

1. cutting in and out

entomology

(G) *en-*, in
tome, a cutting

insect

sectus, to cut

(G) *ek-*, out

(L) *ex-*, out

prefix *ec-*, out

ec- + *tome*: related to surgical procedures in which parts are "cut out", or removed.

tonsillectomy (the tonsils[扁桃體])

appendectomy (the appendix[阑尾])

mastectomy (the breast)

hysterectomy (the uterus)

prostatectomy (the prostate)

(G) *kentron*

(L) *centrum*, center

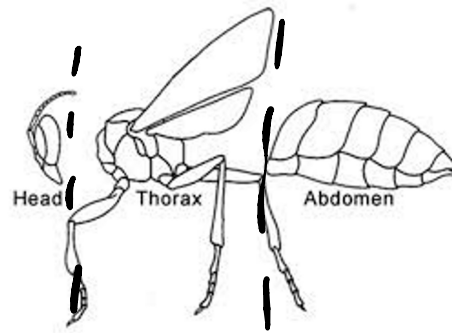
eccentric

(ety) out of the center

deviating from the normal behavior, attitudes, or unconventional, odd, strange.

eccentricity

Greek prefix *a-*: negative meaning



a "cutting in" of the body

atom

(ety) could not be cut

The basic idea that matter is made up of tiny indivisible particles is very old, appearing in many ancient cultures such as Greece and India. The word atomos, meaning "uncuttable", was coined by the ancient Greek philosophers Leucippus and his pupil Democritus (5th century BC). These ancient ideas were not based on scientific reasoning.

An atom is the smallest constituent unit of ordinary matter that constitutes a chemical element.

(G) *ana-*, up (one of its meaning)

anatomy

originally the *cutting up* of a plant or animal to determine its structure, later the bodily structure itself.

tome

1: book

especially : a large or scholarly book

2: a volume forming part of a larger work

(G) *dicha*, in two



dichotomy

a division into two especially mutually exclusive or contradictory groups or entities
the dichotomy between theory and practice

also : the process or practice of making such a division

dichotomy of the population into two opposed classes

dichotomous

a classic statement about *dichotomous* thinking:

"There are two kinds of people: those who divide everything into two parts, and those who do not."

epi-, on, upon

epitome

1: a typical or ideal example

2a: a summary of a written work

b: a brief presentation or statement of something

2. love

logos, word or speech

philology

(ety) love of words

(G) *philein*, to love

linguistics

science of language

(L) *lingua*, tongue

difference between philology and linguistics

<https://www.quora.com/What-are-the-differences-between-linguistics-and-philology>

The word philology is an older, more traditional name for the academic discipline that is now generally known as “historical linguistics.” Traditionally, philologists studied the history and evolution of languages, especially European languages, over the course of human history.

Philology was particularly concerned with the study of old, dead languages that are recorded only in written sources. Some of the more popular languages that were studied extensively by philologists include Sanskrit, Hebrew, Ancient Greek, Latin, Old English, Old Norse, and Old High German.

Over time, though, philology kind of acquired a somewhat negative reputation. Many people criticized it for being backwards, old-fashioned, and bookish and for ignoring modern, spoken languages. The new, modern field of linguistics arose out of philology, but also as sort of a backlash against it. Unlike philology, which focused on old, dead languages and on the history of languages, modern linguistics generally focusses on modern, spoken languages.

philanthropy

(ety) love of mankind

philosophy

(ety) love of wisdom

(G) *sophos*, wise

philharmonic

love of music or harmony

(G) *harmonia*, harmony

bibliophile

a person who collects or has a great love of books.

(G) *biblion*, book

bibliography

a list of the books referred to in a scholarly work, typically printed as an appendix

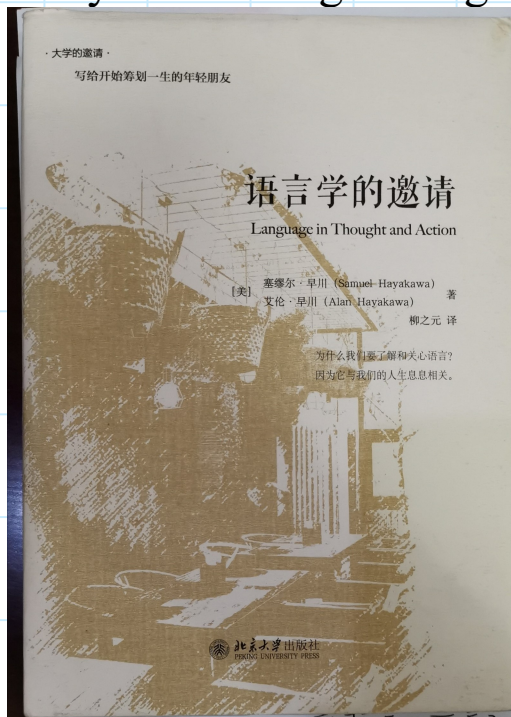
An *Anglophile* admires and is fond of the British people, customs, culture.

(L) *Anglus*, English

3. words

semantics

study of meaning in language



4. how people live

sociology

(L) *socius*, companion

associate

social
society
sociable

asocial

antisocial