

dictionary of root words and combining forms

Dictionary of Root Words and Combining Forms: Unlocking the Building Blocks of Language

dictionary of root words and combining forms serves as an invaluable resource for anyone keen on understanding the deeper structure of the English language and many other languages derived from Latin and Greek. At its core, this type of dictionary guides learners, writers, linguists, and curious minds through the fundamental units of meaning—root words—and the combining forms that help build complex words. By exploring these foundational elements, readers can not only enhance their vocabulary but also gain powerful tools for decoding unfamiliar words and improving spelling, pronunciation, and comprehension.

What Exactly Are Root Words and Combining Forms?

Before diving into the usefulness of a dictionary of root words and combining forms, it's important to clarify what these terms mean.

Understanding Root Words

A root word is the basic part of a word that carries the primary meaning. It is the core from which other words are formed by adding prefixes, suffixes, or other modifications. For example, in the word “biology,” the root word is “bio,” which means life. Similarly, “tele” in “telephone” means “distant” or “far.” Roots often come from ancient languages like Latin or Greek, which have heavily influenced English vocabulary.

The Role of Combining Forms

Combining forms are slightly different—they are root words that are modified to allow smooth combination with other word parts. These usually include a vowel at the end (commonly “o”) to connect with prefixes or suffixes. For instance, the root “therm” (meaning heat) becomes “thermo-” when combined with other elements to form words like “thermometer” or “thermodynamics.” Combining forms are crucial in medical, scientific, and technical vocabulary, where complex concepts are expressed through compound words.

Why Use a Dictionary of Root Words and Combining Forms?

If you've ever encountered a complicated word and wished you could break it down into easier,

understandable parts, a dictionary of root words and combining forms is exactly what you need.

Enhancing Vocabulary Through Word Analysis

Instead of memorizing words as isolated units, understanding roots and combining forms allows you to recognize patterns and meanings. For example, knowing that “chrono” means time helps you grasp the meanings of “chronology,” “synchronize,” and “anachronism” without needing to look each up individually.

Boosting Language Learning and Literacy

For students and language learners, root word dictionaries are powerful tools. They provide insight into how words are constructed, which improves reading comprehension and spelling skills. When encountering unfamiliar words, learners can use their knowledge of roots and combining forms to infer definitions, making reading less intimidating and more engaging.

Facilitating Scientific and Medical Understanding

Fields like medicine and science are full of specialized terminology built on Greek and Latin roots. A solid grasp of combining forms—like “cardio-” (heart), “neuro-” (nerve), or “derm-” (skin)—helps professionals and students decode complex words, communicate accurately, and remember terms more efficiently.

How to Use a Dictionary of Root Words and Combining Forms Effectively

Having access to such a dictionary is just the beginning. To truly benefit, it’s important to approach it strategically.

Start with Common Roots

Begin by familiarizing yourself with frequently used roots and combining forms. For example:

- **Auto-**: self (autograph, autobiography)

- **Geo-**: earth (geography, geology)
- **Phon-**: sound (telephone, phonetics)
- **Micro-**: small (microscope, microorganism)

By focusing on these, you'll quickly build a toolkit for deciphering many words you encounter daily.

Practice Breaking Down Words

When you come across a complex word, try to split it into its root and combining forms. Use the dictionary to confirm meanings. For example, the word “photosynthesis” can be broken into “photo-” (light) + “syn-” (together) + “-thesis” (put, place). Understanding the parts helps you grasp the whole concept—the process by which plants use light to make food.

Create Your Own Reference List

As you learn new roots and combining forms, compile a personal dictionary. Writing down meanings and example words reinforces memory and serves as a quick reference for future study or writing.

Popular Root Words and Combining Forms in English

To appreciate the richness of English vocabulary, it helps to explore some of the most common roots and their combining forms. This list also illustrates how versatile these elements can be:

Roots from Greek Origin

- **Bio-**: life (biology, biography)
- **Therm-**: heat (thermal, thermometer)
- **Phil-**: love (philosophy, philanthropy)
- **Graph-**: write, draw (autograph, graphic)

Roots from Latin Origin

- **Port-**: carry (transport, portable)
- **Dict-**: say, speak (dictionary, predict)
- **Ject-**: throw (eject, projectile)
- **Vid-/Vis-**: see (video, visual)

Combining Forms in Specialized Fields

Certain domains rely heavily on combining forms to build precise terminology.

Medical Terminology

Medical language often fuses roots and combining forms with prefixes and suffixes, creating words that describe conditions, procedures, or anatomy. Examples include:

- **Cardio-**: heart (cardiology, cardiovascular)
- **Neuro-**: nerve (neurology, neurosurgery)
- **Osteo-**: bone (osteopathy, osteoporosis)
- **Hemo-/Hemato-**: blood (hemoglobin, hematology)

Scientific and Technical Language

Science benefits greatly from combining forms that convey specific concepts:

- **Hydro-:** water (hydrology, hydroelectric)
- **Photo-:** light (photosynthesis, photography)
- **Thermo-:** heat (thermodynamics, thermometer)
- **Geo-:** earth (geology, geography)

Understanding these allows professionals and enthusiasts alike to navigate complex subject matter with confidence.

Tips for Building Vocabulary Using a Dictionary of Root Words and Combining Forms

To maximize the benefits of studying root words and combining forms, consider these practical approaches:

1. **Integrate Learning into Daily Reading:** When reading books, articles, or even listening to podcasts, pay attention to unfamiliar words. Pause to dissect them using your root word dictionary.
2. **Use Flashcards:** Create flashcards with a root or combining form on one side and its meaning plus example words on the other. Regular review solidifies retention.
3. **Practice Word Formation:** Challenge yourself to create new words by combining known roots and affixes. This exercise sharpens your understanding of word construction.
4. **Explore Etymology:** Delve into the history of words to see how roots and combining forms evolved. This not only enhances vocabulary but also enriches your appreciation for language.

The Broader Impact of Learning Root Words and Combining Forms

Beyond vocabulary enhancement, mastering root words and combining forms influences critical thinking and cognitive skills. It encourages analytical thinking as you break down words into meaningful parts and

reconstruct meanings. It also fosters linguistic curiosity, allowing you to recognize connections between different languages and cultures.

Moreover, this knowledge supports standardized test preparation (such as the SAT, GRE, or TOEFL), where understanding roots can give you an edge in vocabulary and reading comprehension sections.

The journey through a dictionary of root words and combining forms is like unlocking a treasure trove of language. Each root opens doors to multiple words and meanings, making the language less intimidating and infinitely more fascinating. Whether you're a student, writer, teacher, or language enthusiast, embracing these building blocks transforms how you learn, communicate, and engage with words every day.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a dictionary of root words and combining forms?

A dictionary of root words and combining forms is a reference book that lists the basic parts of words (roots) and the common prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms used to build complex words, often used in fields like medicine, biology, and linguistics.

Why are root words and combining forms important in language learning?

Root words and combining forms help learners understand the meanings of unfamiliar words by breaking them down into smaller, recognizable components, which improves vocabulary acquisition and comprehension.

How does a dictionary of root words differ from a standard dictionary?

A dictionary of root words focuses specifically on the origins and meanings of word parts such as roots, prefixes, and suffixes, rather than providing definitions of entire words as found in a standard dictionary.

Can a dictionary of root words and combining forms help in medical terminology?

Yes, it is especially useful in medical terminology, where many complex terms are formed by combining Latin and Greek roots, prefixes, and suffixes, making it easier to decode and understand medical language.

What are some common combining forms found in English?

Common combining forms in English include 'bio-' meaning life, 'geo-' meaning earth, 'therm-' meaning heat, and '-logy' meaning the study of, among many others derived from Greek and Latin.

How can I use a dictionary of root words to improve my vocabulary?

By learning root words and combining forms, you can deduce the meanings of new words, enhance your understanding of language structure, and expand your vocabulary more efficiently.

Are dictionaries of root words and combining forms available online?

Yes, many online resources and digital dictionaries specialize in root words and combining forms, providing searchable databases and detailed explanations for learners and professionals.

What fields benefit most from using a dictionary of root words and combining forms?

Fields such as medicine, biology, linguistics, pharmacology, and law benefit greatly, as they often use specialized terminology composed of root words and combining forms.

How do combining forms differ from prefixes and suffixes?

Combining forms are root words that can be combined with other word parts, often with a connecting vowel, while prefixes and suffixes are affixes added to the beginning or end of a root to modify its meaning.

Can understanding root words and combining forms help with spelling?

Yes, knowing the root words and combining forms can aid in spelling complex words correctly by understanding their components and origins.

Additional Resources

Dictionary of Root Words and Combining Forms: Unlocking the Foundations of Language

dictionary of root words and combining forms serves as an invaluable resource for linguists, students, educators, and anyone invested in the intricate architecture of words. This specialized type of dictionary goes beyond mere definitions, delving into the elemental building blocks of vocabulary—the roots and combining forms that give words their core meanings and facilitate an understanding of complex terms across disciplines. In an increasingly globalized and interdisciplinary world, such a resource is crucial for decoding language, enhancing vocabulary acquisition, and fostering clearer communication.

Understanding Root Words and Combining Forms

At the heart of many languages, especially English, lies a system of root words and combining forms borrowed primarily from Latin and Greek. Root words represent the fundamental meaning of a word without any prefixes or suffixes. Combining forms, on the other hand, are affixes or word parts that join with roots or other forms to create new words, often found in medical, scientific, and technical vocabularies.

A dictionary of root words and combining forms meticulously catalogs these components, providing their origins, meanings, and examples of usage. This approach contrasts with standard dictionaries that emphasize whole words and their definitions without dissecting their internal structures. By focusing on roots and forms, such dictionaries enable users to extrapolate meanings of unfamiliar words, making them indispensable for language learners and professionals alike.

The Role of Root Words in Language Development

Root words are the linguistic “atoms” from which complex words are constructed. For example, the Latin root “scrib” meaning “to write” appears in English words such as “describe,” “scribble,” and “inscription.” Recognizing this root helps learners intuitively grasp the meanings of these related words. The dictionary of root words and combining forms organizes these roots systematically, often alphabetically or by origin, allowing users to trace patterns and connections across vocabulary.

This system also highlights the etymological pathways through which languages evolve. Many English words have roots tracing back to Latin, Greek, Old English, and beyond. Understanding these roots enriches comprehension and aids in mastering synonyms, antonyms, and nuanced meanings within different contexts.

Combining Forms: Building Blocks of Specialized Vocabulary

While root words carry primary meanings, combining forms function as linguistic connectors or modifiers. Common combining forms include prefixes like “bio-” (life), “geo-” (earth), and suffixes like “-logy” (study of). These elements are especially prevalent in specialized fields such as medicine, biology, and technology.

A dictionary of root words and combining forms typically provides detailed entries explaining how these forms integrate with roots to produce terms such as “biology” (bio + logy = study of life) or “geology” (geo + logy = study of earth). This clarity demystifies complex terminology and supports learners in decoding unfamiliar jargon without relying solely on memorization.

Features and Benefits of a Dictionary of Root Words and Combining Forms

The utility of these dictionaries extends beyond academic interest. Their design and content often include several features that enhance their effectiveness:

- **Comprehensive Listings:** Extensive catalogs of roots and combining forms from multiple languages, including Latin, Greek, and sometimes Sanskrit or Germanic roots.
- **Etymological Origins:** Detailed background on the historical and linguistic origins of each root or form, enriching user understanding.
- **Example Words:** Illustrative examples showing how roots and forms appear in everyday and specialized vocabulary.
- **Pronunciation Guides:** Phonetic transcription to aid correct articulation, especially useful for learners of English as a second language.
- **Cross-Referencing:** Links between related roots and forms, facilitating exploration of semantic fields and language patterns.

These features make the dictionary of root words and combining forms not just a reference tool but a learning companion that deepens users' linguistic intuition.

Comparing Traditional Dictionaries and Root Word Dictionaries

Traditional dictionaries primarily focus on whole words, providing definitions, usage examples, and sometimes synonyms or antonyms. However, they rarely emphasize the internal structure of words or their component parts. In contrast, dictionaries dedicated to root words and combining forms dissect language at a granular level, focusing on morphology—the study of word formation.

For language learners, this difference is significant. While a standard dictionary may tell you what “photosynthesis” means, a dictionary of root words and combining forms can break it down into “photo-” (light) and “synthesis” (putting together), enabling comprehension of the term’s literal meaning and facilitating learning of related terms like “photography” or “synthesizer.”

This morphological insight is especially beneficial in scientific and technical fields, where new terms are constantly coined by combining existing roots and forms.

Applications Across Disciplines

The relevance of a dictionary of root words and combining forms spans multiple areas:

1. **Education:** Teachers and students use these dictionaries to build vocabulary skills, improve spelling, and enhance reading comprehension.
2. **Language Learning:** ESL learners find root-based dictionaries invaluable for decoding new words and expanding their lexicon.
3. **Medical and Scientific Fields:** Professionals and students rely on combining forms to understand complex terminology critical to their disciplines.
4. **Lexicography and Linguistics:** Scholars use these resources for research into language origin, structure, and evolution.
5. **Writing and Editing:** Writers and editors employ knowledge of roots and forms to craft precise and impactful language.

These diverse applications underscore the dictionary's role as a foundational tool across knowledge domains.

Challenges and Considerations

Despite their clear benefits, dictionaries of root words and combining forms face certain challenges. The dynamic nature of language means roots and forms occasionally shift in meaning or usage, requiring constant updates. Additionally, the complexity of morphemes across different languages can make comprehensive inclusion difficult without overwhelming users.

Some users may also find the technical nature of these dictionaries intimidating, particularly if they are unfamiliar with linguistic terminology. Hence, the best dictionaries balance scholarly rigor with accessible explanations, ensuring they serve both experts and novices.

Moreover, digital versions of these dictionaries offer interactive features such as search functions, hyperlinks, and audio pronunciations, overcoming some limitations of print editions. However, digital access depends on technology availability, which can be a barrier in certain contexts.

The Future of Root Word and Combining Form Dictionaries

Advancements in digital lexicography and natural language processing suggest promising developments for the dictionary of root words and combining forms. Enhanced databases integrating artificial intelligence could provide dynamic, context-aware word analyses, allowing users to explore roots and forms within real-time language usage.

Furthermore, multilingual dictionaries that connect roots and forms across languages could foster deeper understanding of linguistic relationships and etymology in a globalized environment. Such tools would be particularly useful for comparative linguistics and language teaching.

As language continues to evolve rapidly, these dictionaries will likely become more interactive and integrated within language learning platforms, supporting personalized education and professional development.

In exploring the dictionary of root words and combining forms, it becomes clear that these resources offer far more than mere listings. They unlock the core DNA of language, providing clarity and insight into how words are constructed and connected. Whether for academic study, professional use, or personal enrichment, understanding roots and combining forms enriches our relationship with language itself.

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dictionary of root words and combining forms: Dictionary of Combining Forms: Vocabulary Building Manik Joshi, 2014-10-25 What are "Combining Forms"? A combining form is a form of a word that can combine with a free word, root word or another combining form to get a new word. 'Combining form' adds extra meaning to the new word. 'Combining form' is added to the beginning

or end of a free word, root word or another combining form. (A). Examples of "Combining form + Free Word": Agro- + Industry = Agro-industry Agro- denotes: connected with farming (B). Example of "Combining form + Root Word": Aero- + Gramme = Aerogramme Aero- denotes: connected with aircraft Gramme denotes: writing (C). Examples of "Combining form + Combining form": Hydro- + -Logy = Hydrology [the scientific study of the earth's water] Hydro- denotes: relating to water -Logy denotes: a subject of study

IMPORTANT NOTES: 1. "Combining form" generally cannot stand alone as free words, but there are many exceptions to this rule. **EXAMPLES:** Combining Form: -like [free word] lotus + -like = lotus-like rope + -like = rope-like -like- denotes: similar to the thing that is mentioned 2. Many Words ending in "-ed", "-en", etc. are used as **COMBINING FORMS**. **EXAMPLES:** Combining Form: -based (ending in '-ed') foreign + -based = foreign-based demand + -based = demand-based -based denotes: containing something as an important feature or part 3. Many words ending in "-ing" are used as **COMBINING FORMS**. **EXAMPLES:** Combining Form: -looking (ending in '-ing') fine + -looking = fine-looking suspicious + -looking = suspicious-looking -looking- denotes: to be appearing in a way that is mentioned

Alphabetical List of Combining Forms Along With Their Meanings And Examples

Combining Forms -- A AERO- Used to form: adjectives, adverbs and nouns
General meaning: connected with aircraft
Examples: aerobatics / aerodrome / aerodynamics / aerofoil / aerogramme (also, aerogram) / aeronaut / aeronautics / aerospace / aerostat *****

-AFFECTED Used to form: adjectives
General meaning: suffering from the thing that is mentioned
Examples [along with their use in phrases]: drug-affected ---- [drug-affected newborns]
famine-affected ---- [famine-affected village] flu-affected ---- [flu-affected patients] militancy-affected ---- [militancy-affected state] quake-affected ---- [quake-affected hills] Other Examples: flood-affected / cyclone-affected / explosion-affected / drought-affected / rain-affected / violence-affected *****

AFRO- Used to form: adjectives and nouns
General meaning: African
Examples [along with their use in phrases]: Afro-Brazilian ---- [Afro-Brazilian heritage] Afro-British ---- [Afro-British people] Afro-Caribbean ---- [Afro-Caribbean cooperation] Afro-Colombian ---- [Afro-Colombian celebrities] Afro-Cuban ---- [Afro-Cuban player] Afro-descendant ---- [Afro-descendant communities] Afro-Iranian ---- [Afro-Iranian minority] Afro-Latina ---- [Afro-Latina engineers] Afro-Mexican ---- [Afro-Mexican students] Afro-Palestinian ---- [Afro-Palestinian group] Afro-Turk ---- [Afro-Turk music star]

ALL- Used to form: adjectives and adverbs
General meaning: each and every one | totally | in the highest degree
Examples: all-American / all-around / all-British / all-Canadian / all-clear / all-consuming / all-embracing / all-encompassing / all-important / all-inclusive / all-night / all-nighter / all-out / all-over / all-party / all-pervading / all-powerful / all-purpose / all-round / all-rounder / all-star / all-ticket / all-time

dictionary of root words and combining forms: Quick Reference Dictionary of Eyecare Terminology Janice K. Ledford, Joseph Hoffman, 2024-06-01 A leading resource for nearly two decades and a daily reference for thousands of eyecare professionals, the Fifth Edition of Quick Reference Dictionary of Eyecare Terminology continues this tradition and provides the latest terms, concepts, conditions, and important resources in an instant. Janice K. Ledford and Joseph Hoffman have updated and expanded this essential resource to reflect today's dialect while retaining the core features associated with this user-friendly reference book: accurately defined terms, cross-referencing, acronyms and abbreviations, and a plethora of additional information in the appendices. Compact, concise, and informative, Quick Reference Dictionary of Eyecare Terminology, Fifth Edition, provides quick access to over 3,700 terms and their definitions, including over 400 new words. This pocket-sized companion also contains 25 appendices. Additionally, pronunciations have been added—an attribute users are sure to appreciate. With a history of excellence, an easy-to-use format, and the latest information, Quick Reference Dictionary of Eyecare Terminology, Fifth Edition is a must have for anyone working in eyecare or an eyecare-related industry. Features: An atlas of ocular anatomy drawings Updated list of pertinent web sites Updated drug tables A reading guide Appendices Include: Medical terminology Subjective grading systems Common abbreviations The metric system English-to-Spanish ocular history flow sheet

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Combining Forms Commonly Used in Biological Terms John Shaver, 1969

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dictionary of root words and combining forms: English Word Exercises (Part 1) : Fill In the Blanks Manik Joshi, 2015-10-21 Numerous 'Fill in the blank' Exercises for Improving your Vocabulary; Enter Correct Word in a Sentence Sample This: 01. The decision to expel them has put the lives of their kids in j _ _ _ _ _ y. 02. He dismissed s _ _ _ _ _ s about his political ambitions. 03. He forced the Board to a _ _ _ _ _ n its working committee meeting last week. 04. She rushed to the spot after hearing the s _ _ _ _ _ g of car wheels and the commotion. 05. Intelligence agencies had failed to gauge the m _ _ _ _ _ e of the crisis and did not act in time. 06. It requires a lot of hard work to c _ _ _ _ _ e flowers since they have a limited shelf-life. 07. O _ _ _ _ _ n of women is a universal issue that has nothing to do with a certain nationality. 08. Protestors have agreed not to e _ _ _ _ _ e their agitation for the next 10 days. 09. Rainfall continued in many parts for the second c _ _ _ _ _ e day. 10. The roof of her house had weakened by the recent spate of i _ _ _ _ _ t rainfall. 11. Several appeals are pending and many

convicts are l _____ g in jails. 12. Several localities received electricity for only a few hours and were p _____ d into darkness for the most part of the night. 13. Suddenly the tables started t _____ g and paintings on the wall fell on the ground. 14. Tenders will be f _____ d soon so that companies may be allotted the work by the next month-end. 15. The prices of vegetables shot up e _____ y in the recent past. 16. Their g _____ s are being addressed by officials concerned. 17. There is a need to t _____ m all the negativity into positivity. 18. Water-logging caused many low-lying areas to be s _____ d underwater, leading to traffic snarls. 19. We believe funds should be d _____ d among those who really need it. 20. Wet and chilly weather h _____ d relief work. ANSWERS 01. jeopardy | 02. speculations | 03. abandon | 04. screeching | 05. magnitude | 06. cultivate | 07. oppression | 08. escalate | 09. consecutive | 10. incessant | 11. languishing | 12. plunged | 13. trembling | 14. floated | 15. exorbitantly | 16. grievances | 17. transform | 18. submerged | 19. disbursed | 20. hampered

dictionary of root words and combining forms: Homonyms, Homophones and Homographs:
Vocabulary Building Manik Joshi, 2014-10-25
HOMONYMS Homonym a word that is spelled like another word (or pronounced like it) but which has a different meaning, for example, Key meaning 'set of answer to problems' and Key meaning 'button on computer keyboard'. The state of being a homonym is called homonymy. Very Important Note: In Strict Sense, Homonyms have the same spelling, same pronunciation, and different meaning. **HOMONYMS in Strict Sense: Same Spelling / Same Pronunciation / Different meaning** Homonyms are also known as "Multiple Meaning Words". Examples: fare, principal, etc. Fare -- a passenger | Fare -- price Principal -- most important | Principal -- head of a school In Wider Sense, Homonyms can also include words that have the same or similar pronunciation (but different spelling) or the same spelling (but different pronunciation). In the first situation, they are called 'HOMOPHONES' In the second situation, they are called 'HOMOGRAPHS' **HOMONYMS in Wider Sense: HOMOPHONES: Different Spelling / Same or Similar Pronunciation / Different meaning** Note: 'Homophones' are also called 'Heterographs'. Homophones are also known as "Sound-Alike Words". Examples: ad/add, know/no, etc. ad -- advertisement | add -- to include know -- to have information | no -- refusal **HOMOGRAPHS: Same Spelling / Different Pronunciation / Different meaning** Note: 'Homographs' are also called 'Heterophones'. Examples: bow, lead, etc. Bow (noun) -- [Pronunciation -- bou] -- a weapon used for shooting arrows Bow (verb) -- [Pronunciation -- bau] -- to move your head forwards and downwards Lead (noun) -- [Pronunciation -- led] -- a metallic element Lead (verb) -- [Pronunciation -- li:d] -- to go in front 100 **HOMONYMS ALONG WITH THEIR MEANINGS: Sample This:** 01. Accident 1. Accident -- an event in which injury or damage is caused in or by a vehicle 2. Accident -- something that happens unexpectedly 02. Action 1. Action -- a legal process 2. Action -- fighting in a war 03. Alight 1. Alight -- on fire 2. Alight -- to get out of a vehicle 04. Angle 1. Angle -- inclination of two lines with each, measure in degrees 2. Angle -- to catch fish 05. Arch 1. Arch -- curve; semicircle 2. Arch -- mischievous 600 **HOMOPHONE PAIRS ALONG WITH THEIR MEANINGS: Sample This:** 01. Abhorrent / Aberrant 1. Abhorrent -- causing hatred for moral reasons 2. Aberrant -- unusual and socially unacceptable 02. Accede / Exceed 1. Accede -- to agree 2. Exceed -- to surpass 03. Accept / Except 1. Accept -- to admit 2. Except -- apart from 04. Acclamation / Acclimation 1. Acclamation -- loud and enthusiastic welcome 2. Acclimation -- the process of getting used to a new climate or situation 05. Adapt / Adept / Adopt 1. Adapt -- to adjust or modify 2. Adept -- skillful 3. Adopt -- to become legal parents of somebody's child 150 **HOMOGRAPHS ALONG WITH THEIR MEANINGS: Sample This:** 01. Absent 1. Absent (adjective) -- not present 2. Absent (verb) -- to not be in a place 02. Abuse 1. Abuse (noun) -- misuse 2. Abuse (verb) -- to misuse something 03. Accent 1. Accent (noun) -- pronunciation 2. Accent (verb) -- to put emphasis on a part of something 04. Address 1. Address (noun) -- details of the place where you live or work; postal address 2. Address (verb) -- to make a formal speech 05. Advocate 1. Advocate (noun) -- a supporter of something 2. Advocate (verb) -- to support something publicly

dictionary of root words and combining forms: Health Care Laws, Ethics and Medical Terminology Mr. Rohit Manglik, 2024-05-24 Introduces key legal frameworks, ethical principles,

and medical terminology relevant to healthcare providers and administrators.

dictionary of root words and combining forms: *Advanced English Phrases: Phrases Combining Two or More Words* Manik Joshi, 2020-09-14 In this book, I have compiled English phrases containing two or more words. Each of these phrases comprises at least one tough English word. The meaning of the tough English word in every phrase has also been given. Example sentences have also been provided for many advanced phrases. Sample this: 01 -- abandoned building / abandoned mines / abandoned orphan / abandoned street / abandoned vehicles [meaning of abandoned: 'left completely and no longer needed'] Example Sentence: Abandoned vehicles can cause a nuisance by obstructing roads, traffic and pedestrians. 02 -- abatement notice [meaning of abatement: 'the reduction or removal of a nuisance'] Example Sentence: A person served with an abatement notice may appeal against the notice to a magistrate's court. 03 -- aberrant behavior / aberrant individuals [meaning of aberrant: 'departing from an accepted standard or usual course'] Example Sentence: Should the teachers and administrators tolerate the aberrant behavior of the students? 04 -- abhorrent deed [meaning of abhorrent: 'causing hatred, especially for moral reasons'] Example Sentence: He shall be put to death since he has committed an abhorrent deed. 05 -- abiding influence [meaning of abiding: '(of a feeling, memory or an idea, etc.) lasting a long time'] Example Sentence: Land use regulations have an abiding influence on our lives. 06 -- abiding affection / abiding hostility / abiding influence / abiding love / abiding notice / abiding tradition [meaning of abiding: 'continuing without change'] Example Sentence: I have a deep and abiding affection for my birthplace. 07 -- abject despair [meaning of abject: 'extreme and without hope'] Example Sentence: They are dealing with abject despair and complete disillusion. 08 -- abjectly poor [meaning of abjectly: 'in an utterly hopeless manner'] Example Sentence: More than a billion people in the world are abjectly poor. 09 -- abominable deed / abominable laws / abominable scene / abominable system [meaning of abominable: 'very bad and shocking'] Example Sentence: Some states have passed abominable laws that are a disgrace to democracy and to our society 10 -- abominably rude / abominably cruel [meaning of abominably: 'in a very bad or unpleasant way'] 11 -- aboriginal civilization / aboriginal inhabitants / aboriginal times / aboriginal tribes [meaning of aboriginal: 'relating to the people who existed in a region from the earliest time; primitive'] 12 -- abortive attack / abortive attempt / abortive bid / abortive campaign / abortive expedition / abortive infection / abortive insurrection / abortive negotiations / abortive rebellion / abortive treatment [meaning of abortive: 'failed, unsuccessful'] Example Sentence: They led an abortive rebellion against the government 13 -- abrasive chemical / abrasive compounds / abrasive materials / abrasive personality [meaning of abrasive: 'showing little concern for the feelings of others | causing damage, wear, or removal of surface material by grinding or rubbing'] Example Sentence: We can't hire anyone with an abrasive personality liable to annoy customers and co-workers, | She applied an abrasive chemical and rubbed it down to clean rust off knives. 14 -- abridged edition / abridged story / abridged translation / abridged version [meaning of abridged: '(of a piece of writing) having been shortened'] Example Sentence: That was an abridged edition of the author's previous three-volume work. 15 -- abrupt change / abrupt departure / abrupt dismissal / abrupt end / abrupt exit / abrupt halt / abrupt response / abrupt slope / abrupt transition [meaning of abrupt: 'sudden'] Example Sentence: His promising career in football was brought to an abrupt end by injury.

dictionary of root words and combining forms: *How to Use the Word "Have" In English: A Comprehensive Guide to the Word "Have"* Manik Joshi, 2021-08-20 This Book Covers The Following Topics: 01. English Verb -- 'Have' 02. Meanings of the Main Verb 'Have' 03. Idioms With the Word 'Have' 04. Phrasal Verbs With the Word 'Have' 05. Proverbs/Sayings With the Word 'Have' 06. Useful Expressions With the Word 'Have' 07. English Word: 'Have' -- Useful Notes 08. Conjugation of the Verb 'Have' Sample This: Have is an irregular verb. Its three forms are as follows: First Form (Base Form) - HAVE/HAS Second Form (Past Form) -- HAD Third Form (Past Participle) -- HAD Present Perfect of 'Have' - Had Past Perfect of 'Have' -- Had -ING Form of 'Come' -- Making Infinitive of 'Come' -- To Have MOST COMMON Meanings OF "HAVE" AS A MAIN VERB ARE AS FOLLOWS: (Note: In some senses, you can also use "have got". Especially in British English, using

“have got” is quite popular.) Meaning 01: (have sth) (or have got sth) (not used in the continuous tenses) to hold, own or possess sth Example Sentences: He has an old two-wheeler. She does not have a college degree. They do not have an ATM card. Meaning 02: (have sth) to experience sth Example Sentence: What to do when you have a bad day at work. She had difficulty falling asleep and would wake up several times in the night. My company has had a rapid economic recovery, He has had no adverse impact of the medicines. Our organization has had very healthy growth during the last year She was helpful to her friend who had a traumatic event. Many children have had neglect and abuse. He has had a truly remarkable year. Some sectors have had major financial challenges in recent years. The hill road had larger slips. Meaning 03: (have sth) (or have got sth) (not used in the continuous tenses) to have a thought or feeling in your mind She has the notion that she can fulfill her dreams. They have always had the belief that they could beat the big teams. I have got an idea for the event. She has got an idea of how it should work. Meaning 04: (have sth) (or have got sth) (not used in the continuous tenses) to show a particular feature or quality Example Sentences: Most of the things we eat have flavor in them. He has a lot of confidence. He had the audacity to reject my suggestion for a superficial reason. Meaning 05: (have sth) to eat, drink or smoke sth Example Sentences: I had a delicious meal at his home. He had a cigarette during her stroll. We all had breakfast together at 8 am. We all had lunch and took a picture. He had dinner with his family and then went to the office.

dictionary of root words and combining forms: A Thesaurus of Medical Word Roots Horace Gerald Danner, 2013-08-15 Dr. Horace Gerald Danner’s A Thesaurus of Medical Word Roots is a compendium of the most-used word roots of the medical and health-care professions. All word roots are listed alphabetically, along with the Greek or Latin words from which they derive, together with the roots’ original meanings. If the current meaning of an individual root differs from the original meaning, that is listed in a separate column. In the examples column, the words which contain the root are then listed, starting with their prefixes. For example, esthesia, which means “feeling,” has as its prefixed roots alloesthesia, anesthesia, and dysesthesia. The listing then switches to words where the root itself forms the beginning, such as esthesiogenesis or esthesioneuroblastoma. These root-starting terms then are followed by words where the root falls in the middle or the end, as in acanthesthesia, cryesthesia, or osmethesia. In this manner, A Thesaurus of Medical Word Roots places the word in as many word families as there are elements in the word. This work will interest not only medical practitioners but linguists and philologists and anyone interested in the etymological aspects of medical terminology.

dictionary of root words and combining forms: Recent Progress in Data Engineering and Internet Technology Ford Lumban Gaol, 2012-03-31 The latest inventions in internet technology influence most of business and daily activities. Internet security, internet data management, web search, data grids, cloud computing, and web-based applications play vital roles, especially in business and industry, as more transactions go online and mobile. Issues related to ubiquitous computing are becoming critical. Internet technology and data engineering should reinforce efficiency and effectiveness of business processes. These technologies should help people make better and more accurate decisions by presenting necessary information and possible consequences for the decisions. Intelligent information systems should help us better understand and manage information with ubiquitous data repository and cloud computing. This book is a compilation of some recent research findings in Internet Technology and Data Engineering. This book provides state-of-the-art accounts in computational algorithms/tools, database management and database technologies, intelligent information systems, data engineering applications, internet security, internet data management, web search, data grids, cloud computing, web-based application, and other related topics.

dictionary of root words and combining forms: Words That Act as Multiple Parts of Speech (PART 1): Types of Words Manik Joshi, 2020-08-10 English words can be categorized into 9 basic types which are called parts of speech or sometimes word classes. These are as follows: Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Pronoun, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection, and Determiner. Many words

may have more than one kind of function. In other words, they can be more than one part of speech. For example, clear can be a verb, an adjective and an adverb. "After" can be a preposition, an adjective, an adverb and a conjunction. Here, you will find an alphabetical list of words that can be used as at least two parts of speech: Sample This: Nouns – Alphabetical list of words that are NOUNS but can also be used as at least one more part of speech: 1. abandon [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 2. abdominal [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 3. aboriginal [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 4. abrasive [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 5. absolute [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 6. abstract [noun] -- also acts as: verb / adjective, 7. abuse [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 8. academic [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 9. accent [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 10. access [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 11. accessory [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 12. acclaim [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 13. accord [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 14. account [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 15. ache [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 16. acrylic [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 17. act [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 18. acting [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 19. action [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 20. active [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 21. address [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 22. adhesive [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 23. adult [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 24. advance [noun] -- also acts as: verb / adjective, 25. advantage [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 26. advisory [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 27. advocate [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 28. aerial [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 29. aesthetic [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 30. affirmative [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 31. affix [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 32. affront [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 33. age [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 34. agglomerate [noun] -- also acts as: verb / adjective, 35. aggregate [noun] -- also acts as: verb / adjective, 36. aid [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 37. aim [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 38. air [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 39. airbrush [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 39. airbrush [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 40. airlift [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 41. alarm [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 42. alcoholic [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 43. alert [noun] -- also acts as: verb / adjective, 44. alias [noun] -- also acts as: adverb, 45. alien [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 46. alloy [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 47. ally [noun] -- also acts as: verb, 48. alpine [noun] -- also acts as: adjective, 49. alternate [noun] -- also acts as: verb / adjective, 50. alternative [noun] -- also acts as: adjective

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dictionary of root words and combining forms: Interchange of Active and Passive Voice: Patterns and Examples Manik Joshi, 2014-10-25 This Book Covers The Following Topics: Active and Passive Voice Interchange of Active and Passive Voice 1. First or Second Form of Verb 2. Auxiliary Verb 'Be' + -ING Form of Verb 3. Have/Has/Had + Past Participle 4. Present/Future Modals + Verb Word 5. Past Modals + Past Participle 6. Verb + Preposition 7. Main Verb + Object + Complement 8. Main Verb + Object + Object 9. Have/Has/Had + Infinitive (To + Verb) 10. Auxiliary Verb 'Be' + Infinitive (To + Verb) 11. Verb + Object + Infinitive (Without 'To') 12. There + Verb 'Be' + Noun + Infinitive 13. Interrogative Sentences 14. Imperative Sentences 15. Principal Clause + That + Noun Clause (Object) 16. Verb followed by --ING form or an Infinitive 17. Use of Prepositions 18. The Passive With GET 19. Middle Voice Exercise -- 01 Exercise -- 02 Exercise -- 03 Sample This: VOICE - Definition Voice refers to the form of a verb that shows whether the subject of a sentence performs the action or is affected by it. ACTIVE VOICE - Definition The form of a verb in which the subject is the person or thing that performs the action. Example: They finished the work. [subject -- "they", verb -- "finished", object -- "work"] In this sentence, the subject (they) acts on the object (work). Other Examples: The teacher praises him. She posted the letter. I buy new books. We will celebrate his birthday. PASSIVE VOICE - Definition The form of a verb in which the subject is affected by the

action of the verb. Important Note -- The object of the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice. Example: The work was finished by them. [subject -- "work", passive verb -- "was finished", object -- "them"] In this example, the subject (work) is not the doer; it is being acted upon by the doer 'them') Other Examples: He is praised by the teacher. The letter was posted by her New books are bought by me. His birthday will be celebrated by us. WHEN TO USE PASSIVE VOICE (1). You should use passive voice when you do not know the active subject. (2). When you want to make the active object more important. (3). When the active subject is obvious. (4). When you want to emphasize the action of the sentence rather than the doer of the action. (5). Passive voice is frequently used to describe scientific or mechanical processes (6). Passive voice is often used in news reports: (7). When active voice does not sound good. (8). When you want to make more polite or formal statements. (9). You can use passive voice to avoid responsibility. (10). You can also use passive voice for sentence variety in your writing. (11). You can also use passive voice when you want to avoid extra-long subjects. Changing Active Voice Into Passive Voice Rule 1: Move the object of the active voice into the position of the subject (front of the sentence) in the passive voice. And move the subject of the active voice into the position of the object in the passive voice. Rule 2: Passive voice needs a helping verb to express the action. Put the helping verb in the same tense as the original active sentence. The main verb of the active voice is always changed into a past participle (third form of the verb) in different ways. Rule 3: Place the active sentence's subject into a phrase beginning with the preposition 'by'. Rule 4: If the object in an active voice sentence is a pronoun (me, us, you, him, her, they, it), it changes in a passive voice sentence as follows: me -- I; us -- we; you -- you; him -- he; her -- she; them -- they; it -- it Rule 5: Subject- Verb Agreement Make the first verb agree with the new subject in a passive voice. Rule 6: When there are two objects (direct object and indirect object), only one object is interchanged. The second object remains unchanged. The following Tenses Cannot Be Changed Into Passive Voice: 1. Present Perfect Continuous Tense 2. Past Perfect Continuous Tense 3. Future Continuous Tense 4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

dictionary of root words and combining forms: Hypernyms and Hyponyms: Vocabulary Building Manik Joshi, 2014-10-25 What are "Hypernyms and Hyponyms"? HYPERNYM --- [Hyper- Over; -Onym: Name] Hypernym is a word that denotes a general category. Hypernym [singular] | Hypernyms [plural] Examples: game, bird, etc. Hypernym is also called 'Generic term', 'Super-ordinate', 'Super-type', or 'Superset'. Derived terms related to 'Hypernyms': Hypernymous Words that are hypernyms are said to be hypernymous. Hypernymy The state of being a hypernym is called hypernymy. HYPONYM --- [Hypo- Under; -Onym: Name] Hyponym is a word that denotes a particular item from a general category. Hyponym [singular] | Hyponyms [plural] Examples: football/hockey/cricket, eagle/peacock/sparrow, etc. Hyponym is also called 'Subordinate', 'Subtype' or 'Subset'. Derived terms related to 'Hyponyms': Hyponymous Words that are hyponyms are said to be hyponymous. Hyponymy The state of being a hyponym is called hyponymy. In the above examples, 'game' is the hypernym (or supertype) of 'cricket', 'football' and 'hockey'. 'Cricket', 'football' and 'hockey' are hyponyms (or subtypes) of 'game'. Similarly, 'bird' is the hypernym (or supertype) of 'eagle', 'peacock' and 'sparrow'. 'Eagle', 'peacock' and 'sparrow' are hyponyms (or subtypes) of 'bird'. IMPORTANT NOTE 1: The relationship between hypernym and hyponym is termed as 'is-a relationship'. Pattern: Hyponym + is-a/an + Hypernym Example 1: Hypernym: game Hyponym: cricket, football, hockey Cricket is a game. Football is a game. Hockey is a game. Example 2: Hypernym: bird Hyponym: eagle, peacock, sparrow Eagle is a bird. Peacock is a bird. Sparrow is a bird. Hypernyms and Hyponyms -- A Hypernym / Hyponym -- Example A1 -- Hypernym -- acid Hyponyms -- amino acid / ascorbic acid / ascorbic acid / boric acid / carbonic acid / citric acid / hydrochloric acid / hydrofluoric acid / lactic acid / nitric acid / nucleic acid / oxalic acid / phosphoric acid / sulfuric (sulphuric) acid Hypernym / Hyponym -- Example A2 -- Hypernym -- account Hyponyms -- budget account / checking account / current account / deposit account / savings account Hypernym / Hyponym -- Example A3 -- Hypernym -- affix Hyponyms -- prefix / suffix Hypernym / Hyponym -- Example A4 -- Hypernym -- African Hyponyms -- Algerian / Congolese / Egyptian / Kenyan / Liberian / Libyan / Moroccan / Senegalese / Sudanese / Ugandan Hypernym /

Hyponym -- Example A5 -- Hypernym -- algae Hyponyms -- anabaena / cowstail / cuvie / dabbylocks / featherweed / flans / grapestone / gulf weed / honeyware / laver / liadhaig / murlins / nostoc / pod weed / pompon / oscillatoria / rockweed / seaweed / thong weed / watersilk Hypernym / Hyponym -- Example A6 -- Hypernym -- age [a particular period of history Hyponyms -- bronze age / iron age / new age / stone age Hypernym / Hyponym -- Example A7 -- Hypernym -- agent Hyponyms -- double agent / estate agent / land agent / press agent / secret agent / special agent / travel agent Hypernym / Hyponym -- Example A08 -- Hypernym -- alloy Hyponyms -- amalgam / billon / brass / bronze / iron / magnalium / megallium / nichrome / scandium / solder / steel / stellite Hypernym / Hyponym -- Example A09 -- Hypernym -- amphibian Hyponyms -- frog / salamander / toad Hypernym / Hyponym -- Example A10 -- Hypernym -- angle Hyponyms -- acute angle / adjacent angle / exterior angle / interior angle / obtuse angle / reflex angle / right angle

dictionary of root words and combining forms: Match the Two Parts of the Words: Test Your World Power Manik Joshi, 2015-10-25 200 Exercises for practicing your word power skills Sample This: Exercise -- 01 Match the two parts of the words: 01. meri ----- (A). alous 02. anne ----- (B). anx 03. sl ----- (C). ate 04. snip ----- (D). ck 05. rava ----- (E). destine 06. anom ----- (F). dy 07. chu ----- (G). enter 08. squeam ----- (H). gatory 09. churl ----- (I). ges 10. swan ----- (J). ish 11. baw ----- (K). ishly 12. quis ----- (L). liness 13. wool ----- (M). ling 14. gump ----- (N). lment 15. rec ----- (O). natal 16. hara ----- (P). ndant 17. annu ----- (Q). ngue 18. bl ----- (R). oup 19. phal ----- (S). ous 20. dero ----- (T). pet 21. post ----- (U). song 22. tenu ----- (V). tion 23. diss ----- (W). tocracy 24. clan ----- (X). ush 25. atte ----- (Y). xation ANSWERS TO THE EXERCISE 01 01. -- (W). meritocracy | 02. -- (Y). annexation | 03. -- (C). slate | 04. -- (T). snippet | 05. -- (I). ravages | 06. -- (A). anomalous | 07. -- (D). chuck | 08. -- (J). squeamish | 09. -- (K). churlishly | 10. -- (U). swansong | 11. -- (F). bawdy | 12. -- (M). quisling | 13. -- (L). woolliness | 14. -- (V). gumption | 15. -- (R). recoup | 16. -- (Q). harangue | 17. -- (N). annulment | 18. -- (X). blush | 19. -- (B). phalanx | 20. -- (H). derogatory | 21. -- (O). postnatal | 22. -- (S). tenuous | 23. -- (G). dissenter | 24. -- (E). clandestine | 25. -- (P). attendant Exercise -- 02 Match the two parts of the words: 01. grav ----- (A). animous 02. rami ----- (B). atic 03. form ----- (C). ctionate 04. buco ----- (D). ctive 05. lacu ----- (E). erfuge 06. pic ----- (F). ering 07. dise ----- (G). erk 08. demo ----- (H). fication 09. plu ----- (I). gnito 10. san ----- (J). graphic 11. def ----- (K). idably 12. subt ----- (L). ingly 13. glow ----- (M). ish 14. blem ----- (N). itation 15. und ----- (O). ity 16. enn ----- (P). ky 17. affe ----- (Q). lic 18. dese ----- (R). mbark 19. dete ----- (S). na 20. pos ----- (T). nk 21. falt ----- (U). ray 22. inco ----- (V). rving 23. dram ----- (W). terity 24. magn ----- (X). ui 25. bers ----- (Y). uly ANSWERS TO THE EXERCISE 02 01. -- (N). gravitation | 02. -- (H). ramification | 03. -- (K). formidably | 04. -- (Q). bucolic | 05. -- (S). lacuna | 06. -- (P). picky | 07. -- (R). disembark | 08. -- (J). demographic | 09. -- (T). plunk | 10. -- (O). sanity | 11. -- (U). defray | 12. -- (E). subterfuge | 13. -- (L). glowingly | 14. -- (M). blemish | 15. -- (Y). unduly | 16. -- (X). ennui | 17. -- (C). affectionate | 18. -- (V). deserving | 19. -- (D). detective | 20. -- (W). posterity | 21. -- (F). faltering | 22. -- (I). incognito | 23. -- (B). dramatic | 24. -- (A). magnanimous | 25. -- (G). berserk

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