

## The Word Within the Word • List #16

<b>Anglo</b>	<i>(English)</i>	Anglophile, Anglophobe, Anglican, Anglicism, Anglo-Saxon	<i>Latin</i>
<b>ist</b>	<i>(one who)</i>	artist, funambulist, anthropologist, solipsist, centrist, atheist, sophist	<i>Greek</i>
<b>saur</b>	<i>(lizard)</i>	dinosaur, pterosaur, tyrannosaurus, stegosaurus, saurian, plesiosaur	<i>Greek</i>
<b>pithec</b>	<i>(ape)</i>	pithecanthropus, australopithecus, dryopithecus, oreopithecus	<i>Greek</i>
<b>calli</b>	<i>(beautiful)</i>	calligraphy, calliope, calisthenics, calliopsis, callithumpian	<i>Greek</i>
<b>austro</b>	<i>(south)</i>	australopithecus, Australia, austral, Austronesia, austromancy	<i>Latin</i>
<b>cephalo</b>	<i>(head)</i>	cephalic, cephalopod, cephalothorax, microcephalic, encephalitis	<i>Greek</i>
<b>chiro</b>	<i>(hand)</i>	chiromancy, chiropody, chiropteran, chiropactor	<i>Greek</i>
<b>caust</b>	<i>(burn)</i>	caustic, holocaust, cauterize, caustically, causticity	<i>Greek</i>
<b>terr</b>	<i>(land)</i>	extraterrestrial, subterranean, Mediterranean, terrain, terra firma	<i>Latin</i>
<b>cata</b>	<i>(down)</i>	catapult, catastrophe, catacombs, catalepsy, cataclysm, cataract	<i>Greek</i>
<b>jur</b>	<i>(swear)</i>	abjure, adjure, perjure, jury, jurisdiction, jurisprudence, jurist	<i>Latin</i>
<b>flu</b>	<i>(flow)</i>	confluence, fluid, influence, fluent, superfluous, effluent, fluvial	<i>Latin</i>
<b>here</b>	<i>(stick)</i>	coherence, adhesive, adhere, inherent, incoherent	<i>Latin</i>
<b>pos</b>	<i>(put)</i>	position, deposit, superimpose, transpose, depose, imposition	<i>Latin</i>
<b>mund</b>	<i>(world)</i>	mundane, transmundane, intermundane, mundanity, mundo	<i>Latin</i>
<b>cracy</b>	<i>(government)</i>	autocracy, democracy, aristocracy, plutocracy, meritocracy	<i>Greek</i>
<b>mania</b>	<i>(madness)</i>	kleptomania, egomania, pyromania, dipsomania, megalomania	<i>Greek</i>
<b>ize</b>	<i>(make)</i>	victimize, harmonize, temporize, mobilize, fossilize, polarize, bowdlerize	<i>Greek</i>
<b>antho</b>	<i>(flower)</i>	anthology, anthozoan, anthocyanin, anthophilous, anther	<i>Greek</i>
<b>algia</b>	<i>(pain)</i>	neuralgia, analgesic, arthralgia, hemialgia, algometer, algophobia	<i>Greek</i>
<b>somn</b>	<i>(sleep)</i>	insomnia, somniferous, somnolent, somnambulate, somniloquy	<i>Latin</i>
<b>quadr</b>	<i>(four)</i>	quadruped, quadratic, quadrant, quadruplet, quadrilateral, quadriplegic	<i>Latin</i>
<b>err</b>	<i>(wander)</i>	error, erratic, Knight-errant, erroneous, erratum	<i>Latin</i>
<b>sine</b>	<i>(without)</i>	sinecure, sine qua non, sine die, sine prole	<i>Latin</i>

# in

## in • into / not • without

The Latin stem **in**, which we define as meaning *in* or *not*, actually can have a wide variety of meanings, and is sometimes changed to **il**, **ir**, or **im** in order to blend with the stem that follows it. Though we say for convenience that **in** means *in or not*, we might better regard these as two prefixes, one meaning *in, into, with, on, toward*, or as an intensive, and the other meaning *not, without, or no*. Here are some of the interesting words that contain **in/in** in their various shades of meaning:

<b>incarnate:</b>	in the flesh. The egotist thought he was excellence incarnate.
<b>inane:</b>	foolish. She grew tired of his inane objections to foreign customs.
<b>incendiary:</b>	starting fire or strife. Trotsky's speech had an incendiary effect on the mob.
<b>inclement:</b>	stormy. The game was postponed due to inclement weather.
<b>incuse:</b>	stamped in. An incuse portrait of Alexander was stamped on the coin.
<b>incubate:</b>	to develop. Whitman observed people as poems incubated in his mind.
<b>inexpugnable:</b>	unconquerable. The position at Masada was nearly inexpugnable.
<b>infrangible:</b>	unbreakable. Infrangible bonds bound Romeo and Juliet.
<b>inhume:</b>	to bury. Jerry Cruncher exhumed bodies almost as fast as they were inhumed!
<b>inhibit:</b>	to repress. The grandmaster inhibited her opponent into unwonted errors.
<b>inquisition:</b>	harsh suppression. McCarthy's inquisitions make him a modern Torquemada.
<b>innervate:</b>	stimulate to action. The near fall innervated him to new heights of effort.
<b>insolent:</b>	egregiously disrespectful. The divergent idea was mistaken for insolence.
<b>insomnia:</b>	sleeplessness. The vampire blamed his night-doings on chronic insomnia.
<b>intaglio:</b>	in incised design. Unlike a cameo, the intaglio design was cut into the stone.
<b>illative:</b>	producing an inference. He used illative words, such as <i>therefore</i> .
<b>irreconcilable:</b>	incompatible. Irreconcilable differences proved to be their undoing.
<b>immobile:</b>	motionless. Newton saw that an immobile object tends to remain immobile.
<b>impalpable:</b>	too subtle to touch. The ideas were impalpable like smoke, and eluded him.
<b>impavid:</b>	fearless. An impavid need for experience drove her to join the expedition.
<b>impeccant:</b>	blameless. A special prosecutor must have an impeccable record.

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The Word Within the Word • Sentences #16

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1. He is a member of the **Anglican** church, but he is not an **Anglophile**.
2. The **anthropologist** studies human cultures the world over.
3. The **pterosaur** and pterodactyl were both flying **dinosaurs**.
4. Fossilized **pithecanthropus** and **australopithecus** skeletons were discovered.
5. Her **calligraphy** is ornate, like the music of the **calliope**.
6. The **austral** winds raised dust storms over the dry **Australian** outback.
7. The **microcephalic** boy held the **cephalopod**, a nautilus, in both hands.
8. The physician accused the **chiropractor** of practicing **chiromancy**.
9. The survivor of the **holocaust** made a **caustic** comment about social Darwinism.
10. The **extraterrestrial** admired the high **terrain** and the **subterranean** grottoes.
11. The **cataract** after the **cataclysm** caused a **catastrophe** in the **catcombs**.
12. The lying criminal **perjured** himself as the **jury** listened.
13. A fortunate **confluence** of **influences** made him **fluent** in Spanish.
14. The senator's **adherents** thought the opponent's speech was **incoherent**.
15. The corrupt ruler was **deposed** when his foreign bank **deposits** were discovered.
16. His **mundane** conversation bored her to tears.
17. Do we want a **democracy** and a **meritocracy** or a **plutocracy** for the **aristocracy**?
18. The host's **egomania** kept him from noticing the **kleptomania** of his guest.
19. He was **victimized** by his own ignorance of his civil rights.
20. The **anthology** article discussed the **anthozoans**, including the sea anemones.
21. The over-the-counter **analgesic** didn't help her **arthralgia** much.
22. The mayor's **somniferous** speech put even the **insomniac** to sleep.
23. The **quadruped** from Neptune gave birth to **quadruplets**.
24. The **Knight-errant's** error was to save the dragon from the maiden.
25. A **sinecure** in the bureaucracy was the **sine qua non** of his dreams.

1. A Micropoem: An **anthology** of modern poetry is a collection of poetry from many different poets, carefully selected in order to present poems of high quality. An anthology is a good way to become familiar with many famous poems, and with differences in style among poets. Even the word **anthology** is poetic. In fact, **anthology** contains a quiet but beautiful metaphor, for the literal meaning of **anthology** is to make a study/collection of (logy) the flowers (antho). An anthologist collects the flowers of literature.
2. When we say that there has been a **confluence** of ideas or a confluence of trends, we are taking an image from geography, from the lowlands where the rivers flow (flu) together (con).
3. Imagine taking the trouble to put something together from many different places, only to find that you didn't put it together well enough, and now the pieces are dropping off and falling, one at a time. This is the image we relish when we say that an argument is **coherent** or **incoherent**. If an argument is coherent, it sticks (here) together (co). The stuff that makes an argument stick together is a mixture of consistency and logic.
4. The usual order of events is that we have to take time in order to do things. But sometimes it is the opposite. Sometimes we try to stall or delay, and so we have to think of things to do in order to make time. To do so is to **temporize**, literally to make (ize) time (tempor). We perform arbitrary actions in order to generate time.
5. **Jurisdiction** is a big, stately word. It means the legal power to hear disputes and to interpret the law. The literal meaning of the word is exactly that; the person with jurisdiction can say (dict) what the law (jur) requires.
6. Even careful speakers sometimes confuse two similar words, **abjure** and **adjure**. To abjure a belief is to disclaim it, to renounce it. To adjure someone is to earnestly command or request them. How can these two words, like two insects that strikingly resemble each other through protective coloration, be told apart? The answer is in the prefix. **Abjure**, to renounce, means swear (jur) away (ab). **Adjure**, to entreat, means swear (jur) to (ad). I abjure my former political beliefs, but I adjure you not to forsake yours.
7. What does **calisthenics** mean? The art (ics) of becoming beautiful (calli) and strong (sthen)!
8. Under the ocean there are beautiful flowery plant-like organisms such as sea corals and sea anemones. But are they plants? The answer is in their name; they are the **anthozoans**, the flower (antho) animals (zo).
9. Some words provide almost mystical insight. Do we **influence** each other? Then we flow (flu) into (in) each other as we exchange ideas, thoughts, emotions, and reactions. We allow our *selves* to *flow into* each other.
10. **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:

anglicism : anglicismo  
atheist : ateísta  
calligraphy : caligrafía  
microcephalic : microcefálico  
extraterrestrial : extraterrestre  
holocaust : holocausto  
coherence : coherencia  
anthology : antología  
somniferous : somnífero