

## § 124 The Greek and Latin doublets of the I declension nouns

Latin noun	Greek noun	Greek word-forming element	Meaning
aqua, ae f	hýdor	<b>hydr-</b>	water
anīma, ae f	psyché	<b>psych-</b>	psyche
causa, ae f	aetía	<b>aeti-</b>	cause
cellūla, ae f	cýtos	<b>cyt-</b>	cell
femīna, ae f	gyné, gynaecós	<b>gynaec-</b>	woman, female
gingīva, ae f	úlon	<b>ul-</b>	gums
glandūla, ae f	adén, adénos	<b>aden-</b>	gland
hernia, ae f	céle	<b>-cele</b>	hernia
lacrīma, ae f	dácryon	<b>dacry-</b>	tear
lingua, ae f	glóssa	<b>gloss-</b>	tongue
mamma, ae f	mastós	<b>mast-</b>	mammary gland
maxilla, ae f	gnáthos	<b>gnath-</b>	maxilla
medulla, ae f	myelós	<b>myel-</b>	marrow, medulla
natūra, ae f	phýsis	<b>physi-</b>	nature
palpebra, ae f	blépharon	<b>blephar-</b>	eyelid
planta, ae f	phýton	<b>phyt-</b>	plant
urīna, ae f	úron	<b>ur-</b>	urine
salīva, ae f	síalon, ptýalon	<b>sial-</b> <b>ptyal-</b>	saliva
tuba uterīna	sálpinx, sálpingos	<b>salping-</b>	ovarian duct, salpinx, uterine tube
vagīna, ae, f	cólpos	<b>colp-</b>	vagina
vena, ae, f	phleps, phlebós	<b>phleb-</b>	vein
vertebra ae, f	spóndylos	<b>spondyl-</b>	vertebra
vesīca, ae f	cýstis	<b>cyst-</b>	bladder, cyst, vesica
vesīca urinaria	cýstis	<b>cyst-</b>	urinary bladder
vesīca biliāris (fellea)	chole- cýstis	<b>cholecyst</b>	gallbladder
vīta, ae f	bíos	<b>bio-</b>	life

## § 125 The Greek and Latin doublets of nouns (masculine gender, II declension)

Latin noun	Greek noun	Greek word-forming element	Meaning
<b>calcŭlus, i m</b>	líthos	<b>lith-</b>	calculus
<b>cancer, cri m</b>	carcínos	<b>carcin-</b>	cancer
<b>digītus, i m</b>	dáctylos	<b>dactyl-</b>	finger
<b>locus, i m</b>	tópos	<b>top-</b>	place, site
<b>medīcus, i m</b>	iatrós, iatér	<b>iatr-</b>	physician, doctor
<b>morbus, i m</b>	nosós	<b>nos-</b>	disease, ailment, illness
<b>muscŭlus, i m</b>	mys, myós	<b>my-</b>	muscle
<b>nasus, i m</b>	rhis, rhinós	<b>rhin-</b>	nose
<b>nervus, i m</b>	néuron	<b>neur-</b>	nerve
<b>oculŭs, i m</b>	ophthalmós	<b>ophthalm-</b>	eye
<b>pilus, i m</b>	thrix, trichós	<b>trich-</b>	hair
<b>somnus, i m</b>	hýpnos	<b>hypn-</b>	dream, sleep
<b>succus, i m</b>	chylós	<b>chyl-</b>	juice
<b>umbilīcus, i m</b>	omphalós	<b>omphal-</b>	umbilicus navel
<b>utĕrus, i m</b>	hystéra métra	<b>hyster-</b> <b>metr-</b>	uterus
<b>vir, viri, i m</b>	anér, andrós	<b>andr-</b>	man, male

§ 126 The Greek and Latin doublets (neuter gender, II declension)

Latin noun	Greek noun	Greek word-forming element	Meaning
<b>cerebrum, i n</b>	encéphalos	<b>encephal-</b>	brain, cerebrum
<b>intestīnum, i n</b>	énteron	<b>enter-</b>	intestine
<b>labium, i n</b>	chéilos	<b>cheil-, chil-</b>	lip
<b>ligamentum, i n</b>	sýndesmos	<b>syndesm-</b>	ligament
<b>medicamentum, i n</b>	phármacon	<b>pharmac-</b>	medicines, drugs

<b>ovarium, i n</b>	oóphoron	<b>oophor-</b>	ovary
<b>ovum, i n</b>	oon	<b>oo-</b>	ovum, egg
<b>scutum, i n</b>	thyreós	<b>thyreo- thyro-</b>	shield
<b>venēnum, i n</b>	tóxon, toxicón	<b>tox- toxic-</b>	poison

### § 127 The endings as word-forming elements (I declension)

<b>Ending</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>-aemia</b>	blood condition
<b>-algia</b>	pain (without organic changes)
<b>-odynia</b>	pain, ache
<b>-algesia</b>	pain, excessive sensitivity
<b>-ectasia</b>	dilation of tubular or hollow organ
<b>-ectomy</b>	removal, excision, resection
<b>-ergia</b>	activity of an organism
<b>-graphia</b>	process of recording
<b>-logia</b>	science
<b>-opsia (-opia)</b>	vision, visual examination, microscopic study
<b>-pathia</b>	disease
<b>-plegia</b>	paralysis, apoplexy, stroke
<b>-phobia</b>	fear, morbid fear
<b>-rrhagia</b>	anormal or excessive flow
<b>-rrhaphia</b>	suturing or operative repair
<b>-rrhoea</b>	secretion, excretion of fluid
<b>-scopia</b>	examination (instrumental)
<b>-stomia</b>	drawing out an artificial orifice, fistula
<b>-therapia</b>	treatment, mode of treatment
<b>-iatria</b>	treatment of a disease
<b>-tomia</b>	incision, cut, surgery
<b>-uria</b>	presence of urine
<b>-pepsia</b>	pertaining to digestion
<b>-chylia</b>	pertaining to gastric juice
<b>-iatria</b>	pertaining to treatment
<b>-acusia</b>	hearing
<b>-kinesia</b>	motion, movement, mobility
<b>-orexia</b>	hunger
<b>-osmia</b>	scent, olfaction
<b>-sphygmia</b>	pulse
<b>-geusia</b>	taste

<b>-malacia</b>	softening, mollification
<b>-penia</b>	lack, deficiency, deficit
<b>-philia</b>	disposition, inclination, propensity
<b>-trophia</b>	nourishment, nutrition
<b>-derma (dermia)</b>	disease of the skin
<b>-metria</b>	measuring, measurement, measure
<b>-pexia</b>	attachment, fastening

**§ 128 The endings as word-forming elements (II  
declension)**

<b>Ending</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>-cytus</b>	cell
<b>-lithus</b>	calculus
<b>-logus</b>	specialist
<b>-tropus</b>	direction of an action
<b>-blastus</b>	embryo
<b>-iater</b>	physician
<b>-spasmus</b>	spasm

**§ 129 The most commonly used Greek prefixes**

<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>ana-</b>	upward, backward	<i><b>anabolismus</b></i> – anabolism; a metabolic process in which complex molecules are synthesized from simpler ones with the storage of energy
<b>meta-</b>	between, after; transformation or exchange; subsequent	<i><b>metabolismus</b></i> – metabolism; the sum total of the chemical processes that occur in living organisms, resulting in growth, production of energy, elimination of waste material, etc. <i><b>metaartriticus</b></i> – occurring as a consequence or result of arthritis
<b>cata-</b>	downward	<i><b>catabolismus</b></i> – catabolism; a metabolic process in which complex molecules are broken down into simple ones with the release of energy; destructive metabolism <i><b>catarrhus</b></i> – catarrh; 1)

		inflammation of a mucous membrane with increased production of mucus, 2) the mucus so formed
<b>syn(sym)-</b>	together, with	<b><i>synergismus (-synergia)</i></b> – synergism; synergy; the working together of two or more drugs, muscles, etc., to produce an effect greater than the sum of their individual effects

### § 130 The Greek and Latin doublets of adjectives (I-II conjunctions)

Latin adjective	Greek adjective	Greek word-forming element	Meaning
<b>acīdus, a, um</b>	oxýs	oxy-, ox-	acid, sour
<b>albus, a, um</b>	leucós	leuc-, leuk-	white
<b>aliēnus, a, um</b>	xénos	xen-	alien
<b>caecus, a, um</b>	typhlós	typhl-	blind
<b>crassus, a, um</b>	pachýs	pachy-	fat, thick
<b>flavus, a, um</b>	xanthós	xanth-	yellow
<b>durus, a, um</b>	sclerós	scler-	hard, solid
<b>humīdus, a, um</b>	hygrós	hygr-	humid, moist
<b>latus, a, um</b>	platýs	platy-	wide
<b>magnus, a, um</b>	macrós mégas, megále	macr- mega- megal-	large
<b>malus, a, um</b>	cacós	cac-	bad
<b>medius, a, um</b>	mésos	mes-	middle
<b>mortuus, a, um</b>	necrós	necr-	dead
<b>multus, a, um</b>	polýs	poly-	numerous
<b>niger, gra, grum</b>	mélas, mélanos	melan-	black
<b>novus, a, um</b>	néos	neo-	new
<b>parvus, a, um</b>	micrós, olígos	micr- olig-	small, little
<b>rectus, a, um</b>	orthós- proctós-	orth- proct-	straight
<b>ruber, bra, brum</b>	erythrós-	erythr-	red
<b>siccus, a, um</b>	xerós-	xer-	dry
<b>spurius, a, um</b>	pseudés	pseud-	non-genuine, false or

			spurious
<b>tardus, a, um</b>	bradýs	brady-	slow

**§ 133 The Greek and Latin doublets of nouns (masculine gender, III declension)**

Latin noun	Greek noun	Greek word-forming element	Meaning
<b>apex, ĭcis m</b>	ácron-	acr-	apex, end
<b>adeps, ĭpis m</b>	lípos; stear, steatos	lip-	fat
<b>calor, ōris m</b>	thérme	therm-	heat, warmth
<b>carbo, ōnis m</b>	ánthrax, ánthracos	anthrac-	coal
<b>color, ōris m</b>	chróma, chrómatos	chrom-, chromat-	colour
<b>dens, ntis m</b>	odús, odóntos	odont-	tooth
<b>dolor, ōris m</b>	odýne, álgos	odyn-, alg-	pain, ache
<b>ignis, is m</b>	pyr, pyrós	pyr-	fire
<b>homo, ĭnis m</b>	ánthropos	anthrop-	human being
<b>mensis, is m</b>	men, menós	men-	month
<b>pavor, ōris m</b>	phōbos	phob-	fear, phobia
<b>pes, pedis m</b>	pus, podós	pod-	food
<b>piscis, is m</b>	ichthýs	ichthy-	fish
<b>pulmo, ōnis m</b>	pnéumon	pneum-	lung
<b>sanguis, ĭnis m</b>	haéma, haématos	haem-, haemat-	blood
<b>sudor, ōris m</b>	hidrós	hidr-	sweat
<b>tendo, ĭnis m</b>	ténon	ten-	tendon, sinew
<b>unguis, is m</b>	ónyx, ónychos	onych-	nail
<b>venter, tris m</b>	gastér, gastrós	gastr-	stomach
<b>sopor, ōris</b>	cóma	com-	deep unconsciousness

**§ 134 The Greek and Latin noun doublets (feminine gender, III declension)**

Latin noun	Greek noun	Greek word-forming element	Meaning
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<b>articulatio, ōnis f</b>	árthron	<b>arthr-</b>	joint, articulation
<b>auris, is f</b>	us, otós	<b>ot-</b>	ear
<b>caro, rnis f</b>	sarx, sacrós	<b>sarc-</b>	meat
<b>cutis, is f</b>	dérma, dérmatos	<b>derm-, dermat-</b>	skin
<b>cartilago, ĩnis f</b>	chóndros	<b>chondr-</b>	cartilage
<b>feces, ium f pl.</b>	cópros	<b>copr-</b>	faeces
<b>mater, tris f</b>	méninx, méningos	<b>mening-</b>	meninx
<b>mors, rtis f</b>	thánatos	<b>thanat-</b>	death
<b>pelvis renālis</b>	pýelos	<b>pyel-</b>	renal pelvis
<b>sectio, ōnis f</b>	tomé	<b>tom-</b>	cut, cutting, incision

### § 136 The Greek and Latin doublets (neuter gender, III declension)

Latin noun	Greek noun	Greek word-forming element	Meaning
<b>abdomen, ĩnis n</b>	lapára	<b>lapar-</b>	abdomen
<b>cadaver, ěris n</b>	necrós	<b>necr-</b>	corpse, cadaver
<b>caput, ĩtis n</b>	cephalé	<b>cephal-</b>	head
<b>cor, cordis n</b>	cardía	<b>cardi- cardio-</b>	heart
<b>corpus, ōris n</b>	sóma, somatos	<b>somat-</b>	body
<b>fel, fellis n</b>	chóle	<b>chol-</b>	gall, bile
<b>lac, lactis n</b>	gála, gálectos	<b>galact-</b>	milk
<b>lien, liēnis m</b>	splen	<b>splen-</b>	spleen
<b>os, oris n</b>	stóma, stomatos	<b>stomat-</b>	mouth, oral cavity
<b>os, ossis n</b>	osteon	<b>oste-</b>	bone
<b>pus, puris n</b>	pýon	<b>py-</b>	pus
<b>ren, renis m</b>	nephρός	<b>nephr-</b>	kidney
<b>semen, ĩnis n</b>	spérma, spérmatos	<b>spermat-</b>	semen
<b>sol, solis m</b>	hélios	<b>heli-</b>	sperm
<b>tempus, ōris n</b>	chrónos	<b>chron-</b>	sun, denoting relationship to time
<b>viscus, ěris n</b>	splánchnon	<b>splanchn-</b>	time
<b>pectus, ōris n</b>	stéthos	<b>steth-</b>	internal organ

### § 139 The Greek and Latin doublets of the III declension adjectives

Latin adjective	Greek adjective	Greek word-forming element	Meaning
<b>aequālis, e</b>	hómoeos homós	<b>homoeo- homo-</b>	same, unchanging
<b>brevis, e</b>	brachýs	<b>brachy-</b>	short
<b>celer, ěris, ěre</b>	tachýs	<b>tachy-</b>	rapid
<b>dulcis, e</b>	glykýs	<b>glyc- glyk-,gluc-</b>	sweet
<b>impar, is</b>	ánisos	<b>aniso-</b>	unequal, dissimilar
<b>mollis, e</b>	malakós	<b>malac-</b>	soft
<b>omnis, e</b>	pas, pantós	<b>pan-, pant-</b>	all, any
<b>par, paris</b>	ísos	<b>iso-</b>	equal, similar
<b>puter, tris, tre</b>	saprós	<b>sapr-</b>	rotten, putrid
<b>senex, senis</b>	géron, gérontos	<b>ger-, geront-</b>	old, senile
<b>virīdis, e</b>	chlorós	<b>chlor-</b>	green

### Word-building by means of suffixes

Suffix (including ending)	Meaning	Example
<b>-ītis, itīdis f</b>	inflammation	<i>dermatītis</i> – inflammation of the skin <i>angiītis</i> – inflammation of vessels
<b>-ōsis, is f</b>	uninflammatory chronic diseases, abnormal condition	<i>dermatōsis</i> – skin disease <i>leucocytōsis</i> – excess of leucocytes in the blood
<b>-iāsis, is f</b>	uninflammatory diseases, signs of diseases	<i>nephrolithiāsis</i> – presence of renal calculi <i>distichiāsis</i> – presence of a double row of eyelashes on an



		eyelid
<b>-ēma, ātis n</b>	rashes, oedemas, abscesses	<i>empyēma, ātis n</i> – accumulation of pus in the cavity
<b>-ōma, ātis n</b>	tumour	<i>dermatōma, ātis n</i> – skin tumour, <i>myoma, ātis n</i> – muscle tumour
<b>-ismus, i m</b>	disturbance	<i>alcoholismus, i m</i> – chronic alcoholism <i>iodismus, i m</i> – poisoning with iodine

### § 142 The Greek and Latin doublets of the IV declension

Latin noun	Greek noun	Greek word- forming element	Meaning
<b>appetītus, us, m</b>	órexis	<b>orex-</b>	appetite
<b>audītus, us, m</b>	ácusis	<b>acu-, acus-</b>	hearing
<b>foetus, us, m</b>	émbrion	<b>embry-</b>	embryo, fetus
<b>gustus, us m</b>	géusis	<b>geus-</b>	taste
<b>manus, us, f</b>	cheir	<b>chir-</b>	arm, hand
<b>motus, us m</b>	kínesis	<b>kines-</b>	movement
<b>olfactus, us m</b>	osmé	<b>osm-</b>	olfaction
<b>partus, us m</b>	tócos	<b>toco-</b>	labour, delivery
<b>pulsus, us m</b>	sphygmós	<b>sphygm-</b>	pulse
<b>sensus, us m</b>	aésthesis	<b>aesthes-</b>	sensation, sense
<b>textus, us m</b>	histós	<b>hist-</b>	tissue
<b>visus, us m</b>	ópsis	<b>ops-</b>	vision, sight
<b>vomītus, us m</b>	émetos	<b>emet-</b>	vomiting
<b>cornu, us n</b>	kéras, kératos	<b>kerat-</b>	cornea, corneous membrane
<b>gelu, us n</b>	crýos	<b>cry-</b>	cold, ice, frost
<b>genu, us n</b>	goný	<b>gon-</b>	knee

### § 143 The Greek and Latin doublets of the V declension nouns

Latin noun	Greek noun	Greek word-forming element	Meaning
<b>facies, ēi, f</b>	prósopon	<b>prosop-</b>	face
<b>rabies, ēi, f</b>	lýssa	<b>lyss-</b>	rabies
<b>species, ēi, f</b>	eídos	<b>id-</b>	species

### § 148 Word-building by means of Greek prefixes

Greek prefix	Meaning	Example
<b>a-, an-</b>	negation, denial	<b>achylia</b> – deficiency or absence of pepsin and hydrochloric acid from the gastric juice
<b>amphi-</b>	movement around	<b>amphiarthrōsis</b> – amphiarthrosis; immovable joint
<b>ana-</b>	movement up	<b>anabolismus</b> – anabolism; assimilation, transformation of foodstuffs into live substance
<b>anti-</b>	opposition	<b>antidiurēsis</b> – antidiuresis; decrease in the urine output
<b>apo-</b>	isolation, separation	<b>apophýsis</b> – apophysis; any condition marked by aphthae
<b>dia-</b>	through, movement and expansion in space and time	<b>diathēsis</b> – diathesis; disposition of the body to some disease
<b>dys-</b>	abnormal, painful, difficult	<b>dysosmia</b> – dysosmia; disturbance of olfaction
<b>ecto(ec)-</b>	excision, surgical removal	<b>exctoderma</b> – ectoderm; the outer germ layer of an animal embryo
<b>exo(ex)-</b>	outside	<b>exostōsis</b> – exostosis; an abnormal bony outgrowth from the surface of a bone
<b>en-, endo-</b>	in, within	<b>endocrinologia</b> – endocrinology: science about glands of internal secretion <b>enurēsis</b> – enuresis; involuntary discharging of urine
<b>epi-</b>	upon, over	<b>epidurālis</b> – epidural; situated

		above dura mater of the brain
<b>hemi-</b>	hemi, one side	<b>hemialgia</b> – hemialgia; pain affecting one side of the body only
<b>hyper-</b>	over, excess, increased, abnormally high	<b>hypersalivatio</b> – hypersalivation, ptyalism; excessive flow of saliva
<b>hypo-</b>	under, below, decreased, abnormally low	<b>hypogalactia</b> – decreased excretory function of mammary glands
<b>meta-</b>	change, transition	<b>metamorphōsis</b> – metamorphosis; transformation, change of shape or structure
<b>para-</b>	near, beside	<b>paranephritis</b> – paranephritis; inflammation of the connective tissue around and near the kidney
<b>peri-</b>	around	<b>periostitis</b> – periostitis; inflammation of the periosteum
<b>pro-</b>	before, in front of	<b>prognōsis</b> – prognosis; a prediction of the course or outcome of a disease or disorder
<b>syn-</b>	together	<b>synchondrōsis</b> – synchondrosis; connection of bones with cartilage tissue

### § 149 The adverbs serving as prefixes

Latin adverb	Greek adverb	Meaning	Example
<b>bene</b>	eu	well	<b>euthanasia</b> – euthanasia; an easy or painless death; mercy killing
<b>saepe</b>	pollakis	often	<b>pollaki(s)uria</b> – pollakisuria; frequent urination
<b>multum</b>	poly	many	<b>polyphagia</b> – polyphagia; an abnormal desire to consume excessive amounts of food, esp. as the result of a neurological disorder

### § 150 Word-building by means of Latin and Greek numerals

Latin numeral	Greek numeral	Meaning	Word-building element	Example
<b>unus, a,</b>	heis, mia,	one	<b>un-</b>	<b>muscŭlus unipennātus</b> – unipennate

<b>um</b>	hen			muscle
<b>duo, ae, o</b>	dyo	two	<b>du-</b>	<b>utērus septus duplex</b> – septate uterus
<b>tres, tria</b>	treis, tria	three	<b>tri-</b>	<b>os triquetrum</b> – triangular bone
<b>quattuor</b>	tettares, tettara	four	<b>quadr-</b>	<b>musculū quadriceps femōris</b> – quadriceps muscle of thigh
<b>quinque</b>	pente	five	<b>quint-, pent-</b>	<b>quintipāra, ae, f</b> – a woman who has given birth to a viable infant in each of five pregnancies <b>pentastōma, ātis n</b> – Pentastoma
<b>sex</b>	hex	six	<b>sex-</b>	<b>sextipāra, ae f</b> – gravida VI – a woman who has given birth to a viable infant in each of six pregnancies
<b>septem</b>	hepta	seven	<b>hex-, sept-, hept-</b>	<b>Hexamethylentetramīnum</b> – hexamethylentetramine <b>septigravīda, ae f</b> – pregnant for the seventh time <b>Heptānum</b> – heptaene
<b>octo</b>	octo	eight	<b>oct-</b>	<b>Octoestrōlum, i n</b> – octoestrol
<b>decem</b>	deca	ten	<b>dec-</b>	<b>Decamevītum, i n</b> – Decamevit
<b>undecim</b>	héndeca	eleven	<b>unde-, hende-</b>	<b>Undevītum, i n</b> – Undevit <b>Hendevītum, i n</b> – Hendevit
<b>mille</b>		thousand	<b>milli-</b>	<b>milligramma, ātis n</b> – milligram
<b>duodeni, ae, a</b>		twelve	<b>duoden-</b>	<b>flexura duodēni superior</b> – superior flexure of duodenum
<b>semis</b>	hémisy	half	<b>semi-, hemi-</b>	<b>plica semilunāris</b> – semilunar fold <b>hemiplegia</b> – hemiplegia; paralysis of one side of the body
<b>primus, a, un</b>	protos	the first	<b>prim-, prot(o)-</b>	<b>primigravīda, ae f</b> – pregnant for the first time <b>protoplasma, ātis n</b> – protoplasm
<b>tertius, a, um</b>	tritōs	the third	<b>tert-, trit-</b>	<b>malaria tertiāna tritaponia</b> – tertian malaria <b>tritaponia</b> – blue colour-blindness
<b>bis</b>	dis	twice	<b>bi-, di-</b>	<b>musculū bipennātus</b> – bipennate muscle <b>musculū digastrīcus</b> – biventral, digastric (muscle)
<b>quater</b>	tetrakis	four times	<b>quarter- tetra-</b>	<b>syphilis quaternaria</b> – quaternary syphilis <b>tetragōnum lumbāle</b> – lumbar tetragon