

The Word Within the Word • List #13

chrom	<i>(color)</i>	chrome, chromatic, chromatin, chromosome, polychrome, monochrome	<i>Greek</i>
form	<i>(shape)</i>	coliform, formation, formative, formula, uniform, oviform, reform	<i>Latin</i>
sequ	<i>(follow)</i>	consecutive, sequence, sequel, obsequious, consequence, subsequent	<i>Latin</i>
glyc	<i>(sweet)</i>	glycemia, glycerin, glycerol, glycogen, hypoglycemia, glucose	<i>Greek</i>
hemo	<i>(blood)</i>	hemoglobin, hemorrhage, hemophilia, hemolysis, hemoid, hemostat	<i>Greek</i>
ultima	<i>(last)</i>	ultimate, ultimatum, penultimate, Ultima Thule, ultimogeniture	<i>Latin</i>
infra	<i>(beneath)</i>	infraorbital, infrared, infrasonic, infra dig, infralapsarianism	<i>Latin</i>
leuko	<i>(white)</i>	leukocyte, leukemia, leucocytosis, leucite, leucoplast, leucocratic	<i>Greek</i>
lys	<i>(break down)</i>	hemolysis, electrolysis, electrolyte, analysis, dialysis, lysis	<i>Greek</i>
meso	<i>(middle)</i>	mesophilic, mezzotint, mesomorph, Mesozoic, Mesopotamia, mesophyll	<i>Greek</i>
milli	<i>(thousandth)</i>	millimeter, millipede, milligram, milliliter, million, millimicron	<i>Latin</i>
mem	<i>(remember)</i>	memory, memorandum, commemorate, memorial, memo, memoir	<i>Latin</i>
gress	<i>(step)</i>	congress, egress, digress, progress, aggression, regress, ingress	<i>Latin</i>
labor	<i>(work)</i>	labor, laborious, collaborate, laboratory, elaborate, labored	<i>Latin</i>
myo	<i>(muscle)</i>	myocardium, myopia, myoglobin, myogram, myocarditis, myotomy	<i>Greek</i>
vac	<i>(empty)</i>	vacant, vacuum, vacation, evacuate, vacuous, vacuole, vacuity	<i>Latin</i>
oligo	<i>(few or small)</i>	oligosaccharide, oligarchy, oligocarpous, Oligocene, oligoclase	<i>Greek</i>
ose	<i>(sugar)</i>	lactose, fructose, sucrose, glucose, dextrose, dextroglucose	<i>Greek</i>
osis	<i>(condition)</i>	neurosis, psychosis, ichthyosis, erythroblastosis, thrombosis, meiosis	<i>Greek</i>
tude	<i>(state of)</i>	pulchritude, multitude, solitude, turpitude, rectitude, aptitude, similitude	<i>Latin</i>
patho	<i>(disease)</i>	pathogenic, psychopath, sociopath, pathological, idiopathic	<i>Greek</i>
phag	<i>(eat)</i>	phagocyte, bacteriophage, geophagy, anthropophagite, sarcophagus	<i>Greek</i>
phor	<i>(carry)</i>	euphoria, conidophore, metaphor, chromatophore, dysphoria, anaphora	<i>Greek</i>
phyt	<i>(plant)</i>	phytotoxin, sporophyte, neophyte, gametophyte, phytochrome	<i>Greek</i>
phyll	<i>(leaf)</i>	chlorophyll, phyllotaxis, phyllopod, phyllophagous, monophyllous	<i>Greek</i>

com/con

together • with • (intense)

The Latin stem **com**, which we define as meaning *together*, can also mean *with*, often appears in its **con** variation, and is sometimes seen as **col**, **cor**, and even **co**. Though **com** usually means *together*, it can also be used as an intensifier for the stem it precedes. Here are some of the interesting words that contain **com** in its various shades of meaning:

commodious:	spacious. Finally, they moved into a more commodious apartment.
compadre:	close friend. The two compadres, Tom and Huck, sauntered down the path.
compendious:	brief but complete. She had prepared a compendious study of the precedents.
commute:	to lessen in severity. The death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.
complacent:	self-satisfied. Their complacent smugness left them oblivious to criticism.
complicity:	being an accomplice. Manson was accused of complicity in the terrible crime.
complement:	that which completes. The predicate nominative complements the subject.
comprise:	to consist of. The rest of the assault team was comprised of local Sherpas.
con brio:	with spirit. The passage was played <i>con brio</i> , and the audience cheered.
concave:	hollow. Mosquitoes hatched where the concave rock had collected rain water.
concord:	agreement. A brief spirit of amity and concord marked the opening day.
concierge:	a doorkeeper. They were greeted aloofly by the condescending concierge.
conciliate:	to placate. In anger, he refused to make any gesture to conciliate his opponent.
condone:	to pardon or overlook. Dr. King urged us to forgive but not to condone.
confabulate:	to talk informally. They confabulated excitedly in the hallway.
conflagration:	a destructive fire. The firebombing of Dresden created a deadly conflagration.
consonant:	in accord. The action was not consonant with the standard of ethics.
corvée:	forced labor. The Chinese government built the dams by a system of <i>corvée</i> .
corroborate:	to confirm. No corroborating testimony supported Flaubert at his trial.
collect:	to gather together. The numismatist collected coins.
colleague:	a co-worker. She consulted her colleagues before revising the exam.

The Word Within the Word • Sentences #13

1. **Polychrome** sculptures have more colors than **monochrome** ones.
2. The **formation** of troops in **formal uniforms** was impressive.
3. Three **consecutive sequels** were of no **consequence**.
4. His **hypoglycemia** made him watch his diet.
5. The patient's **hemophilia** made it difficult to stop the **hemorrhage**.
6. The expedition's **Ultima Thule** was the north pole.
7. She felt that it was **infra dig** to eat fried chicken with her fingers.
8. **Leukemia** produces an excessive number of **leucocytes**.
9. If hemolysis breaks down red blood cells, what does **analysis** do?
10. Did **mesons** strike **Mesopotamia** in the **Mesozoic** Era?
11. Would you walk a **millimeter** to drink a **milligram** of milk?
12. The **memo** helped him **remember** the **commemoration** ceremony.
13. Don't **digress**; discuss **progress** with members of **congress**.
14. The **collaborators** spent **laborious** nights in the **laboratory**.
15. The **mycardiograph** showed the jogger's **myocardium** to be strong.
16. The **evacuation** left **vacancies** in the **vacation** resort.
17. The elite members of the **oligarchy** decided national policy in **secrecy**.
18. Did the **fructose** from the apples raise his **glucose** level?
19. Unfortunately, the **neurosis** developed into a **psychosis**.
20. The celebrity's **pulchritude** was only equaled by his **turpitude**.
21. The **pathological** behavior of the **psychopath** was **pathetic**.
22. The **anthropophagites** welcomed the plump visitor with broad sharp smiles.
23. Why is a pigment cell called a **chromatophore**?
24. The young artist was a **neophyte** in the New York art scene.
25. Why is the arrangement of leaves on a stem known as **phyllotaxis**?

1. An **elaborate** scheme is a carefully worked (labor) out (ex) scheme, one executed with great care and exactness.
2. Do you have a fondness for the occasional sesquipedalian (foot-and-a-half-long) word? How about **infralapsarianism**? That is the religious doctrine (ism) that except for the elect few, all human beings will fall (laps) below (infra) to eternal misery.
3. What does **Mesopotamia** have in common with the hippopotamus? The river. Mesopotamia is the land between (meso: middle) the Tigris and Euphrates rivers (potamus), and a hippopotamus, according to some astonished ancient Greek traveler, is a sort of big river (potamus) horse (hippo). Ride 'em, Plato.
4. Is the diagnosis **myocarditis**? That is an inflammation (itis) of a muscle (myo) in the heart (card) wall. Many medical terms are understandable to a lay person who is familiar with common Greek and Latin stems because medical terms are created in such an intentional, logical way. This makes it much easier for a doctor to remember the thousands of words he or she needs in a profession that is heavy-laden with specialized vocabulary.
5. When you see a word with **path** in it, you must decide whether **path** means feeling, as in sympathy, empathy, and telepathy, or whether **path** means disease, as in pathological, psychopath, and sociopath.
6. A Micropoem: It is the task of the president to **execute** the law. What is the precise meaning of the word **execute**? It is to follow (sequ) out (ex) the directions fully.
7. Have you been asked to **analyze** something, but you didn't quite understand what analysis was? Analysis is the process of loosening (lys) something up (ana) into its separate parts. One begins with a unified entity and separates it into its components. **Synthesis** is the opposite process: one begins with a number of discrete items and combines them into a single entity. Analysis loosens (lys); synthesis brings together (syn). Can you analyze the word **gastroenteritis**? Can you synthesise divergent views into a single policy?
8. **Spanish Cognates**: One of the most important observations to gain from the study of the etymology of English vocabulary is that English and Spanish share thousands of words that are cognates, related words, that have common origins. Often, the English and the Spanish word share not only a stem, but even more than one stem, and often in the same order. As examples, here are some English words from this lesson, and their Spanish cognates:

chromatic : cromático
consecutive : consecutivo
commemorate : conmemorar
ingress : ingresar
laborious : laborioso
collaborate : colaborar
glucose : glucosa
psychopath : sicópata
euphoria : euforia