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>chiropodist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. okto</td>
<td>_____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>octopus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. graphein</td>
<td>_____________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>graphology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. kallos</td>
<td>_____________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. *pyge*

14. *kakos*

15. *photos*

16. *tele-

17. *bios*

18. *geras*

19. *geron*

20. *senex*
TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1. Latin *octoginta* is a root related to Greek *okto*, eight. How old is an *octogenarian* (ok′-tə-jō-NAIR′-ee-ən)? ____________

2. You are familiar with *kakos*, bad, harsh, as in *cacography*, and with *phone*, sound, as in *phonograph*. Can you construct a word ending in the letter *y* that means harsh, unpleasant sound? ____________. (Can you pronounce it?)

3. Using *callipygian* as a model, can you construct a word to describe an ugly, unshapely rear end? ____________. (Can you pronounce it?)

4. Using the prefix *tele-*, distance, can you think of the word for a field glass that permits the viewer to see great distances? ____________. How about a word for the instrument that transmits sound over a distance? ____________. Finally, what is it that makes it possible for you to view happenings that occur a great distance away? ____________.

*(Answers in Chapter 18)*

BECOMING WORD-CONSCIOUS

Perhaps, if you have been working as assiduously with this book as I have repeatedly counseled, you have noticed an interesting phenomenon.

This phenomenon is as follows: You read a magazine article and suddenly you see one or more of the words you have recently learned. Or you open a book and there again are some of the words you have been working with. In short, all your reading seems to call to your attention the very words you’ve been studying.

Why? Have I, with uncanny foresight, picked words which have suddenly and inexplicably become popular among writers? Obviously, that’s nonsense.

The change is in you. You have now begun to be alert to words, you have developed what is known in psychology as a “mind-set” toward certain words. Therefore, whenever these words occur in your reading you take special notice of them.

The same words occurred before—and just as plentifully—but since they presented little communication to you, you reacted to them with an unseeing eye, with an ungrasping mind. You were figuratively, and almost literally, blind to them.

Do you remember when you bought, or contemplated buying, a new car? Let’s say it was a Toyota. Suddenly you began to see Toyotas all around you—you had a Toyota “mind-set.”

It is thus with anything new in your life. Development of a “mind-set” means that the new experience has become very real, very important, almost vital.
If you have become suddenly alert to the new words you have been learning, you’re well along toward your goal of building a superior vocabulary. You are **beginning to live in a new and different intellectual atmosphere**—**nothing less**!

On the other hand, if the phenomenon I have been describing has not yet occurred, do not despair. It will. I am alerting you to its possibilities—recognize it and welcome it when it happens.

*(End of Session 10)*

---

1 *Psychopathy* is usually characterized by antisocial and extremely egocentric behavior. A *psychopath* (SĪ’-kə-path’), sometimes called a *psychopathic personality*, appears to be lacking an inner moral censor, and often commits criminal acts, without anxiety or guilt, in order to obtain immediate gratification of desires. Such a person may be utterly lacking in sexual restraint, or addicted to hard drugs. Some psychologists prefer the label *sociopath* (SŌ’-shee-ə-path’ or SŌ’-see-ə-path’) for this type of personality to indicate the absence of a social conscience.

2 But see *calligrapher* in the next session.

3 An entrancing word that also derives from *kallos* is *callipygian* (kal’-ə-PIJ’-ee-ən), an adjective describing a shapely or attractive rear end, or a person so endowed—the combining root is *pyge*, buttocks.
If you think that grammar is an exact science, get ready for a shock. Grammar is a science, all right—but it is most inexact. There are no inflexible laws, no absolutely hard and fast rules, no unchanging principles. Correctness varies with the times and depends much more on geography, on social class, and on collective human caprice than on the restrictions found in textbooks.

In mathematics, which is an exact science, five and five make ten the country over—in the North, in the South, in the West; in Los Angeles and Coral Gables and New York. There are no two opinions on the matter—we are dealing, so far as we know, with a universal and indisputable fact.

In grammar, however, since the facts are highly susceptible to change, we have to keep an eye peeled for trends. What are educated people saying these days? Which expressions are generally used and accepted on educated levels, which others are more or less restricted to the less educated levels of speech? The answers to these questions indicate the trend of usage in the United States, and if such trends come in conflict with academic rules, then the rules are no longer of any great importance.

Grammar follows the speech habits of the majority of educated people—not the other way around. That is the important point to keep in mind.

The following notes on current trends in modern usage are intended to help you come to a decision about certain controversial expressions. As you read each sentence, pay particular attention to the italicized word or words. Does the usage square with your own language patterns? Would you be willing to phrase your thoughts in just such terms? Decide whether the sentence is right or wrong, then compare your conclusion with the opinions given following the test.

TEST YOURSELF

Let’s keep this between you and I.
RIGHT      WRONG

I’m your best friend, ain’t I?
RIGHT      WRONG

Five and five is ten.
RIGHT      WRONG

I never saw a man get so mad.
RIGHT      WRONG
Every one of his sisters are unmarried.

He visited an optometrist for an eye operation.

Do you prophecy another world war?

Leave us not mention it.

If you expect to eventually succeed, you must keep trying.

1. Let’s keep this between you and I.
   
   WRONG. Children are so frequently corrected by parents and teachers when they say me that they cannot be blamed if they begin to think that this simple syllable is probably a naughty word. Dialogues such as the following are certainly typical of many households.
   “Mother, can me and Johnnie go out and play?”
   “No, dear, not until you say it correctly. You mean ‘May Johnnie and I go out to play?’”
   “Who wants a jelly apple?”
   “Me!”
   “Then use the proper word.”
   (The child becomes a little confused at this point—there seem to be so many “proper” and “improper” words.)
   “Me, please!”
   “No, dear, not me.”
   “Oh. I, please?”
   (This sounds terrible to a child’s ear. It completely violates his sense of language, but he does want the jelly apple, so he grudgingly conforms.)
   “Who broke my best vase?”
   “It wasn’t me!”
   “Is that good English, Johnnie?”
   “Okay, it wasn’t I. But honest, Mom, it wasn’t me—I didn’t even touch it!”
   And so, if the child is strong enough to survive such constant corrections, he decides that whenever there is room for doubt, it is safer to say I.
   
   Some adults, conditioned in childhood by the kind of misguided censorship detailed here, are likely to believe that “between you and I” is the more elegant form of expression, but most educated speakers, obeying the rule that a preposition governs the objective pronoun, say “between you and me.”

2. I’m your best friend, ain’t I?
   
   WRONG. As linguistic scholars have frequently pointed out, it is unfortunate that ain’t I? is unpopular in educated speech, for the phrase fills a long-felt need. Am I not? is too prissy for down-to-earth people; amn’t I? is ridiculous; and aren’t I, though popular in England, has never really caught on in America. With a sentence like the one under discussion you are
practically in a linguistic trap—there is no way out unless you are willing to choose between appearing illiterate, sounding prissy, or feeling ridiculous.

“What is the matter with ain’t I? for am I not?” language scholar Wallace Rice once wrote. “Nothing whatever, save that a number of minor grammarians object to it. Ain’t I? has a pleasant sound once the ears are unstopped of prejudice.” Mr. Rice has a valid point there, yet educated people avoid ain’t I? as if it were catching. In all honesty, therefore, I must say to you: don’t use ain’t I?, except humorously. What is a safe substitute? Apparently none exists, so I suggest that you manage, by some linguistic calisthenics, to avoid having to make a choice. Otherwise you may find yourself in the position of being damned if you do and damned if you don’t.

3. Five and five is ten.

RIGHT. But don’t jump to the conclusion that “five and five are ten” is wrong—both verbs are equally acceptable in this or any similar construction. If you prefer to think of “five-and-five” as a single mathematical concept, say is. If you find it more reasonable to consider “five and five” a plural idea, say are. The teachers I’ve polled on this point are about evenly divided in preference, and so, I imagine, are the rest of us. Use whichever verb has the greater appeal to your sense of logic.

4. I never saw a man get so mad.

RIGHT. When I questioned a number of authors and editors about their opinion of the acceptability of mad as a synonym for angry, the typical reaction was: “Yes, I say mad, but I always feel a little guilty when I do.”

Most people do say mad when they are sure there is no English teacher listening; it’s a good sharp word, everybody understands exactly what it means, and it’s a lot stronger than angry, though not quite as violent as furious or enraged. In short, mad has a special implication offered by no other word in the English language; as a consequence, educated people use it as the occasion demands and it is perfectly correct. So correct, in fact, that every authoritative dictionary lists it as a completely acceptable usage. If you feel guilty when you say mad, even though you don’t mean insane, it’s time you stopped plaguing your conscience with trivialities.

5. Every one of his sisters are unmarried.

WRONG. Are is perhaps the more logical word, since the sentence implies that he has more than one sister and they are all unmarried. In educated speech, however, the tendency is to make the verb agree with the subject, even if logic is violated in the process—and the better choice here would be is, agreeing with the singular subject, every one.

6. He visited an optometrist for an eye operation.

WRONG. If the gentleman in question did indeed need an operation, he went to the wrong doctor. In most states, optometrists are forbidden by law to perform surgery or administer drugs—they may only prescribe and fit glasses. And they are not medical doctors. The M.D. who specializes in the treatment of eye diseases, and who may operate when necessary, is an ophthalmologist. (See Chapter 4.)
7. Do you prophecy another world war?

Wrong. Use prophecy only when you mean prediction, a noun. When you mean predict, a verb, as in this sentence, use prophesy. This distinction is simple and foolproof. Therefore we properly say: “His prophecy (prediction) turned out to be true,” but “He really seems able to prophesy (predict) political trends.” There is a distinction also in the pronunciation of these two words. Prophecy is pronounced PROF′-ə-see; prophesy is pronounced PROF′-ə-sī′.

8. Leave us not mention it.

Wrong. On the less sophisticated levels of American speech, leave is a popular substitute for let. On educated levels, the following distinction is carefully observed: let means allow; leave means depart. (There are a few idiomatic exceptions to this rule, but they present no problem.) “Let me go” is preferable to “Leave me go” even on the most informal of occasions, and a sentence like “Leave us not mention it” is not considered standard English.

9. If you expect to eventually succeed, you must keep trying.

Right. We have here, in case you’re puzzled, an example of that notorious bugbear of academic grammar, the “split infinitive.” (An infinitive is a verb preceded by to: to succeed, to fail, to remember.)

Splitting an infinitive is not at all difficult—you need only insert a word between the to and the verb: to eventually succeed, to completely fail, to quickly remember.

Now that you know how to split an infinitive, the important question is, is it legal to do so? I am happy to be able to report to you that it is not only legal, it is also ethical, moral, and sometimes more effective than to not split it. Benjamin Franklin, Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson, among many others, were unconscionable infinitive splitters. And modern writers are equally partial to the construction.

To bring this report up to the minute, I asked a number of editors about their attitude toward the split infinitive. Here are two typical reactions.

An editor at Doubleday and Company: “The restriction against the split infinitive is, to my mind, the most artificial of all grammatical rules. I find that most educated people split infinitives regularly in their speech, and only eliminate them from their writing when they rewrite and polish their material.”

An editor at Reader’s Digest: “I want to defend the split infinitive. The construction adds to the strength of the sentence—it’s compact and clear. This is to loudly say that I split an infinitive whenever I can catch one.”

And here, finally, is the opinion of humorist James Thurber, as quoted by Rudolf Flesch in The Art of Plain Talk: “Word has somehow got around that the split infinitive is always wrong. This is of a piece with the outworn notion that it is always wrong to strike a lady.”

I think the evidence is conclusive enough—it is perfectly correct to consciously split an infinitive whenever such an act increases the strength or clarity of your sentence.
TEASER PREVIEW

What scientist:
is interested in the development of the human race?
is a student of the heavens?
explores the physical qualities of the earth?
studies all living matter?
is a student of plant life?
is a student of animal life?
is professionally involved in insects?
is a student of language?
is a student of the psychological effects of words?
studies the culture, structure, and customs of different societies?
A true scientist lives up to the etymological meaning of his title “one who knows.” Anything scientific is based on facts—observable facts that can be recorded, tested, checked, and verified.

Science, then, deals with human knowledge—as far as it has gone. It has gone very far indeed since the last century or two, when we stopped basing our thinking on guesses, wishes, theories that had no foundation in reality, and concepts of how the world ought to be; and instead began to explore the world as it was, and not only the world but the whole universe. From Galileo, who looked through the first telescope atop a tower in Pisa, Italy, through Pasteur, who watched microbes through a microscope, to Einstein, who deciphered riddles of the universe by means of mathematics, we have at last begun to fill in a few areas of ignorance.

Who are some of the more important explorers of knowledge—and by what terms are they known?

IDEAS

1. whither mankind?

The field is all mankind—how we developed in mind and body from primitive cultures and early forms.

An anthropologist

2. what’s above?

The field is the heavens and all that’s in them—planets, galaxies, stars, and other universes.

An astronomer

3. and what’s below?

The field is the comparatively little and insignificant whirling ball on which we live—the earth. How did our planet come into being, what is it made of, how were its mountains, oceans, rivers, plains, and valleys formed, and what’s down deep if you start digging?

A geologist
4. what is life?

The field is all living organisms—from the simplest one-celled amoeba to the amazingly complex and mystifying structure we call a human being. Plant or animal, flesh or vegetable, denizen of water, earth, or air—if it lives and grows, this scientist wants to know more about it.

A biologist

5. flora

Biology classifies life into two great divisions—plant and animal. This scientist’s province is the former category—flowers, trees, shrubs, mosses, marine vegetation, blossoms, fruits, seeds, grasses, and all the rest that make up the plant kingdom.

A botanist

6. and fauna

Animals of every description, kind, and condition, from birds to bees, fish to fowl, reptiles to humans, are the special area of exploration of this scientist.

A zoologist

7. and all the little bugs

There are over 650,000 different species of insects, and millions of individuals of every species—and this scientist is interested in every one of them.

An entomologist

8. tower of Babel

This linguistic scientist explores the subtle, intangible, elusive uses of that unique tool that distinguishes human beings from all other forms of life—to wit: language. This person is, in short, a student of linguistics, ancient and modern, primitive and cultured, Chinese, Hebrew, Icelandic, Slavic, Teutonic, and every other kind spoken now or in the past by human beings, not excluding that delightful hodgepodge known as “pidgin English,” in which a piano is described as “big box, you hit ’um in teeth, he cry,” and in which Hamlet’s famous quandary, “To be or not to be, that is the question...,” is translated into “Can do, no can do—how fashion?”

A philologist

9. what do you really mean?
This linguistic scientist explored the subtle, intangible, elusive relationship between language and thinking, between meaning and words; and is interested in determining the psychological causes and effects of what people say and write.

A semanticist

10. who are your friends and neighbors?

This scientist is a student of the ways in which people live together, their family and community structures and customs, their housing, their social relationships, their forms of government, and their layers of caste and class.

A sociologist

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1. anthropologist an′-thr-ə-POL′-ə-jist
2. astronomer ə-STRON′-ə-mər
3. geologist jee-OL′-ə-jist
4. biologist bī-OL′-ə-jist
5. botanist BOT′-ə-nist
6. zoologist zō-OL′-ə-jist
7. entomologist en′-tə-MOL′-ə-jist
8. philologist fə-LOL′-ə-jist
9. semanticist sə-MAN′-tə-sist
10. sociologist sō-shee-OL′-ə-jist or sō′-see-OL′-ə-jist

Can you work with the words?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCIENTIST</th>
<th>PROFESSIONAL FIELD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. anthropologist</td>
<td>a. community and family life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. astronomer</td>
<td>b. meanings and psychological effects of words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. geologist</td>
<td>c. development of the human race</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. biologist
5. botanist
6. zoologist
7. entomologist
8. philologist
9. semanticist
10. sociologist

d. celestial phenomena
e. language
f. insect forms
g. the earth
h. all forms of living matter
i. animal life
j. plant life
Can you recall the words?

insects
  1. E ____________
language
  2. P ____________
social conditions
  3. S ____________
history of development of mankind
  4. A ____________
meanings of words
  5. S ____________
plants
  6. B ____________
the earth
  7. G ____________
the heavenly bodies
  8. A ____________
all living things
  9. B ____________
animals
10. Z ____________
KEY:  1–entomologist, 2–philologist, 3–sociologist, 4–anthropologist, 5–semanticist, 6–botanist, 7–geologist, 8–astronomer, 9–biologist, 10–zoologist

(End of Session 11)
1. people and the stars

*Anthropologist* is constructed from roots we are familiar with—*anthropos*, mankind, and *logos*, science, study.

The science is *anthropology* (an'-thrə-POL'-ə-jee). Can you write the adjective form of this word? ______________. (Can you pronounce it?)

*Astronomer* is built on Greek *astron*, star, and *nomos*, arrangement, law, or order. The *astronomer* is interested in the arrangement of stars and other celestial bodies. The science is *astronomy* (ə-STRON'-ə-mee), the adjective is *astronomical* (as'-trə-NOM'-ə-kəl), a word often used in a non-heavenly sense, as in “the *astronomical* size of the national debt.” *Astronomy* deals in such enormous distances (the sun, for example, is 93,000,000 miles from the earth, and light from stars travels toward the earth at 186,000 miles per second) that the adjective *astronomical* is applied to any tremendously large figure.

*Astron*, star, combines with *logos* to form *astrology* (ə-STROL'-ə-jee), which assesses the influence of planets and stars on human events. The practitioner is an *astrologer* (ə-STROL'-ə-jər). Can you form the adjective? ______________. (Can you pronounce it?)

By etymology, an *astronaut* (AS'-trə-not') is a sailor among the stars (Greek *nautes*, sailor). This person is termed with somewhat less exaggeration a *cosmonaut* (KOZ'-mə-not') by the Russians (Greek, *kosmos*, universe). *Nautical* (NOT'-ə-kəl), relating to sailors, sailing, ships, or navigation, derives also from *nautes*, and *nautes* in turn is from Greek *naus*, ship—a root used in *nausea* (etymologically, ship-sickness or seasickness!).

*Aster* (AS'-tar) is a star shaped flower. *Asterisk* (AS'-tə-risk), a star-shaped symbol (*), is generally used in writing or printing to direct the reader to look for a footnote. *Astrophysics* (as'-trə-FIZ'-iks) is that branch of physics dealing with heavenly bodies.

*Disaster* (də-ZAS'-tər) and *disastrous* (də-ZAS'-trəs) also come from *astron*, star. In ancient times it was believed that the stars ruled human destiny; any misfortune or calamity, therefore, happened to someone because the stars were in opposition. (*Dis*-, a prefix of many meanings, in this word signifies *against*.)

*Nomos*, arrangement, law, or order, is found in two other interesting English words.

For example, if you can make your own laws for yourself, if you needn’t answer to anyone else for what you do, in short, if you are independent, then you enjoy *autonomy* (aw-TON'-ə-mee), a word that combines *nomos*, law, with *autos*, self. *Autonomy*, then, is self-law, self-government. The fifty states in our nation are fairly *autonomous* (aw-TON'-ə-məs), but not completely so. On the other hand, in most colleges each separate department is pretty much *autonomous*. And of course, one of the big reasons for the revolution of 1776 was that America wanted *autonomy*, rather than control by England.
You know the instrument that beginners at the piano use to guide their timing? A pendulum swings back and forth, making an audible click at each swing, and in that way governs or orders the measure (or timing) of the player. Hence it is called a metronome (MET′-rə-nəm′), a word that combines nomos with metron, measurement.

2. the earth and its life

Geologist derives from Greek ge (geo-), earth. The science is geology (jee-OL′-ə-jee). Can you write the adjective? ___________________. (Can you pronounce it?)

Geometry (jee-OM′-ə-tree)—ge plus metron—by etymology “measurement of the earth,” is that branch of mathematics treating of the measurement and properties of solid and plane figures, such as angles, triangles, squares, spheres, prisms, etc. (The etymology of the word shows that this ancient science was originally concerned with the measurement of land and spaces on the earth.)

The mathematician is a geometrician (jee′-ə-mə-TRISH′-ən), the adjective is geometric (jee′-ə-MET′-rık).

Geography (jee-OG′-rə-fe) is writing about (graphein, to write), or mapping, the earth. A practitioner of the science is a geographer (jee-OG′-rə-fər), the adjective is geographic (jie-ə-GRAF′-ək).

(The name George is also derived from ge (geo-), earth, plus ergon, work—the first George was an earth-worker or farmer.)

Biologist combines bios, life, with logos, science, study. The science is biology (bī-OL′-ə-jee). The adjective? ____________.

Bios, life, is also found in biography (bī-OG′-rə-fe), writing about someone’s life; autobiography (aw′-tə-bi-OG′-rə-fe), the story of one’s life written by oneself; and biopsy (BĪ′-op-see), a medical examination, or view (opsis, optikos, view, vision), generally through a microscope, of living tissue, frequently performed when cancer is suspected. A small part of the tissue is cut from the affected area and under the microscope its cells can be investigated for evidence of malignancy. A biopsy is contrasted with an autopsy (AW′-top-see), which is a medical examination of a corpse in order to discover the cause of death. The autos in autopsy means, as you know, self—in an autopsy, etymologically speaking, the surgeon or pathologist determines, by actual view or sight rather than by theorizing (i.e., “by viewing or seeing for oneself”), what brought the corpse to its present grievous state.

Botanist is from Greek botane, plant. The field is botany (BOT′-ə-nee); the adjective is botanical (bə-TAN′-ə-kəl).

Zoologist is from Greek zoion, animal. The science is zoology. The adjective? ____________.

The combination of the two o’s tempts many people to pronounce the first three letters of these words in one syllable, thus: zoo. However, the two o’s should be separated, as in cooperate, even though no hyphen is used in the spelling to indicate such separation. Say zō-OL′-ə-jist, zō-OL′-ə-jee, zō′-ə-LOJ′-ə-kəl. Zoo, a park for animals, is a shortened form of zoological gardens, and is, of course, pronounced in one syllable.

The zodiac (ZŌ′-dee-ak) is a diagram, used in astrology, of the paths of the sun, moon,
and planets; it contains, in part, Latin names for various animals—*scorpio*, scorpion; *leo*, lion; *cancer*, crab; *taurus*, bull; *aries*, ram; and *pisces*, fish. Hence its derivation from *zoion*, animal.

The adjective is *zodiacal* (zō-DĪ’-ə-kəl).

### REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>anthropos</em></td>
<td>mankind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>logos</em></td>
<td>science, study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>astron</em></td>
<td>star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>nautes</em></td>
<td>sailor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <em>naus</em></td>
<td>ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <em>dis-</em></td>
<td>against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <em>nomos</em></td>
<td>arrangement, law, order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <em>autos</em></td>
<td>self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <em>metron</em></td>
<td>measurement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <em>ge</em> (<em>geo-</em></td>
<td>earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <em>graphein</em></td>
<td>to write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. <em>bios</em></td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>___________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. *opsis, optikos*  
view, vision, sight

14. *botane*  
plant

15. *zoion*  
aman

**USING THE WORDS**

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. *anthropology*  
an′-thrə-POL′-ə-jee
2. *anthropological*  
an′-thrə-pə-LOJ′-ə-kəl
3. *astronomy*  
ə-STRON′-ə-mee
4. *astronomical*  
as′-trə-NOM′-ə-kəl
5. *astrology*  
ə-STROL′-ə-jee
6. *astrological*  
as′-trə-LOJ′-ə-kəl
7. *astronaut*  
AS′-trə-not′
8. *cosmonaut*  
KOZ′-mə-not′
9. *nautical*  
NOT′-ə-kəl
10. *aster*  
AS′-tər
11. *asterisk*  
AS′-tə-risk
12. *disaster*  
də-ZAS′-tər
13. *disastrous*  
də-ZAS′-trəs

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. *geology*  
jee-OL′-ə-jee
2. *geological*  
jee′-ə-LOJ′-ə-kəl
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>geometry</td>
<td>jee-OM'-ə-tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geometrician</td>
<td>jee'-ə-mə-TRISH'-ən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geometric</td>
<td>jee-ə-MET'-rik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geography</td>
<td>jee-OG'-rə-tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geographer</td>
<td>jee-OG'-rə-fər</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geographical</td>
<td>jee'-ə-GRAF'-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biology</td>
<td>bi-OL'-ə-je</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biological</td>
<td>bi'-ə-LOJ'-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biography</td>
<td>bi-OG'-rə-tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biographer</td>
<td>bi-OG'-rə-fər</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biographical</td>
<td>bi'-ə-GRAF'-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Can you pronounce the words? (III)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>autonomy</td>
<td>aw-TON'-ə-mee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autonomous</td>
<td>aw-TON'-ə-məs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metronome</td>
<td>MET'-rə-nəm'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autobiography</td>
<td>aw'-tə-bi-OG'-rə-tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autobiographer</td>
<td>aw'-tə-bi-OG'-rə-fər</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autobiographical</td>
<td>aw-tə-bi'-ə-GRAF'-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biopsy</td>
<td>BĪ'-op-see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autopsy</td>
<td>AW'-top-see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>botany</td>
<td>BOT'-ə-nee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>botanical</td>
<td>bə-TAN'-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zoology</td>
<td>zō-OL'-ə-je</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zoological</td>
<td>zō-ə-LOJ'-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zodiac</td>
<td>ZŌ'-dee-ak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zodiacal</td>
<td>zō-DĪ'-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Can you work with the words? (I)**
| 1. anthropology | a. theory of the influence of planets and stars on human events |
| 2. astronomy    | b. science of earth-mapping                        |
| 3. astrology    | c. science of all living matter                     |
| 4. geology      | d. science of human development                     |
| 5. biology      | e. science of plants                                |
| 6. geometry     | f. science of the composition of the earth          |
| 7. botany       | g. science of animal life                           |
| 8. zoology      | h. science of the heavens                           |
| 9. geography    | i. mathematical science of figures, shapes, etc.    |
Can you work with the words? (II)

1. autopsy
2. biopsy
3. biography
4. autobiography
5. zodiac
6. astronaut
7. cosmonaut
8. aster
9. disaster
10. autonomy
11. metronome

a. “sailor among the stars”
b. star-shaped flower
c. story of one’s own life
d. dissection and examination of a corpse to determine the cause of death
e. great misfortune
f. “sailor of the universe”
g. story of someone’s life
h. diagram of paths of sun, moon, and planets
i. instrument to measure musical time
j. self-rule
k. examination of living tissue
Do you understand the words?

Are anthropological studies concerned with plant life?
YES  NO

Are astronomical numbers extremely small?
YES  NO

Is an astrologer interested in the time and date of your birth?
YES  NO

Are nautical maneuvers carried on at sea?
YES  NO

Does a disastrous earthquake take a huge toll of life and property?
YES  NO

Do geological investigations sometimes determine where oil is to be found?
YES  NO

Does a geometrician work with mathematics?
YES  NO

Do geographical shifts in population sometimes affect the economy of an area?
YES  NO

Does a biographical novel deal with the life of a real person?
YES  NO

Is botany a biological science?
YES  NO

Is the United States politically autonomous?
YES  NO

Is a biopsy performed on a dead body?
YES  NO

Is a metronome used in the study of mathematics?
YES  NO

Is an autopsy performed to correct a surgical problem?
YES  NO

Does an author write an autobiography about someone else’s life?
YES  NO
Can you recall the words? (I)

pertaining to the science of animals (adj.)
1. Z_____________

pertaining to the science of plants (adj.)
2. B_____________

dissection of a corpse to determine the cause of death
3. A_____________

story of one’s life, self-written
4. A_____________

pertaining to the science of all living matter (adj.)
5. B_____________

science of the measurement of figures
6. G_____________

pertaining to the science of the earth’s composition (adj.)
7. G_____________

branch of physics dealing with the composition of celestial bodies
8. A_____________

star-shaped flower
9. A_____________

very high in number; pertaining to the science of the heavens (adj.)
10. A_____________

science of heavenly bodies
11. A_____________

science of the development of mankind
12. A_____________

person who believes human events are influenced by the paths of the sun, moon, and planets
13. A_____________
Can you recall the words? (II)

microscopic examination of living tissue
1. B__________

self-government
2. A__________

time measurer for music
3. M__________

voyager among the stars
4. A__________

traveler through the universe
5. C__________

great misfortune
6. D__________
mapping of the earth (noun)
7. G__________

self-governing (adj.)
8. A__________

diagram used in astrology
9. Z__________

pertaining to such a diagram (adj.)
10. Z__________
pertaining to ships, sailing, etc.
11. N__________

star-shaped symbol
12. A__________

story of a person’s life
13. B__________
(End of Session 12)
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. cutting in and out

Flies, bees, beetles, wasps, and other insects are segmented creatures—head, thorax, and abdomen. Where these parts join, there appears to the imaginative eye a “cutting in” of the body.

Hence the branch of zoology dealing with insects is aptly named entomology, from Greek en-, in, plus tome, a cutting. The adjective is entomological (en’tə-mə-LOI’-ə-kəl).

(The word insect makes the same point—it is built on Latin in- in, plus sectus, a form of the verb meaning to cut.)

The prefix ec-, from Greek ek-, means out. (The Latin prefix, you will recall, is ex-.) Combine ec- with tome to derive the words for surgical procedures in which parts are “cut out,” or removed: tonsillectomy (the tonsils), appendectomy (the appendix), mastectomy (the breast), hysterectomy (the uterus), prostatectomy (the prostate), etc.

Combine ec- with Greek kentron, center (the Latin root, as we have discovered, is centrum), to derive eccentric (ək-SEN’-trik)—out of the center, hence deviating from the normal in behavior, attitudes, etc., or unconventional, odd, strange. The noun is eccentricity (ek’-sən-TRIS’-ə-tee).

2. more cuts

The Greek prefix a- makes a root negative; the atom (AT’-əm) was so named at a time when it was considered the smallest possible particle of an element, that is, one that could not be cut any further. (We have long since split the atom, of course, with results, as in most technological advances, both good and evil.) The adjective is atomic (ə-TOM’-ik).

The Greek prefix ana- has a number of meanings, one of which is up, as in anatomy (ə-NAT’-ə-mee), originally the cutting up of a plant or animal to determine its structure, later the bodily structure itself. The adjective is anatomical (an’-ə-TOM’-ə-kəl).

Originally any book that was part of a larger work of many volumes was called a tome (TŌM)—etymologically, a part cut from the whole. Today, a tome designates, often disparagingly, an exceptionally large book, or one that is heavy and dull in content.

The Greek prefix dicha-, in two, combines with tome to construct dichotomy (di-KOT’-ə-mee), a splitting in two, a technical word used in astronomy, biology, botany, and the science of logic. It is also employed as a non-technical term, as when we refer to the dichotomy in the life of a man who is a government clerk all day and a night-school teacher after working hours, so that his life is, in a sense, split into two parts. The verb is dichotomize (di-KOT’-ə-mīz’); the adjective is dichotomous (di-KOT’-ə-məs). Dichotomous
thinking is the sort that divides everything into two parts—good and bad; white and black; Democrats and Republicans; etc. An unknown wit has made this classic statement about dichotomous thinking: “There are two kinds of people: those who divide everything into two parts, and those who do not.”

Imagine a book, a complicated or massive report, or some other elaborate document—now figuratively cut on or through it so that you can get to its essence, the very heart of the idea contained in it. What you have is an epitome (ə-PIT'-ə-mee), a condensation of the whole. (From epi-, on, upon, plus tome.)

An epitome may refer to a summary, condensation, or abridgment of language, as in “Let me have an epitome of the book,” or “Give me the epitome of his speech.”

More commonly, epitome and the verb epitomize (ə-PIT′-ə-mīz′) are used in sentences like “She is the epitome of kindness,” or “That one act epitomizes her philosophy of life.” If you cut everything else away to get to the essential part, that part is a representative cross-section of the whole. So a woman who is the epitome of kindness stands for all people who are kind; and an act that epitomizes a philosophy of life represents, by itself, the complete philosophy.

3. love and words

Logos, we know, means science or study; it may also mean word or speech, as it does in philology (fə-LOL′-ə-jee), etymologically the love of words (from Greek philein, to love, plus logos), or what is more commonly called linguistics (ling-GWIS′-tiks), the science of language, a term derived from Latin lingua, tongue.

Can you write, and pronounce, the adjective form of philology? ________________.

4. more love

Philanthropy (fə-LAN′-thrə-pee) is by etymology the love of mankind—one who devotes oneself to philanthropy is a philanthropist (fə-LAN′-thrə-pist), as we learned in Chapter 3; the adjective is philanthropic (fil-ən-THROP′-ik).

The verb philander (fə-LAN′-dər), to “play around” sexually, be promiscuous, or have extramarital relations, combines philein with andros, male. (Philandering, despite its derivation, is not of course exclusively the male province. The word is, in fact, derived from the proper name conventionally given to male lovers in plays and romances of the 1500s and 1600s.) One who engages in the interesting activities catalogued above is a philanderer (fə-LAN′-dər-ər).

By etymology, philosophy is the love of wisdom (Greek sophos, wise); Philadelphia is the City of Brotherly Love (Greek adelphos, brother); philharmonic is the love of music or harmony (Greek harmonia, harmony); and a philter, a rarely used word, is a love potion. Today we call whatever arouses sexual desire an aphrodisiac (af′-rə-DIZ′-ee-ak′), from Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love and beauty.

Aphrodisiac is an adjective as well as a noun, but a longer adjective form, aphrodisiacal (af′-rə-də-ZI′-ə-kəl), is also used.
A bibliophile (BIB′-lee-ə-fil′) is one who loves books as collectibles, admiring their binding, typography, illustrations, rarity, etc.—in short, a book collector. The combining root is Greek biblion, book.

An Anglophile (ANG′-glə-fil′) admires and is fond of the British people, customs, culture, etc. The combining root is Latin Anglus, English.

### 5. words and how they affect people

The semanticist is professionally involved in semantics (sə-MAN′-tiks). The adjective is semantic (sə-MAN′-tik) or semantical (sə-MAN′-tə-kəl).

Semantics, like orthopedics, pediatrics, and obstetrics, is a singular noun despite the -s ending. Semantics is, not are, an exciting study. However, this rule applies only when we refer to the word as a science or area of study. In the following sentence, semantics is used as a plural: “The semantics of your thinking are all wrong.”

Two stimulating and highly readable books on the subject, well worth a visit to the library to pick up, are *Language in Thought and Action*, by S. I. Hayakawa, and *People in Quandaries*, by Dr. Wendell Johnson.

### 6. how people live

The profession of the sociologist is sociology (sō′-shee-OL′-ə-jee or sō-see-OL′-ə-jee). Can you write, and pronounce, the adjective? ______________.

Sociology is built on Latin socius, companion, plus logos, science, study. Socius is the source of such common words as associate, social, socialize, society, sociable, and antisocial; as well as asocial (ay-SŌ′-shəl), which combines the negative prefix a- with socius.

The antisocial person actively dislikes people, and often behaves in ways that are detrimental or destructive to society or the social order (anti-, against).

On the other hand, someone who is asocial is withdrawn and self-centered, avoids contact with others, and feels completely indifferent to the interests or welfare of society. The asocial person doesn’t want to “get involved.”

### REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. en-</strong></td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>______________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. tome</strong></td>
<td>a cutting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>______________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. in-</strong></td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. sectus  cut
5. kentron (centrum)  center
6. a-  not, negative
7. ana-  up
8. dicha-  in two
9. epi-  on, upon
10. logos  word, speech
11. lingua  tongue
12. philein  to love
13. sophos  wise
14. adelphos  brother
15. biblion  book
16. Anglus  English
17. socius  companion
18. **anti-** against

**ENGLISH WORD** __________

**USING THE WORDS**

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. *entomology* en′-tə-MOL′-ə-jee
2. *entomological* en′-tə-mə-LOJ′-ə-kəl
3. *eccentric* ə-k-SEN′-trik
4. *eccentricity* ə-k′-sən-TRIS′-ə-tee
5. *atom* AT′-əm
6. *atomic* ə-TOM′-ik
7. *anatomy* ə-NAT′-ə-mee
8. *anatomical* an′-ə-TOM′-ə-kəl
9. *tome* TŌM
10. *dichotomy* dī-KOT′-ə-mee
11. *dichotomous* dī-KOT′-ə-məs
12. *dichotomize* dī-KOT′-ə-mīz′

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. *epitome* ə-PIT′-ə-mee
2. *epitomize* ə-PIT′-ə-mīz′
3. *philology* fə-LOL′-ə-jee
4. *philological* fil′-ə-LOJ′-ə-kəl
5. *linguistics* ling-GWIS′-tiks
6. *philanthropy* fə-LAN′-thrə-pree
7. *philanthropist* fə-LAN′-thrə-pist
8. *philanthropic* fil′-ən-THROP′-ik
9. philander  
fə-LAN′-dər
10. philanderer  
fə-LAN′-dər-ər

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

1. philter  
FIL′-tər
2. aphrodisiac  
af′-rə-DIZ′-ee-ak′
3. aphrodisiacal  
af′-rə-də-ZĪ′-ə-kəl
4. bibliophile  
BIB′-lee-ə-fil′
5. Anglophile  
ANG′-gə-fil′
6. semantics  
sə-MAN′-tiks
7. semantic  
sə-MAN′-tik
8. semantical  
sə-MAN′-tə-kəl
9. sociology  
sō′-shee-OL′-ə-jee or sō′-see-OL′-ə-jee  
10. sociological  
sō′-shee-ə-LOJ′-ə-kəl or sō′-see-ə-LOJ′-ə-kəl  
11. asocial  
ay-SŌ′-shəl

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. entomology  
a. physical structure
2. eccentricity  
b. summary; representation of the whole
3. anatomy  
c. science of the meanings and effects of words
4. dichotomy  
d. linguistics
5. epitome  
e. science dealing with insects
6. philology  
f. science of social structures and customs
7. semantics  
g. charitable works
8. sociology  
h. that which causes sexual arousal
9. aphrodisiac  
i. strangeness; oddness; unconventionality
10. philanthropy  
j. condition or state of being split into two parts
Can you work with the words? (II)

1. dichotomize  a. dull, heavy book
2. epitomize    b. love potion; aphrodisiac
3. philander    c. pertaining to the study of language
4. philter      d. one fond of British people, customs, etc.
5. bibliophile  e. pertaining to the science of group cultures, conventions, etc.
6. Anglophile   f. to split in two
7. asocial      g. withdrawn from contact with people
8. tome         h. book collector
9. philological i. to summarize
10. sociological j. to engage in extramarital sex
Do you understand the words?

Is a philanderer likely to be faithful to a spouse?
YES  NO
Did Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde lead a dichotomous existence?
YES  NO
Is an egoist the epitome of selfishness?
YES  NO
Is a philanthropist antisocial?
YES  NO
Is an aphrodisiac intended to reduce sexual interest?
YES  NO
Is a bibliophile’s chief aim the enjoyment of literature?
YES  NO
Does a philologist understand etymology?
YES  NO
Is a semanticist interested in more than the dictionary meanings of words?
YES  NO
Is an asocial person interested in improving social conditions?
YES  NO
Is a light novel considered a tome?
YES  NO
Can you recall the words?

pertainning to the study of social customs (adj.)
1. S__________

pertainning to the psychological effects of words (adj.)
2. S__________ or S__________

lover and collector of books
3. B__________

make love promiscuously
4. P__________

pertainning to the science of linguistics (adj.)
5. P__________

pertainning to the study of insects (adj.)
6. E__________

one who admires British customs
7. A__________

smallest particle, so-called
8. A__________

pertainning to the structure of a body (adj.)
9. A__________

a dull, heavy book
10. T__________

split in two (adj.)
11. D__________

to split in two
12. D__________

a condensation, summary, or representation of the whole
13. E__________

to stand for the whole; to summarize
14. E__________

pertainning to charitable activities (adj.)
15. P__________

out of the norm; odd
16. E__________

one who “plays around”
17. P__________
arousing sexual desire (*adj.*)
18. A__________ or A__________
sience of the manner in which groups function
19. S__________
self-isolated from contact with people
20. A__________
CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

1. Student of the stars and other heavenly phenomena:
   (a) geologist, (b) astronomer, (c) anthropologist

2. Student of plant life:
   (a) botanist, (b) zoologist, (c) biologist

3. Student of insect life:
   (a) sociologist, (b) entomologist, (c) etymologist

4. Student of the meaning and psychology of words:
   (a) philologist, (b) semanticist, (c) etymologist

5. Analysis of living tissue:
   (a) autopsy, (b) biopsy, (c) autonomy

6. That which arouses sexual desire:
   (a) zodiac, (b) bibliophile, (c) aphrodisiac

7. Self-governing:
   (a) autobiographical, (b) autonomous, (c) dichotomous

8. Part that represents the whole:
   (a) epitome, (b) dichotomy, (c) metronome

9. One who physically travels in space:
   (a) astronaut, (b) astrologer, (c) astronaut

10. One who has extramarital affairs:
    (a) cosmonaut, (b) philanderer, (c) philanthropist
### B. Can you recognize roots?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>anthropos</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>anthropology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>logos</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>philology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>astron</em></td>
<td>[Blank]</td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>astronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>nautes</em></td>
<td>[Blank]</td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>astronaut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <em>nomos</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>metronome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <em>autos</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>autonomy</td>
</tr>
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<td>7. <em>ge</em> (<em>geo-</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>geology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <em>graphein</em></td>
<td>[Blank]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>biography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <em>opsis, optikos</em></td>
<td>[Blank]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>autopsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <em>zoion</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>zodiac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <em>tome</em></td>
<td>[Blank]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>entomology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. <em>sectus</em></td>
<td>[Blank]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXAMPLE  insect
13. lingua
EXAMPLE  linguistics
14. philein
EXAMPLE  philanthropy
15. sophos
EXAMPLE  philosophy
16. biblion
EXAMPLE  bibliophile
17. Anglus
EXAMPLE  Anglophile
18. socius
EXAMPLE  sociology
19. logos
EXAMPLE  biology
20. bios
EXAMPLE  biopsy
TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1. Recalling the root *sophos*, wise, and thinking of the English word *moron*, write the name given to a second-year student in high school or college: ___________. Etymologically, what does this word mean? ___________.

2. Based on the root *sophos*, what word means *worldly-wise*? ___________.

3. Thinking of *bibliophile*, define *bibliomaniac*: ___________.

4. These three words, based on *lingua*, tongue, use prefixes we have discussed. Can you define each one?
   (a) monolingual ___________.
   (b) bilingual ___________.
   (c) trilingual ___________.
   Can you, now, guess at the meaning of *multilingual*? ___________.
   How about *linguist*? ___________.
   What do you suppose the Latin root *multus* means? ___________. (Think of *multitude*.)

5. With *Anglophile* as your model, can you figure out what country and its people, customs, etc. each of the following admires?
   (a) Francophile ___________.
   (b) Russophile ___________.
   (c) Hispanophile ___________.
   (d) Germanophile ___________.
   (e) Nipponophile ___________.
   (f) Sinophile ___________.

6. Using roots you have learned, and with *bibliophile* as your model, can you construct a word for:
   (a) one who loves males: ___________.
   (b) one who loves women: ___________.
   (c) one who loves children: ___________.
   (d) one who loves animals: ___________.
WHERE TO GET NEW IDEAS

People with superior vocabularies, I have submitted, are the people with ideas. The words they know are verbal symbols of the ideas they are familiar with—reduce one and you must reduce the other, for ideas cannot exist without verbalization. Freud once had an idea—and had to coin a whole new vocabulary to make his idea clear to the world. Those who are familiar with Freud’s theories know all the words that explain them—the unconscious, the ego, the id, the superego, rationalization, Oedipus complex, and so on. Splitting the atom was once a new idea—anyone familiar with it knew something about fission, isotope, radioactive, cyclotron, etc.

Remember this: your vocabulary indicates the alertness and range of your mind. The words you know show the extent of your understanding of what’s going on in the world. The size of your vocabulary varies directly with the degree to which you are growing intellectually.

You have covered so far in this book several hundred words. Having learned these words, you have begun to think of an equal number of new ideas. A new word is not just another pattern of syllables with which to clutter up your mind—a new word is a new idea to help you think, to help you understand the thoughts of others, to help you express your own thoughts, to help you live a richer intellectual life.

Realizing these facts, you may become impatient. You will begin to doubt that a book like this can cover all the ideas that an alert and intellectually mature adult wishes to be acquainted with. Your doubt is well-founded.

One of the chief purposes of this book is to get you started, to give you enough of a push so that you will begin to gather momentum, to stimulate you enough so that you will want to start gathering your own ideas.

Where can you gather them? From good books on new topics.
How can you gather them? By reading on a wide range of new subjects.

Reference has repeatedly been made to psychology, psychiatry, and psychoanalysis in these pages. If your curiosity has been piqued by these references, here is a good place to start. In these fields there is a tremendous and exciting literature—and you can read as widely and as deeply as you wish.

What I would like to do is offer a few suggestions as to where you might profitably begin—how far you go will depend on your own interest.
I suggest, first, half a dozen older books (older, but still immensely valuable and completely valid) available at any large public library.

*The Human Mind*, by Karl A. Menninger
*Mind and Body*, by Flanders Dunbar
*The Mind in Action*, by Eric Berne
*Understandable Psychiatry*, by Leland E. Hinsie
Next, I suggest books on some of the newer approaches in psychology. These are available in inexpensive paperback editions as well as at your local library.

*I Ain’t Well—But I Sure Am Better*, by Jess Lair, Ph.D.

*The Disowned Self*, by Nathaniel Brandon

*A Primer of Behavioral Psychology*, by Adelaide Bry

*I’m OK—You’re OK*, by Thomas A. Harris, M.D.

*Freedom to Be* and *Man the Manipulator*, by Everett L. Shostrum

*Games People Play*, by Eric Berne, M.D.

*Love and Orgasm, Pleasure* and *The Language of the Body*, by Alexander Lowen, M.D.

*The Transparent Self*, by Sydney M. Jourard

*Don’t Say Yes When You Want to Say No*, by Herbert Fensterheim and Jean Baer

*Gestalt Therapy Verbatim*, by Frederick S. Perls

*Born to Win*, by Muriel James and Dorothy Jongeward

*Joy* and *Here Comes Everybody*, by William C. Schutz

*The Fifty-Minute Hour*, by Robert Lindner

(End of Session 13)

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1 *Companion* itself has an interesting etymology—Latin *com-*, with, plus *panis*, bread. If you are social, you enjoy breaking bread with companions. *Pantry* also comes from *panis*, though far more than bread is stored there.
Life, as you no doubt realize, is complicated enough these days. Yet puristic textbooks and English teachers with puristic ideas are striving to make it still more complicated. Their contribution to the complexity of modern living is the repeated claim that many of the natural, carefree, and popular expressions that most of us use every day are “bad English,” “incorrect grammar,” “vulgar,” or “illiterate.”

In truth, many of the former restrictions and “thou shalt nots” of academic grammar are now outmoded—most educated speakers quite simply ignore them.

Students in my grammar classes at Rio Hondo College are somewhat nonplused when they discover that correctness is not determined by textbook rules and cannot be enforced by schoolteacher edict. They invariably ask: “Aren’t you going to draw the line somewhere?”

It is neither necessary nor possible for any one person to “draw the line.” That is done—and quite effectively—by the people themselves, by the millions of educated people throughout the nation.

Of course certain expressions may be considered “incorrect” or “illiterate” or “bad grammar”—not because they violate puristic rules, but only because they are rarely if ever used by educated speakers.

Correctness, in short, is determined by current educated usage.

The following notes on current trends in modern usage are intended to help you come to a decision about certain controversial expressions. As you read each sentence, pay particular attention to the italicized word or words. Does the usage square with your own language patterns? Would you be willing to phrase your thoughts in just such terms? Decide whether the sentence is “right” or “wrong,” then compare your conclusions with the opinions given after the test.

TEST YOURSELF

Let’s not walk any further right now.

RIGHT  WRONG

Some people admit that their principle goal in life is to become wealthy.

RIGHT  WRONG

What a nice thing to say!

RIGHT  WRONG

He’s pretty sick today.
5. I feel *awfully* sick.

6. Are you going to invite Doris and *I* to your party?

1. Let’s not walk any *further* right now.

   Right. In the nineteenth century, when professional grammarians attempted to Latinize English grammar, an artificial distinction was drawn between *farther* and *further*, to wit: *farther* refers to space, *further* means *to a greater extent* or *additional*. Today, as a result, many teachers who are still under the forbidding influence of nineteenth-century restrictions insist that it is incorrect to use one word for the other.

   To check on current attitudes toward this distinction, I sent the test sentence above to a number of dictionary editors, authors, and professors of English, requesting their opinion of the acceptability of *further* in reference to actual distance. Sixty out of eighty-seven professors, over two thirds of those responding, accepted the usage without qualification. Of twelve dictionary editors, eleven accepted *further*, and in the case of the authors, thirteen out of twenty-three accepted the word as used. A professor of English at Cornell University remarked: “I know of no justification for any present-day distinction between *further* and *farther*”; and a consulting editor of the Funk and Wagnalls dictionary said, “There is nothing controversial here. As applied to spatial distance, *further* and *farther* have long been interchangeable.”

   Perhaps the comment of a noted author and columnist is most to the point: “I like both *further* and *farther*, as I have never been able to tell which is which or why one is any farther or further than the other.”

2. Some people admit that their *principle* goal in life is to become wealthy.

   Wrong. In speech, you can get *principal* and *principle* confused as often as you like, and no one will ever know the difference—both words are pronounced identically. In writing, however, your spelling will give you away.

   There is a simple memory trick that will help you if you get into trouble with these two words. *Rule* and *principle* both end in -*le*—and a *principle* is a *rule*. On the other hand, *principal* contains an *a*, and so does *main*—and principal means main. Get these points straight and your confusion is over.

   Heads of schools are called *principals*, because they are the *main* person in that institution of learning. The money you have in the bank is your *principal*, your *main* financial assets. And the stars of a play are *principals*—the *main* actors.

   Thus, “Some people admit that their *principal* (main) goal in life is to become wealthy,” but “Such a *principle* (rule) is not guaranteed to lead to happiness.”

3. What a *nice* thing to say!

   Right. Purists object to the popular use of *nice* as a synonym for *pleasant*, *agreeable*, or *delightful*. They wish to restrict the word to its older and more erudite meaning of *exact* or *subtle*. You will be happy to hear that they aren’t getting anywhere.

   When I polled a group of well-known authors on the acceptability in everyday speech of the popular meaning of *nice*, their opinions were unanimous; not a single dissenting voice,
out of the twenty-three authors who answered, was raised against the usage. One writer responded: “It has been right for about 150 years …”

Editors of magazines and newspapers questioned on the same point were just a shade more conservative. Sixty out of sixty-nine accepted the usage. One editor commented: “I think we do not have to be nice about nice any longer. No one can eradicate it from popular speech as a synonym for pleasant, or enjoyable, or kind, or courteous. It is a workhorse of the vocabulary, and properly so.”

The only valid objection to the word is that it is overworked by some people, but this shows a weakness in vocabulary rather than in grammar.

As in the famous story of the editor who said to her secretary: “There are two words I wish you would stop using so much. One is ‘nice’ and the other is ‘lousy.’ ”

“Okay,” said the secretary, who was eager to please. “What are they?”

4. He’s pretty sick today.

RIGHT. One of the purist’s pet targets of attack is the word pretty as used in the sentence under discussion. Yet all modern dictionaries accept such use of pretty, and a survey made by a professor at the University of Wisconsin showed that the usage is established English.

5. I feel awfully sick.

RIGHT. Dictionaries accept this usage in informal speech and the University of Wisconsin survey showed that it is established English.

The great popularity of awfully in educated speech is no doubt due to the strong and unique emphasis that the word gives to an adjective—substitute very, quite, extremely, or severely and you considerably weaken the force.

On the other hand, it is somewhat less than cultivated to say “I feel awful sick,” and the wisdom of using awfully to intensify a pleasant concept (“What an awfully pretty child”; “That book is awfully interesting”) is perhaps still debatable, though getting less and less so as the years go on.

6. Are you going to invite Doris and I to your party?

WRONG. Some people are almost irresistibly drawn to the pronoun I in constructions like this one. However, not only does such use of I violate a valid and useful grammatical principle, but, more important, it is rarely heard in educated speech. The meaning of the sentence is equally clear no matter which form of the pronoun is employed, of course, but the use of I, the less popular choice, may stigmatize the speaker as uneducated.

Consider it this way: You would normally say, “Are you going to invite me to your party?” It would be wiser, therefore, to say, “Are you going to invite Doris and me to your party?”
HOW TO TALK ABOUT LIARS AND LYING

(Sessions 14–17)

TEASER PREVIEW

What kind of liar are you if you:

* have developed a reputation for falsehood?
* are particularly skillful?
* cannot be reformed?
* have become habituated to your vice?
* started to lie from the moment of your birth?
* always lie?
* cannot distinguish fact from fancy?
* suffer no pangs of conscience?
* are suspiciously smooth and fluent in your lying?
* tell vicious lies?
It was the famous Greek philosopher and cynic Diogenes who went around the streets of Athens, lantern in hand, looking for an honest person.

This was over two thousand years ago, but I presume that Diogenes would have as little success in his search today. Lying seems to be an integral weakness of mortal character—I doubt that few human beings would be so brash as to claim that they have never in their lives told at least a partial untruth. Indeed, one philologist goes so far as to theorize that language must have been invented for the sole purpose of deception. Perhaps so. It is certainly true that animals seem somewhat more honest than humans, maybe because they are less gifted mentally.

Why do people lie? To increase their sense of importance, to escape punishment, to gain an end that would otherwise be denied them, out of long-standing habit, or sometimes because they actually do not know the difference between fact and fancy. These are the common reasons for falsification. No doubt there are other, fairly unique, motives that impel people to distort the truth. And, to come right down to it, can we always be certain what is true and what is false?

If lying is a prevalent and all-too-human phenomenon, there would of course be a number of interesting words to describe different types of liars.

Let us pretend (not to get personal, but only to help you become personally involved in the ideas and words) that you are a liar.

The question is, what kind of liar are you?

IDEAS

1. you don't fool even some of the people

   Everybody knows your propensity for avoiding facts. You have built so solid and unsavory a reputation that only a stranger is likely to be misled—and then, not for long.

   A notorious liar

2. to the highest summits of artistry

   Your ability is top-drawer—rarely does anyone lie as convincingly or as artistically as you do. Your skill has, in short, reached the zenith of perfection. Indeed, your mastery of the art is so great that your lying is almost always crowned with success—and you have no trouble seducing an unwary listener into believing that you are telling gospel truth.

   A consummate liar
3. beyond redemption or salvation

You are impervious to correction. Often as you may be caught in your fabrications, there is no reforming you—you go right on lying despite the punishment, embarrassment, or unhappiness that your distortions of truth may bring upon you.

An incorrigible liar

4. too old to learn new tricks

You are the victim of firmly fixed and deep-rooted habits. Telling untruths is as frequent and customary an activity as brushing your teeth in the morning, or having toast and coffee for breakfast, or lighting up a cigarette after dinner (if you are a smoker). And almost as reflexive.

An inveterate liar

5. an early start

You have such a long history of persistent falsification that one can only suspect that your vice started when you were reposing in your mother’s womb. In other words, and allowing for a great deal of exaggeration for effect, you have been lying from the moment of your birth.

A congenital liar

6. no letup

You never stop lying. While normal people lie on occasion, and often for special reasons, you lie continually—not occasionally or even frequently, but over and over.

A chronic liar

7. a strange disease

You are not concerned with the difference between truth and falsehood; you do not bother to distinguish fact from fantasy. In fact, your lying is a disease that no antibiotic can cure.

A pathological liar

8. no regrets

You are completely without a conscience. No matter what misery your fabrications may cause your innocent victims, you never feel the slightest twinge of guilt. Totally
unscrupulous, you are a dangerous person to get mixed up with.

An *unconscionable* liar

9. smooth!

Possessed of a lively imagination and a ready tongue, you can distort facts as smoothly and as effortlessly as you can say your name. But you do not always get away with your lies.

Ironically enough, it is your very smoothness that makes you suspect: your answers are too quick to be true. Even if we can’t immediately catch you in your lies, we have learned from unhappy past experience not to suspend our critical faculties when you are talking. We admire your nimble wit, but we listen with a skeptical ear.

A *glib* liar

10. outstanding!

Lies, after all, are bad—they are frequently injurious to other people, and may have a particularly dangerous effect on you as a liar. At best, if you are caught you suffer some embarrassment. At worst, if you succeed in your deception your character becomes warped and your sense of values suffers. Almost all lies are harmful; some are no less than vicious.

If you are one type of liar, *all* your lies are vicious—calculatedly, predeterminedly, coldly, and advisedly vicious. In short, your lies are so outstandingly hurtful that people gasp in amazement and disgust at hearing them.

An *egregious* liar

In this chapter the ten basic words revolve rather closely around a central core. Each one, however, has a distinct, a unique meaning, a special implication. Note the differences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF LIAR</th>
<th>SPECIAL IMPLICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. notorious</td>
<td>famous—or infamous—for lying; tendency to falsify is well-known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. consummate</td>
<td>great skill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. incorrigible</td>
<td>too far gone to be reformed—impervious to rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. inveterate</td>
<td>lying has become a deep-rooted habit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. congenital</td>
<td>lying had very early beginnings—as if from birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. chronic</td>
<td>over and over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. pathological  an irresistible *compulsion* to lie—often for no rational reason; lying is a *disease*

8. unconscionable  *lack of regret or remorse*

9. glib  great *smoothness*

10. egregious  *viciousness* of the lies

These ten expressive adjectives, needless to say, are not restricted to lying or liars. Note their general meanings:

1. notorious  well-known for some bad quality—a *notorious* philanderer

2. consummate  perfect, highly skilled—*consummate* artistry at the keyboard

3. incorrigible  beyond reform—an *incorrigible* optimist

4. inveterate  long-accustomed, deeply habituated—an *inveterate* smoker (this adjective, like *notorious*, usually has an unfavorable connotation)

5. congenital  happening at or during birth—a *congenital* deformity

6. chronic  going on for a long time, or occurring again and again—*chronic* appendicitis

7. pathological  diseased—a *pathological* condition

8. unconscionable  without pangs of conscience—*unconscionable* cruelty to children

9. glib  smooth, suspiciously fluent—a *glib* witness

10. egregious  outstandingly bad or vicious—an *egregious* error

With the exception of *consummate* and *congenital*, all ten adjectives have strongly derogatory implications and are generally used to describe people, characteristics, or conditions we disapprove of.

**USING THE WORDS**

Can you pronounce the words?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>notorious</td>
<td>a. beyond reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. continuing over a long period of time; recurring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consummate</td>
<td>c. diseased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. from long-standing habit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incorrigible</td>
<td>e. suspiciously smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inveterate</td>
<td>f. without conscience or scruples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>congenital</td>
<td>g. outstandingly bad or vicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chronic</td>
<td>h. unfavorably known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathological</td>
<td>i. from birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unconscionable</td>
<td>j. finished, perfect, artistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glib</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egregious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you understand the words?

Do people become *notorious* for good acts?
YES    NO

Is Beethoven considered a *consummate* musical genius?
YES    NO

If a criminal is truly *incorrigible*, is there any point in attempting rehabilitation?
YES    NO

Does an *inveterate* smoker smoke only occasionally?
YES    NO

Is a *congenital* deformity one that occurs late in life?
YES    NO

Is a *chronic* invalid ill much of the time?
YES    NO

Is a *pathological* condition normal and healthy?
YES    NO

If a person commits an *unconscionable* act of cruelty, is there any regret, remorse, or guilt?
YES    NO

Is a *glib* talker awkward and hesitant in speech?
YES    NO

Is an *egregious* error very bad?
YES    NO
Can you recall the words?

outstandingly vicious; so bad as to be in a class by itself  
1. E__________________

starting at birth  
2. C__________________

happening over and over again; continuing for a long time  
3. C__________________

widely and unfavorably known (as for antisocial acts, character weaknesses, immoral or unethical behavior, etc.)  
4. N__________________

beyond correction  
5. I__________________

smooth and persuasive; unusually, almost suspiciously, fluent  
6. G__________________

long addicted to a habit  
7. I__________________

perfect in the practice of an art; extremely skillful  
8. C__________________

unscrupulous; entirely without conscience  
9. U__________________

diseased  
10. P__________________
Can you use the words?

As a result of the tests you are taking, you are becoming more and more familiar with these ten valuable and expressive words. Now, as a further check on your learning, write the word that best fits each blank.

1. This person has gambled, day in and day out, for as long as anyone can remember—gambling has become a deep-rooted habit.
   1. An ____________ gambler

2. Born with a clubfoot
   2. A ____________ deformity

3. Someone known the world over for criminal acts
   3. A ____________ criminal

4. An invading army kills, maims, and tortures without mercy, compunction, or regret.
   4. ____________ acts of cruelty

5. The suspect answers the detective’s questions easily, fluently, almost too smoothly.
   5. ____________ responses

6. A person reaches the acme of perfection as an actress or actor.
   6. A ____________ performer

7. No one can change someone’s absurdly romantic attitude toward life.
   7. An ____________ romantic

8. A mistake so bad that it defies description
   8. An ____________ blunder

9. Drunk almost all the time, again and again and again—periods of sobriety are few and very, very far between
   9. A ____________ alcoholic

10. Doctors find a persistent, dangerous infection in the bladder
   10. A ____________ condition
KEY: 1–inveterate, 2–congenital, 3–notorious, 4–unconscionable, 5–glib, 6–consummate, 7–incorrigible, 8–egregious, 9–chronic, 10–pathological

(End of Session 14)
SESSiON 15

ORiGiNS AND RELATED WORDS

1. well-known

“Widely but unfavorably known” is the common definition for notorious. Just as a notorious liar is well-known for unreliable statements, so a notorious gambler, a notorious thief, or a notorious killer has achieved a wide reputation for some form of antisocial behavior. The noun is notoriety (nō-tə-RĪ′-ə-tee).

The derivation is from Latin notus, known, from which we also get noted. It is an interesting characteristic of some words that a change of syllables can alter the emotional impact. Thus, an admirer of certain business executives will speak of them as “noted industrialists”; these same people's enemies will call them “notorious exploiters.” Similarly, if we admire a man’s or a woman’s unworldliness, we refer to it by the complimentary term childlike; but if we are annoyed by the trait, we describe it, derogatively, as childish. Change “-like” to “-ish” and our emotional tone undergoes a complete reversal.

2. plenty of room at the top

The top of a mountain is called, as you know, the summit, a word derived from Latin summus, highest, which also gives us the mathematical term sum, as in addition. A consummate artist has reached the very highest point of perfection; and to consummate (KAHN′-sə-mət) a marriage, a business deal, or a contract is, etymologically, to bring it to the highest point; that is, to put the final touches to it, to bring it to completion.

[Note how differently consummate (KAHN′-sə-mət), the adjective, is pronounced from the verb to consummate (KAHN′-sə-mət)].

Nouns are formed from adjectives by the addition of the noun suffix -ness: sweet—sweetness; simple—simplicity; envious—enviousness; etc.

Many adjectives, however, have alternate noun forms, and the adjective consummate is one of them. To make a noun out of consummate, add either -ness or -acy; consummateness (KAHN′-sə-mət-nəs) or consummacy (KAHN′-sə-mə-sə-see).

Verbs ending in -ate invariably tack on the noun suffix -ion to form nouns: create—creation; evaluate—evaluation; etc.

Can you write the noun form of the verb to consummate?

3. no help

Call people incorrigible (in-KAWR′-ə-jə-bəl) if they do anything to excess, and if all efforts
to correct or reform them are to no avail. Thus, one can be an *incorrigible* idealist, an *incorrigible* criminal, an *incorrigible* optimist, or an *incorrigible* philanderer. The word derives from Latin *corrigo*, to correct or set straight, plus the negative prefix *in-* (This prefix, depending on the root it precedes, may be negative, may intensify the root, as in *invaluable*, or may mean *in*.)

The noun is *incorrigibility* (in-kawr′-ə-jə-BIL′-ə-tee) or, alternatively, *incorrigibleness*.

4. veterans

*Inveterate*, from Latin *vetus*, old, generally indicates disapproval.

*Inveterate* gamblers have grown old in the habit, etymologically speaking; *inveterate* drinkers have been imbibing for so long that they, too, have formed old, well-established habits; and *inveterate* liars have been lying for so long, and their habits are by now so deep-rooted, that one can scarcely remember (the word implies) when they ever told the truth.

The noun is *inveteracy* (in-VET′-ər-ə-see) or *inveterateness*.

A *veteran* (VET′-ə-rən), as of the Armed Forces, grew older serving the country; otherwise a *veteran* is an old hand at the game (and therefore skillful). The word is both a noun and an adjective: a *veteran* at (or in) swimming, tennis, police work, business, negotiations, diplomacy—or a *veteran* actor, teacher, diplomat, political reformer.

5. birth

Greek *genesis*, birth or origin, a root we discovered in discussing *psychogenic* (Chapter 5), is the source of a great many English words.

*Genetics* (jə-NET′-iks) is the science that treats of the transmission of hereditary characteristics from parents to offspring. The scientist specializing in the field is a *geneticist* (jə-NET′-ə-sist), the adjective is *genetic* (jə-NET′-ik). The particle in the chromosome of the germ cell containing a hereditary characteristic is a *gene* (JEEN).

*Genealogy* (jeen′-ee-AL′-ə-jee) is the study of family trees or ancestral origins (*logos*, study). The practitioner is a *genealogist* (jeen′-ee-AL′-ə-jist). Can you form the adjective? ___________. (And can you pronounce it?)

The *genital* (GEN′-ə-təl), or sexual, organs are involved in the process of conception and birth. The *genesis* (JEN′-ə-sis) of anything—a plan, idea, thought, career, etc.—is its beginning, birth, or origin, and *Genesis*, the first book of the Old Testament, describes the creation, or birth, of the universe.

*Congenital* is constructed by combining the prefix *con-* with or together, and the root *genesis*, birth.

So a *congenital* defect, deformity, condition, etc. occurs during the nine-month birth process (or period of gestation, to become technical). *Hereditary* (hə-RED′-ə-tair′-ee) characteristics, on the other hand, are acquired at the moment of conception. Thus, eye color, nose shape, hair texture, and other such qualities are *hereditary*; they are determined by the *genes* in the germ cells of the mother and father. But a thalidomide baby resulted from the use of the drug by a pregnant woman, so the deformities were *congenital*. 
Congenital is used both literally and figuratively. Literally, the word generally refers to some medical deformity or abnormality occurring during gestation. Figuratively, it wildly exaggerates, for effect, the very early existence of some quality: congenital liar, congenital fear of the dark, etc.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. notus</td>
<td>known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>*********</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. summus</td>
<td>highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>*********</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. corrigo</td>
<td>to correct, set straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>*********</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. vetus</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>*********</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. senex</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>*********</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. genesis</td>
<td>birth, origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>*********</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. logos</td>
<td>science, study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>*********</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. in-</td>
<td>negative prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>*********</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1. notoriety nō-tə-RĪ′-ə-tee
2. to consummate (v.) KON′-sə-mayt′
3. consummacy kən-SUM′-ə-see
4. consummation  kon′-sə-MAY′-shən
5. incorrigibility  in-kawr′-ə-jə-BIL′-ə-tee
6. inveteracy  in-VET′-ə-rə-see
7. veteran  VET′-ə-rən
8. genetics  jə-NEt′-iks
9. geneticist  jə-NEt′-ə-sist
10. genetic  jə-NEt′-ik
11. gene  JEEN
12. genealogy  jee′-nee-AL′-ə-jee
13. genealogist  jee′-nee-AL′-ə-jist
14. genealogical  jee′-nee-ə-LOJ′-ə-kəl
15. genital  JEN′-ə-təl
16. genesis  JEN′-ə-sis
17. hereditary  hə-RED′-ə-tair′-ee

Can you work with the words?

1. notoriety  a. state of artistic height
2. to consummate (v.)  b. state of being long established in a habit
3. consummacy  c. beginning, origin
4. incorrigibility  d. science of heredity
5. inveteracy  e. bring to completion; top off
6. genetics  f. study of ancestry
7. genealogy  g. referring to characteristics passed on to offspring by parents
   h. referring to reproduction, or to the reproductive or sexual organs
8. genital  i. ill fame
9. genesis  j. particle that transmits hereditary characteristics
10. hereditary
11. gene

k. state of being beyond reform or correction
Do you understand the words?

Does notoriety usually come to perpetrators of mass murders?
YES NO

Is the product of a consummately skillful counterfeiter likely to be taken as genuine?
YES NO

Is incorrigibility in a criminal a sign that rehabilitation is possible?
YES NO

Is a geneticist interested in your parents’ characteristics?
YES NO

Does inveteracy suggest that a habit is new?
YES NO

When you consummate a deal, do you back out of it?
YES NO

Is a veteran actress long experienced at her art?
YES NO

Do genes determine heredity?
YES NO

Is a genealogist interested in your family origins?
YES NO

Are the genital organs used in reproduction?
YES NO

Is the genesis of something the final point?
YES NO

Are hereditary characteristics derived from parents?
YES NO
Can you recall the words?

sexual; reproductive
  1. G__________________
to complete
  2. C__________________
wide and unfavorable reputation
  3. N__________________
particle in the chromosome of a cell that transmits a characteristic from parent to offspring
  4. G__________________
completion
  5. C__________________
inability to be reformed
  6. I__________________
the science that deals with the transmission of characteristics from parents to children
  7. G__________________
referring to a quality or characteristic that is inherited (adj.)
  8. H__________________
beginning or origin
  9. G__________________
student of family roots or origins
10. G__________________
height of skill or artistry
11. C__________________ or C__________________
transmitted by heredity
12. G__________________
quality of a habit that has been established over many years
13. I__________________ or I__________________
a person long experienced at a profession, art, or business
14. V__________________
pertaining to a study of family origins (adj.)
15. G__________________
KEY: 1–genital, 2–consummate, 3–notoriety, 4–gene, 5–consummation, 6–incorrigibility, 7–genetics, 8–hereditary, 9–genesis, 10–genealogist, 11–consummacy or consummateness, 12–genetic, 13–inveteracy or inveterateness, 14–veteran, 15–genealogical

(End of Session 15)
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. of time and place

A chronic liar lies constantly, again and again and again; a chronic invalid is ill time after time, frequently, repeatedly. The derivation of the word is Greek chronos, time. The noun form is chronicity (krə-NIS′-ə-tee).

An anachronism (ə-NAK′-rə-niz-əm) is someone or something out of time, out of date, belonging to a different era, either earlier or later. (The prefix ana- like α-, is negative.) The adjective is anachronous (ə-NAK′-rə-nəs) or anachronistic (ə-nak′-rə-NIS′-tik).

Wander along Fifty-ninth Street and Central Park in Manhattan some Sunday. You will see horse-drawn carriages with top-hatted coachmen—a vestige of the 1800s. Surrounded by twentieth-century motorcars and modern skyscrapers, these romantic vehicles of a bygone era are anachronous.

Read a novel in which a scene is supposedly taking place in the nineteenth century and see one of the characters turning on a TV set. An anachronism!

Your friend talks, thinks, dresses, and acts as if he were living in the time of Shakespeare. Another anachronism!

Science fiction is deliberately anachronous—it deals with phenomena, gadgetry, accomplishments far off (possibly) in the future.

An anachronism is out of time; something out of place is incongruous (in-KONG′-ə-əs), a word combining the negative prefix in-, the prefix con-, with or together, and a Latin verb meaning to agree or correspond.

Thus, it is incongruous to wear a sweater and slacks to a formal wedding; it is anachronous to wear the wasp waist, conspicuous bustle, or powdered wig of the eighteenth century. The noun form of incongruous is incongruity (in-kəNG-GRO′-ə-tee).

Chronological (kron-ə-LOJ′-ə-kəl), in correct time order, comes from chronos. To tell a story chronologically is to relate the events in the time order of their occurrence. Chronology (krə-NOL′-ə-jee) is the science of time order and the accurate dating of events (logos, science)—the expert in this field is a chronologist (krə-NOL′-ə-jist)—or a list of events in the time order in which they have occurred or will occur.

A chronometer (krə-NOM′-ə-tər), combining chronos with metron, measurement, is a highly accurate timepiece, especially one used on ships. Chronometry (krə-NOM′-ə-tree) is the measurement of time—the adjective is chronometric (kron′-ə-MET′-rik).

Add the prefix syn-, together, plus the verb suffix -ize, to chronos, and you have constructed synchronize (SIN′-krə-niz′), etymologically to time together, or to move, happen, or cause to happen, at the same time or rate. If you and your friend synchronize your watches, you set them at the same time. If you synchronize the activity of your arms and
legs, as in swimming, you move them at the same time or rate. The adjective is *synchronous* (SIN′-krə-nəs); the noun form of the verb *synchronize* is *synchronization* (sin′-krə-nə-ZAY′-shən).

2. disease, suffering, teeling

*Pathological* is *diseased* (a *pathological* condition)—this meaning of the word ignores the root *logos*, science, study.

*Pathology* (pə-THOL′-ə-jee) is the science or study of disease—its nature, cause, cure, etc. However, another meaning of the noun ignores *logos*, and *pathology* may be any morbid, diseased, or abnormal physical condition or conditions; in short, simply *disease*, as in “This case involves so many kinds of *pathology* that several different specialists are working on it.”

A *pathologist* (pə-THOL′-ə-jist) is an expert who examines tissue, often by autopsy or biopsy, to diagnose disease and interpret the abnormalities in such tissue that may be caused by specific diseases.

*Pathos* occurs in some English words with the additional meaning of *feeling*. If you feel or suffer with someone, you are *sympathetic* (sim-pə-THET′-ik)—*sym-* is a respelling before the letter *p* of the Greek prefix *syn-*, with or together. The noun is *sympathy* (SIM′-pə-thee), the verb *sympathize* (SIM′-pə-thīz). Husbands, for example, so the story goes, may have *sympathetic* labor pains when their wives are about to deliver.

The prefix *anti-*, you will recall, means *against*. If you experience *antipathy* (an-TIP′-ə-thee) to people or things, you feel *against* them—you feel strong dislike or hostility. The adjective is *antipathetic* (an′-tə-pə-THET′-ik), as in “an *antipathetic* reaction to an authority figure.”

But you may have *no* feeling at all—just indifference, lack of any interest, emotion, or response, complete listlessness, especially when some reaction is normal or expected. Then you are *apathetic* (ap-ə-THET′-ik); *a-*, as you know, is a negative prefix. The noun is *apathy* (AP′-ə-thee), as in voter *apathy*, student *apathy*, etc.

On the other hand, you may be so sensitive or perceptive that you not only share the feelings of another, but you also *identify* with those feelings, in fact experience them yourself as if momentarily you were that other person. What you have, then, is *empathy* (EM′-pə-thee); you *empathize* (EM′-pə-thīz′), you are *empathetic* (em-pə-THET′-ik), or, to use an alternate adjective, *empathic* (em-PATH′-ik). *Em-* is a respelling before the letter *p* of the Greek prefix *en-*, in.

Someone is *pathetic* (pə-THET′-ik) who is obviously suffering—such a person may arouse sympathy or pity (or perhaps *antipathy*?) in you. A *pathetic* story is about suffering and, again, is likely to arouse sadness, sorrow, or pity.

Some interesting research was done many years ago by Dr. J. B. Rhine and his associates at Duke University on extrasensory perception; you will find an interesting account of Rhine’s work in his book *The Reach of the Mind*. What makes it possible for two people separated by miles of space to communicate with each other without recourse to messenger, telephone, telegraph, or postal service? It can be done, say the believers in *telepathy* (tə-LEP′-ə-thee), also called *mental telepathy*, though they do not yet admit to knowing how.
How can one person read the mind of another? Simple—by being telepathic (tel-Ə-PATH′-ik), but no one can explain the chemistry or biology of it. Telepathy is built by combining pathos, feeling, with the prefix tele-, distance, the same prefix we found in telephone, telegraph, telescope.

Telepathic (tel-Ə-PATH′-ik) communication occurs when people can feel each other’s thoughts from a distance, when they have ESP.

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**REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. chronos</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ana-, a-</td>
<td>negative prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. con-</td>
<td>with, together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. in-</td>
<td>negative prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. logos</td>
<td>science, study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. metron</td>
<td>measurement</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. syn-, sym-</td>
<td>with, together</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. -ize</td>
<td>verb suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. pathos</td>
<td>disease, suffering, feeling</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. anti-</td>
<td>against</td>
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<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. en-, em-</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________________</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
12. **tele-**

**ENGLISH WORD**

**USING THE WORDS**

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. *chronicity*  
   krə-NIS′-ə-tee
2. *anachronism*  
   ə-NAK′-rə-niz-əm
3. *anachronous*  
   ə-NAK′-rə-nəs
4. *anachronistic*  
   ə-nak′-rə-NIS′-tik
5. *incongruous*  
   in-KONG′-grə-əs
6. *incongruity*  
   in′-kəŋ-GROO′-ə-tee
7. *chronological*  
   kron′-ə-LOJ′-ə-kəl
8. *chronology*  
   krə-NOL′-ə-jee
9. *chronologist*  
   krə-NOL′-ə-jist
10. *chronometer*  
    krə-NOM′-ə-tər
11. *chronometry*  
    krə-NOM′-ə-tree
12. *chronometric*  
    kron′-ə-MET′-rik
13. *synchronize*  
    SIN′-krə-niz′
14. *synchronization*  
    sin′-krə-nə-ZAY′-shən
15. *synchronous*  
    SIN′-krə-nəs

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. *pathology*  
   pə-THOL′-ə-jee
2. *pathologist*  
   pə-THOL′-ə-jist
3. *sympathy*  
   SIM′-pə-thee
4. *sympathetic*  
   sim-pə-THET′-ik
5. *sympathize*  
   SIM′-pə-thiz
6. antipathy  an-TIP′-ə-thee
7. antipathetic  an′-tə-pə-THET′-ik
8. apathy  AP′-ə-thee
9. apathetic  ap-ə-THET′-ik
10. empathy  EM′-pə-thee
11. empathize  EM′-pə-thīz′
12. empathetic  em-pə-THET′-ik
13. empathic  em-PATH′-ik
14. pathetic  pə-THET′-ik
15. telepathy  tə-LEP′-ə-thee
16. telepathic  tel′-ə-PATH′-ik

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. chronicity  a. something, or state of being, out of place
2. anachronism  b. timepiece; device that measures time very accurately
3. incongruity  c. condition of continual or repeated recurrence
4. chronology  d. act of occurring, or of causing to occur, at the same time
5. chronometer  e. calendar of events in order of occurrence
6. chronometry  f. something, or someone, out of time
7. synchronization  g. measurement of time
8. pathology  h. a sharing or understanding of another’s feeling
9. sympathy  i. ESP; communication from a distance
10. telepathy  j. disease; study of disease
Can you work with the words? (II)

| 1. pathologist | a. identification with another’s feelings |
| 2. antipathy | b. share another’s feelings so strongly as to experience those feelings oneself |
| 3. apathy | c. out of time |
| 4. empathy | d. one who examines tissue to diagnose disease |
| 5. synchronize | e. occurring at the same time or rate |
| 6. empathize | f. relating to extrasensory perception |
| 7. anachronous | g. suffering; arousing sympathy or pity |
| 8. incongruous | h. lack of feeling; non-responsiveness |
| 9. synchronous | i. out of place |
| 10. pathetic | j. happen, or cause to happen, at the same time or rate |
| 11. telepathic | k. hostility; strong dislike |
Do you understand the words?

Are these dates in *chronological* order? 1492, 1941, 1586
YES   NO

Is *pathology* the study of healthy tissue?
YES   NO

Is *telepathic* communication carried on by telephone?
YES   NO

Does a *sympathetic* response show an understanding of another’s feelings?
YES   NO

Is one *antipathetic* to things, ideas, or people one finds agreeable?
YES   NO

Do *apathetic* people react strongly?
YES   NO

Does an *empathic* response show identification with the feelings of another?
YES   NO

Is a swimsuit *incongruous* attire at a formal ceremony?
YES   NO

Is an *anachronistic* attitude up to date?
YES   NO

Are *synchronous* movements out of time with one another?
YES   NO
Can you recall the words?

in order of time
  1. C______________
out of place
  2. I______________
  4. out of time (two forms)
  3. A______________
  4. A______________
something, or state of being, out of place
  5. I______________
lack of feeling
  6. A______________
measurer of time
  7. C______________
study of disease
  8. P______________
feeling of hostility or dislike
  9. A______________
to occur, or cause to occur, at the same time or rate
10. S______________
evoking sorrow or pity
11. P______________
something out of time
12. A______________
state of recurring again and again
13. C______________
eextrasensory perception
14. T______________
one who examines tissue to diagnose disease
15. P______________
identification with the feelings of another
16. E______________
happening at the same time or rate (adj.)
17. S______________
skillful at thought transference without sensory communication
18. T________________
calendar of events in time sequence
19. C________________
referring to the measurement of time (adj.)
20. C________________

(End of Session 16)
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. knowing

Psychopaths commit antisocial and unconscionable acts—they are not troubled by conscience, guilt, remorse, etc. over what they have done.

Unconscionable and conscience are related in derivation—the first word from Latin scio, to know, the second from Latin sciens, knowing, and both using the prefix con-, with, together.

Etymologically, then, your conscience is your knowledge with a moral sense of right and wrong; if you are unconscionable, your conscience is not (un-) working, or you have no conscience. The noun form is unconscionableness or unconscionability (un-kon′-shə-nə-BIL′-ə-tee).

Conscious, also from con- plus scio, is knowledge or awareness of one's emotions or sensations, or of what's happening around one.

Science, from sciens, is systematized knowledge as opposed, for example, to belief, faith, intuition, or guesswork.

Add Latin omnis, all, to sciens, to construct omniscient (om-NISH′-ənt), all-knowing, possessed of infinite knowledge. The noun is omniscience (om-NISH′-əns).

Add the prefix pre-, before, to sciens, to construct prescient (PREE′-shənt)—knowing about events before they occur, i.e., psychic, or possessed of unusual powers of prediction. The noun is prescience (PREE′-shəns).

And, finally, add the negative prefix ne- to sciens to produce nescient (NESH′-ənt), not knowing, or ignorant. Can you, by analogy with the previous two words, write the noun form of nescient? ___________. (Can you pronounce it?)

2. fool some of the people...

Glib is from an old English root that means slippery. Glib liars or glib talkers are smooth and slippery; they have ready answers, fluent tongues, a persuasive air—but, such is the implication of the word, they fool only the most nescient, for their smoothness lacks sincerity and conviction.

The noun is glibness.

3. herds and flocks

Egregious (remember the pronunciation? ə-GREE′-jəs) is from Latin grex, gregis, herd or
An egregious lie, act, crime, mistake, etc. is so exceptionally vicious that it conspicuously stands out (e-, a shortened form of the prefix ex-, out) from the herd or flock of other bad things.

The noun is egregiousness (ə-GREE′-jəs-nəs).

A person who enjoys companionship, who, etymologically, likes to be with the herd, who reaches out for friends and is happiest when surrounded by people—such a person is gregarious (gr-ə-GAIR′-ee-əs).

Extroverts are of course gregarious—they prefer human contact, conversation, laughter, interrelationships, to solitude.

The suffix -ness, as you know, can be added to an adjective to construct a noun form. Write the noun for gregarious: ________________.

Add the prefix con-, with, together, to grex, gregis, to get the verb congregate (KONG′-gr-ə-gayt′); add the prefix se-, apart, to build the verb segregate (SEG′-rə-gayt′); add the prefix ad-, to, toward (ad- changes to ag- before a root starting with g-), to construct the verb aggregate (AG-rə-gayt′).

Let’s see what we have. When people gather together in a herd or flock, they (write the verb) ________________.

The noun is congregation (cong′-grə-GAY′-shən), one of the meanings of which is a religious “flock.”

Put people or things apart from the herd, and you (write the verb) ________________ them. Can you construct the noun by adding the suitable noun suffix? ________________.

Bring individual items to or toward the herd or flock, and you (write the verb) ________________ them. What is the noun form of this verb? ________________.

The verb aggregate also means to come together to or toward the herd, that is, to gather into a mass or whole, or by extension, to total or amount to. So aggregate, another noun form, pronounced AG′-rə-gət, is a group or mass of individuals considered as a whole, a herd, or a flock, as in the phrase “people in the aggregate…”

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. grex, gregis</td>
<td>herd, flock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. e-, ex-</td>
<td>out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. -ness</td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. con-</td>
<td>with, together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <strong>ad</strong>, <strong>ag</strong></td>
<td>to, toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <strong>un</strong></td>
<td>negative prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <strong>scio</strong></td>
<td>to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <strong>sciens</strong></td>
<td>knowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <strong>omnis</strong></td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <strong>pre</strong></td>
<td>before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <strong>ne</strong></td>
<td>negative prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. <strong>se</strong></td>
<td>apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. <strong>-ion</strong></td>
<td>noun suffix added to verbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USING THE WORDS**

**Can you pronounce the words?**

1. **unconscionability**
   - un-kon′-shə-nə-BIL′-ə-tee
2. **omniscient**
   - om-NISH′-ənt
3. **omniscience**
   - om-NISH′-əns
4. **prescient**
   - PREE′-shənt
5. **prescience**
   - PREE′-shəns
6. **nescient**
   - NESH′-ənt
### Can you work with the words?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unconscionability</td>
<td>a. ignorance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omniscience</td>
<td>b. outstanding badness or viciousness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prescience</td>
<td>c. religious group; a massing together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nescience</td>
<td>d. total; mass; whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glibness</td>
<td>e. exclusion from the herd; a setting apart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egregiousness</td>
<td>f. infinite knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gregariousness</td>
<td>g. friendliness; enjoyment of mixing with people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>congregation</td>
<td>h. lack of conscience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>segregation</td>
<td>i. suspiciously smooth fluency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggregate (v.)</td>
<td>j. foreknowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggregate (n.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggregation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you understand the words?

Is unconscionability one of the signs of the psychopath?
YES  NO

Can anyone be truly omniscient?
YES  NO

Does a prescient fear indicate some knowledge of the future?
YES  NO

Is nescience a result of learning?
YES  NO

Does glibness make someone sound sincere and trustworthy?
YES  NO

Is egregiousness an admirable quality?
YES  NO

Do gregarious people enjoy parties?
YES  NO

Do spectators congregate at sports events?
YES  NO

Do we often segregate hardened criminals from the rest of society?
YES  NO

Is an aggregation of problems a whole mass of problems?
YES  NO
Can you recall the words?

enjoying groups and companionship
1. G____________

ignorant
2. N____________

state of not being held back from antisocial behavior by one’s conscience
3. U____________
or U____________

having knowledge of an event before it occurs (adj.)
4. P____________

a religious “flock”
5. C____________

a total, whole, or mass
6. A____________
or A____________

to separate from the rest
7. S____________

suspiciously smooth fluency
8. G____________

all-knowing (adj.)
9. O____________

to come together into a group or mass
10. C____________
CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

1. Highly skilled:
   (a) consummate, (b) inveterate, (c) notorious
2. Beyond reform:
   (a) inveterate, (b) incorrigible, (c) glib
3. Dating from birth:
   (a) inveterate, (b) congenital, (c) psychopathic
4. Outstandingly bad:
   (a) egregious, (b) unconscionable, (c) chronic
5. Science of heredity:
   (a) pathology, (b) genetics, (c) orthopedics
6. Out of time:
   (a) incongruous, (b) anachronous, (c) synchronous
7. Study of disease:
   (a) pathology, (b) telepathy, (c) antipathy
8. Fond of company, friends, group activities, etc.:
   (a) apathetic, (b) gregarious, (c) chronological
9. Indifferent:
   (a) antipathetic, (b) pathetic, (c) apathetic
10. Long accustomed in habit:
    (a) incorrigible, (b) notorious, (c) inveterate
11. Study of family ancestry:
    (a) genealogy, (b) genetics, (c) genesis
12. To complete, finish, top off:
    (a) synchronize, (b) consummate, (c) empathize
13. Accurate timepiece:
    (a) anachronism, (b) chronology, (c) chronometer
14. Identification with the feelings of another:
    (a) sympathy, (b) apathy, (c) empathy
15. Thought transference; extrasensory perception:
16. Ignorance:
   (a) omniscience, (b) prescience, (c) nescience
17. To gather into a group:
   (a) congregate, (b) segregate, (c) synchronize
B. Can you recognize roots?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>notus</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. <em>summus</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. <em>corrigo</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>vetus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. <em>senex</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. <em>genesis</em></td>
<td></td>
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<td>7. <em>logos</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>8. <em>chronos</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9. <em>metron</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <em>pathos</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXAMPLE  empathy
11. *grex, gregis*
EXAMPLE  gregarious
12. *scio*
EXAMPLE  unconscionable
13. *sciens*
EXAMPLE  prescience
14. *omnis*
EXAMPLE  omniscient
KEY: 1–known, 2–highest, 3–to correct, set straight, 4–old, 5–old, 6–birth, 7–science, study, 8–time, 9–measurement, 10–disease, suffering, feeling, 11–herd, flock, 12–to know, 13–knowing, 14–all

TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1. “She was one of many notables who attended the convention.” Recognizing that the italicized word is built on the root notus, can you define the noun notable in the context of known? __________

2. Notify and notice derive from the same root. Can you define these two words, again in the context of known? Notify: __________. Notice: __________. What do you suppose the verb suffix -fy of notify means? (Think also of simplify, clarify, liquefy, etc.) __________.

3. You are familiar with the roots chronos and graphein. Suppose you came across the word chronograph in your reading. Can you make an educated guess as to the meaning? __________.

4. Recognizing the root genesis in the verb generate, how would you define the word? __________.
   How about regenerate? __________.
   What do you suppose the prefix re- means? __________.

5. Recognizing the root omnis in omnipotent and omnipresent, can you define the words?
   Omnipotent: __________.
   Omnipresent: __________.
   Recalling how we formed a noun from the adjective omniscient, write the noun forms of:
   Omnipotent: __________.
   Omnipresent: __________.

6. Think of the negative prefix in anachronism; think next of the noun aphrodisiac. Can you construct a word for that which reduces or eliminates sexual desire? __________

(Answers in Chapter 18)

FOUR LASTING BENEFITS

You know by now that it is easy to build your vocabulary if you work diligently and intelligently. Diligence is important—to come to the book occasionally is to learn new words and ideas in an aimless fashion, rather than in the continuous way that characterizes the natural, uninterrupted, intellectual growth of a child. (You will recall that children are top experts in increasing their vocabularies.) And an intelligent approach is crucial—new words can be completely understood and permanently remembered only as symbols of vital ideas, never if memorized in long lists of isolated forms.

If you have worked diligently and intelligently, you have done much more than merely
learned a few hundred new words. Actually, I needn’t tell you what else you’ve accomplished, since, if you really have accomplished it, you can feel it for yourself; but it may be useful if I verbalize the feelings you may have.

In addition to learning the meanings, pronunciation, background, and use of 300–350 valuable words, you have:

1. **Begun to sense a change in your intellectual atmosphere.** (You have begun to do your thinking with many of the words, with many of the ideas behind the words. You have begun to use the words in your speech and writing, and have become alert to their appearance in your reading.)

2. **Begun to develop a new interest in words as expressions of ideas.**

3. **Begun to be aware of the new words you hear and that you see in your reading.**

4. **Begun to gain a new feeling for the relationship between words.** (For you realize that many words are built on roots from other languages and are related to other words which derive from the same roots.)

Now, suppose we pause to see how successful your learning has been.

In the next chapter, I offer you a comprehensive test on the first part of your work.

*(End of Session 17)*

---

1 Latin *senex*, source of *senile* and *senescent*, also, you will recall, means *old*. In *inveterate*, *in-* means *in*; it is not the negative prefix found in *incorrigible.*
HOW TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Comprehensive Test I
SESSION 18

If you have worked diligently thus far, you have:

1. Become acquainted, or perhaps reacquainted, with approximately 300–350 expressive words—
2. Learned scores of important Latin and Greek prefixes, roots, and suffixes—
3. Set up valuable habits of self-discipline and self-directed learning—
4. Explored your attitudes toward grammar and current usage, meanwhile erasing any confusion you may once have felt about specific problems of correctness in your use of words—
5. And, finally, taken good, long steps toward your ultimate goal, namely, the development of a better, richer, more expressive—in short, superior—vocabulary.

Here is your chance both to review and to check your learning. (Bear in mind that without careful and periodic review, a significant amount of learning is lost.) Methods of scoring your achievement on this test, and the meaning of your results, will be explained at the end of the chapter.

I etymology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ego</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>egoism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. misein</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>misanthrope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. gamos</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>bigamy</td>
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<td>4. gyne</td>
<td>________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>gynecology</td>
</tr>
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<td>5. derma</td>
<td>________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>dermatology</td>
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<td>6. orthos</td>
<td>________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>orthodontia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. psyche
   EXAMPLE psychotic
8. neuron
   EXAMPLE neurology
9. logos
   EXAMPLE biology
10. bios
    EXAMPLE biopsy
11. opsis, optikos
    EXAMPLE autopsy, optical
12. algos
    EXAMPLE neuralgia
13. agogos
    EXAMPLE demagogue
14. pedis
    EXAMPLE pedestrian
15. paidos (ped-)
    EXAMPLE pediatrician
16. demos
    EXAMPLE democracy
17. oculus
    EXAMPLE oculist
18. iatreia
    EXAMPLE podiatrist
19. metron
    EXAMPLE optometrist
20. geras
    EXAMPLE geriatrics
21. soma
### more etymology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
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<td>1. graphein</td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>graphology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. kallos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>calligrapher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. pyge</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>callipygian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. kakos</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>cacophony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. senex</td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>senescent</td>
</tr>
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<td>6. anthropos</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>anthropology</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. astron</td>
<td></td>
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<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>astronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. nautes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>astronaut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ge (geo-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. zoion
11. lingua
12. philein
13. biblion
14. autos
15. socius
16. notus
17. summus
18. vetus
19. genesis
20. chronos
21. pathos
22. grex, gregis
23. scien...
24. *omnis*  
EXAMPLE omniscient

25. *nomos*  
EXAMPLE metronome

### III same or opposite?

1. egoistic—altruistic  
2. misanthropic—philanthropic  
3. misogynous—polygamous  
4. dexterous—skillful  
5. sinister—threatening  
6. optical—visual  
7. notorious—infamous  
8. consummate (*adj.*)—unskilled  
9. chronic—acute  
10. glib—halting  
11. ophthalmologist—oculist  
12. geriatric—pediatric  
13. endodontist—exodontist  
14. calligraphy—cacography  
15. astronaut—cosmonaut  
16. biopsy—autopsy  
17. dichotomous—cut in two  
18. congenital—hereditary  
19. veteran—"old hand"  
20. anachronous—timely

### IV matching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. dislikes women  a. entomologist
2. is pathologically self-interested  b. taxidermist
3. studies the development of the human race  c. egomaniac
4. is an expert on insects  d. bibliophile
5. collects books  e. ophthalmologist
6. mounts and stuffs animal skins  f. psychopath
7. is an eye doctor  g. philologist
8. is a student of linguistics  h. anthropologist
9. has “split off” from reality  i. psychotic
10. commits antisocial acts without guilt or pangs of conscience  J. misogynist

V  more matching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. delivers babies</td>
<td>a. pediatrician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. treats female ailments</td>
<td>b. cardiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. treats infants</td>
<td>c. psychiatrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. treats skin diseases</td>
<td>d. podiatrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. treats skeletal deformities</td>
<td>e. dermatologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. is a heart specialist</td>
<td>f. periodontist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. treats mental or emotional disturbances</td>
<td>g. obstetrician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. treats disorders of the nervous system</td>
<td>h. neurologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. treats minor ailments of the feet</td>
<td>i. orthopedist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. treats ailments of the gums</td>
<td>j. gynecologist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI  recall a word

ruthless; without conscience
1. U______________
suspiciously fluent or smooth
2. G_____________
outstandingly bad; vicious
3. E_____________
out of place
4. I_____________
study of the family tree; specialty of tracing ancestry
5. G_____________
science of heredity
6. G_____________
in correct order of time
7. C_____________
socially awkward
8. G_____________
record of heart action
9. C_____________
equally skillful with both the right and left hand
10. A_____________
social scientist who deals with the problems of aging
11. G_____________
extrasensory perception
12. T_____________
branch of dentistry specializing in the care of children’s teeth
13. P_____________
blood-pressure apparatus
14. S_____________
growing old (adj.)
15. S_____________
palm reader
16. C_____________
that which arouses sexual desire
17. A_____________
representation of the whole
18. E_____________
diseased; pertaining to the study of disease (adj.)
19. P_____________
measurement of time
20. C_____________
hostility; strong dislike; aversion
21. A_____________
to occur, or cause to occur, at the same time or rate
22. S__________________
ignorant
23. N__________________
knowledge of an occurrence beforehand
24. P__________________
enjoying being with the herd; liking companionship
25. G__________________
to identify strongly with the feelings of another
26. E__________________
instrument to measure atmospheric pressure
27. B__________________
to separate from the herd
28. S__________________
possessed of shapely buttocks
29. C__________________
ugly, illegible handwriting
30. C__________________
KEY: A correct answer counts one point. Score your points for each part of the test, then add for a total.

I

Your score: ______________

II

Your score: ______________

III

Your score: ______________

IV
1–j, 2–c, 3–h, 4–a, 5–d, 6–b, 7–e, 8–g, 9–i, 10–f

Your score: ______________

V
1–g, 2–j, 3–a, 4–e, 5–i, 6–b, 7–c, 8–h, 9–d, 10–f

Your score: ______________

VI

Your score: ______________
Significance of Your Total Score:

100–120: Masterly work; you are ready to move right along.
80–99: Good work; this review was useful to you.
65–79: Average work; you’re getting a good deal out of your study, but perhaps you should review thoroughly after each session.
50–64: Barely acceptable; work harder.
35–49: Poor; further review is suggested before you go on.
0–34: You can do much better if you really try; continue with firmer resolve and more determination.
PART TWO

GAINING INCREASED MOMENTUM
HOW TO TALK ABOUT ACTIONS

(Sessions 19–23)

TEASER PREVIEW

What verb means to:
belittle?
be purposely confusing?
tickle someone’s fancy?
flatter fulsomely?
prohibit some food or activity?
make unnecessary?
work against?
spread slander?
give implicit forgiveness for a misdeed?
change hostility to friendliness?
Verbs are incalculably useful to you. Every sentence you think, say, read, or write contains an implied or expressed verb, for it is the verb that carries the action, the movement, the force of your ideas.

As a young child, you used verbs fairly early. Your first words, of course, were probably nouns, as you identified the things or people around you.

*Mama, Dada, doll, baby, bottle*, etc. perhaps were the first standard syllables you uttered, for naming concrete things or real persons is the initial step in the development of language.

Soon there came the ability to express intangible ideas, and then you began to use simple verbs—go, stop, stay, want, eat, sleep, etc.

As you gained maturity, your verbs expressed ideas of greater and greater complexity; as an adult you can describe the most involved actions in a few simple syllables—if you have a good store of useful verbs at your command.

The richer and more extensive your vocabulary of verbs, the more accurately and expressively you can communicate your understanding of actions, reactions, attitudes, and emotions.

Let’s be specific.

**IDEAS**

1. **playing it down**

Ready to go back thirty or more years? Consider some post-World War II American political history:

Harry Truman couldn’t win the 1948 election. The pollsters said so, the Republicans heartily agreed, even the Democrats, some in high places, believed it. Mr. Truman himself was perhaps the only voter in the country who was not entirely convinced.

Came the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November—well, if you were one of those who stayed up most of the night listening to the returns, and then kept your ear to the radio most of the next day, you recall how you reacted to the unique Truman triumph.

It was no mean accomplishment, thought many people. Pure accident, said others. If one out of twelve voters in a few key states had changed his ballot, Harry could have gone back to selling ties, one Republican apologist pointed out. It wasn’t anything Truman did, said another; it was what Dewey didn’t do. No credit to Truman, said a third; it was the farmers—or labor—or the Republicans who hadn’t bothered to vote—or the ingenious miscounting of ballots. No credit to Truman, insisted a fourth; it was Wallace’s candidacy—it was the Democrats—it was Republican overconfidence—it was sunspots—it was the Communists—it
was the civil service workers who didn’t want to lose their cushy jobs—it was really Roosevelt who won the election.

Anyway Harry didn’t accomplish a thing—he was just a victim of good fortune. What were the apologists for Dewey’s failure doing?

They were disparaging Truman’s achievement.

2. playing it safe

Willing to look at some more history of the late 1940s?

Of course, Dewey did campaign, in his own way, for the presidency. As the Republican aspirant, he had to take a stand on the controversial Taft-Hartley Act.

Was he for it? He was for that part of it which was good. Naturally, he was against any of the provisions which were bad. Was he for it? The answer was yes—and also no. Take whichever answer you wanted most to hear.

What was Dewey doing?

He was equivocating.

3. enjoying the little things

Have you ever gone through a book that was so good you kept hugging yourself mentally as you read? Have you ever seen a play or motion picture that was so charming that you felt sheer delight as you watched? Or perhaps you have had a portion of pumpkin-chiffon pie, light and airy and mildly flavored, and with a flaky, delicious crust, that was the last word in gustatory enjoyment?

Now notice the examples I have used. I have not spoken of books that grip you emotionally, of plays and movies that keep you on the edge of your seat in suspense, or of food that satisfies a ravenous hunger. These would offer quite a different, perhaps more lasting and memorable, type of enjoyment. I have detailed, rather, mental or physical stimuli that excite enjoyably but not too sharply—a delightful novel, a charming play, a delicious dessert.

How do such things affect you?

They titillate you.

4. playing it way up

You know how the teen-agers of an earlier generation adored, idolized, and overwhelmed Frank Sinatra, Elvis Presley, the Beatles?

And of course you know how certain people fall all over visiting celebrities—best-selling authors, much publicized artists, or famous entertainers. They show them ingratiating, almost servile attention, worship and flatter them fulsomely.¹

How do we say it in a single word?
5. accentuating the negative

What does the doctor say to you if you have low blood sugar? “No candy, no pastries, no chocolate marshmallow cookies, no ice cream!”, your morale dropping lower and lower as each favorite goody is placed on the forbidden list.

What, in one word, is the doctor doing?

The doctor is **proscribing** harmful items in your diet.

6. accentuating the affirmative

You are warm, friendly, enthusiastic, outgoing, easy to please; you are quick to show appreciation, yet accept, without judgment or criticism, the human weaknesses of others.

You are a fascinating talker, an even better listener.

You believe in, and practice, honest self-disclosure; you feel comfortable with yourself and therefore with everyone else; and you have a passionate interest in experiencing, in living, in relating to people.

Need you have any fears about making friends? Obviously not.

Your characteristics and temperament **obviate** such fears.

7. playing it wrong

Theodor Reik, in his penetrating book on psychoanalysis *Listening with the Third Ear*, talks about neurotic people who unconsciously wish to fail. In business interviews they say exactly the wrong words, they do exactly the wrong things, they seem intent (as, *unconsciously*, they actually are) on insuring failure in every possible way, though consciously they are doing their best to court success.

What effect does such a neurotic tendency have?

It **militates** against success.

8. playing it dirty

“Harry?” *He’s a closet alcoholic.* Maud? *She’s sleeping around*—and her stupid husband doesn’t suspect a thing. Bill? *He’s embezzling from his own company.* Paul? *He’s a child molester.* Sally? You don’t know that *she’s a notorious husband-beater*?

What is this character doing?

He’s **maligning** everyone.

9. giving the benefit of any doubt
Do you think it’s all right to cheat on your income taxes? At least just a little? It’s wrong, of course, but doesn’t everybody do it?

How do you feel about marital infidelity? Are you inclined to overlook the occasional philandering of the male partner, since, after all, to invent a cliché, men are essentially polygamous by nature?

If your answers are in the affirmative, how are you reacting to such legal or ethical transgressions?

You *condone* them.

10. changing hostility

Unwittingly you have done something that has aroused anger and resentment in your best friend. You had no desire to hurt him, yet he makes it obvious that he feels pretty bitter about the whole situation. (Perhaps you failed to invite him to a gathering he wanted to come to; or you neglected to consult him before making a decision on a matter in which he felt he should have some say.) His friendship is valuable to you and you wish to restore yourself in his good graces. What do you do?

You try to *placate* him.

**USING THE WORDS**

**Can you pronounce the words?**

1. disparage     dis-PAIR′-əj
2. equivocate    ee-KWIV′-ə-kayt′
3. titillate     TIT′-ə-layt′
4. adulate       AJ′-ə-layt′
5. proscribe     prō-SKRĪB′
6. obviate       OB′-vee-aɪt′
7. militate      MIL′-ə-tayt
8. malign        mə-LİN′
9. condone       kən-DŎN′
10. placate      PLAY′-kayt′

**Can you work with the words?**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disparage</td>
<td>a. flatter lavishly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equivocate</td>
<td>b. work against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titillate</td>
<td>c. prohibit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adulate</td>
<td>d. forgive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proscribe</td>
<td>e. change hostility to friendliness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obviate</td>
<td>f. purposely talk in such a way as to be vague and misleading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>militate</td>
<td>g. slander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malign</td>
<td>h. play down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condone</td>
<td>i. make unnecessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>placate</td>
<td>j. tickle; stimulate pleasurably</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you understand the words?

Do you normally disparage something you admire?
YES  NO

Do you equivocate if you think it unwise to take a definite stand?
YES  NO

Do pleasant things titillate you?
YES  NO

Do emotionally mature people need constant adulation?
YES  NO

Is sugar proscribed for diabetics?
YES  NO

Does a substantial fortune obviate financial fears?
YES  NO

Does a worker’s inefficiency often militate against his keeping his job?
YES  NO

Do people enjoy being maligned?
YES  NO

Do we generally condone the faults of those we love?
YES  NO

Can you sometimes placate a person by apologizing?
YES  NO
Can you use the words?

In this exercise you gain the value of actually writing a new word as a meaningful solution to a problem. To think about a word, to say it, to write it, to use it—that is the road to word mastery. Write the verb that best fits each situation.

1. You’ve been asked to take a stand on a certain issue, but you don’t have the courage to be either definitely for or against.
   You __________________.

2. You spread around an unpleasant story that you know will blacken someone’s reputation.
   You __________________ that person.

3. Your friend is justifiably angry—you asked him to go to a party with you, ignored him all evening, and then finally left with someone else. What must you do if you wish to restore the relationship?
   You must try to __________________ him.

4. You virtually worship your therapist. You express your admiration in lavish flattery; you praise her in such excessive terms that she appears devoid of all human frailty.
   You __________________ her.

5. You are crowding 260 on the scales, so your doctor warns against high-calorie meals, rich desserts, second helpings, excessive carbohydrates, etc.
   The doctor __________________ these foods.

6. Your child Johnnie has smacked the neighbor’s kid—entirely without provocation, you are forced to admit. But after all, you think, tomorrow the other kid will, with equal lack of provocation, probably smack Johnnie.
   You __________________ Johnnie’s behavior.

7. When your son, understandably expecting praise, mentions the three B’s and two A’s he earned in his courses, you respond, callously, “Is that the best you can do? What stopped you from getting all A’s?”
   You __________________ his accomplishment.

8. You have run out of cash and plan to go to the bank to make a withdrawal; then unexpectedly you discover a twenty-dollar bill you secreted in your desk drawer months ago.
   Your find __________________ a trip to the bank.

9. You are the soul of honesty, but unfortunately, you have a sneaky, thievish, sinister look—and no one ever trusts you.
   Your appearance __________________ against you.

10. The centerfold of Playboy or Playgirl provides a mild and agreeable stimulation.
The centerfold ________ you.
Can you recall the words?

change hostility into friendliness
   1. P__________________
make unnecessary
   2. O__________________
belittle
   3. D__________________
overlook or forgive a transgression
   4. C__________________
tickle; delight; stimulate pleasurably
   5. T__________________
spread malicious rumors about
   6. M_______________
purposely use language susceptible of opposite interpretations
   7. E_______________
act to disadvantage of
   8. M_______________
forbid
   9. P_______________
worship; flatter fulsomely
  10. A_______________
KEY:  1–placate, 2–obviate, 3–disparage, 4–condone, 5–titillate, 6–malign, 7–equivocate, 8–militate (against), 9–proscribe, 10–adulate

(End of Session 19)
SESSION 20

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. equality

If you play golf, you know that each course or hole has a certain *par*, the number of strokes allowed according to the results achieved by expert players. Your own accomplishment on the course will be at *par*, above *par*, or below *par*.

Similarly, some days you may feel up to *par*, other days below *par*.

*Par* is from a Latin word meaning *equal*. You may try, when you play golf, to *equal* the expert score; and some days you may, or may not, feel *equal* to your usual self.

When we speak of *parity* payments to farmers, we refer to payments that show an *equality* to earnings for some agreed-upon year.

So when you *disparage*, you lower someone’s *par*, or feeling of *equality*, (*dis*- as you know, may be a negative prefix). The noun is *disparagement* (dis-PAIR’-əj-mənt), the adjective *disparaging* (dis-PAIR’-əj-ing), as in “Why do you always make *disparaging* remarks about me?”

*Parity* (PAIR’-ə-tee) as a noun means *equality*; *disparity* (dis-PAIR’-ə-tee) means a lack of *equality*, or a difference. We may speak, for example, of the *disparity* between someone’s promise and performance; or of the *disparity* between the rate of vocabulary growth of a child and of an adult. The adjective *disparate* (DIS’-pə-rət) indicates *essential* or *complete* difference or inequality, as in “Our philosophies are so *disparate* that we can never come to any agreement on action.”

The word *compare* and all its forms (*comparable*, *comparative*, etc.) derive from *par*, equal. Two things are *compared* when they have certain *equal* or similar qualities, (*con-, com-,* together, with).

*Pair* and *peer* are also from *par*. Things (shoes, socks, gloves, etc.) in *pairs* are *equal* or similar; your *peers* are those *equal* to you, as in age, position, rank, or ability. Hence the expression “to be judged by a jury of one’s *peers*.”

(British *peers*, however, such is the contradiction of language, were *nobles*.)

2. how to say yes and no

*Equivocate* is built on another Latin word meaning *equal*—aequus (the spelling in English is always *equ-*)—plus *vox*, *vocis*, voice.

When you *equivocate* (ə-KWIV’-ə-kayt’), you seem to be saying both *yes* and *no* with *equal* voice. An *equivocal* (ə-KWIV’-ə-kəl) answer, therefore, is by design vague, indefinite, and susceptible of contradictory interpretations, quite the opposite of an *unequivocal* (un’-ə-KWIV’-ə-kəl) response, which says *Yes!* or *No!*, and no kidding. Professional politicians are
masters of *equivocation* (ə-kwiv'-ə-KAY'-shən)—they are, on most vital issues, mugwumps; they sit on a fence with their *mugs* on one side and their *wumps* on the other. You will often hear candidates for office say, publicly, that they *unequivocally* promise, if elected, to...; and then they start *equivocating* for all they are worth, like people who say, “Let me be perfectly *frank* with you”—and then promptly and glibly lie through their teeth.

3. statements of various kinds

Do not confuse *equivocal* with *ambiguous* (am′-BIG'-yə-əs). An *equivocal* statement is purposely, deliberately (and with malice aforethought) couched in language that will be deceptive; an *ambiguous* statement is *accidentally* couched in such language. *Equivocal* is, in short, purposely *ambiguous*.

You will recall that *ambi-* , which we last met in *ambivert* and *ambidextrous*, is a root meaning *both*; anything *ambiguous* may have *both* one meaning and another meaning. If you say, “That sentence is the height of *ambiguity*,” you mean that you find it vague because it admits of both affirmative and negative interpretations, or because it may mean two different things. *Ambiguity* is pronounced am′-bə-GYO-ə-tee.

Another type of statement or word contains the possibility of two interpretations—one of them suggestive, risqué, or sexy. Such a statement or word is a *double entendre*. This is from the French and translates literally as *double meaning*. Give the word as close a french pronunciation as you can—DÔB'-ləhn-TAHN'-drə. (The n’s are nasalized, the r somewhat throaty, and the final syllable is barely audible.)

**REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. par</td>
<td>equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD: _______</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. -ment</td>
<td>noun suffix attached to verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD: _______</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. -ity</td>
<td>noun suffix attached to adjectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD: _______</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. dis-</td>
<td>negative prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD: _______</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. con-, com-</td>
<td>with, together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD: _______</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. aequus (equ-)</td>
<td>equal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. vox, vocis

ENGLISH WORD: voice

8. -ate

ENGLISH WORD: verb suffix

9. -ion

ENGLISH WORD: noun suffix attached to verbs ending in -ate

10. -ous

ENGLISH WORD: adjective suffix

11. ambi-

ENGLISH WORD: both

**USING THE WORDS**

Can you pronounce the words?

1. parity    PAIR′-ə-tee
2. disparity  dis-PAIR′-ə-tee
3. disparate  DIS′-pə-rət
4. disparagement dis-PAIR′-əj-mənt
5. disparaging dis-PAIR′-əj-ing
6. peer       PEER
7. equivocate ə-KWIV′-ə-kayt′
8. equivocation ə-kwiv′-ə-KAY′-shən
9. equivocal ə-KWIV′-ə-kəl
10. unequivocal un′-ə-KWIV′-ə-kəl
11. ambiguous am-BIG′-yə-əs
12. ambiguity am′-bə-GYO̊-ə-tee
13. double entendre DOOB′-lən-TAHN′-drə
Can you work with the words?

1. parity
   a. belittlement

2. disparity
   b. act of being deliberately vague or indirectly deceptive; statement that is deceptive or purposely open to contrary interpretations

3. disparagement
   c. quality of being open to misinterpretation; statement with this quality

d. statement or word with two meanings, one of them risqué, indelicate, or of possible sexual connotation

4. peer

5. equivocation
   e. inequality

6. ambiguity
   f. equality

7. double entendre
   g. one’s equal
Do you understand the words?

Is there a disparity in age between a grandfather and his granddaughter?
YES   NO

Is an equivocal statement clear and direct?
YES   NO

Is an unequivocal answer vague and misleading?
YES   NO

Are politicians often masters of equivocation?
YES   NO

Are ambiguous sentences somewhat confusing?
YES   NO

Are people with disparate perceptions of life likely to experience reality in the same way?
YES   NO

Is a disparaging look one of admiration?
YES   NO

When people equivocate, are they evading the issue?
YES   NO

Is the deliberate use of double entendres likely to shock puritanical people?
YES   NO

Are supervisors and their subordinates peers?
YES   NO
Can you recall the words?

accidentally vague
   1. A_____________
purposely vague
   2. E_____________
equality
   3. P_____________
word or statement one meaning of which may be interpreted as risqué
   4. D_____________
lack of equality
   5. D_____________
belittlement
   6. D_____________
clear; direct; capable of only one interpretation
   7. U_____________
especially or widely unequal or different
   8. D_____________
one’s equal in age, rank, etc.
   9. P_____________
to use words in a calculated effort to mislead or to be ambiguous
  10. E_____________
(End of Session 20)
1. more on equality

The root *aequus*, spelled *equ-* in English words, is a building block of:

1. *equity* (EK′-wə-tee)—justice, fairness; i.e., equal treatment. (By extension, stocks in the financial markets are *equities*, and the value of your home or other property over and above the amount of the mortgage you owe is your *equity* in it.) The adjective is *equitable* (EK′-wə-tə-bəl).


3. *iniquity* (in-IK′-wə-tee)—by one of those delightful surprises and caprices characteristic of language, the change of a single letter (*e* to *i*), extends the meaning of a word far beyond its derivation and original denotation. Injustice and unfairness are sinful and wicked, especially if you naively believe that life is fair. So a “den of iniquity” is a place where vice flourishes; an *iniquity* is a sin or vice, or an egregiously immoral act; and *iniquity* is wickedness, sinfulness. Adjective: *iniquitous* (in-IK′-wətəs).

4. *equinox* (EE′-kwə-noks′)—etymologically, “equal night,” a combination of *aequus* and *nox*, noctis, night. The *equinox*, when day and night are of equal length, occurs twice a year: about March 21, and again about September 21 or 22. (The adjective is *equinoctial*—ee′-kwə-NOK′-shəl.) *Nocturnal* (nok-TURN′-əl), derived from *nox*, noctis, describes people, animals, or plants that are active or flourish at night rather than during daylight hours. Cats and owls are *nocturnal*, as is the moonflower, whose blossoms open at night; not to mention “night people,” whose biorhythms are such that they function better after the sun goes down, and who like to stay up late and sleep well into midmorning. A *nocturne* (NOK′-turn) is a musical composition of dreamy character (i.e., night music), or a painting of a night scene.

5. *equanimity* (ee′-kwə-NIM′-ə-tee or ek′-wə-NIM′-ə-tee)—etymologically *aequus* plus *animus*, mind, hence “equal mind.” Maintain your *equanimity*, your evenness of temper, your composure, your coolness or calmness, when everyone around you is getting excited or hysterical, and you will probably be considered an admirable person, though one might wonder what price you pay for such emotional control. (Other words built on *animus*, mind, will be discussed in *Chapter 12*.)

6. *Equability* (ee′-kwə-BIL′-ə-tee or ek′-wə-BIL′-ə-tee)—a close synonym of *equanimity*. A person of *equable* (EE′-kwə-bəl or EK′-wə-bəl) temperament is characteristically calm, serene, unflappable, even-tempered.

7. *equilibrium* (ee′-kwə-LIB′-ree-əm)—by derivation *aequus* plus *libra*, balance, weight, pound, hence “equal balance.” *Libra* (LĪ′-bra) is the seventh sign of the zodiac, represented
by a pair of scales. Now you know, in case the question has been bothering you, why the abbreviation for the word pound is lb. and why the symbol for the British pound, the monetary unit, is £. Equilibrium is a state of physical balance, especially between opposing forces. When you are very drunk you may have difficulty keeping your equilibrium—the force of gravity is stronger than your ability to stay upright. An equilibrist (ə-KWIL-ə-brist), as you might guess, is a professional tightrope walker—a performer successfully defying the law of gravity (when sober) by balancing on a thin overhead wire.

The equator divides the earth into equal halves, and words like equation, equivalent, equidistant, equiangular, and equilateral (from Latin latus, lateris, side) are self-explanatory.

2. not to be confused with horses

_Equestrian_ (ə-KWES'-tree-ən) is someone on a horse (as pedestrian is someone on foot); an _equestrienne_ (ə-kwes'-tree-EN') is a woman on a horse (if you must make the distinction); and _equine_ (EE'-kwīn) is like a horse, as in appearance or characteristics, or descriptive of horses.

_Equestrian_ is also an adjective referring to horseback riding, as an _equestrian_ statue; and _equine_ is also a noun, i.e., a horse.

So the _equ_- in these words, from Latin _equus_, horse, is not to be confused with the _equ_- in the words of the previous section—that _equ_- is from _aequus_, equal. (Remember, also, not to confuse the _ped_- in _pedestrian_, from Latin _pedis_, foot, with the _ped_- in _pediatrician_, from Greek _paidos_, child.)

3. hear voices?

_Equivocal_, you will recall, combines _aequus_ with _vox_, _voci_, voice; and _vox_, _voci_ combines with _fero_, to bear or carry, to form _vociferous_ (vō-SIF-ə-rəs), etymologically “carrying (much) voice,” hence loud, noisy, clamorous, as _vociferous_ demands (not at all quiet or subtle), or the _vociferous_ play of young children (“Please! Try to be quiet so Dad can get his work done!”), though unfortunately TV addiction has abnormally eliminated child noises, at least during the program breaks between commercials. (_Vociferous_ will be discussed at greater length in Chapter 10.)

If you are _vocal_ (VŌ-kəl), you express yourself readily and freely by voice; _vocal_ sounds are voiced; _vocal_ music is sung; and you know what your _vocal_ cords are for.

To _vocalize_ (VŌ'-kə-līz′) is to give voice to (“_Vocalize_ your anger, don’t hold it in!”), or to sing the _vocals_ (or voice parts) of music. (Can you write the noun form of the verb _vocalize_? __________.) A _vocalist_ (VŌ'-kə-list) is a singer. And _Magnavox_ (vox plus _magnus_, large) is the trade name for a brand of radios and TV sets.

**REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aequus</td>
<td>equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equus</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vociferous</td>
<td>carrying much voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vociferous</td>
<td>loud, noisy, clamorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vociferous</td>
<td><em>vociferous</em> play of young children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equiangular</td>
<td>equilateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equidistant</td>
<td>equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equation</td>
<td>balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equestrian</td>
<td>horseback riding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equestrienne</td>
<td>woman on horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equine</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocal</td>
<td>voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocal</td>
<td>voiced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocal music</td>
<td>sung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocalize</td>
<td>give voice to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocal</td>
<td>voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnavox</td>
<td>radios and TV sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin Word</td>
<td>English Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aequus (equ-)</td>
<td>equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-</td>
<td>negative prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nox, noctis</td>
<td>night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animus</td>
<td>mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ity</td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libra</td>
<td>balance, weight, pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ist</td>
<td>person who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latus, lateris</td>
<td>side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equus</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ine</td>
<td>like, descriptive of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedis</td>
<td>foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paidos (ped-)</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vox, vocis</td>
<td>voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fero</td>
<td>to bear, carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnus</td>
<td>large</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# USING THE WORDS

## Can you pronounce the words? (I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>equity</td>
<td>EK′-wə-tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equitable</td>
<td>EK′-wə-tə-bal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inequity</td>
<td>in-EK′-wə-tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inequitable</td>
<td>in-EK′-wə-tə-bal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iniquity</td>
<td>in-IK′-wə-tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iniquitous</td>
<td>in-IK′-wə-təs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equinox</td>
<td>EE′-kwə-noks′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equinoctial</td>
<td>ee′-kwə-NOK′-shəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocturnal</td>
<td>nok-TURN′-əl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocturne</td>
<td>NOK′-turn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Can you pronounce the words? (II)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>equanimity</td>
<td>ee′-kwə (or ek′-wə) -NIM′-ə-tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equability</td>
<td>ee′-kwə (or ek′-wə) -BIL′-ə-tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equable</td>
<td>EE′-kwə-bəl or EK′-wə-bəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equilibrium</td>
<td>ee′-kwə-LIB′-ree-əm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equilibrist</td>
<td>ee-KWIL′-ə-brist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equilateral</td>
<td>ee-kwə-LAT′-ər-əl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equestrian</td>
<td>ə-KWES′-tree-ən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equine</td>
<td>EE′-kwɪn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vociferous</td>
<td>vō-SIF′-ər-əs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocal</td>
<td>VŌ′-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocalize</td>
<td>VŌ′-kə-lɪz′</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. vocalization vō′-kə-lə-ZAY′-shən
13. vocalist VŌ′-kə-list

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. equity  
   a. time when night and day are of equal length

2. inequity  
   b. balance of mind; composure; calmness under trying circumstances

3. iniquity  
   c. horseback rider

4. equinox  
   d. a horse

5. nocturne  
   e. sinfulness; wickedness; immoral act; sin

6. equanimity  
   f. unfairness, injustice

7. equilibrium  
   g. tightrope walker

8. equestrian  
   h. singer

9. equilibrist  
   i. fairness, justice

10. equine  
    j. balance, especially between opposing forces

11. vocalist  
    k. night music
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>equitable</td>
<td>a. descriptive of time when night and day are of equal length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inequitable</td>
<td>b. give voice to; sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iniquitous</td>
<td>c. having equal sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equinoctial</td>
<td>d. using, or referring to, the voice; freely expressing by voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocturnal</td>
<td>e. noisy, loud, clamorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equable</td>
<td>f. calm, unruffled, even-tempered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equilateral</td>
<td>g. fair, just</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vociferous</td>
<td>h. referring or pertaining to, or active at, night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocal</td>
<td>i. sinful, wicked, immoral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocalize</td>
<td>j. unfair, unjust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you understand the words?

Is life always equitable?
YES  NO

Does the cynic expect more inequity than equity in life?
YES  NO

Do ethical people practice iniquity?
YES  NO

Does the equinox occur once a month?
YES  NO

Are nocturnal animals active at night?
YES  NO

If you generally preserve your equanimity, do you often get very excited?
YES  NO

Is it easy to maintain your equilibrium on icy ground?
YES  NO

Is equability the mark of a calm, even-tempered person?
YES  NO

Does an equilateral triangle have equal sides?
YES  NO

Is an equine a dog?
YES  NO

If you demand something vociferously, do you make a lot of noise?
YES  NO

If you are vocal, do you have difficulty expressing yourself?
YES  NO

Is a vocalist the same as an instrumentalist?
YES  NO
Can you recall the words? (I)

to give voice to; to express aloud; to sing
1. V

tightrope walker
2. E

active or flourishing at night
3. N

descriptive or characteristic of, or like, a horse
4. E

referring to the voice; skillful or fluent in expressing by voice
5. V

calm and unflappable in temperament
6. E

wicked, sinful
7. I

night music
8. N

fairness, justice
9. E
Can you recall the words? (II)

loud, noisy, clamorous
1. V__________________

person on horseback
2. E__________________
or E__________________

calmness or evenness of temper
3. E__________________
or E__________________

unfair, unjust
4. I__________________

sin; wickedness; grossly immoral behavior
5. I__________________

time when day and night are of equal length
6. E__________________

fair, just, evenhanded
7. E__________________

physical balance; balance between opposing forces
8. E__________________

having equal sides
9. E__________________

singer
10. V__________________
KEY: 1–vociferous, 2–equestrian or equestrienne, 3–equanimity or equability, 4–inequitable, 5–iniquity, 6–equinox, 7–equitable, 8–equilibrium, 9–equilateral, 10–vocalist

(End of Session 21)
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. how to tickle

*Titillate* comes from a Latin verb meaning *to tickle*, and may be used both literally and figuratively. That is (literally), you can *titillate* by gentle touches in strategic places; you are then causing an actual (and always very pleasant) physical sensation. Or you can (figuratively) *titillate* people, or their minds, fancies, palates (and this is the more common use of the word), by charm, brilliance, wit, promises, or in any other way your imagination can conceive.

*Titillation* (tit’-ə-LAY’-shən) has the added meaning of light sexual stimulation. (Note that both noun and verb are spelled with a double *l*, not a double *t*.)

2. how to flatter

A *compliment* is a pleasant and courteous expression of praise; *flattery* is stronger than a compliment and often considered insincere. *Adulation* (aj’-ə-LAY’-shən) is flattery and worship carried to an excessive, ridiculous degree. There are often public figures (entertainers, musicians, government officials, etc.) who receive widespread *adulation*, but those not in the public eye can also be *adulated*, as a teacher by students, a wife by husband (and vice versa), a doctor by patients, and so on. (The derivation is from a Latin verb meaning *to fawn upon,*

The adjective *adulatory* (aj’-ə-lə-TAWR’-ee) ends in *-ory*, a suffix we are meeting for the first time in these pages. (Other adjective suffixes: *-al, -ic, -ical, -ous.*

3. ways of writing

*Proscribe*, to forbid, is commonly used for medical, religious, or legal prohibitions. A doctor *proscribes* a food, drug, or activity that might prove harmful to the patient. The church *proscribes*, or announces a *proscription* (prō-SKRIP’-shən) against, such activities as may harm its parishioners. The law *proscribes* behavior detrimental to the public welfare.

Generally, one might concede, *proscribed* activities are the most pleasant ones—as Alexander Woolcott once remarked, if something is pleasurable, it’s sure to be either immoral, illegal, or fattening.

The derivation is the prefix *pro-*, before, plus *scribo, scriptus*, to write. In ancient Roman times, a man’s name was written on a public bulletin board if he had committed some crime for which his property or life was to be forfeited; Roman citizens in good standing would thereby know to avoid him. In a similar sense, the doctor writes down those foods or...
activities that are likely to commit crimes against the patient’s health—in that way the patient knows to avoid them.

*Scribo, scriptus* is the building block of scores of common English words: *scribe, scribble, prescribe, describe, subscribe, script, the Scriptures, manuscript, typescript*, etc. *Describe* uses the prefix *de-*, down—to *describe* is, etymologically, “to write down” about. *Manuscript*, combining *manus*, hand (as in *manual* labor), with *scriptus*, is something handwritten—the word was coined before the invention of the typewriter. *The Scriptures* are holy writings. To *subscribe* (as to a magazine) is to write one’s name *under* an order or contract (*sub-*, under, as in *subway, subsurface*, etc.); to *subscribe* to a philosophy or a principle is figuratively to write one’s name *under* the statement of such philosophy or principle.

To *inscribe* is to write *in* or *into* (a book, for example, or metal or stone). A *postscript* is something written after (Latin *post*, after) the main part is finished.

Note how -*scribe* verbs change to nouns and adjectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>NOUN</th>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prescribe</td>
<td>prescription</td>
<td>prescriptive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subscribe</td>
<td>subscription</td>
<td>subscriptive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can you follow the pattern?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>describe</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inscribe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proscribe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. it’s obvious

You are familiar with the word *via*, by way of, which is from the Latin word for *road*. (The *Via Appia* was one of the famous highways of ancient Roman times.) When something is *obvious*, etymologically it is right there in the middle of the road where no one can fail to see it—hence, easily seen, not hidden, conspicuous. And if you meet an obstacle in the road and dispose of it forthwith, you are doing what *obviate* says. Thus, if you review your work daily in some college subject, frenzied “cramming” at the end of the semester will be *obviated*. A large and steady income *obviates* fears of financial insecurity; leaving for work early will *obviate* worry about being late. *To obviate*, then, is to make unnecessary, to do away with, to prevent by taking effective measures or steps against (an occurrence, a feeling, a requirement, etc.). The noun is *obviation* (ob′-vee-AY′-shən).

Surprisingly, *via*, road, is the root in the English word *trivial* (tri-, three). Where three roads intersect, you are likely to find busy traffic, lots of people, in short a fairly public place, so you are not going to talk of important or confidential matters, lest you be overheard. You will, instead, talk of *trivial* (TRIV′-ee-əl) things—whatever is unimportant, without great significance; you will confine your conversation to *trivialities* (triv’-ee-AL′-ə-teez) or to *trivia* (also a plural noun, pronounced TRIV′-ee-ə), insignificant trifles.
5. war

Militate derives from militis, one of the forms of the Latin noun meaning soldier or fighting man. If something militates against you, it fights against you, i.e., works to your disadvantage. Thus, your timidity may militate against your keeping your friends. (Militate is always followed by the preposition against and, like obviate, never takes a personal subject—you don’t militate against anyone, but some habit, action, tendency, etc. militates against someone or something.)

The adjective militant (MIL′-ǝ-tant) comes from the same root. A militant reformer is one who fights for reforms; a militant campaign is one waged aggressively and with determination. The noun is militancy (MIL′-ǝ-ton-see), and militant is also a noun for the person—“Sally is a militant in the Women’s Liberation movement.”

Military and militia also have their origin in militis.

6. first the bad news

Built on Latin malus, bad, evil, to malign is to speak evil about, to defame, to slander. Malign is also an adjective meaning bad, harmful, evil, hateful, as in “the malign influence of his unconscious will to fail.” Another adjective form is malignant (mǝ-LIG′-nant), as in “a malignant glance,” i.e., one showing deep hatred, or “a malignant growth,” i.e., one that is cancerous (bad).

The noun of malignant is malignancy (mǝ-LIG′-nǝn-see), which, medically, is a cancerous growth, or, generally, the condition, state, or attitude of harmfulness, hatefulfulness, evil intent, etc. The noun form of the adjective malign is malignity (mǝ-LIG′-nǝ-tee).

Observe how we can construct English words by combining malus with other Latin roots.

Add the root dico, dictus, to say or tell, to form malediction (mal′-ǝ-DIK′-shan), a curse, i.e., an evil saying. Adjective: maledictory (mal′-ǝ-DIK′-ter-i). Add the root volo, to wish, to will, or to be willing, and we can construct the adjective malevolent (mǝ-LEV′-ǝ-lent), wishing evil or harm—a malevolent glance, attitude, feeling, etc. The noun is malevolence (mǝ-LEV′-ǝ-lens).

Add the root facio, factus, to do or make (also spelled, in English words, fec-, fic-, factus, or, as a verb ending, -fy), to form the adjective maleficent (mǝ-LEF′-ǝ-sǝnt), doing harm or evil, or causing hurt—maleficent acts, deeds, behavior.

Can you figure out, and pronounce, the noun form of maleficent? __________.

A malefactor (MAL′-ǝ-fak′-tǝr) is a wrongdoer, an evildoer, a criminal—a malefactor commits a malefaction (mal′-ǝ-FAK′-shan), a crime, an evil deed.

French is a “Romance” language, that is, a language based on Roman or Latin (as are, also, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Romanian), and so Latin malus became French mal, bad, the source of maladroit (mal′-ǝ-DROYT′), clumsy, bungling, awkward, unskillful, etymologically, having a “bad right hand.” (See adroit, Chapter 3.) The noun is maladroitness. Also from French mal: malaise (mǝ-LAYZ′), an indefinite feeling of bodily discomfort, as in a mild illness, or as a symptom preceding an illness; etymologically, “bad ease,” just as disease (dis-ease) is “lack of ease.”
Other common words that you are familiar with also spring from Latin *malus*: *malicious, malice, malady*; and the same *malus* functions as a prefix in words like *maladjusted, malcontent, malpractice, malnutrition*, etc., all with the connotation of *badness*.

And what’s the **good** news? See Session 23.

### REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. -ory</td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>scribo, scriptus</em></td>
<td>to write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>de-</em></td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>manus</em></td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <em>sub-</em></td>
<td>under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <em>in-</em></td>
<td>in, into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <em>post</em></td>
<td>after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <em>via</em></td>
<td>road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <em>tri-</em></td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <em>militis</em></td>
<td>soldier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <em>malus</em></td>
<td>bad, evil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. <em>dico, dictus</em></td>
<td>to say, tell</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENGLISH WORD  
13. volo  

ENGLISH WORD  
14. facio (fec-, fic-, fy)  

ENGLISH WORD  
15. -ence, -ancy

WORKING WITH THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. titillation  
2. adulation  
3. adulatory  
4. proscription  
5. prescriptive  
6. obviation  
7. trivial  
8. trivialities  
9. trivia  
10. militant  
11. militancy  
12. malign (adj.)  
13. malignity  
14. malignant  
15. malignancy

Can you pronounce the words? (II)
1. malediction  
2. maledictory  
3. malevolent  
4. malevolence  
5. maleficent  
6. maleficence  
7. malefactor  
8. malefaction  
9. maladroit  
10. maladroitness  
11. malaise

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. titillation  
   a. prohibition
2. adulation  
   b. hatefulness; harmfulness
3. proscription  
   c. clumsiness
4. militancy  
   d. quality of wishing evil; ill-will
5. malignity  
   e. prevention; fact or act of making unnecessary or of doing away with
6. malediction  
   f. worship; excessive flattery
7. maladroitness  
   g. vague feeling of bodily discomfort
8. obviation  
   h. pleasurable stimulation; tickling
9. malevolence  
   i. a curse
10. malaise  
    j. aggressiveness
Can you work with the words? (II)

1. adulatory  a. aggressive; “fighting”
2. proscriptive  b. of no great consequence
3. militant  c. bearing ill-will; wishing harm
4. malign  d. of the nature of curses
5. trivial  e. clumsy, awkward
6. maledictory  f. worshipful, adoring
7. malevolent  g. bad, harmful, hurtful
8. maladroit  h. relating or pertaining to prohibitions
Do you understand the words?

Does a *malignant* look indicate kindly feelings?
YES    NO

Is a cancer sometimes called a *malignancy*?
YES    NO

Are *trivialties* important?
YES    NO

If your house is cluttered with *trivia*, are these objects of great value?
YES    NO

Do people enjoy having *maledictions* hurled at them?
YES    NO

Is a *maleficent* act likely to cause harm or hurt?
YES    NO

Does *maladroitness* show skill?
YES    NO

Is a *malefactor* a wrongdoer?
YES    NO

Does an *adulatory* attitude show exaggerated admiration?
YES    NO

Is *militancy* the same as passiveness?
YES    NO
Can you recall the words? (I)

clumsy, awkward
1. M__________
bearing ill-will; wishing harm
2. M__________
pleasurable stimulation
3. T__________
a person aggressively fighting for a cause
4. M__________
prohibition against something injurious
5. P__________
excessive flattery; exaggerated admiration
6. A__________
vague feeling of general physical discomfort
7. M__________
a criminal; a wrongdoer
8. M__________
a curse
9. M__________
a crime; bad or evil act or behavior
10. M__________
Can you recall the words? (II)

fact or act of making unnecessary or of taking effective steps toward prevention
1. O_____________
aggressive attitude
2. M_____________
harmful, hurtful, bad
3. M_____________
    or M_____________
    or M_____________
unimportant, insignificant
4. T_____________
unimportant, insignificant things; trifles
5. T_____________
    or T_____________
cursing; of the nature of, or relating to, curses (adj.)
6. M_____________
worshipful
7. A_____________
(End of Session 22)
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. so now what's the good news?

Malus is bad; bonus is good. The adverb from the Latin adjective bonus is bene, and bene is the root found in words that contrast with the mal- terms we studied in the previous session.

So benign (bə-NĪN′) and benignant (bə-NIG′-nənt) are kindly, good-natured, not harmful, as in benign neglect, a benign judge, a benign tumor (not cancerous), a benignant attitude to malefactors and scoundrels. The corresponding nouns are benignity (bə-NIG′-nə-tee) and benignancy (bə-NIG′-nən-see).

A malediction is a curse; a benediction (ben′-ə-DIK′-shən) is a blessing, a “saying good.” The adjective is benedictory (ben′-ə-DIK′-tə-ree).

In contrast to maleficent is beneficent (bə-NEF′-ə-sənt), doing good. The noun? ____________.

In contrast to malefactor is benefactor (BEN′-ə-fak′-tər), one who does good things for another, as by giving help, providing financial gifts or aid, or coming to the rescue when someone is in need. If you insist on making sexual distinctions, a woman who so operates is a benefactress (BEN′-ə-fak′-trəs). And, of course, the person receiving the benefaction (ben-ə-fak′-shən), the recipient of money, help, etc., is a beneficiary (ben′-ə-FISH′-ər-ee or ben-ə-FISH′-ee-air-ee). Benefit and beneficial are other common words built on the combination of bene and a form of facio, to do or make.

So let others be malevolent toward you—confuse them by being benevolent (bə-NEV′-ə-lənt)—wish them well. (Turn the other cheek? Why not?) The noun? ____________

The adjective bonus, good, is found in English bonus, extra payment, theoretically—but not necessarily—for some good act; in bonbon, a candy (a “good-good,” using the French version of the Latin adjective); and in bona fide (BO′-nə-FĪD′ or BO′-nə-FĪ′-dee), etymologically, “in good faith,” hence valid, without pretense, deception, or fraudulent intent—as a bona fide offer, a bona fide effort to negotiate differences, etc. Fides is Latin for faith or trust, as in fidelity (fə-DEL′-ə-tee), faithfulness; Fido, a stereotypical name for a dog, one’s faithful friend; infidel (IN′-fə-dəl), one who does not have the right faith or religion (depending on who is using the term), or one who has no religion (Latin in-, not); and infidelity (in′-fə-DEL′-ə-tee), unfaithfulness, especially to the marriage vows.

2. say, do, and wish

Benediction and malediction derive from dico, dictus, to say, tell. Dictate, dictator, dictation, dictatorial (dik′-tə-TAWR′-ee-əl)—words that signify telling others what to do (“Do as I
say!”)—are built on dico, as is predict, to tell beforehand, i.e., to say that something will occur before it actually does (pre-, before, as in prescient).

The brand name Dictaphone combines dico with phone, sound; contradict, to say against, or to make an opposite statement (“Don’t contradict me!”; “That contradicts what I know”) combines dico with contra-, against, opposite; and addiction, etymologically “a saying to or toward,” or the compulsion to say “yes” to a habit, combines dico with ad-, to, toward.

Facio, factus, to do or make (as in malefactor, benefactor), has, as noted, variant spellings in English words: fec-, fic-, or, as a verb ending, -fy.

Thus factory is a place where things are made (-ory, place where); a fact is something done (i.e., something that occurs, or exists, or is, therefore, true); fiction, something made up or invented; manufacture, to make by hand (manus, hand, as in manuscript, manual), a word coined before the invention of machinery; artificial, made by human art rather than occurring in nature, as artificial flowers, etc.; and clarify, simplify, liquefy, magnify (to make clear, simple, liquid, larger) among hundreds of other -fy verbs.

Volo, to wish, to will, to be willing (as in malevolent, benevolent), occurs in voluntary, involuntary, volunteer, words too familiar to need definition, and each quite obviously expressing wish or willingness. Less common, and from the same root, is volition (vō-LISH′-ən), the act or power of willing or wishing, as in “of her own volition,” i.e., voluntarily, or “against her volition.”

3. if you please!

Placate is built on the root plac- which derives from two related Latin verbs meaning, 1) to please, and 2) to appease, soothe, or pacify.

If you succeed in placating an angry colleague, you turn that person’s hostile attitude into one that is friendly or favorable. The noun is placation (play-KAY′-shən), the adjective either placative (PLAK′-ə-tiv or PLAY′-kə-tiv) or placatory (PLAK′-ə-taw-ree or PLAY′-kə-taw-ree). A more placatory attitude to those you have offended may help you regain their friendship; when husband and wife, or lovers, quarrel, one of them finally makes a placative gesture if the war no longer fulfills his or her neurotic needs—one of them eventually will wake up some bright morning in a placatory mood.

But then, such is life, the other one may at that point be implacable (im-PLAK′-ə-bəl or im-PLAY′-kə-bəl)—im- is a respelling of in-, not, before the letter p. One who can be soothed, whose hostility can be changed to friendliness, is placable (PLAK′-ə-bəl or PLAY′-kə-bəl).

Implacable has taken on the added meaning of unyielding to entreaty or pity; hence, harsh, relentless, as “The governor was implacable in his refusal to grant clemency.”

The noun form of implacable is implacability (im-plak′-ə-BIL′-ə-tee or im-play′-kə-BIL′-ə-tee). Can you write (and pronounce) the noun derived from placable? ____________.

If you are placid (PLAS′-id), you are calm, easygoing, serene, undisturbed—etymologically, you are pleased with things as they are. Waters of a lake or sea, or the emotional atmosphere of a place, can also be placid. The noun is placidity (plə-SID′-ə-tee).

If you are complacent (kəm-PLAY-sənt), you are pleased with yourself (com-, from con-, with, together); you may, in fact, such is one common connotation of the word, be smug,
too pleased with your position or narrow accomplishments, too easily self-satisfied, and the hour of reckoning may be closer than you realize. (Humans, as you know, are delighted to be critical of the contentment of others.)

The noun is *complacence* (kəm-PLAY'-səns) or *complacency* (kəm-PLAY'-sən-see).

4. how to give—and forgive

To *condone* is to forgive, overlook, pardon, or be uncritical of (an offense, or of an antisocial or illegal act). You yourself might or might not indulge in such behavior or commit such an offense, but you feel no urge to protest, or to demand censure or punishment for someone else who does. You may *condone* cheating on one’s income tax, shoplifting from a big, impersonal supermarket, or exceeding the speed limit, though you personally observe the law with scrupulousness. (Not everyone, however, is so charitable or forgiving.) The noun is *condonation* (kon′-dō-NAY′-shən).

*Condone* is built on Latin *dono*, to give, the root found in *donor*, one who gives; *donate*, to give; and *donation*, a gift.

**REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bonus, bene</td>
<td>good, well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. fides</td>
<td>faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. dico, dictus</td>
<td>to say, tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. pre-</td>
<td>before, beforehand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. phone</td>
<td>sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. contra-</td>
<td>against, opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ad-</td>
<td>to, toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. facio, factus, fec-, fic-, -fy</td>
<td>to make or do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. -ory
place where

10. manus
hand

11. volo
to wish, to will, to be willing

12. plac-
to please, appease, soothe, pacify

13. -ive
adjective suffix

14. -ory
adjective suffix

15. im- (in-)
not; negative prefix

16. com- (con-)
with, together

17. dono
to give

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. benign  bə-NĪN′
2. benignity  bə-NIG′-nə-tee
3. benignant  bə-NIG′-nənt
4. benignancy  bə-NIG′-nən-see
5. benediction  ben′-ə-DIK′-shən
6. benedictory  ben′-ə-DIK′-tə-ree
7. **beneficent**  
   bə-NEF'-ə-sənt

8. **beneficence**  
   bə-NEF'-ə-səns

9. **benefactor**  
   BEN'-ə-fak'-tər

10. **benefaction**  
    ben'-ə-FAK'-shən

11. **beneficiary**  
    ben'-ə-FISH'-ər-ee or ben'-ə-FISH'-ee-air-ee

12. **benevolent**  
    bə-NEV'-ə-lənt

13. **benevolence**  
    bə-NEV'-ə-ləns

14. **bona fide**  
    BŌ'-nə FĪD' or BŌ'-nə FĪ'-dee

15. **fidelity**  
    fə-DEL'-ə-tee

16. **infidelity**  
    in'-fə-DEL'-ə-tee

17. **infidel**  
    IN'-fə-dəl

---

**Can you pronounce the words? (II)**

1. **dictatorial**  
   dik'-tə-TAWR'-ee-əl

2. **volition**  
   vō-LISH'-ən

3. **placation**  
   play-KAY'-shən

4. **placative**  
   PLAK'-ə-tiv or PLAY'-kə-tiv

5. **placatory**  
   PLAK'-ə-tawr-ee or PLAY'-kə-tawr-ee

6. **placable**  
   PLAK'-ə-bəl or PLAY'-kə-bəl

7. **implacable**  
   im-PLAK'-ə-bəl or im-PLAY'-kə-bəl

8. **placability**  
   plak'-ə-BIL'-ə-tee or play'-kə-BIL'-ə-tee

9. **implacability**  
   im-plak'-ə-BIL'-ə-tee or im-play'-kə-BIL'-ə-tee

10. **placid**  
    PLAS'-id

11. **placidity**  
    plə-SID'-ə-tee

12. **complacent**  
    kəm-PLAY'-sənt

13. **complacence**  
    kəm-PLAY'-səns

14. **complacency**  
    kəm-PLAY'-sən-see

15. **condonation**  
    kon'-dō-NAY'-shən
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>benign</td>
<td>wishing good things (for another); well disposed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benedictory</td>
<td>domineering; giving orders in a manner permitting no refusal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benevolent</td>
<td>not to be soothed or pacified; unyielding to pity or entreaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bona fide</td>
<td>tending, or intended, to pacify, to soothe, or to change hostility to friendliness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dictatorial</td>
<td>kindly, good-natured; not cancerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>placatory</td>
<td>calm, unruffled, undisturbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>implacable</td>
<td>self-satisfied; smug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>placid</td>
<td>of the nature of, or relating to, blessings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complacent</td>
<td>in good faith; sincere; valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you work with the words? (II)

1. benevolence          a. recipient of money, kindness, etc.
2. benefaction           b. free will
3. beneficiary           c. act of overlooking, or of forgiving, an offense or transgression
4. infidelity            d. faithfulness
5. volition              e. self-satisfaction; smugness
6. placation             f. calmness
7. fidelity               g. act of pacifying, or of turning hostility or anger into friendly feelings
8. condonation           h. attitude of wishing good things for another
9. placidity             i. faithlessness
10. complacency          j. good deed; act of charity or kindness
Do you understand the words? (I)

Are *benedictions* given in houses of worship?
YES  NO

Is it pleasant to be the recipient of a *beneficent* act?
YES  NO

Are kind people *benevolent*?
YES  NO

Do *placatory* gestures often heal wounds and soothe disgruntled friends?
YES  NO

Are some unambitious people *complacent*?
YES  NO

Does *benignity* show malice?
YES  NO

Is a *benefaction* an act of philanthropy?
YES  NO

Is an *implacable* foe of corruption likely to *condone* corrupt acts?
YES  NO

Is a *bona fide* offer made insincerely?
YES  NO

Does a *benignant* attitude indicate hostility?
YES  NO
Do you understand the words? (II)

benign—hateful
SAME   OPPOSITE

benignant—kindly
SAME   OPPOSITE

benediction—malediction
SAME   OPPOSITE

benefactor—evildoer
SAME   OPPOSITE

beneficiary—giver
SAME   OPPOSITE

benevolent—well disposed
SAME   OPPOSITE

bona fide—valid
SAME   OPPOSITE

fidelity—unfaithfulness
SAME   OPPOSITE

infidel—true believer
SAME   OPPOSITE

dictatorial—submissive
SAME   OPPOSITE

placative—pacifying
SAME   OPPOSITE

implacable—unyielding
SAME   OPPOSITE

placid—calm
SAME   OPPOSITE

complacent—discontented
SAME   OPPOSITE

condonation—forgiveness
SAME   OPPOSITE
Can you recall the words?

tending to give orders  
1. D______________

act of overlooking (an offense, etc.)  
2. C______________

unyieldingly hostile; beyond soothing; relentless; pitiless  
3. I______________

intended to soothe or pacify (adj.)  
4. P______________  
   or P______________

one’s desire, wishes, or unforced will  
5. V______________

calmness  
6. P______________

self-satisfaction; smugness  
7. C______________  
   or C______________

non-believer in the “true” religion  
8. I______________

kindly; well disposed  
9. B______________  
   or B______________  
   or B______________

unfaithfulness  
10. I______________

involving a blessing (adj.)  
11. B______________

doing something good or kind (adj.)  
12. B______________

faithfulness  
13. F______________

sincere; valid; in good faith  
14. B______________

one who does something good, kind, or charitable (for another)  
15. B______________
a kind or charitable deed
16. B______________
recipient of kindness, gift, etc.
17. B______________
able to be soothed or pacified
18. P______________
CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

To belittle:
(a) titillate, (b) disparage, (c) adulate

To be purposely confusing:
(a) equivocate, (b) obviate, (c) proscribe

To work to the disadvantage of:
(a) malign, (b) militate, (c) placate

To slander:
(a) malign, (b) condone, (c) placate

Lack of equality:
(a) parity, (b) disparity, (c) ambiguity

Phrase that may have two interpretations, one of them indelicate or off-color:
(a) equivocation, (b) ambiguity, (c) double entendre

Hateful:
(a) malignant, (b) benignant, (c) malaise

Ill will:
(a) malaise, (b) malevolence, (c) maleficence

Kindly:
(a) benevolent, (b) placid, (c) complacent

Inflexibly hostile:
(a) implacable, (b) placatory, (c) militant

Giving orders imperiously:
(a) benedictory, (b) dictatorial, (c) adulatory

Self-satisfaction:
(a) complacency, (b) placation, (c) placidity
## B. Can you recognize roots?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>ROOT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>par</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>EXAMPLE</em> parity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. <em>aequus</em> (<em>equ-</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>EXAMPLE</em> equivocal</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3. <em>vox, vocis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>EXAMPLE</em> vocal</td>
<td></td>
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<td>4. <em>nox, noctis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>EXAMPLE</em> nocturnal</td>
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<td>5. <em>libra</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>EXAMPLE</em> equilibrat</td>
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<td>6. <em>latus, lateris</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>EXAMPLE</em> equilateral</td>
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<td>7. <em>equus</em></td>
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<td><em>EXAMPLE</em> equine</td>
<td></td>
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<td>8. <em>pedis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>EXAMPLE</em> pedestrian</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9. <em>paidos</em> (<em>ped-</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>EXAMPLE</em> pedagogue</td>
<td></td>
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<td>10. <em>fero</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>EXAMPLE</em> vociferous</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11. <em>magnus</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>EXAMPLE</em> magnify</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. <em>scribo, scriptus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXAMPLE  proscribe
13. manus

EXAMPLE  manuscript
14. post

EXAMPLE  postscript
15. via

EXAMPLE  trivial
16. militis

EXAMPLE  militate
17. malus

EXAMPLE  malefactor
18. dico, dictus

EXAMPLE  dictatorial
19. volo

EXAMPLE  volition
20. facio (fec-, fic-, -fy)

EXAMPLE  benefactor
  fiction
  simplify

21. bonus

EXAMPLE  bona fide
22. fides

EXAMPLE  fidelity
23. phone

EXAMPLE  Dictaphone
24. plac-

EXAMPLE  placate
25. dono

EXAMPLE  donation
TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1. Keeping in mind the roots *animus* in *equanimity* and *magnus* in *Magnavox* or *magnify*, can you combine these two roots to form a noun meaning, etymologically, *largeness of mind*? ____________. Can you figure out the adjective form, ending in -ous, of the noun you have constructed? ____________.

2. If *equilateral* means *equal-sided*, can you construct an adjective meaning *two-sided*? ____________.

3. *Trans-* is a prefix meaning *across*. Build a verb meaning *to write across* (from one form or language to another): ____________. What is the noun derived from this verb? ____________.

4. What disease was so named on the erroneous assumption that it was caused by “bad air?” ____________.

5. *Facio* may appear in English words as *fec-* . Using the prefix *con-*, together, can you form a noun sometimes used as a synonym for candy, cake, or ice cream (etymologically, “something made together”)? ____________.

(Answers in Chapter 18)

THE THRILL OF RECOGNITION

You have been adding, over the past twenty-three sessions, hundreds of words to your vocabulary; you have been learning hundreds of prefixes, roots, and suffixes that make it possible for you to figure out the meaning of many unfamiliar words you may come across in your reading.

As time goes on and you notice more and more of the words you have studied whenever you read, or whenever you listen to lectures, the radio, or TV, the thrill of recognition plus the immediate comprehension of complex ideas will provide a dividend of incalculable value.

You will hear these words in conversation, and you will begin to use them yourself, unself-consciously, whenever something you want to say is best expressed by one of the words that exactly verbalizes your thinking. Another priceless dividend!

So keep on! You are involved in a dividend-paying activity that will eventually make you intellectually rich.
Fulsome (F\textumlaut{O}L\textacute{S}-\textael{m}) does not mean, despite its appearance, fully or completely, but rather, offensive because of excessiveness or insincerity, often in reference to compliments, praise, admiration, or flattery.
HOW TO SPEAK NATURALLY

Consider this statement by Louis Bromfield, a noted author: “If I, as a novelist, wrote dialogue for my characters which was meticulously grammatical, the result would be the creation of a speech which rendered the characters pompous and unreal.”

And this one by Jacques Barzun, former literary critic for Harper’s: “Speech, after all, is in some measure an expression of character, and flexibility in its use is a good way to tell your friends from the robots.”

Consider also this puckish remark by the late Clarence Darrow: “Even if you do learn to speak correct English, who are you going to speak it to?”

These are typical reactions of professional people to the old restrictions of formal English grammar. Do the actual teachers of English feel the same way? Again, some typical statements:

“Experts and authorities do not make decisions and rules, by logic or otherwise, about correctness,” said E. A. Cross, then Professor of English at the Greeley, Colorado, College of Education. “All they can do is observe the customs of cultivated and educated people and report their findings.”

“Grammar is only an analysis after the facts, a post-mortem on usage,” said Stephen Leacock in How To Write. “Usage comes first and usage must rule.”

One way to discover current trends in usage is to poll a cross section of people who use the language professionally, inquiring as to their opinion of the acceptability, in everyday speech, of certain specific and controversial expressions. A questionnaire I prepared recently was answered by eighty-two such people—thirty-one authors, seven book reviewers, thirty-three editors, and eleven professors of English. The results, some of which will be detailed below, may possibly prove startling to you if you have been conditioned to believe, as most of us have, that correct English is rigid, unchangeable, and exclusively dependent on grammatical rules.

TEST YOURSELF

Californians boast of the healthy climate of their state.
RIGHT         WRONG

Her new novel is not as good as her first one.
RIGHT         WRONG

We can’t hardly believe it.
RIGHT         WRONG
This is her.

Who are you waiting for?

Please take care of whomever is waiting.

Whom would you like to be if you weren’t yourself?

My wife has been robbed.

Is this desert fattening?

1. Californians boast of the healthy climate of their state.

   **RIGHT.** There is a distinction, says formal grammar, between healthy and healthful. A person can be healthy—I am still quoting the rule—if he possesses good health. But climate must be healthful, since it is conducive to health. This distinction is sometimes observed in writing but rarely in everyday speech, as you have probably noticed. Even the dictionaries have stopped splitting hairs—they permit you to say healthy no matter which of the two meanings you intend.

   “Healthy climate” was accepted as current educated usage by twenty-six of the thirty-three editors who answered the questionnaire, six of the seven book reviewers, nine of the eleven professors of English, and twenty of the thirty-one authors. The earlier distinction, in short, is rapidly becoming obsolete.

2. Her new novel is not as good as her first one.

   **RIGHT.** If you have studied formal grammar, you will recall that after a negative verb the “proper” word is so, not as. Is this rule observed by educated speakers? Hardly ever.

   In reference to the sentence under discussion, author Thomas W. Duncan remarked: “I always say—and write—as, much to the distress of my publisher’s copyreader. But the fellow is a wretched purist.”

   The tally on this use of as showed seventy-four for, only eight against.

3. We can’t hardly believe it.

   **WRONG.** Of the eighty-two professional people who answered my questionnaire, seventy-six rejected this sentence; it is evident that can’t hardly is far from acceptable in educated speech. Preferred usage: We can hardly believe it.

4. This is her.

   **WRONG.** This substitution of her where the rule requires she was rejected by fifty-seven of my eighty-two respondents. Paradoxically enough, although “It’s me” and “This is me” are fully established in educated speech, “This is her” still seems to be condemned by the majority of cultivated speakers. Nevertheless, the average person, I imagine, may feel a bit uncomfortable saying “This is she”—it sounds almost too sophisticated.

   This is more than an academic problem. If the voice at the other end of a telephone conversation makes the opening move with “I’d like to speak to Jane Doe [your name, for
argument’s sake],” you are, unfortunately, on the horns of a very real dilemma. “This is she” may sound prissy—“This is her” may give the impression that you're uneducated. Other choices are equally doubtful. “Talking!” is suspiciously businesslike if the call comes to your home, and “I am Jane Doe!” may make you feel like the opening line of a high school tableau. The need for a decision arises several times in a busy day—and, I am sorry to report, the English language is just deficient enough not to be of much help. I wonder how it would be if you just grunted affably?

5. Who are you waiting for?

RIGHT. Formal grammar not only requires whom but demands that the word order be changed to: “For whom are you waiting?” (Just try talking with such formality on everyday occasions and see how long you’ll keep your friends.)

Who is the normal, popular form as the first word of a sentence, no matter what the grammatical construction; and an opinion by Kyle Crichton, a well-known magazine editor, is typical of the way many educated people feel. Mr. Crichton says: “The most loathsome word (to me at least) in the English language is whom. You can always tell a half-educated buffoon by the care he takes in working the word in. When he starts it, I know I am faced with a pompous illiterate who is not going to have me long as company.”

The score for acceptance of the sentence as it stands (with who) was sixty-six out of eighty-two. If, like most unpedantic speakers, you prefer who to whom for informal occasions, or if you feel as strongly about whom as Mr. Crichton does, you will be happy to hear that modern trends in English are all on your side.

6. Please take care of whomever is waiting.

WRONG. Whomever is awkward and a little silly in this sentence and brings to mind Franklin P. Adams’ famous remark on grammar: “‘Whom are you?’ asked Cyril, for he had been to night school.” It is also contrary to grammatical rule. People who are willing to be sufficiently insufferable to use whomever in this construction have been tempted into error by the adjacent word of. They believe that since they are following a preposition with an objective pronoun they are speaking impeccable grammar. In actuality, however, whomever is not the object of the preposition of but the subject of the verb is waiting. Preferable form: Please take care of whoever is waiting.

7. Whom would you like to be if you weren’t yourself?

WRONG. Here is another and typical example of the damage which an excessive reverence for whom can do to an innocent person’s speech. Judged by grammatical rule, whom is incorrect in this sentence (the verb to be requires who); judged by normal speech patterns, it is absurd. This use of whom probably comes from an abortive attempt to sound elegant.

8. My wife has been robbed.

RIGHT—if something your wife owns was taken by means of thievery. However, if your wife herself was kidnapped, or in some way talked into leaving you, she was stolen, not robbed. To rob is to abscond with the contents of something—to steal is to walk off with the thing itself. Needless to say, both forms of activity are highly antisocial and equally illegal.

9. Is this dessert fattening?

WRONG. The dessert that is fattening is spelled with two s’s. With one s, it’s a desert, like the Sahara. Remember the two s’s in dessert by thinking how much you’d like two portions, if only your waistline permitted.
HOW TO TALK ABOUT VARIOUS SPEECH HABITS

(Sessions 24–27)

TEASER PREVIEW

What adjective describes people who:
are disinclined to conversation?
are brief and to the point in their speech?
are blocked or incoherent in their speech?
show by their speech that they are trite and unimaginative?
use more words than necessary?
are forcefully compelling and logical in their speech?
talk rapidly and fluently?
are noisy and clamorous?
are talkative?
SESSION 24

Perhaps some of your richest and most satisfying experiences have been with people to whom you can just talk, talk, talk. As you speak, previously untapped springs of ideas and emotions begin to flow; you hear yourself saying things you never thought you knew.

What kinds of people might you find yourself in conversation with? In this chapter we start by examining ten types, discovering the adjective that aptly describes each one.

IDEAS

1. saying little

_There are some people who just don’t like to talk._ It’s not that they prefer to listen. Good listeners hold up their end of the conversation delightfully—with appropriate facial expressions; with empathetic smiles, giggles, squeals, and sighs at just the right time; and with encouraging nods or phrases like “Go on!”, “Fantastic!”, “And then what happened?”

_These_ people like neither to talk nor to listen—they act as if conversation is a bore, even a painful waste of time. Try to engage them, and the best you may expect for your efforts is a vacant stare, a noncommittal grunt, or an impatient silence. Finally, in frustration, you give up, thinking. “Are they self-conscious? Do they hate people? Do they hate _me_?”

The adjective: _taciturn_

2. saying little—meaning much

There is a well-known anecdote about Calvin Coolidge, who, when he was President, was often called (though probably not to his face) “Silent Cal”:

A young newspaperwoman was sitting next to him at a banquet, so the story goes, and turned to him mischievously.

“Mr. Coolidge,” she said, “I have a bet with my editor that I can get you to say more than two words to me this evening.”

“You lose,” Coolidge rejoined simply.

The adjective: _laconic_

3. when the words won’t come

Under the pressure of some strong emotion—fear, rage, anger, for example—people may find it difficult, or even impossible, to utter words, to get their feelings unjumbled and untangled enough to form understandable sentences. They undoubtedly have a lot they
want to say, but the best they can do is sputter!

The adjective: inarticulate

4. much talk, little sense

Miss Bates, a character in *Emma*, a novel by Jane Austen:

“So obliging of you! No, we should not have heard, if it had not been for this particular circumstance, of her being able to come here so soon. My mother is so delighted! For she is to be three months with us at least. Three months, she says so, positively, as I am going to have the pleasure of reading to you. The case is, you see, that the Campbells are going to Ireland. Mrs. Dixon has persuaded her father and mother to come over and see her directly. I was going to say, but, however, different countries, and so she wrote a very urgent letter to her mother, or her father, I declare I do not know which it was, but we shall see presently in Jane’s letter . . .”

The adjective: garrulous

5. unoriginal

Some people are completely lacking in originality and imagination—and their talk shows it. Everything they say is trite, hackneyed, commonplace, humorless—their speech patterns are full of clichés and stereotypes, their phraseology is without sparkle.

The adjective: banal

6. words, words, words!

They talk and talk and talk—it’s not so much the quantity you object to as the repetitiousness. They phrase, rephrase, and re-rephrase their thoughts—using far more words than necessary, overwhelming you with words, drowning you with them, until your only thought is how to escape, or maybe how to die.

The adjective: verbose

7. words in quick succession

They are rapid, fluent talkers, the words seeming to roll off their tongues with such ease and lack of effort, and sometimes with such copiousness, that you listen with amazement.

The adjective: voluble

8. words that convince
They express their ideas persuasively, forcefully, brilliantly, and in a way that calls for wholehearted assent and agreement from an intelligent listener.

The adjective: cogent

**9. the sound and the fury**

Their talk is loud, noisy, clamorous, vehement. What may be lacking in content is compensated for in force and loudness.

The adjective: vociferous

**10. quantity**

They talk a lot—a whole lot. They may be voluble, vociferous, garrulous, verbose, but never inarticulate, taciturn, or laconic. No matter. It’s the quantity and continuity that are most conspicuous. “Were you vaccinated with a phonograph needle?” is the question you are tempted to ask as you listen.

The adjective: loquacious

These ten words revolve around the idea of varying kinds and ways of talking and not talking. Many of the adjectives are close in meaning, but each contains its unique difference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUALITY</th>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. silence, unresponsiveness</td>
<td>taciturn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. economy, brevity, meaningfulness</td>
<td>laconic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. awkwardness, sputtering, incoherence</td>
<td>inarticulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. rambling chatter</td>
<td>garrulous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. hackneyed, unoriginal phraseology</td>
<td>banal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. wordiness, repetitiousness</td>
<td>verbose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. fluency, rapidity</td>
<td>voluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. logic, clarity, persuasiveness</td>
<td>cogent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. noise, vehemence</td>
<td>vociferous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. talkativeness</td>
<td>loquacious</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USING THE WORDS**
### Can you pronounce the words?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taciturn</td>
<td>TAS′-ə-turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laconic</td>
<td>lə-KON′-ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inarticulate</td>
<td>in′-ahr-TIK′-yə-lət</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garrulous</td>
<td>GAIR′-ə-ləs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banal</td>
<td>BAY′-nəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>vər-BŌS′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voluble</td>
<td>VOL′-yə-bəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cogent</td>
<td>KŌ′-jənt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vociferous</td>
<td>vō-SIF′-ər-əs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loquacious</td>
<td>lō-KWAY′-shəs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Can you work with the words?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taciturn</td>
<td>a. chattering meaninglessly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laconic</td>
<td>b. wordy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inarticulate</td>
<td>c. trite, hackneyed, unoriginal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garrulous</td>
<td>d. fluent and rapid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banal</td>
<td>e. noisy, loud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verbose</td>
<td>f. sputtering unintelligibly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voluble</td>
<td>g. talkative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cogent</td>
<td>h. brilliantly compelling, persuasive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vociferous</td>
<td>i. unwilling to engage in conversation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loquacious</td>
<td>j. using few words packed with meaning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you understand the words?

Do taciturn people usually make others feel comfortable and welcome?
YES  NO

Does a laconic speaker use more words than necessary?
YES  NO

Does rage make some people inarticulate?
YES  NO

Is it interesting to listen to garrulous old men?
YES  NO

Do banal speakers show a great deal of originality?
YES  NO

Is verbose a complimentary term?
YES  NO

Is it easy to be voluble when you don’t know the subject you are talking about?
YES  NO

Do unintelligent people usually make cogent statements?
YES  NO

Is a vociferous demand ordinarily made by a shy, quiet person?
YES  NO

Do loquacious people spend more time talking than listening?
YES  NO
Can you recall the words?

Do you know that new nerve patterns are formed by repeated actions? As a very young child, you tied your shoelaces and buttoned your clothing with great concentration—the activity was directed, controlled, purposeful, exciting. As you grew older and more skillful, you tied and buttoned with scarcely a thought of what you were doing. Your fingers flew about their task almost automatically—for the habit had formed a nerve pattern and the action needed little if any conscious attention.

That’s simple enough to understand. If you do not remember your own experiences, you can observe the phenomenon of struggling with a skill, mastering it, and finally making it a self-starting habit by watching any young child. Or you can simply take my word for it.

You need not take my word for the way a mastery of new words is acquired. You can see in yourself, as you work with this book, how adding words to your vocabulary is exactly analogous to a child’s mastery of shoelacing. First you struggle with the concepts; then you eventually master them; finally, by frequent work with the new words (now you see the reason for the great number of exercises, the repetitious writing, saying, thinking) you build up new nerve patterns and you begin to use the new words with scarcely any consciousness of what you are doing.

Watch this common but important phenomenon closely as you do the next exercise. Your total absorption of the material so far has given you complete mastery of our ten basic words. Prove that you are beginning to form new nerve patterns in relation to these words by writing the one that fits each brief definition. The more quickly you think of the word that applies, the surer you can be that using these words will soon be as automatic and unself-conscious as putting on your shoes or buttoning/zipping yourself up in the morning.

talkative
1. L_________

noisy, vehement, clamorous
2. V_________

incoherent; sputtering
3. I_________

gabbing ceaselessly and with little meaning
4. G_________

disinclined to conversation
5. T_________

talking in hackneyed phraseology
6. B_________

showing a fine economy in the use of words
7. L_________
forceful and convincing
8. C____________
talking rapidly and fluently
9. V____________
using more words than necessary
10. V____________
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. about keeping one’s mouth shut

If you let your mind play over some of the taciturn people you know, you will realize that their abnormal disinclination to conversation makes them seem morose, sullen, and unfriendly. Cal Coolidge’s taciturnity was world-famous, and no one, I am sure, ever conceived of him as cheerful, overfriendly, or particularly sociable. There are doubtless many possible causes of such verbal rejection of the world: perhaps lack of self-assurance, feelings of inadequacy or hostility, excessive seriousness or introspection, or just plain having nothing to say. Maybe, in Coolidge’s case, he was saving up his words—after he did not “choose to run” in 1928, he wrote a daily column for the New York Herald Tribune at a rumored price of two dollars a word—and, according to most critics (probably all Democrats), he had seemed wiser when he kept silent. Coolidge hailed from New England, and taciturnity (tas-ə-TURN′-ə-tee) in that part of the country, so some people say, is considered a virtue. Who knows, the cause may be geographical and climatic, rather than psychological.

Taciturn is from a Latin verb taceo, to be silent, and is one of those words whose full meaning cannot be expressed by any other combination of syllables. It has many synonyms, among them silent, uncommunicative, reticent, reserved, secretive, close-lipped, and close-mouthed; but no other word indicates the permanent, habitual, and temperamental disinclination to talk implied by taciturn.

2. better left unsaid

Tacit (TAS′-it) derives also from taceo.

Here is a man dying of cancer. He suspects what his disease is, and everyone else, of course, knows. Yet he never mentions the dread word, and no one who visits him ever breathes a syllable of it in his hearing. It is tacitly understood by all concerned that the word will remain forever unspoken.

(Such a situation today, however, may or may not be typical—there appears to be a growing tendency among physicians and family to be open and honest with people who are dying.)

Consider another situation:

An executive is engaging in extracurricular activities with her secretary. Yet during office time they are as formal and distant as any two human beings can well be. Neither of them ever said to the other, “Now, look here, we may be lovers after five o’clock, but between nine and five we must preserve the utmost decorum, okay?” Such speech, such a verbal
arrangement, is considered unnecessary—so we may say that the two have a tacit agreement (i.e., nothing was ever actually said) to maintain a complete employer-employee relationship during office hours.

Anything tacit, then, is unspoken, unsaid, not verbalized. We speak of a tacit agreement, arrangement, acceptance, rejection, assent, refusal, etc. A person is never called tacit.

The noun is tacitness (TAS′-it-nəs). (Bear in mind that you can transform any adjective into a noun by adding -ness, though in many cases there may be a more sophisticated, or more common, noun form.)

Changing the a of the root taceo to i, and adding the prefix re-, again, and the adjective suffix -ent, we can construct the English word reticent (RET′-ə-sənt).

Someone is reticent who prefers to keep silent, whether out of shyness, embarrassment, or fear of revealing what should not be revealed. (The idea of “againness” in the prefix has been lost in the current meaning of the word.)

We have frequently made nouns out of -ent adjectives. Write two possible noun forms of reticent: __________, or, less commonly, __________.

3. talk, talk, talk!

Loquacious people love to talk. This adjective is not necessarily a put-down, but the implication, when you so characterize such people, is that you wish they would pause for breath once in a while so that you can get your licks in. The noun is loquacity (lō-KWAS′-ə-tee), or, of course, loquaciousness.

The word derives from Latin loquor, to speak, a root found also in:

1. soliloquy (sə-LIL′-ə-kwee)—a speech to oneself (loquor plus solus, alone), or, etymologically, a speech when alone.

We often talk to ourselves, but usually silently, the words going through our minds but not actually passing our lips. The term soliloquy is commonly applied to utterances made in a play by characters who are speaking their thoughts aloud so the audience won’t have to guess. The soliloquist (sə-LIL′-ə-kwist) may be alone; or other members of the cast may be present on stage, but of course they don’t hear what’s being said, because they’re not supposed to know. Eugene O’Neill made novel uses of soliloquies in Mourning Becomes Electra—the characters made honest disclosures of their feelings and thoughts to the audience, but kept the other players in the dark.

The verb is to soliloquize (sə-LIL′-ə-kwīz′).

2. A ventriloquist (ven-TRIL′-ə-kwist) is one who can throw his voice. A listener thinks the sound is coming from some source other than the person speaking. The combining root is Latin venter, ventris, belly; etymologically, ventriloquism (ven-TRIL′-ə-kwiz-əm) is the art of “speaking from the belly.” The adjective is ventriloquistic (ven-tril′-ə-KWIS′-tik). Can you figure out how the verb will end? Write the verb: __________.

3. Colloquial (kə-LŌ′-kwee-əl) combines loquor, to speak, with the prefix con-. (Con- is spelled col- before a root starting with l; cor- before a root starting with r; com- before a root starting with m.)
starting with *m, p, or b.* When people speak together they are engaging in conversation—and their language is usually more informal and less rigidly grammatical than what you might expect in writing or in public addresses. *Colloquial* patterns are perfectly correct—they are simply informal, and suitable to everyday conversation.

A *colloquialism* (kə-LŌ’-kwee-ə-liz-əm), therefore, is a *conversational-style* expression, like “He hasn’t got any” or “Who are you going with?” as contrasted to the formal or literary “He has none” or “With whom are you going?” *Colloquial* English is the English you and I talk on everyday occasions—it is not slangy, vulgar, or illiterate.

4. A *circumlocution* (sur-kəm-lō-KY′-shən) is, etymologically, a “talking around” (circum-, around). Any way of expressing an idea that is roundabout or indirect is *circumlocutory* (sur′-kəm-LOK′-yə-tawr′-ee)—you are now familiar with the common adjective suffix -ory.

**REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>taceo</em></td>
<td>to be silent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>-ity</em></td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>-ness</em></td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>-ent</em></td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <em>ence, -ency</em></td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <em>re-</em></td>
<td>again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <em>loquor</em></td>
<td>to speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <em>solus</em></td>
<td>alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <em>-ist</em></td>
<td>one who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. -ize
   ENGLISH WORD ____________
   verb suffix

11. venter, ventris
   ENGLISH WORD ____________
   belly

12. -ic
   ENGLISH WORD ____________
   adjective suffix

13. -ous
   ENGLISH WORD ____________
   adjective suffix

14. con-, col-, com-, cor-
   ENGLISH WORD ____________
   with, together

15. -al
   ENGLISH WORD ____________
   adjective suffix

16. -ism
   ENGLISH WORD ____________
   noun suffix

WORKING WITH THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1. taciturnity    tas-ə-TURNˈ-ə-tee
2. tacit          TASˈ-it
3. tacitness      TASˈ-ə-t-nəs
4. reticent       RETˈ-ə-sənt
5. reticence      RETˈ-ə-səns
6. reticency      RETˈ-ə-sən-see
7. loquaciousness lō-KWAYˈ-shəs-nəs
8. loquacity      lō-KWASˈ-ə-tee
9. soliloquy      sə-LILˈ-ə-kwee
10. soliloquist    sə-LILˈ-ə-kwist
11. soliloquize    sə-LILˈ-ə-kwizˈ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. ventriloquist</td>
<td>unlikelihood to talk, or disclose, out of fear, shyness, reserve, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. ventriloquism</td>
<td>talking, or a speech, “to oneself”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. ventriloquistic</td>
<td>art of throwing one’s voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. ventriloquize</td>
<td>unwillingness to engage in conversation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. colloquial</td>
<td>informal expression used in everyday conversation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. colloquialism</td>
<td>state of being understood though not actually expressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. circumlocution</td>
<td>a talking around; method of talking indirectly or in a roundabout way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. circumlocutory</td>
<td>talkativeness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Can you work with the words?**

1. taciturnity  
a. unwillingness to talk, or disclose, out of fear, shyness, reserve, etc.  
2. tacitness  
b. talking, or a speech, “to oneself”  
3. reticence  
c. art of throwing one’s voice  
4. loquacity  
d. unwillingness to engage in conversation  
5. soliloquy  
e. informal expression used in everyday conversation  
6. ventriloquism  
f. state of being understood though not actually expressed  
7. colloquialism  
g. a talking around; method of talking indirectly or in a roundabout way  
8. circumlocution  
h. talkativeness
Do you understand the words?

A tacit understanding is put into words.

Inhibited people are seldom reticent about expressing anger.

A soliloquist expresses his thoughts aloud.

A ventriloquistic performance on stage involves a dummy who appears to be talking.

A colloquial style of writing is ungrammatical.

Circumlocutory speech is direct and forthright.

Inarticulate people are generally given to loquaciousness.

A soliloquy is a dialogue.
Can you recall the words?

to speak to oneself
1. S__________
to throw one’s voice
2. V__________
unwillingness to engage in conversation
3. T__________
unspoken
4. T__________
referring to an indirect, roundabout style of expression (adj.)
5. C__________
suitable for informal conversation
6. C__________
talkativeness
7. L__________
or L__________
reluctance to express one’s feelings or thoughts
8. R__________
or R__________
a speech to oneself, especially in a play
9. S__________
an indirect, roundabout expression
10. C__________
KEY: 1–soliloquize, 2–ventriloquize, 3–taciturnity, 4–tacit, 5–circumlocutory, 6–colloquial, 7–loquaciousness or loquacity, 8–reticence or reticency, 9–soliloquy, 10–circumlocution

(End of Session 25)
In ancient Sparta, originally known as Laconia, the citizens were long-suffering, hard-bitten, stoical, and military-minded, and were even more noted for their economy of speech than Vermonters, if that is possible. Legend has it that when Philip of Macedonia was storming the gates of Sparta (or Laconia), he sent a message to the besieged king saying, “If we capture your city we will burn it to the ground.” A one-word answer came back: “If.” It was now probably Philip’s turn to be speechless, though history does not record his reaction.

It is from the name Laconia that we derive our word laconic—pithy, concise, economical in the use of words almost to the point of curtness; precisely the opposite of verbose.

Like the man who was waiting at a lunch counter for a ham sandwich. When it was ready, the clerk inquired politely, “Will you eat it here, or take it with you?”

“Both,” was the laconic reply.

Or like the woman who was watching a lush imbibing dry martinis at a Third Avenue bar in New York City. The drunk downed the contents of each cocktail glass at one gulp, daintily nibbled and swallowed the bowl, then finally turned the glass over and ate the base. The stem he threw into a corner. This amazing gustatory feat went on for half an hour, until a dozen stems were lying shattered in the corner, and the drunk had chewed and swallowed enough bowls and bases to start a glass factory. He suddenly turned to the lady and asked belligerently, “I suppose you think I’m cuckoo, don’t you?” “Sure—the stem is the best part,” was the laconic answer.

(It was doubtless this same gentleman, in his accustomed state of intoxication, who found himself painfully weaving his way along Wilshire Boulevard in Beverly Hills, California—he had somehow gotten on a TWA jetliner instead of the subway—when he realized, almost too late, that he was going to bump into a smartly dressed young woman who had just stepped out of her Mercedes-Benz to go window-shopping along the avenue. He quickly veered left, but by some unexplainable magnetic attraction the woman veered in the same direction, again making collision apparently inevitable. With an adroit maneuver, the drunk swung to the right—the lady, by now thoroughly disoriented, did the same. Finally both jammed on the brakes and came to a dead stop, face to face, and not six inches apart; and as the alcoholic fumes assailed the young lady’s nostrils, she sneered at the reeking, swaying man, as much in frustration as in contempt: “Oh! How gauche!” “Fine!” was his happy response. “How goesh with you?” This answer, however, is not laconic, merely confused.)

We have learned that -ness, -ity, and -ism are suffixes that transform adjectives into nouns.
—and all three can be used with *laconic*:

...with characteristic *laconic*ness (lə-KON′-ək-nəs)
...her usual *laconic*ity (lak′-ə-NIS′-ə-tcē)
...his habitual *laconism* (LAK′-ə-niz-əm)
...with, for him, unusual *laconicism* (lə-KON′-ə-siz-əm)

A *laconism* is also the expression itself that is pithy and concise, as the famous report from a naval commander in World War II: “Saw sub, sank same.”

2. brilliant

*Cogent* is a term of admiration. A *cogent* argument is well put, convincing, hardly short of brilliant. *Cogency* (KŌ′-jən-see) shows a keen mind, an ability to think clearly and logically. The word derives from the Latin verb *cogo*, to drive together, compel, force. A *cogent* argument *compels* acceptance because of its logic, its persuasiveness, its appeal to one’s sense of reason.

3. back to talk

You will recall that *loquor*, to speak, is the source of *loquacity*, *soliloquy*, *ventriloquism*, *colloquialism*, *circumlocution*. This root is also the base on which *eloquent* (EL′-ə-kwənt), *magniloquent* (mag-NIL′-ə-kwənt), and *grandiloquent* (gran-DIL′-ə-kwənt) are built.

The *eloquent* person speaks *out* (e-, from ex-, out), is vividly expressive, fluent, forceful, or persuasive in language (“the prosecutor’s *eloquent* plea to the jury”). The word is partially synonymous with *cogent*, but *cogent* implies irresistible logical reasoning and intellectual keenness, while *eloquent* suggests artistic expression, strong emotional appeal, the skillful use of language to move and arouse a listener.

*Magniloquent* (magnus, large) and *grandiloquent* (grandis, grand) are virtually identical in meaning. *Magniloquence* or *grandiloquence* is the use of high-flown, grandiose, even pompous language; of large and impressive words; of lofty, flowery, or over-elegant phraseology. Home is a *place of residence*; wife is *helpmate*, *helpmeet*, or *better half*; women are the *fair sex*; children are *offspring* or *progeny*; a doctor is a *member of the medical fraternity*; people are the *species Homo sapiens*, etc., etc.

*Loquacious*, *verbose*, *voluble*, and *garrulous* people are all talkative; but each type, you will recall, has a special quality.

If you are *loquacious*, you talk a lot because you like to talk and doubtless have a lot to say.

If you are *verbose*, you smother your ideas with excess words, with such an overabundance of words that your listener either drops into a state of helpless confusion or falls asleep.

If you are *voluble*, you speak rapidly, fluently, glibly, without hesitation, stutter, or stammer; you are vocal, verbal, and highly articulate.

If you are *garrulous*, you talk constantly, and usually aimlessly and meaninglessly, about trifles. We often hear the word used in “a *garrulous* old man” or “a *garrulous* old woman,”
since in very advanced age the mind may wander and lose the ability to discriminate between the important and the unimportant, between the interesting and the dull.

Verbose is from Latin *verbum*, word—the *verbose* person is wordy.

Voluble comes from Latin *volvo*, *volutus*, to roll—words effortlessly roll off the *voluble* speaker’s tongue.

And *garrulous* derives from Latin *garrio*, to chatter—a *garrulous* talker chatters away like a monkey.

The suffix *-ness* can be added to all these adjectives to form nouns. Alternate noun forms end in *-ity*:

- *verbosity* (vər-BOS’-ə-tee)
- *volubility* (vor-yə-BIL’-ə-tee)
- *garrulity* (gə-ROOL’-ə-tee)

4. at large

We discovered *magnus*, large, big, great, in Chapter 9, in discussing *Magnavox* (etymologically, “big voice”), and find it again in *magniloquent* (etymologically, “talking big”). The root occurs in a number of other words:

1. *Magnanimous* (mag-NAN’-ə-məs)—big-hearted, generous, forgiving (etymologically, “great-minded”). (*Magnus* plus *animus*, mind.) We’ll discuss this word in depth in Chapter 12.
2. *Magnate* (MAG’-nayt)—a person of great power or influence, a big wheel, as a business magnate.
3. *Magnify*—to make larger, or make seem larger (*magnus* plus *-fy* from *facio*, to make), as in “*magnify* your problems.”
4. *Magnificent*—*magnus* plus *fic*-*, from *facio*.
5. *Magnitude*—*magnus* plus the common noun suffix *-tude*, as in *fortitude*, *multitude*, *gratitude*, etc.
6. *Magnum* (as of champagne or wine)—a large bottle, generally two fifths of a gallon.
7. *Magnum opus* (MAG’-nəm Ō’-pes)—etymologically, a “big work”; actually, the greatest work, or masterpiece, of an artist, writer, or composer. *Opus* is the Latin word for work; the plural of *opus* is used in the English word *opera*, etymologically, “a number of works,” actually a musical drama containing overture, singing, and other forms of music, i.e., many musical works. The verb form *opero*, to work, occurs in *operate*, *co-operate*, *operator*, etc.

5. words, words, words!

Latin *verbum* is word. A *verb* is the important word in a sentence; *verbatim* (vər-BAY’-tim) is word-for-word (a *verbatim* report).

*Verbal* (VUR’-bəl), ending in the adjective suffix *-al*, may refer either to a *verb*, or to words
in general (a verbal fight); or it may mean, loosely, oral or spoken, rather than written (verbal agreement or contract); or, describing people (“she is quite verbal”), it may refer to a ready ability to put feelings or thoughts into words.

Working from verbal, can you add a common verb suffix to form a word meaning to put into words? __________

Verbiage (VUR′-bee-əj) has two meanings: an excess of words (“Such verbiage!”); or a style or manner of using words (medical verbiage, military verbiage).

6. roll on, and on!

Volvo, volutus, to roll, the source of voluble, is the root on which many important English words are based.

Revolve (rə-VOLV′)—roll again (and again), or keep turning round. Wheels revolve, the earth revolves around the sun, the cylinder of a revolver revolves, (The prefix is re-, back or again.)

The noun is revolution (rev-ə-LØ′-shən), which can be one such complete rolling, or, by logical extension, a radical change of any sort (TV was responsible for a revolution in the entertainment industry), especially political (the American, or French, Revolution). The adjective revolutionary (rev′-ə-LØ′-shən-air′-ee) introduces us to a new adjective suffix, -ary, as in contrary, disciplinary, stationary, imaginary, etc. (But -ary is sometimes also a noun suffix, as in dictionary, commentary, etc.)

Add different prefixes to volvo to construct two more English words:
1. involve—etymologically, “roll in” (“I didn’t want to get involved!”). Noun: involvement.
2. evolve (ə-VOLV′)—etymologically, “roll out” (e-, out); hence to unfold, or gradually develop (“The final plan evolved from some informal discussions”; “The political party evolved from a group of interested citizens who met frequently to protest government actions”).

By analogy with the forms derived from revolve, can you construct the noun and adjective of evolve? Noun: __________. Adjective: __________.

**REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
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<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. -ness</td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
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<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
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<td>3. -ism</td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
4. -ity noun suffix

5. e- (ex-) out

6. -ent adjective suffix

7. -ence noun suffix

8. magnus big

9. grandis grand

10. verbum word

11. volvo, volutus to roll

12. garrio to chatter

13. animus mind

14. -fy to make

15. -tude noun suffix

16. opus work

17. opero to work

18. -al adjective suffix
ENGLISH WORD  _______________  verb suffix
19. -ize

ENGLISH WORD  _______________
20. re-
again, back

ENGLISH WORD  _______________
21. -ary
adjective suffix

ENGLISH WORD  _______________
22. in-
in

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. laconicity  lak′-ə-NIS′-ə-tee
2. laconism    LAK′-ə-niz-əm
3. laconicism  lə-KON′-ə-siz-əm
4. eloquent    EL′-ə-kwənt
5. eloquence   EL′-ə-kwəns
6. magniloquent mag-NIL′-ə-kwənt
7. magniloquence mag-NIL′-ə-kwəns
8. grandiloquent gran-DIL′-ə-kwənt
9. grandiloquence gran-DIL′-ə-kwəns
10. verbosity  vər-BOS′-ə-tee
11. volubility vol′-yə-BIL′-ə-tee
12. garrulity  gə-RŌ′-lə-tee
13. cogency    KŌ′-jən-see

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. magnanimous mag-NAN′-ə-məs
<table>
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<th>Word</th>
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<td>2. magnate</td>
<td>MAG′-nayt</td>
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<td>3. magnum opus</td>
<td>MAG′-nəm Ō′-pəs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. verbatim</td>
<td>vər-BAY′-tim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. verbal</td>
<td>VUR′-bəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. verbalize</td>
<td>VUR′-bə-liz′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. verbiage</td>
<td>VUR′-bee-əj</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. revolve</td>
<td>rə-VOLV′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. revolution</td>
<td>rev′-ə-LOO′-shən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. revolutionary</td>
<td>rev′-ə-LOO′-shə-nair′-ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. evolve</td>
<td>ə-VOLV′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. evolution</td>
<td>ev′-ə-LOO′-shən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. evolutionary</td>
<td>ev′-ə-LOO′-shə-nair′-ee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Can you work with the words? (I)**

1. laconicity | a. floweriness, pompousness, or elegance in speech
2. eloquence | b. incessant chatter with little meaning
3. magniloquence | c. big wheel; important or influential person
4. verbosity | d. great artistic work; masterpiece
5. volubility | e. a gradual unfolding or development; “a rolling out”
6. garrulity | f. “a rolling round”; radical change; political upheaval
7. magnum opus | g. great economy in speech
8. magnate | h. fluency, ease, and/or rapidity of speech
9. revolution | i. great, artistic, or emotional expressiveness
10. evolution | j. wordiness
11. cogency | k. persuasiveness through logic; keen-mindedness in reasoning
Can you work with the words? (II)

1. laconism  
2. verbiage  
3. verbalize  
4. verbal  
5. verbatim  
6. revolutionary  
7. evolutionary  
8. grandiloquent  
9. eloquent  
10. magnanimous

a. word for word  
b. to put into words  
c. causing, or resulting from, radical change; new and totally different  
d. resulting or developing gradually from (something)  
e. expressive; emotionally moving  
f. pithiness or economy of expression; word or phrase packed with meaning  
g. big-hearted; generous, forgiving  
h. referring or pertaining to, or involving, words; oral, rather than written  
i. using flossy, flowery, elegant, or impressive phraseology  
j. wordiness; style or manner of using words; type of words
Do you understand the words?

1. Is laconicism characteristic of a verbose speaker?
   - YES
   - NO

2. Does a magniloquent speaker use short, simple words?
   - YES
   - NO

3. Does a frog evolve from a tadpole?
   - YES
   - NO

4. Is an eloquent speaker interesting to listen to?
   - YES
   - NO

5. Do verbose people use a lot of verbiage?
   - YES
   - NO

6. Is volubility characteristic of an inarticulate person?
   - YES
   - NO

7. Does verbosity show a careful and economical use of words?
   - YES
   - NO

8. Is a verbal person usually inarticulate?
   - YES
   - NO

9. Is a magnun opus one of the lesser works of a writer, artist, or composer?
   - YES
   - NO

10. Is a magnanimous person selfish and petty-minded?
    - YES
    - NO
Can you recall the words?

gradually unfolding, resulting, or developing (adj.)
1. E________

causing, or resulting from, radical change (adj.)
2. R________

quality of conciseness and economy in the use of words
3. L________
   or L________
   or L________
   or L________

expressiveness in the use of words
4. E________

turn round and round
5. R________

important person, as in the commercial world
6. M________

uns selfish; generous; noble in motive; big-hearted; forgiving
7. M________

using words easily; vocal; articulate; referring to, or involving, words; oral, rather than written
8. V________

style of word usage; type of words; overabundance of words
9. V________

wordiness; quality of using excess words
10. V________

elegance in word usage
11. M________
   or G________

quality of chattering on and on about trivia, or with little meaning
12. G________

fluency and ease in speech
13. V________

word for word
14. V________

masterpiece; great artistic work
persuasiveness and forcefulness in speech or writing through closely reasoned logic

(End of Session 26)
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. front and back—and uncles

The ventriloquist appears to talk from the belly (venter, ventris plus loquor) rather than through the lips (or such was the strange perception of the person who first used the word).

Venter, ventris, belly, is the root on which ventral (VEN′-trəl) and ventricle are built.

The ventral side of an animal, for example, is the front or anterior side—the belly side.

A ventricle (VEN′-trə-kəl) is a hollow organ or cavity, or, logically enough, belly, as one of the two chambers of the heart, or one of the four chambers of the brain. The ventricles of the heart are the lower chambers, and receive blood from the auricles, or upper chambers. The auricle (AW′-rə-kəl), so named because it is somewhat ear-shaped (Latin auris, ear), receives blood from the veins; the auricles send the blood into the ventricles, which in turn pump the blood into the arteries. (It’s all very complicated, but fortunately it works.)

The adjective form of ventricle is ventricular (ven-TRIK′-ə-lər), which may refer to a ventricle, or may mean having a belly-like bulge.

Now that you see how ventricular is formed from ventricle, can you figure out the adjective of auricle? ___________. How about the adjective of vehicle? ___________. Of circle? ___________.

No doubt you wrote auricular (aw-RIK′-ə-lər), vehicular, and circular, and have discovered that nouns ending in -cle from adjectives ending in -cular.

So you can now be the first person on your block to figure out the adjective derived from:

- clavicle: ____________
- cuticle: ____________
- vesicle: ____________
- testicle: ____________
- uncle: ____________

The answers of course are clavicular, cuticular, vesicular, testicular—and for uncle you have every right to shout “No fair!” (But where is it written that life is fair?)

The Latin word for uncle (actually, uncle on the mother’s side) is avunculus, from which we get avuncular (ə-VUNG′-kyə-lər), referring to an uncle.

Now what about an uncle? Well, traditional or stereotypical uncles are generally kindly, permissive, indulgent, protective—and often give helpful advice. So anyone who exhibits one or more of such traits to another (usually younger) person is avuncular or acts in an avuncular capacity.

So, at long last, to get back to ventral. If there’s a front or belly side, anatomically, there must be a reverse—a back side. This is the dorsal (DAWR′-səl) side, from Latin dorsum, the
root on which the verb *endorse* (en-DAWRS′) is built.

If you *endorse* a check, you sign it on the back side; if you *endorse* a plan, an idea, etc., you *back* it, you express your approval or support. The noun is *endorsement* (en-DAWRS′-ment).

2. the noise and the fury

*Vociferous* derives from Latin *vox*, *vocis*, voice (a root you met in Chapter 9), plus *fero*, to bear or carry. A *vociferous* rejoinder carries a lot of voice—i.e., it is vehement, loud, noisy, clamorous, shouting. The noun is *vociferousness* (vō-SIF′-ər-snəs); the verb is to *vociferate* (vō-SIF′-ə-rayt′). Can you form the noun derived from the verb? ______________.

3. to sleep or not to sleep—that is the question

The root *fero* is found also in *somniferous* (som-NIF′-ərəs), carrying, bearing, or bringing sleep. So a *somniferous* lecture is so dull and boring that it is sleep-inducing.

*Fero* is combined with *somnus*, sleep, in *somniferous*. (The suffix -ous indicates what part of speech? ______________.)

Tack on the negative prefix in- to *somnus* to construct *insomnia* (in-SOM′-nee-ə), the abnormal inability to fall asleep when sleep is required or desired. The unfortunate victim of this disability is an *insomniac* (in-SOM′-nee-ak), the adjective is *insomnious* (in-SOM′-nee-əs). (So -ous, in case you could not answer the question in the preceding paragraph, is an adjective suffix.)

Add a different adjective suffix to *somnus* to derive *somnolent* (SOM′-nələnt), sleepy, drowsy. Can you construct the noun form of *somnolent*? ___________ or ___________.

Combine *somnus* with *ambulo*, to walk, and you have *somnambulism* (som-NAM′-byləm), walking in one’s sleep. With your increasing skill in using etymology to form words, write the term for the person who is a sleepwalker. ______________. Now add to the word you wrote a two-letter adjective suffix we have learned, to form the adjective: ______________.

4. a walkaway

An *ambulatory* (AM′-byə-lə-taw′-ree) patient, as in a hospital or convalescent home, is finally well enough to get out of bed and walk around. A *perambulator* (pə-RAM′-byə-lətər), a word used more in England than in the United States, and often shortened to *pram*, is a baby carriage, a vehicle for walking an infant through the streets (per-, through). To *perambulate* (pə-RAM′-byə-lət′) is, etymologically, “to walk through”; hence, to stroll around. Can you write the noun form of this verb? ______________.

To *amble* (AM′-bal) is to walk aimlessly; an *ambulance* is so called because originally it was composed of two stretcher-bearers who *walked* off the battlefield with a wounded soldier; and a *preamble* (PREE′-am-bəl) is, by etymology, something that “walks before”
(pre-, before, beforehand), hence an introduction or introductory statement, as the **preamble** to the U. S. Constitution (“We the people …”), a **preamble** to the speech, etc; or any event that is introductory or preliminary to another, as in “An increase in inflationary factors in the economy is often a **preamble** to a drop in the stock market.”

5. back to sleep

*Somnus* is one Latin word for sleep—*sopor* is another. A **soporific** (sop′-ə-RIF′-ik) lecture, speaker, style of delivery, etc. will put the audience to sleep (*fic-* from *facio*, to make), and a **soporific** is a sleeping pill.

6. noun suffixes

You know that -**ness** can be added to any adjective to construct the noun form. Write the noun derived from *inarticulate*: __________. *Inarticulate* is a combination of the negative prefix *in-* and Latin *articulus*, a joint. The *inarticulate* person has trouble joining words together coherently. If you are quite *articulate* (ahr-TIK′-yə-lət), on the other hand, you join your words together easily, you are verbal, vocal, possibly even voluble. The verb to *articulate* (ahr-TIK′-yə-layt′) is to join (words), i.e., to express your vocal sounds—as in “Please *articulate* more clearly.” Can you write the noun derived from the verb *articulate*? __________.

Another, and very common, noun suffix attached to adjectives is, as you have discovered, -**ity**. So the noun form of *banal* is either *banalness*, or, more commonly, *banality* (bə-NAL′-ə-tee).

Bear in mind, then, that -**ness** and -**ity** are common noun suffixes attached to adjectives, and -**ion** (or -**ation**) is a noun suffix frequently affixed to verbs (to *articulate*—*articulation*; to *vocalize*—*vocalization*; to *perambulate*—*perambulation*).

### REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

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<td>belly</td>
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<td>__________</td>
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<td>2. loquor</td>
<td>to speak</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
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<td>3. auris</td>
<td>ear</td>
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<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
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<td>4. avunculus</td>
<td>uncle</td>
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<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>-ity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. -ion (-ation)  
ENGLISH WORD  ____________  
noun suffix attached to verbs

20. -ent  
ENGLISH WORD  ____________  
adjunctive suffix

21. -ence, -ency  
ENGLISH WORD  ____________  
noun suffix

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. ventral  
VEN′-trəl

2. ventricle  
VEN′-trə-kəl

3. auricle  
AWR′-ə-kəl

4. ventricular  
ven-TRIK′-ə-lər

5. auricular  
aw-RIK′-ə-lər

6. avuncular  
ə-VUNG′-kyə-lər

7. dorsal  
DAWR′-səl

8. endorse  
en-DAWRS′

9. endorsement  
en-DAWRS′-mənt

10. vociferousness  
vō-SIF′-ə-rəs-nəs

11. vociferate  
vō-SIF′-ə-rayt′

12. vociferation  
vō-sif′-ə-RAY′-shən

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. somniferous  
som-NIF′-ər-əs

2. insomnia  
in-SOM′-nee-ə

3. insomniac  
in-SOM′-nee-ək′

4. insomnious  
in-SOM′-nee-əs

5. somnolent  
SOM′-nə-lənt
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>somnolence</td>
<td>SOM′-nə-ləns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somnolency</td>
<td>SOM′-nə-lən-see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somnambulism</td>
<td>som-NAM′-byə-liz-əm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somnambulist</td>
<td>som-NAM′-byə-list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somnambulistic</td>
<td>som-nam′-byə-LIST′-ik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Can you pronounce the words? (III)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ambulatory</td>
<td>AM′-byə-lə-tawr′-ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perambulator</td>
<td>pə-RAM′-byə-lay′-tər</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perambulate</td>
<td>pə-RAM′-byə-layt′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perambulation</td>
<td>pə-ram′-byə-LAY′-shən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amble</td>
<td>AM′-bəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preamble</td>
<td>PREE′-am-bəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soporific</td>
<td>sop-ə-RIF′-ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inarticulateness</td>
<td>in′-ahr-TIK′-yə-lət-nəs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>articulate</td>
<td>ahr-TIK′-yə-lət</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banality</td>
<td>bə-NAL′-ə-tee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Can you work with the words? (I)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ventral</td>
<td>a. unable to fall asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorsal</td>
<td>b. pertaining to sleepwalking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somniferous</td>
<td>c. drowsy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insomnious</td>
<td>d. able to walk, after being bedridden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somnolent</td>
<td>e. verbal, vocal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somnambulistic</td>
<td>f. like an uncle; kindly; protective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambulatory</td>
<td>g. pertaining to one of the chambers of the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>articulate</td>
<td>h. referring to the front or belly side</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9. ventricular, auricular
10. avuncular

i. sleep-inducing
j. referring to the back side
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. ventricle, auricle</th>
<th>a. inability to fall asleep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. endorsement</td>
<td>b. sleepwalking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. vociferousness</td>
<td>c. introduction; preliminary or introductory occurrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. insomnia</td>
<td>d. incoherence; sputtering; inability to get words out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. somnolence</td>
<td>e. chamber of the heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. somnambulism</td>
<td>f. sleeping pill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. perambulator</td>
<td>g. support; approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. preamble</td>
<td>h. lack of originality; lack of imagination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. soporific</td>
<td>i. drowsiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. inarticulateness</td>
<td>j. baby buggy; stroller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. banality</td>
<td>k. loudness; clamorousness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you work with the words? (III)

1. endorse  a. one who cannot fall asleep
2. vociferate  b. sleepwalker
3. insomniac  c. walk aimlessly
4. somnolency  d. stroll through; walk around
5. somnambulist  e. to sign on the back; support; approve of
6. perambulate  f. drowsiness
7. amble  g. say loudly and with great vehemence
8. soporific  h. causing sleep
9. insomnious  i. wakeful; unable to fall asleep
Do you understand the words?

Does an insomniac often need a soporific?
YES    NO

Does a somnambulist always stay in bed when asleep?
YES    NO

Are ambulatory patients bedridden?
YES    NO

Does a preamble come after another event?
YES    NO

Are articulate people verbal?
YES    NO

Does banality show creativeness?
YES    NO

Does an avuncular attitude indicate affection and protectiveness?
YES    NO

Is vociferation habitual with quiet, shy people?
YES    NO

Is a somnolent person wide awake?
YES    NO

Is a somniferous speaker stimulating and exciting?
YES    NO
Can you recall the words?
lack of imagination or originality in speech, actions, or style of life; hackneyed or trite phraseology
    1. B____________
sleep-inducing
    2. S____________
or S____________
unable to fall asleep (adj.)
    3. I____________
verbal, vocal, speaking fluently
    4. A____________
acting like an uncle
    5. A____________
referring to the front; anterior
    6. V____________
referring to the back; posterior
    7. D____________
approve of; support; sign on the back of
    8. E____________
shout vehemently
    9. V____________
one who cannot fall asleep
   10. I____________
drowsy; sleepy
   11. S____________
sleepwalker
   12. S____________
now able to walk, though previously bedridden
   13. A____________
walk aimlessly
   14. A____________
introduction; introductory event
   15. P____________
incoherence
   16. I____________
CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

Disinclined to conversation:
   (a) loquacious, (b) laconic, (c) taciturn

Trite:
   (a) inarticulate, (b) banal, (c) verbose

Rapid and fluent:
   (a) voluble, (b) verbose, (c) garrulous

Forceful and compelling:
   (a) vociferous, (b) cogent, (c) laconic

Unspoken:
   (a) verbatim, (b) eloquent, (c) tacit

Using elegant and impressive words:
   (a) verbose, (b) grandiloquent, (c) colloquial

Back:
   (a) dorsal, (b) ventral, (c) somniferous

Sleep-inducing:
   (a) soporific, (b) somnolent, (c) ventral

Inability to fall asleep:
   (a) somnambulism, (b) ambulatory, (c) insomnia

Talkativeness:
   (a) reticence, (b) ventriloquism, (c) loquacity

Expressing indirectly or in a roundabout way:
   (a) circumlocutory, (b) colloquial, (c) laconic

Elegance in expression:
   (a) magniloquence, (b) grandiloquence, (c) verbiage

Wordiness:
   (a) laconism, (b) cogency, (c) verbosity

Big-hearted, generous, unselfish:
   (a) grandiloquent, (b) magnanimous, (c) garrulous

Causing radical changes:
To shout vehemently:
(a) endorse, (b) perambulate, (c) vociferate

Like an uncle:
(a) ventricular, (b) auricular, (c) avuncular

Drowsy:
(a) somniferous, (b) somnolent, (c) soporific

Sleepwalking:
(a) insomnia, (b) somnolency, (c) somnambulism

Introduction:
(a) preamble, (b) perambulator, (c) evolution
B. Can you recognize roots?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. taceo</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>taciturn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. loquor</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>loquacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. solus</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>soliloquize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. venter, ventris</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>ventral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. magnus</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>magniloquent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. grandis</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>grandiloquent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. verbum</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>verbatim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. volvo, volutus</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. garrio</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>garrulous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. animus</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>magnanimous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. opus</td>
<td>___________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>magnum opus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. *opero*  
**EXAMPLE**  operator

13. *auris*  
**EXAMPLE** auricle

14. *avunculus*  
**EXAMPLE** avuncular

15. *dorsum*  
**EXAMPLE** dorsal

16. *vox, vocis*  
**EXAMPLE** vociferate

17. *fero*  
**EXAMPLE** somniferous

18. *ambulo*  
**EXAMPLE** preamble

19. *sopor*  
**EXAMPLE** soporific

20. *somnus*  
**EXAMPLE** somnolency
TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1. The present participle (or -ing form) of the Latin verb *opero*, to work, is *operans*, working. The form *operandi* means *of working*. Can you figure out the literal meaning of the phrase *modus operandi*, sometimes used to signify the characteristic methods or procedures used by certain criminals? ____________.

2. *Circum-* , we have learned, is a prefix meaning around, as in *circumlocution*, *circumference*, *circumcision*, *circumnavigation*, etc. Thinking of the root *scribo*, *scriptus*, to write, can you figure out the word meaning *writing, or written material, around* (the edge of something)? ____________.

3. You know the roots *somnus* and *loquor*. Can you combine these two roots to form an adjective meaning *talking in one’s sleep?* ____________. Can you write the noun form of this adjective? ____________.

4. We have discovered *auris*, ear, as in *auricle*. Can you figure out the specialty of the physician called an *aurist?* ____________.

5. *Verbal*, from *verbum*, refers to words; *oral*, from *os, oris*, the mouth, refers to spoken words or sounds. Can you analyze *aural* and decide on its meaning? ____________.

6. A *somnambulist* walks in his sleep. What does a *noctambulist* do? ____________.

7. *Soporific*, combining *sopor*, sleep, with *fic-* (from *facio*), to make, means inducing or causing sleep. Use *somnus*, another root for sleep, to construct a word that has the same form and meaning as *soporific*: ____________.

8. *Perambulate* is to walk through. Use another Latin prefix to construct a verb meaning to walk around ____________.

(Answers in Chapter 18)

BECOMING ALERT TO NEW IDEAS

Some chapters back I suggested that since words are symbols of ideas, one of the most effective means of building your vocabulary is to read books that deal with new ideas.
Along that line, I further suggested that the fields of psychology, psychiatry, and psychoanalysis would be good starting points, and I mentioned a number of exciting books to work with.

Needless to say, you will not wish to neglect other fields, and so I want to recommend, at this point, highly readable books in additional subjects. All these books will increase your familiarity with the world of ideas—all of them, therefore, will help you build a superior vocabulary.

**SEMANATICS**

*Language in Thought and Action*, by S. I. Hayakawa
*People in Quandaries*, by Wendell Johnson

**EDUCATION AND LEARNING**

*How to Survive in Your Native Land*, by James Herndon
*Education and the Endangered Individual*, by Brian V. Hill
*How Children Fail and What Do I Do Monday?*, by John Holt
*Teaching Human Beings*, by Jeffrey Schrank
*Education and Ecstasy*, by George B. Leonard
*Human Teaching for Human Learning*, by George Isaac Brown

**SEX, LOVE, MARRIAGE**

*Couple Therapy*, by Gerald Walker Smith and Alice I. Phillips
*Your Fear of Love*, by Marshall Bryant Hodge
*Sexual Suicide*, by George F. Gilder
*Intimacy*, by Gina Allen and Clement G. Martin, M.D.
*How to Live with Another Person*, by David Viscott, M.D.
*Pairing*, by George R. Bach and Ronald M. Deutsch
*The Intimate Enemy*, by George R. Bach and Peter Wyden
*The Rape of the Ape*, by Allan Sherman (Humor)
*The Hite Report*, by Shere Hite
*Sex in Human Loving*, by Eric Berne, M.D.

**WOMEN, FEMINISM, ETC.**

*Rebirth of Feminism*, by Judith Hole and Ellen Levine
*The Way of All Women*, by M. Esther Harding
*Knowing Woman*, by Irene Claremont de Castillejo
*Sexist Justice*, by Karen De Crow
*Our Bodies, Our Selves*, by The Boston Women’s Health Book Collective
CHILDREN, CHILD-RAISING, ETC.

*Between Parent and Child* and *Between Parent and Teenager*, by Dr. Haim Ginott

*Children Who Hate*, by Fritz Redl and David Wineman

*Parent Effectiveness Training*, by Dr. Thomas Gordon

*How to Parent*, by Dr. Fitzhugh Dodson

*Escape from Childhood*, by John Holt

*One Little Boy*, by Dorothy W. Baruch

HEALTH

*Save Your Life Diet Book*, by David Reuben, M.D.

*Folk Medicine*, by D. C. Jarvis, M.D.

*Get Well Naturally*, by Linda Clark

*Let’s Eat Right to Keep Fit*, by Adelle Davis

PHILOSOPHY

*The Way of Zen* and *What Does It Matter?*, by Alan W. Watts

*Love’s Body*, by Norman O. Brown

BUSINESS, ECONOMICS, FINANCE

*The Affluent Society*, by John Kenneth Galbraith

*Parkinson’s Law*, by C. Northcote Parkinson

*The Peter Principle*, by Laurence J. Peter

*Up the Organization*, by Robert Townsend

SOCIOLOGY

*Passages*, by Gail Sheehy

*Future Shock*, by Alvin Toffler

*Hard Times*, by Studs Terkel

*Roots*, by Alex Haley

DEATH AND DYING

*Life After Life*, by Raymond A. Moody, Jr., M.D.

*On Death and Dying*, by Elizabeth Kubler Ross

All but one or two of these stimulating and informative books are available in inexpensive paperback editions—most of them can be found in any large public library. Any one of them will provide an evening of entertainment and excitement far more rewarding than watching TV, will possibly open for you new areas of knowledge and understanding, and will undoubtedly contain so many of the words you have learned in this
book that you will again and again experience the delicious shock of recognition that I spoke of in an earlier chapter.

Additionally, you may encounter words you have never seen before that are built on roots you are familiar with—and you will then realize how simple it is to figure out the probable meaning of even the most esoteric term once you have become an expert in roots, prefixes, and suffixes.

(End of Session 27)
DO YOU ALWAYS USE THE PROPER WORD?

The fact is that grammar is getting more liberal every day. Common usage has put a stamp of approval on many expressions which your grandmother would not have dared utter in her most intimate conversation—not if she believed she was in the habit of using good English. It is me; have you got a cold?; it's a nice day; can I have another piece of cake?; she is a most aggravating child; will everybody please remove their hats—all these today represent perfectly correct grammar for everyday conversation. Modern grammar research reports that these expressions have become universal in educated speech.

However, such a liberal policy does not mean that all bars are down. Only a person whose speech borders on the illiterate would make such statements as: can you learn me to swim?; he don't live here no more; we ain't working so good; me and my husband are glad to see you. There are still certain minimum essentials of good English that the cultivated speaker carefully observes.

Is your grammar as good as the next person’s? Here’s a quick test by which you can measure your ability.

Check the preferable choice in each sentence, then compare your results with the key at the end. Allowing 4 per cent for each correct answer, consider 92–100 excellent, 76–88 good, 68–72 average.

1. What (a–effect, b–affect) does Farrah Fawcett-Majors have on you?
2. What’s the sense (a–in, b–of) looking for a needle in a haystack?
3. She won’t (a–leave, b–let) us meet her new boy friend.
4. What (a–kind of, b–kind of a) dress do you want?
5. Her (a–principle, b–principal) objection to neurotics is that they are difficult to live with.
6. The murderer was (a–hanged, b–hung) two hours before the governor’s pardon arrived.
8. For a light cake, use two (a–spoonfuls, b–spoonsful) of baking powder.
9. Everyone likes you but (a–she, b–her).
10. Sally sent a gift for (a–him and me, b–he and I).
11. The criteria you are using (a–is, b–are) not valid.
12. The cost of new houses (a–is, b–are) finally stabilizing.
13. Irene as well as her husband (a–has, b–have) come to see you.
14. (a–Is, b–Are) either of your sisters working?
15. As soon as the editor or her secretary (a–comes, b–come) in, let me know.
16. One or two of her features (a–is, b–are) very attractive.
17. Can you visit Mary and (a–I, b–me) tonight?
18. He is totally (a–uninterested, b–disinterested) in your personal affairs.
19. She (a–laid, b–lay) on the beach while her son splashed at the water’s edge.
20. (a–Who, b–Whom) would you rather be if you weren’t yourself?
21. You should not (a–have, b–of) spoken so harshly.
22. She is one of those women who (a–believes, b–believe) that husbands should share in
doing housework and taking care of the children.
23. Was it you who (a–was, b–were) here yesterday?
24. What we need in this country (a–is, b–are) honest politicians.
25. I’m smarter than Gladys, but she’s richer than (a–I, b–me).
HOW TO INSULT YOUR ENEMIES

(Sessions 28–31)

TEASER PREVIEW

What do you call a person who:

* insists on complete and blind obedience?
* toadies to the rich or influential?
* dabbles in the fine arts?
* is a loud-mouthed, quarrelsome woman?
* has a one-track mind?
* sneers at other people’s cherished traditions?
* does not believe in God?
* has imaginary ailments?
SESSION 28

There are few of us who do not need warm and nourishing relationships to lead a fulfilled life.

Psychology makes clear that loving and being loved are important elements in emotional health, but also points out the necessity for expressing, rather than repressing, our hostilities. (You know how good you feel once you blow off steam? And how much closer you can become attached to someone once you directly and honestly vent your anger, resentment, or irritation instead of bottling it up and seething in fury?)

It is a mark of your own emotional maturity if you can accept hostility as well as dish it out. So let us pretend, in order to encourage you to become personally involved in the introductory ten words of this chapter, that each paragraph in the next few pages accurately describes you. What label exactly fits your personality?

IDEAS

1. slave driver

You make everyone toe the mark—right down to the last centimeter. You exact blind, unquestioning obedience; demand the strictest conformity to rules, however arbitrary or tyrannical; and will not tolerate the slightest deviation from your orders. You are, in short, the very epitome of the army drill sergeant.

   You are a martinet.

2. bootlicker

You toady to rich or influential people, catering to their vanity, flattering their ego. You are the personification of the traditional ward heeler, you out-yes the Hollywood yes men. And on top of all these unpleasant characteristics, you’re a complete hypocrite. All your servile attentions and unceasing adulation spring from your own selfish desires to get ahead, not out of any sincere admiration. You cultivate people of power or property so that you can curry favor at the opportune moment.

   You are a sycophant.

3. dabbler

Often, though not necessarily, a person of independent income, you engage superficially in the pursuit of one of the fine arts—painting, writing, sculpturing, composing, etc. You do
this largely for your own amusement and not to achieve any professional competence; nor are you at all interested in monetary rewards. Your artistic efforts are simply a means of passing time pleasantly.

You are a dilettante.

4. battle-ax

You are a loud-mouthed, shrewish, turbulent woman; you're quarrelsome and aggressive, possessing none of those gentle and tender qualities stereotypically associated with femininity. You're strong-minded, unyielding, sharp-tongued, and dangerous. You can curse like a stevedore and yell like a fishwife—and often do.

You are a virago.

5. superpatriot

Anything you own or belong to is better—simply because you own it or belong to it, although you will be quick to find more justifiable explanations. Your religion, whatever it may be, is far superior to any other; your political party is the only honest one; your neighborhood puts all others in the city in the shade; members of your own sex are more intelligent, more worthy, more emotionally secure, and in every way far better than people of the opposite sex; your car is faster, more fun to drive, and gets better gas mileage than any other, no matter in what price range; and of course your country and its customs leave nothing to be desired, and inhabitants of other nations are in comparison barely civilized. In short, you are exaggeratedly, aggressively, absurdly, and excessively devoted to your own affiliations—and you make no bones about advertising such prejudice.

You are a chauvinist.

6. fanatic

You have a one-track mind—and when you're riding a particular hobby, you ride it hard. You have such an excessive, all-inclusive zeal for one thing (and it may be your business, your profession, your husband or wife, your children, your stomach, your money, or whatever) that your obsession is almost absurd. You talk, eat, sleep that one thing—to the point where you bore everyone to distraction.

You are a monomaniac.

7. attacker

You are violently against established beliefs, revered traditions, cherished customs—such, you say, stand in the way of reform and progress and are always based on superstition and
irrationality. Religion, family, marriage, ethics—you weren’t there when these were started and you’re not going to conform simply because most unthinking people do.

You are an *iconoclast*.

8. skeptic

There is no God—that’s your position and you’re not going to budge from it.

You are an *atheist*.

9. self-indulger

You are, as a male, lascivious, libidinous, lustful, lewd, wanton, immoral—but more important, you promiscuously attempt to satisfy (and are often successful in so doing) your sexual desires with any woman within your arm’s reach.

You are a *lecher*.

10. worrier

You are always sick, though no doctor can find an organic cause for your ailments. You know you have ulcers, though medical tests show a healthy stomach. You have heart palpitations, but a cardiogram fails to show any abnormality. Your headaches are caused (you’re sure of it) by a rapidly growing brain tumor—yet X rays show nothing wrong. These maladies are not imaginary, however; to you they are most real, non-existent as they may be in fact. And as you travel from doctor to doctor futilely seeking confirmation of your imminent death, you become more and more convinced that you’re too weak to go on much longer. Organically, of course, there’s nothing the matter with you. Perhaps tensions, insecurities, or a need for attention is taking the form of simulated bodily ills.

You are a *hypochondriac*.

**USING THE WORDS**

Can you pronounce the words?

1. *martinet*  
   mahr-tə-NET'

2. *sycophant*  
   SIK'-ə-fənt

3. *dilettante*  
   dil'-ə-TANT

4. *virago*  
   və-RAH'-go
5. **chauvinist**  
   SHŌ-ˈvə-nist

6. **monomaniac**  
   monˈ-ə-MAY′-nee-ək

7. **iconoclast**  
   ī-KON-ə-klast′

8. **atheist**  
   AY′-thee-ist

9. **lecher**  
   LECH-ər

10. **hypochondriac**  
    hī-ˈpə-KON′-dree-ak

Can you work with the words?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORDS</th>
<th>KEY IDEAS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. martinet</td>
<td>a. superficiality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. sycophant</td>
<td>b. patriotism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. dilettante</td>
<td>c. godlessness</td>
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<td>4. virago</td>
<td>d. single-mindedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. chauvinist</td>
<td>e. antitradition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. monomaniac</td>
<td>f. sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. iconoclast</td>
<td>g. illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. atheist</td>
<td>h. discipline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. lecher</td>
<td>i. turbulence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. hypochondriac</td>
<td>j. flattery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you understand the words?

Does a **martinet** condone carelessness and neglect of duty?  
YES  NO

Is a **sycophant** a sincere person?  
YES  NO

Is a **dilettante** a hard worker?  
YES  NO

Is a **virago** sweet and gentle?  
YES  NO

Is a **chauvinist** modest and self-effacing?  
YES  NO

Does a **monomaniac** have a one-track mind?  
YES  NO

Does an **iconoclast** scoff at tradition?  
YES  NO

Does an **atheist** believe in God?  
YES  NO

Is a **lecher** misogynous?  
YES  NO

Does a **hypochondriac** have a lively imagination?  
YES  NO
Can you recall the words?

a person whose emotional disorder is reflected in non-organic or imaginary bodily ailments
1. H__________________

a strict disciplinarian
2. M__________________

a lewd and sexually aggressive male
3. L__________________

a toady to people of wealth or power
4. S__________________

a disbeliever in God
5. A__________________

a dabbler in the arts
6. D__________________

a shrewish, loud-mouthed female
7. V__________________

a scoffer at tradition
8. I__________________

person with a one-track mind
9. M__________________

a blatant superpatriot
10. C__________________
Can you use the words?

She scoffs at beliefs you have always held dear.
1. __________

You know he’s hale and hearty—but he constantly complains of his illness.
2. __________

She insists her political affiliations are superior to yours.
3. __________

She insists on her subordinates toeing the mark.
4. __________

He makes sexual advances to everyone else’s wife—and is too often successful.
5. __________

He cultivates friends that can do him good—financially.
6. __________

She dabbles with water colors.
7. __________

She insists there is no Deity.
8. __________

She’s a shrew, a harridan, a scold, and a nag.
9. __________

His only interest in life is his fish collection—and he is fanatically, almost psychotically, devoted to it.
10. __________
KEY:  1–iconoclast, 2–hypochondriac, 3–chauvinist, 4–martinet, 5–lecher, 6–sycophant, 7–dilettante, 8–atheist, 9–virago, 10–monomaniac

(End of Session 28)
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. the French drillmaster

Jean Martinet was the Inspector General of Infantry during the reign of King Louis XIV—and a stricter, more fanatic drillmaster France had never seen. It was from this time that the French Army’s reputation for discipline dated, and it is from the name of this Frenchman that we derive our English word *martinet*. The word is always used in a derogatory sense and generally shows resentment and anger on the part of the user. The secretary who calls his boss a *martinet*, the wife who applies the epithet to her husband, the worker who thus refers to the foreman—these speakers all show their contempt for the excessive, inhuman discipline to which they are asked to submit.

Since *martinet* comes from a man’s name (in the Brief Intermission which follows we shall discover that a number of picturesque English words are similarly derived), there are no related forms built on the same root. There is an adjective *martinetish* (mahr-tə-NET′-ish) and another noun form, *martinetism*, but these are used only rarely.

2. a Greek “fig-shower”

*Sycophant* comes to us from the Greeks. According to Shipley’s Dictionary of Word Origins:

When a fellow wants to get a good mark, he may polish up an apple and place it on teacher’s desk; his classmates call such a lad an apple-shiner. Less complimentary localities use the term bootlicker. The Greeks had a name for it: *fig-shower*. Sycophant is from Gr. *sykon*, *fig*, [and] *phanein*, to show. This was the fellow that informed the officers in charge when (1) the *figs* in the sacred groves were being taken, or (2) when the Smyrna fig-dealers were dodging the tariff.

Thus, a *sycophant* may appear to be a sort of “stool pigeon,” since the latter curries the favor of police officials by “peaching” on his fellow criminals. *Sycophants* may use this means of ingratiating themselves with influential citizens of the community; or they may use flattery, servile attentions, or any other form of insinuating themselves into someone’s good graces. A *sycophant* practices *sycophancy* (SIK′-ə-fən-see), and has a *sycophantic* (sik-ə-FAN′-tik) attitude. All three forms of the word are highly uncomplimentary—use them with care.

Material may be so delicate or fine in texture that anything behind it will show through. The Greek prefix *dia*- means through; and *phanein*, as you now know, means *to show*—hence such material is called *diaphanous* (di-AF′-ə-nəs). Do not use the adjective in reference to all
material that is transparent (for example, you would not call glass *diaphanous*, even though you can see right through it), but only material that is silky, gauzy, filmy, and, in addition, transparent or practically transparent. The word is often applied to female garments—nightgowns, negligees, etc.

3. *just for one's own amusement*

*Dilettante* is from the Italian verb *dilettare*, to delight. The *dilettante* paints, writes, composes, plays a musical instrument, or engages in scientific experiments purely for amusement—not to make money, become famous, or satisfy a deep creative urge (the latter, I presume, being the justifications for the time that professional artists, writers, composers, musicians, poets, and scientists spend at their chosen work). A *dilettantish* (dil-ə-TAN′-tish) attitude is superficial, unprofessional; *dilettantism* (dil-ə-TAN′-tiz-əm) is superficial, part-time dabbling in the type of activity that usually engages the full time and energy of the professional artist or scientist.

Do not confuse the *dilettante*, who has a certain amount of native talent or ability, with the *tyro* (TĪ′-rō), who is the inexperienced beginner in some art, but who may be full of ambition, drive, and energy. To call a person a *tyro* is to imply that he is just starting in some artistic, scientific, or professional field—he’s not much good yet because he has not had time to develop his skill, if any. The *dilettante* usually has some skill but isn’t doing much with it. On the other hand, anyone who has developed consummate skill in an artistic field, generally allied to music, is called a *virtuoso* (vur′-chō-Ō′-sō)—like Heifetz or Menuhin on the violin, Horowitz or Rubinstein on the piano. Pluralize *virtuoso* in the normal way—*virtuosos*; or if you wish to sound more sophisticated, give it the continental form—*virtuosi* (vur′-chō-Ō′-see). Similarly, the plural of *dilettante* is either *dilettantes* or *dilettanti* (dil-ə-TAN′-tee).

The *i* ending for a plural is the Italian form and is common in musical circles. For example, *libretto*, the story (or book) of an opera, may be pluralized to *libretti*; *concerto*, a form of musical composition, is pluralized *concerti*. However, the Anglicized *librettos* and *concertos* are perfectly correct also. *Libretto* is pronounced lƏ-BRET′-ō; *libretti* is lƏ-BRET′-ee; *concerto* is kən-CHUR′-tō; and *concerti* is kən-CHUR′-tee. Suit your plural form, I would suggest, to the sophistication of your audience.

4. “*masculine*” women

*Virago* comes, oddly enough, from the Latin word for man, *vir*. Perhaps the derivation is not so odd after all; a *virago*, far from being stereotypically feminine (i.e., timid, delicate, low-spoken, etc.), is stereotypically masculine in personality—coarse, aggressive, loud-mouthed. *Termagant* (TUR′-mə-gənt) and *harridan* (HAIR′-ə-dən) are words with essentially the same uncomplimentary meaning as *virago*. To call a brawling woman a *virago*, a *termagant*, and a *harridan* is admittedly repetitious, but is successful in relieving one’s feelings.
5. the old man

Nicolas Chauvin, soldier of the French Empire, so vociferously and unceasingly aired his veneration of Napoleon Bonaparte that he became the laughingstock of all Europe. Thereafter, an exaggerated and blatant patriot was known as a *chauvinist*—and still is today. *Chauvinism* (SHŌ′-və-niz-əm), by natural extension, applies to blatant veneration of, or boastfulness about, any other affiliation besides one’s country.

To be *patriotic* is to be normally proud of, and devoted to, one’s country—to be *chauvinistic* (shō′-və-NIS′-tik) is to exaggerate such pride and devotion to an obnoxious degree.

We might digress here to investigate an etymological side road down which the word *patriotic* beckons. *Patriotic* is built on the Latin word *pater*, patris, father—one’s country is, in a sense, one’s fatherland.

Let us see what other interesting words are built on this same root.

1. *patrimony* (PAT′-rə-mō-nee)—an inheritance from one’s father. The -mony comes from the same root that gives us *money*, namely *Juno Moneta*, the Roman goddess who guarded the temples of finance. The adjective is *patrimonial* (pat′-rə-MŌ′-nee-əl).

2. *patronymic* (pat′-rə-NIM′-ik)—a name formed on the father’s name, like Johnson (son of John), Martinson, Aaronson, etc. The word combines *pater*, patris with Greek *onyma*, name. *Onyma* plus the Greek prefix *syn-,* with or together, forms *synonym* (SIN′-ə-nim), a word of the same name (or meaning), etymologically “a together name.” *Onyma* plus the prefix *anti-* against, forms *antonym* (AN′-tə-nim), a word of opposite meaning, etymologically “an against name.” *Onyma* plus Greek *homo,* the same, forms *homonym* (HOM′-ə-nim), a word that sounds like another but has a different meaning and spelling, like bare—bear, way—weigh, to—too—two, etc., etymologically “a same name.” A *homonym* is more accurately called a *homophone* (HOM′-ə-fōn′), a combination of *homo,* the same, and *phone,* sound. The adjective form of *synonym* is *synonymous* (sə-NON′-ə-məs). Can you write, and pronounce, the adjective derived from:
   - antonym? ______________
   - homonym? ______________
   - homophone? ______________

3. *paternity* (pə-TUR′-nə-tee)—fatherhood, as to question someone’s *paternity,* to file a *paternity* suit in order to collect child support from the assumed, accused, or self-acknowledged father. The adjective is *paternal* (pə-TUR′-nəl), fatherly. *Paternalism* (pə-TUR′-nə-liz-əm) is the philosophy or system of governing a country, or of managing a business or institution, so that the citizens, employees, or staff are treated in a manner suggesting a father-children relationship. (Such a system sounds, and often is, benign and protective, but plays havoc with the initiative, independence, and creativity of those in subordinate roles.) The adjective is *paternalistic* (pə-turn′-ə-LIS′-tik).

4. *patriarch* (PAY′-tree-ark′)—a venerable, fatherlike old man; an old man in a ruling, fatherlike position. Here *pater,* *patris* is combined with the Greek root *archein,* to rule. The adjective is *patriarchal* (pay′-tree-AHR′-kəl), the system is a *patriarchy* (PAY′-tree-ahr′-kee).

5. *patricide* (PAT′-rə-sid′)—the killing of one’s father. *Pater,* *patris* combines with -cide, a
suffix derived from the Latin verb *caedo*, to kill. The adjective is *patricidal* (pat-rə-SĬ′-dəl).

This list does not exhaust the number of words built on *pater*, father, but is sufficient to give you an idea of how closely related many English words are. In your reading you will come across other words containing the letters *pater* or *patr*—you will be able to figure them out once you realize that the base is the word *father*. You might, if you feel ambitious, puzzle out the relationship to the “father idea” in the following words, checking with a dictionary to see how good your linguistic intuition is:

1. patrician
2. patron
3. patronize
4. patronizing (adj.)
5. paterfamilias
6. padre

---

6. the old lady

*Pater, patris* is father. *Mater, matris* is mother.

For example:

1. *matriarch* (MAY′-tree-ahrk′)—the mother-ruler; the “mother person” that controls a large household, tribe, or country. This word, like *patriarch*, is built on the root *archein*, to rule. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth or Queen Victoria, England was a *matriarchy* (MAY′-tree-ahr′-kee). Can you figure out the adjective form? ___________.
2. *maternity* (mə-TUR′-nə-tee)—motherhood
3. *maternal* (mə-TURN′-əl)—motherly
4. *matron* (MAY′-tron)—an older woman, one sufficiently mature to be a mother. The adjective *matronly* (MAY′-tron-lee) conjures up for many people a picture of a woman no longer in the glow of youth and possibly with a bit of added weight in the wrong places, so this word should be used with caution; it may be hazardous to your health if the lady you are so describing is of a tempestous nature, or is a *virago*.
5. *alma mater* (AL′-mə MAY′-tər or AHL′-mə MAH′-tər)—etymologically, “soul mother”; actually, the school or college from which one has graduated, and which in a sense is one’s intellectual mother.
6. *matrimony* (MAT′-rə-mō′-nee)—marriage. Though this word is similar to *patrimony* in spelling, it does not refer to money, as *patrimony* does; unless, that is, you are cynical enough to believe that people marry for money. As the language was growing, marriage and children went hand in hand—it is therefore not surprising that the word for marriage should be built on the Latin root for *mother*. Of course, times have changed, but the sexist nature of the English language has not. The noun suffix -*mony* indicates state, condition, or result, as in *sanctimony*, *parsimony*, etc. The adjective is *matrimonial* (mat′-rə-MŌ′-nee-əl).
7. *matricide* (MAT′-rə-sid′)—the killing of one’s mother. The adjective? ___________.

7. murder most foul...
Murder unfortunately is an integral part of human life, so there is a word for almost every kind of killing you can think of. Let's look at some of them.

1. *suicide* (SOO'-ə-sīd')—killing oneself (intentionally); -cide plus sui, of oneself. This is both the act and the person who has been completely successful in performing the act (partially doesn't count); also, in colloquial usage, *suicide* is a verb. The adjective? ____________.

2. *fratricide* (FRAT'-rə-sīd')—the killing of one's brother; -cide plus frater, fratris, brother. The adjective? ____________.

3. *sororicide* (sə-RAWR'-ə-sīd')—the killing of one's sister; -cide plus soror, sister. The adjective? ____________.

4. *homicide* (HOM'-ə-sīd')—the killing of a human being; -cide plus homo, person. In law, *homicide* is the general term for any slaying. If intent and premeditation can be proved, the act is *murder* and punishable as such. If no such intent is present, the act is called *manslaughter* and receives a lighter punishment. Thus, if your mate/lover/spouse makes your life unbearable and you slip some arsenic into his/her coffee one bright morning, you are committing murder—that is, if he/she succumbs. On the other hand, if you run your victim down—quite accidentally—with your car, bicycle, or wheelchair, with no intent to kill, you will be accused of *manslaughter*—that is, if death results and if you can prove you didn't really mean it. It's all rather delicate, however, and you might do best to put thoughts of justifiable *homicide* out of your mind. The adjective? ____________.


9. *genocide* (JEN'-ə-sīd')—the killing of a whole race or nation. This is a comparatively new word, coined in 1944 by a UN official named Raphael Lemkin, to refer to the mass murder of the Jews, Poles, etc. ordered by Hitler. Adjective? ____________. Derivation: Greek genos, race, kind, plus -cide.

10. *parricide* (PAIR'-ə-sīd')—the killing of either or both parents. Adjective? ____________.

Lizzie Borden was accused of, and tried for, *parricide* in the 1890s, but was not convicted. A bit of doggerel that was popular at the time, and, so I have been told, little girls jumped
rope to, went somewhat as follows:

Lizzie Borden took an ax
And gave her mother forty whacks—
And when she saw what she had done,
She gave her father forty-one.

### REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. sykon</td>
<td>fig</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. phanein</td>
<td>to show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. dia-</td>
<td>through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. vir</td>
<td>man (male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. pater, patris</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. syn-</td>
<td>with, together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. onyma</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. anti</td>
<td>against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. homos</td>
<td>the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. phone</td>
<td>sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. -ity</td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. *-ism*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   Noun suffix

13. *-al*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   Adjective suffix

14. *-ic*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   Adjective suffix

15. *archein*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   To rule

16. *-cide*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   Killing

17. *mater, matris*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   Mother

18. *alma*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   Soul

19. *-mony*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   Noun suffix

20. *sui*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   Of oneself

21. *frater, fratris*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   Brother

22. *soror*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   Sister

23. *homo*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   Person, human

24. *rex, regis*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   King

25. *uxor*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   Wife

26. *maritus*  
   ENGLISH WORD ____________  
   Husband
ENGLISH WORD

27. infans, infantis  baby

ENGLISH WORD

28. genos  race, kind

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. martinetish  mahr-tə-NET′-ish
2. sycophancy  SIK′-ə-fən-see
3. sycophantic  sik′-ə-FAN′-tik
4. diaphanous  dī-AF′-ə-nəs
5. dilettanti  dil′-ə-TAN′-tee
6. dilettantism  dil-ə-TAN′-tiz-əm
7. dilettantish  dil-ə-TAN′-tish
8. tyro  TĪ′-rō
9. virtuoso  vur′-chə-Ō′-sō
10. virtuosi  vur′-chə-Ō′-see
11. termagant  TUR′-mə-gənt
12. harridan  HAIR′-ə-dən

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. chauvinism  SHŌ′-və-niz-əm
2. chauvinistic  shō-və-NIS′-tik
3. patrimony  PAT′-rə-mō-nee
4. patronymic  pat′-rə-NIM′-ik
5. synonym  SIN′-ə-nim
6. synonymous
   sə-NON′-ə-məs

7. antonym
   AN′-tə-nim

8. antonymous
   an-TON′-ə-məs

9. homonym
   HOM′-ə-nim

10. homonymous
    hə-MON′-ə-məs

11. homophone
    HOM′-ə-fən

12. homophonous
    hə-MOF′-ə-nəs

**Can you pronounce the words? (III)**

1. paternity
   pə-TUR′-nə-tee

2. paternal
   pə-TUR′-nal

3. paternalism
   pə-TUR′-nə-liz-əm

4. paternalistic
   pə-turn′-ə-LIS′-tik

5. patriarch
   PAY′-tree-ahrk′

6. patriarchal
   pay′-tree-AHR′-kəl

7. patriarchy
   PAY′-tree-ahr′-kee

8. patricide
   PAT′-rə-sid′

9. patricidal
   pat′-rə-SI′-dəl

**Can you pronounce the words? (IV)**

1. matriarch
   MAY′-tree-ahrk′

2. matriarchy
   MAY′-tree-ahr′-kee

3. matriarchal
   may′-tree-AHR′-kəl

4. maternity
   mə-TUR′-nə-tee

5. maternal
   mə-TURN′-əl

6. matron
   MAY′-trən

7. matronly
   MAY′-trən-lee

8. alma mater
   AL′-mə MAY′-tər or AHL′-mə MAH′-tər
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>matrimony</td>
<td>MAT′-rə-mō-nee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>matrimonial</td>
<td>mat-rə-MÖ′-nee-əl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>matricide</td>
<td>MAT′-rə-si̇d′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>matricidal</td>
<td>mat-rə-SĪ′-dəl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can you pronounce the words? (V)

| 1. | suicide | Söö′-ə-si̇d′ |
| 2. | suicidal | söö-ə-SĪ′-dəl |
| 3. | fratricide | FRAT′-rə-si̇d′ |
| 4. | fratricidal | frat-rə-SĪ′-dəl |
| 5. | sororicide | sə-RAWR′-ə-si̇d′ |
| 6. | sororicidal | sə-rawr′-ə-SĪ′-dəl |
| 7. | homicide | HOM′-ə-si̇d′ |
| 8. | homicidal | hom′-ə-SĪ′-dəl |
| 9. | regicide | REJ′-ə-si̇d′ |
| 10. | regicidal | rej′-ə-SĪ′-dəl |

Can you pronounce the words? (VI)

| 1. | uxoricide | uk-SAWR′-ə-si̇d′ |
| 2. | uxoricial | uk-sawr′-ə-SĪ′-dəl |
| 3. | mariticide | mə-RIT′-ə-si̇d′ |
| 4. | mariticidal | mə-rit′-ə-SĪ′-dəl |
| 5. | infanticide | in-FAN′-tə-si̇d′ |
| 6. | infanticidal | in-fan′-tə-SĪ′-dəl |
| 7. | genocide | JEN′-ə-si̇d′ |
| 8. | genocidal | jen′-ə-SĪ′-dəl |
| 9. | parricide | PAIR′-ə-si̇d′ |
| 10. | parricidal | pair′-ə-SĪ′-dəl |
Can you work with the words? (I)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. sycophancy</td>
<td>a. murder of one’s father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. dilettantism</td>
<td>b. excessive patriotism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. chauvinism</td>
<td>c. murder of one’s ruler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. patrimony</td>
<td>d. inheritance from one’s father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. patricide</td>
<td>e. murder of one’s sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. matricide</td>
<td>f. murder of one’s brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. fratricide</td>
<td>g. murder of a person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. sororicide</td>
<td>h. toadying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. homicide</td>
<td>i. murder of one’s mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. regicide</td>
<td>j. dabbling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you work with the words? (II)

1. uxoricide  
2. infanticide  
3. genocide  
4. matrimony  
5. matriarch  
6. maternity  
7. matron  
8. alma mater  
9. paternity  
10. patriarch

a. marriage
b. killing of one’s child
c. fatherhood
d. mother-ruler
e. killing of one’s wife
f. older woman
g. one’s school or college
h. motherhood
i. old man in governing position
j. killing of whole groups of people
Can you work with the words? (III)

1. parricide  a. catering to people of power or position
2. patronymic  b. name from father
3. chauvinistic  c. dabblers
4. sycophantic  d. an accomplished musician
5. diaphanous  e. filmy, gauzy
6. dilettanti  f. blatantly overpatriotic
7. tyro  g. loud-mouthed woman
8. virtuoso  h. a beginner
9. termagant  i. killing of either or both parents
Can you work with the words? (IV)

1. synonyms
   a. system in which those in power have a father-child relationship with subordinates

2. antonyms
   b. like a strict disciplinarian

3. homonyms
   c. self-killing

4. paternalism
   d. fatherly

5. suicide
   e. referring to or like, those who “play at” an art

6. mariticide
   f. words that sound alike but are spelled differently and have unrelated meanings

7. martinetish
   g. words of similar meaning

8. dilettantish
   h. referring to, or like, an older woman

9. paternal
   i. husband-killing

10. matronly
    j. words of opposite meaning
Can you work with the words? (V)

1. harridan a. motherly
2. homophones b. similar in meaning
3. maternal c. referring to a system in which older men are in power
4. matrimonial d. the same in sound but not in spelling or meaning
5. synonymous e. likely to kill; referring to the killing of a person
6. antonymous f. referring to a system in which older women are in power
7. homonymous g. virago
8. patriarchal h. opposite in meaning
9. matriarchal i. referring to marriage
10. homicidal j. words that sound the same
Do you understand the words?

Does a *sycophantic* attitude show sincere admiration?
YES  NO

Is a *diaphanous* gown revealing?
YES  NO

Does *dilettantism* show firmness and tenacity?
YES  NO

Is a *tyro* particularly skillful?
YES  NO

Is a violin *virtuoso* an accomplished musician?
YES  NO

Is a *termagant* a pleasant person?
YES  NO

Does *chauvinism* show modesty?
YES  NO

Does a substantial *patrimony* obviate financial insecurity?
YES  NO

If you know a person’s *patronymic* can you deduce his father’s name?
YES  NO

Is a *patriarch* a male?
YES  NO

Does a *matriarch* have a good deal of power?
YES  NO

Does *fratricide* mean murder of one’s sister?
YES  NO

Did the assassin of Abraham Lincoln commit *regicide*?
YES  NO

Do dictators and tyrants sometimes commit *genocide*?
YES  NO

Are an *uxoricidal* husband and his *mariticidal* wife likely to have a peaceful and affectionate marriage?
YES  NO
Can you recall the words? (I)

father-killing (*noun*)
1. P__________________
wife-killing (*noun*)
2. U__________________
mature woman
3. M__________________
toadying to people of influence (*adj.*)
4. S__________________
skilled musician
5. V__________________
exaggerated patriotism
6. C__________________
turbulent female (three words)
7. T__________________
or H__________________
or V__________________
name derived from father’s name
8. P__________________
powerful father figure in a ruling position
9. P__________________
powerful mother figure in a ruling position
10. M__________________
motherly
11. M__________________
motherhood
12. M__________________
marriage
13. M__________________
one’s school or college
14. A__________________
attitude of catering to wealth or prestige (*noun*)
15. S__________________
killing of a race or nation
16. G__________
dabbling in the fine arts (noun)

17. D__________
a beginner in a field

18. T__________
plural of virtuoso (Italian form)

19. V__________
having an attitude of excessive patriotism (adj.)

20. C__________
inheritance from father

21. P__________
sheer, transparent

22. D__________
mother-killing (noun)

23. M__________
brother-killing (noun)

24. F__________
sister-killing (noun)

25. S__________
killing of a human being

26. H__________
killing of one’s ruler

27. R__________
killing of a baby

28. I__________
killing of one’s husband

29. M__________
killing of either parent or of both parents

30. P__________
Can you recall the words? (II)

words of similar meaning
1. S__________s

words of opposite meaning
2. A__________s

words of the same sound
3. H__________s
   or H__________s

fatherly
4. P___________

protective and fatherly toward one's subordinates (adj.)
5. P___________

older woman
6. M___________

self-destructive
7. S___________

meaning the same (adj.)
8. S___________

having opposite meanings (adj.)
9. A___________

sounding the same but spelled differently (adj.)
10. H___________
    or H___________
1. brothers and sisters, wives and husbands

   Frater, brother; soror, sister; uxor, wife; and maritus, husband—these roots are the source of a number of additional English words:

   1. to fraternize (FRAT′-ər-nīz′)—etymologically, to have a brotherly relationship (with). This verb may be used to indicate social intercourse between people, irrespective of sex, as in, “Members of the faculty often fraternized after school hours.”

      Additionally, and perhaps more commonly, there may be the implication of having a social relationship with one’s subordinates in an organization, or even with one’s so-called inferiors, as in, “The president of the college was reluctant to fraternize with faculty members, preferring to keep all her contacts with them on an exclusively professional basis”; or as in, “The artist enjoyed fraternizing with thieves, drug addicts, prostitutes, and pimps, partly out of social perversity, partly to find interesting faces to put in his paintings.”

      The verb also gained a new meaning during and after World War II, when soldiers of occupying armies had sexual relations with the women of conquered countries, as in, “Military personnel were strictly forbidden to fraternize with the enemy.” (How euphemistic can you get?)

      Can you write the noun form of fraternize? __________.

   2. fraternal (frə-TUR′-nəl)—brotherly. The word also designates non-identical (twins).

   3. fraternity (frə-TUR′-nə-tee)—a men’s organization in a high school or college, often labeled with Greek letters (the Gamma Delta Epsilon Fraternity); or any group of people of similar interests or profession (the medical fraternity, the financial fraternity).

   4. sorority (sə-RAWR′-ə-tee)—a women’s organization in high school or college, again usually Greek-lettered; or any women’s social club.

   5. uxorious (uk-SAWR′-ee-əs)—an adjective describing a man who excessively, even absurdly, caters to, dotes on, worships, and submits to the most outlandish or outrageous demands of, his wife. This word is not synonymous with henpecked, as the henpecked husband is dominated by his wife, perhaps because of his own fear or weakness, while the uxorious husband is dominated only by his neurosis, and quite likely the wife finds his uxoriousness (uk-SAWR′-ee-əs-nəs) comical or a pain in the neck. (There can, indeed, be too much of a good thing!)
6. *uxorial*—pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a wife, as *uxorial* duties, privileges, attitudes, etc.

7. *marital* (MAIR′-ə-təl)—etymologically, pertaining or referring to, or characteristic of, a husband; but the meaning has changed to include the marriage relationship of both husband and wife (don’t ever let anyone tell you that our language is not sexist!), as *marital* duties, obligations, privileges, arguments, etc. Hence *extramarital* is literally *outside the marriage*, as in *extramarital* affairs (hanky-panky with someone other than one’s spouse). And *premarital* (Latin prefix *pre-* , before) describes events that occur before a planned marriage, as *premarital* sex, a *premarital* agreement as to the division of property, etc.

2. of cabbages and kings (without the cabbage)

*Rex, regis* is Latin for *king*. *Tyrannosaurus rex* was the king (i.e., the largest) of the dinosaurs (etymologically, “king of the tyrant lizards”). Dogs are often named *Rex* to fool them into thinking they are kings rather than slaves. And *regal* (REE′-gəl) is royal, or fit for a king, hence magnificent, stately, imperious, splendid, etc., as in *regal* bearing or manner, a *regal* mansion, a *regal* reception, etc. The noun is *regality* (rə-GAL′-ə-tee).

*Regalia* (rə-GAYL′-ə), a plural noun, designated the emblems or insignia or dress of a king, and now refers to any impressively formal clothes; or, more commonly, to the decorations, insignia, or uniform of a rank, position, office, social club, etc. “The Shriners were dressed in full *regalia*,” “The five-star general appeared in full *regalia*,” etc.

3. “madness” of all sorts

The *monomaniac* develops an abnormal obsession in respect to one particular thing (Greek *monos*, one), but is otherwise normal. The obsession itself, or the obsessiveness, is *monomania* (mon′-ə-MAY′-nee-ə), the adjective is *monomaniacal* (mon′-ə-mə-NĪ′-ə-kəl). *Monomaniacal*, like the adjective forms of various other manias, is tricky to pronounce—practice carefully to make sure you can say it correctly without stuttering.

Psychology recognizes other abnormal states, all designating obsessions, and built on Greek *mania*, madness.

1. *dipsomania* (dip′-sə-MAY′-nee-ə)—morbid compulsion to keep on absorbing alcoholic beverages (Greek *dipsa*, thirst). The *dipsomaniac* has been defined as the person for whom one drink is too many, a thousand not enough. Recent investigations suggest that *dipsomania*, or alcoholism, may not necessarily be caused by anxieties or frustrations, but possibly by a metabolic or physiological disorder.

Adjective: *dipsomaniacal* (dip′-sə-mə-NĪ′-ə-kəl).

2. *kleptomania* (klep′-tə-MAY′-nee-ə)—morbid compulsion to steal, not from any economic motive, but simply because the urge to take another’s possessions is irresistible. The *kleptomaniac* (Greek *klepte*, thief) may be wealthy, and yet be an obsessive shoplifter. The
Kleptomania, for reasons that psychologists are still arguing about, is more often a female than a male, and may pinch her best friend's valueless trinket, or a cheap ashtray or salt shaker from a restaurant, not because she wants, let alone needs, the article, but because she apparently can't help herself; she gets carried away. (When she arrives home, she may toss it in a drawer with other loot, and never look at it again.)

Can you write (and correctly pronounce) the adjective?

3. Pyromania (pi'-rə-MAY'-nee-ə)—morbid compulsion to set fires. Pyromania should not be confused with incendiarism (in-SENN'-dee-ə-riz-əm), which is the malicious and deliberate burning of another's property, and is not a compulsive need to see the flames and enjoy the thrill of the heat and the smoke. Some pyromaniacs join volunteer fire companies, often heroically putting out the very blazes they themselves have set. An incendiary (in-SENN'-dee-air-ee) is antisocial, and usually sets fires for revenge. Either of these two dangerous characters is called, colloquially, a “firebug.”

In law, setting fire to another's, or to one's own, property for the purpose of economic gain (such as the collection of the proceeds of an insurance policy) is called arson (AHR'-sən) and is a felony. The pyromaniac sets fire for the thrill; the incendiary for revenge; the arsonist (AHR'-sə-nist) for money.

Pyromania is built on Greek pyros, fire; incendiarism on Latin incendo, incensus, to set fire; arson on Latin ardo, arsus, to burn.

Can you write, and pronounce, the adjective form of pyromaniac? ______________.

4. Megalomania (meg'-ə-MAY'-nee-ə)—morbid delusions of grandeur, power, importance, godliness, etc. Jokes accusing the heads of governments of megalomania are common. Here's an old chestnut from the forties:

Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin were talking about their dreams.
Churchill: I dreamed last night that God had made me Prime Minister of the whole world.
Roosevelt: I dreamed that God had made me President of the whole world.
Stalin: How could you gentlemen have such dreams? I didn’t dream of offering you those positions!

Hitler, Napoleon, and Alexander the Great have been called megalomaniacs—all three certainly had delusions about their invincibility.

Can you write (and pronounce correctly!) the adjective derived from megalomaniac? ______________.

Megalomania is built on Greek megas, great, big, large, plus mania.

[Can you think of the word for what someone speaks through to make the sound (phone) of his voice greater? ______________.

5. Nymphomania (nim'-fə-MAY'-nee-ə)—morbid, incessant, uncontrollable, and intense desire, on the part of a female, for sexual intercourse (from Greek nymphē, bride, plus mania).

The person? ______________.
The adjective? ____________.

6. satyromania (sə-tee′-ə-MAY′-nee-ə)—the same morbid, incessant, etc. desire on the part of a male (from Greek satyros, satyr, plus mania).
   The person? ____________.
   The adjective? ____________.

A satyr (SAY′-tər) was a mythological Greek god, notorious for lechery. He had horns, pointed ears, and the legs of a goat; the rest of him was in human form. Satyromania is also called satyriasis (sat′-ə-RĪ′-ə-sis).

4. and now phobias

So much for maniacs. There is another side to the coin. Just as personality disorders can cause morbid attraction toward certain things or acts (stealing, fire, power, sex, etc.), so also other emotional ills can cause violent or morbid repulsions to certain conditions, things, or situations. There are people who have irrational and deep-seated dread of cats, dogs, fire, the number thirteen, snakes, thunder or lightning, various colors, and so on almost without end:¹ Such morbid dread or fear is called, in the language of psychology, a phobia, and we might pause to investigate the three most common ones. These are:

1. claustrophobia (klaw′-strə-FŌ′-bee-ə)—morbid dread of being physically hemmed in, of enclosed spaces, of crowds, etc. From Latin claustrum, enclosed place, plus Greek phobia, morbid fear. The person: claustrophobe (KLAW′-strə-fōb′). Adjective: claustrophobic (klaw′-strə-FŌ′-bik).

2. agoraphobia (ag′-ə-rə-FŌ′-bee-ə)—morbid dread of open space, the reverse of claustrophobia. People suffering from agoraphobia prefer to stay shut in their homes as much as possible, and become panic-stricken in such places as open fields, large public buildings, airport terminals, etc. From Greek agora, market place, plus phobia.
   The person? ____________.
   The adjective? ____________.

3. acrophobia (ak′-rə-FŌ′-bee-ə)—morbid dread of high places. The victims of this fear will not climb ladders or trees, or stand on tops of furniture. They refuse to go onto the roof of a building or look out the window of one of the higher floors. From Greek akros, highest, plus phobia.
   The person? ____________.
   The adjective? ____________.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>frater, fratris</td>
<td>brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>soror</td>
<td>sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>uxor</td>
<td>wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>maritus</td>
<td>husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>rex, regis</td>
<td>king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>mania</td>
<td>madness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>monos</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>-ac</td>
<td>noun suffix, “one who”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>-al</td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>dipsa</td>
<td>thirst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>klepte</td>
<td>thief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>pyros</td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>incendo, incensus</td>
<td>to set fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>ardo, arsus</td>
<td>to burn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>mega</td>
<td>great, large, big</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16. phone  sound

17. satyros  satyr

18. nymphe  bride

19. clastrum  enclosed place

20. agora  market place

21. akros  highest

22. -ic  adjective suffix

23. phobia  morbid dread

24. pre-  before

25. extra-  outside

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. fraternize  FRAT′-ər-nīz′
2. fraternization  frat′-ər-nə-ZAY′-shən
3. fraternal  frə-TUR′-nəl
4. fraternity
5. sorority
6. uxorious
7. uxorial
8. marital
9. extramarital
10. premarital
11. regal
12. regality
13. regalia

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. fraternize
2. fraternal
3. sorority
4. uxorious
5. uxorial
6. marital
7. extramarital
8. premarital
9. regal
10. regalia

a. pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a wife
b. outside the marriage
c. kingly, royal; splendid, stately, magnificent, etc.
d. referring to marriage
e. before marriage
f. socialize
g. excessively indulgent to, or doting on, one’s wife
h. brotherly
i. badges, insignia, dress, etc. of rank or office
j. sisterhood
Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. monomania
   - Pronunciation: monˈ-ə-MAYˈ-nee-ə
2. monomaniac
   - Pronunciation: monˈ-ə-MAYˈ-nee-ak
3. monomaniacal
   - Pronunciation: monˈ-ə-mə-NĪˈ-ə-kəl
4. dipsomania
   - Pronunciation: dip′-sə-MAYˈ-nee-ə
5. dipsomaniac
   - Pronunciation: dip′-sə-MAYˈ-nee-ak
6. dipsomaniacal
   - Pronunciation: dip′-sə-mə-NĪˈ-ə-kəl
7. kleptomania
   - Pronunciation: klepˈ-tə-MAYˈ-nee-ə
8. kleptomaniac
   - Pronunciation: klepˈ-tə-MAYˈ-nee-ak
9. kleptomaniacal
   - Pronunciation: klepˈ-tə-mə-NĪˈ-ə-kəl
10. pyromania
    - Pronunciation: pīˈ-rə-MAYˈ-nee-ə
11. pyromaniac
    - Pronunciation: pīˈ-rə-MAYˈ-nee-ak
12. pyromaniacal
    - Pronunciation: pīˈ-rə-mə-NĪˈ-ə-kəl

Can you work with the words? (II)

1. monomania
   - Definition: a. obsession for alcohol
2. dipsomania
   - Definition: b. obsession for setting fires
3. kleptomania
   - Definition: c. obsession in one area
4. pyromania
   - Definition: d. obsession for thievery
Can you pronounce the words? (III)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>incendiaryism</td>
<td>in-SEN′-dee-ə-riz-əm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>incendiary</td>
<td>in-SEN′-dee-air-eε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>arson</td>
<td>AHR′-sən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>arsonist</td>
<td>AHR′-sə-nist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>megalomania</td>
<td>meg′-ə-lə-MAY′-nee-ə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>megalomaniac</td>
<td>meg′-ə-lə-MAY′-nee-ak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>megalomaniacal</td>
<td>meg′-ə-lə-mə-NĪ′-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>nymphomania</td>
<td>nim′-fə-MAY′-nee-ə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>nymphomaniac</td>
<td>nim′-fə-MAY′-nee-ak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>nymphomaniacal</td>
<td>nim′-fə-mə-NĪ′-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>satyromania</td>
<td>sə-teer′-ə-MAY′-nee-ə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>satyromaniacal</td>
<td>sə-teer′-ə-mə-NĪ′-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>satyriasis</td>
<td>sat′-ə-RĪ′-ə-sis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Can you pronounce the words? (IV)

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
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<td>claustrophobia</td>
<td>klaw′-strə-FŌ′-bee-ə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>claustrophobe</td>
<td>KLAW′-strə-fōb′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>claustrophobic</td>
<td>klaw′-strə-FŌ′-bik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>agoraphobia</td>
<td>ag′-ə-rə-FŌ′-bee-ə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>agoraphobe</td>
<td>AG′-ə-rə-fōb′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>agoraphobic</td>
<td>ag′-ə-rə-FŌ′-bik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>acrophobia</td>
<td>ak′-rə-FŌ′-bee-ə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>acrophobe</td>
<td>AK′-rə-fōb′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>acrophobic</td>
<td>ak′-rə-FŌ′-bik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you work with the words? (III)

1. incendiaryism
   a. delusions of grandeur
   b. compulsive sexual needs on the part of a male

2. arson
   c. morbid dread of open spaces
   d. morbid dread of enclosed places
   e. malicious setting of fires, as for revenge, etc.

3. megalomania

4. nymphomania
   f. morbid dread of heights
   g. compulsive sexual needs on the part of a female
   h. felony of setting fire for economic gain

5. satyromania

6. claustrophobia

7. agoraphobia

8. acrophobia
Can you work with the words? (IV)

1. incendiary
   a. one who has delusions of greatness or power

2. arsonist
   b. male compulsion for sexual intercourse

3. megalomaniac
   c. one who fears shut-in or crowded places

4. nymphomaniac
   d. one who sets fires out of malice

5. satyriasis
   e. one who fears heights

6. claustrophobe
   f. one who fears large or open spaces

7. agoraphobe
   g. one who sets fires for economic and illegal profit

8. acrophobe
   h. woman with compulsive, incessant sexual desire
Do you understand the words?

Is a sorority a men’s organization?
YES NO

Is an uxorious husband likely to be psychologically dependent on his wife?
YES NO

Are extramarital affairs adulterous?
YES NO

Do VIPs often receive regal treatment?
YES NO

Is an admiral of the fleet in regalia informally dressed?
YES NO

Do monomaniacal people have varied interests?
YES NO

Can a dipsomaniac safely indulge in social drinking?
YES NO

Do people of pyromaniacal tendencies fear fire?
YES NO

Is incendiarism an uncontrollable impulse?
YES NO

Does an arsonist expect a reward for his actions?
YES NO

Is it necessary to seduce a nymphomaniac?
YES NO

Do megalomaniacs have low opinions of themselves?
YES NO

Is a satyromaniac lecherous?
YES NO

Are satyriasis and asceticism compatible conditions?
YES NO

Does a claustrophobe enjoy cramped quarters?
YES NO

Would an agoraphobe be comfortable in a small cell-like room?
YES NO

Does an acrophobe enjoy mountain-climbing?
Can you recall the words?

to socialize
  1. F__________
excessively indulgent to, and doting on, one's wife
  2. U__________
full dress, with ribbons, insignia, badges of office, etc.
  3. R__________
obsessed in one area or with one overriding interest (adj.)
  4. M__________
having a compulsion to set fires (adj.)
  5. P__________
having a psychological compulsion to steal (adj.)
  6. K__________
person who sets fires for revenge
  7. I__________.
felony of putting the torch to property for economic profit
  8. A__________
obsessive need for sexual gratification by a male
  9. S__________
or S__________
morbidly dreading enclosed or cramped places (adj.)
10. C__________
morbidly dreading heights (adj.)
11. A__________
morbidly dreading wide-open spaces (adj.)
12. A__________
having delusions of grandeur or power (adj.)
13. M__________
referring to a female who obsessively needs sexual gratification (adj.)
14. N__________
alcoholism
15. D__________
stealing for thrills or out of psychological compulsion (adj.)
16. K__________
brotherly
17. F_____________
characteristic of, or befitting, a wife
18. U_____________
referring to, characteristic of, or involved in, the matrimonial relationship
19. M_____________
kingly; royal; splendid; etc.
20. R_____________
outside the marriage (adj.)
21. E_____________
before marriage (adj.)
22. P_____________

(End of Session 30)
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. no reverence

The iconoclast sneers at convention and tradition, attempts to expose our cherished beliefs, our revered traditions, or our stereotypical thinking as shams and myths. H. L. Mencken was the great iconoclast of the 1920s; Tom Wolfe (The Kandy-Kolored Tangerine-Flake Streamline Baby), of the 1960s.

Adolescence is that confused and rebellious time of life in which iconoclasm (i-KON’-ə-klaiz’-əm) is quite normal—indeed the adolescent who is not iconoclastic (i-kon’-ə-KLAST’-ik) to some degree might be considered either immature or maladjusted. The words are from eikon, a religious image, plus klaein, to break. Iconoclasm is not of course restricted to religion.

2. is there a God?

Atheist combines the Greek negative prefix a- with theos, God. Do not confuse atheism (AY’-thee-iz-əm) with agnosticism (ag-NOS’-tə-siz-əm), the philosophy that claims that God is unknowable, that He may or may not exist, and that human beings can never come to a final conclusion about Him. The agnostic (ag-NOS’-tik) does not deny the existence of a deity, as does the atheist, but simply holds that no proof can be adduced one way or the other.

3. how to know

Agnostic (which is also an adjective) is built on the Greek root gnostos, known, and the negative prefix a-. An agnostic claims that all but material phenomena is unknown, and, indeed, unknowable.

A diagnosis (di-əg-NŌ’-sis), constructed on the allied Greek root gnosis, knowledge, plus dia-, through, is a knowing through examination or testing. A prognosis (prog-NŌ’-sis), on the other hand, is etymologically a knowing beforehand, hence a prediction, generally, but not solely, as to the course of a disease. (The Greek prefix pro-, before, plus gnosis.)

Thus, you may say to a doctor: “What’s the diagnosis, Doc?”

“Diabetes.”

Then you say, “And what’s the prognosis?”

“If you take insulin and watch your diet, you’ll soon be as good as new.”

The doctor’s prognosis, then, is a forecast of the development or trend of a disease. The doctor knows beforehand, from previous similar cases, what to expect.
The verb form of diagnosis is diagnose (dī'-əg-NŌS'); the verb form of prognosis is prognosticate (prog-NOS'-tə-kayt'). To use the verb prognosticate correctly, be sure that your meaning involves the forecasting of developments from a consideration of symptoms or conditions—whether the problem is physical, mental, political, economic, psychological, or what have you.

In school, you doubtless recall taking diagnostic (dī'-əg-NOS'-tik) tests; these measured not what you were supposed to have learned during the semester, but your general knowledge in a field, so that your teachers would know what remedial steps to take, just as doctors rely on their diagnosis to decide what drugs or treatments to prescribe.

In a reading center, various diagnostic machines and tests are used—these tell the clinician what is wrong with a student’s reading and what measures will probably increase such a student’s reading efficiency.

The medical specialist in diagnosis is a diagnostician (dī'-əg-nos-TISH'-ən).

The noun form of the verb prognosticate is prognostication (prog-nos′-tə-KAY′-shən).

4. getting back to God

Theos, God, is also found in:

1. Monotheism (MON′-ə-thee-iz-əm)—belief in one God. (Monos, one, plus theos, God.)
   Using atheism, atheist, and atheistic as a model, write the word for the person who believes in one God: ____________. The adjective? ____________.

2. Polytheism (POL′-ee-thee-iz-əm)—belief in many gods, as in ancient Greece or Rome. (Polys, many, plus theos.)
   The person with such a belief? ____________. The adjective? ____________.

3. Pantheism (PAN′-thee-iz-əm)—belief that God is not in man’s image, but is a combination of all forces of the universe. (Pan, all, plus theos,) The person? ____________. The adjective? ____________.

4. Theology (thee-OL′-ə-jee)—the study of God and religion. (Theos plus logos, science or study.)
   The student is a theologian (thee′-ə-LŌ′-jən), the adjective is theological (thee′-ə-LOJ′-ə-kəl).

5. of sex and the tongue

A lecher practices lechery (LECH′-ər-ee). The derivation is Old French lechier, to lick. The adjective lecherous (LECH′-ə-rəs) has many close or not-so-close synonyms, most of them also, and significantly, starting with the letter l, a sound formed with the tongue, supposedly the seat of sensation.

1. libidinous (lə-BID′-ə-nəs)—from libido, pleasure.
2. lascivious (lə-SIV′-ee-əs)—from lascivia, wantonness.

3. lubricious (lə-BRISH′-əs)—from lubricus, slippery, the same root found in lubricate. The noun is lubricity (lə-BRIS′-ə-tee).

4. licentious (lĭ-SEN′-shəs)—from licere, to be permitted, the root from which we get license, etymologically, “permission,” and illicit, etymologically, “not permitted.”

5. lewd—the previous four words derive from Latin, but this one is from Anglo-Saxon lewed, vile.

6. lustful—from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning pleasure, desire. Noun: lust. Libidinous, lascivious, lubricious, licentious, lewd, lecherous, lustful are seven adjectives that indicate sexual desire and/or activity. The implication of all seven words is more or less derogatory.

Each adjective becomes a noun with the addition of the noun suffix -ness; lubricity and lust are alternate noun forms of two of the adjectives.

6. of sex and the itch

Prurient (PRŏ′-ee-ənt), from Latin prurio, to itch, to long for, describes someone who is filled with great sexual curiosity, desire, longing, etc. Can you form the noun?

Pruritis (prŏr-Ī′-tis), from the same root, is a medical condition in which the skin is very itchy, but without a rash or eruptions. (Scratch enough, of course, as you will be irresistibly tempted to do, and something like a rash will soon appear.) The adjective is pruritic (prŏr-IT′-ik).

7. under and over

Hypochondria (hĭ-pĕ-KON′-dree-ə) is built on two Greek roots: hypos, under, and chondros, the cartilage of the breastbone. This may sound farfetched until you realize that under the breastbone is the abdomen; the ancient Greeks believed that morbid anxiety about one’s health arose in the abdomen—and no one is more morbidly, unceasingly, and unhappily anxious about health than the hypochondriac.

Hypochondriac is also an adjective—an alternate and more commonly used adjective form is hypochondriacal (hĭ′-pĕk-ăn-DRĬ′-ə-kəl).

Hypos, under, is a useful root to know. The hypodermic needle penetrates under the skin; a hypothyroid person has an underworking thyroid gland; hypotension is abnormally low blood pressure.

On the other hand, hyper is the Greek root meaning over. The hypercritical person is excessively fault-finding; hyperthyroidism is an overworking of the thyroid gland; hypertension is high blood pressure; and you can easily figure out the meanings of hyperacidity, hyperactive, hypersensitive, etc.
The adjective forms of *hypotension* and *hypertension* are *hypotensive* and *hypertensive*.

**REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>eikon</em></td>
<td>religious image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>klaein</em></td>
<td>to break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>a-</em></td>
<td>negative prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>theos</em></td>
<td>God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. <em>gnostos</em></td>
<td>known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <em>-ism</em></td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7. <em>-ic</em></td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <em>gnosis</em></td>
<td>knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <em>dia-</em></td>
<td>through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <em>pro-</em></td>
<td>before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <em>-ate</em></td>
<td>verb suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. <em>-ion</em></td>
<td>noun suffix for verbs ending in <em>-ate</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. <em>-ician</em></td>
<td>one who; expert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monos</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polys</td>
<td>many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pan</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logos</td>
<td>science, study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-al</td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prurio</td>
<td>to itch, to long for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypos</td>
<td>under</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyper</td>
<td>over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ive</td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USING THE WORDS**

**Can you pronounce the words? (I)**

1. iconoclasm   | ĭ-KON′-ə-klaz-əm
2. iconoclastic | ĭ-kon′-ə-KLAS′-tik
3. atheism      | AY′-thee-iz-əm
4. atheistic    | ay′-thee-IS′-tik
5. agnostic     | ag-NOS′-tik
6. agnosticism  | ag-NOS′-tə-siz-əm
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diagnosis</td>
<td>di’-əg-NŌ’-sis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diagnose</td>
<td>DĪ’-əg-nōs’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diagnostic</td>
<td>di’-əg-NOS’-tik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diagnostician</td>
<td>di’-əg-nos-TISH’-ən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prognosis</td>
<td>prog-NŌ’-sis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prognostic</td>
<td>prog-NOS’-tik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prognosticate</td>
<td>prog-NOS’-tə-kayt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prognostication</td>
<td>prog-nos’-tə-KAY’-shan</td>
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**Can you pronounce the words? (II)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>monotheism</td>
<td>MON’-ə-thee-iz-əm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monotheist</td>
<td>MON’-ə-thee’-ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monotheistic</td>
<td>mon’-ə-thee-IS’-tik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polytheism</td>
<td>POL’-ee-thee-iz-əm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polytheist</td>
<td>POL’-ee-thee’-ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polytheistic</td>
<td>pol’-ee-thee-IS’-tik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pantheism</td>
<td>PAN’-thee-iz-əm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pantheist</td>
<td>PAN’-thee-ist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pantheistic</td>
<td>pan’-thee-IS’-tik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theology</td>
<td>thee-OL’-ə-jee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theologian</td>
<td>thee’-ə-LŌ’-jən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theological</td>
<td>thee’-ə-LOJ’-ə-kəl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Can you pronounce the words? (III)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lechery</td>
<td>LECH’-ər-ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lecherous</td>
<td>LECH’-ər-əs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libidinous</td>
<td>lə-BID’-ə-nəs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lascivious</td>
<td>lə-SIV’-ee-əs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. lubricious
6. lubricity
7. licentious
8. lewd
9. lustful
10. lust

Can you pronounce the words? (IV)

1. prurient
2. prurience
3. pruritis
4. pruritic
5. hypochondria
6. hypochondriacal
7. hypotension
8. hypertension
9. hypotensive
10. hypertensive

This has been a long chapter, and we have discussed, more or less in detail, over one hundred words. Just to keep everything straight in your mind now, see how successfully you can work out the following matching exercises, which will concern any of the words discussed in this chapter.

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. martinet
2. sycophancy
3. dilettantism
4. tyro
5. virtuoso

a. lack of seriousness in an art or profession
b. harridan, shrew
c. excessive patriotism
d. name from father
e. venerable and influential old man
6. termagant  
7. chauvinism  
8. patrimony  
9. patronymic  
10. patriarch  

f. beginner  
g. brilliant performer  
h. bootlicking  
i. inheritance from father  
j. strict disciplinarian
Can you work with the words? (II)

1. patricide
2. alma mater
3. matricide
4. fratricide
5. uxoricide
6. uxorious
7. monomaniacal
8. pyromaniacal
9. megalomaniacal
10. dipsomaniacal

a. mother-killing
b. tending to fixate obsessively on one thing
c. wife-killing
d. father-killing
e. tending to set fires
f. alcoholic
g. wife-doting
h. school or college from which one has graduated
i. tending to delusions of grandeur
j. brother-killing
Can you work with the words? (III)

1. kleptomania  a. disbelief in God
2. libidinous  b. belief in many gods
3. atheism  c. lewd
4. agnosticism  d. belief that God is nature
5. polytheism  e. morbid anxiety about health
6. monotheism  f. belief in one God
7. theology  g. study of religion
8. pantheism  h. obsessive thievery
9. satyriasis  i. abnormal male sexual needs
10. hypochondria  j. skepticism about God
Can you work with the words? (IV)

1. hypotension  a. high blood pressure
2. lascivious  b. malicious fire-setting
3. hypertension  c. abnormally low blood pressure
4. agnostic  d. fire-setting for illegal gain
5. incendiary  e. to forecast (probable developments)
   ism  f. a determination through examination or
g. one who claims that ultimate reality is
   testing of the nature, type, causes, etc. of a
   unknowable
6. arson  condition
   h. sexually immoral
7. iconoclasm  i. a foretelling of probable developments
   g. one who claims that ultimate reality is
   unknowable
8. prognosticate  j. a scoffing at tradition
9. diagnosis
10. prognosis
Can you work with the words? (V)

1. prurience  
   a. abnormal need for sexual intercourse by a male

2. satyromania  
   b. fear of enclosed places

3. agoraphobia  
   c. student of religion

4. claustrophobia  
   d. sexual longing or curiosity

5. acrophobia  
   e. fear of heights

6. theologian  
   f. fear of open spaces

7. lubricious  
   g. having, or referring to, abnormally low blood pressure

8. hypochondriacal  
   h. itching

9. hypotensive  
   i. having, or referring to, high blood pressure

10. hypertensive  
    j. sexually immoral; lewd

11. pruritis  
    k. beset by anxieties about one’s health
Can you recall the words? (I)

I. manias and phobias

single fixed obsession
1. M__________
irresistible compulsion to set fires
2. P__________
oneceasing desire, on the part of a woman, for sexual intercourse
3. N__________
obsessive desire to steal
4. K__________
delusions of grandeur
5. M__________
alcoholism
6. D__________
compulsion for sexual intercourse by a male
7. S__________
or S__________
dread of heights
8. A__________
dread of open spaces
9. A__________
dread of cramped quarters
10. C__________
Can you recall the words? (II)

II. sex

Write seven adjectives; all starting with L, more or less meaning “sexually immoral, desirous, etc.”; write the adjective starting with P meaning “sexually curious or longing.”

1. L___________
2. L___________
3. L___________
4. L___________
5. L___________
6. L___________
7. L___________
8. P___________
Can you recall the words? (III)

III. God

study of religion
1. T______________
belief that God is the sum total of natural forces
2. P______________
belief that there is no God
3. A______________
belief that God’s existence is unknowable
4. A______________
belief in one God
5. M______________
belief in many gods
6. P______________
Can you recall the words? (IV)

morbid anxiety about one's health
  1. H__________________
high blood pressure
  2. H__________________
malicious fire-setting
  3. I__________________
the felony of setting fire for economic gain
  4. A__________________
sneering contempt for convention or tradition
  5. I__________________
a forecast of development (of a disease, etc.)
  6. P__________________
designed to discover causes or conditions (adj.)
  7. D__________________
abnormally low blood pressure
  8. H__________________
to forecast (probable future developments) by examining present conditions
  9. P__________________
to determine the nature of a disease, condition, or state by examination
10. D__________________
the act of forecasting (probable future developments) by examining present conditions
11. P__________________
doctor who is an expert at recognizing the nature of a disease or condition
12. D__________________
possessed of, or referring to, high blood pressure
13. H__________________
possessed of, or referring to, abnormally low blood pressure
14. H__________________
one who studies religion
15. T__________________
CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

Disciplinarian:
   (a) martinet, (b) virago, (c) dilettante

Bootlicker:
   (a) chauvinist, (b) sycophant, (c) lecher

Scoffer at tradition:
   (a) monomaniac, (b) hypochondriac, (c) iconoclast

Disbeliever in God:
   (a) agnostic, (b) atheist, (c) chauvinist

Accomplished musician:
   (a) tyro, (b) dilettante, (c) virtuoso

Sheer, flimsy:
   (a) diaphanous, (b) uxorious, (c) paternal

Abusive woman:
   (a) termagant, (b) virtuoso, (c) matriarch

Murder of one’s wife:
   (a) genocide, (b) uxoricide, (c) sororicide

Old man in ruling position:
   (a) matriarch, (b) patricide, (c) patriarch

Morbid compulsion to steal:
   (a) dipsomania, (b) nymphomania, (c) kleptomania

Delusions of grandeur:
   (a) megalomania, (b) egomania, (c) pyromania

Lewd, lustful:
   (a) prurient, (b) agnostic, (c) hypochondriac

Belief in many gods:
   (a) polytheism, (b) monotheism, (c) agnosticism

Setting fire for economic gain:
   (a) pyromania, (b) incendiarism, (c) arson

Morbid fear of heights:
(a) agoraphobia, (b) acrophobia, (c) claustrophobia
High blood pressure:
(a) hypotension, (b) hypertension, (c) hypochondria
Abnormal need for sexual intercourse by a male:
(a) lechery, (b) lubricity, (c) satyriasis
B. Can you recognize roots?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sykon</td>
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<tr>
<td>phanein</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pater, patris</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>onyma</td>
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<tr>
<td>homos</td>
<td></td>
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<td>phone</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>archein</td>
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<tr>
<td>mater, matris</td>
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<tr>
<td>alma</td>
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<tr>
<td>sui</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXAMPLE:  

1. sycophant
2. diaphanous
3. virago
4. paternal
5. synonym
6. homonym
7. homophone
8. matriarchy
9. maternity
10. alma mater
11. suicide
12. caedo (-cide)  
EXAMPLE parricide

13. frater, fratris  
EXAMPLE fraternity

14. soror  
EXAMPLE sorority

15. homo  
EXAMPLE homicide

16. rex, regis  
EXAMPLE regal

17. uxor  
EXAMPLE uxorious

18. maritus  
EXAMPLE mariticide

19. infans, infantis  
EXAMPLE infanticide

20. genos  
EXAMPLE genocide

21. mania  
EXAMPLE egomania

22. monos  
EXAMPLE monomania

23. dipsa  
EXAMPLE dipsomania

24. klepte  
EXAMPLE kleptomania

25. pyros  
EXAMPLE pyromania

26. incendo, incensus
incendiarism
27. ardo, arsus

arson
28. mega

megalomaniac
29. satyros

satyriasis
30. nympe

nymphomaniac
31. claustrum

claustrophobia
32. agora

agoraphobia
33. akros

acrophobia
34. phobia

zoophobia
35. eikon

iconoclastic
36. klaein

iconoclasm
37. theos

monotheism
38. gnostos

agnostic
39. gnosis

prognosis
40. polys

polytheism
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>EXAMPLE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td><em>pan</em></td>
<td>pantheism</td>
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<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td><em>logos</em></td>
<td>theology</td>
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<td>43.</td>
<td><em>prurio</em></td>
<td>pruritis</td>
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<td>44.</td>
<td><em>hypos</em></td>
<td>hypotension</td>
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<td>45.</td>
<td><em>hyper</em></td>
<td>hypertension</td>
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</table>
TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1. If a *patronymic* is a name derived from the name of one’s father, can you figure out the word for a name derived from one’s mother’s name? ___________.

2. *Incendo, incensus*, to set on fire, is the origin of the adjective *incendiary*, the noun *incense*, and the verb to *incense*.

   (a) What is an *incendiary* statement or speech? ___________.
   (b) Why do people use *incense*, and why is it called *incense*? ___________.
   (c) If someone *incenses* you, or if you feel *incensed*, how does the meaning of the verb derive from the root? ___________.

3. *Ardo, arsus*, to burn, is the source of *ardent* and *ardor*. Explain these two words in terms of the root.

   (a) ardent: ___________.
   (b) ardor: ___________.

4. What is used to make sound greater (use the roots for *great* and *sound*)? ___________.

5. A *metropolis*, by etymology, is the mother city (Greek *meter*, mother, plus *polis*, city, state). Construct a word for a *great city* (think of *megalomania*, delusions of greatness): ___________.

6. *Polis*, city, state, is the origin of the word for the uniformed group guarding the city or state. The English word? ___________. Can you think of the word from the same root for the art of governing the city or state? ___________.

7. What is a *bibliokleptomaniac*? ___________.

   Coin a word for one who has an irresistible compulsion to steal *women*: ___________. To steal *children* (use the Greek, not the Latin, root for *child*): ___________. To steal *males* (use the Greek root): ___________. To steal *people* (use the Greek root): ___________.

8. What word can you coin for someone who has an obsession to reach the highest places? ___________. To be in the market place, or in wide-open spaces? ___________. To be in confined places? ___________.

9. Coin a word for one who has a morbid dread of *thieves*: ___________; of fire: ___________; of *greed*: ___________; of *wealth*: ___________; of *fire*: ___________; of *madness*: ___________; of *knowledge*: ___________;
10. Guess at the meaning, thinking of the roots you have learned, of gnosiology: __________.

11. Wolfgang Amadeus Theophilus Gottlieb Mozart was a famous eighteenth-century Austrian composer. You can recognize the roots in Theophilus. How are his other two middle names similar to Theophilus? ________________.

12. Thinking of the root phanein, define cellophane: ________________.

13. Recognizing the root hypos, can you define hypoglycemia? ________________. Construct a word that is the opposite of hypoglycemia: ________________.

14. Pan, all, occurs in Pantheon, pandemonium, and panorama. Can you figure out the meanings?

(a) Pantheon: ________________.
(b) pandemonium: ________________.
(c) panorama: ________________.

15. Recognizing the roots in monarchy, define the word: ________________.

(Answers in Chapter 18)

MAGAZINES THAT WILL HELP YOU

When a pregnant woman takes calcium pills, she must make sure also that her diet is rich in vitamin D, since this vitamin makes the absorption of the calcium possible. In building your vocabulary by learning great quantities of new words, you too must take a certain vitamin, metaphorically speaking, to help you absorb, understand, and remember these words. This vitamin is reading—for it is in books and magazines that you will find the words that we have been discussing in these pages. To learn new words without seeing them applied in the context of your reading is to do only half the job and to run the risk of gradually forgetting the additions to your vocabulary. To combine your vocabulary-building with increased reading is to make assurance doubly sure.

You are now so alert to the words and roots we have discussed that you will find that most of your reading will be full of the new words you have learned—and every time you do see one of the words used in context in a book or magazine, you will understand it more fully and will be taking long steps toward using it yourself.

Among magazines, I would like particularly to recommend the following, which will act both to keep you mentally alert and to set the new words you are learning:

1. Harper’s Magazine
2. Atlantic Monthly
3. The New Yorker
4. Time
5. Newsweek
6. Esquire
7. Psychology Today
8. Saturday Review
9. Ms.
10. Mother Jones
11. Signs
12. National Geographic
13. Smithsonian
14. Human Nature
15. Scientific American
16. Natural History

These periodicals are aimed at the alert, verbally sophisticated, educated reader; you will see in them, without fail, most of the words you have been studying in this book—not to mention hosts of other valuable words you will want to add to your vocabulary, many of which you will be able to figure out once you recognize their etymological structure.

(End of Session 31)

1 For some of these esoteric phobias, see Appendix.
SOME INTERESTING DERIVATIONS

PEOPLE WHO MADE OUR LANGUAGE

Bloomers

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller invented them in 1849, and showed a working model to a famous women’s rights advocate, Amelia J. Bloomer. Amelia was fascinated by the idea of garments that were both modest (they then reached right down to the ankles) and convenient—and promptly sponsored them.

Boycott

Charles C. Boycott was an English land agent whose difficult duty it was to collect high rents from Irish farmers. In protest, the farmers ostracized him, not even allowing him to make purchases in town or hire workers to harvest his crops.

Marcel

Marcel was an ingenious Parisian hairdresser who felt he could improve on the button curls popular in 1875. He did, and made a fortune.

Silhouette

Finance Minister of France just before the Revolution, Etienne de Silhouette advocated the simple life, so that excess money could go into the treasury instead of into luxurious living. And the profile is the simplest form of portraiture, if you get the connection.

Derrick

A seventeenth-century English hangman, Derrick by name, hoisted to their death some of the most notorious criminals of the day.

Sadist
Because *Count de Sade*, an eighteenth-century Frenchman, found his greatest delight in torturing friends and mistresses, the term *sadist* was derived from his name. His works shocked his nation and the world by the alarming frankness with which he described his morbid and bloodthirsty cruelty.

**Galvanism**

*Luigi Galvani*, the Italian physiologist, found by accident that an electrically charged scalpel could send a frog’s corpse into muscular convulsions. Experimenting further, he eventually discovered the principles of chemically produced electricity. His name is responsible not only for the technical expressions *galvanism, galvanized iron,* and *galvanometer,* but also for that highly graphic phrase, “galvanized into action.”

**Guppies**

In 1868, *R. J. Lechmere Guppy,* president of the Scientific Association of Trinidad, sent some specimens of a tiny tropical fish to the British Museum. Ever since, fish of this species have been called *guppies.*

**Nicotine**

Four hundred years ago, *Jean Nicot,* a French ambassador, bought some tobacco seeds from a Flemish trader. Nicot's successful efforts to popularize the plant in Europe brought him linguistic immortality.

**PLACES THAT MADE OUR LANGUAGE**

**Bayonne, France**

Where first was manufactured the daggerlike weapon that fits over the muzzle end of a rifle—the *bayonet.*

**Cantalupo, Italy**

The first place in Europe to grow those luscious melons we now call *cantaloupes.*

**Calicut, India**

The city from which we first imported a kind of cotton cloth now known as *calico.*
Tuxedo Park, New York

In the country club of this exclusive and wealthy community, the short (no tails) dinner coat for men, or tuxedo, was popularized.

Egypt

It was once supposed that the colorful, fortunetelling wanderers, or Gypsies, hailed from this ancient land.

Damascus, Syria

Where an elaborately patterned silk, damask, was first made.

Tzu-t'ing, China

Once a great seaport in Fukien Province. Marco Polo called it Zaitun, and in time a silk fabric made there was called satin.

Frankfurt, Germany

Where the burghers once greatly enjoyed their smoked beef and pork sausages, which we now ask for in delicatessen stores and supermarkets by the name of frankfurters, franks, or hot dogs.
TEASER PREVIEW

What adjective aptly describes people who are:

friendly and easy to get along with?
tireless?
simple, frank, aboveboard?
keen-minded?
generous, noble, and forgiving?
able to do many things skillfully?
unflinching in the face of pain or disaster?
brave, fearless?
charming and witty?
smooth, polished, cultured?
SESSION 32

Words are the symbols of emotions, as well as ideas. You can show your feeling by the tone you use ("You’re silly" can be an insult, an accusation, or an endearment, depending on how you say it) or by the words you choose (you can label a quality either “childish” or “childlike,” depending on whether you admire it or condemn it—it’s the same quality, no matter what you call it).

In Chapter 11 we discussed ten basic words that you might use to show your disapproval. In this chapter we discuss ten adjectives that indicate wholehearted approval.

Consider the interesting types of people described in the following paragraphs, then note how accurately the adjective applies to each type.

IDEAS

1. put the kettle on, Polly

They are friendly, happy, extroverted, and gregarious—the sort of people who will invite you out for a drink, who like to transact business around the lunch table, who put the coffee to perking as soon as company drops in. They’re sociable, genial, cordial, affable—and they like parties and all the eating and drinking that goes with them.

   The adjective is: **convivial**

2. you can’t tire them

Arnold Bennett once pointed out that we all have the same amount of time—twenty-four hours a day. Strictly speaking, that’s as inconclusive an observation as Bennett ever made. It’s not time that counts, but energy—and of that wonderful quality we all have very different amounts, from the persons who wake up tired, no matter how much sleep they’ve had, to lucky, well-adjusted mortals who hardly ever need to sleep.

   Energy comes from a healthy body, of course; it also comes from a psychological balance, a lack of conflicts and insecurities.

   Some people apparently have boundless, illimitable energy—they’re on the go from morning to night, and often far into the night, working hard, playing hard, never tiring, never “pooped” or “bushed”—and getting twice as much done as any three other human beings.

   The adjective is: **indefatigable**

3. no tricks, no secrets
They are pleasingly frank, utterly lacking in pretense or artificiality, in fact quite unable to hide their feelings or thoughts—and so honest and aboveboard that they can scarcely conceive of trickery, chicanery, or dissimulation in anyone. There is, then, about them the simple naturalness and unsophistication of a child.

The adjective is: ingenuous

4. sharp as a razor

They have minds like steel traps; their insight into problems that would confuse or mystify people of less keenness or discernment is just short of amazing.

The adjective is: perspicacious

5. no placating necessary

They are most generous about forgiving a slight, an insult, an injury. Never do they harbor resentment, store up petty grudges, or waste energy or thought on means of revenge or retaliation. How could they? They’re much too big-hearted.

The adjective is: magnanimous

6. one-person orchestras

The range of their aptitudes is truly formidable. If they are writers, they have professional facility in poetry, fiction, biography, criticism, essays—you just mention it and they’ve done it, and very competently. If they are musicians, they can play the oboe, the bassoon, the French horn, the bass viol, the piano, the celesta, the xylophone, even the clavichord if you can dig one up. If they are artists, they use oils, water colors, *gouache*, charcoal, *pen* and ink—they can do anything! Or maybe the range of their abilities cuts across all fields, as in the case of Michelangelo, who was an expert sculptor, painter, poet, architect, and inventor. In case you’re thinking “Jack of all trades...,” you’re wrong—they’re masters of all trades.

The adjective is: versatile

7. no grumbling

They bear their troubles bravely, never ask for sympathy, never yield to sorrow, never wince at pain. It sounds almost superhuman, but it’s true.

The adjective is: stoical

8. no fear
There is not, as the hackneyed phrase has it, a cowardly bone in their bodies. They are strangers to fear, they’re audacious, dauntless, contemptuous of danger and hardship.

The adjective is: **intrepid**

9. no dullness

They are witty, clever, delightful; and naturally, also, they are brilliant and entertaining conversationalists.

The adjective is: **scintillating**

10. city slickers

They are cultivated, poised, tactful, socially so experienced, sophisticated, and courteous that they’re at home in any group, at ease under all circumstances of social intercourse. You cannot help admiring (perhaps envying) their smoothness and self-assurance, their tact and congeniality.

The adjective is: **urbane**

**USING THE WORDS**

Can you pronounce the words?

1. **convivial**
   
   kan-VIV′-ee-əl

2. **indefatigable**
   
   in′-də-FAT′-ə-gə-bəl

3. **ingenuous**
   
   in-JEN′-yū-əs

4. **perspicacious**
   
   pur′-spə-KAY′-shəs

5. **magnanimous**
   
   mæɡ-NAN′-ə-məs

6. **versatile**
   
   VUR′-sə-təl

7. **stoical**
   
   STÖ′-ə-kəl

8. **intrepid**
   
   in-TREP′-id

9. **scintillating**
   
   SIN′-tə-ləyt-ing

10. **urbane**
    
    ur-BAYN′

Can you work with the words?
1. convivial a. frank
2. indefatigable b. unflinching
3. ingenuous c. noble
4. perspicacious d. capable in many directions
5. magnanimous e. tireless
6. versatile f. fearless
7. stoical g. keen-minded
8. intrepid h. witty
9. scintillating i. friendly
10. urbane j. polished, sophisticated
Do you understand the words? (I)

*Convivial* people are unfriendly.
TRUE FALSE

Anyone who is *indefatigable* tires easily.
TRUE FALSE

An *ingenuous* person is artful and untrustworthy.
TRUE FALSE

*A perspicacious* person is hard to fool.
TRUE FALSE

A *magnanimous* person is easily insulted.
TRUE FALSE

A *versatile* person does many things well.
TRUE FALSE

A *stoical* person always complains of his hard lot.
TRUE FALSE

An *intrepid* explorer is not easily frightened.
TRUE FALSE

A *scintillating* speaker is interesting to listen to.
TRUE FALSE

Someone who is *urbane* is always making enemies.
TRUE FALSE
Do you understand the words? (II)

convivial—hostile
SAME   OPPOSITE

indefatigable—enervated
SAME   OPPOSITE

ingenuous—worldly
SAME   OPPOSITE

perspicacious—obtuse
SAME   OPPOSITE

magnanimous—petty
SAME   OPPOSITE

versatile—well-rounded
SAME   OPPOSITE

stoical—unemotional
SAME   OPPOSITE

intrepid—timid
SAME   OPPOSITE

scintillating—banal
SAME   OPPOSITE

urbane—erude
SAME   OPPOSITE
Can you recall the words?

witty
  1. S__________________
noble, forgiving
  2. M__________________
capable in many fields
  3. V__________________
keen-minded
  4. P__________________
uncomplaining
  5. S__________________
friendly
  6. C__________________
poised; polished
  7. U__________________
courageous
  8. I__________________
tireless
  9. I__________________
simple and honest; frank
10. I__________________
KEY: 1–scintillating, 2–magnanimous, 3–versatile, 4–perspicacious, 5–stoical, 6–convivial, 7–urbane, 8–intrepid, 9–indefatigable, 10–ingenuous

(End of Session 32)
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. eat, drink, and be merry

The Latin verb *vivo*, to live, and the noun *vita*, life, are the source of a number of important English words.

*Convivo* is the Latin verb to live together; from this, in Latin, was formed the noun *convivium* (don’t get impatient; we’ll be back to English directly), which meant a feast or banquet; and from *convivium* we get our English word *convivial*, an adjective that describes the kind of person who likes to attend feasts and banquets, enjoying (and supplying) the jovial good fellowship characteristic of such gatherings.

Using the suffix -ity can you write the noun form of the adjective *convivial*? ___________. (Can you pronounce it?)

2. living it up

Among many others, the following English words derive from Latin *vivo*, to live:

1. *vivacious* (vī-VAY′-shəs)—full of the joy of living; animated; peppy—a vivacious personality. Noun: *vivacity* (vī-VAS′-ə-tee). You can, as you know, also add -ness to any adjective to form a noun. Write the alternate noun form of *vivacious*: ___________.

2. *vivid*—possessing the freshness of life; strong; sharp—a vivid imagination; a vivid color. Add -ness to form the noun: ___________.

3. *revive* (rə-VĪV′)—bring back to life. In the 1960s, men’s fashions of the twenties were revived. Noun: *revival* (rə-VĪ′-vəl).

4. *vivisection* (viv′-ə-SEK′-shən)—operating on a live animal. *Sect* is from a Latin verb meaning to cut. *Vivisection* is the process of experimenting on live animals to discover causes and cures of disease. *Antivivisectionists* object to the procedure, though many of our most important medical discoveries were made through *vivisection*.

5. *viviparous* (vī-VIP′-ər-əs)—producing live babies. Human beings and most other mammals are viviparous. *Viviparous* is contrasted to *oviparous* (ō-VIP′-ər-əs), producing young from eggs. Most fish, fowl, and other lower forms of life are oviparous.

The combining root in both these adjectives is Latin *pareo*, to give birth (*parent* comes from the same root). In *oviparous*, the first two syllables derive from Latin *ovum*, egg.

*Ovum*, egg, is the source of *ovarv* and *ovoid*, egg-shaped; *ovulate* (ō′-vyə-ləyt′), to release an egg from the *ovary*: *ovum* (ō-vəm), the female germ cell which, when fertilized by a sperm, develops into an embryo, then into a *fetus* (FEE′-təs), and finally, in about 280 days in the case of humans, is born as an infant.

The adjective form of *ovary* is *ovarian* (ō-VAIR′-ee-ən); of *fetus*, *fetal* (FEE′-təl). Can you...
write the noun form of the verb ovulate? ______________

Love, you may or may not be surprised to hear, also comes from ovum.

No, not the kind of love you’re thinking of. Latin ovum became oeuf in French, or with “the” preceding the noun (the egg), Voeuf, pronounced something like Lœuf. Zero (picture it for a moment) is shaped like an egg (0), so if your score in tennis is fifteen, and your opponent’s is zero, you shout triumphantly, “Fifteen love! Let’s go!”

3. more about life

Latin vita, life, is the origin of:

1. vital (VĪ’-tal)—essential to life; of crucial importance—a vital matter; also full of life, strength, vigor, etc. Add the suffix -ity to form the noun: ____________. Add a verb suffix to construct the verb: ____________ (meaning: to give life to). Finally, write the noun derived from the verb you have constructed: ____________.

2. Revitalize (ree-VĪ’-tə-līz’) is constructed from the prefix re-, again, back, the root vita, and the verb suffix. Meaning? ____________. Can you write the noun formed from this verb? ____________.

3. The prefix de- has a number of meanings, one of which is essentially negative, as in defrost, decompose, declassify, etc. Using this prefix, can you write a verb meaning to rob of life, to take life from? ____________. Now write the noun form of this verb: ____________.

4. Vitamin—one of the many nutritional elements on which life is dependent. Good eyesight requires vitamin A (found, for example, in carrots); strong bones need vitamin D (found in sunlight and cod-liver oil); etc.

Vitalize, revitalize, and devitalize are used figuratively—for example, a program or plan is vitalized, revitalized, or devitalized, according to how it’s handled.

4. French life

Sometimes, instead of getting our English words directly from Latin, we work through one of the Latin-derived or Romance languages. (As you will recall, the Romance languages—French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Romanian—are so called because they were originally dialects of the old Roman tongue. English, by the way, is not a Romance language, but a Teutonic one. Our tongue is a development of a German dialect imposed on the natives of Britain by the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes of early English history. Though we have taken over into English more than 50 per cent of the Latin vocabulary and almost 30 per cent of the classical Greek vocabulary as roots and prefixes, our basic language is nevertheless German).

The French, using the same Latin root vivo, to live, formed two expressive phrases much used in English. French pronunciation is, of course, tricky, and if you are not at least superficially acquainted with that language, your pronunciation may sound a bit awkward to the sophisticated ear—but try it anyway. These phrases are:

1. joie de vivre—pronounced something like zhwhahd’-VEEV’ (zh is identical in sound to the s of pleasure).
Literally *joy of living*, this phrase describes an immense delight in being alive, an effervescent keenness for all the daily activities that human beings indulge in. People who possess *joie de vivre* are never moody, depressed, bored, or apathetic—on the contrary, they are full of sparkle, eager to engage in all group activities, and, most important, always seem to be having a good time, no matter what they are doing. *Joie de vivre* is precisely the opposite of *ennui* (this is also a word of French origin, but is easy to pronounce: AHN’-wee), which is a feeling of boredom, discontent, or weariness resulting sometimes from having a jaded, oversophisticated appetite, sometimes from just finding all of life tedious and unappetizing, and sometimes implying in addition physical lassitude and general inactivity. Young children and simple people rarely experience *ennui*—to them life is always exciting, always new.

2. *bon vivant*, pronounced something like BŌNG′-vee-VAHNG′—the -NG a muted nasal sound similar to the -ng in *sing*.

A *bon vivant* is a person who lives luxuriously, especially in respect to rich food, good liquor, expensive theater parties, operas, and other accouterments of upper-class life. *Bon vivant* means, literally, a *good liver*; actually, a *high liver*, one who lives a luxurious life. When you think of a *bon vivant* (usually, language being sexist, a male), you get the picture of someone attired in top hat, “soup and fish” or tuxedo, raising his cane to call a taxi while a beautiful, evening-gowned and sophisticated-looking woman, sparkling in diamonds and furs, waits at his side. They’re going to a champagne and partridge supper at an outrageously expensive restaurant, etc.—fill in your own details of the high life.

The *bon vivant* is of course a *convivial* person—and also likely to be a *gourmet* (gōr-MAY′), another word from French.

5. food and how to enjoy it

The *gourmand* (GŌR′-mend) enjoys food with a sensual pleasure. To *gourmands* the high spots of the day are the times for breakfast, lunch, dinner, and midnight supper; in short, they like to eat, but the eating must be good. The verb form, *gormandize* (GAWR′-mend-īz′), however, has suffered a degeneration in meaning—it signifies *to stuff oneself like a pig*.

A *gourmand* is significantly different from a *gourmet*, who has also a keen interest in food and liquor, but is much more fastidious, is more of a connoisseur, has a most discerning palate for delicate tastes, flavors, and differences; goes in for rare delicacies (like hummingbirds’ tongues and other such absurdities); and approaches the whole business from a scientific, as well as a sensual, viewpoint. *Gourmet* is always a complimentary term, *gourmand* somewhat less so.

The person who eats voraciously, with no discernment whatever, but merely for the purpose of stuffing himself (“I know I haven’t had enough to eat till I feel sick”), is called a *glutton* (GLUT′-ən)—obviously a highly derogatory term. The verb *gluttonize* is stronger than *gormandize*; the adjective *gluttonous* (GLUT′-ə-nəs) is about the strongest epithet you can apply to someone whose voracious eating habits you find repulsive. Someone who has a voracious, insatiable appetite for money, sex, punishment, etc. is also called a *glutton*. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>ENGLISH WORD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. vivo</td>
<td>to live</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. -ous</td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. re-</td>
<td>again, back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. sectus</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. anti-</td>
<td>against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ovum</td>
<td>egg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. pareo</td>
<td>to give birth, produce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. vita</td>
<td>life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. -ize</td>
<td>verb suffix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. -ation</td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. de-</td>
<td>negative prefix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. bon</td>
<td>good</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. conviviality  
   kən-viˈvē-əl-ə-tee
2. vivacious  
   vi-vəsəs
3. vivacity  
   vi-vəsə-tee
4. vivid  
   vi-vəd
5. vividness  
   vi-vəd-nəs
6. revive  
   ri-vəv
7. revival  
   ri-vəv-əl
8. vivisection  
   vi-vəsəkən-
9. antivivisectionist  
   an-ə-tee (or tī)-vi-vəsəkən-ist
10. viviparous  
    vi-vəpər-əs
11. oviparous  
    ō-vəpər-əs
12. oval  
    ō-vəl
13. ovoid  
    ō-vəyd
14. ovary  
    ō-vər-ə-ree
15. ovarian  
    ō-vər-iən
16. ovulate  
    ō-vyə-layt
17. ovulation  
    ō-vyə-lə-ʃən

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. vital  
   vi-təl
2. vitality  
   vi-təl-ə-tee
3. vitalize  
   VĪ′-tə-liz′
4. vitalization  
   vi′-tə-lə-ZAY′-shən
5. revitalize  
   ree-VĪ′-tə-liz′
6. revitalization  
   ree-vi′-tə-lə-ZAY′-shən
7. devitalize  
   dee-VĪ′-tə-liz′
8. devitalization  
   dee-vi′-tə-lə-ZAY′-shən
9. joie de vivre  
   zhwahd′-VEEV′
10. ennui  
    AHN′-wee
11. bon vivant  
    BŌNG′ vee-VAHNGT
12. gourmand  
    GŌR′-mənd
13. gourmet  
    gōr-MAY′
14. gourmandize  
    GAWR′-mən-diz′
15. glutton  
    GLUT′-ən
16. gluttonous  
    GLUT-ə-nəs
17. gluttonize  
    GLUT′-ə-nīz′
18. vitamin  
    VĪ′-tə-min

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. oval, ovoid  
   a. peppy
2. revitalize  
   b. bearing live young
3. gluttonous  
   c. strong, sharp
4. vivacious  
   d. piggish; greedy
5. vivid  
   e. egg-shaped
6. viviparous  
   f. bearing young in eggs
7. oviparous  
   g. give new life to
Can you work with the words? (II)

1. conviviality  
   a. release of the egg
2. vivisection  
   b. a “high liver”
3. antivivisectionist  
   c. experimentation on live animals
4. ovulation  
   d. one who is a connoisseur of good food
5. vitality  
   e. effervescence; joy of living
6. joie de vivre  
   f. one who enjoys food
   g. one who eats greedily; one who is greedy (as for punishment, etc.)
7. ennui  
   h. boredom
8. bon vivant  
   i. congeniality
9. gourmand  
   j. strength, vigor
10. gourmet  
    k. one who is against experimentation on live animals
11. glutton
Can you work with the words? (III)

| 1. revive | a. rob of life or strength |
| 2. vital   | b. nutritional element necessary for life |
| 3. vitalize| c. important, crucial |
| 4. devitalize | d. stuff oneself like a pig |
| 5. gluttonize | e. breathe life into |
| 6. vitamin | f. bring back to life |
Do you understand the words? (I)

conviviality—asceticism
SAME  OPPOSITE
vivacious—apathetic
SAME  OPPOSITE
vivid—dull
SAME  OPPOSITE
revive—kill
SAME  OPPOSITE
revitalize—rejuvenate
SAME  OPPOSITE
ennui—boredom
SAME  OPPOSITE

*bon vivant*—“man about town”
SAME  OPPOSITE
gormandize—starve
SAME  OPPOSITE
glutton—ascetic
SAME  OPPOSITE
*joie de vivre*—boredom
SAME  OPPOSITE
Do you understand the words? (II)

vivacity—liveliness
SAME OPPosite
revival—renewal
SAME OPPosite
vivisection—experimentation on corpses
SAME OPPosite
ovulation—egg-releasing
SAME OPPosite
devitalize—reinvigorate
SAME OPPosite
vitality—fatigue
SAME OPPosite
gluttonous—greedy
SAME OPPosite
gourmand—ascetic
SAME OPPosite
ovoid—egg-shaped
SAME OPPosite
Do you understand the words? (III)

Humans are *viviparous*.
TRUE   FALSE

Cows are *oviparous*.
TRUE   FALSE

*Ovulation* takes places in females only when they are married.
TRUE   FALSE

An *antivivisectionist* believes in experimenting on live animals.
TRUE   FALSE

*Vitamins* are essential to good health.
TRUE   FALSE

A *bon vivant* lives like a hermit.
TRUE   FALSE

A *gourmet* stuffs himself with food.
TRUE   FALSE

It is normal for young children to be overwhelmed with *ennui*.
TRUE   FALSE

People who are keenly alive possess *joie de vivre*.
TRUE   FALSE
Can you recall the words?

bearing young by eggs (adj.)
  1. O______________

bearing live young (adj.)
  2. V______________

good-fellowship
  3. C______________

operating on live animals
  4. V______________

one who is opposed to such an activity
  5. A______________

the process of releasing an egg from the ovary
  6. O______________

to remove life or vigor from
  7. D______________

joy of living
  8. J______________

one who eats like a pig
  9. G______________

a “high liver”
  10. B______________

one who is a connoisseur of good food
  11. G______________

one who gets a sensual enjoyment from good food
  12. G______________

to stuff oneself like a pig; to eat greedily
  13. G______________
or G______________

boredom; discontent; tedium
  14. E______________
liveliness, pep
  15. V______________
or V______________
or V______________

egg-shaped
16. O___________
to bring renewed life or vigor to
17. R___________
  or O___________
referring to the ovary (adj.)
18. O___________
essential to life; crucial; of utmost importance
19. V___________
KEY: 1–oviparous, 2–viviparous, 3–conviviality, 4–vivisection, 5–antivivisectionist, 6–ovulation, 7–devitalize, 8–joie de vivre, 9–glutton, 10–bon vivant, 11–gourmet, 12–gourmand, 13–gluttonize or gormandize, 14–ennui, 15–vivacity, vivaciousness, or vitality, 16–oval or ovoid, 17–revitalize or revive, 18–ovarian, 19–vital

(End of Session 33)
SESSION 34

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. no fatigue

*Indefatigable* is a derived form of *fatigue*—*in-* is a negative prefix, the suffix *-able* means *able to be*; hence, literally, *indefatigable* means *unable to be fatigued*. The noun is *indefatigability* (in′-do-fat′-ə-gə-BIL′-ə-tee).

2. how simple can one be?

*Ingenuous* is a complimentary term, though its synonyms *naïve, gullible,* and *credulous* are faintly derogatory.

To call people *ingenuous* implies that they are frank, open, artless—in other words, not likely to try to put anything over on you, nor apt to hide feelings or thoughts that more sophisticated persons would consider it wise, tactful, or expedient to conceal.

*Ingenuous* should not be confused with *ingenious* (in-JEEN′-yəs)—note the slight difference in spelling—which on the contrary means *shrewd, clever, inventive*.

The noun form of *ingenuous* is *ingenuousness*; of *ingenious, ingenuity* (in′-jə-NƏ-tee) or *ingeniousness*.

To call people *naïve* (nah-EEV′) is to imply that they have not learned the ways of the world, and are therefore idealistic and trusting beyond the point of safety; such idealism and trust have probably come from ignorance or inexperience. The noun is *naïveté* (nah-eev-TAY′).

*Credulous* (KREJ′-ə-ləs) implies a willingness to believe almost anything, no matter how fantastic. *Credulity* (krə-JO0′-lə-tee), like *naïveté*, usually results, again, from ignorance or inexperience, or perhaps from an inability to believe that human beings are capable of lying.

*Gullible* (GUL′-ə-bəl) means *easily tricked, easily fooled, easily imposed on*. It is a stronger word than *credulous* and is more derogatory. *Gullibility* (gul′-ə-BIL′-ə-tee) results more from stupidity than from ignorance or inexperience.

These four synonyms, *ingenuous, naïve, credulous,* and *gullible*, are fairly close, but they contain areas of distinction worth remembering. Let’s review them:

1. *ingenuous*—frank, not given to concealment
2. *naïve*—inexperienced, unsophisticated, trusting
3. *credulous*—willing to believe; not suspicious or skeptical
4. *gullible*—easily tricked
3. belief and disbelief

*Credulous* comes from Latin *credo*, to believe, the same root found in *credit* (if people believe in your honesty, they will extend *credit* to you; they will *credit* what you say). -*Ous* is an adjective suffix that usually signifies *full of*. So, strictly, *credulous* means *full of believingness*.

Do not confuse *credulous* with *credible*. (KRED′-ə-bəl). In the latter word we see combined the root *credo*, believe, with -*ible*, a suffix meaning *can be*. Something *credible* can be believed.

Let’s chart some differences:

*Credulous* listeners—those who fully believe what they hear

A *credible* story—one that can be believed

An *incredulous* (in-KREJ′-ə-ləs) attitude—an attitude of skepticism, of non-belief

An *incredible* (in-KRED′-ə-bəl) story—one that cannot be believed

*Incredible* characters—persons who are so unique that you can scarcely believe they exist.

Nouns are formed as follows:

*credulous*—*credulity* (krƏ-JOO′-ə-tee)

*incredulous*—*incredulity* (in-krƏ-JOO′-ə-tee)

*credible*—*credibility* (kred′-ə-BIL′-ə-tee)

*incredible*—*incredibility* (in-kred′-ə-BIL′-ə-tee)

To check your understanding of these distinctions, try the next test.

**Can you use these words correctly?**

Use *credulous*, *credible*, or corresponding negative or noun forms in the following sentences:

1. She listened ____________ly to her husband’s confession of his frequent infidelity, for she had always considered him a paragon of moral uprightness.

2. He told his audience an ____________ and fantastic story of his narrow escapes.

3. He’ll believe you—he’s very ____________.

4. Make your characters more ____________ if you want your readers to believe in them.

5. We listened dumb-struck, full of ____________, to the shocking details of corruption and vice.

6. He has the most ____________ good luck.

7. The ____________ of it! How can such things happen?

8. Naïve people accept with complete ____________, whatever anyone tells them.

9. “Do you believe me?” “Sure—your story is ____________ enough.”

10. I’m not objecting to the total ____________ of your story, but only to your thinking that
I’m __________ enough to believe it!
4. what people believe in

_Credo_, to believe, is the origin of four other useful English words.

1. **Credo** (KREE-do)—personal belief, code of ethics; the principles by which people guide their actions.

2. **Creed**—a close synonym of credo; in addition, a religious belief, such as Catholicism, Judaism, Protestantism, Hinduism, etc.

3. **Credence** (KREE-əns)—belief, as in, “I place no credence in his stories.” or “Why should I give any credence to what you say?”

4. **Credentials** (krə-DEN-shəls)—a document or documents proving a person’s right to a title or privilege (i.e., a right to be believed), as in, “The new ambassador presented his credentials to the State Department.”

5. heads and tails

We can hardly close our book on the words suggested by _ingenuous_ without looking at the other side of the coin. If _ingenuous_ means _frank, open_, then _disingenuous_ (dis-in-JEN-yə-əs) should mean _not frank or open_. But _disingenuous_ people are far more than simply _not ingenuous_. They are crafty, cunning, dishonest, artful, insincere, untrustworthy—and they are all of these while making a pretense of being simple, frank, and aboveboard. You are thinking of a wolf in sheep’s clothing? It’s a good analogy.

Similarly, a remark may be _disingenuous_, as may also a statement, an attitude, a confession, etc.

Add _-ness_ to form the noun derived from _disingenuous_: ____________.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>in-</strong></td>
<td>negative prefix</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>____________</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. <strong>-ness</strong></td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>credo</strong></td>
<td>to believe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ENGLISH WORD _________
4. -ous adjective suffix
ENGLISH WORD _________
5. -ible can be; able to be
ENGLISH WORD _________
6. -ity noun suffix
ENGLISH WORD _________
7. -ence noun suffix
ENGLISH WORD _________
8. dis- negative prefix

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1. indefatigability in′-də-fat′-ə-gə-BIL′-ə-tee
2. ingenuousness in-JEN′-yoo-əs-ness
3. ingenious in-JEEN′-yəs
4. ingenuity in′-jə-NOY′-ə-tee
5. naïve nah-EEV′
6. naïveté nah-eev-TAY′
7. credulous KREJ′-ə-ləs
8. incredulous in-KREJ′-ə-ləs
9. gullible GUL′-ə-bəl
10. gullibility gul′-ə-BIL′-ə-tee
11. credible KRED′-ə-bəl
12. incredible in-KRED′-ə-bəl
13. credulity krə-JOY′-lə-tee
14. incredulity in′-krə-JOY′-lə-tee
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORDS</th>
<th>DEFINITIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. indefatigability</td>
<td>a. cunning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ingenuousness</td>
<td>b. skepticism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. disingenuousness</td>
<td>c. personal code of ethics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. naïveté</td>
<td>d. frankness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. credibility</td>
<td>e. belief, trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. incredulity</td>
<td>f. tirelessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. credence</td>
<td>g. believability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. credo</td>
<td>h. inexperience; unworldliness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingenious</td>
<td>a. easily tricked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credulous</td>
<td>b. religious belief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gullible</td>
<td>c. inexperienced; unworldly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incredible</td>
<td>d. document proving privileges, identity, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creed</td>
<td>e. unbelievable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credentials</td>
<td>f. shrewdness; cleverness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ingenuity</td>
<td>g. clever; inventive; shrewd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naïve</td>
<td>h. willing to believe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you understand the words?

Is indefatigability a sign of physical and emotional health?  
YES  NO

Is ingenuousness a normal quality of young childhood?  
YES  NO

Is ingenuity a characteristic of inventors?  
YES  NO

Are some adolescents naïve?  
YES  NO

Are unintelligent people often gullible?  
YES  NO

Is incredulity the mark of the agnostic?  
YES  NO

Does an incredible story invite belief?  
YES  NO

Do people generally live by a credo?  
YES  NO

Does our Constitution guarantee certain rights to Americans irrespective of their creed?  
YES  NO

Are ingenious people sometimes disingenuous?  
YES  NO

Do we generally give credence to incredible statements?  
YES  NO
Can you recall the words?

inexperience; unsophistication
1. N__________________

believing (adj.)
2. C__________________

religious belief
3. C__________________

believable
4. C__________________

great reservoir of energy
5. I__________________

frankness
6. I__________________

crafty; dishonest
7. D__________________

inventive; clever
8. I__________________
easily tricked
9. G__________________
skeptical
10. I__________________

unbelievable
11. I__________________

personal code
12. C__________________
(End of Session 34)
SESSION 35

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. how to look

The Latin root *specto*, to look, is the source of a host of common English words: *spectacle*, *spectator*, *inspect*, *retrospect* (a looking back), *prospect* (a looking ahead), etc. In a variant spelling, *spic*-, the root is found in *conspicuous* (easily seen or looked at), *perspicacious*, and *perspicuous*.

A *perspicacious* (pur′-spə-KAY′-shəs) person is keen-minded, mentally sharp, astute. *Per-* is a prefix meaning *through*; so the word etymologically means *looking through* (matters, etc.) keenly, intelligently. The noun: *perspicacity* (pur′-spə-KAS′-ə-tee). Write an alternate noun ending in *-ness*:

*Perspicacity* is a synonym of *acumen* (AK′-yoo′-mən), mental keenness, sharpness, quickness; keen insight. The root is Latin *acuo*, to sharpen.

2. sharpness

From *acuo*, to sharpen, come such words as *acute*, sharp, sudden, as *acute pain*, an *acute* attack of appendicitis, *acute* reasoning, etc; and *acupuncture* (AK′-yoo-punk′-chor), the insertion of a (sharp) needle into the body for medical purposes. The noun form of *acute*, referring to the mind or thinking, is *acuteness* or *acuity* (ə-KYOO-ə-tee); in other contexts, *acuteness* only.

*Acupuncture* combines *acuo*, to sharpen, with *punctus*, point. When you *punctuate* a sentence, you put various points (periods, commas, etc.) where needed; when lightning *punctuates* the storm, or when the silence is *punctuated* by the wailing of police sirens, again points, etymologically speaking, interrupt the atmosphere, the quiet, etc.

If you are *punctual*, you’re right on the point of time (noun: *punctuality*); if you’re *punctilious* (punk-TIL′-ee-əs), you are exact, scrupulous, very careful to observe the proper points of behavior, procedure, etc. (noun: *punctiliousness*). And to *puncture* something, of course, is to make a hole in it with a sharp point—as to *puncture* someone’s tire, or figuratively, illusions, fantasies, or ego. *Pungent* (PUN′-jənt) comes from another form of the root *punctus* (pungo, to pierce sharply), so a *pungent* smell or taste is sharp, spicy, pricking the nose or taste buds, so to speak; and a *pungent* wit sharply pierces one’s sense of humor. Can you write the noun forms of this adjective? ____________ or ____________.

3. some more looking
Perspicacious should not be confused with perspicuous (pər-SPIK′-yoo-s). Here is the important distinction:

Perspicacious means smart, sharp, able to look through and understand quickly. This adjective applies to persons, their reasoning, minds, etc.

Perspicuous is the obverse side of the coin—it means easily understood from one look, and applies to writing, style, books, and like things that have to be understood. Hence it is a synonym of clear, simple, lucid. If you write with perspicuous style, your language is clear, easy to understand. If you are perspicacious, you understand quickly, easily.

The noun form of perspicuous is perspicuity (pur′-spə-KYOO′-ə-tee), or, of course, perspicuousness.

A spectacle is something to look at; spectacles (eyeglasses) are the means by which you get a comfortable and accurate look at the world. Anything spectacular is, etymologically, worth looking at.

A spectator is one who looks at what’s happening.

To inspect is to look into something.

Retrospect (RET′-rə-spekt′) is a backward look—generally the word is preceded by the preposition in, for instance, “His life in retrospect seemed dreary and dull,” or “Most experiences seem more enjoyable in retrospect than in actuality” (retro-, backward).

Prospect (PROS′-pekt′) is a forward look; prospective (prə-SPEK′-tiv) is the adjective. What’s the prospect for inflation, for world peace, for the domestic energy supply? Your prospective mother-in-law is the one you can look forward to if you marry a certain person; similarly, your prospective bride, groom, child, job, vacation, etc. is the person, thing, or activity in the future that you look forward to. (The prefix is pro-, forward, ahead, before.)

If you enjoy looking at yourself, figuratively speaking, then you like to examine your mental processes and emotional reactions, in the intense way characteristic of the introvert (see Chapter 3). Your mind’s eye turns inward, and you spend a good deal of time analyzing yourself, your character, your personality, your actions. Hence, since you look inward, you are introspective (in′-trə-SPEK′-tiv)—the prefix is intro-, inside, within. If you introspect (in′-trə-SPEKT′), you look inward and examine your inner reactions. Too much introspection (in′-trə-SPEKT′-shən) or introspectiveness may lead to unhappiness or to depressing thoughts or feelings of anxiety—few people have the courage to see themselves as they really are.

There are times when you have to look around most carefully; you must then be circumspect (SUR′-kəm-spekt′)—watchful, cautious, alert (circum-, around).

The noun is circumspection (sur′-kəm-SPEK′-shən) or circumspectness.

If something looks good or sensible, but actually is not, we call it specious (SPEE′-shəs). A specious argument sounds plausible, but in reality is based on an error, a fallacy, or an untruth. The noun is speciousness.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY
1. specto
   ENGLISH WORD __________ to look

2. per-
   ENGLISH WORD __________ through

3. acuo
   ENGLISH WORD __________ to sharpen

4. punctus
   ENGLISH WORD __________ point

5. -ate
   ENGLISH WORD __________ verb suffix

6. -al
   ENGLISH WORD __________ adjective suffix

7. pungo
   ENGLISH WORD __________ to pierce sharply

8. -ent
   ENGLISH WORD __________ adjective suffix

9. -ence, -ency
   ENGLISH WORD __________ noun suffixes

10. -ness
    ENGLISH WORD __________ noun suffix

11. -ity
    ENGLISH WORD __________ noun suffix

12. retro-
    ENGLISH WORD __________ backward

13. pro-
    ENGLISH WORD __________ forward, ahead, before

14. intro-
    ENGLISH WORD __________ inside, within

15. -ion
    ENGLISH WORD __________ noun suffix
16. -ive                      adjective suffix
ENGLISH WORD  ____________
17. circum-                   around
ENGLISH WORD  ____________

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. perspicacious              pur′-spə-KAY′-shəs
2. perspicacity               pur′-spə-KAS′-ə-tee
3. acumen                     AK′-yoo′-mən
4. acute                      ə-KYooT′
5. acuity                     ə-KYoo′-ə-tee
6. acupuncture                AK′-yoo-punk′-chər
7. punctuate                  PUNK′-choo-ait′
8. punctilious                punk-TIL′-ee-əs
9. puncture                   PUNK′-chər
10. pungent                   PUN′-jənt
11. pungence                  PUN′-jəns
12. pungency                  PUN′-jən-see

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. perspicuous                pər-SPIK′-yoo-əs
2. perspicuity                pur′-spə-KYoo′-ə-tee
3. retrospect                 RET′-rə-spekt′
4. prospect                   PROS′-pekt′
5. prospective               prə-SPEK′-tiv
6. introspective  in′-trə-SPEK′-tiv
7. introspect  in′-trə-SPEKT′
8. introspection  in′-trə-SPEK′-shən
9. circumspect  SUR′-kəm-spekt′
10. circumspection  sur′-kəm-SPEK′-shən
11. specious  SPEE′-shəs

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. perspicacious  a. extremely careful, exact, or proper in procedure
2. acumen  b. clear; easy to understand
3. acupuncture  c. a forward look
4. punctilious  d. looking inside, or examining or analyzing, oneself
5. pungent  e. keen-minded
6. perspicuous  f. sharp; spicy; piercing
7. retrospect  g. careful, watchful, wary, cautious; “looking around”
8. prospect  h. sharpness of mind or thinking
9. introspective  i. a backward look
10. circumspect  j. medical insertion of needles
Can you work with the words? (II)

1. acute  
   a. pierce; make a hole in; (noun) a small hole

2. acuity  
   b. clarity; lucidity; ability to be understood quickly and easily

3. punctuate  
   c. sounding plausible, or looking right, but actually false or untrue

4. puncture  
   d. in the future; describing that which, or one who, can be looked forward to

5. pungence, pungency  
   e. care; watchfulness; caution

6. perspicuity  
   f. sharp; sudden; keen-minded

7. prospective  
   g. tending to examine and to think about one’s motives, feelings, etc.

8. introspective  
   h. interrupt sharply or suddenly

9. circumspection  
   i. sharpness or spiciness of taste, smell, wit, etc.

10. specious  
    j. keeness of mind, thinking, or intellect
Do you understand the words?

perspicacious—dull-witted
SAME OPPOSITE

acumen—stupidity
SAME OPPOSITE

acute—sharp
SAME OPPOSITE

acuity—perspicacity
SAME OPPOSITE

punctilious—casual
SAME OPPOSITE

pungent—flat, dull
SAME OPPOSITE

perspicuous—clear
SAME OPPOSITE

retrospect—backward look
SAME OPPOSITE

prospect—expectation
SAME OPPOSITE

introspective—extroverted
SAME OPPOSITE

prospective—in the past
SAME OPPOSITE

circumspect—careless
SAME OPPOSITE

specious—true
SAME OPPOSITE
Can you recall the words? (I)

plausible, but false or incorrect
1. S____________

spiciness, sharpness; piercing quality
2. P____________
   or P____________

clear; easily understood
3. P____________

sharpness of mind or of intelligence
4. A____________
   or A____________
   or A____________

care and caution; wariness
5. C____________
   or C____________

piercing of the skin with needles for medical purposes
6. A____________

tending to examine one’s motives, etc.; looking inward (adj.)
7. I____________

exact in the observance of proper procedure
8. P____________

to pierce and make a small hole in
9. P____________

a backward look or view
10. R____________
Can you recall the words? (II)

keenness of mind
1. P__________________
or P__________________
sharp; sudden; keen-minded
2. A______________
to interrupt suddenly
3. P______________
spicy; piercing in taste, smell, wit, etc.
4. P______________
clarity; clearness of style or language
5. P______________
or P______________
keen-minded; perceptive
6. P______________
a look forward
7. P______________
act or process of looking inward
8. I______________
carefully looking around; cautious; wary
9. C______________
anticipated; “to be”; looked forward to (adj.)
10. P______________
KEY:  1–perspicacity or perspicaciousness, 2–acute, 3–punctuate, 4–pungent, 5–perspicuity or perspicuousness, 6–perspicacious, 7–prospect, 8–introspection, 9–circumspect, 10–prospective

(End of Session 35)
1. the great and the small

You are familiar with Latin *animus*, mind. *Animus* and a related root, *anima*, life principle, soul, spirit (in a sense, these meanings are all very similar), are the source of such words as *animal*, *animate* and *inanimate*, *animated*, and *animation*; knowing the meaning of the roots, you have a better understanding of any word built on them.

*Magnanimous* contains, in addition to *animus*, mind, the root *magnus*, large, great, which you recall from *magniloquent*. *Magnanimous* people have such great, noble minds or souls that they are beyond seeking petty revenge.

The noun is *magnanimity* (mag′-nə-NIM′-ə-tee).

On the other hand, people who have tiny, tiny minds or souls are *pusillanimous* (pyɔ′-sə-LAN′-ə-mes)—Latin *pusillus*, tiny. Hence, they are contemptibly petty and mean. The noun is *pusillanimity* (pyɔ′-sə-lə-NIM′-ə-tee).

Other words built on *animus*, mind:
1. *unanimous* (yɔ-NA-N′-ə-məs)—of one mind. If the Supreme Court hands down a *unanimous* opinion, all the judges are of one mind (Latin *unus*, one). The noun is *unanimity* (yɔ′-nə-NIM′-ə-tee).

2. *equanimity* (ee′-kwə-NIM′-ə-tee or ek′-wə-NIM′-ə-tee)—etymologically, “equal (or balanced) mind.” Hence, evenness or calmness of mind; composure. If you preserve your *equanimity* under trying circumstances, you keep your temper, you do not get confused, you remain calm (Latin *aequus*, equal).

3. *animus* (AN′-ə-məs)—hostility, ill will, malevolence. Etymologically, *animus* is simply *mind*, but has degenerated, as words often do, to mean *unfriendly mind*. The word is most often used in a pattern like, “I bear you no *animus*, even though you have tried to destroy me.” (Such a statement shows real *magnanimity!*)

4. *animosity* (an′-ə-MOS′-ə-tee)—ill will, hostility. An exact synonym of *animus*, and a more common word. It is used in patterns like, “You feel a good deal of *animosity*, don’t you?”, “There is real *animosity* between Bill and Ernie,” “If you bear me no *animosity*, why do you treat me so badly?”

2. turning

*Versatile* comes from *verte*, *versus*, to turn—*versatile* people can turn their hand to many things successfully. The noun is *versatility* (vur′-sə-TIL′-ə-tee).
3. Zeno and the front porch

Centuries ago, in ancient Greece, the philosopher Zeno lectured on a topic that still piques the human mind, to wit: “How to Live a Happy Life.” Zeno would stand on a porch (the Greek word for which is stoa) and hold forth somewhat as follows: people should free themselves from intense emotion, be unmoved by both joy and sorrow, and submit without complaint to unavoidable necessity.

Today, psychologists suggest pretty much the exact opposite—let your emotions flow freely, express your love or animosity, don’t bottle up your feelings. But in the fourth century B.C., when Zeno was expounding his credo, his philosophy of control of the passions fell on receptive ears. His followers were called Stoics, after the stoa, or porch, from which the master lectured.

If we call people stoical, we mean that they bear their pain or sorrow without complaint, they meet adversity with unflinching fortitude. This sounds very noble, you will admit—actually, according to modern psychological belief, it is healthier not to be so stoical. Stoicism (STŌ′-ə-siz-əm) may be an admirable virtue (mainly because we do not then have to listen to the stoic’s troubles), but it can be overdone.

4. fear and trembling

Intrepid is from Latin trepido, to tremble. Intrepid people exhibit courage and fearlessness (and not a single tremble!) when confronted by dangers from which you and I would run like the cowards we are. (You recognize the negative prefix in-.)

The noun: intrepidity (in′-tri-PID′-ə-tee), or, of course, intrepidness.

Trepid is the source also of trepidation (trep′-ə-DAY′-shən)—great fear, trembling, or alarm.

5. quick flash

Scintilla, in Latin, is a quick, bright spark; in English the word scintilla (sin-TIL′-ə) may also mean a spark, but more commonly refers to a very small particle (which, in a sense, a spark is), as in, “There was not a scintilla of evidence against him.”

In the verb scintillate (SIN′-tə-layt′), the idea of the spark remains; someone who scintillates sparkles with charm and wit, flashes brightly with humor. The noun is scintillation (sin′-tə-LAY′-shən).

6. city and country

People who live in the big city go to theaters, attend the opera, visit museums and picture galleries, browse in bookstores, and shop at Robinson’s, Bloomingdale’s, Marshall Field, or other large department stores.

These activities fill them with culture and sophistication.

Also, they crowd into jammed subway trains or buses, squeeze into packed elevators,
cross the street in competition with high-powered motorcars, patiently stand in line outside of movie houses, and then wait again in the lobby for seats to be vacated.

Also, they have the privilege of spending two hours a day going to and coming from work.

As a result, city-dwellers are refined, polished, courteous—or so the etymology of **urbane** (from Latin *urbs*, city) tells us. (And you must be absurdly credulous, if not downright gullible, to believe it.) The noun is **urbanity** (ur-BAN′-ə-tee).

**So urbane** people are gracious, affable, cultivated, suave, tactful—add any similar adjectives you can think of.

**Urban** (UR′-bən) as an adjective simply refers to cities—urban affairs, urban areas, urban populations, urban life, urban development, etc.

Consider some prefixes: *sub-*-, near; *inter-*-, between; *intra-*-, inside, within; *ex-*-, out.

Add each prefix to the root *urbs*, using the adjective suffix -an:

- sub__________: near the city
  
  *(Sub- has a number of meanings: under, near, close to, etc.)*

- inter__________: between cities

- intra__________: within a city

- ex__________: out of the city

The *suburbs* are residential sections, or small communities, close to a large city; Larchmont is a *suburb* of New York City, Whittier a *suburb* of Los Angeles.

Suburbia (sə-BUR′-bee-ə) may designate suburbs as a group; *suburban* residents, or *suburbanites* (sə-BUR′-bə-nətəz′), as a group; or the typical manners, modes of living, customs, etc. of suburban residents.

An *interurban* bus travels between cities, an *intraurban* bus within a single city.

An *exurb* (EKS′-urb) lies well beyond, way outside, a large city, and generally refers to a region inhabited by well-to-do families. Exurb has derived forms corresponding to those of *suburb*. Can you construct them?

- Plural noun: ______________
- Adjective: ______________
- Resident: ______________
- As a group; manners, customs, etc.: ______________

Urbs is the city; Latin *rus*, *ruris* is the country, i.e., farmland, fields, etc. So *rural* (Rū′-al) refers to country or farm regions, agriculture, etc.—a wealthy *rural* area.

Rustic (RUS′-tik) as an adjective may describe furniture or dwellings made of roughhewn wood, or furnishings suitable to a farmhouse; or, when applied to a person, is an antonym of *urbane*—unsophisticated, boorish, lacking in social graces, uncultured. Noun: *rusticity* (rus-TIS′-ə-tee). Rustic is also a noun designating a person with such characteristics, as in, "He was considered a rustic by his classmates, all of whom came from cultured and wealthy
“Urbane and rustic, when applied to people, are emotionally charged words. Urbane is complimentary, rustic derogatory.¹

To *rusticate* (RUS′-tə-kay′) is to spend time in the country, away from the turmoil and tensions of big-city life. Can you construct the noun? ______________.

### REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. animus</td>
<td>mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH WORD</strong></td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. anima</td>
<td>soul, spirit, life principle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH WORD</strong></td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. magnus</td>
<td>large, great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH WORD</strong></td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. pusillus</td>
<td>tiny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH WORD</strong></td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. unus</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH WORD</strong></td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. aequus (equ-)</td>
<td>equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH WORD</strong></td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. verto, versus</td>
<td>to turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH WORD</strong></td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. stoa</td>
<td>porch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH WORD</strong></td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. in-</td>
<td>negative prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH WORD</strong></td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. trepido</td>
<td>to tremble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH WORD</strong></td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. scintilla</td>
<td>a spark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENGLISH WORD</strong></td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. urbs  
ENGLISH WORD  
city

13. sub-  
ENGLISH WORD  
near, close to, under

14. inter-  
ENGLISH WORD  
between

15. intra-  
ENGLISH WORD  
within, inside

16. ex-  
ENGLISH WORD  
out

17. rus, ruris  
ENGLISH WORD  
country, farmlands

18. -ate  
ENGLISH WORD  
verb suffix

19. -ion  
ENGLISH WORD  
noun suffix added to -ate verbs

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. magnanimity  
   mag′-nə-NIM′-ə-tee

2. pusillanimous  
   pyō′-sə-LAN′-ə-məs

3. pusillanimity  
   pyō′-sə-lə-NIM′-ə-tee

4. unanimous  
   yō-nə-NAN′-ə-məs

5. unanimity  
   yō-nə-NIM′-ə-tee

6. equanimity  
   eek′ (or ek′)-wə-NIM′-ə-tee

7. animus  
   AN′-ə-məs

8. animosity  
   an′-ə-MOS′-ə-tee

9. versatility  
   vur′-sə-TIL′-ə-tee
10. **stoic**
   STŌ′-ik
11. **stoicism**
   STŌ′-ə-siz-əm

**Can you pronounce the words? (II)**

1. **intrepidity**  
   in′-trə-PID′-ə-tee
2. **trepidation**  
   trep′-ə-DAY′-shən
3. **scintilla**  
   sin-TIL′-ə
4. **scintillate**  
   SIN′-tə-layt′
5. **scintillation**  
   sin′-tə-LAY′-shən
6. **urbanity**  
   ur-BAN′-ə-tee
7. **suburbia**  
   sə-BUR′-bee-ə
8. **interurban**  
   in′-tər-UR′-bən
9. **intraurban**  
   in′-tər-UR′-bən
10. **exurbs**  
    EKS′-urbz
11. **exurban**  
    eks-UR′-bən
12. **exurbanite**  
    eks-UR′-bən-ɪt′
13. **exurbia**  
    eks-UR′-bee-ə

**Can you pronounce the words? (III)**

1. **rural**  
   RŌR′-əl
2. **rustic**  
   RUS′-tik
3. **rusticity**  
   rus′-tə-tee
4. **rusticate**  
   RUS′-tə-kayt′
5. **rustication**  
   rus′-tə-KAY′-shən
6. **pejorative**  
   pə-JAWR′-ə-tiv

**Can you work with the words? (I)**

1. magnanimity  
   a. calmness, composure
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pusillanimity</td>
<td>b. ability either to do many different things well, or to function successfully in many areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unanimity</td>
<td>c. fearlessness; great courage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equanimity</td>
<td>d. unemotionality; bearing of pain, etc. without complaint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animosity</td>
<td>e. big-heartedness; generosity; quality of forgiving easily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>versatility</td>
<td>f. a sparkling with wit or cleverness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stoicism</td>
<td>g. fear and trembling; alarm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intrepidity</td>
<td>h. complete agreement, all being of one mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trepidation</td>
<td>i. petty-mindedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scintillation</td>
<td>j. anger, hostility, resentment, hatred</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you work with the words? (II)

1. urbanity a. referring to the countryside
   b. word with negative or derogatory connotation; describing such a word or words

2. suburbia

3. exurbia c. to spend time in the country

4. animus d. residential areas near big cities; customs, etc. of the inhabitants of such areas
   e. residential areas far from big cities; customs, etc. of the inhabitants of such areas

5. interurban
   f. between cities

6. intraurban

7. rural g. roughhewn, farmlike; unsophisticated, uncultured

8. rustic h. sophistication, courtesy, polish, etc.

9. rusticate i. anger, hatred, hostility

10. pejorative j. within one city
(End of Session 36)
SESSION 37

READY FOR A STRONG REVIEW?

Drill, drill, drill! This is the important secret of learning words thoroughly.
Review, review, review! This is the secret of remembering, assimilating, digesting, and keeping as permanent acquisitions all the new words you have learned.
So pitch in with enthusiasm to the rest of this chapter, made up of a series of valuable tests on all the chapter words. Ready?

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. retrospect a. complete agreement
2. acumen b. pettiness
3. magnanimity c. malevolence
4. pusillanimity d. backward look
5. unanimity e. calmness
6. equanimity f. ability in many fields
7. animosity g. mental keenness
8. versatility h. generosity
Can you work with the words? (II)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. stoicism</td>
<td>a. fearlessness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. intrepidity</td>
<td>b. sparkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. trepidation</td>
<td>c. inward look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. scintillation</td>
<td>d. uncomplaining attitude to pain or trouble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. urbanity</td>
<td>e. falsity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. introspection</td>
<td>f. polish, cultivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. circumspection</td>
<td>g. care, cautiousness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. speciousness</td>
<td>h. fear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you work with the words? (III)

1. exurbs  
2. pusillanimous  
3. unanimous  
4. animus  
5. rustic  
6. urban  
7. introspective  
8. circumspect  
9. specious

a. of one mind  
b. ill will  
c. pertaining to the city  
d. petty  
e. self-analytical  
f. regions far from the city  
g. cautious  
h. false, though plausible  
i. countrified
Can you work with the words? (IV)

1. perspicacity  a. clearness
2. perspicuity  b. to be witty
3. stoic  c. spend time in the country
4. scintilla  d. one who controls his emotions
5. scintillate  e. to look inward
6. rural  f. a very small amount
7. rusticate  g. keen intelligence
8. introspect  h. clear, understandable
9. perspicuous  i. keen-minded
10. perspicacious  j. pertaining to the country.
Do you understand the words? (I)

Does life often seem pleasanter in retrospect?
YES   NO

Are people of acuity gullible?
YES   NO

Is perspicacity a common characteristic?
YES   NO

Is a person of acumen likely to be naïve?
YES   NO

Is a perspicuous style of writing easy to read?
YES   NO

Should all writers aim at perspicuity?
YES   NO

Is magnanimity a characteristic of small-minded people?
YES   NO

Does a person of pusillanimous mind often think of petty revenge?
YES   NO

Is a unanimous opinion one in which all concur?
YES   NO
Do you understand the words? (II)

Is it easy to preserve one’s equanimity under trying circumstances?
YES  NO

Do we bear animus toward our enemies?
YES  NO

Do we usually feel great animosity toward our friends?
YES  NO

Do we admire versatility?
YES  NO

Does a stoic usually complain?
YES  NO

Is stoicism a mark of an uninhibited personality?
YES  NO

Do cowards show intrepidity in the face of danger?
YES  NO

Do cowards often feel a certain amount of trepidation?
YES  NO

Is a scintilla of evidence a great amount?
YES  NO

Do dull people scintillate?
YES  NO

Is urbanity a characteristic of boorish people?
YES  NO
Do you understand the words? (III)

Is New York City a *rural* community?
YES  NO

Is a village an *urban* community?
YES  NO

Do you *rusticate* in the city?
YES  NO

Are extroverts very *introspective*?
YES  NO

Does an introvert spend a good deal of time in *introspection*?
YES  NO

In dangerous circumstances, is it wise to be *circumspect*?
YES  NO

Do *specious* arguments often sound convincing?
YES  NO
Do you understand the words? (IV)

retrospect—prospect
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
acute—perspicacious
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
acumen—stupidity
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
perspicuous—confused
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
magnanimous—noble
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
pusillanimous—petty
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
unanimous—divided
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
equanimitity—nervousness
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
animosity—hostility
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
animus—friendliness
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
versatility—monomania
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
stoicism—cowardice
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
intrepidity—fear
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
trepidation—courage
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
scintilla—slight amount
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
urbanity—refinement
SAME  OPPOSITIVE
rustic—crude
SAME      OPPOSITE
rural—urban
SAME      OPPOSITE
introspective—self-analytic
SAME      OPPOSITE
circumspect—careless
SAME      OPPOSITE
specious—true
SAME      OPPOSITE
Can you recall the words? (I)

ability in many fields

1. V______________

courage

5. I______________
Can you recall the words? (II)

unflinching fortitude
  1. S___________

countrified; unpolished
  2. R___________

pertaining to the countryside (adj.)
  3. R___________

a looking back to the past
  4. R___________

nobleness of mind or spirit
  5. M___________
Can you recall the words? (III)

keen-mindedness
  1. A_____________

clear, lucid
  2. P_____________

petty, mean
  3. P_____________

all of one mind or opinion
  4. U_____________

ill will
  5. A_____________

or A_____________
Can you recall the words? (IV)

4. keenness of mind
   1. P__________________
   or P__________________
   2. A_______________
   3. A_______________
   4. A_______________

clearness of style or language
   5. P_______________

one who keeps his emotions, during times of trouble, hidden
   6. S_______________
sophistication, courtesy, refinement
   7. U_______________
Can you recall the words? (V)

pettiness of character
1. P____________
noun form of unanimous
2. U____________
mental calmness, balance
3. E____________
fear and trembling
4. T____________
to sparkle with wit and humor
5. S____________
Can you recall the words? (VI)

a looking inward; an examining of one’s mental processes or emotional reactions
1. I_____________
cautious
   2. C_____________
seemingly true, actually false
3. S_____________
to think of one’s mental processes
4. I_____________
care, watchfulness
5. C_____________
THREE FURTHER TESTS

I. matching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>WORD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. convivial</td>
<td>a. frank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. indefatigable</td>
<td>b. noble, forgiving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ingenuous</td>
<td>c. unflinching; unemotional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. perspicacious</td>
<td>d. courteous; polished; suave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. magnanimous</td>
<td>e. companionable, gregarious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. versatile</td>
<td>f. witty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. stoical</td>
<td>g. capable in many directions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. intrepid</td>
<td>h. brave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. scintillating</td>
<td>i. keen-minded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. urbane</td>
<td>j. tireless</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. same or opposite?

vivacious—sluggish
SAME  OPPOSITE

vital—crucial
SAME  OPPOSITE

ennui—boredom
SAME  OPPOSITE

bon vivant—gourmand
SAME  OPPOSITE

gourmet—ascetic
SAME  OPPOSITE

ingenuous—crafty
SAME  OPPOSITE

naïve—sophisticated
SAME  OPPOSITE

credulous—skeptical
SAME  OPPOSITE

disingenuous—insincere
SAME  OPPOSITE

credo—belief
SAME  OPPOSITE
III. changing parts of speech

Change these adjectives to nouns not ending in *-ness*.

- indefatigable
- perspicacious
- stoical
- urbane
- naïve
- incredulous
- incredible
- perspicuous
- magnanimous
- pusillanimous
KEY:  1–indefatigability, 2–perspicacity, 3–stoicism, 4–urbanity, 5–naïveté, 6–incredulity, 7–incredibility, 8–perspicuity, 9–magnanimity, 10–pusillanimity

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

Tireless:
(a) convivial, (b) indefatigable, (c) versatile

Frank, unsophisticated:
(a) ingenuous, (b) ingenious, (c) intrepid

Unflinching, uncomplaining:
(a) perspicacious, (b) urbane, (c) stoical

Noble, forgiving, generous:
(a) pusillanimous, (b) unanimous, (c) magnanimous

Between cities:
(a) interurban, (b) intraurban, (c) exurban

Giving birth to live young:
(a) oviparous, (b) ovulation, (c) viviparous

Tedium, boredom:
(a) ennui, (b) joie de vivre, (c) vitality

Connoisseur of choice food:
(a) gourmet, (b) gourmand, (c) glutton

Inexperienced in the ways of the world:
(a) credulous, (b) naïve, (c) credible

Easily tricked:
(a) gullible, (b) incredulous, (c) ingenious

Backward look:
(a) prospect, (b) retrospect, (c) introspection

Clearness:
(a) perspicacity, (b) perspicuity, (c) intrepidity

Resentment:
(a) animosity, (b) stoicism, (c) urbanity

Countrified:
(a) rustic, (b) specious, (c) circumspect
### B. Can you recognize roots?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vivo</td>
<td>vivacious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sectus</td>
<td>vivisection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pareo</td>
<td>viviparous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovum</td>
<td>oviparous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vita</td>
<td>vital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bon</td>
<td>bon vivant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credo</td>
<td>credible</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>specto</td>
<td>spectator</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>acuo</td>
<td>acupuncture</td>
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<tr>
<td>punctus</td>
<td>punctuate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pungo</td>
<td>pungent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animus</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. *pusillus* ___________________
14. *magnus* ___________________
15. *unus* ___________________
16. *aequus (equ-)* ___________________
17. *vero, versus* ___________________
18. *stoa* ___________________
19. *trepidum* ___________________
20. *scintilla* ___________________
21. *urbs* ___________________
22. *rus, ruris* ___________________
TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1. Recalling the root *vivo*, to live, can you think of the verb that means *to live on*? ___________. Can you write the noun form? ___________.

2. How would you explain a *vivarium*? ___________.

3. Recalling the meanings of Latin *vita*, what would you understand if someone asked you for your *vita* before you appeared for an interview for a professional position? ___________.

4. *Unus* is Latin for *one*. Can you use this root to construct words meaning:
   (a) animal with *one* horn: ___________.
   (b) of *one* form: ___________.
   (c) to make *one*: ___________.
   (d) *oneness*: ___________.
   (e) *one*-wheeled vehicle: ___________.

5. *Annus* is Latin for *year*; *verto*, *versus*, as you know, means *to turn*. Can you, then, explain the word *anniversary* in terms of its roots? ___________.

6. How about *universe* and *university* in terms of their roots (*unus*, one; *verto*, *versus*, to turn)?
   (a) universe: ___________.
   (b) university: ___________.

7. Use *inter*-, between, to form words of the following meanings:
   (a) between states (adj.): ___________.
   (b) between nations (adj.): ___________.
   (c) in the middle between elementary and advanced (adj.): ___________.
   (d) to break in (between people conversing): ___________.
   (e) between persons (adj.): ___________.
8. Use *intra-* within, to form words with the following meanings (all *adjectives*):

(a) *within* one state: __________________
(b) *within* one nation: ________________
(c) *within* one’s own person or mind: ________________
(d) *within* the muscles: ________________

*(Answers in Chapter 18)*

**WORDS INFLUENCE YOUR THINKING**

By now, you have thoroughly explored hundreds upon hundreds of valuable words and scores upon scores of important Greek and Latin roots.

As you went along you stopped at frequent intervals to say aloud, think about, work with, and recall the words you were adding to your vocabulary.

By now, therefore, the words you have been learning are probably old friends of yours; they have started to influence your thinking, have perhaps begun to appear in your conversation, and have certainly become conspicuous in your reading. In short, they have been effective in making changes in your intellectual climate.

Let us pause now for another checkup of the success of your study. In the next chapter, you will find a second Comprehensive Test. Take the test cold if you feel that all the material is at your fingertips; or spend a little time reviewing Chapters 9, 10, 11, and 12 if you believe such review is necessary.

*(End of Session 37)*

---

1 Incidentally, a word used with a derogatory connotation (*bitch, piggish, glutton, idiot*, etc.) is called a *pejorative* (pe-JAWR'-Ə-tiv). *Pejorative* is also an adjective, as in, “She spoke in *pejorative* terms about her ex-husband.” The derivation is Latin *pejor*, worse.
HOW TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Comprehensive Test II
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>scribo, scriptus</td>
<td></td>
<td>proscribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aequus (equ-)</td>
<td></td>
<td>equivocal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malus</td>
<td></td>
<td>malign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dico, dictus</td>
<td></td>
<td>malediction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>volo</td>
<td></td>
<td>malevolent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facio</td>
<td></td>
<td>malefactor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bonus, bene</td>
<td></td>
<td>benevolent</td>
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<tr>
<td>fides</td>
<td></td>
<td>infidelity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dono</td>
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<td>condone</td>
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<tr>
<td>nox, noctis</td>
<td></td>
<td>equinox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equus</td>
<td></td>
<td>equestrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libra</td>
<td></td>
<td>equilibrium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. taceo
EXAMPLE taciturn

14. loquor
EXAMPLE loquacious

15. solus
EXAMPLE soliloquy

16. venter, ventris
EXAMPLE ventral

17. magnus
EXAMPLE magniloquence

18. verbum
EXAMPLE verbatim

19. volvo, volutus
EXAMPLE voluble

20. animus
EXAMPLE pusillanimous

21. dorsum
EXAMPLE endorse

22. vox, vocis
EXAMPLE vocal

23. fero
EXAMPLE vociferous

24. ambulo
EXAMPLE somnambulist

25. somnus
EXAMPLE somnolent

II—more etymology
1. *phanein*  
   EXAMPLE sycophant

2. *vir*  
   EXAMPLE virago

3. *pater, patris*  
   EXAMPLE patricide

4. *onyma*  
   EXAMPLE synonym

5. *homos*  
   EXAMPLE homonym

6. *phone*  
   EXAMPLE homophone

7. *archein*  
   EXAMPLE matriarch

8. *mater, matris*  
   EXAMPLE matron

9. *caedo (-cide)*  
   EXAMPLE suicide

10. *homo*  
    EXAMPLE homicide

11. *uxor*  
    EXAMPLE uxorious

12. *maritus*  
    EXAMPLE mariticide

13. *pyros*  
    EXAMPLE pyromania

14. *theos*  
    EXAMPLE atheist

15. *vivo*
EXAMPLE  viviparous

16. *credo*  
EXAMPLE  credulous

17. *pungo*  
EXAMPLE  pungency

18. *unus*  
EXAMPLE  unanimous

19. *trepid*  
EXAMPLE  intrepid

20. *scintilla*  
EXAMPLE  scintillate

21. *urbs*  
EXAMPLE  urbanity

22. *rus, ruris*  
EXAMPLE  rural, rustic

23. *gnosis*  
EXAMPLE  prognosis

24. *pan*  
EXAMPLE  pantheism

25. *omnis*  
EXAMPLE  omniscient

III—same or opposite?

dispar age—praise  
*S  O*

proscribe—prohibit  
*S  O*

placate—irritate  
*S  O*

taciturn—talkative  
*S  O*
cogent—brilliant
atheistic—religious
convivial—unfriendly
ingenuous—naïve
perspicacious—keen-minded
intrepid—fearful
malign—praise
inarticulate—verbal
verbose—laconic
tyro—virtuoso
megalomania—modesty
satyriasis—nymphomania
claustrophobia—agoraphobia
indefatigability—tirelessness
credulous—skeptical
animosity—hostility

IV—matching

1. is lewd and lustful  a. chauvinist
2. caters to the rich  b. sycophant
3. is an accomplished musician  c. dilettante
4. sneers at traditions  d. iconoclast
5. is the mother-ruler of a family tribe, or nation
6. has an irresistible urge to steal
7. is excessively patriotic
8. is a loud-mouthed woman
9. is a beginner
10. is a dabbler

V—more matching
1. does not know whether or not God exists
2. is a criminal
3. is a connoisseur of good food
4. sets fires for revenge
5. meets adversity or pain without flinching
6. walks in his sleep
7. is obsessively addicted to drink
8. has imaginary ailments
9. compulsively sets fires
10. is a woman who is sexually insatiable

VI—recall a word

to make unnecessary
1. O__________
to flatter fulsomely
2. A__________
to spread slander about
3. M__________
economical in speech
4. L__________
trite and hackneyed
5. B__________
word for word
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>V________</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>G________</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>B________</td>
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<td>F________</td>
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<td>12.</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>S________</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>M________</td>
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<td>O________</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>M________</td>
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<td>A________</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>F________</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>A________</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>J________D________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V________</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>D________</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>N________</td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>P________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- V________: killing of masses of people
- G________: inheritance from one's father
- P________: belief in many gods
- M________: a person aggressively fighting for a cause
- B________: sincere; valid; in good faith
- F________: babbling ceaselessly about trivia (adj.)
- G________: to speak to oneself, as in a play
- S________: masterpiece
- O________: unselfish; not revengeful
- A________: able to walk after being bedridden
- I________: inability to fall asleep
- A________: morbid fear of heights
- F________: the killing of one's brother
- A________: opposite in meaning (adj.)
- J________D________: “joy of life”
- V________: to rob of life or vigor
- D________: inexperience, unsophistication
- N________: scrupulously careful in the observance of proper procedure
- P________: clear, understandable (of style or language)
25. P__________________
wary, cautious, watchful
26. C__________________
a backward look
27. R__________________
all of one mind (adj.)
28. U__________________
uncomplaining in face of pain, misfortune, or emotional difficulties (adj.)
29. S__________________
between cities (adj.)
30. I_______________
KEY: A correct answer counts one point. Score your points for each part of the test, then add for a total.

I
1–to write, 2–equal, 3–bad, evil, 4–to say or tell, 5–to wish, 6–to do or make, 7–good, well, 8–faith, 9–to give, 10–night, 11–horse, 12–balance, pound, 13–to be silent, 14–to speak, 15–alone, 16–belly, 17–big, large, great, 18–word, 19–to roll, 20–mind, 21–back, 22–voice, 23–to bear or carry, 24–to walk, 25–sleep

Your score: __________

II
1–to show, 2–man, male, 3–father, 4–name, 5–the same, 6–sound, 7–to rule, 8–mother, 9–to kill, killing, 10–person, 11–wife, 12–husband, 13–fire, 14–God, 15–to live, 16–to believe, 17–to pierce sharply, 18–one, 19–to tremble, 20–spark, 21–city, 22–country (countryside), 23–knowledge, 24–all, 25–all

Your score: __________

III

Your score: __________

IV
1–e, 2–b, 3–g, 4–d, 5–i, 6–j, 7–a, 8–h, 9–f, 10–c

Your score: __________

V
1–c, 2–g, 3–e, 4–j, 5–f, 6–h, 7–a, 8–d, 9–b, 10–i

Your score: __________

VI

Your score: __________

Your total score: __________
Significance of Your Total Score:

100–120: Masterly work; you are ready to move right along.
80–99: Good work; this review was useful to you.
65–79: Average work; you’re getting a good deal out of your study, but perhaps you should review thoroughly after each session.
50–64: Barely acceptable; work harder.
35–49: Poor; further review is suggested before you go on.
0–34: You can do much better if you really try.

You might turn back for a moment to Chapter 8, in which you recorded your score on the first Comprehensive Test. Did you do better this time? Let’s make a record of both scores at this point for the sake of comparison and to give you a mark to shoot at in the Comprehensive Test you will take in Chapter 17.

SCORES
Test I (Chapter 8): ____________ out of 120
Test II (Chapter 13): ____________ out of 120

(End of Session 38)
PART THREE

FINISHING WITH A FEELING OF COMPLETE SUCCESS
HOW TO TALK ABOUT COMMON PHENOMENA AND OCCURRENCES

(Sessions 39–41)

TEASER PREVIEW

What word aptly describes:
dire poverty?
emotion experienced without direct participation?
something which lasts a very short time?
an inoffensive word for an unpleasant idea?
light and easy banter?
someone who is cowlike in his stolidity?
homesickness?
harsh sound?
a meat-eating animal?
something kept secret?
SESSION 39

This world, Robert Louis Stevenson once claimed—with, I think, questionable logic—is so full of a number of things that we should all be as happy as kings.

I doubt very strongly that happiness comes from the outside, or that kings are necessarily happy. But I will go this far (and no further) with Stevenson: the world is certainly full of a number of things. For instance, poverty and misery, hospitals and insane asylums, slums and racial restrictions, cut-down forests and once fertile lands becoming progressively more arid, war and death and taxes and bumbling diplomats. I know that Stevenson had a different sort of thing in mind, for romantic poets tend to view the world through rose-tinted spectacles, but it is often necessary to counter one extreme with another—and I simply wish to set the record straight.

In this chapter we are going to discuss a number of things to be found in the world and in the minds of its inhabitants—poverty and wealth; secondhand emotions; the relativity of time; praise of various sorts; small talk and how to indulge in it; animals; longings for the past; sounds; eating habits; and many kinds and conditions of secrecy.

As you see, when you start exploring ideas, as we constantly do in these chapters, you never know what will turn up.

IDEAS

1. for want of the green stuff

There are those people who are forced (often through no fault of their own) to pursue an existence not only devoid of such luxuries as radios, television sets, sunken bathtubs, electric orange-juice squeezers, automobiles, Jacuzzis, private swimming pools, etc., but lacking also in many of the pure necessities of living—sufficient food, heated homes, hot water, vermin- and rodent-free surroundings, decent clothing, etc.

Such people live:

in penury

2. at least watch it

All normal people want and need love and at least a modicum of excitement in their lives—so say the psychologists. If no one loves them, and if they can find no one on whom to lavish their own love, they may often satisfy their emotional longings and needs by getting their feelings secondhand—through reading love stories, attending motion pictures, watching soap operas, etc.

These are:
3. time is fleeting

During the late winter and early spring of 1948–49, great numbers of people went practically berserk joining and forming “pyramid clubs.” If you have not heard of this amazing phenomenon, I won’t attempt to describe it in any of its multifarious ramifications, but the main point was that you paid two dollars, treated some people to coffee and doughnuts, and shortly thereafter (if you were gullible enough to fall for this get-rich-quick scheme) supposedly received a return of some fantastic amount like $2,064 for your investment.

For a short time, pyramid clubs were a rage—soon they had vanished from the American scene.

Anything that lasts for but a short time and leaves no trace is:

ephemeral

4. how not to call a spade...

Words are only symbols of things—they are not the things themselves. (This, by the way, is one of the basic tenets of semantics.) But many people identify the word and the thing so closely that they fear to use certain words that symbolize things that are unpleasant to them.

I know that this is confusing, so let me illustrate.

Words having to do with death, sex, certain portions of the anatomy, excretion, etc. are avoided by certain people.

These people prefer circumlocutions—words that “talk around” an idea or that mean or imply something but don’t come right out and say so directly.

For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD</th>
<th>CIRCUMLOCUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>die</td>
<td>expire; depart this life; pass away; leave this vale of tears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sexual intercourse</td>
<td>(intimate) relations; “playing house”; “shacking up”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prostitute</td>
<td>lady of the evening; <em>fille de joie</em>; painted woman; lady of easy virtue; <em>fille de nuit</em>; streetwalker; hooker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house of prostitution</td>
<td>house of ill-fame; bawdyhouse; house of ill-repute; bagnio; brothel; bordello; “house”; “massage parlor”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buttocks, behind</td>
<td>derrière; rear end; butt; tail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breasts</td>
<td>bosom; bust; curves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. small talk

“Whenever I’m in the dumps, I get a new suit.”
“Oh, so that’s where you get them!”
“Lend me a dime—I want to phone one of my friends.”
“Here’s a quarter—call them all.”
“The doctor says I have snoo in my blood!”
“Snoo? What’s snoo?”
“Not a darn! What’s new with you?”
“What are twins?”
“Okay, what are twins?”
“Womb mates!”
“I took a twip yesterday.”
“A twip?”
“Yes, I took a twip on a twain!”
These are examples of:

badinage

6. everything but give milk

You’ve seen a cow contentedly munching its cud. Nothing seems capable of disturbing this animal—and the animal seems to want nothing more out of life than to lead a simple, vegetable existence.

Some people are like a cow—calm, patient, placid, phlegmatic, vegetable-like. They are:

bovine

7. good old days

Do you sometimes experience a keen, almost physical, longing for associations or places of the past?
When you pass the neighborhood in which you were born and where you spent your early years, do you have a sharp, strange reaction, almost akin to mild nausea?
When you are away from home and friends and family, do pleasant remembrances crowd in on your mind to the point where your present loneliness becomes almost unbearable,
and you actually feel a little sick?
This common feeling is called:

nostalgia

8. sounds that grate

Some sounds are so harsh, grating, and discordant that they offend the ear. They lack all sweetness, harmony, pleasantness. Traffic noises of a big city, electronic rock music, chalk squeaking on a blackboard…. Such blaring, ear-splitting, or spine-tingling sounds are called:

cacophonous

9. eating habits

Lions, tigers, wolves, and some other mammals subsist entirely on flesh. No spinach, salad greens, whole-wheat cereals, sugar, or spices—just good, red meat.
These mammals are:

carnivorous

10. private and public

There are certain things most of us do in private, like taking a bath. Some people like to engage in other activities in complete privacy—eating, reading, watching TV, sleeping, for example.
The point is that, while these activities may be conducted in privacy, there is never any reason for keeping them secret.
But there are other activities that are kept not only private, but well-shrouded in secrecy and concealed from public knowledge. These activities are unethical, illegal, or unsafe—like having an affair with someone whose spouse is your best friend, betraying military secrets to the enemy, trading in narcotics, bribing public officials, etc.
Arrangements, activities, or meetings that fall under this category are called:

clandestine

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1. penury PEN′-yə-ree
2. vicarious vi-KAI'R'-ee-əs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. ephemeral</td>
<td>ə-FEM′-ə-rəl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. euphemism</td>
<td>YOO′-fə-miz-əm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. badinage</td>
<td>BAD′-ə-nəj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. bovine</td>
<td>BŌ′-vin′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. nostalgia</td>
<td>nə-STAL′-jə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. cacophony</td>
<td>kə-KOF′-ə-nee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. carnivorous</td>
<td>kahr-NIV′-ər-əs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. clandestine</td>
<td>klan-DES′-tin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Can you work with the words?**

1. penury                      a. impermanent
2. vicarious                    b. banter
3. ephemeral                   c. homesickness
4. euphemism                   d. meat-eating
5. badinage                    e. circumlocution
6. bovine                      f. harsh noise
7. nostalgia                   g. poverty
8. cacophony                   h. secret
9. carnivorous                 i. placid; stolid; cowlike
10. clandestine                j. secondhand
Do you understand the words? (I)

Do wealthy people normally live in *penury*?
YES   NO

Is a *vicarious* thrill one that comes from direct participation?
YES   NO

Do *ephemeral* things last a very short time?
YES   NO

Is a *euphemism* the substitution of an inoffensive term for another of the same meaning that may sound offensive, vulgar, or indelicate?
YES   NO

Does *badinage* show lighthearted frivolity?
YES   NO

Are *bovine* people high-strung and nervous?
YES   NO

Does one get a feeling of *nostalgia* for past occurrences and relationships?
YES   NO

Is *cacophony* pleasant and musical?
YES   NO

Do *carnivorous* animals eat meat?
YES   NO

Is a *clandestine* meeting conducted in secrecy?
YES   NO
Do you understand the words? (II)

penury—affluence
SAME  OPPOSITE

vicarious—actual
SAME  OPPOSITE

ephemeral—eternal
SAME  OPPOSITE

euphemism—less offensive word
SAME  OPPOSITE

badinage—light, teasing talk
SAME  OPPOSITE

bovine—high-strung
SAME  OPPOSITE

nostalgia—longing for the past
SAME  OPPOSITE

cacophony—euphony
SAME  OPPOSITE

carnivorous—herbivorous
SAME  OPPOSITE

clandestine—hidden
SAME  OPPOSITE
(The new words used in this test will be discussed in later sections of this chapter.)

Can you recall the words?

harsh sound
1. C__________________

having a short life
2. E__________________

dire poverty
3. P__________________

substitution of an indirect or pleasant word or phrase for a possibly offensive one of the same meaning
4. E__________________

experienced as a spectator, rather than as a participant
5. V__________________

acute feeling of homesickness
6. N__________________

light, half-teasing banter
7. B__________________

subsisting solely on meat
8. C__________________
cowlike; stolid
9. B__________________

secret; concealed
10. C__________________
KEY:  1–cacophony, 2–ephemeral, 3–penury, 4–euphemism, 5–vicarious, 6–nostalgia, 7–badinage, 8–carnivorous, 9–bovine, 10–clandestine

(End of Session 39)
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. money, and what it will buy

The modern world operates largely by means of a price structure—wealth and poverty are therefore words that indicate the possession, on the one hand, or the lack, on the other, of money. Penury, from Latin penuria, need, neediness, is dire, abject poverty, complete lack of financial resources. It is one of the two strongest English words there are to denote absence of money. The adjective form, penurious (pə-NYör′-ee-əs or pə-NOOR′ ee-əs), strangely enough, may mean poverty-stricken, but more commonly signifies stingy, close-fisted, niggardly; so sparing in the use of money as to give the appearance of penury.

Penurious is a synonym of parsimonious (pahr′-ə-MŌ′-nee-əs), but is much stronger in implication. A parsimonious person is stingy; a penurious person is twice as stingy. Penury, then, is poverty; penuriousness is stinginess, excessive frugality. The noun form of parsimonious is parsimony (PAHR′-ə-mō′-nee).

A somewhat milder word than penury for poverty (if you can imagine a mild degree of poverty) is indigence (IN′-də-jəns). Indigent (IN′-də-jeント) people are not absolutely penniless—they are simply living in reduced circumstances, forgoing many creature comforts, forced to undergo the type of hardships that may accompany a lack of sufficient funds.

On the other hand, a close synonym of penury, and one of equal strength, is destitution (des′-tə-TOO′-shən). Destitute (DES′-tə-tənt) people do not even have the means for mere subsistence—as such, they are perhaps on the verge of starvation. Penury and destitution are not merely straitened circumstances—they are downright desperate circumstances.

To turn now to the brighter side of the picture, the possession of money, especially in increasing amounts, is expressed by affluence (AF′-lə-əns). Affluent (AF′-lə-ənt) people, people of affluence, or those living in affluent circumstances, are more than comfortable; in addition, there is the implication that their wealth is increasing. People who live in affluence probably own large and costly homes, run big, new cars, belong to expensive golf or country clubs, etc.

A much stronger term is opulence (OP′-yə-ləns), which not only implies much greater wealth than affluence, but in addition suggests lavish expenditures and ostentatiously luxurious surroundings. People of opulence own estates; drive only outrageously expensive and specially equipped cars (Rolls-Royces, Mercedes-Benzes, Porsches, etc.); have a corps of servants, including a major-domo; belong to golf and yacht and country clubs, etc., etc. Embroider the fantasy as much as you wish to. Opulent (OP′-yə-ənt) may describe people, surroundings, styles of life, or the like.

Affluent is a combination of the prefix ad-, to, toward (changing to af- before a root beginning with f), plus the Latin verb fluo, to flow—affluence is that delightful condition in
which money keeps flowing to us, and no one ever turns off the spigot. Other words from
the same root, fluo, to flow, are fluid, influence, confluence (a “flowing together”), fluent
(the words flow smoothly), etc.

Opulent is from Latin opulentus, wealthy. No other English words derive from this root.

2. doing and feeling

If you watch a furious athletic event, and you get tired, though the athletes expend all
the energy—that’s vicarious fatigue.

If your friend goes on a bender, and as you watch him absorb one drink after another,
you begin to feel giddy and stimulated, that’s vicarious intoxication.

If you watch a mother in a motion picture or dramatic play suffer horribly at the death of
her child, and you go through the same agony, that’s vicarious torment.

You can experience an emotion, then, in two ways: firsthand, through actual
participation; or vicariously, by becoming empathetically involved in another person’s
feelings.

Some people, for example, lead essentially dull and colorless lives. Through their
children, through reading or attending the theater, however, they can experience all the
emotions felt by others whose lives move along at a swift, exciting pace. These people live
at second hand; they live vicariously.

3. time is relative

Elephants and turtles live almost forever; human beings in the United States have a life
expectancy in general of sixty-eight to seventy-six years (though the gradual conquest of
disease is constantly lengthening our span); dogs live from seven to ten years; and some
insects exist for only a few hours or days.

One such short-lived creature is the dayfly, which in Greek was called ephemera. Hence
anything so short-lived, so unenduring that it scarcely seems to outlast the day, may be
called ephemeral.

A synonym of ephemeral is evanescent (ev-ə-NES'-ənt), fleeting, staying for a remarkably
short time, vanishing. Something intangible, like a feeling, may be called evanescent; it’s
here, and before you can quite comprehend it, it’s gone—vanished.

The noun is evanescence (ev'-ə-NES'-əns); the verb is to evanesce (ev-ə-NES').

Evanescent is built on the prefix e- (ex-), out, the root vanesco, to vanish, and the
adjective suffix -ent.

The suffix -esce often, but not always, means begin to. -Escent may mean becoming or
beginning to. Thus:

adolescent—beginning to grow up;
beginning to become an adult

evanesce—begin to vanish

convalesce—begin to get well after illness
putrescent—beginning to rot; beginning to become putrid
obsolescent—becoming obsolete

4. an exploration of various good things

A euphemism is a word or expression that has been substituted for another that is likely to offend—it is built on the Greek prefix eu-, good, the root pheme, voice, and the noun suffix -ism. (Etymologically, “something said in a good voice!”) Adjective: euphemistic (yoo′-fə-mis′-tik)

Other English words constructed from the prefix eu-:
1. euphony (YOO′-fə-nee)—good sound; pleasant lilt or rhythm (phone, sound)
   Adjective: euphonic (yoo-FON′-ik) or euphonious (yoo-FŌ′-nee-əs)
2. eulogy (YOO′-lə-gee)—etymologically, “good speech”; a formal speech of praise, usually delivered as a funeral oration. Logos in this term means word or speech, as it did in philology (Chapter 6). Logos more commonly means science or study, but has the alternate meaning in eulogy, philology, monologue, dialogue, epilogue (words upon the other words, or “after-words”), and prologue (words before the main part, “before-words,” or introduction).
   Adjective: eulogistic (yoo-lə-JIS′-tik); verb: eulogize (YOO-lə-jīz′); person who delivers a eulogy: eulogist (YOO-lə-jist)
3. euphoria (yoo-FAWR′-ee-ə)—good feeling, a sense of mental buoyancy and physical well-being
   Adjective: euphoric (yoo-FAWR′-ik)
4. euthanasia (yoo′-thə-NAY′-zhə)—etymologically, “good death”; method of painless death inflicted on people suffering from incurable diseases—not legal at the present time, but advocated by many people. The word derives from eu- plus Greek thanatos, death.

5. exploration of modes of expression

Badinage is a half-teasing, non-malicious, frivolous banter, intended to amuse rather than wound. Badinage has a close synonym, persiflage (PUR′-sə-flahzh′), which is a little more derisive, a trifle more indicative of contempt or mockery—but still totally unmalicious.

In line with badinage and persiflage, there are four other forms of expression you should be familiar with: cliché (klee-SHAY′), bromide (BRŌ′-mīd′), platitude (PLAT′-ə-tōd), and anodyne (AN′-ə-din′).

A cliché is a pattern of words which was once new and fresh, but which now is so old, worn, and threadbare that only banal, unimaginative speakers and writers ever use it. Examples are: fast and furious; unsung heroes; by leaps and bounds; conspicuous by its absence; green with envy; etc. The most devastating criticism you can make of a piece of writing is to say, “It is full of clichés”; the most pointed insult to a person’s way of talking is, “You speak in clichés.”

A bromide is any trite, dull, and probably fallacious remark that shows little evidence of original thinking, and that therefore convinces a listener of the total absence of
perspicacity on the part of the speaker.

For instance, some cautious, dull-minded individual might warn you not to take a chance in these words: “Remember it’s better to be safe than sorry!”

Your sneering response might be: “Oh, that old bromide!”

A *platitude* is similar to a *cliché* or *bromide*, in that it is a dull, trite, hackneyed, unimaginative pattern of words—but, to add insult to injury (*cliché*), the speaker uses it with an air of novelty—as if he just made it up, and isn’t he the brilliant fellow!

An *anodyne*, in the medical sense, is a drug that allays pain without curing an illness, like aspirin or morphine. Figuratively, an *anodyne* is a statement made to allay someone’s fears or anxieties, not believed by the speaker, but intended to be believed by the listener. “Prosperity is just around the corner” was a popular *anodyne* of the 1930s.

A *bromide* is also a drug, formerly used as a sedative. Sedatives dull the senses—the statement labeled a *bromide* comes from a speaker of dull wit and has a sedative effect on the listener. The adjective is *bromidic* (brō-MID′-ik), as in “his bromidic way of expressing himself.”

*Platitude* derives from Greek *platys*, broad or flat, plus the noun suffix *-tude*. Words like *plateau* (flat land), *plate* and *platter* (flat dishes), and *platypus* (flat foot) all derive from the same root as *platitude*, a flat statement, i.e., one that falls flat, despite the speaker’s high hopes for it. The adjective is *platitudinous* (plat′-ə-TŌ-də-nəs), as in, “What a platitudinous remark.”

*Anodyne* is a combination of the negative prefix *an-* with Greek *odyne*, pain. *Anodines*, as drugs, lessen pain; as statements, they are intended to reduce or eliminate emotional pain or anxiety.

### REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
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<td>1. penuria</td>
<td>need, neediness</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. ad- (af-)</td>
<td>to, toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. fluo</td>
<td>to flow</td>
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<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
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<td>4. opulentus</td>
<td>wealthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
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<td>5. ephemera</td>
<td>dayfly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>__________</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. e-, ex-</td>
<td>out</td>
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</table>


7. vanesco  
   to vanish

8. -esce  
   begin to

9. -ent  
   adjective suffix

10. -ence  
    noun suffix

11. eu-  
    good

12. pheme  
    voice

13. -ism  
    noun suffix

14. phone  
    sound

15. -ic  
    adjective suffix

16. -ous  
    adjective suffix

17. logos  
    word, speech

18. -ize  
    verb suffix

19. thanatos  
    death

20. platys  
    broad or flat
21. an-
ENGLISH WORD __________
negative prefix

22. odyne
ENGLISH WORD __________
pain

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. penurious
pen-ū-rē-əs or
pə-nyoo′r-əs

2. penuriousness
pen-ū-rē-əs-nəs or
pə-nyoo′r-əs-nəs

3. parsimonious
par-ə-sə-mō′-nee-əs

4. parsimony
PAHR′-ə-mō′-nee

5. indigence
IN′-də-jəns

6. indigent
IN′-də-jənt

7. destitution
des′-tə-toh′-shən

8. destitute
DESS′-tə-tət

9. affluence
AF′-lə-əns

10. affluent
AF′-lə-ənt

11. opulence
OP′-yə-ləns

12. opulent
OP′-yə-lənt

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. evanescent
ev′-ə-NES′-ənt

2. evanescence
ev′-ə-NES′-əns

3. evanesce
ev′-ə-NES′

4. euphemistic
yoo-fo-MIS′-tik

5. euphony
YOO′-fə-nee
6. euphonic  yoo-FON′-ik
7. euphonious  yoo-FŌ′-nee-əs
8. eulogy  YOO′-lə-jee
9. eulogistic  yoo′-lə-JIS′-tik
10. eulogize  YOO′-lə-jīz′

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

1. euphoria  yoo-FAWR′-ee-ə
2. euphoric  yoo-FAWR′-ik
3. euthanasia  yoo′-thə-NAY′-zha
4. persiflage  PUR′-sə-flahzh′
5. cliché  klee-SHAY′
6. bromide  BRŌ′-mīd′
7. bromidic  brō-MID′-ik
8. platitude  PLAT′-ə-töd
9. platitudinous  plat′-ə-TOO′-də-nəs
10. anodyne  AN′-ə-din′

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. penurious  a. poor; of limited means
2. indigent  b. inoffensive
3. affluent  c. flat, trite
4. evanescent  d. feeling tiptop
5. euphemistic  e. wealthy
6. euphonious  f. pleasant in sound
7. euphoric  g. stingy; tight-fisted
8. platitudinous  h. fleeting
Can you work with the words? (II)

1. parsimony
2. destitution
3. opulence
4. evanescence
5. euphony
6. euphoria
7. euthanasia
8. platitude

a. lavish luxury
b. painless death
c. pleasant sound
d. trite remark
e. impermanence
f. feeling of well-being
g. stinginess
h. poverty
Can you work with the words? (III)

1. anodyne  
   a. light, teasing banter
2. bromide  
   b. tightfistedness
3. persiflage  
   c. statement intended to allay anxiety
4. eulogy  
   d. poverty, want
5. penuriousness  
   e. high, formal praise
6. indigence  
   f. wealth
7. affluence  
   g. trite statement
Can you work with the words? (IV)

1. parsimonious  a. begin to vanish
2. destitute   b. stingy, frugal
3. opulent   c. highly praising
4. vicarious   d. hackneyed phrase
5. euphonic   e. ostentatiously wealthy
6. eulogistic   f. stilted in expression
7. evanesce   g. pleasant-sounding
8. eulogize   h. in want
9. bromidic   i. secondhand
10. cliché   j. praise
Do you understand the words? (I)

Do *penurious* people satisfy their extravagant desires?
YES  NO

Is *penuriousness* the characteristic of a miser?
YES  NO

If you are *parsimonious* with praise, do you lavish it on others?
YES  NO

Are people with extremely low incomes forced to live a life of *parsimony*?
YES  NO

Is *indigence* a sign of wealth?
YES  NO

Are *indigent* people often aided by state welfare?
YES  NO

If you live in a state of *destitution*, do you have all the money you need?
YES  NO

Is a completely *destitute* person likely to have to live in want?
YES  NO

Does a person of *affluence* generally have petty money worries?
YES  NO

Are *opulent* surroundings indicative of great wealth?
YES  NO
Do you understand the words? (II)

Can you engage in *vicarious* exploits by reading spy novels?  
**YES**  **NO**

Does an *evanescent* feeling remain for a considerable time?  
**YES**  **NO**

Do parents generally indulge in *euphemisms* in front of young children?  
**YES**  **NO**

Is poetry generally *euphonious*?  
**YES**  **NO**

Does a sincere *eulogy* indicate one’s feeling of admiration?  
**YES**  **NO**

Is *euphoria* a feeling of malaise?  
**YES**  **NO**

Is *euthanasia* practiced on animals?  
**YES**  **NO**

Is *persiflage* an indication of seriousness?  
**YES**  **NO**

Does a liberal use of *clichés* show original thinking?  
**YES**  **NO**

Is an *anodyne* intended to relieve fears?  
**YES**  **NO**
Do you understand the words? (III)

Is a *platitude* flat and dull?
YES  NO

If a person uses *bromides*, is he likely to be an interesting conversationalist?
YES  NO

If you indulge in *persiflage*, are you being facetious?
YES  NO

Are the works of Beethoven considered *euphonious*?
YES  NO

Can parents receive a *vicarious* thrill from their children’s triumphs?
YES  NO
Can you recall the words?

a statement, usually untrue, meant to alleviate fear
1. A____________

light banter
2. P____________

a hackneyed phrase
3. C____________

fleeting—lasting a very short time (adj.)
4. E____________

laudatory—delivered in tones of formal praise (adj.)
5. E____________

process of painlessly putting to death a victim of an incurable disease
6. E____________

stingy (adj.)
7. P____________

or P____________

in want (adj.)
8. D____________

wealth
9. A____________

immense wealth
10. O____________

adverb describing the manner of responding empathetically to another’s acts
11. V____________

stinginess (noun)
12. P____________

or P____________

poverty
14. poverty
13. I____________

14. D____________

impermanence
15. E____________

pleasing sound
16. E____________

substituting inoffensive words (adj.)
17. E______________
sense of well-being
18. E______________
trite remark
19. B______________
banal remark
20. P______________
begin to vanish (v.)
21. E______________
poverty-stricken (adj.)
22. I______________
24. wealthy (two adjs.)
23. A______________
24. O______________
feeling tiptop (adj.)
25. E______________
pleasant in sound (adj.)
26. E______________
or E______________
formal praise
27. E______________
trite (adj.)
28. B______________
flat, dull (adj.)
29. P______________
to praise
30. E______________

(End of Session 40)
ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

1. people are the craziest animals

Bovine, placid like a cow, stolid, patient, unexcitable, is built on the Latin word for ox or cow, bovis, plus the suffix -ine, like, similar to, or characteristic of. To call someone bovine is of course far from complimentary, for this adjective is considerably stronger than phlegmatic, and implies a certain mild contempt on the part of the speaker. A bovine person is somewhat like a vegetable: eats and grows and lives, but apparently is lacking in any strong feelings.

Humans are sometimes compared to animals, as in the following adjectives:
1. leonine (LEE′-ə-nīn′)—like a lion in appearance or temperament.
2. canine (KAY′-nīn′)—like a dog. As a noun, the word refers to the species to which dogs belong. Our canine teeth are similar to those of a dog.
3. feline (FEE′-līn′)—catlike. We may speak of feline grace; or (insultingly) of feline temperament when we mean that a person is “catty.”
4. porcine (PAWR′-sīn′)—piglike.
5. vulpine (VUL′-pīn′)—foxlike in appearance or temperament. When applied to people, this adjective usually indicates the shrewdness of a fox.
6. ursine (UR′-sīn′)—bearlike.
7. lupine (LOO′-pīn)—wolflike.
8. equine (EE′-kwīn′)—horselike; “horsy.”
9. piscine (PIS′-īn′)—fishlike.

All these adjectives come from the corresponding Latin words for the animals; and, of course, each adjective also describes, or refers to, the specific animal as well as to the person likened to the animal.

1. leo  lion
2. canis  dog
3. felis  cat
4. porcus  pig
5. vulpus  fox
6. ursus  bear
7. lupus  wolf
8. equus  horse
9. piscis fish

The word for meat from a pig—pork—derives, obviously, from porcus. Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, the Great Bear and the Little Bear, the two conspicuous groups of stars in the northern sky (conspicuous, of course, only on a clear night), are so labeled because in formation they resemble the outlines of bears. The feminine name Ursula is, by etymology, “a little bear,” which, perhaps, is a strange name to burden a child with. The skin disease lupus was so named because it eats into the flesh, as a wolf might.

2. you can't go home again

Nostalgia, built on two Greek roots, nostos, a return, and algos, pain (as in neuralgia, cardialgia, etc.), is a feeling you can’t ever understand until you’ve experienced it—and you have probably experienced it whenever some external stimulus has crowded your mind with scenes from an earlier day.

You know how life often seems much pleasanter in retrospect? Your conscious memory tends to store up the pleasant experiences of the past (the trauma and unpleasant experiences may get buried in the unconscious), and when you are lonely or unhappy you may begin to relive these pleasant occurrences. It is then that you feel the emotional pain and longing that we call nostalgia.

The adjective is nostalgic (nos-TAL′-jik), as in “motion pictures that are nostalgic of the fifties,” or as in, “He feels nostalgic whenever he passes 138th Street and sees the house in which he grew up.”

3. soundings

Cacophony is itself a harsh-sounding word—and is the only one that exactly describes the unmusical, grating, ear-offending noises you are likely to hear in man-made surroundings: the New York subway trains thundering through their tunnels (they are also, these days in the late 1970s, eye-offending, for which we might coin the term cacopsis, noun, and cacoptic, adjective), the traffic bedlam of rush hours in a big city, a steel mill, an automobile factory, a blast furnace, etc. Adjective: cacophonous (kə-KOP′-ə-nəs).

These words are built on the Greek roots kakos, bad, harsh, or ugly, and phone, sound.

Phone, sound, is found also in:
1. telephone—etymologically, “sound from afar”
2. euphony—pleasant sound
3. phonograph—etymologically, “writer of sound”
4. saxophone—a musical instrument (hence sound) invented by Adolphe Sax
5. xylophone—a musical instrument; etymologically, “sounds through wood” (Greek xylon, wood)
6. phonetics (fə-NET′-iks)—the science of the sounds of language; the adjective is phonetic (fə-NET′-ik), the expert a phonetician (fō′-nə-TISH′-ən)
7. phonics—the science of sound; also the method of teaching reading by drilling the sounds of letters and syllables
4. the flesh and all

Carnivorous combines carnis, flesh, and voro, to devour. A **carnivorous** animal, or **carnivore** (KAHR′-nə-vawr′), is one whose main diet is meat.

Voro, to devour, is the origin of other words referring to eating habits:

1. **herbivorous** (hur-BIV′-ər-əs)—subsisting on grains, grasses, and other vegetation, as cows, deer, horses, etc. The animal is a **herbivore** (HUR′-bə-vawr′). Derivation: Latin *herba*, herb, plus voro, to devour.

2. omnivorous (om-NIV′-ər-əs)—eating everything: meat, grains, grasses, fish, insects, and anything else digestible. The only species so indiscriminate in their diet are humans and rats, plus, of course, some cats and dogs that live with people (in contrast to *felines* and *canines*—lions, tigers, bobcats, wolves, etc.—that are not domesticated). **Omnivorous** (combining Latin *omnis*, all, with voro, plus the adjective suffix -ous) refers not only to food. An omnivorous reader reads everything in great quantities (that is, devours all kinds of reading matter).

3. voracious (vaw-RAY′-shəs)—devouring; hence, greedy or gluttonous; may refer either to food or to any other habits. One may be a voracious eater, voracious reader, voracious in one’s pursuit of money, pleasure, etc. Think of the two noun forms of *loquacious*. Can you write two nouns derived from voracious? (1) __________________, (2) __________________.

5. “allness”

Latin *omnis*, all, is the origin of:

1. omnipotent (om-NIP′-ə-tənt)—all-powerful, an adjective usually applied to God; also, to any ruler whose governing powers are unlimited, which allows for some exaggeration, as King Canute the Great proved to his sycophantic courtiers when he ordered the tide to come so far up the beach and no further. He got soaking wet! (Omnis plus Latin *potens*, potentis, powerful, as in potentate, a powerful ruler; impotent (IM′-pə-tənt), powerless; potent, powerful; and potential, possessing power or ability not yet exercised). Can you write the noun form of omnipotent?

2. omniscient (om-NISH′-ənt)—all-knowing: hence, infinitely wise. (Omnis plus sciens, knowing.) We have discussed this adjective in a previous chapter, so you will have no problem writing the noun: ____________.

3. omnipresent (om′-nə-PREZ′-ənt)—present in all places at once. Fear was omnipresent in Europe during 1939 just before World War II. A synonym of omnipresent is ubiquitous (yũ-BIK′-wə-təs), from Latin *ubique*, everywhere. The ubiquitous ice cream vendor seems to be everywhere at the same time, tinkling those little bells, once spring arrives. The ubiquitous little red wagon rides around everywhere in airports to refuel departing planes. “Ubiquitous laughter greeted the press secretary’s remark,” i.e., laughter was heard everywhere in the room. The noun forms are ubiquity (yũ-BIK′-wə-tee) or ____________. (Can you think of the alternate form?)

4. omnibus (OM′-nə-bəs)—etymologically, “for all, including all.” In the shortened form bus we have a public vehicle for all who can pay; in a John Galsworthy omnibus we have a
book containing all of Galsworthy’s works; in an omnibus legislative bill we have a bill containing all the miscellaneous provisions and appropriations left out of other bills.

6. more flesh

Note how carnis, flesh, is the building block of:
1. **carnelian** (kahr-NEEL′-yən)—a reddish color, the color of red flesh.
2. **carnival** (KAHR′-nə-vəl)—originally the season of merrymaking just before Lent, when people took a last fling before saying “Carne vale!” “Oh flesh, farewell!” (Latin vale, farewell, goodbye). Today a carnival is a kind of outdoor entertainment with games, rides, side shows, and, of course, lots of food—also any exuberant or riotous merrymaking or festivities.
3. **carnal** (KAHR′-nəl)—most often found in phrases like “carnal pleasures” or “carnal appetites,” and signifying pleasures or appetites of the flesh rather than of the spirit—hence, sensual, lecherous, lascivious, lubricious, etc. The noun is *carnality* (kahr-NAL′-ə-tee).
4. **carnage** (KAHR′-nəj)—great destruction of life (that is, of human flesh), as in war or mass murders.
5. **reincarnation** (ree′-in-kahr-NAY′-ən)—a rebirth or reappearance. Believers in reincarnation maintain that one’s soul persists after it has fled the flesh, and eventually reappears in the body of a newborn infant or animal, or in another form. Some of us, according to this interesting philosophy, were once Napoleon, Alexander the Great, Cleopatra, etc. The verb is to *reincarnate* (ree-in-KAHR′-nayt), to bring (a soul) back in another bodily form.
6. **incarnate** (in-KAHR′-nət)—in the flesh. If we use this adjective to call someone “the devil incarnate,” we mean that here is the devil in the flesh. Or we may say that someone is evil incarnate, that is, the personification of evil, evil invested with human or bodily form. The verb to *incarnate* (in-KAHR′-nayt) is to embody, give bodily form to, or make real.

7. dark secrets

*Clandestine* comes from Latin clam, secretly, and implies secrecy or concealment in the working out of a plan that is dangerous or illegal. *Clandestine* is a close synonym of **surreptitious** (sur′-əp-TISH′-əs), which means stealthy, sneaky, furtive, generally because of fear of detection.

The two words cannot always, however, be used interchangeably. We may speak of either clandestine or surreptitious meetings or arrangements; but usually only of clandestine plans and only of surreptitious movements or actions. Can you write the noun form of surreptitious? ____________.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>ENGLISH WORD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. -ine</td>
<td>like, similar to, characteristic of</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. leo</td>
<td>lion</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. felis</td>
<td>cat</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. porcus</td>
<td>pig</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. canis</td>
<td>dog</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. vulpus</td>
<td>fox</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ursus</td>
<td>bear</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. lupus</td>
<td>wolf</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. equus</td>
<td>horse</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. piscis</td>
<td>fish</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. nostos</td>
<td>a return</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. algos</td>
<td>pain</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. -ic</td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
<td>____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>kakos</td>
<td>bad, harsh, ugly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>phone</td>
<td>sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>xylon</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>carnis</td>
<td>flesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>voro</td>
<td>to devour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>herba</td>
<td>herb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>omnis</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>-ous</td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>potens, potentis</td>
<td>powerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>sciens</td>
<td>knowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>ubique</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>-ity</td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>vale</td>
<td>farewell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>-al</td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
28. re- again, back
ENGLISH WORD __________

29. -ate verb suffix
ENGLISH WORD __________

30. in- in
ENGLISH WORD __________

31. clam secretly
ENGLISH WORD __________

32. -ent adjective suffix
ENGLISH WORD __________

33. -ence noun suffix
ENGLISH WORD __________

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. leonine LEE'-ə-nīn'
2. canine KAY'-nīn'
3. feline FEE'-līn'
4. porcine PAWR'-sīn'
5. vulpine VUL'-pīn'
6. ursine UR'-sīn'
7. lupine LØO'-pīn'
8. equine EE'-kwīn'
9. piscine PIS'-īn'
10. nostalgic nos-TAL'-jik

Can you pronounce the words? (II)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cacophonous</td>
<td>ka-COF′-ə-nəs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phonetics</td>
<td>fə-NET′-iks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phonetic</td>
<td>fə-NET′-ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phonetician</td>
<td>fō-nə-TISH′-ən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carnivore</td>
<td>KAH-R′-nə-vawr′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herbivore</td>
<td>HUR′-bə-vawr′</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herbivorous</td>
<td>hur-BIV′-ər-əs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omnivorous</td>
<td>om-NIV′-ər-əs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voracious</td>
<td>vaw-RAY′-shəs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voracity</td>
<td>vaw-RAS′-ə-tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omnipotent</td>
<td>om-NIP′-ə-tənt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impotent</td>
<td>IM′-pə-tənt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impotence</td>
<td>IM′-pə-təns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omnipotence</td>
<td>om-NIP′-ə-təns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Can you pronounce the words? (III)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>omniscient</td>
<td>om-NISH′-ənt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omniscience</td>
<td>om-NISH′-əns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omnipresent</td>
<td>om′-nə-PREZ′-ənt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omnipresence</td>
<td>om′-nə-PREZ′-əns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubiquitous</td>
<td>yoo-BIK′-wə-təs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubiquity</td>
<td>yoo-BIK′-wə-tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubiquitousness</td>
<td>yoo-BIK′-wə-təs-ən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omnibus</td>
<td>OM′-nə-bəs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Can you pronounce the words? (IV)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>carnelian</td>
<td>kahr-NEEL′-yən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carnal</td>
<td>KAH-R′-nəl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. carnality  kahr-NAL′-ə-tee
4. carnage       KAHR′-nəj
5. reincarnation ree′-in-kahr-NAY′-shən
6. reincarnate (v.) ree′-in-KAHR′-nayt
7. incarnate (adj.) in-KAHR′-nät
8. incarnate (v.)   in-KAHR′-nayt
9. surreptitious sur′-əp-TISH′-əs
10. surreptitiousness sur′-əp-TISH′-əs-nəs

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. leonine a. doglike
2. canine   b. greedy, devouring
3. feline c. foxlike
4. porcine d. all-powerful
5. vulpine e. stealthy, clandestine
6. ursine f. lionlike
7. voracious g. all-knowing
8. omnipotent h. bearlike
9. omniscient i. catlike
10. surreptitious j. piglike
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nostalgic</td>
<td>a. harsh-sounding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cacophonous</td>
<td>b. eating everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herbivorous</td>
<td>c. lewd, lecherous, lubrious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omnivorous</td>
<td>d. found everywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubiquitous</td>
<td>e. homesick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carnal</td>
<td>f. grass-eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incarnate</td>
<td>g. in the flesh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you work with the words? (III)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>phonetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>carnivore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>voracity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>omnipotence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>omniscience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>omnipresence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>omnibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>carnelian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>carnality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>carnage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>surreptitiousness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>reincarnation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you work with the words? (IV)

1. lupine    a. fishlike
2. equine    b. powerless
3. piscine   c. wolflike
4. phonetician d. bring back into a new body or form
5. impotent  e. occurrence, or existence, everywhere
6. ubiquity  f. horselike
7. reincarnate (v.)  g. expert in speech sounds
8. incarnate (v.)  h. embody; make real; put into bodily form
Do you understand the words? (I)

1. A person of leo**nine** appearance looks like a tiger.
   TRUE  FALSE

2. Cani**ne** habits refers to the habits of dogs.
   TRUE  FALSE

3. Fel**ine** grace means catlike grace.
   TRUE  FALSE

4. Porc**ine** appearance means wolflike appearance.
   TRUE  FALSE

5. Vul**pine** craftiness means foxlike craftiness.
   TRUE  FALSE

6. Ursi**ne** means bearlike.
   TRUE  FALSE

7. Nostal**gic** feelings refer to a longing for past experiences.
   TRUE  FALSE

8. Cacopho**nous** music is pleasant and sweet.
   TRUE  FALSE

9. An elephant is a carnivore.
   TRUE  FALSE

10. Deer are herbi**vorous**.
    TRUE  FALSE
Do you understand the words? (II)

An omnivorous reader does very little reading.
TRUE  FALSE

A voracious eater is gluttonous.
TRUE  FALSE

True omnipotence is unattainable by human beings.
TRUE  FALSE

No one is omniscient.
TRUE  FALSE

Fear of economic ruin was practically omnipresent in the early nineteen-thirties.
TRUE  FALSE

When an airplane lands for refueling, the ubiquitous little red gasoline wagon comes rolling up.
TRUE  FALSE

An author’s omnibus contains all his published writings.
TRUE  FALSE

Carnelian is a deep blue color.
TRUE  FALSE

Carnality is much respected in a puritanical society.
TRUE  FALSE

There is considerable carnage in war.
TRUE  FALSE

A surreptitious glance is meant to be conspicuous.
TRUE  FALSE

A person who is evil incarnate is a vicious character.
TRUE  FALSE
Can you recall the words?

I—adverbs

2. secretly (two forms)
   1. C______________
   2. S______________
      in a harsh and noisy manner
   3. C______________
      in a homesick manner
   4. N______________
      in a greedy, devouring manner
   5. V______________
II—nouns

- greediness
  1. V_____________
- unlimited power
  2. O_____________
- infinite knowledge
  3. O_____________
- a gathering of all things
  4. O_____________
- lechery; indulgence in fleshly pleasures
  5. C_____________
- slaughter
  6. C_____________
- stealthiness; secretiveness
  7. S_____________
- harsh sound
  8. C_____________
- science of speech sounds
  9. P_____________
- a return to life in new form
10. R_____________
III—adjectives

lionlike
  1. L____________
doglike
  2. C____________
catlike
  3. F____________
cowlike
  4. B____________
foxlike
  5. V____________
bearlike
  6. U____________
homesick
  7. N____________
grating in sound
  8. C____________
meat-eating
  9. C____________
grass-eating
 10. H____________
all-eating; indiscriminate
 11. O____________
devouring; greedy
 12. V____________
in the flesh
 13. I____________

IV. more adjectives

all-powerful
1. O____________

all-knowing
2. O____________

present or existing everywhere
3. O____________

found everywhere
4. U____________

lewd, lascivious, lecherous
5. C____________

secret
6. C____________
V. final mop-up

wolflike
1. L____________
horselike
2. E____________
fishlike
3. P____________
referring to speech sounds
4. P____________
expert in speech sounds
5. P____________
powerless
6. I____________
existence everywhere
7. U____________
or U____________
8. O____________
to bring back into another body or form
9. R____________
to embody, make real, or put into bodily form
10. I____________
CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

Utter want:
- (a) affluence, (b) opulence, (c) penury

Experienced secondhand:
- (a) ephemeral, (b) vicarious, (c) evanescent

Inoffensive circumlocution:
- (a) badinage, (b) persiflage, (c) euphemism

Homesick:
- (a) nostalgic, (b) bromide, (c) clandestine

Meat-eating:
- (a) herbivorous, (b) voracious, (c) carnivorous

Stingy:
- (a) indigent, (b) parsimonious, (c) opulent

Extreme financial need:
- (a) destitution, (b) affluence, (c) parsimony

Great and increasing wealth:
- (a) penuriousness, (b) affluence, (c) omnipresence

Remaining for a short time:
- (a) euphemistic, (b) evanescent, (c) eulogistic

Sweet-sounding:
- (a) euphonious, (b) cacophonous, (c) euphoric

Praise glowingly:
- (a) evanesce, (b) eulogize, (c) reincarnate

Sense of physical well-being:
- (a) euthanasia, (b) euphoria, (c) persiflage

Hackneyed expression:
- (a) anodyne, (b) badinage, (c) cliché

Catlike:
- (a) leonine, (b) feline, (c) canine

Bearlike:
- (a) vulpine, (b) ursine, (c) porcine
All-knowing:
(a) omnipotent, (b) omniscient, (c) omnipresent

Found everywhere:
(a) ubiquitous, (b) omnivorous, (c) omnibus

Destruction:
(a) carnage, (b) carnality, (c) reincarnation

Stealthy:
(a) voracious, (b) surreptitious, (c) incarnate
B. Can you recognize roots?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEANING</th>
<th>ROOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>penuria</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>fluo</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>opulentus</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>ephemera</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <em>vanesco</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <em>pheme</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <em>phone</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <em>logos</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <em>thanatos</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <em>platys</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <em>odyne</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. leo
  EXAMPLE leonine
13. felis
  EXAMPLE feline
14. porcus
  EXAMPLE porcine
15. canis
  EXAMPLE canine
16. vulpus
  EXAMPLE vulpine
17. lupus
  EXAMPLE lupine
18. equus
  EXAMPLE equine
19. piscis
  EXAMPLE piscine
20. nostos
  EXAMPLE nostalgia
21. algos
  EXAMPLE nostalgic
22. kakos
  EXAMPLE cacophonous
23. xylon
  EXAMPLE xylophone
24. carnis
  EXAMPLE carnivorous
25. voro
  EXAMPLE omnivorous
26. herba
27. omnis
EXAMPLE herbivorous

28. potens, potentis
EXAMPLE omnipotent

29. sciens
EXAMPLE impotent

30. ubique
EXAMPLE omniscience

31. vale!
EXAMPLE ubiquitous

32. clam
EXAMPLE carnival

EXAMPLE clandestine
TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1. American poet William Cullen Bryant wrote a poem in 1811 called Thanatopsis. You are familiar with both roots in the word. Can you figure out the meaning? _______________.

2. If you wanted to coin a word for the study or science of death and dying, what would you come up with? _______________.

3. Pheme, as you know from euphemism, means voice. This root derives from a Greek verb phanai, to speak, which, as it traveled through Latin, Old French, and Middle English, finally took on the spelling phet-, phec-, or phes-. And you recall that the Greek prefix pro- means beforehand or ahead (as in prognosis, prologue, etc.). Can you now combine elements to form a word meaning:
   (a) to say beforehand; to foretell (an occurrence before it actually happens)? _______________.
   (b) the foretelling of such an occurrence? _______________.
   (c) the person who foretells? _______________.

4. Can you combine a Latin prefix and root to form words of the same meaning?
   (a) to foretell: _______________.
   (b) the act of foretelling: _______________.

5. An eminent psychoanalyst, Richard Karpe of Connecticut, has coined the term nostopathy (nos-TOP′-ə-thee) for an emotional disorder he diagnosed among a number of his patients who were returning veterans of World War II and of the Korean and Vietnam wars. You know both roots in the word. Can you figure out the meaning? _______________.

6. Coin a word that means:
   (a) the killing of foxes: _______________.
   (b) the killing of wolves: _______________.
   (c) the killing of lions, tigers, and other cats: _______________.
   (d) the killing of bears: _______________.

7. Figure out an adjective that means:
   (a) fish-eating: _______________.
   (b) insect-eating: _______________.

8. Have you ever wondered whether the Canary Islands were named after the Latin root canis, dog? They were. Large, wild dogs inhabited the area. Pretty songbirds also abounded there. What were these birds called? _______________.

9. A new verb was coined some years ago, based on the Latin root potens, potentis,
meaning (of a drug) to make more effective or powerful; to augment the effect of another drug. Can you figure out what this verb would be? ____________.

(Answers in Chapter 18)

GETTING USED TO NEW WORDS

Reference has been made, in previous chapters, to the intimate relationship between reading and vocabulary building. Good books and the better magazines will not only acquaint you with a host of new ideas (and, therefore, new words, since every word is the verbalization of an idea), but also will help you gain a more complete and a richer understanding of the hundreds of words you are learning through your work in this book. If you have been doing a sufficient amount of stimulating reading—and that means, at minimum, several magazines a week and at least three books of non-fiction a month—you have been meeting, constantly, over and over again, the new words you have been learning in these pages. Every such encounter is like seeing an old friend in a new place. You know how much better you understand your friends when you have a chance to see them react to new situations; similarly, you will gain a much deeper understanding of the friends you have been making among words as you see them in different contexts and in different places.

My recommendations in the past have been of non-fiction titles, but novels too are a rich source of additions to your vocabulary—provided you stay alert to the new words you will inevitably meet in reading novels.

The natural temptation, when you encounter a brand-new word in a novel, is to ignore it—the lines of the plot are perfectly clear even if many of the author’s words are not.

I want to counsel strongly that you resist the temptation to ignore the unfamiliar words you may meet in your novel reading: resist it with every ounce of your energy, for only by such resistance can you keep building your vocabulary as you read.

What should you do? Don’t rush to a dictionary, don’t bother underlining the word, don’t keep long lists of words that you will eventually look up en masse—these activities are likely to become painful and you will not continue them for any great length of time.

Instead, do something quite simple—and very effective.

When you meet a new word, underline it with a mental pencil. That is, pause for a second and attempt to figure out its meaning from its use in the sentence or from its etymological root or prefix, if it contains one you have studied. Make a mental note of it, say it aloud once or twice—and then go on reading.

That’s all there is to it. What you are doing, of course, is developing the same type of mind-set toward the new word that you have developed toward the words you have studied in this book. And the results, of course, will be the same—you will begin to notice the word occurring again and again in other reading you do, and finally, having seen it in a number of varying contexts, you will begin to get enough of its connotation and flavor to come to a fairly accurate understanding of its meaning. In this way you will be developing alertness not only to the words you have studied in this book, but to all expressive and meaningful words. And your vocabulary will keep growing.
But of course that will happen only if you keep reading.

I do not wish to recommend any particular novels or novelists, since the type of fiction one enjoys is a very personal matter. You doubtless know the kind of story you like—mystery, science fiction, spy, adventure, historical, political, romantic, Western, biographical, one or all of the above. Or you may be entranced by novels of ideas, of sexual prowess, of fantasy, of life in different segments of society from your own. No matter. Find the kind of novel or novelist you enjoy by browsing in the public library or among the thousands of titles in bookstores that have a rich assortment of paperbacks as well as hardbacks.

And then read! And keep on the alert for new words! You will find them by the hundreds and thousands. Bear in mind: people with rich vocabularies have been reading omnivorously, voraciously, since childhood—including the ingredients listed in small print on bread wrappers and cereal boxes.

(End of Session 41)

1 Remember Ogden Nash’s delightful definition?
   The cow is of the bovine ilk,
   One end moo, the other end milk.

2 Latest figures, 1978, for the United States: males, 68.5 years; females, 76.4 years.
The spelling of English words is archaic, it’s confusing, it’s needlessly complicated, and, if you have a sense of humor, it’s downright comical. In fact, any insulting epithet you might wish to level against our weird methods of putting letters together to form words would probably be justified—but it’s our spelling, and we’re stuck with it.

How completely stuck we are is illustrated by a somewhat ludicrous event that goes back to 1906, and that cost philanthropist Andrew Carnegie $75,000.

Working under a five-year grant of funds from Carnegie, and headed by the esteemed scholar Brander Matthews, the Simplified Spelling Board published in that year a number of recommendations for bringing some small semblance of order out of the great chaos of English spelling. Their suggestions affected a mere three hundred words out of the half million then in the language. Here are a few examples, to give you a general idea:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPELLING THEN CURRENT</th>
<th>SIMPLIFIED SPELLING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mediaeval</td>
<td>medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doubt</td>
<td>dout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debtor</td>
<td>dettor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>hed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>though</td>
<td>tho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>through</td>
<td>thru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laugh</td>
<td>laf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tough</td>
<td>tuf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knife</td>
<td>nife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theatre</td>
<td>theater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centre</td>
<td>center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phantom</td>
<td>fantom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These revisions seemed eminently sensible to no less a personage than the then President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt. So delighted was he with the new garb in which
these three hundred words could be clothed that he immediately ordered that all
government documents be printed in simplified spelling. And the result? Such a howl went
up from the good citizens of the republic, from the nation’s editors and schoolteachers and
businessmen, that the issue was finally debated in the halls of Congress. Almost to a man,
senators and representatives stood opposed to the plan. Teddy Roosevelt, as you have
doubtless heard, was a stubborn fellow—but when Congress threatened to hold up the
White House stationery appropriation unless the President backed down, Teddy rescinded
the order. Roosevelt ran for re-election some time later, and lost. That his attitude toward
spelling contributed to his defeat is of course highly doubtful—nevertheless an opposition
New York newspaper, the day the returns were in, maliciously commented on the outgoing
incumbent in a one-word simplified-spelling editorial: “THRU!”

Roosevelt was not the first President to be justifiably outraged by our ridiculous
orthography. Over a hundred years ago, when Andrew Jackson was twitted on his poor
spelling, he is supposed to have made this characteristic reply, “Well, sir, it is a damned
poor mind that cannot think of more than one way to spell a word!” And according to one
apocryphal version, it was Jackson’s odd spelling that gave birth to the expression “okay.”
Jackson thought, so goes the story, that “all correct” was spelled “orl korrect,” and he used
O.K. as the abbreviation for these words when he approved state papers.

Many years ago, the British playwright George Bernard Shaw offered a dramatic
proposal for reducing England’s taxes. Just eliminate unnecessary letters from our unwieldy
spelling, he said, and you’ll save enough money in paper and printing to cut everyone’s tax
rate in half. Maybe it would work, but it’s never been put to the test—and the way things
look now, it never will be. Current practice more and more holds spelling exactly where it
is, bad though it may be. It is a scientific law of language that if enough people make a
“mistake,” the “mistake” becomes acceptable usage. That law applies to pronunciation, to
grammar, to word meanings, but not to spelling. Maybe it’s because of our misbegotten
faith in, and worship of, the printed word—maybe it’s because written language tends to be
static, while spoken language constantly changes. Whatever the cause, spelling today
successfully resists every logical effort at reform. “English spelling,” said Thorstein Veblen,
“satisfies all the requirements of the canons of reputability under the law of conspicuous
waste. It is archaic, cumbrous, and ineffective.” Perfectly true. Notwithstanding, it’s here to
stay.

Your most erudite friend doubtless misspells the name of the Hawaiian guitar. I asked
half a dozen members of the English department of a large college to spell the word—
without exception they responded with ukelele. Yet the only accepted form is ukulele.

Judging from my experience with my classes at Rio Hondo College, half the population of
the country must think the word is spelled alright. Seventy-five per cent of the members of
my classes can’t spell embarrassing or cooly. People will go on misspelling these four words,
but the authorized spellings will remain impervious to change.

Well, you know the one about Mohammed and the mountain. Though it’s true that we
have modernized spelling to a microscopic extent in the last eighty years (traveler, center;
theater, medieval, labor, and honor, for example, have pretty much replaced traveller, centre,
theatre, mediaeval, labour, and honour), still the resistance to change has not observably
weakened. If spelling won’t change, as it probably won’t, those of us who consider
Is it hard to become a good speller? I have demonstrated over and over again in my classes that anyone of normal intelligence and average educational background can become a good speller in very little time.

What makes the task so easy? First—investigations have proved that 95 per cent of the spelling errors that educated people make occur in just one hundred words. Not only do we all misspell the same words—but we misspell them in about the same way.

Second—correct spelling relies exclusively on memory, and the most effective way to train memory is by means of association or, to use the technical term, mnemonics.

If you fancy yourself an imperfect or even a terrible speller, the chances are very great that you’ve developed a complex solely because you misspell some or all of the hundred words with which this Intermission deals. When you have conquered this single list, and I shall immediately proceed to demonstrate how easy it is, by means of mnemonics, to do so, 95 per cent of your spelling difficulties will in all likelihood vanish.

Let us start with twenty-five words from the list. In the first column you will find the correct spelling of each, and in the second column the simple mnemonic that will forevermore fix that correct spelling in your memory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORRECT SPELLING</th>
<th>MNEMONIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. all right</td>
<td>Two words, no matter what it means. Keep in mind that it’s the opposite of all wrong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. coolly</td>
<td>Of course you can spell cool—simply add the adverbial ending -ly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. supersede</td>
<td>This is the only word in the language ending in -sede (the only one, mind you—there isn’t a single other one so spelled).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. succeed</td>
<td>The only three words in the entire language ending in -ceed. When you think of the three words in the order given here, the initial letters form the beginning of SPEED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. proceed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. exceed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. cede, precede, recede, etc.</td>
<td>All other words with a similar-sounding final syllable end in -cede.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. procedure</td>
<td>One of the double e’s of proceed moves to the end in the noun form, procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. stationery</td>
<td>This is the word that means paper, and notice the -er in paper. In this spelling, the words means standing, and notice the -a in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. stationary stand.
11. recommend Commend, which we all spell correctly, plus the prefix re-.
12. separate Look for a rat in both words.
13. comparative
14. ecstasy to sy (sigh) with ecstasy
15. analyze The only two non-technical words in
16. paralyze the whole language ending in -yze.
17. repetition First four letters identical with those in the allied form repeat.
18. irritable Think of allied forms irritate and
19. inimitable imitate.
20. absence Think of the allied form absent, and you will not be tempted to
misspell it absence.
21. superintendent The superintend...ent in an apartment house collects the rent—
thus you avoid superintendant.
22. conscience Science plus prefix con-.
23. anoint Think of an ointment, hence no double n.
24. ridiculous Think of the allied form ridicule, which we usually spell
correctly, thus avoiding rediculous.
25. despair Again, think of another form—desperate—and so avoid dispair.

Whether or not you have much faith in your spelling ability, you will need very little
time to conquer the preceding twenty-five demons. Spend a few minutes, now, on each of
those words in the list that you’re doubtful of, and then test your success by means of the
exercise below. Perhaps to your astonishment, you will find it easy to make a high score.

A test of your learning

Instructions: After studying the preceding list of words, fill in the missing letters correctly.

1. a_________right
2. coo_________y
3. super_________
4. suc_________
5. pro_________
Mere repetitious drill is of no value in learning to spell a word correctly. You’ve probably heard the one about the youngster who was kept after school because he was in the habit of using the ungrammatical expression “I have went.” Miss X was going to cure her pupil, even if it required drastic measures. So she ordered him to write “I have gone” one thousand times. “Just leave your work on my desk before you go home,” she said, “and I’ll find it when I come in tomorrow morning.” Well, there were twenty pages of neat script on her desk next morning, one thousand lines of “I have gone’s,” and on the last sheet was a note from the child. “Dear Teacher,” it read, “I have done the work and I have went home.” If this didn’t actually happen, it logically could have, for in any drill, if the mind is not actively engaged, no learning will result. If you drive a car, or sew, or do any familiar and repetitious manual work, you know how your hands can carry on an accustomed task while your mind is far away. And if you hope to learn to spell by filling pages with a word, stop wasting your time. All you’ll get for your trouble is writer’s cramp.

The only way to learn to spell those words that now plague you is to devise a mnemonic for each one.

If you are never quite sure whether it’s indispensible or indispensable, you can spell it out one hundred, one thousand, or one million times—and the next time you have occasion to write it in a sentence, you’ll still wonder whether to end it with -ible or -able. But if you say to yourself just once that able people are generally indispensable, that thought will come to you whenever you need to spell the word; in a few seconds you’ve conquered another spelling demon. By engineering your own mnemonic through a study of the architecture of a troublesome word, you will become so quickly and completely involved with the correct
spelling of that word that it will be impossible for you ever to be stumped again.

Let us start at once. Below you will find another twenty-five words from the list of one hundred demons, each offered to you in both the correct form and in the popular misspelling. Go through the test quickly, checking off what you consider a proper choice in each case. In that way you will discover which of the twenty-five you would be likely to get caught on. Then devise a personal mnemonic for each word you flunked, writing your ingenious result out in the margin of the page. And don’t be alarmed if some of your mnemonics turn out kind of silly—the sillier they are the more likely you are to recall them in an emergency. One of my pupils, who could not remember how many l’s to put into tranquillity (or is it tranquility?), shifted his mind into high gear and came up with this: “In the old days life was more tranquil than today, and people wrote with quills instead of fountain pens. Hence—tranquillity!” Another pupil, a girl who always chewed her nails over irresistible before she could decide whether to end it with -ible or -able, suddenly realized that a certain brand of lipstick was called irresistible, the point being of course that the only vowel in lipstick is i—hence, -ible! Silly, aren’t they? But they work. Go ahead to the test now; and see how clever—or silly—you can be.

**SPELLING TEST**

1. a. suprise  
   b. surprise
2. a. inoculate  
   b. innoculate
3. a. definitely  
   b. definately
4. a. priviledge  
   b. privilege
5. a. incidently  
   b. incidentally
6. a. predictible  
   b. predictable
7. a. dissipate  
   b. disippate
8. a. descriminate  
   b. discriminate
9. a. description  
   b. discription
10. a. baloon  
    b. balloon
11. a. occurence  
    b. occurrence
12. a. truely  
    b. truly
13. a. arguement  
    b. argument
14. a. assistant  
    b. asisstant
15. a. grammer  
    b. grammar
16. a. parallel  
    b. paralell
17. a. drunkeness
   b. drunkenness
18. a. suddeness
   b. suddenness
19. a. embarassment
   b. embarrassment
20. a. weird
   b. wierd
21. a. pronounciation
   b. pronunciation
22. a. noticeable
   b. noticable
23. a. developement
   b. development
24. a. vicious
   b. viscious
25. a. insistent
   b. insistant
By now you’re well on the way toward developing a definite superiority complex about your spelling—which isn’t a half-bad thing, for I’ve learned, working with my students, that many people think they’re awful spellers, and have completely lost faith in their ability, solely because they get befuddled over no more than two dozen or so common words that they use over and over again and always misspell. Every other word they spell perfectly, but they still think they’re prize boobs in spelling until their self-confidence is restored. So if you’re beginning to gain more assurance, you’re on the right track. The conquest of the one hundred common words most frequently misspelled is not going to assure you that you will always come out top man in a spelling bee, but it’s certain to clean up your writing and bolster your ego.

So far you have worked with fifty of the one hundred spelling demons. Here, now, is the remainder of the list. Test yourself, or have someone who can keep a secret test you, and discover which ones are your Waterloo. Study each one you miss as if it were a problem in engineering. Observe how it’s put together and devise whatever association pattern will fix the correct form in your mind.

Happy spelling!

SPELLING DEMONS

These fifty words complete the list of one hundred words that most frequently stump the inexpert spellers:

1. embarrassing
2. judgment
3. indispensable
4. disappear
5. disappoint
6. corroborate
7. sacrilegious
8. tranquillity
9. exhilaration
10. newsstand
11. license
12. irresistible
13. persistent
14. dilemma
perseverance
until (but till)
tyrannize
vacillate
oscillate
accommodate
dilettante
changeable
accessible
forty
desirable
panicky
seize
leisure
receive
achieve
holiday
existence
pursue
pastime
possesses
professor
category
rhythmical
vacuum
benefited
committee
grievous
conscious
plebeian
tariff
sheriff
connoisseur
necessary
sergeant
misspelling
15

HOW TO TALK ABOUT WHAT GOES ON

(Sessions 42–44)

TEASER PREVIEW

What verb, ending in -ate, means:

to exhaust?
to scold severely?
to deny oneself?
to repeat the main points?
to be a victim of mental or intellectual stagnation?
to pretend?
to hint?
to make (something) easier to bear?
to show sympathy?
to waver indecisively?
WORDS are symbols of ideas—and we have been learning, discussing, and working with words as they revolve around certain basic concepts.

Starting with an idea (personality types, doctors, occupations, science, lying, actions, speech, insults, compliments, etc.), we have explored the meanings and uses of ten basic words; then, working from each word, we have wandered off toward any ideas and additional words that a basic word might suggest, or toward any other words built on the same Latin or Greek roots.

By this natural and logical method, you have been able to make meaningful and lasting contact with fifty to a hundred or more words in each chapter. And you have discovered, I think, that while five isolated words may be difficult to learn in one day, fifty to a hundred or more related words are easy to learn in a few sessions.

In this session we learn words that tell what's going on, what's happening, what people do to each other or to themselves, or what others do to them.

IDEAS

1. complete exhaustion

You have stayed up all night. And what were you doing? Playing poker, a very pleasant way of whiling away time? No. Engaging in some creative activity, like writing a short story, planning a political campaign, discussing fascinating questions with friends? No.

The examples I have offered are exciting or stimulating—as psychologists have discovered, it is not work or effort that causes fatigue, but boredom, frustration, or a similar feeling.

You have stayed up all night with a very sick husband, wife, child, or dear friend. And despite all your ministrations, the patient is sinking. You can see how this long vigil contains all the elements of frustration that contribute to mental, physical, and nervous fatigue.

And so you are bushed—but completely bushed. Your exhaustion is mental, it is physiological, it is emotional.

What verb expresses the effect of the night's frustrations on you?

*to enervate*

2. tongue-lashing

You suddenly see the flashing red light as you glance in your rear-view mirror. It's the middle of the night, yet the police flasher is clear as day—and then you hear the low growl
of the siren. So you pull over, knowing you were speeding along at 70 on the 55-mile-an-hour-limit freeway—after all, there was not another car in sight on the deserted stretch of road you were traveling.

The cop is pleasant, courteous, smiling; merely asks for your driver’s license and registration; even says “Please.”

Feeling guilty and stupid, you become irritated. So what do you do?

You lash out at the officer with all the verbal vituperation welling up in you from your self-anger. You scold him harshly for not spending his time looking for violent criminals instead of harassing innocent motorists; you call into question his honesty, his ambition, his fairness, even his ancestry. To no avail, of course—you stare at the traffic ticket morosely as the police cruiser pulls away.

What verb describes how you reacted?

3. altruistic

Phyllis is selfless and self-sacrificing. Her husband’s needs and desires come first—even when they conflict with her own. Clothes for her two daughters are her main concern—even if she has to wear a seven-year-old coat and outmoded dresses so that Paula and Evelyn can look smart and trim. At the dinner table, she heaps everyone’s plate—while she herself often goes without. Phyllis will deny herself, will scrimp and save—all to the end that she may offer her husband and children the luxuries that her low self-esteem does not permit her to give herself.

What verb expresses what Phyllis does?

4. repetition

You have delivered a long, complicated lecture to your class, and now, to make sure that they will remember the important points, you restate the key ideas, the main thoughts. You offer, in short, a kind of brief summary, step by step, omitting all extraneous details.

What verb best describes what you do?

5. no joie de vivre

Perhaps you wake up some gloomy Monday morning (why is it that Monday is always the worst day of the week?) and begin to think of the waste of the last five years. Intellectually, there has been no progress—you’ve read scarcely half a dozen books, haven’t made one new, exciting friend, haven’t had a startling or unusual thought. Economically, things are no better—same old debts to meet, same old hundred dollars in the bank, same
old job, same old routine of the eight-to-five workdays, the tuna fish or chicken salad sandwich for lunch, the same dreary ride home. What a life! No change, nothing but routine, sameness, monotony—and for what? (By now you’d better get up—this type of thinking never leads anywhere, as you’ve long since learned.)

What verb describes how you think you live?

   to vegetate

6. pretense

Your neighbor, Mrs. Brown, pops in without invitation to tell you of her latest troubles with (a) her therapist, (b) her hairdresser, (c) her husband, (d) her children, and/or (e) her gynecologist.

Since Florence Brown is dull to the point of ennui, and anyway you have a desk piled high with work you were planning to light into, you find it difficult to concentrate on what she is saying. However, you do not wish to offend her by sending her packing, or even by appearing to be uninterested, so you pretend rapt attention, nodding wisely at what you hope are the right places.

What verb describes this feigning of interest?

   to simulate

7. slight hint, no more

You are an author and are discussing with your editor the possible avenues of publicity and advertising for your new book. At one point in the conversation the editor makes several statements which might—or might not—be construed to mean that the company is going to promote the book heavily. For example, “If we put some real money behind this, we might sell a few copies,” or “I wonder if it would be a good idea to get you on a few talk shows …” No unequivocal commitments, no clear-cut promises, only the slight and oblique mention of possibilities.

What verb expresses what the editor is doing?

   to intimate

8. helpful

Aspirin doesn’t cure any diseases. Yet this popular and inexpensive drug is universally used to lighten and relieve various unpleasant symptoms of disease: aches and pains, fever, inflammations, etc.

What verb expresses the action of aspirin?

   to alleviate

9. when the bell tolls
John Donne’s lines (made famous by Ernest Hemingway):

No man is an Iland, intire of it selfe; every man is a peece of the Continent, a part of the maine; if a Clod bee washed away by the Sea, Europe is the lesse, as well as if a Promontorie were, as well as if a Mannor of thy friends or of thine owne were; any mans death diminishes me, because I am involved in Mankinde; And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls; It tolls for thee.

are truer than you may think; any person who views another’s pain with complete detachment or indifference is shutting off important feelings.

When people have suffered a bereavement (as through death); when they have been wounded by life or by friends; then is the time they most need to feel that they are not alone, that you share their misery with them even if you cannot directly alleviate their sorrow. Your sympathy and compassion are, of course, alleviation enough.

What verb signifies this vicarious sharing of sorrow with someone who directly suffers?

to commiserate

10. when two men propose

Should you marry John or George? (You’re strongly and equally attracted to both.) John is handsome, virile, tender; George is stable, reliable, dependable, always there when you need him. George loves you deeply; John is more exciting. You decide on John, naturally.

But wait—marrying John would mean giving up George, and with George you always know where you stand; he’s like the Rock of Gibraltar (and sometimes almost as dull). So you change your mind—it’s George, on more mature reflection.

But how happy can you be with a husband who is not exciting? Maybe John would be best after all....

The pendulum swings back and forth—you cannot make up your mind and stick to it. (You fail to realize that your indecision proves that you don’t want to marry either one, or perhaps don’t want to give either one up, or possibly don’t even want to get married.) First it’s John, then it’s George, then back to John, then George again. Which is it, which is it?

What verb describes your pendulum-like indecision?

to vacillate

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1. enervate  EN′-ər-vayt′
2. castigate  KAS′-tə-gayt′
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>self-abnegate</td>
<td>self-AB′-nə-gayt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>recapitulate</td>
<td>ree′-kə-PICH’-ə-layt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>vegetate</td>
<td>VEJ’-ə-tayt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>simulate</td>
<td>SIM’-yə-layt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>intimate</td>
<td>IN’-tə-mayt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>alleviate</td>
<td>ə-LEE’-vee-ayt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>commiserate</td>
<td>kə-MIZ’-ə-rayt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>vacillate</td>
<td>VAS’-ə-layt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Can you work with the words?**

1. enervate          a. deny oneself
2. castigate         b. stagnate
3. self-abnegate     c. suggest; hint
4. recapitulate      d. sympathize
5. vegetate          e. waver
6. simulate          f. exhaust
7. intimate          g. lessen; lighten
8. alleviate         h. summarize
9. commiserate       i. pretend
10. vacillate        j. censure; scold; slash at verbally
Do you understand the words? (I)

1. Should you feel *enervated* after a good night’s sleep?
   
   **YES**  **NO**

2. Do motorists who have been caught speeding sometimes start *castigating* the traffic officer?
   
   **YES**  **NO**

3. Do people who are completely *self-abnegating* say “No!” to their needs and desires?
   
   **YES**  **NO**

4. When you *recapitulate*, do you cover new material?
   
   **YES**  **NO**

5. Do people possessed of *joie de vivre* usually feel that they are *vegetating*?
   
   **YES**  **NO**

6. When you *simulate* alertness, do you purposely act somnolent?
   
   **YES**  **NO**

7. When you *intimate*, do you make a direct statement?
   
   **YES**  **NO**

8. Does aspirin often have an *alleviating* effect on pain?
   
   **YES**  **NO**

9. Do we naturally *commiserate* with people who have suffered a bereavement?
   
   **YES**  **NO**

10. Do decisive people often *vacillate*?
    
    **YES**  **NO**
Do you understand the words? (II)

enervated—exhilarated
SAME    OPPOSITE

castigate—praise
SAME    OPPOSITE

self-abnegate—deny oneself
SAME    OPPOSITE

recapitulate—summarize
SAME    OPPOSITE

vegetate—stagnate
SAME    OPPOSITE

simulate—pretend
SAME    OPPOSITE

intimate—hint
SAME    OPPOSITE

alleviate—make worse
SAME    OPPOSITE

commiserate—sympathize
SAME    OPPOSITE

vacillate—decide
SAME    OPPOSITE
Can you recall the words?

pretend
  1. S__________________
scold
  2. C__________________
sacrifice one’s desires
  3. S__________________
waver
  4. V__________________
exhaust
  5. E__________________
sympathize
  6. C__________________
summarize
  7. R__________________
lighten
  8. A__________________
hint
  9. I__________________
stagnate
  10. V__________________
(End of Session 42)
1. more than fatigue

When you are *enervated*, you feel as if your nerves have been ripped out—or so the etymology of the word indicates. *Enervate* is derived from *e*- (ex-), out, and Latin *nervus*, nerve. *Enervation* (en′-ər-VAY′-shən) is not just fatigue, but complete devitalization—physical, emotional, mental—as if every ounce of the life force has been sapped out, as if the last particle of energy has been drained away.

Despite its similar appearance to the word *energy*, *enervation* is almost a direct antonym. *Energy* is derived from the Greek prefix *en-*, in, plus the root *ergon*, work; *erg* is the term used in physics for a unit of work or energy. *Synergism* (SIN′-ər-jiz-əm)—the prefix *syn-*, together or with, plus *ergon*—is the process by which two or more substances or drugs, by working together, produce a greater effect in combination than the sum total of their individual effects.

Alcohol, for example, is a depressant. So are barbiturates and other soporifics. Alcohol and barbiturates work *synergistically* (sin′-ər-JIS′-tik′-lee)—the effect of each is increased by the other if the two are taken together.

So if you’re drinking, don’t take a sleeping pill—or if you *must* take a pill for your insomnia, don’t drink—the combination, if not lethal, will do more to you than you may want done!

*Synergy* (SIN′-ər-jee), by the way, is an alternate form of *synergism*.

2. verbal punishment

*Castigate* is derived from a Latin verb meaning *to punish*; in present-day usage, the verb generally refers to verbal punishment, usually harsh and severe. It is somewhat synonymous with *scold*, *criticize*, *rebuke*, *censure*, *reprimand*, or *berate*, but much stronger than any of these—*rail at*, *rant at*, *slash at*, *lash out at*, or *tongue-lash* is a much closer synonym. When candidates for office *castigate* their opponents, they do not mince words.

Can you construct the noun form of *castigate*? ____________.

3. saying “No!” to oneself

*Abnegate* is derived from Latin *ab-*, away (as in *absent*), plus *nego*, to deny—*self-abnegation* (ab′-nə-GAY′-shən), then, is self-denial. *Nego* itself is a contraction of Latin *neg-*, not, no, and *aio*, I say; to be *self-abnegating* is to say “No!” to what you want, as if some inner censor
were at work whispering, “No, you can’t have that, you can’t do that, you don’t deserve that, you’re not good enough for that….”

To negate (nə-GAYT′) is to deny the truth or existence of, as in “The atheist negates God”; or, by extension, to destroy by working against, as in, “His indulgence in expensive hobbies negates all his wife’s attempts to keep the family solvent.” Can you write the noun form of the verb negate? __________.

Negative and negativity obviously spring from the same source as negate.

4. heads and headings

Latin caput, capitis means head. The captain is the head of any group; the capital is the “head city” of a state or nation; and to decapitate (dee-KAP′-ə-tayt′) is to chop off someone’s head, a popular activity during the French Revolution after the guillotine was invented. Write the noun form of decapitate: __________.

Latin capitulum is a little head, or, by extension, the heading, or title, of a chapter. So when you recapitulate, you go through the chapter headings again (re-), etymologically speaking, or you summarize or review the main points.

Remembering how the noun and adjective forms are derived from adulate (Chapter 9), can you write the required forms of recapitulate?

NOUN: __________.

ADJECTIVE: __________.

When you capitulate (kə-PICH′-ə-layt′), etymologically you arrange in headings, or, as the meaning of the verb naturally evolved, you arrange conditions of surrender, as when an army capitulates to the enemy forces under prearranged conditions; or, by further natural extension, you stop resisting and give up, as in, “He realized there was no longer any point in resisting her advances, so he reluctantly capitulated.” Can you write the noun form of capitulate? __________.

5. mere vegetables

Vegetable is from Latin vegeto, to live and grow, which is what vegetables do—but that’s all they do, so to vegetate, is, by implication, to do no more than stay alive, stuck in a rut, leading an inactive, unstimulating, emotionally and intellectually stagnant existence. Vegetation (vej′-ə-TAY′-shən) is any dull, passive, stagnant existence; also any plant life, as the thick vegetation of a jungle.

**REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. e- (ex-)</td>
<td>out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nervus</td>
<td>nerve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en-</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ergon</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syn-</td>
<td>with, together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ic</td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ion</td>
<td>noun suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ab-</td>
<td>away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nego</td>
<td>to deny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caput, capitis</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de-</td>
<td>negative prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capitulum</td>
<td>little head, chapter heading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-</td>
<td>again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ory</td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegeto</td>
<td>to live and grow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you pronounce the words?

1. enervation en′-ər-VAY′-shən
2. synergism SIN′-ər-jiz-əm
3. synergy SIN′-ər-jee
4. synergistic sin′-ər-JIS′-tik
5. castigation kas′-tə-GAY′-shən
6. self-abnegation self-ab′-nə-GAY′-shən
7. negate nə-GAYT′
8. negation nə-GAY′-shən
9. decapitate dee-KAP′-ə-tayt′
10. decapitation dee-kap′-ə-TAY′-shən
11. recapitulation ree-kə-pich′-ə-LAY′-shən
12. recapitulatory ree-kə-PICH′-ə-lə-tawr′-ee
13. capitulate kə-PICH′-ə-layt′
14. capitulation kə-pich′-ə-LAY′-shən

Can you work with the words?

1. enervation  a. tongue-lashing
2. synergism, synergy  b. denial; destruction
3. castigation  c. a lopping off of one’s head
4. self-abnegation  d. summary; review of main points
5. negation  e. self-denial
6. decapitation  f. utter exhaustion; mental, emotional, and physical drain
7. recapitulation  g. a working together for greater effect
8. capitulation  h. surrender
Do you understand the words?

enervating—refreshing
SAME    OPPOSITE
synergistic—neutralizing
SAME    OPPOSITE
castigation—scolding
SAME    OPPOSITE
self-abnegation—egoism
SAME    OPPOSITE
negate—accept
SAME    OPPOSITE
decapitate—behead
SAME    OPPOSITE
recapitulatory—summarizing
SAME    OPPOSITE
capitulate—resist
SAME    OPPOSITE
Can you recall the words?

to give in
1. C______________

working together for greater effect (*adj.*)
2. S______________

total fatigue
3. E______________

for the purpose of summarizing or review (*adj.*)
4. R______________

self-denial
5. S______________-A______________

deny; render ineffective; nullify
6. N______________

process by which two or more substances produce a greater effect than the sum of the individual effects
7. S______________
or S______________

to cut off the head of
8. D______________

strong censure
9. C______________

to surrender
10. C______________
1. not the real McCoy

*Simulate* is from Latin *simulo*, to copy; and *simulo* itself derives from the Latin adjectives *similis*, like or similar.

*Simulation* (sim′-yə-LAY′-shən), then, is copying the real thing, pretending to be the genuine article by taking on a similar appearance. The *simulation* of joy is quite a feat when you really feel depressed.

Genuine pearls grow inside oysters; *simulated* pearls are synthetic, but look like the ones from oysters. (Rub a pearl against your teeth to tell the difference—the natural pearl feels gritty.) So the frequent advertisement of an inexpensive necklace made of “genuine simulated pearls” can fool you if you don’t know the word—you’re being offered a genuine fake.

*Dissimulation* (də-sim′-yə-LAY′-shən) is something else! When you *dissimulate* (də-SIM′-yə-layt′), you hide your true feelings by making a pretense of opposite feelings. (Then again, maybe it’s not something completely else!)

Sycophants are great *dissimulators*—they may feel contempt, but show admiration; they may feel negative, but express absolutely positive agreement.

A close synonym of *dissimulate* is *dissemble* (də-SEM′-bəl), which also is to hide true feelings by pretending the opposite; or, additionally, to conceal facts, or one’s true intentions, by deception; or, still further additionally, to pretend ignorance of facts you’d rather not admit, when, indeed, you’re fully aware of them.

The noun is *dissemblance* (də-SEM′-bləns).

In *dissimulate* and *dissemble*, the negative prefix *dis-* acts largely to make both words pejorative.

2. hints and helps

The verb *intimate* is from Latin *intimus*, innermost, the same root from which the adjective *intimate* (IN′-tə-mət) and its noun *intimacy* (IN′-tə-mə-see) are derived; but the relationship is only in etymology, not in meaning. An *intimation* (in′-tə-MAY′-shən) contains a significance buried deep in the innermost core, only a hint showing. As you grow older, you begin to have *intimations* that you are mortal; when someone aims a .45 at you, or when a truck comes roaring down at you as you drive absent-mindedly against a red light through an intersection, you are suddenly very sure that you are mortal.

*Alleviate* is a combination of Latin *levis*, light (not heavy), the prefix *ad-*, to, and the verb suffix. (*Ad-* changes to *al-* before a root starting with *l-*)
If something alleviates your pain, it makes your pain lighter for you; if I alleviate your sadness, I make it lighter to bear; and if you need some alleviation of your problems, you need them made lighter and less burdensome. To alleviate is to relieve only temporarily, not to cure or do away with. (Relieve is also from levis, plus re-, again—to make light or easy again.) The adjective form of alleviate is alleviative (ə-LEE'-vee-ay'-tiv)—aspirin is an alleviative drug.

Anything light will rise—so from the prefix e- (ex-), out, plus levis, we can construct the verb elevate, etymologically, to raise out, or, actually, raise up, as to elevate one’s spirits, raise them up, make them lighter; or elevate someone to a higher position, which is what an elevator does.

Have you ever seen a performance of magic in which a person or an object apparently rises in the air as if floating? That’s levitation (lev′-ə-TAY′-shən)—rising through no visible means. (I’ve watched it a dozen times and never could figure it out!) The verb, to so rise, is levitate (LEV′-ə-tayt′).

And how about levity (LEV′-ə-tee)? That’s lightness too, but of a different sort—lightness in the sense of frivolity, flippancy, joking, or lack of seriousness, especially when solemnity, dignity, or formality is required or more appropriate, as in “tones of levity,” or as in, “Levity is out of place at a funeral, in a house of worship, at the swearing-in ceremonies of a President or Supreme Court Justice,” or as in, “Okay, enough levity—now let’s get down to business!”

3. sharing someone's misery

Latin miser, wretched, the prefix con- (which, as you know, becomes com- before a root beginning with m-), together or with, and the verb suffix -ate are the building blocks from which commiserate is constructed. “I commiserate with you,” then, means, “I am wretched together with you—I share your misery.” The noun form? ____________.

Miser, miserly, miserable, misery all come from the same root.

4. swing and sway

Vacillate—note the single c, double l—derives from Latin vacillo, to swing back and forth. The noun form? ____________.

People who swing back and forth in indecision, who are irresolute, who can, unfortunately, see both, or even three or four, sides of every question, and so have difficulty making up their minds, are vacillatory (VAS′-ə-lə-tawr′-ee). They are also, usually, ambivalent (am-BIV′-ə-lənt)—they have conflicting and simultaneous emotions about the same person or thing; or they want to go but they also want to stay; or they love something, but they hate it too. The noun is ambivalence (am-BIV′-ə-ləns)—from ambi both. (Remember ambivert and ambidextrous from Chapter 3?)

Ambivalence has best been defined (perhaps by Henny Youngman—if he didn’t say it first, he should have) as watching your mother-in-law drive over a cliff in your new Cadillac.
To vacillate is to swing mentally or emotionally. To sway back and forth physically is oscillate—again note the double l—(OS’-ə-layt’), from Latin oscillum, a swing. A pendulum oscillates, the arm of a metronome oscillates, and people who’ve had much too much to drink oscillate when they try to walk. The noun? ________________.

### REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

**PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX**  | **MEANING**
--- | ---
1. simulo | to copy
ENGLISH WORD | ________________
2. similis | like, similar
ENGLISH WORD | ________________
3. dis- | pejorative prefix
ENGLISH WORD | ________________
4. ad- (al-) | to, toward
ENGLISH WORD | ________________
5. levis | light
ENGLISH WORD | ________________
6. -ate | verb suffix
ENGLISH WORD | ________________
7. -ion | noun suffix
ENGLISH WORD | ________________
8. e- (ex-) | out
ENGLISH WORD | ________________
9. intimus | innermost
ENGLISH WORD | ________________
10. miser | wretched
ENGLISH WORD | ________________
11. vacillo | to swing back and forth
ENGLISH WORD | ________________
12. ambi- | both
13. oscillum a swing

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1. simulation sim’-yə-LAY’-shən
2. dissimulate də-SIM’-yə-layt’
3. dissimulation də-sim’-yə-LAY’-shən
4. dissemble də-SEM’-bəl
5. dissemblance də-SEM’-bləns
6. intimation in’-tə-MAY’-shən
7. alleviation ə-lee’-vee-AY’-shən
8. alleviative ə-LEE’-vee-ay’-tiv
9. levitate LEV’-ə-tayt’
10. levitation lev’-ə-TAY’-shən
11. levy LEV’-ə-tee
12. commiseration kə-miz’-ə-RAY’-shən
13. vacillation vas’-ə-LAY’-shən
14. vacillatory VAS’-ə-lə-tawr’-ee
15. ambivalent am-BIV’-ə-lənt
16. ambivalence am-BIV’-ə-ləns
17. oscillate OS’-ə-layt’
18. oscillation os’-ə-LAY’-shən

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. simulation a. hint
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. dissemble</th>
<th>b. flippancy or joking when seriousness is required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. intimation</td>
<td>c. a sharing of grief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. alleviation</td>
<td>d. physical swaying; swinging action, as of a pendulum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. levitate</td>
<td>e. a swinging back and forth in indecision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. levy</td>
<td>f. pretense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. commiseration</td>
<td>g. conflicted and contrary feelings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. vacillation</td>
<td>h. rise in the air (as by magic or illusion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ambivalence</td>
<td>i. pretend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. oscillation</td>
<td>j. a lightening; a making less severe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you work with the words? (II)

1. dissimulate   a. pretense of ignorance
2. dissemblance b. a rising and floating in air
3. alleviative c. having simultaneous and contrary feelings
4. levitation  d. tending to swing back and forth in indecision
5. vacillatory e. to swing back and forth like a pendulum
6. ambivalent f. to hide real feelings by pretending opposite feelings
7. oscillate  g. tending to ease (pain, burdens, suffering, etc.)
Do you understand the words?
simulated—genuine
SAME  OPPOSITE
dissimulate—pretend
SAME  OPPOSITE
dissemble—be truthful
SAME  OPPOSITE
intimation—hint
SAME  OPPOSITE
alleviation—reduction
SAME  OPPOSITE
levitate—sink
SAME  OPPOSITE
levity—flippancy
SAME  OPPOSITE
vacillation—decisiveness
SAME  OPPOSITE
ambivalent—confused
SAME  OPPOSITE
oscillate—sway
SAME  OPPOSITE
Can you recall the words?

to swing back and forth
1. O__________

feeling both ways at the same time (*adj.*)
2. A__________

or D__________

to conceal real feelings
3. D__________

4. S__________

or D__________

pretense
pretense
4. S__________

to pretend ignorance though knowing the facts
5. D__________

joking; frivolity; flippancy
6. L__________

indecisive
7. V__________

or V__________

to rise in the air, as by illusion
8. L__________

tending to ease (pain, etc.) (*adj.*)
9. A__________

or A__________

a sharing of another’s grief
10. C__________
CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

1. Complete exhaustion:
   (a) synergism, (b) enervation, (c) negation
2. Co-operation in producing effects:
   (a) synergy, (b) castigation, (c) capitulation
3. Lop off the head of:
   (a) castigate, (b) capitulate, (c) decapitate
4. deny; render ineffective:
   (a) castigate, (b) negate, (c) recapitulate
5. stagnate:
   (a) intimate, (b) simulate, (c) vegetate
6. concealment of true feelings:
   (a) simulation, (b) dissimulation, (c) dissemblance
7. sympathy:
   (a) levity, (b) ambivalence, (c) commiseration
8. indecisiveness:
   (a) vacillation, (b) oscillation, (c) dissimulation
9. aware of contrary feelings:
   (a) alleviative, (b) dissimulating, (c) ambivalent
### B. Can you recognize roots?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. nervus</td>
<td>enervate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ergon</td>
<td>energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. nego</td>
<td>self-abnegation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. caput, capitis</td>
<td>decapitate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. capitulum</td>
<td>recapitulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. vegeto</td>
<td>vegetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. simulo</td>
<td>dissimulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. similis</td>
<td>similarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. levis</td>
<td>levity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. intimus</td>
<td>intimation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. miser</td>
<td>commiserate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. vacillo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXAMPLE vacillate
13. *ambi-* ________________________
EXAMPLE ambivalent
14. *oscillum* ________________________
EXAMPLE oscillate
TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

We have previously met the Greek prefix syn-, together or with, in synonym ("names together") and sympathy ("feeling with"), and again in this chapter in synergism ("working together").

Syn- is a most useful prefix to know. Like Latin con-, (together or with) and ad- (to, toward), the final letter changes depending on the first letter of the root to which it is attached. Syn- becomes sym- before b, m, and p.

Can you construct some words using syn-, or sym-?

1. Etymologically, Jews are “led together” in a house of worship (agogos, leading). Can you construct the word for this temple or place of worship? ________________.

2. There is a process by which dissimilar organisms live together (bios, life) in close association, each in some way helping, and getting help from, the other (like the shark and the pilot fish). What word, ending in -sis, designates such a process? ________________.
   What would the adjective form be? ________________.

3. Using Greek phone, sound, write the word that etymologically refers to a musical composition in which the sounds of all instruments are in harmony together ________________.
   Using the suffix -ic, write the adjective form of this word: ________________.

4. Combine sym- with metron, measurement, to construct a word designating similarity of shape on both sides (i.e., “measurement together”): ________________.
   Write the adjective form of this word: ________________.

5. Syn- plus dromos, a running, are the building blocks of a medical word designating a group of symptoms that occur (i.e., run) together in certain diseases. Can you figure out the word? ________________

6. The same dromos, a running, combines with Greek hippos, horse, to form a word referring to a place in ancient Greece in which horse and chariot races were run. The word? ________________

7. Hippos, horse, plus Greek potamos, river, combine to form a word designating one of the three pachyderms we discussed in an earlier chapter. The word? ________________.

(Answers in Chapter 18.)

PICKING YOUR FRIENDS’ BRAINS

You can build your vocabulary, I have said, by increasing your familiarity with new ideas and by becoming alert to the new words you meet in your reading of magazines and books.
There is still another productive method, one that will be particularly applicable in view of all the new words you are learning from your study of these pages.

That method is picking your friends’ brains.

Intelligent people are interested in words because words are symbols of ideas, and the person with an alert mind is always interested in ideas.

You may be amazed, if you have never tried it, to find that you can stir up an animated discussion by asking, in a social group that you attend, “What does __________ mean?” (Use any word that particularly fascinates you.) Someone in the group is likely to know, and almost everyone will be willing to make a guess. From that point on, others in the group will ask questions about their own favorite words (most people do have favorites), or about words that they themselves have in some manner recently learned. As the discussion continues along these lines, you will be introduced to new words yourself, and if your friends have fairly good vocabularies you may strike a rich vein of pay dirt and come away with a large number of words to add to your vocabulary.

This method of picking your friends’ brains is particularly fruitful because you will be learning not from a page of print (as in this book or as in your other reading) but from real live persons—the same sources that children use to increase their vocabularies at such prodigious rates. No learning is quite as effective as the learning that comes from other people—no information in print can ever be as vivid as information that comes from another human being. And so the words you pick up from your friends will have an amazingly strong appeal, will make a lasting impression on your mind.

Needless to say, your own rich vocabulary, now that you have come this far in the book, will make it possible for you to contribute to your friends’ vocabulary as much as, if not more than, you take away—but since giving to others is one of the greatest sources of a feeling of self-worth, you can hardly complain about this extra dividend.

(End of Session 44)
TAKE THIS SPELLING TEST

Even in the most painstakingly edited of magazines, a silly little misspelling of a perfectly common word will occasionally appear. How the error eluded the collective and watchful eyes of the editor, the associate editor, the assistant editor, the typesetter, and the proofreader, no one will ever know—for practically every reader of the magazine spots it at once and writes an indignant letter, beginning: “Didn’t you ever go to school ...?”

Even if you went to school, you’re going to have plenty of trouble spotting the one misspelled word in each group below. And not one of these words will be a demon like sphygmomanometer (a device for measuring blood pressure) or piccalilli (a highly seasoned relish), which no one would ever dare spell without first checking with a dictionary. On the contrary, every word will be of the common or garden variety that you might use every day in your social or business correspondence.

Nevertheless, you’re letting yourself in for ten minutes of real trouble, for you will be working with fifty particularly difficult spelling words. So put on your thinking cap before you begin.

A half-dozen high school teachers who took this test were able to make an average score of only five proper choices. Can you do better? Six or seven right is very good, eight or nine right is excellent, and 100 per cent success marks you as an absolute expert in English spelling.

Check the only misspelled word in each group.

A: 1–surprise, 2–disappear, 3–innoculate, 4–description, 5–recommend
B: 1–privilege, 2–separate, 3–incidentally, 4–dissipate, 5–occurrence
C: 1–analize, 2–argument, 3–assistant, 4–comparative, 5–truly
D: 1–grammar, 2–drunkeness, 4–parallel, 4–sacrilegious, 5–conscience
E: 1–precede, 2–exceed, 3–accede, 4–procede, 5–concede
F: 1–pronunciation, 2–noticable, 3–desirable, 4–holiday, 5–anoint
G: 1–wierd, 2–seize, 3–achieve, 4–receive, 5–leisure
H: 1–superintendent, 2–persistent, 3–resistant, 4–insistent, 5–perseverence
I: 1–accessible, 2–permissible, 3–inimitable, 4–irresistable, 5–irritable
J: 1–pursue, 2–pastime, 3–kidnapped, 4–rhythmical, 5–exhillarate
KEY:  A–3 (inoculate), B–5 (occurrence), C–1 (analyze), D–2 (drunkenness), E–4 (proceed),
F–2 (noticeable), G–1 (weird), H–5 (perseverance), I–4 (irresistible), J–5 (exhilarate)
HOW TO TALK ABOUT A VARIETY OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Sessions 45–46)

TEASER PREVIEW

What word, ending in -ous, describes someone who is:
fawning, servilely attentive, transparently self-ingratiating?
nagging, dissatisfied, complaining?
snobbish, haughtily contemptuous, arrogant?
noisily troublesome, unmanageable?
habitually short of cash?
attentive and courteous to women?
harmless?
fond of liquor?
pale, gaunt, haggard?
melancholy, sorrowful?
There are thousands of English words that end in the letters -ous—a Latin suffix meaning full of.

The central theme about which the words in this chapter revolve is the idea of “fullness”—and as you will shortly see, you can be full of compliance and servility; full of complaints; full of snobbery; full of noise; full of no money; full of horsemanship; full of harmlessness; full of liquor; full of deathly pallor; and full of sorrows.

For each of these ideas English has a word—and the person with a rich vocabulary knows the exact word to describe what someone is full of.

**IDEAS**

1. **compliance**

   The Latin root sequor means to follow—and those who follow rather than lead are usually in a menial, subordinate, or inferior position. People who engage in certain fields of endeavor—waiters, clerks, and servants, for example—are forced, often contrary to their natural temperaments, to act excessively courteous, pleasant, obliging, even subservient and humble. They must follow the lead of their customers or employers, bending their own wills according to the desires of those they serve. They are, etymologically, full of following after, or—

   > obsequious

**RELATED WORDS:**

1. **obsequies**—In a funeral cortege, the mourners follow after the corpse. Hence, obsequies are the burial ceremonies, the funeral rites.

2. **subsequent**—A subsequent letter, paragraph, time, etc. is one that follows another.

3. **sequel**—A sequel may be a literary work, such as a novel, that follows another, continuing the same subject, dealing with the same people or village, etc. or it may be an occurrence that grows out of or follows another, as in, “Just wait until you hear the sequel to the story!”

4. **sequence**—In order, one item following another, as in, “The sequence of events of the next few days left him breathless.”

   Any other word containing the root sequ- is likely to have some relationship to the idea of following.

2. **complaints**
The Latin root *queror* means *to complain*—and anyone full of complaints, constantly nagging, harping, fretful, petulant, whining, never satisfied, may accordingly be called—

*querulous*

3. snobbery

The Latin root *cilium* means *eyelid*; *super* means *above*; and above the eyelid, as anyone can plainly see, is the eyebrow. Now there are certain obnoxious people who go around raising their eyebrows in contempt, disdain, and sneering arrogance at ordinary mortals like you and me. Such contemptuous, sneering, overbearingly conceited people are called—

*supercilious*

4. noise

The Latin root *strepo* means *to make a noise*. Anyone who is unruly, boisterous, resistant to authority, unmanageable—and in a noisy, troublesome manner—is

*obstreperous*

5. moneless

The Latin root *pecus* means *cattle*—and at one time in human history a person’s wealth was measured not by stocks and bonds but by stocks of domestic animals, which was a lot more logical, since you get milk and leather and meat from cattle—true wealth—and all you get from the stock market is a headache.

Someone who had lots of *pecus*, then, was rich—someone without *pecus* was indigent, destitute, “broke.” And so today we call someone who is habitually without funds, who seems generally to be full of a complete lack of money—

*impecunious*

This word is not a synonym of *indigent, destitute, or poverty-stricken*; it does not necessarily imply living in reduced circumstances or want, but quite simply being short of cash—habitually.

RELATED WORD:

1. *pecuniary*—pertaining to money, as in, a *pecuniary* consideration, *pecuniary* affairs, etc.

6. horses

The French word *cheval* means *horse*; and in medieval times only gentlemen and knights rode on horses—common people walked. Traditionally (but not, I understand, actually) knights were courteous to women, attentive to female desires, and self-sacrificing when
their own interests came in conflict with those of the fair sex. Hence, we call a modern man who has a knightly attitude to women—

*chivalrous*

**RELATED WORD:**

(Cheval, horse, comes from Latin *caballus*, an inferior horse. *Callabus* is found in English words in the spelling *caval*-

1. **cavalcade**—A procession of persons on horseback, as in a parade.

2. **cavalier**—As a noun, a *cavalier* was once a mounted soldier. As an adjective, *cavalier* describes actions and attitudes that are haughty, unmindful of others’ feelings, too offhand, such attributes often being associated with people in power (the military being one of the powers-that-be). Thus, “He answered in a *cavalier* manner” would signify that he was arrogant in his answer, as if the questioner were taking a little too much privilege with him. Or, “After the *cavalier* treatment I received, I never wished to return,” signifying that I was pretty much made to feel unimportant and inferior. Or, “After her *cavalier* refusal, I’ll never invite her to another party,” signifying that the refusal was, perhaps, curt, offhand, without any attempt at apology or courtesy.

3. **cavalry**—The mounted, or “horsed” part of an army.

4. **chivalry**—Noun form of *chivalrous*. Can you write the alternate noun form ending in -*ness*? __________

5. **chivalric**—Less commonly used adjective form, identical in meaning to *chivalrous*.

Another Latin root for *horse*, as you know, is *equus*, found in words we have already discussed:

1. **equestrian**—A horseman.

2. **equestrienne**—A horsewoman.

3. **equine**—Horselike.

7. **no harm done**

The latin root *noceo* means to *injure*; someone who need cause you no fear, so harmless is that person, so unable to interfere, so unlikely to get you into trouble, is called—

*innocuous*

**RELATED WORDS:**

1. **innocent**—Not guilty of crime or injury.

2. **noxious**—Harmful, poisonous; unwholesome.

8. **alcoholic**

The Latin root *bibo* means to *drink*; and one who is generally found with one foot up on the brass rail, who likes to tipple beyond the point of sobriety—who, in short, has an
overfondness for drinks with a pronounced alcoholic content, is called, usually humorously —

bibulous

RELATED WORD:

1. imbibe—To drink in, soak up, absorb. If we use this verb without specifying what is drunk, as in, “He likes to imbibe,” the implication, of course, is always liquor; but imbibe may also be used in patterns like “imbibe learning” or “In early infancy she imbibed a respect for her parents.”

2. bib—Upper part of an apron, or an apronlike napkin tied around a child’s neck. In either case, the bib prevents what is drunk (or eaten) from spilling over, or dribbling down, on the wearer’s clothing.

9. like death itself

The Latin root cado means to fall—one’s final fall is of course always in death, and so someone who looks like a corpse (figuratively speaking), who is pale, gaunt, thin, haggard, eyes deep-sunk, limbs wasted, in other words the extreme opposite of the picture of glowing health, is called—

cadaverous

RELATED WORD:

1. cadaver—A corpse, literally, especially one used for surgical dissection.

2. decadent—Etymologically, “falling down” (de- is a prefix one meaning of which is down, as in descend, climb down; decline, turn down; etc.). If something is in a decadent state, it is deteriorating, becoming corrupt or demoralized. Decadence is a state of decay. Generally decadent and decadence are used figuratively—they refer not to actual physical decay (as of a dead body), but to moral or spiritual decay.

10. pain and misery

The Latin root doleo means to suffer or grieve—one who is mournful and sad, whose melancholy comes from physical pain or mental distress, who seems to be suffering or grieving, is called—

dolorous

RELATED WORD:

1. dolor—A poetic synonym of grief.

2. doleful—A word referring somewhat humorously to exaggerated dismalness, sadness, or dreariness.

3. condole—Etymologically, to suffer or grieve with (Latin con-, with, together). Condole is a somewhat less commonly used synonym of commiserate, a verb we discussed in Chapter
15. The noun *condolence* is much more frequently heard than the verb, as in, “Let me offer you my *condolences*,” usually said to someone mourning the death of a friend or relative. You have heard of *condolence* cards, and no doubt have sent your share of them. When you *condole* with somebody who has sustained a loss, usually by death, you are saying, in effect, “I am suffering or grieving with you.”

**REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. sequor</td>
<td>to follow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. queror</td>
<td>to complain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. cilium</td>
<td>eyelid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. super</td>
<td>above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. strepo</td>
<td>to make a noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. pecus</td>
<td>cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. -ary</td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. im- (in-)</td>
<td>negative prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. cheval</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. callabus (caval-)</td>
<td>inferior horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. -ous</td>
<td>adjective suffix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH WORD</td>
<td>________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. -ic
adjective suffix
ENGLISH WORD

13. equus
horse
ENGLISH WORD

14. -ine
like, similar to, characteristic of
ENGLISH WORD

15.ibo
to drink
ENGLISH WORD

16. im- (in-)
in
ENGLISH WORD

17. cado
to fall
ENGLISH WORD

18. de-
down
ENGLISH WORD

19. -ent
adjective suffix
ENGLISH WORD

20. -ence
noun suffix
ENGLISH WORD

21. con-
with, together
ENGLISH WORD

USING THE WORDS

A. THE BASIC WORDS

Can you pronounce the words?

1. obsequious
ob-SEEK'-wee-əs

2. querulous
KWAIR'-ə-ləs

3. supercilious
sər'-per-SIL'-ee-əs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>obstreperous</td>
<td>əb-STREP′-ər-əs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>impecunious</td>
<td>im′-pə-KYOO′-nee-əs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>chivalrous</td>
<td>SHIV′-əl-əs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>innocuous</td>
<td>ə-NOK′-yə-əs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>bibulous</td>
<td>BIB′-yə-ləs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>cadaverous</td>
<td>kə-DAV′-ər-əs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>dolorous</td>
<td>DOL′-ər-əs or DŌ′-lər-əs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Can you work with the words? (I)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>obsequious</td>
<td>a. snobbish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>querulous</td>
<td>b. harmless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>supercilious</td>
<td>c. gaunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>obstreperous</td>
<td>d. short of funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>impecunious</td>
<td>e. fawning; excessively, ingratiatingly, polite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>chivalrous</td>
<td>f. sorrowful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>innocuous</td>
<td>g. addicted to drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>bibulous</td>
<td>h. courteous to women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>cadaverous</td>
<td>i. complaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>dolorous</td>
<td>j. unmanageable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you work with the words? (II)

Match each word in the first column with one from the second column that is opposite in meaning.

1. obsequious   a. content; uncomplaining; satisfied
2. querulous    b. affluent
3. supercilious  c. healthy
4. obstreperous d. rude
5. impecunious  e. sober
6. chivalrous   f. dangerous
7. innocuous    g. humble
8. bibulous     h. misogynous
9. cadaverous   i. happy; cheerful
10. dolorous    j. quiet
Do you understand the words?

Do obsequious people usually command our respect?
YES  NO

Are querulous people satisfied?
YES  NO

Are supercilious people usually popular?
YES  NO

Is a person of affluence impecunious?
YES  NO

Do some women like chivalrous men?
YES  NO

Are innocuous people dangerous?
YES  NO

Is a bibulous character a teetotaler?
YES  NO

Is a cadaverous-looking individual the picture of health?
YES  NO

Is a dolorous attitude characteristic of jovial people?
YES  NO

Is an obstreperous child difficult to manage?
YES  NO
Can you recall the words?
sorrowful
1. D________________
servilely attentive; overly polite
2. O________________
haggard; gaunt; pale
3. C________________
complaining; whining
4. Q________________
addicted to alcohol; likely to drink past the point of sobriety
5. B________________
arrogant; haughty
6. S________________
harmless
7. I________________
oisily unmanageable
8. O________________
attentive and courteous to women
9. C________________
short of money; without funds
10. I________________
KEY: 1–dolorous, 2–obsequious, 3–cadaverous, 4–querulous, 5–bibulous, 6–supercilious, 7–innocuous, 8–obstreperous, 9–chivalrous, 10–impecunious

(End of Session 45)
SESSION 46

B. RELATED WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. obsequies    OB′-sə-kweez
2. subsequent   SUB′-sə-kwənt
3. sequel       SEE′-kwəl
4. sequence     SEE′-kwəns
5. pecuniary    pə-KYOO′-nee-air′-ee
6. noxious      NOK′-shəs
7. imbibe       im-BĪB′
8. dolor        DŌ′-ler
9. doleful      DŌL′-fəl
10. cavalcade   KAV′-əl-kayd′
11. cavalier (adj.) kav-ə-LEER′

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. cavalry      KAV′-əl-ree
2. chivalry     SHIV′-əl-ree
3. chivalric    shə-VAL′-rik
4. condole      kən-DŌL′
5. condolence   kən-DŌ′-ləns
6. equestrian  ə-KWES′-tree-ən
7. equestrienne ə-KWES′-tree-en′
8. equine       EE′-kwən′
9. cadaver      kə-DAV′-ər or kə-DAY′-vər
10. decadent DEK′-ə-dənt or də-KAY′-dənt
11. decadence DEK′-ə-dəns or də-KAY′-dəns

**Can you work with the words?**

1. obsequies
   a. proper order
2. subsequent
   b. drink; absorb; take in
3. sequel
   c. harmful, poisonous
4. sequence
   d. pain, sorrow (poetic)
5. pecuniary
   e. coming later or afterward
6. noxious
   f. procession of mounted riders
7. imbibe
   g. offhand, haughty
8. dolor
   h. a following event or literary work
9. doleful
   i. horsewoman
10. cavalcade
    j. pertaining to money
11. cavalier (adj.)
    k. mounted military division; soldiers on horseback
12. cavalry
    l. funeral rites
13. equestrian
    m. exaggeratedly sorrowful
14. equestrienne
    n. horselike
15. equine
    o. horseman
16. cadaver
    P. spiritual decline
17. decadent
    q. morally decaying
18. decadence
    r. corpse
19. chivalry
    s. expression of sympathy
20. condolence
    t. gallant courtesy to women
Do you understand the words? (I)

Are speeches usually made during obsequies?
YES  NO

Did Margaret Mitchell write a sequel to Gone with the Wind?
YES  NO

Are these numbers in sequence: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11?
YES  NO

Do banks often handle the pecuniary details of an estate?
YES  NO

Is arsenic a noxious chemical?
YES  NO

Do children sometimes imbibe wisdom from their parents?
YES  NO

If a song is sung in tones of dolor, is it a happy song?
YES  NO

Is a doleful countenance a happy one?
YES  NO

Does a cavalcade contain horses?
YES  NO

Does a cavalier attitude show a spirit of humility?
YES  NO
Do you understand the words? (II)

Is a cavalry officer usually a good horseman?
YES  NO

Would an equestrian statue of General Grant show him with or on a horse?
YES  NO

Is an equestrienne a man?
YES  NO

Do humans possess many equine characteristics?
YES  NO

Is a cadaver alive?
YES  NO

Is an iconoclast likely to consider religion a decadent institution?
YES  NO

Is decadence a desirable quality?
YES  NO

Is chivalry dead?
YES  NO

Is it appropriate to condole with someone who has suffered a loss through death?
YES  NO

Are condolences appropriate at a wedding ceremony?
YES  NO
Do you understand the words? (III)

obsequies—rites
SAME   OPPOSITE

subsequent—preceding
SAME   OPPOSITE

pecuniary—financial
SAME   OPPOSITE

sequence—order
SAME   OPPOSITE

noxious—harmful
SAME   OPPOSITE

imbibe—drink
SAME   OPPOSITE

dolor—delight
SAME   OPPOSITE

doleful—merry
SAME   OPPOSITE

cavalier—courteous
SAME   OPPOSITE

cadaver—corpse
SAME   OPPOSITE

decadent—resurgent
SAME   OPPOSITE

chivalry—gallantry to women
SAME   OPPOSITE

condolences—congratulations
SAME   OPPOSITE
Can you recall the words?

harmful

1. N_____________

a literary work or an event that follows another

2. S_____________

drink in

3. I_____________

poetic word for sorrow

4. D_____________

burial ceremonies

5. O_____________

horseman

6. E_____________

horsewoman

7. E_____________

horselike

8. E_____________

following (adj.)

9. S_____________

relating to money (adj.)

10. P_____________

exaggeratedly sad

11. D_____________

proper order

12. S_____________

parade of mounted riders

13. C_____________

offhand; unmindful of another’s feelings

14. C_____________

mounted soldiers

15. C_____________

a corpse

16. C_____________

morally deteriorating (adj.)

17. D_____________
18. spiritual decay

expression of sympathy

19. gallantry to women

20. C___________
CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Do you recognize the words?

Excessively polite and fawning:
   (a) querulous, (b) obsequious, (c) supercilious

Noisily troublesome:
   (a) querulous, (b) impecunious, (c) obstreperous

Courteous and attentive to women:
   (a) querulous, (b) chivalrous, (c) supercilious

Complaining, nagging:
   (a) querulous, (b) supercilious, (c) innocuous

Haughtily disdainful:
   (a) supercilious, (b) bibulous, (c) dolorous

Gaunt, corpse-like:
   (a) noxious, (b) cadaverous, (c) doleful

Highhanded:
   (a) supercilious, (b) cavalier, (c) decadent

Moral decay:
   (a) decadence, (b) obsequies, (c) sequence

Expression of sympathy:
   (a) bibulousness, (b) dolefulness, (c) condolence

Courtesy to women:
   (a) dolor, (b) chivalry, (c) decadence
B. Can you recognize roots?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. sequor</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>subsequent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. queror</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>querulous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. cillum</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>supercilious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. super</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. strepo</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>obstreperous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. pecus</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>pecuniary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. cheval</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>chivalry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. caballus (caval-)</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>cavalier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. equus</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>equine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. cado</td>
<td>__________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>decadence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TEASER QUESTIONS FOR THE AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

1. In logic, a conclusion not based on the evidence is called a *non sequitur*; by extension, the term is applied to any statement that appears to have no connection or relevance to what was said before. Knowing the root *sequor*, how would you define this term etymologically? ____________.

2. *Sequor*, like many other Latin verbs, has another form somewhat differently spelled. (Remember *verto*, *versus* and *loquor*, *locutus*)? The other form of *sequor* is *secutus*. Can you define the following words in terms of the root?

(a) second: _______________
(b) consecutive: _______________
(c) persecute: _______________
(d) prosecute: _______________

3. Latin *super*, above or over, is used as a prefix in hundreds of English words. Can you figure out the word starting with *super-* that fits each etymological definition?

(a) above others (in quality, position, etc.) _______________
(b) above the surface; not in depth (*adj.*) _______________
(c) (flowing) above what is necessary; more than needed (*adj.*) _______________
(d) above (or beyond) the natural (*adj.*) _______________
(e) to oversee; be in charge of (*v.*) _______________

4. *Cado*, to fall, is found in the following English words (sometimes the root is spelled -*cid*). Can you define each word in terms of its etymological parts?

(a) cadence: _______________
(b) occidental: _______________
(c) deciduous: _______________
(d) incident: _______________
(e) accident: _______________
(f) coincidence: _______________

5. The negative prefix *in-* plus *doleo*, to suffer, forms an adjective that etymologically
means *not suffering* (*pain*), but actually means *idle; lazy; disliking effort or work*. Can you figure out the English word? ____________.
Can you write the noun form? ____________.
6. What does the feminine name Dolores mean etymologically? ____________.
ANOTHER CHECK ON YOUR SPELLING

In each line you will find four words—one of them purposely, subtly, and perhaps unexpectedly misspelled. It’s up to you to check the single error. If you can come out on top at least fifteen times out of twenty, you’re probably a better speller than you realize.

1. (a) alright, (b) coolly, (c) supersede, (d) disappear
2. (a) inoculate, (b) definately, (c) irresistible, (d) recommend
3. (a) incidentally, (b) dissipate, (c) seperate, (d) balloon
4. (a) argument, (b) ecstasy, (c) occurrance, (d) analyze
5. (a) sacrilegious, (b) weird, (c) pronunciation, (d) repitition
6. (a) drunkeness, (b) embarrassment, (c) weird, (d) irritable
7. (a) noticeable, (b) superintendant, (c) absence, (d) development
8. (a) vicious, (b) conscience, (c) panicy, (d) amount
9. (a) accessible, (b) pursue, (c) exhilarate, (d) insistant
10. (a) naïveté, (b) necessary, (c) catagory, (d) professor
11. (a) rhythmical, (b) sergeant, (c) vaccuum, (d) assassan
12. (a) benefitted, (b) allotted, (c) corroborate, (d) despair
13. (a) diphtheria, (b) grandeur, (c) rediculous, (d) license
14. (a) tranquillity, (b) symmetry, (c) occassionally, (d) privilege
15. (a) tarriff, (b) tyranny, (c) battalion, (d) archipelago
16. (a) bicycle, (b) geneology, (c) liquefy, (d) bettor
17. (a) defense, (b) batchelor, (c) stupefy, (d) parallel
18. (a) whisky, (b) likable, (c) bookkeeper, (d) accomodate
19. (a) comparitive, (b) mayonnaise, (c) indispensable, (d) dexterous
20. (a) dictionary, (b) cantaloupe, (c) existance, (d) ukulele
KEY: 1–a (all right), 2–b (definitely), 3–c (separate), 4–c (occurrence), 5–d (repetition), 6–a (drunkenness), 7–b (superintendent), 8–c (panicky), 9–d (insistent), 10–c (category), 11–c (vacuum), 12–a (benefited), 13–c (ridiculous), 14–c (occasionally), 15–a (tariff), 16–b (genealogy), 17–b (bachelor), 18–d (accommodate), 19–a (comparative), 20–c (existence)
HOW TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Comprehensive Test III
### Session 47

**I—Etymology**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fluo</td>
<td>affluent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pheme</td>
<td>euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platys</td>
<td>platitude</td>
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<tr>
<td>felis</td>
<td>feline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piscis</td>
<td>piscine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nostos</td>
<td>nostalgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>kakos</td>
<td>cacophony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carnis</td>
<td>carnivorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voro</td>
<td>voracious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omnis</td>
<td>omnivorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potens, potentis</td>
<td>impotent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubicue</td>
<td>ubiquity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Root</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lupus</td>
<td>lupine</td>
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<tr>
<td>doleo</td>
<td>dolorous</td>
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<tr>
<td>porcus</td>
<td>porcine</td>
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<tr>
<td>thanatos</td>
<td>euthanasia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canis</td>
<td>canine</td>
</tr>
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<td>vulpus</td>
<td>vulpine</td>
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<td>algos</td>
<td>nostalgic</td>
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<td>odyne</td>
<td>anodyne</td>
</tr>
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<td>logos</td>
<td>eulogy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sciens, scientis</td>
<td>omniscient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ursus</td>
<td>ursine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone</td>
<td>euphonious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penuria</td>
<td>penury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II—more etymology**

ROOT, PREFIX | MEANING
1. nervus
   EXAMPLE enervate
2. ergon
   EXAMPLE energy
3. negro
   EXAMPLE negation
4. caput, capitis
   EXAMPLE decapitate
5. capitulum
   EXAMPLE recapitulate
6. vegeto
   EXAMPLE vegetate
7. simulo
   EXAMPLE simulate
8. similis
   EXAMPLE similarity
9. levis
   EXAMPLE alleviate
10. intimus
    EXAMPLE intimate (v.)
11. miser
    EXAMPLE commiserate
12. vacillo
    EXAMPLE vacillate
13. ambi-
    EXAMPLE ambivalent
14. oscillum
    EXAMPLE oscillate
15. sequor, secutus
EXAMPLE obsequious

16. *queror* ___________________

EXAMPLE querulous

17. *cilium* ___________________

EXAMPLE supercilious

18. *super-* ___________________

EXAMPLE superior

19. *strepo* ___________________

EXAMPLE obstreperous

20. *pecus* ___________________

EXAMPLE impecunious

21. *equus* ___________________

EXAMPLE equine

22. *caballus* (*caval-*) ___________________

EXAMPLE cavalier

23. *loquor, locutus* ___________________

EXAMPLE circumlocution

24. *cado* ___________________

EXAMPLE decadence

25. *vanesco* ___________________

EXAMPLE evanescent

III—same or opposite?

penury—affluence
SAME  OPPOSITE

vicarious—secondhand
SAME  OPPOSITE

ephemeral—evanescent
SAME  OPPOSITE

badinage—persiflage
SAME  OPPOSITE
cacophony—euphony
SAME  OPPOSITE
clandestine—surreptitious
SAME  OPPOSITE
parsimonious—extravagant
SAME  OPPOSITE
indigent—opulent
SAME  OPPOSITE
destitute—impecunious
SAME  OPPOSITE
euphemistic—indirect
SAME  OPPOSITE
cliché—bromide
SAME  OPPOSITE
platitudinous—original
SAME  OPPOSITE
voracious—gluttonous
SAME  OPPOSITE
omniscient—ignorant
SAME  OPPOSITE
omnipresent—ubiquitous
SAME  OPPOSITE
carnal—libidinous
SAME  OPPOSITE
carnage—slaughter
SAME  OPPOSITE
enervated—exhilarated
SAME  OPPOSITE
castigate—condone
SAME  OPPOSITE
simulate—pretend
SAME  OPPOSITE

IV—matching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORDS</th>
<th>DEFINITIONS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alleviating</td>
<td>a. excessively polite or servile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cavalier (adj.)</td>
<td>b. gaunt, corpselike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. vacillating  
4. obsequious  
5. querulous  
6. obstreperous  
7. innocuous  
8. cadaverous  
9. dolorous  
10. noxious  

V—more matching

| 1. condolence | a. a rising into the air |
| 2. decadent   | b. harsh sound          |
| 3. levity     | c. powerlessness        |
| 4. levitation | d. a return to life in a new form |
| 5. surreptitious | e. devouring all; eating everything |
| 6. cacophony  | f. expression of sympathy |
| 7. reincarnation | g. cowlike; phlegmatic; stolid |
| 8. omnivorous | h. morally deteriorating |
| 9. impotence  | i. joking               |
| 10. bovine    | j. stealthy; secret     |

VI—recall a word

lionlike
1. L______________
doglike
2. C______________
catlike
3. F______________
piglike
4. P______________
foxlike
5. V__________________
bearlike
6. U__________________
horselike
7. E__________________
all-powerful
8. O__________________
in the flesh
9. I__________________
to stagnate
10. V__________________
secret
11. C__________________
meat-eating (adj.)
12. C__________________
lasting a very short time
13. E__________________
stingy; tight-fisted
14. P__________________
or P__________________
feeling contradictory ways at the same time (adj.)
15. A__________________
speech of praise
16. E__________________
a feeling of well-being, both physical and emotional
17. E__________________
statement intended to allay pain or anxiety
18. A__________________
mercy death
19. E__________________
science of speech sounds
20. P__________________
all-powerful
21. O__________________
to give in; to stop resisting
22. C__________________
a working together for greater effect
23. S__________________
or S__________________
to behead
24. D__________________
relating to, pertaining to, or involving money (adj.)

25. P______________
harmless
26. I______________
tending to drink a lot (adj.)
27. B______________
to express sympathy; to share suffering, pain, or grief (with)
28. C______________
or C______________
snobbish; contemptuous; haughty; arrogant
29. S______________
mounted soldiers
30. C______________
KEY: A correct answer counts one point. Score your points for each part of the test, then add for a total.

I

Your score: ____________

II
1–nerve, 2–work, 3–to deny, 4–head, 5–little head, chapter heading, 6–to live and grow, 7–to copy, 8–like, similar, 9–light, 10–innermost, 11–wretched, 12–to swing back and forth, 13–both, 14–a swing, 15–to follow, 16–to complain, 17–eyelid, 18–above, 19–to make a noise, 20–cattle, 21–horse, 22–(inferior) horse, 23–to speak, 24–to fall, 25–to vanish

Your score: ____________

III

Your score: ____________

IV
1–i, 2–e, 3–j, 4–a, 5–g, 6–c, 7–h, 8–b, 9–f, 10–d

Your score: ____________

V
1–f, 2–h, 3–i, 4–a, 5–j, 6–b, 7–d, 8–e, 9–c, 10–g

Your score: ____________

VI

Your score: ____________

Your total score: ____________
**Significance of Your Total Score:**

- **100–120:** Masterly
- **80–99:** Good
- **65–79:** Average
- **50–64:** Barely acceptable
- **35–49:** Poor
- **0–34:** Terrible!

Record your score in the appropriate space below as well as your scores from Chapters 8 and 13. You will then have a comparison chart of all three achievement tests.

**SCORES**

**TEST I (Chapter 8):** ____________ out of 120.

**TEST II (Chapter 13):** ____________ out of 120.

**TEST III (Chapter 17):** ____________ out of 120.

*(End of Session 47)*
HOW TO CHECK YOUR STANDING AS AN AMATEUR ETYMOLOGIST

(Answers to Teaser Questions in Chapters 3–7, 9–12, and 14–16)

CHAPTER 3:

1. **Anthropocentric** (an′-thrə-pə-SEN′-trik), an adjective built on *anthropos*, mankind; Greek *kentron*, center, and the adjective suffix -ic, describes thinking, assumptions, reasoning, etc. that see mankind as the central fact, or ultimate aim, of the universe. The noun forms are either *anthropocentrism* (an′-thrə-pə-SEN′-triz-əm) or *anthropocentricity* (an′-thrə-pə-sən-TRIS′-ə-tee).

2. **Andromania** (an′-drə-MAY′-nee-ə), a combination of *andros*, man (male), plus *mania*, madness, signifies an obsession with males. Person: *andromaniac*, one who is mad about men; adjective: *andromaniacal* (an′-drə-mə-NĪ′-ə-kəl).

3. **Gynandrous** (jī-NAN′-drəs), combining *gyne*, woman, with *andros*, man (male), describes:
   a. plants in which the male and female organs are united in the same column; or
   b. people who physically have both male and female sexual organs, often one or both in rudimentary form; or
   c. *(a more recent meaning)* people who exhibit, or are willing to own up to, the male and female emotional characteristics that everyone possesses.

   The word may have the roots in reverse, becoming *androgynous* (an-DROJ′-ə-nəs), with all three meanings identical to those of *gynandrous*.

   **Hermaphroditic** (hur-maf′-rə-DIT′-ik), a combination of *Hermes*, the Greek god who served as messenger or herald (in Roman mythology, this god was known as *Mercury*, and is conventionally pictured with wings on his heels), and *Aphrodite*, the Greek goddess of love and beauty (in Roman mythology, *Venus*), has either of the first two meanings of *gynandrous*.

   The noun form of *gynandrous* is *gynandy* (ji-NAN′-dree); of *androgynous*, *androgyny* (an-DROJ′-ə-nee); of *hermaphroditic*, *hermaphroditism* (hur-MAF′-rə-di′-tiz-əm).

   The individual plant is an *andrognye* (AN′-drə-jin); plant or person, a *hermaphrodite* (hur-MAF′-rə-dit′).
4. Monomania (mon-ə-MAY′-nee-ə), combining monos, one, and mania, madness, is an obsession with one thing, or obsessiveness in one area. Person: monomaniac; adjective: monomaniacal (mon′-ə-mə-NĪ′-ə-kəl).


Check your learning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1. anthropos</td>
<td>anthropocentric</td>
</tr>
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<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. kentron</td>
<td>anthropocentrism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. andros</td>
<td>andromania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. mania</td>
<td>andromaniac</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. gyne</td>
<td>gynandrous</td>
</tr>
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<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6. Hermes</td>
<td>hermaphrodite</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Aphrodite</td>
<td>hermaphroditic</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE</td>
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<td>8. monos</td>
<td>monomania</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9. misein</td>
<td>misandry</td>
</tr>
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<td>EXAMPLE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 4:

2. *Cardialgia* (kahr′-dee-AL′-jə), heart pain—*kardia*, heart, plus *algos*, pain.
3. *Odontalgia* (ō′-don-TAL′-jə), toothache.

Check your learning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. padios (ped-)</td>
<td>pedodontia</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. kardia</td>
<td>cardialgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. algos</td>
<td>odontalgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. odontos</td>
<td>pedodontist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. nostos</td>
<td>nostalgia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 5:

1. Eighty to eighty-nine years old. From Latin octoginta, eighty. People of other ages are as follows:
   (a) 50–59: quinquagenarian (kwin′-kwə-jə-NAIR′-ee-ən)
   (b) 60–69: sexagenarian (seks′-ə-jə-NAIR′-ee-ən)
   (c) 70–79: septuagenarian (sep′-choo-ə-jə-NAIR′-ee-ən)
   (d) 90–99: nonagenarian (non′-ə-jə-NAIR′-ee-ən)
   (e) 100 and over: centenarian (sen′-te-NAIR′-ee-ən)
3. Cacopygian (kak′-ə-PIJ′-ee-ən).
4. Telescope (tele- plus skopein, to view) or telebinoculars; telephone; television.

Check your learning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFIX, ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. octoginta</td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>octogenarian</td>
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<td>2. quinquaginta</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>quinquagenarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sexaginta</td>
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<td>sexagenarian</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. septuaginta</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>septuagenarian</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. nonaginta</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>nonagenarian</td>
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<td>6. centum</td>
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<tr>
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<td>centenarian</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. kakos</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE</td>
<td>cacophony</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. phone
EXAMPLE cacophonous

9. pyge
EXAMPLE cacopygian

10. tele-
EXAMPLE television

11. skopein
EXAMPLE telescope
CHAPTER 6:

1. Sophomore; from sophos plus moros, foolish, the word etymologically designates one who is half wise and half foolish. The adjective sophomoric (sof-ə-MAWR′-ik) describes people, attitudes, statements, writings, etc. that are highly opinionated, self-assured, and coming off as if wise, but which in reality are immature, inexperienced, foolish, etc.

2. Sophisticated (sə-FIS′-tə-kay′-təd). The verb is sophisticate, the noun sophistication. One who is worldly-wise is a sophisticate (sə-FIS′-tə-kət).

Sophisticated has in recent years taken on the added meaning of highly developed, mature, or complicated; appealing to a mature intellect; or aware and knowledgeable. Examples: sophisticated machinery, electronic equipment; a sophisticated approach; a sophisticated audience, group, staff, faculty, etc.

3. One who is obsessed with books, especially with collecting books.

4. (a) speaking one language, (b) speaking two languages, (c) speaking three languages. Multilingual (multus, many, plus lingua)—speaking many languages.

A linguist is one who is fluent in many languages, or else an expert in linguistics (or both). Multus, as indicated, means many, as in multitude, multiply, multiple, multicolored, multifarious, multilateral, etc., etc.

5. (a) France, (b) Russia, (c) Spain, (d) Germany, (e) Japan, (f) China.

6. (a) androphile, (b) gynephile (or philogynist), (c) pedophile, (d) zoophile, (e) botanophile. But pedophilia (pee′-də-FIL′-ee-ə) is another story. A pedophiliac sexually molests young children—such love little kids can do without!

Check your learning

<table>
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<th>PREFIX, ROOT</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. sophos</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE sophomore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. moros</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE sophomoric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. biblion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE bibliomaniac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. mania</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
EXAMPLE    bibliomania

  5. lingua

EXAMPLE    linguist

    6. monos

EXAMPLE    monolingual

  7. bi-

EXAMPLE    bilingual

  8. tri-

EXAMPLE    trilingual

  9. multus

EXAMPLE    multilingual

10. Franco-

EXAMPLE    Francophile

11. Russo-

EXAMPLE    Russophile

12. Hispano-

EXAMPLE    Hispanophile

13. Germano-

EXAMPLE    Germanophile

14. Nippono-

EXAMPLE    Nipponophile

15. Sino-

EXAMPLE    Sinophile

16. andros

EXAMPLE    androphile

17. gyne

EXAMPLE    gynephile

18. philein

EXAMPLE    philogynist

EXAMPLE    bibliomania

  5. lingua

EXAMPLE    linguist

    6. monos

EXAMPLE    monolingual

  7. bi-

EXAMPLE    bilingual

  8. tri-

EXAMPLE    trilingual

  9. multus

EXAMPLE    multilingual

10. Franco-

EXAMPLE    Francophile

11. Russo-

EXAMPLE    Russophile

12. Hispano-

EXAMPLE    Hispanophile

13. Germano-

EXAMPLE    Germanophile

14. Nippono-

EXAMPLE    Nipponophile

15. Sino-

EXAMPLE    Sinophile

16. andros

EXAMPLE    androphile

17. gyne

EXAMPLE    gynephile

18. philein

EXAMPLE    philogynist
19. *paidos* (ped-)
EXAMPLE pedophile

20. *zoion*
EXAMPLE zoophile

21. *botane*
EXAMPLE botanophile
CHAPTER 7:

1. A notable is someone well-known.

2. To notify is, etymologically, to make known—notus + -fy, a derivation of facio, to make.

Notice, as a noun, is what makes something known; to notice, as a verb, is to observe (something or someone) so that it, he, or she becomes known to the observer.

-Fy, as a verb suffix, means to make. So simplify is to make simple, clarify, to make clear; liquefy, to make liquid; putrefy, to make (or become) rotten or putrid; stupefy, to make stupid, or dumb, with astonishment (note the -e preceding the suffix in liquefy, putrefy, stupefy); fortify, to make strong; rectify, to make right or correct; etc., etc.

3. Chronograph (KRON′-ə-graf′) is an instrument that measures and records short intervals of time.

4. To generate is to give birth to, figuratively, or to create or produce, as a turbine generates power, a person’s presence generates fear, etc. The noun is generation, which, in another context, also designates the people born and living about the same time (the older, previous, or next generation, the Depression generation, etc.), or a period, conventionally set at about thirty years, between such groups of people.

To regenerate is to give birth to again, or to be born again. Some creatures can regenerate new limbs or parts if these are lost or cut off—or the limbs or parts regenerate.

Re- means, of course, again; or, in some words, as recede, regress, etc., back.

5. Omnipotent (om-NIP′-ə-tənt)—all-powerful; omnis plus potens, potentis, powerful.

Omnipresent (om′-nə-PREZ′-ənt)—present all over, or everywhere.

Nouns: omnipotence, omnipresence.

6. Anaphrodisiac (ən-af′-rə-DIZ′-ee-ak′)—both a noun and an adjective. Saltpeter is supposedly an anaphrodisiac; so, some people say, is a cold shower, which is highly doubtful. The best temporary anaphrodisiac is probably sexual intercourse. Some women who were teen-agers when Elvis Presley was at the height of his popularity have told me that the young man’s gyrating hips were aphrodisiacal—I will take their word for it, as Elvis has never turned me on. On the other hand, if you want to talk about Diane Keaton or Raquel Welch … or especially Marilyn Monroe…

Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT MEANING
<table>
<thead>
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CHAPTER 9:

2. *Bilateral* (bi-LAT′-ər-əl), as in a *bilateral* decision, i.e., one made by the two sides or two people involved. On the other hand, a *unilateral* (yoo-ə-LAT′-ər-əl) decision is made by one person, without consultation with others.
3. *Transcribe*. Noun: *transcription*. A stenographer *transcribes* shorthand notes into English words, or a musical *transcriber* arranges or adapts a musical composition for an instrument, group, etc. other than the one for which the work was originally written.
4. *Malaria* was once thought to have been caused by the “bad air” of swamps; actually, it was (and is) transmitted to humans by infected anopheles mosquitoes breeding and living in swamps and other places where there is stagnant water.
5. *Confection*. The word is hardly used much today with this meaning, except perhaps by members of an older generation who remember *confectioner’s* shops and *confectionery* stores. Now such places are called *ice cream stores* (or *ice cream parlors*) and are run, at least on the west coast, by Baskin-Robbins or Farrell’s; or they are called *candy shops*; or, when I was growing up, *candy stores*, where the kids all hung out, and candies could be bought for a penny apiece, with Hershey bars selling for a nickel (that’s why they are called “the good old days”).

**Check your learning**

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EXAMPLE  unilateral

6. trans-

EXAMPLE  transcribe

7. scribo, scriptus

EXAMPLE  transcription

8. malus

EXAMPLE  malaria

9. con-

EXAMPLE  confection

10. facio (fec-)

EXAMPLE  confectionery
CHAPTER 10:

1. *Modus operandi.* Method (or mode) of working (or operating). Pronounced MŌˈdəs opˈ-ə-RANˈ-dī, the word is not, of course, restricted to the special methods used by a criminal, but may refer to the method or style of operating characteristic of any other professional. *Modus vivendi* (MŌˈdəs və-VENˈ-dī), etymologically “method of living,” is the style of life characteristic of a person or group.

2. *Circumscription.* To *circumscribe* also means, figuratively, to write (a line) around (one’s freedom of action), so that one is restricted, limited, hemmed in, as in, “a life circumscribed by poverty, by parental injunctions, or by an overactive conscience, etc.,” or “actions circumscribed by legal restraints.” The noun *circumscription* has the figurative meaning also.

3. *Somniloquent* (səm-NILˈ-ə-kwənt). Noun: *somniloquence* (səm-NILˈ-ə-kwəns) or *somniloquy* (səm-NILˈ-ə-kee), the latter noun also designating the words spoken by the sleeper. One who habitually talks while asleep is a *somniloquist* (səm-NILˈ-ə-kwist).


It is difficult at this point to resist telling a well-known story about medical specialists. In fact it’s impossible to resist, so here it is:

A dentist, doing his first extraction on a patient, was understandably nervous. When he got the molar out, his hand shook, he lost his grip on the instrument, and the tooth dropped down into the patient’s throat.

“Sorry,” said the doctor. “You’re outside my specialty now. You should see a laryngologist! [lairˈ-ing-GOLˈ-ə-jist—a larynx or throat specialist].”

By the time the unfortunate victim got to the laryngologist, the tooth had worked its way much further down.

The laryngologist examined the man.

“Sorry,” said the doctor, “You’re outside my specialty now. You should see a gastrologist! [gas-TROLˈ-ə-jist—a stomach specialist].”

The gastrologist X-rayed the patient. “Sorry,” said the doctor, “the tooth has traveled into your lower intestines. You should see an enterologist! [enˈ-tə-ROLˈ-ə-jist—an intestinal specialist].”

The enterologist took some X rays. “Sorry, the tooth isn’t there. It must have gone down farther. You should see a proctologist! [prok-TOLˈ-ə-jist—a specialist in diseases of the rectum; from Greek proktos, anus].”

Our patient is now on the proctologist’s examining table, in the proper elbow-knee position. The doctor has inserted a proctoscope and is looking through it.
“Good heavens, man! You’ve got a tooth up there! You should see a dentist!”

5. *Aural* (AWR-əl) refers to the ears or to the sense or phenomenon of hearing. *Monaural* reproduction, as of music over a radio or by a phonograph record, for example, has only one source of sound, and technically should be called *monophonic* (mon-ə-FONˈ-ik)—monos, one, plus *phone*, sound. *Binaural* may mean *having two ears* or *involving the use of both ears*, or, recently, *descriptive of sound from two sources*, giving a *stereophonic* (steerˈ-ee-ə-FONˈ-ik) effect—*stereos*, deep, solid, plus *phone*.


7. *Somnific* (som-NIFˈ-ik): a somnific lecture, movie, effect, etc.

8. *Circumambulate* (surˈ-kəm-AMˈ-byə-layt). To *circumnavigate* is to sail around—*circum*, around, plus *navis*, ship.

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### Check your learning

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<td><em>otology</em></td>
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10. proktos  
EXAMPLE proctologist

11. stereos  
EXAMPLE stereophonic

12. phone  
EXAMPLE stereophonic

13. monos  
EXAMPLE monaural

14. bi-  
EXAMPLE binaural

15. nox, noctis  
EXAMPLE noctambulist

16. ambulo  
EXAMPLE noctambulism

17. facio (fic-)  
EXAMPLE somnific
CHAPTER 11:

1. **Matronymic** (mat′-rə-NIM′-ik). Or, if you prefer to use the Greek root for mother (meter, metr-), metronymic. The Greek word metra, uterus, derives from meter, naturally enough, so metritis is inflammation of the uterus; metralgia is uterine pain; endometriosis (en′-dō-mee′-tree-Ō′-sis) is any abnormal condition of the uterine lining—endo, inside; metra, uterus; -osis, abnormal condition.

2. (a) An *incendiary* statement, remark, speech, etc. figuratively enflames an audience, sets them afire, gets them excited, galvanizes them into action, etc.
   (b) *Incense* (IN′-sens) is a substance that sends off a pleasant odor when burned—often, but not necessarily, to mask unpleasant or telltale smells, as of marijuana smoke, etc.
   (c) To *incense* (in-SENS′) is to anger greatly, i.e., to “burn up.” “I’m all burned up” is etymologically an accurate translation of “I’m incensed.”

3. (a) *Ardent* (AHR′-dənt)—burning with zeal, ambition, love, etc., as an ardent suitor, worker, etc.
   (b) *Ardor* (AHR′-dər)—the noun form of ardent—burning passion, zeal, enthusiasm, etc.
   Alternate noun: ardeney (AHR′-dən-see).


5. Megalopolis (meg′-ə-LOP′-ə-lis).


7. **Bibliokleptomaniac** (bib′-lee-ō-klep′-tə-MAY′-nee-ak): one who has an obsession for stealing books. Not too many years ago, an author titled his book, *Steal This Book!*, perhaps hoping to appeal to bibliokleptomaniacs; if the appeal was successful enough, his royalty statements must have been minuscule indeed!
   - Gynekleptomaniac.
   - Pedokleptomaniac.
   - Androkleptomaniac.
   - Demokleptomaniac.

   If you prefer to use shorter words, compulsive kidnapper or obsessive abductor will do as well for these words.

8. Acromaniac.
   - Agoramaniac.
   - Claustromaniac.

9. Kleptophobe; pyrophobe; gynephobe; androphobe; demophobe.
Triskaidekaphobia (tris′-ki-dek′-ə-FŌ′-bee-ə) is the morbid dread of the number 13, from Greek triskai, three, deka, ten, and phobia.

10. Gnosiology (nō′-see-OL′-ə-jee), the science or study of knowledge.

11. Amadeus is love (Latin amor) God (Latin deus). Theophilus is love (Greek philos) God (Greek theos). Gottlieb is love (German Lieb) God (German Gott).

Perhaps this explains why he started composing at the age of four and wrote forty-one symphonies.

12. Cellophane—cellulose made to be transparent, i.e., to show what’s wrapped in it.

13. Hypoglycemia (hī-pō-glī-SEE′-mee-ə)—low blood sugar, a common ailment today, though I believe the AMA has called it a “non-disease” (Greek hypos, under; glykys, sweet; haima, blood).

Haima, blood, is found in many English words, the root spelled either hem- or -em. Here are a few, with their etymological interpretations:

(a) Hemorrhage—excessive blood flow.
(b) Anemia—“no blood”—actually a pathological reduction of red blood corpuscles.
(c) Hematology—science of blood (and its diseases).
(d) Hemophilia—“love of blood”—actually a hereditary condition, occurring in males, in which the blood clots too slowly.
(e) Hemoglobin—“blood gobules”—actually the red coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles.

Hyperglycemia is the opposite of hypoglycemia.

14. (a) Pantheon (PAN′-thee-on′)—a temple built in Rome in 27 B.C. for “all the gods.”
(b) Pandemonium (pan′-də-MŌ′-nee-əm)—a word supposedly coined by poet John Milton in Paradise Lost to signify the dwelling place of all the demons; now any wild and noisy disorder.
(c) Panorama (pan′-ə-RAM′-ə or pan′-ə-RAH′-mə)—a view (or a picture of such a view) all around—pan, all, plus horama, view. The adjective: panoramic (pan′-ə-RAM′-ik).

15. Monarchy—rule by one person.

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Check your learning

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EXAMPLE metritis
5. *endo-*

EXAMPLE endometriosis
6. *incendo, incensus*

EXAMPLE incendiary
7. *ardo*

EXAMPLE ardent
8. *megalolo-*

EXAMPLE megalopolis
9. *polis*

EXAMPLE police
10. *demos*

EXAMPLE demokleptomaniac
11. *akros*

EXAMPLE acromaniac
12. *agora*

EXAMPLE agoramaniac
13. *clastrum*

EXAMPLE claustromaniac
14. *triskai*

EXAMPLE triskaidekaphobia
15. *deka*

EXAMPLE triskaidekaphobia
16. *gnosis*

EXAMPLE gnosiology
17. *amor*

EXAMPLE Amadeus
18. *deus*

EXAMPLE deity
19. theos
   EXAMPLE Theophilus

20. philos
   EXAMPLE hemophilia

21. phanein
   EXAMPLE cellophane

22. hypos
   EXAMPLE hypoglycemia

23. glykys
   EXAMPLE hypoglycemia

24. haima
   EXAMPLE hemorrhage

25. an-
   EXAMPLE anemia

26. hyper-
   EXAMPLE hyperglycemia

27. pan
   EXAMPLE Pantheon

28. horama
   EXAMPLE panorama

29. archein
   EXAMPLE monarch

30. monos
   EXAMPLE monarchy
CHAPTER 12:


2. Vivarium (vi-VAIR′-ee-əm)—enclosed area in which plants and (small) animals live in conditions resembling their natural habitat. The suffix -ium usually signifies place where—solarium, a place for the sun to enter, or where one can sunbathe; aquarium, a place for water (Latin aqua, water), or fish tank; podium, a place for the feet (Greek podos, foot), or speaker’s platform; auditorium, a place for hearing (or listening to) concerts, plays, etc. (Latin audio, to hear).

3. Vita (VĪ′-tə), etymologically, life, is one’s professional or career résumé.

4. (a) Unicorn (Latin cornu, horn).
   (b) Uniform.
   (c) Unify (-fy, from facio, to make).
   (d) Unity.
   (e) Unicycle (Greek kyklos, circle, wheel).

5. Anniversary—a year has turned.

6. (a) Universe—everything turning as one.
   (b) University—highest institute of education—universal subjects taught, learned, etc., i.e., the curriculum covers the universe, is in no way restricted, etc.

7. (a) Interstate.
   (b) International.
   (c) Intermediate.
   (d) Interrupt (Latin rumpo, ruptus, to break).
   (e) Interpersonal.

8. (a) Intrastate.
   (b) Intranational.
   (c) Intrapersonal or intrapsychic.
   (d) Intramuscular.

Check your learning

PREFIX, ROOT MEANING
1. *vivo*
   
   EXAMPLE  survive

2. *podos*
   
   EXAMPLE  podium

3. *vita*
   
   EXAMPLE  *vita*

4. *cornu*
   
   EXAMPLE  unicorn

5. *kyklos*
   
   EXAMPLE  unicycle

6. *annus*
   
   EXAMPLE  anniversary

7. *verte, versus*
   
   EXAMPLE  universe

8. *alus*
   
   EXAMPLE  university

9. *inter-*
   
   EXAMPLE  interstate

10. *intra-*
    
    EXAMPLE  intrapsychic
CHAPTER 14:

1. “View of Death.”
2. *Thanatology*.
3. (a) *Prophesy* (PROF′-ə-sĭ’).
   (b) *Prophecy* (PROF′-ə-see).
   (c) *Prophet* (PROF′-ət).
4. (a) *Predict*.
   (b) *Prediction*.
5. *Nostopathy*—“disease” (tensions, insecurities, conflicts) on returning home after leaving the service. Some veterans could not face the freedom and responsibilities of being on their own. The Army, Navy, or Air Force had fed and clothed them and made decisions for them; now they had to readjust to civilian life.
6. (a) *Vulpicide*.
   (b) *Lupicide*.
   (c) *Felicide*.
   (d) *Ursicide*.
7. (a) *Piscivorous* (pĭ-SIV′-ər-əs).
   (b) *Insectivorous* (in′-sek-TIV′-ər-əs).
8. *Canaries*, what else?
9. *Potentiate* (pĕ-TEN′-shee-ayt′).

**Check your learning**

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EXAMPLE  prophecy
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EXAMPLE  prophet
  6. pre-
EXAMPLE  predict
  7. dico, dictus
EXAMPLE  predict
  8. nostos
EXAMPLE  nostopathy
  9. pathos
EXAMPLE  nostopathy
10. vulpus
EXAMPLE  vulpicide
11. lupus
EXAMPLE  lupicide
12. felis
EXAMPLE  felicide
13. ursus
EXAMPLE  ursicide
14. piscis
EXAMPLE  piscivorous
15. voro
EXAMPLE  insectivorous
16. caedo (-cide)
EXAMPLE  insecticide
17. canis
EXAMPLE  canary
18. potens, potentis
EXAMPLE  potentiate
CHAPTER 15:

1. Synagogue.
   People (for example lovers, spouses, parent and child, etc.) also may live in a symbiotic relationship, each depending on the other for important services, emotional needs, etc.; each also providing these for the other.
3. Symphony; symphonic.
4. Symmetry (SIM′-Ə-tree); symmetrical (sƏ-MƏT′-rƏ-kəl) or symmetric (sƏ-MƏT′-rik).
5. Syndrome (SIN′-drōm).
6. Hippodrome (HIP′-ə-drōm′); the word today is often used as the name of a movie theater or other place of entertainment.

Check your learning

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<td>3. bios</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE symbiosis</td>
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<td>EXAMPLE symphonic</td>
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7. *hippos*

**EXAMPLE**  hippodrome

8. *potamos*

**EXAMPLE**  hippopotamus
CHAPTER 16:

1. *Non sequitur* (non SEK′-wə-tər)—“it does not follow.”

2. (a) *Second*—following after the first.
   (b) *Consecutive*—following in proper order
   (c) *Persecute*—to follow (i.e., pursue) through and through; hence to annoy, harass continually for no good reason.
   (d) *Prosecute*—to follow before; hence to pursue (something) diligently or vigorously in order to complete it successfully (*prosecute* a campaign); or to start, or engage in, legal proceedings against, especially in an official capacity.

3. (a) *Superior*.
   (b) *Superficial*.
   (c) *Superfluous* (sə-PUR′-floo-əs). Noun: superfluity (sə′-pər-Floo′-ə-tee).
   (d) *Supernatural*.
   (e) *Supervise*.

4. (a) *Cadence* (KAY′-dəns)—fall and rise of the voice in speaking; hence inflection, rhythm beat, etc. of sound or music. Adjective: *cadent* (KAY′-dənt).
   (b) *Occidental* (ok′-sə-DEN′-təl)—etymologically, falling. Hence relating to western countries, since the sun falls in the west; also, a native of such a country. Noun: *Occident* (OK′-sə-dənt). The sun rises in the east, so Latin *orior*, to rise, is the origin of the *Orient*, *oriental*, etc., and also of the verb *orient* (AW′-ree-ent′). To *orient* is to adjust to a place or situation; etymologically, to turn, or face, east. Noun: *orientation*. “I’m finally *oriented*” does not mean that I’m easternized or facing east, but that I have become familiar with, and comfortable in, a place, job, situation, etc. So to *disorient* (dis-AW′-ree-ent′) is to remove (someone’s) *orientation*, or to confuse or bewilder, especially in reference to locality, direction, etc. Noun: *disorientation*.
   (c) *Deciduous* (də-SIJ′-oo-əs)—falling down (Latin prefix *de-*). This adjective refers to trees whose leaves fall (down) every autumn.
   (d) *Incident*—that which falls upon, befalls, or happens.
   (e) *Accident*—that which falls to (*ac-* is a respelling of *ad-*), to, toward) someone or something (by chance).
   (f) *Coincidence*—co- is a respelling of *con-*, together. A *coincidence* occurs when two things befall, or happen, together, or at the same time, and by chance.

6. **Dolores**—from Spanish *María de los Dolores*, Mary of the Sorrows; hence, I guess, someone who is generally sorrowful, though the few Doloreses I have known do not live up to their etymology.

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<td>4. super-</td>
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<td>7. orior</td>
<td>Orient</td>
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<td>8. dis-</td>
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<td>9. ad- (ac-)</td>
<td>accident</td>
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<td>10. doleo</td>
<td>indolent</td>
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<td>11. in-</td>
<td>indolence</td>
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KEY: 1–to follow, 2–through, 3–beforehand, 4–above, 5–to flow, 6–to fall, 7–to rise, 8–negative prefix, 9–to, toward, 10–to suffer, to grieve, 11–negative prefix
At commencement exercises, whether in elementary school, high school, or college, at least one of the speakers will inevitably point out to the graduates that this is not the end—not by a long shot. It is only the beginning; that’s why it is called “commencement,” etc., etc.

Of course the speaker is right—no educative process is ever the end; it is always the beginning of more education, more learning, more living.

And that is the case here. What has happened to you as a result of your reaction to the material and suggestions in this book is only the beginning of your development. To stop increasing your vocabulary is to stop your intellectual growth. You will wish, I am sure, to continue growing intellectually as long as you remain alive. And with the momentum that your weeks of hard work have provided, continuing will not be at all difficult.

Let me offer, as a summary of all I have said throughout the book, a recapitulation of the steps you must take so that your vocabulary will keep growing and growing.

**STEP ONE.** You must become actively receptive to new words.

Words won’t come chasing after you—you must train yourself to be on a constant lookout, in your reading and listening, for any words that other people know and you don’t.

**STEP TWO.** You must read more.

As an adult, you will find most of the sources of your supply of new words in books and magazines. Is your reading today largely restricted to a quick perusal of the daily newspaper? Then you will have to change your habits. If your aim is to have a superior vocabulary, you will have to make the time to read at least one book and several magazines *every week*. Not just this week and next week—but every week for the rest of your life. I have never met a single person who possessed a rich vocabulary who was not also an omnivorous reader.

**STEP THREE.** You must learn to add to your own vocabulary the new words you meet in your reading.

When you see an unfamiliar word in a book or magazine, do not skip over it impatiently. Instead, pause for a moment and say it over to yourself—get used to its sound and appearance. Then puzzle out its possible meaning in the context of the sentence. Whether you come to the right conclusion or not, whether indeed you are able to come to any intelligent conclusion at all, is of no importance. What is important is that you are, by this process, becoming superconscious of the word. As a result, you will suddenly notice that this
very word pops up unexpectedly again and again in all your reading—for you now have a mind-set for it. And of course after you’ve seen it a few times, you will know fairly accurately not only what it means but the many ways in which it can be used.

**STEP FOUR.** *You must open your mind to new ideas.*

Every word you know is the translation of an idea. Think for a few minutes of the areas of human knowledge that may possibly be unknown to you—psychology, semantics, science, art, music, or whatever. Then attack one of these areas methodically—by reading books in the field. In every field, from the simplest to the most abstruse, there are several books written for the average, untrained lay reader that will give you both a good grasp of the subject and at the same time add immeasurably to your vocabulary. College students have large vocabularies because they are required to expose themselves constantly to new areas of learning. You must do the same.

**STEP FIVE.** *You must set a goal.*

If you do nothing about your vocabulary, you will learn, at most, twenty-five to fifty new words in the next twelve months. *By conscious effort you can learn several thousand.* Set yourself a goal of finding several new words every day. This may sound ambitious—but you will discover as soon as you start actively looking for new words in your reading, and actively doing reading of a more challenging type, that new words are all around you—that is, if you’re ready for them. And understand this: vocabulary building snowballs. The results of each new day’s search will be greater and greater—once you provide the necessary initial push, once you gain momentum, once you *become addicted* to looking for, finding, and taking possession of new words.

*And this is one addiction well worth cultivating!*
APPENDIX

SOME ESOTERIC PHOBIAS

(You will recognize many of the Greek roots on which these words are constructed)

air: aerophobia
animals: zoophobia
beauty: callophobia
birth: genophobia
blood: hematophobia
breasts: mastophobia
burglars: scelerophobia
burial alive: taphephobia
cats: ailurophobia
change: neophobia
childbirth: maieusiophobia
children: pedophobia
colors: chromophobia
crowds: ochlophobia
darkness: nyctophobia
death: thanatophobia
depths: bathophobia
disease: pathophobia
doctors: iatrophobia
dogs: cynophobia
dying: thanatophobia
emptiness: kenophobia
everything: pantophobia
eyes: ophthalmophobia
fear: phobophobia
feces: coprophobia
feet: podophobia
female genitals: eurotophobia
filth: mysophobia
fire: pyrophobia
fish: ichthyophobia
fog: homichlophobia
food: cibophobia
foreigners: xenophobia
freaks: teratophobia
frogs: batrachophobia
ghosts: phasmophobia
hands: chirophobia
hair: trichophobia
healers or healing: iatrophobia
heat: thermophobia
hell: stygiophobia
horses: hippophobia
insects: entomophobia
knives: aichmophobia
knowledge: gnosiophobia
large things: megalophobia
light: photophobia
lightning: astrophobia
males: androphobia
many things: polyphobia
marriage: gamophobia
medicine: pharmacophobia
mice: musophobia
mirrors: spectrophobia
mobs: ochlophobia
motherhood: metrophobia
motion: kinesophobia
nakedness: gymnophobia
needles: belonophobia
newness: neophobia
night: nyctophobia
oceans: thalassophobia
odors: osmophobia
old age: geraphobia
old men: gerontophobia
pain: algophobia; odynophobia
people: demophobia
plants: botanophobia
pleasure: hedonophobia
poison: toxicophobia
poverty: peniophobia
prostitutes: pornophobia
punishment: poinophobia
rain: ombrophobia
red: erythrophobia
rivers: potamophobia
robbers: harpaxophobia
sameness: homophobia
sex: genophobia
sexual intercourse: coitophobia
sinning: peccatophobia
skin: dermatophobia
sleep: hypnophobia
small things: microphobia
smothering: pnigerophobia
snakes: ophidiophobia
snow: chionophobia
solitude: autophobia; monophobia
sounds: acoustophobia
speaking: lalophobia
speaking aloud: phonophobia
speech: logophobia
spiders: arachneophobia
stairs: climacophobia
stars: siderophobia
stealing: kleptophobia
stillness: eremiophobia
strangers: xenophobia
strength: sthenophobia
study: logophobia
sunlight: heliophobia
tapeworms: taeniophobia
taste: geumophobia
teach: odontophobia
thieves: kleptophobia
thinking: phronemophobia
thirteen (the number): triskaidekaphobia
thirst: dipsophobia
thunder: brontophobia
time: chronophobia
togetherness: synophobia
travel: hodophobia
ugliness: cacophobia
voices: phemophobia
vomiting: emetophobia
walking: basiphobia
watching: scoptophobia
water: hydrophobia
weakness: asthenophobia
wealth: plutophobia
wind: anemophobia
women: gynephobia
words: logophobia
work: ergophobia
writing: graphophobia
Books by Norman Lewis

*30 Days to a More Powerful Vocabulary*  
(written with Wilfred Funk)

*Word Power Made Easy*