

11

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. <i>martinet</i>	mahr-tə-NET'
2. <i>sycophant</i>	SIK'-ə-fənt
3. <i>dilettante</i>	dil'-ə-TANT
4. <i>virago</i>	və-RAH'-go
5. <i>chauvinist</i>	SHŌ'-və-nist
6. <i>monomaniac</i>	mon'-ə-MAY'-nee-ak
7. <i>iconoclast</i>	ī-KON'-ə-klast'
8. <i>atheist</i>	AY'-thee-ist
9. <i>lecher</i>	LECH'-ər
10. <i>hypochondriac</i>	hī'-pə-KON'-dree-ak

Can you work with the words?

WORDS	KEY IDEAS
1. <i>martinet</i>	a. superficiality
2. <i>sycophant</i>	b. patriotism
3. <i>dilettante</i>	c. godlessness
4. <i>virago</i>	d. single-mindedness
5. <i>chauvinist</i>	e. antitradition
6. <i>monomaniac</i>	f. sex
7. <i>iconoclast</i>	g. illness

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 8. atheist | h. discipline |
| 9. lecher | i. turbulence |
| 10. hypochondriac | j. flattery |

KEY: 1–h, 2–j, 3–a, 4–i, 5–b, 6–d, 7–e, 8–c, 9–f, 10–g

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

KEY: 1–no, 2–no, 3–no, 4–no, 5–no, 6–yes, 7–yes, 8–no, 9–no, 10–yes

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_____

KEY: 1–hypochondriac, 2–martinet, 3–lecher, 4–sycophant, 5–atheist, 6–dilettante, 7–virago, 8–iconoclast, 9–monomaniac, 10–chauvinist

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)

SESSION 29

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* (dī-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 *homos*, 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 *homos*, 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-sīd’)—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-SĪ’-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'-trən)—an older woman, one sufficiently mature to be a mother. The adjective *matronly* (MAY'-trən-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 tempestuous 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-sīd')—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* (SŪ'-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? _____.

5. *regicide* (REJ'-ə-sīd')—the killing of one's king, president, or other governing official. Booth committed *regicide* when he assassinated Abraham Lincoln. Adjective? _____. Derivation: Latin *rex, regis*, king, plus *-cide*.

6. *uxoricide* (uk-SAWR'-ə-sīd')—the killing of one's wife. Adjective? _____. Derivation: Latin *uxor*, wife, plus *-cide*.

7. *mariticide* (mə-RIT'-ə-sīd')—the killing of one's husband. Adjective? _____. Derivation: Latin *maritus*, husband, plus *-cide*.

8. *infanticide* (in-FAN'-tə-sīd')—the killing of a newborn child. Adjective? _____. Derivation: Latin *infans, infantis*, baby, plus *-cide*.

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

PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX	MEANING
1. <i>sykon</i>	fig
ENGLISH WORD _____	
2. <i>phanein</i>	to show
ENGLISH WORD _____	
3. <i>dia-</i>	through
ENGLISH WORD _____	
4. <i>vir</i>	man (male)
ENGLISH WORD _____	
5. <i>pater, patris</i>	father
ENGLISH WORD _____	
6. <i>syn-</i>	with, together
ENGLISH WORD _____	
7. <i>onyma</i>	name
ENGLISH WORD _____	
8. <i>anti</i>	against
ENGLISH WORD _____	
9. <i>homos</i>	the same

ENGLISH WORD _____

10. *phone* sound

ENGLISH WORD _____

11. *-ity* noun suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

12. *-ism* noun suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

13. *-al* adjective suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

14. *-ic* adjective suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

15. *archein* to rule

ENGLISH WORD _____

16. *-cide* killing

ENGLISH WORD _____

17. *mater, matris* mother

ENGLISH WORD _____

18. *alma* soul

ENGLISH WORD _____

19. *-mony* noun suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

20. *sui* of oneself

ENGLISH WORD _____

21. <i>frater, fratri</i>	brother
ENGLISH WORD _____	
22. <i>soror</i>	sister
ENGLISH WORD _____	
23. <i>homo</i>	person, human
ENGLISH WORD _____	
24. <i>rex, regis</i>	king
ENGLISH WORD _____	
25. <i>uxor</i>	wife
ENGLISH WORD _____	
26. <i>maritus</i>	husband
ENGLISH WORD _____	
27. <i>infans, infantis</i>	baby
ENGLISH WORD _____	
28. <i>genos</i>	race, kind
ENGLISH WORD _____	

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>martinetish</i> | mahr-tə-NET'-ish |
| 2. <i>sycophancy</i> | SIK'-ə-fən-see |

3. <i>sycophantic</i>	sik'-ə-FAN'-tik
4. <i>diaphanous</i>	dī-AF'-ə-nəs
5. <i>dilettanti</i>	dil'-ə-TAN'-tee
6. <i>dilettantism</i>	dil-ə-TAN'-tiz-əm
7. <i>dilettantish</i>	dil-ə-TAN'-tish
8. <i>tyro</i>	TĪ'-rō
9. <i>virtuoso</i>	vur'-ch oo -Ō'-sō
10. <i>virtuosi</i>	vur'-ch oo -Ō'-see
11. <i>termagant</i>	TUR'-mə-gənt
12. <i>harridan</i>	HAIR'-ə-dən

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. <i>chauvinism</i>	SHŌ'-və-niz-əm
2. <i>chauvinistic</i>	shō-və-NIS'-tik
3. <i>patrimony</i>	PAT'-rə-mō-nee
4. <i>patronymic</i>	pat'-rə-NIM'-ik
5. <i>synonym</i>	SIN'-ə-nim
6. <i>synonymous</i>	sə-NON'-ə-məs
7. <i>antonym</i>	AN'-tə-nim
8. <i>antonymous</i>	an-TON'-ə-məs
9. <i>homonym</i>	HOM'-ə-nim
10. <i>homonymous</i>	hə-MON'-ə-məs
11. <i>homophone</i>	HOM'-ə-fōn

12. *homophonous*

hə-MOF'-ə-nəs

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

1. *paternity*

pə-TUR'-nə-tee

2. *paternal*

pə-TUR'-nəl

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-sīd'

9. *patricidal*

pat'-rə-SĪ'-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

AL'-mə MAY'-tər or AHL'-mə MAH

8. <i>alma mater</i>	'-tər
9. <i>matrimony</i>	MAT'-rə-mō-nee
10. <i>matrimonial</i>	mat-rə-MŌ'-nee-əl
11. <i>matricide</i>	MAT'-rə-sīd'
12. <i>matricidal</i>	mat-rə-SĪ'-dəl

Can you pronounce the words? (V)

1. <i>suicide</i>	SŌŌ'-ə-sīd'
2. <i>suicidal</i>	sŏŏ-ə-SĪ'-dəl
3. <i>fratricide</i>	FRAT'-rə-sīd'
4. <i>fratricidal</i>	frat-rə-SĪ'-dəl
5. <i>sororicide</i>	sə-RAWR'-ə-sīd'
6. <i>sororicidal</i>	sə-rawr'-ə-SĪ'-dəl
7. <i>homicide</i>	HOM'-ə-sīd'
8. <i>homicidal</i>	hom'-ə-SĪ'-dəl
9. <i>regicide</i>	REJ'-ə-sīd'
10. <i>regicidal</i>	rej'-ə-SĪ'-dəl

Can you pronounce the words? (VI)

1. <i>uxoricide</i>	uk-SAWR'-ə-sīd'
2. <i>uxoricidal</i>	uk-sawr'-ə-SĪ'-dəl

3. <i>mariticide</i>	mə-RIT'-ə-sīd'
4. <i>mariticial</i>	mə-rit'-ə-SĪ'-dəl
5. <i>infanticide</i>	in-FAN'-tə-sīd'
6. <i>infanticidal</i>	in-fan'-tə-SĪ'-dəl
7. <i>genocide</i>	JEN'-ə-sīd'
8. <i>genocidal</i>	jen'-ə-SĪ'-dəl
9. <i>parricide</i>	PAIR'-ə-sīd'
10. <i>parricial</i>	pair'-ə-SĪ'-dəl

Can you work with the words? (I)

1. sycophancy	a. murder of one's father
2. dilettantism	b. excessive patriotism
3. chauvinism	c. murder of one's ruler
4. patrimony	d. inheritance from one's father
5. patricide	e. murder of one's sister
6. matricide	f. murder of one's brother
7. fratricide	g. murder of a person
8. sororicide	h. toadying
9. homicide	i. murder of one's mother
10. regicide	j. dabbling

KEY: 1–h, 2–j, 3–b, 4–d, 5–a, 6–i, 7–f, 8–e, 9–g, 10–c

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. uxoricide | a. marriage |
| 2. infanticide | b. killing of one's child |
| 3. genocide | c. fatherhood |
| 4. matrimony | d. mother-ruler |
| 5. matriarch | e. killing of one's wife |
| 6. maternity | f. older woman |
| 7. matron | g. one's school or college |
| 8. alma mater | h. motherhood |
| 9. paternity | i. old man in governing position |
| 10. patriarch | j. killing of whole groups of people |

KEY: 1–e, 2–b, 3–j, 4–a, 5–d, 6–h, 7–f, 8–g, 9–c, 10–i

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 |

KEY: 1-i, 2-b, 3-f, 4-a, 5-e, 6-c, 7-h, 8-d, 9-g

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 |

KEY: 1–g, 2–j, 3–f, 4–a, 5–c, 6–i, 7–b, 8–e, 9–d, 10–h

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 |

KEY: 1–g, 2–j, 3–a, 4–i, 5–b, 6–h, 7–d, 8–c, 9–f, 10–e

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 *maritidal* wife likely to have a peaceful and affectionate marriage?

YES NO

KEY: 1-no, 2-yes, 3-no, 4-no, 5-yes, 6-no, 7-no, 8-yes, 9-yes, 10-yes, 11-yes, 12-no, 13-yes, 14-yes, 15-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 _____

KEY: 1–patricide, 2–uxoricide, 3–matron, 4–sycophantic, 5–virtuoso, 6–chauvinism, 7–termagant, harridan, virago, 8–patronymic, 9–patriarch, 10–matriarch, 11–maternal, 12–maternity, 13–matrimony, 14–alma mater, 15–sycophancy, 16–genocide, 17–dilettantism, 18–tyro, 19–virtuosi, 20–chauvinistic, 21–patrimony, 22–diaphanous, 23–matricide, 24–fratricide, 25–sororicide, 26–homicide, 27–regicide, 28–infanticide, 29–mariticide, 30–parricide

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_____

KEY: 1–synonyms, 2–antonyms, 3–homonyms *or* homophones, 4–
paternal, 5–paternalistic, 6–matron, 7–suicidal, 8–
synonymous, 9–antonymous, 10–homonymous *or*
homophonous

(End of Session 29)

SESSION 30

ORIGINS AND RELATED WORDS

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'-yə), 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 *kleptomaniac*, 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* (pī'-rə-MAY'-nee-ə)—morbid compulsion to set fires. *Pyromania* should not be confused with *incendiarism* (in-SEN'-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-SEN'-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-lə-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-teer'-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* (KLAU'-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? _____.

REVIEW OF ETYMOLOGY

PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX	MEANING
1. <i>frater, fratri</i>	brother
ENGLISH WORD _____	
2. <i>soror</i>	sister
ENGLISH WORD _____	
3. <i>uxor</i>	wife
ENGLISH WORD _____	
4. <i>maritus</i>	husband
ENGLISH WORD _____	
5. <i>rex, regis</i>	king
ENGLISH WORD _____	
6. <i>mania</i>	madness
ENGLISH WORD _____	
7. <i>monos</i>	one
ENGLISH WORD _____	
8. <i>-ac</i>	noun suffix, “one who”
ENGLISH WORD _____	
9. <i>-al</i>	adjective suffix
ENGLISH WORD _____	
10. <i>dipsa</i>	thirst
ENGLISH WORD _____	
11. <i>klepte</i>	thief

ENGLISH WORD _____

12. *pyros* fire

ENGLISH WORD _____

13. *incendo, incensus* to set fire

ENGLISH WORD _____

14. *ardo, arsus* to burn

ENGLISH WORD _____

15. *mega* great, large, big

ENGLISH WORD _____

16. *phone* sound

ENGLISH WORD _____

17. *satyros* satyr

ENGLISH WORD _____

18. *nymphē* bride

ENGLISH WORD _____

19. *claustrum* enclosed place

ENGLISH WORD _____

20. *agora* market place

ENGLISH WORD _____

21. *akros* highest

ENGLISH WORD _____

22. *-ic* adjective suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

23. *phobia*

morbid dread

ENGLISH WORD _____

24. *pre-*

before

ENGLISH WORD _____

25. *extra-*

outside

ENGLISH WORD _____

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*

frə-TUR'-nə-tee

5. *sorority*

sə-RAWR'-ə-tee

6. *uxorious*

uk-SAWR'-ee-əs

7. *uxorial*

uk-SAWR'-ee-əl

8. *marital*

MAIR'-ə-təl

9. *extramarital*

ek'-strə-MAIR'-ə-təl

10. *premarital*

pree-MAIR'-ə-təl

11. *regal*

REE'-gəl

12. *regality*

rə-GAL'-ə-tee

13. *regalia*

rə-GAYL'-yə

Can you work with the words? (I)

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. fraternize | a. pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a wife |
| 2. fraternal | b. outside the marriage |
| 3. sorority | c. kingly, royal; splendid, stately, magnificent, etc. |
| 4. uxorious | d. referring to marriage |
| 5. uxorial | e. before marriage |
| 6. marital | f. socialize |
| 7. extramarital | g. excessively indulgent to, or doting on, one's wife |
| 8. premarital | h. brotherly |
| 9. regal | i. badges, insignia, dress, etc. of rank or office |
| 10. regalia | j. sisterhood |

KEY: 1–f, 2–h, 3–j, 4–g, 5–a, 6–d, 7–b, 8–e, 9–c, 10–i

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. <i>monomania</i>	mon'-ə-MAY'-nee-ə
2. <i>monomaniac</i>	mon'-ə-MAY'-nee-ak
3. <i>monomaniacal</i>	mon'-ə-mə-NĪ'-ə-kəl
4. <i>dipsomania</i>	dip'-sə-MAY'-nee-ə
5. <i>dipsomaniac</i>	dip'-sə-MAY'-nee-ak
6. <i>dipsomaniacal</i>	dip'-sə-mə-NĪ'-ə-kəl
7. <i>kleptomania</i>	klep'-tə-MAY'-nee-ə
8. <i>kleptomaniac</i>	klep'-tə-MAY'-nee-ak
9. <i>kleptomaniacal</i>	klep'-tə-mə-NĪ'-ə-kəl
10. <i>pyromania</i>	pī'-rə-MAY'-nee-ə
11. <i>pyromaniac</i>	pī'-rə-MAY'-nee-ak
12. <i>pyromaniacal</i>	pī'-rə-mə-NĪ'-ə-kəl

Can you work with the words? (II)

1. monomania	a. obsession for alcohol
2. dipsomania	b. obsession for setting fires
3. kleptomania	c. obsession in one area
4. pyromania	d. obsession for thievery

KEY: 1–c, 2–a, 3–d, 4–b

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

1. <i>incendiarism</i>	in-SEN'-dee-ə-riz-əm
2. <i>incendiary</i>	in-SEN'-dee-air-ee
3. <i>arson</i>	AHR'-sən
4. <i>arsonist</i>	AHR'-sə-nist
5. <i>megalomania</i>	meg'-ə-lə-MAY'-nee-ə
6. <i>megalomaniac</i>	meg'-ə-lə-MAY'-nee-ak
7. <i>megalomaniacal</i>	meg'-ə-lə-mə-NĪ'-ə-kəl
8. <i>nymphomania</i>	nim'-fə-MAY'-nee-ə
9. <i>nymphomaniac</i>	nim'-fə-MAY'-nee-ak
10. <i>nymphomaniacal</i>	nim'-fə-mə-NĪ'-ə-kəl
11. <i>satyromania</i>	sə-teer'-ə-MAY'-nee-ə
12. <i>satyromaniacal</i>	sə-teer'-ə-mə-NĪ'-ə-kəl
13. <i>satyriasis</i>	sat'-ə-RĪ'-ə-sis

Can you pronounce the words? (IV)

1. <i>claustrophobia</i>	kław'-strə-FŌ'-bee-ə
2. <i>claustrophobe</i>	KLAW'-strə-fōb'
3. <i>claustrophobic</i>	kław'-strə-FŌ'-bik

4. <i>agoraphobia</i>	ag'-ə-rə-FŌ'-bee-ə
5. <i>agoraphobe</i>	AG'-ə-rə-fōb'
6. <i>agoraphobic</i>	ag'-ə-rə-FŌ'-bik
7. <i>acrophobia</i>	ak'-rə-FŌ'-bee-ə
8. <i>acrophobe</i>	AK'-rə-fōb'
9. <i>acrophobic</i>	ak'-rə-FŌ'-bik

Can you work with the words? (III)

1. incendiarism	a. delusions of grandeur
2. arson	b. compulsive sexual needs on the part of a male
3. megalomania	c. morbid dread of open spaces
4. nymphomania	d. morbid dread of enclosed places
5. satyromania	e. malicious setting of fires, as for revenge, etc.
6. claustrophobia	f. morbid dread of heights
7. agoraphobia	g. compulsive sexual needs on the part of a female
8. acrophobia	h. felony of setting fire for economic gain

KEY: 1–e, 2–h, 3–a, 4–g, 5–b, 6–d, 7–c, 8–f

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 |

KEY: 1–d, 2–g, 3–a, 4–h, 5–b, 6–c, 7–f, 8–e

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?

YES NO

KEY: 1–no, 2–yes, 3–yes, 4–yes, 5–no, 6–no, 7–no, 8–no, 9–no, 10–yes, 11–no, 12–no, 13–yes, 14–no, 15–no, 16–yes, 17–no

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_____

KEY: 1–fraternize, 2–uxorious, 3–regalia, 4–monomaniacal, 5–
pyromaniacal, 6–kleptomaniacal, 7–incendiary, 8–arson, 9–
satyromania *or* satyriasis, 10–claustrophobic, 11–acrophobic,
12–agoraphobic, 13–megalomaniacal, 14–nymphomaniacal,
15–dipsomania, 16–kleptomaniacal, 17–fraternal, 18–uxorial,
19–marital, 20–regal, 21–extramarital, 22–premarital

(End of Session 30)

SESSION 31

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* (ī-KON'-ə-klaz'-əm) is quite normal—indeed the adolescent who is not *iconoclastic* (ī-kon'-ə-KLAST'-ik) to some degree might be considered either immature or maladjusted. The words are from *eikon*, a religious image, plus *klain*, 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* (dī-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* (loo-BRISH'-əs)—from *lubricus*, slippery, the same root found in *lubricate*. The noun is *lubricity* (loo-BRIS'-ə-tee).
4. *licentious* (lī-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 (PRoo'-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 (proor-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* (proor-IT'-ik).

7. under and over

Hypochondria (hī-pə-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* (hī'-pə-kən-DRĪ'-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

PREFIX, ROOT, SUFFIX	MEANING
1. <i>eikon</i>	religious image
ENGLISH WORD _____	
2. <i>klain</i>	to break
ENGLISH WORD _____	
3. <i>a-</i>	negative prefix

ENGLISH WORD _____

4. *theos*

God

ENGLISH WORD _____

5. *gnostos*

known

ENGLISH WORD _____

6. *-ism*

noun suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

7. *-ic*

adjective suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

8. *gnosis*

knowledge

ENGLISH WORD _____

9. *dia-*

through

ENGLISH WORD _____

10. *pro-*

before

ENGLISH WORD _____

11. *-ate*

verb suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

12. *-ion*

noun suffix for verbs ending in -
ate

ENGLISH WORD _____

13. *-ician*

one who; expert

ENGLISH WORD _____

14. *monos*

one

ENGLISH WORD _____

15. *polys* many

ENGLISH WORD _____

16. *pan* all

ENGLISH WORD _____

17. *logos* science, study

ENGLISH WORD _____

18. *-al* adjective suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

19. *prurio* to itch, to long for

ENGLISH WORD _____

20. *hypos* under

ENGLISH WORD _____

21. *hyper* over

ENGLISH WORD _____

22. *-ive* adjective suffix

ENGLISH WORD _____

USING THE WORDS

Can you pronounce the words? (I)

1. *iconoclasm* ī-KON'-ə-klaz-əm

2. *iconoclastic* ī-kon'-ə-KLAS'-tik

3. <i>atheism</i>	AY'-thee-iz-əm
4. <i>atheistic</i>	ay'-thee-IS'-tik
5. <i>agnostic</i>	ag-NOS'-tik
6. <i>agnosticism</i>	ag-NOS'-tə-siz-əm
7. <i>diagnosis</i>	dī'-əg-NŌ'-sis
8. <i>diagnose</i>	DĪ'-əg-nōs'
9. <i>diagnostic</i>	dī'-əg-NOS'-tik
10. <i>diagnostician</i>	dī'-əg-nos-TISH'-ən
11. <i>prognosis</i>	prog-NŌ'-sis
12. <i>prognostic</i>	prog-NOS'-tik
13. <i>prognosticate</i>	prog-NOS'-tə-kayt'
14. <i>prognostication</i>	prog-nos'-tə-KAY'-shən

Can you pronounce the words? (II)

1. <i>monotheism</i>	MON'-ə-thee-iz-əm
2. <i>monotheist</i>	MON'-ə-thee'-ist
3. <i>monotheistic</i>	mon'-ə-thee-IS'-tik
4. <i>polytheism</i>	POL'-ee-thee-iz-əm
5. <i>polytheist</i>	POL'-ee-thee'-ist
6. <i>polytheistic</i>	pol'-ee-thee-IS'-tik
7. <i>pantheism</i>	PAN'-thee-iz-əm
8. <i>pantheist</i>	PAN'-thee-ist
9. <i>pantheistic</i>	pan'-thee-IS'-tik

10. <i>theology</i>	thee-OL'-ə-jee
11. <i>theologian</i>	thee'-ə-LŌ'-jən
12. <i>theological</i>	thee'-ə-LOJ'-ə-kəl

Can you pronounce the words? (III)

1. <i>lechery</i>	LECH'-ər-ee
2. <i>lecherous</i>	LECH'-ər-əs
3. <i>libidinous</i>	lə-BID'-ə-nəs
4. <i>lascivious</i>	lə-SIV'-ee-əs
5. <i>lubricious</i>	loo-BRISH'-əs
6. <i>lubricity</i>	loo-BRIS'-ə-tee
7. <i>licentious</i>	lī-SEN'-shəs
8. <i>lewd</i>	looD
9. <i>lustful</i>	LUST'-fəl
10. <i>lust</i>	LUST

Can you pronounce the words? (IV)

1. <i>prurient</i>	PRooR'-ee-ənt
2. <i>prurience</i>	PRooR'-ee-əns
3. <i>pruritis</i>	proor-Ī'-tis
4. <i>pruritic</i>	proor-IT'-ik
5. <i>hypochondria</i>	hī-pə-KON'-dree-ə

6. <i>hypochondriacal</i>	hī'-pə-kən-DRĪ'-ə-kəl
7. <i>hypotension</i>	hī'-pō-TEN'-shən
8. <i>hypertension</i>	hī'-pər-TEN'-shən
9. <i>hypotensive</i>	hī'-pō-TEN'-siv
10. <i>hypertensive</i>	hī'-pər-TEN'-siv

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	a. lack of seriousness in an art or profession
2. sycophancy	b. harpidan, shrew
3. dilettantism	c. excessive patriotism
4. tyro	d. name from father
5. virtuoso	e. venerable and influential old man
6. termagant	f. beginner
7. chauvinism	g. brilliant performer
8. patrimony	h. bootlicking
9. patronymic	i. inheritance from father
10. patriarch	j. strict disciplinarian

KEY:1-j, 2-h, 3-a, 4-f, 5-g, 6-b, 7-c, 8-i, 9-d, 10-e

Can you work with the words? (II)

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. patricide | a. mother-killing |
| 2. alma mater | b. tending to fixate obsessively on one thing |
| 3. matricide | c. wife-killing |
| 4. fratricide | d. father-killing |
| 5. uxoricide | e. tending to set fires |
| 6. uxorious | f. alcoholic |
| 7. monomaniacal | g. wife-doting |
| 8. pyromaniacal | h. school or college from which one has graduated |
| 9. megalomaniacal | i. tending to delusions of grandeur |
| 10. dipsomaniacal | j. brother-killing |

KEY: 1–d, 2–h, 3–a, 4–j, 5–c, 6–g, 7–b, 8–e, 9–i, 10–f

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 |

KEY: 1–h, 2–c, 3–a, 4–j, 5–b, 6–f, 7–g, 8–d, 9–i, 10–e

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. incendiarism | e. to forecast (probable developments) |
| | f. a determination through examination or testing of the nature, type, causes, etc. of a condition |
| 6. arson | |
| | g. one who claims that ultimate reality is unknowable |
| 7. iconoclasm | |
| 8. prognosticate | h. sexually immoral |
| 9. diagnosis | i. a foretelling of probable developments |
| 10. prognosis | j. a scoffing at tradition |

KEY: 1–c, 2–h, 3–a, 4–g, 5–b, 6–d, 7–j, 8–e, 9–f, 10–i

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 |

KEY: 1–d, 2–a, 3–f, 4–b, 5–e, 6–c, 7–j, 8–k, 9–g, 10–i, 11–h

Can you recall the words? (I)

I. manias and phobias

single fixed obsession

1. M_____

irresistible compulsion to set fires

2. P_____

unceasing 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_____

KEY: 1–monomania, 2–pyromania, 3–nymphomania, 4–
kleptomania, 5–megalomania, 6–dipsomania, 7–satyromania
or satyriasis, 8–acrophobia, 9–agoraphobia, 10–claustrophobia

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 _____

KEY: (1–7 in any order) 1–lecherous, 2–libidinous, 3–lascivious, 4–lubricious, 5–licentious, 6–lewd, 7–lustful, 8–prurient

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_____

KEY: 1–theology, 2–pantheism, 3–atheism, 4–agnosticism, 5–monotheism, 6–polytheism

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_____

KEY: 1–hypochondria, 2–hypertension, 3–incendiarism, 4–arson, 5–
iconoclasm, 6–prognosis, 7–diagnostic, 8–hypotension, 9–
prognosticate, 10–diagnose, 11–prognostication, 12–
diagnostician, 13–hypertensive, 14–hypotensive, 15–
theologian

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

KEY: 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b, 5-c, 6-a, 7-a, 8-b, 9-c, 10-c, 11-a, 12-a,
13-a, 14-c, 15-b, 16-b, 17-c

B. Can you recognize roots?

ROOT	MEANING
1. <i>sykon</i>	_____
EXAMPLE sycophant	
2. <i>phanein</i>	_____
EXAMPLE diaphanous	
3. <i>vir</i>	_____
EXAMPLE virago	
4. <i>pater, patris</i>	_____
EXAMPLE paternal	
5. <i>onyma</i>	_____
EXAMPLE synonym	
6. <i>homos</i>	_____
EXAMPLE homonym	
7. <i>phone</i>	_____
EXAMPLE homophone	
8. <i>archein</i>	_____
EXAMPLE matriarchy	

9. *mater, matris*

EXAMPLE maternity

10. *alma*

EXAMPLE alma mater

11. *sui*

EXAMPLE 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*

EXAMPLE incendiarism

27. *ardo, arsus*

EXAMPLE arson

28. *mega*

EXAMPLE megalomaniac

29. *satyros*

EXAMPLE satyriasis

30. *nymphē*

EXAMPLE nymphomaniac

31. *claustrum*

EXAMPLE claustrophobia

32. *agora*

EXAMPLE agoraphobia

33. *akros*

EXAMPLE acrophobia

34. *phobia*

EXAMPLE zoophobia

35. *eikon*

EXAMPLE iconoclastic

36. *klaien*

EXAMPLE iconoclasm

37. *theos*

EXAMPLE monotheism

38. *gnostos*

EXAMPLE agnostic

39. *gnosis*

EXAMPLE prognosis

40. *polys*

EXAMPLE polytheism

41. *pan*

EXAMPLE pantheism

42. *logos*

EXAMPLE theology

43. *prurio*

EXAMPLE pruritis

44. *hypos*

EXAMPLE hypotension

45. *hyper*

EXAMPLE hypertension

KEY: 1-fig, 2-to show, 3-man (male), 4-father, 5-name, 6-the same, 7-sound, 8-to rule, 9-mother, 10-soul, 11-of oneself, 12-to kill, killing, 13-brother, 14-sister, 15-person, 16-king, 17-wife, 18-husband, 19-baby, 20-race, kind, 21-madness, 22-one, 23-thirst, 24-thief, 25-fire, 26-to set fire, 27-to burn, 28-great, large, 29-satyr, 30-bride, 31-enclosed place, 32-market place, 33-highest, 34-morbid dread, 35-religious image, 36-to break, 37-God, 38-known, 39-knowledge, 40-many, 41-all, 42-science, study, 43-to itch, 44-under, 45-over

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 women: _____; of males: _____; of people: _____.

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.

——— *Brief Intermission Seven* ———

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*.