

CLA 201 H1S — GK UNIT 12
O- (omikron [also omega] & pi & phi) pp 193–199

oon = egg (originally OFON, cf. L ovum p102)

e.g. oophoron, oocyte, oogenesis

op- (from perfect of verb horaein) = to see

opsis = appearance, **prosopon** = face,

optos/ē/on = seen, **omma** and **ophthalmos** = eye,

e.g. autopsy, myopic, ophthalmology, optics, optometry

opion = opium

orchis/orchidos = testicle, & a plant (because of shape)

e.g. orchid, orchidalgia, orchidectomy

oregein = to reach for, **orexis** = reaching for, appetite

e.g. orexia, anorexia

organon (related to **ergon**) = instrument or tool,

e.g. organ, organism, organize, organization, microorganism

ornis/ornithos = bird, e.g. ornithology

orthos = straight, correct

e.g. orthography, orthopedics, orthodox

osmē = smell, **ozē** = stench

e.g. ozone (lit smelling), osmium, osmesis

ōthein = to push, **ōsmos** = thrusting, e.g. osmosis APC

osteon = bone (cf L os/ossis p 111), e.g. osteology,

osteoporosis

ostrakon = shell, e.g. ostracize

NB Greek u = our y, Greek ou = our u

oulon = gum, e.g. ulitis

oura = tail, e.g. cynos/ure

**ouranos = sky —> roof of mouth, also ouraniskos,
e.g. Uranus, uranium, uraniscoplasty**

**ouron = urine (cf L urina), e.g. urology,
urinalysis, diuretic, oliguria, polyuria, glycosuria**

**ous/ōtos = ear, e.g. otorhinolaryngopharyngo-
stomatocardiopneumatoenterohepatohematonephroprokto-
ischiodidymo(o)oophorologist**

**oxy/eia/ys = sharp, e.g. oxygen, dioxide,
oxymoron (moron = dull p 187)**

pachys = thick, e.g. pachyderm, pachysandra

**pais/paidos = child, e.g. pediatrics, orthopedic,
pederast (cf L ped/pedis = foot p 113)**

**palaaios/a/on = old (cf. archaios p 152), e.g. paleography,
paleontology, also spelled -ae- palaeogeomorphology**

parthenos = virgin, e.g. Parthenon, parthenogenesis

**pas/pasa/pan pantos = all
e.g. pan-Canadian, panacea, pancreas**

**pathein = to suffer, pathos = suffering, e.g.
sympathy, empathy, pathology, telepathy, idiopathic
Motto: PATHEI MATHOS, ΠΑΘΕΙ ΜΑΘΟΣ = by suffering knowledge**

pegnein = to fasten, pexis = fastening, e.g. nephropexy

penia = deficiency, e.g. uropenia

**peptin or pepsin = to soften → cook → digest,
e.g. peptic, dyspepsia, pepsin**

petalon = leaf, e.g. petal

**petra = rock (cf. lithos), e.g. petrology,
petroleum, petrochemical, petrified**

Letter PHI begins, Φ

phagein = to eat, e.g. sarcophagus, aphagia, -phage

phainein = bring to light or appear,

**phasis or phantasia = appearance, phantasma = apparition,
e.g. phantom, ph(a)enomenon, diaphanous, phase,
fantasy, fancy, fantastic**

**phalanx/phalangos = formation of soldiers →
bone of finger or toe, e.g. phalanges**

**phallos = phallus, e.g. phallic, phallotomy,
ithyphallic**

**phanai = to speak, phasis = speech, phonē = sound,
phēmē = voice, e.g. symphony, euphony, telephone, aphasia**

pharmakon = drug, e.g. pharmacology

pharynx/pharyngos = pharynx

pherein = to carry (cf L ferre), phoros = bearing,
e.g. periphery, phosphoros, phoresis, euphoria

philein = to love, philia = love
e.g. philanthropy, hemophilia, eosinophil

phlegein = to burn, phlegma = flame or heat, phlox = flame
e.g. phlegm, Phlegethon, phlogiston

-ine suffix

Latin p80 #3, added to -eus, -ius, -aceus, -aneus = nature of, etc., e.g. canine, equine, Alpine
 Greek -inos, add to #3, p144, = nature of, e.g. crystalline, helminthine
 used in Chem to form names of substances, esp. alkaloids e.g. cocaine,
 amino acids e.g. glycine, amines e.g. aniline, and halogens e.g. chlorine
 curtailed form -in used to denote neutral organic compounds, e.g. Latin albumin, insulin
 pharmaceutical products, e.g. Latin penicillin, and heterocyclic compounds with single
 unsaturated ring of six atoms e.g. dioxin