

LEARNING OF VOCABULARY IN ENGLISH

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION TO VOCABULARY

What is vocabulary?

Before we step into the topic vocabulary we should learn about **what is word?**

So word is the smallest meaningful part of the language. Even a single word may constitute a meaningful unit eg. Hello, thanks, please, no, never, yes, stop.... Even though they are single words we can express our feelings and requirements.

Why should we learn more words?

To meet our needs to communicate effectively, to build thoughts, to understand ideas, to contribute human knowledge.

According to **Keraf**“vocabulary is a list of words which means for distributing communication with other people.”

→Our vocabulary is the total of all the words we know, the words we can recognize, the words we can understand, and the words we can use.

→A better vocabulary will give you confident to meet different type of people.

eg. Higher officials,

→ It is the basic tool of writing.

→A person’s vocabulary is the set of words within a language that are familiar to that person.eg. **Doctor**—surgeon, injure, medicine ,operation, nurse, clinic, patient, disease etc

Teacher—students, school, test, marks, blackboard, attendance, chalk etc.

→A vocabulary usually develops with age and serves as a usual and fundamental tool for communication and acquiring knowledge.

Meaning of Vocabulary. It is vital to communicating with others and understanding what one is reading. Teaching vocabulary refers to the teaching the meaning of new words.

Importance of vocabulary.

It is the basic tool of writing.

*it is of much important than grammar.

*It is the more important skill to learn any language.

*it helps to learn all the area s of communication--- LSRW.

*people judge you by the words you use.

*having a better vocabulary really improves your ability to think.

Types of vocabulary: F.G. French divides the words of a language into three broad groups.

1. The smaller number of words that a person knows initially and can use effectively. (AV)
2. The large number of words that he can understand but cannot use normally. (PV)
3. The vast number of remaining words in the language that he does not know. (island vocab)

Active vocabulary and passive vocabulary

Active vocabulary is otherwise called as functional vocabulary. The words which we use in our day-to-day life for communication.

The words need to be **understood** and also **be used** they are called active vocabulary.

Passive vocabulary

Some words need to be **understood** but **cannot used** they are called passive vocabulary.

Ex: Active vocabulary and passive vocabulary.

Let's imagine a teacher wants to present these new words from the text.

Teacher, curriculum, student, result, pass, fail, goal, evaluation.

Which words would the teacher present as AV&PV?

Teacher, student, pass, fail, result (AV)

Curriculum, goal, evaluation (PV)

In simple Active vocabulary is like **a friend** can understand and use.

Passive vocabulary is like **a stranger** can understand but no use.

Activity: The bold words in each group of sentence below are very similar, but there is a difference between each of them. Find what it is?

I am slender. (slim, lean, willowy)

You are **thin.**

He is **skinny.**

I am confident. (hopeful, assured)

You are **proud.** (Delighted, glad)

She is **arrogant.**

I am friendly.

You are **eager.** (**Keen**, enthusiastic)

He is **pushy.** (Forceful)

In each of the groups the sentence beginning with **I** has a positive quality, the sentence beginning with **YOU** has a somewhat less positive quality, and the sentence beginning with **HE** and **SHE** has a down-right negative quality. A good vocabulary makes it possible to tell and to express the slight differences in meaning between **eager** and **pushy** or between **confident** and **proud**.

Techniques of acquiring vocabulary

Adrian doff in 1988 lists the following techniques for teaching new words.

1. Say the word clearly and write it on the board.

2. Get the class to repeat the word in chorus.

Translate the word into the students own language.

4. Ask the students to translate the word.

5. Draw the picture to show what the word means.

6. Give an example to show how the word is used.

7. Ask questions using the new word.

Demonstrating two different ways of presenting a new word

A new word can be presented in two ways:

1. Showing meaning visually:

Teachers should use real objects, pictures or models to show the meaning of a new word.

Examples: “watch” is demonstrated.

Teacher: look- this is a watch (pointing to his or her watch) A watch. A watch.

Student :A watch.

Teacher: (gesture) what it is?

Students: A watch.

For suitable vocabulary, it is a very effective method, because it is interesting. Of course, not all words can be presented visually.

2. GIVING EXAMPLES:

Here the teacher gives examples using the new word in a context. Here the presentation of the word “lazy” is demonstrated.

The teacher shows the meaning by simple sentences.

“I have a brother. He is very lazy. He get up late and then he does nothing all day. I say to him. Don’t be lazy! Do some work”.

When the students come across a new word, they are likely to be interested in learning other related words. This presents a natural opportunity for vocabulary development. This is sometimes called as **vocabulary expansion**.

Example:

The following word clusters can be taught while teaching the word “thief”.

E.g.:thief,burglar,robber,steal,rob,burgle, theft,burglary, robbery, crime, criminal, catch,attack,break.

There are certain strategies to develop Vocabulary. Each new word need to be taught in four aspects.

Written ----pronunciation(spelling and meaning)----spoken ---- permanent usage andfunction

Children learn a new word:

- ✚ Through spelling(syllabification)
- ✚ Through meaning(through pictures or any TLM)
- ✚ Through pronunciation(the teacher’s model)
- ✚ Through usage(in different sentences).

If a child learns a word through all these processes, the word becomes his productive or active vocabulary. He has to recall it and use it then and there. Since the learner is exposed to a large number of words, the words he is meant to remember should crop up at regular intervals.

The curriculum given to the students may aspire to teach about 2000 words. The remaining words can be taught through different strategies.

Word chain:

Students should connect words through association or connection.

Keyword: Hospital nurses, doctors, injection, ward, ward boys, medicines, saline.

One student should utter the key word and every student connected in the group should say another word in connection to the word 'hospital'.

Families of words:

Affixation is the main theme of their game. One word will be given , Students should prefix or suffix words and form new words of the family. Agree-agreement, disagree ,agreeable, disagreement, etc.,.

Synonyms:

Words can be given to them and students may find out the meanings using the dictionaries.

Happy-joyful ; loud-noisy ; manner- custom,habit ; help- support

Active words can be given for the finding out alternative words.

Match the following:

Students should find explanation or definition in the second column which matches the word in their first column.

Word definition

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. Triple | a. Acycle with 3 wheels |
| 2. Trident | b. Stand or support with 3 legs |
| 3. Tripod | c.series of 3 related books, play etc |
| 4. Tricycle | d.weapon with 3 points |
| 5. Trilogy | e.grow to 3 times the original amount or |
| number. | |

UNIT-II VOCABULARY ENRICHMENT DEVICES:

Word formation using prefixes and suffixes;

What is a word with a prefix and suffix?

A basic **word** to which affixes (**prefixes and suffixes**) are added is called a root **word** because it forms the basis of a new **word**. The root **word** is also

a **word** in its own right. For example, the **word** lovely consists of the **word** love and the **suffix** -ly.

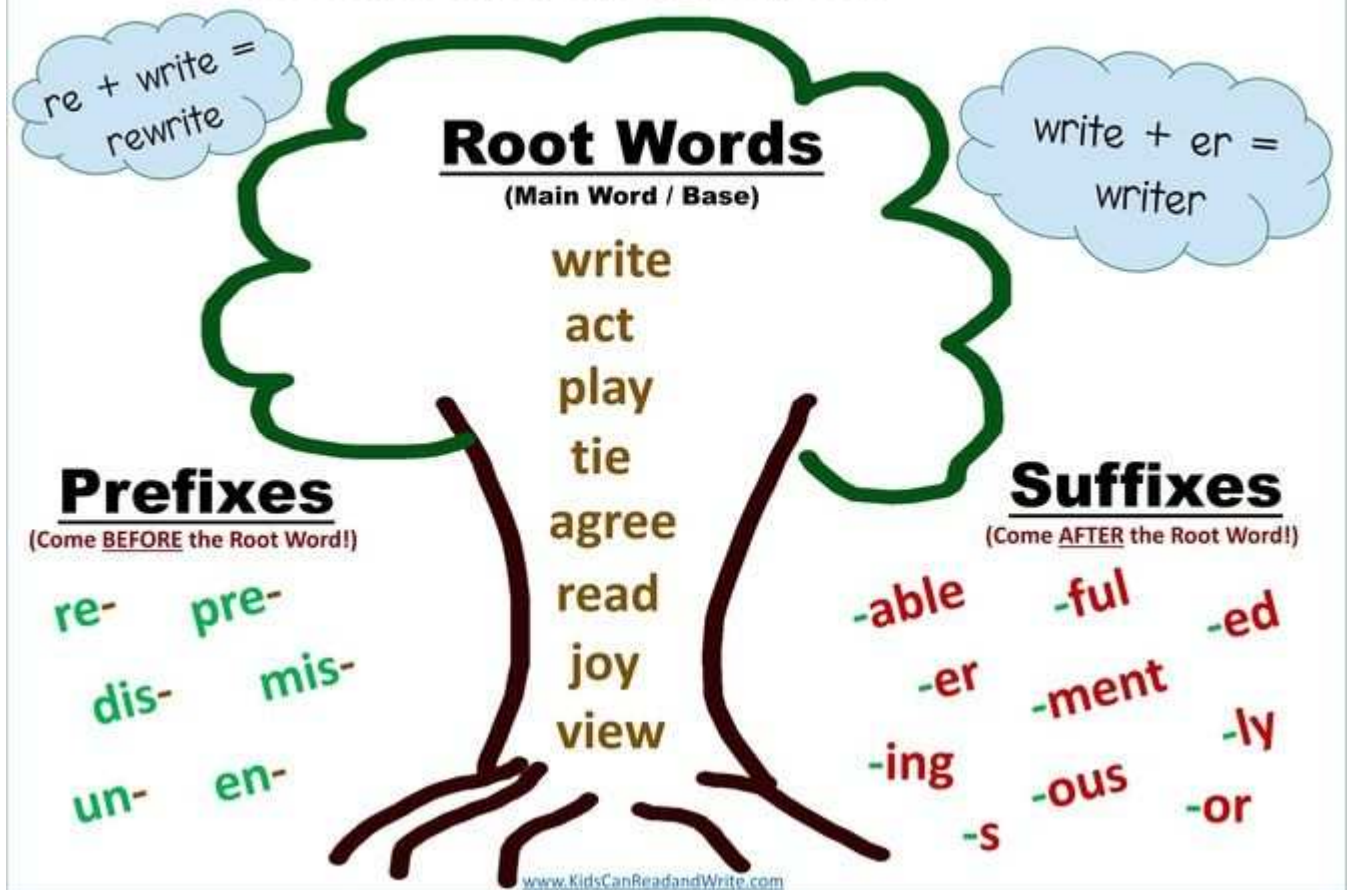
Common Prefixes

Prefix	Meaning	Examples
<i>ante-</i>	before, earlier, in front of	antecedent, antedate, antemeridian, anterior
<i>anti-</i>	against, opposite of	anticlimax, antiaircraft, antiseptic, antibody
<i>auto-</i>	self, same	autopilot, autobiography, automobile, autofocus
<i>circum-</i>	around, about	circumvent, circumnavigate, circumscribe
<i>co-</i>	with, together	co-pilot, co-worker, co-exist, co-author
<i>com-, con-</i>	together, with	companion, commingle, contact, concentrate
<i>contra-, contro-</i>	against, opposite	contradict, contrast, contrary, controversy
<i>de-</i>	down, off, away from	devalue, deactivate, debug, degrade, deduce
<i>dis-</i>	not, apart, away	disappear, disagreeable, disbar, dissect
<i>en-</i>	put into, cover with	enclose, entangle, enslave, encase
<i>ex-</i>	out of, from, former	extract, exhale, excavate, ex-president
<i>extra-</i>	beyond, outside, more than	extracurricular, extramarital, extravagant
<i>hetero-</i>	different, other	heterosexual, heterodox, heterogeneous
<i>homo-, homeo-</i>	same, alike	homonym, homophone, homeostasis, homosexual
<i>hyper-</i>	over, more, beyond	hyperactive, hypersensitive, hypercritical
<i>il-, im-, in-, ir-</i>	not, without	illegal, immoral, inconsiderate, irresponsible
<i>in-</i>	in, into	insert, inspection, infiltrate
<i>inter-</i>	between, among	intersect, interstellar, intervene, interpenetrate
<i>intra-, intro-</i>	within, inside	intravenous, intragalactic, introvert
<i>macro-</i>	large, prominent	macroeconomics, macrostructure, macrocosm
<i>micro-</i>	very small	microscope, microcosm, microbe
<i>mono-</i>	one, single, alone	monocle, monologue, monogamy, monotony
<i>non-</i>	not, without	nonentity, nonaggressive, nonessential, nonfiction
<i>omni-</i>	all, every	omniscient, omnivorous, omniscient, omnidirectional

<i>post-</i>	after, behind	postmortem, posterior, postscript, postoperative
<i>pre-, pro-</i>	before, forward	precede, predict, project, prologue
<i>sub-</i>	under, lower	submarine, subsidiary, substandard
<i>sym-, syn-</i>	same time, together	symmetry, symposium, synchronize, synapse
<i>tele-</i>	from or over a distance	telecommunications, telemedicine, television, telephone
<i>trans-</i>	across, beyond, through	transmit, transaction, translation, transfer
<i>tri-</i>	three, every third	tricycle, trimester, triangle, triathlon
<i>un-</i>	not, lacking, opposite of	unfinished, unskilled, ungraceful, unfriendly
<i>uni-</i>	one, single	unicorn, unicellular, unicycle, unilateral
<i>up-</i>	to the top or north, higher/better	upbeat, updo, upgrade, upload, uphill, upstage, upscale, up-tempo

Prefixes, Root Words, and Suffixes Challenge!

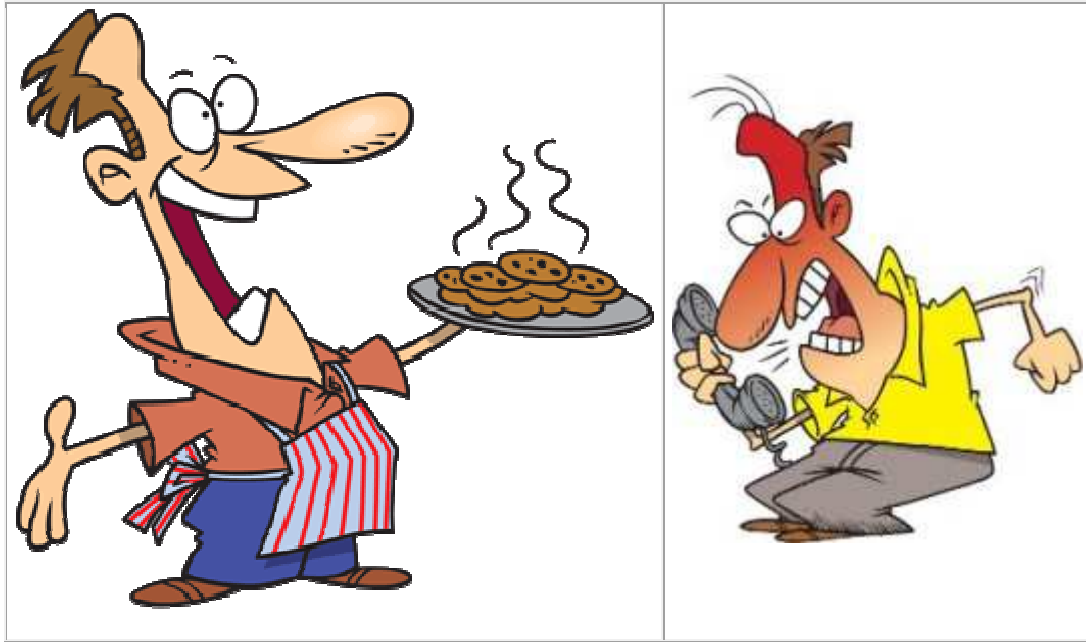
Word Activity, Writing Activity, and Testing Sheet!



Prefixes :A **prefix** is a set of letters that is added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. Each prefix has a general meaning, so you will be able to understand what a word with a prefix means more easily.

Let's look at an example.

friendly	unfriendly
----------	------------



The first man looks very **friendly**! I think it would be nice to spend time with him.

The second man looks **unfriendly**. I don't think it would be much fun to spend time with him!

We can see in the second sentence that we added the prefix "un-" to the word "friendly." This prefix "un-" means "not" or "the opposite of."

Here are more examples with the prefix "un-":

happy ----> unhappy

- finished ----> unfinished
- believable ----> unbelievable
- acceptable ----> unacceptable
- These words are all adjectives. We can also use the prefix "un-" with verbs.

Look at these examples:

do ----> undo & plug ----> unplug

When you see a word that begins with the prefix "un-", you can know its meaning by looking at the word's root (the part that is not the prefix or the suffix).

It might be a word you already know!



But, **be careful!** Be sure you've seen the whole prefix before you decide the word's meaning.

Look at the word below:

underdeveloped

Let's try to find the prefix. Is it "un-" as in **underdeveloped**? No, that doesn't sound right!

We know the word "develop," which means "to grow bigger or become more advanced." This is the root of our word!

So, the prefix must be **under**, which means "below," "lower," or "not enough." The word **underdeveloped** means "not developed enough."

The table below has some common prefixes, their meaning, and an example word.

Prefix	Meaning	Example word
dis-	not, opposite of	disagree
in-, im-	not	incorrect, impossible
mis-	incorrectly	misunderstand

re-	again	redo (do again)
un-	not	uninteresting
under-	below, lower, not enough	underwater

Suffixes:

A **suffix** is a group of letters placed at the end of a word to make a new word.

A **suffix** can make a new word in one of two ways: inflectional (grammatical): for **example**, changing singular to plural (dog → dogs), or changing present tense to past tense (walk → walked).

Here are more examples with the suffix "-able" or "-ible" (depending on the root word):

present ----> presentable

comfort ----> comfortable

depend ----> dependable

reach ----> reachable

"-able" is an example of an **adjective suffix**. Any time you see a word ending in "-able", it is an adjective.

Some suffixes are **noun suffixes**. They always make a noun. For example, "-ment" talks about an "action" or a "process":

1. enjoy ----> enjoyment 2. treat ----> treatment

3. govern ----> government

Do you remember the word **underdeveloped** that we look at a moment ago? The root of this word is "develop." **Development** The root is the same, but we have used the noun suffix **ment**, so this is the process or action of developing.

The table below has some common **adjective suffixes**, their meaning, and an

example word.

Suffix	Meaning	Example word
-able, -ible	able to be	terrible
-ful	full of	beautiful
-less	not having, without	toothless

And here are some **noun suffixes**, their meaning, and an example word.

Suffix	Meaning	Example word
-dom	place or state of being	freedom
-er	a person who does	worker
-ment	action or process	payment
-ness	state of being	happiness

Now that we've learned some common prefixes and suffixes, it's time to practice!

Exercise A: Prefixes

Complete the sentences by writing the correct prefix in the blank space. You can use a dictionary to help you.

dis- **-in** **mis-** **re-** **un-** **under-**

1. I just can't believe it! The story is _____believable!

2. No, that answer is _____correct. It is wrong.
3. Let's look at this information again. We should _____view it before the test.
4. I saw Allison just a moment ago, but now I can't find her! It seems that she _____appeared!
5. Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't hear you correctly. I _____understood you.
6. The subway does not go over the land like a normal train. It moves _____ground.

Exercise B: Adjective suffixes

Complete the words that describe the pictures below. Use the suffixes from the list.

-able -ful -less

1. The first woman is very tired. She wants to rest!

The second woman can't stay still. She always wants to move! She is rest_____.



2. The first dog isn't cute. He's a little scary!

The second dog is very cute! He's ador_____!



3. Jason writes lots of lists, so he always remembers what he has to do. He never forgets!

But Melanie can't remember anything! She's very forget_____!

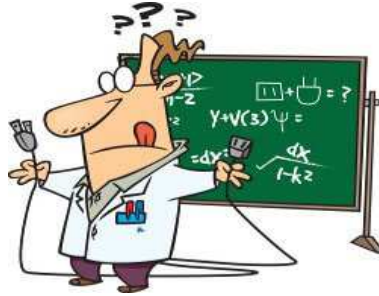


Exercise C: Noun suffixes

Complete the sentences that describe the pictures using the correct suffix. You can use a dictionary to help you.

-dom **-er** **-ment** **-ness**

1. I teach science in big a university. I am a physics teach_____.



2. Sir Alan is King Richard's best knight. He is brave and strong. He is the most



important knight in Richard's whole king_____

3. Henry is my best friend. She is wonderful! The best thing about her is her kind_____. She is always so nice to people!



4. The kids always have fun together. They never disagree or have an argu_____.



PUN :

Noun

the humorous use of a word or phrase so as to emphasize or suggest its different meanings or applications, or the use of words that are alike or nearly alike in sound but different in meaning; a play on words.

the word or phrase used in this way.

verb (used without object), punned, pun·ning.

to make puns.

Homophonic:

The homophonic pun, a common type, uses word pairs which sound alike (homophones) but are not synonymous. Walter Redfern summarized this type with his statement, "To pun is to treat homonyms as synonyms."

For example, in George Carlin's phrase "atheism is a non-prophet institution", the word *prophet* is put in place of its homophone *profit*, altering the common phrase "non-profit institution".

Similarly, the joke "Question: Why do we still have troops in Germany?

Answer: To keep the Russians in Czech" relies on the aural ambiguity of the homophones *check* and *Czech*. Often, puns are not strictly homophonic, but play on words of similar, not identical with sound.

Homographic

A *homographic* pun exploits words which are spelled the same (homographs) but possess different meanings and sounds. Because of their origin, they rely on sight more than hearing, contrary to homophonic puns. They are also known as *heteronymic puns*.

Examples in which the punned words typically exist in two different parts of speech often rely on unusual sentence construction. An example that combines homophonic and homographic punning is Douglas Adams's line..

"You can tune a guitar, but you can't tuna fish.

"Unless of course, you play bass."

The phrase uses the homophonic qualities of *tune a* and *tuna*, as well as the homographic pun on *bass*, in which ambiguity is reached through the identical spellings of /bers/ (a string instrument), and /bæs/ (a kind of fish).

Homographic puns do not necessarily need to follow grammatical rules and often do not make sense when interpreted outside the context of the pun.

Homonymic puns, another common type, arise from the exploitation of words which are both homographs and homophones. The statement "Being in politics is just like playing golf: you are trapped in one bad lie after another"(telling lies) puns on the two meanings of the word *lie* as "a deliberate untruth" and as "the position in which something rests".

Compound pun:

A compound pun is a statement that contains two or more puns. In this case, the wordplay cannot go into effect by utilizing the separate words or phrases of the puns that make up the entire statement.

For example, a complex statement by Richard Whately includes four puns: "Why can a man never starve in the Great Desert?

Because he can eat the sand which is there. But what brought the sandwiches there? Why, Noah sent Ham, and his descendants mustered and bred." This pun uses *sand which is there/sandwiches there, Ham/ham, mustered/mustard, and bred/bread*.

Recursive pun

A recursive pun is one in which the second aspect of a pun relies on the understanding of an element in the first. For example, the statement " π is only half a pie." (π radians is 180 degrees, or half a circle, and a pie is a complete circle). Another example is "Infinity is not in finity", which means infinity is not in finite range.

VisualVisual puns are sometimes used in logos, emblems, insignia, and other graphic symbols, in which one or more of the pun aspects is replaced by a picture. In European heraldry, this technique is called canting arms.

Visual and other puns and word games are also common in Dutch gable stones as well as in some cartoons.

Anagram:

An anagram is a word or phrase formed by rearranging the letters of a different word or phrase, typically using all the original letters exactly once.

For example, the word *anagram* can be rearranged into “nag a ram” (nag a ram may not mean anything particular, but that is often the purpose of an anagram. anagrams are typically meant to be comedic in nature. Ex: “neat” is an anagram of “a net.” Anagram technique is techniques that can make the students have capability to develop their mastery on vocabulary. Playing more anagram helps to increase students vocabulary level.

Malapropism finds its origins in the French phrase *mal a propos*, which means “inappropriate.” It is the use of an incorrect word in place of a similar-sounding word, which results in a nonsensical and humorous expression. A malapropism (also called a malaprop, acyrologia, or Dogberryism) is the mistaken use of an incorrect word in place of a word with a similar sound, resulting in a nonsensical, sometimes humorous utterance.

An example is the statement by baseball player Yogi Berra, "Texas has a lot of electrical votes", rather than "electoral votes". Malapropisms often occur as errors in natural speech and are sometimes the subject of media attention, especially when made by politicians or other prominent individuals.

Philosopher Donald Davidson has said that malapropisms show the complex process through which the brain translates thoughts into language.

Palindrome:

The word *palindrome* was introduced by Henry Peacham in 1638. It is derived from the Greek word.

A palindrome is a word, phrase, or sentence reads the same backward or forward-- such as Madam, I'm Adam. (The word palindromes in reverse) are words that spell other words when spelled backwards (for example, star/rats, and drawer/reward).

A palindrome is a word, number, phrase, or other sequence of characters which reads the same backward as forward, such as *madam*, *racecar*. There are also numeric palindromes, including date/time stamps using short digits *11/11/11* *11:11* and long digits *02/02/2020*.

Sentence-length palindromes ignore capitalization, punctuation, and word boundaries, so "A man, a plan, a canal, Panama!" is treated as AMANAPLANACANALPANAMA.

Composing literature in palindromes is an example of constrained writing to memorize more words, so they can create more words in the anagram.

WORD SQUARE:

A word square is a special type of acrostic. It consists of a set of words written out in a square grid, such that the same words can be read both horizontally and vertically. The number of words, which is equal to the number of letters in each word, is known as the "order" of the square. For example, this is an order 5 square:

H E A R T

E M B E R

A B U S E

R E S I N

T R E N D

A popular puzzle dating well into ancient times, the word square is sometimes compared to the magic square, though apart from the fact that both use square grids there is no real connection between the two.

VOCABULARY:

It is possible to estimate the size of the vocabulary needed to construct word squares. For example, a 5-square can typically be constructed from as little as a 250-word vocabulary. For each step upwards, one needs roughly four times as many words. For a 9-square, one needs over 60,000 9-letter words, which is practically all of those in single very large dictionaries.

For large squares, the need for a large pool of words prevents one from limiting this set to "desirable" words (i.e. words that are unhyphenated, in common use, without contrived inflections, and uncapitalized), so any resulting word squares are expected to include some exotic words. The opposite problem occurs with small squares: a computer search produces millions of examples, most of which use at least one obscure word. In such cases finding a word square with "desirable" (as described above) words is performed by eliminating the more exotic words or by using a smaller dictionary with only common words.

Smaller word squares, used for amusement, are expected to have simple solutions, especially if set as a task for children; but vocabulary in most eight-squares tests the knowledge of an educated adult.

Variant types:**Double word squares** Word squares that form *different* words across and down are known as "double word squares". Examples are:

TOO	LACK	SCENT	ADMITS
URN	IRON	CANOE	DEADEN
BEE	MERE	ARSON	SERENE
	BAKE	ROUSE	OPIATE
		FLEET	RENTER
			BREEDS

The rows and columns of any double word square can be transposed to form another valid square. For example, the order 4 square above may also be written as:

LIMB
AREA
CORK
KNEE

Diagonal word squares

Diagonal word squares are word squares in which the main diagonals are also words. There are four diagonals: top-left to bottom-right, bottom-right to top-left, top-right to bottom-left, and bottom-left to top-right. In a Single Diagonal Square (same words reading across and down), these last two will need to be identical and palindromic because of symmetry. The 8-square is the largest found with all diagonals: 9-squares exist with some diagonals.

This is an example of a diagonal double square of order 4:

BARN
AREA
LIAR
LADY

Word rectangles

Word rectangles are based on the same idea as double word squares, but the horizontal and vertical words are of a different length. Here are 4×8 and 5×7 examples:

FRACTURE	GLASSES
OUTLINED	RELAPSE
BLOOMING	IMITATE
SEPTETTE	SMEARED

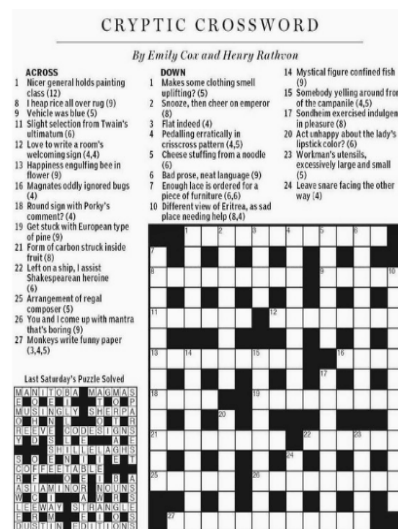
Again, the rows and columns can be transposed to form another valid rectangle. For example, a 4×8 rectangle can also be written as an 8×4 rectangle.

CROSS WORD PUZZLES:A crossword is a word puzzle that usually takes the form of a square or a rectangular grid of white- and black-shaded squares. The game's goal is to fill the white squares with letters, forming words or phrases, by solving clues, which lead to the answers. In languages that are written left-to-right, the answer words and phrases are placed in the grid from left to right ("across") and from top to bottom ("down"). The shaded squares are used to separate the words or phrases.

TYPES OF CROSS WORD PUZZLES:

- The puzzle is so popular that its origin and meaning needs a little bit of your attention. Let me make this clear first. Sudoku is a puzzle game is designed for a single player.
- The puzzle is nothing more than a grid of little boxes called cells. Usually, they are stacked nine high and nine wide, making 81 in total. The puzzle comes half of them already filled so that the players get the clue.
- Earlier, Sudoku was quite a similar game to the European puzzle ‘Magic Squares’ that were played in the 18th century, Well, the name is abbreviated from the Japanese ‘suuji wadokushin ni kagiru’, that means the numbers or digits must remain single.
- Although there are a number of Sudoku that has been developed over the past years, the straightforward extension on the original idea remains the same.

Crypticpuzzles



a) Grid Size Sudoku

7			1	8				
	9					3	2	
				5				
					1			
9	6			2				
					8			
		5		1				
3	2							6

Initial Grid

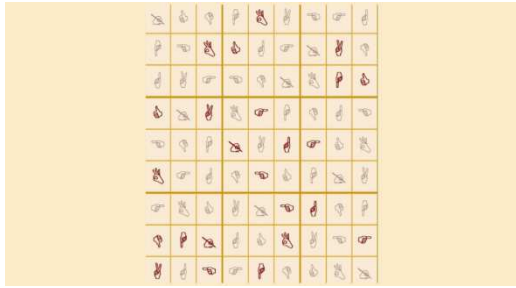
The simple 9×9 is just the beginning. There is no size limit of the puzzle. The puzzle can be simpler and smaller, larger and harder to solve. Just by changing the grid size of the game, the complexity changes drastically.

b) Word Sudoku

I				A			M	
	O		U		N			T
	A	E			M	U	N	O
O		T	E		I	A		
				U				
		A	N		Y	T		I
E	T	U	M			Y	I	
Y			A		E		O	
	N			Y				E

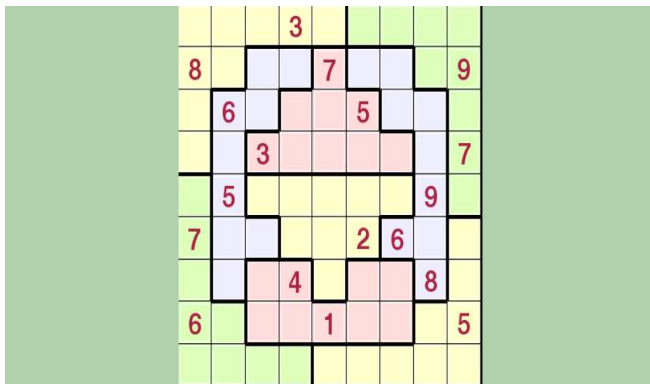
When letters are used in place of numbers, it becomes word Sudoku. Often it is a nine letter word in a row or column. They are comparatively easy to solve. They are one of the **easy crossword puzzles**.

c) Abstract Symbols Sudoku



Going one step ahead of letters, words and numbers. Abstract symbols can also be seen in Sudoku. Symbols can be astrological symbols, zodiac signs and any other type of symbols that are used by the natives or known by peoples internationally.

d) Jigsaw or Squiggle Sudoku



In normal Sudoku, the region throughout the puzzle has an identical shape, either a square or a rectangle. But in Jigsaw Sudoku, regions have varied shapes, but every shape has to be contiguous having the same number of squares.

The strategies do change a bit. The basic strategy is given a twist, is overhauled and the shared subgroup exclusion rule needs to account for the individual pattern that overlaps.

4. Word puzzles



- Word search puzzles are easy if you have knowledge of a language. Most of the word puzzles are in English since everyone is familiar with the language.
- The nature of these word puzzle games is mathematical. Let us say, there are 80 ways to permute the letters. In a four-letter word without repeated letters, there are 64 possible three-letter words in a 4 by 4 grid of letters.
- So, a complete mathematical approach is used to construct these puzzles. Usually, word puzzles based on definitions have a bit of flexibility.
- Also, they can be logical too! No prior knowledge of word is required. Instead, solvers just need to simply use the logic to find how these words can be filled in the grid.

5. Diagramless crosswords

DIAGRAMLESS

By FRED PISCOP

This diagramless is 17 squares wide by 17 squares deep and has regular crossword symmetry. The first square across is given with last week's answers.

ACROSS

- 1 Foot's opposite
- 5 TV lineups, for short
- 10 Hideous
- 11 Toe of Italy's boot
- 14 Haunted house sound
- 15 "Dearie"
- 17 Rowdy crowds
- 19 One way to order
- 21 "A" bagatelle"
- 22 Klink's rank on "Hogan's Heroes": Abbr.
- 23 Dumbbell
- 24 "Ghosts" playwright
- 25 Skinflints
- 28 Tussaud's title: Abbr.
- 29 Easily carved mineral

DOWN

- 45 Clio award contenders
- 47 Fill to the gills
- 48 Made sure of
- 50 Life of Riley
- 51 "Macarena" group
- 53 Courtroom figs.
- 54 Venus and Serena Williams, e.g.
- 55 Shakespearean forest
- 58 Wise ones
- 61 Bishop's jurisdiction
- 62 Churlish sort
- 63 Passenger's restraint
- 65 Tiny, to a tot
- 66 "Way to right a capsized kayak"
- 68 Australian mine find
- 70 Sana native

2 Prima donnas' problems

Abbr.

4 Go-getters

Flexible Flyer, e.g.

5 1960s TV's "The Danny Show"

7 Fall back

Rhythmic percussion

Trigonometry ratios

11 "Catch a Falling Star" singer

Like some comments on blogs: Abbr.

One of the "north forty"

Ralph Kramden laugh

syllable

Brooding one

Golden Arches java chain

"Sexy!"

Got whipped by

Engrosses fully

\$5 bill, in slang

Spaghetti and meatballs

topping

Post marking at a

racetrack

Time immemorial



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46 Stepped on it

60 Toothpaste variety

- Diagramless crosswords are also called skeleton crossword or carte blanche. They provide a special type of satisfaction that normal crosswords can't manage.

- It is a logic puzzle on top of a word puzzle. These crossword puzzle games offer overall dimensions unlined their name. The trick lies in the location of clue numbers and shaded squares since they are unspecified.
- Hence, the solver needs to find the answer and also to look where the built-in and large clumps fit in with the shaded squares. Diagramless puzzles have far more blocks than normal crosswords.
- It can differ in the symmetry from crossword to crossword. If the symmetry of the grid is provided, the solver can use this as an advantage. Symmetry can be a normal rotational type or it can be left to right.
- Non-symmetric grids create a type of pattern that you have to determine. These type of puzzles always have themes. All in all, these puzzles are the real challenges and tough to solve for a crossword beginner.

6. Codeword Crosswords



- This one is a complete crossword grid where each letter of the alphabet is substituted for a number (usually 1-26). There is a minimum one occurrence of each letter of the alphabet.
- There are few letters given as starters. The solver has to decipher the rest of the code to discover the words in the completed puzzle.
- This online crossword is easy to solve with word endings, double letters and likely position of most used letters in the English language. A standard code cracker generally gives three starter letters.
- The answer words are recognized from the letter combinations, not from the deduced clues as there are constraints on the words used.

I hope you got to learn about something new about these kinds of puzzle games. To solve these puzzles, the player must have some domain knowledge or the intelligence to grasp a new topic quickly.

- There are many fun puzzles that begin with “research” and end into another trivia.
- Hence, the solver needs to discover the initial puzzle only to open some other different type of word puzzle games once the answers are filled in. Basically, you need to sharpen your brain to play trivia **crossword puzzles online**.

Compound Nouns:

A compound noun contains two or more words that join together to make a single noun, like "keyboard." A compound noun is a type of compound word that is used to designate a person, place, or thing. Compound nouns can be formed in several ways, which is one reason why writing these words can be tricky.

Compound Noun List

The best way to try to make some sense of this complex member of the English language is to get a sense of how compound nouns are formed. We've listed the examples in groups that indicate the parts of speech that make up each compound noun.

- Adjective / adjective: red-orange, turquoise blue, golden yellow
Red-orange is one of this year's most popular colors.
- Adjective / noun: blackboard, full moon, top hat
The teacher needed help erasing the blackboard.
- Adjective /verb: dry-cleaning, public speaking, wet sanding
Be sure to pick up the dry-cleaning on your way home.
- Noun /noun: toothpaste, wallpaper, fish tank
Toothpaste now comes in many flavors.
- Noun /preposition: love-in, hanger on, passer-by
During the 1960s, a love-in was a form of peaceful protest.
- Noun /verb: haircut, snowfall, photo shoot
Go get a haircut before the photo shoot.
- preposition/noun: underworld, bystander, afterlife
Many mythologies feature an underworld.
- preposition/verb: output, backbone, overthrow
The CEO wanted to increase her factory's output of new products.
- verb/noun: swimming pool, breakwater, washing machine
I can't wait to dive into that swimming pool.

- verb/preposition: takeout, check-in, drawback
Let's order takeout for dinner.

How to Use in the Sentence

Compound nouns are written in the capital letter when they start the sentence otherwise written in small letter when occur anywhere in the sentence. Following are the examples of compound noun:

For Example:

- Bluebird is a type of bird.
- Greenhouse is a place where we grow plants.
- I have to wait for bus number 12 at the bus stop.
- Lots of fire-flies come at night in the summer season.
- We played football today for two hours.
- Full moon has its own importance.
- My mom gives us breakfast daily at 8am.
- I wake up daily before the sunrise.
- I need a haircut at every 2 week.
- Train-spotting is my hobby.
- My mother-in-law is very kind person.

Forms of Compound Noun

There are three forms of compound noun based on the arrangements of the two or three words into one word. All three forms are described below with proper example:

- Solid or Closed Compound Noun

Solid or closed compound nouns are those words that have no space in between and used as a single word with proper meaning such as:

rollback, restroom, classroom, whatever, whoever, breakfast, needlepoint, slingshot, etc.

- Open or Spaced Compound Noun

Open or spaced compound nouns are those words that have space in between and separated by the space. They are used as a single unit of meaning in spite of written separately as two words such as:

wet nurse, full moon, roller coaster, bus stop, sleeping bag, swimming pool, first aid, mug shot, christmas, tree, christmas father, christmas card,

- **Hyphenated Compound Noun**

Hyphenated compound nouns are those words that are connected by one or more hyphens such as:

sister-in-law, mother-in-law, jack-in-the-box, state-of-the-art, brother-in-law, shout-out, mind-set, five-year-old, etc.

Categorized Examples

Compound nouns are formed by the combination of two words. Two words unite to form new combinations which we use in various ways daily. Compound nouns have two parts in which first part indicates the type of object or person or purpose whereas second part indicates an object or person in question.

Compound nouns have a different and more specific meaning than its two combining words separately means. Compound nouns are written as single words, as a word separated with hyphen, or its two words having space in between.

Various parts of speech are used to make compound nouns.

Some of the rules concerning compound noun are mentioned below:

- Compound nouns can be converted to their plural forms by adding 's' in the last of main word or at the very end word.
- 's' is added at the end of main word in hyphenated words (such as daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law, etc) however in some compound words like go-betweens, higher-ups, etc 's' is added at the end of last word.
- In the open form compound words 's' is added to the main word (whether comes at the start, middle or end) such as notaries public, bills of fare, assistant secretaries of state, etc.
- Compound words can be made possessive by adding an apostrophe 's' at the end of word such as mother-in-law's house, daughter-in-law's birthday, etc.
- Plural compound words can also be made possessive with two 's' sounds close together such as mothers-in-law's attire, brothers-in-law's books, etc.

In order to avoid the use of two 's' together, we can reword them as attire of the mothers-in-law and book of the brothers-in-law.

Exercises for You

We have provided below some compound noun exercises in order to help you to improve your knowledge about compound noun. You need to get detail information about compound noun provided above and check your skill by doing following exercises.

Compound Nouns Exercises

Choose the word that makes each of these nouns into a compound noun.

1. Fund _____ (A – driver, B – seat, C – raiser)
2. News _____ (A– paper, B – story, C – travels)
3. Sun _____ (A– day, B – glasses, C – heat)
4. Child _____ (A – hood, B – ren, C – play)
5. Door _____ (A– frame, B – handle, C – way)

Fill in the blanks to complete each compound noun, or with the one-word compound noun that fits best.

6. Prevent a heart _____ by eating properly and getting enough exercise. (A – stroke, B –attack, C – murmur)
7. Do you prefer peppermint or cinnamon flavored _____? (A– cookies, B – toothpaste, C – applesauce)
8. The full _____ looked enormous as it rose over the horizon. (A – moon, B – sun, C –sunset)
9. I'm going to the barber for a _____. (A – trim, B – new style, C – haircut)
- 10.They're digging a new swimming _____ in the park. (A – suit, B – pool, C – game)
- 11.I'd love to learn to pilot an _____(A–boat, B – airplane, C – submarine)
- 12.One reason donuts are fattening is that they're fried in cooking _____. (A – oil, B – sugar, C –pans)
- 13.Sherrie is upset because she lost an _____. (A – input, B – earring, C – friendship)

14. We put a _____ in the garden to chase birds away. (A – runway, B – sunshade, C – scarecrow.)
15. I've got to pick up a package at the post _____. (A – man, B – office, C – book)

LIST OF COMPOUND NOUNS			
Anybody	Anyone	Grasshopper	Grandmother
Anymore	Airport	Granduncle	Grandchildren
Airport	Aircraft	Ghostwriter	Guideline
Backbone	Background	Goodnight	Graveyard
Backdoor	Butterflies	Handwriting	Handmade
Birthday	Backache	Handgun	Handbook
Baseball	Basketball	Homework	Highway
Bookshelf	Brainstorm	Inside	Itself
Billboard	Banknote	Intake	Ironwork
Bookstore	Backhand	Jellyfish	Jackpot
Classroom	Classmate	Keyboard	Keypad
Carload	Cargo	Keystone	Keystroke
Carfare	Caretaker	Lifetime	Lifeline
Checkup	Countryside	Lifelong	Lifesaver
Daytime	Deadline	Lifeguard	Loophole
Doorway	Dishwasher	Meantime	Meanwhile
Daybook	Daylight	Moonlight	Moonwalk
Doorbell	Drumstick	Nightfall	Notebook
Everybody	Everything	Playback	Rainstorm
Elsewhere	Earbud	Sometimes	Something
Earring	Earphone	Somewhere	Somehow
Eardrum	Earache	Somebody	Southwest
Firearm	Firewood	Superscript	Subscript
Footnote	Footprint	Snowbird	Starfish
Forego	Foreground	Tailcoat	Tenfold
Grassland	Grasscutter	Takeoff	Takeout

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Compound adjectives

What are compound adjectives?

A compound adjective is formed when two or more adjectives are joined together to modify the same noun. These terms should be hyphenated to avoid confusion. For example:

1. Diana submitted a **6-page** document.
2. She adopted a **two-year-old** cat.

Examples of compound adjectives

1. This is a **four-foot** table.
2. David is a **part-time** worker.

3. This is an **all-too-common** error.
4. Beware of the **green-eyed** monster.
5. He is a **cold-blooded** man.
6. I love this **brightly-lit** room!
7. Danny's dog is **well-behaved**.
8. You have to be **open-minded** about things.
9. This is a **four-foot** table.
10. David is a **part-time** worker.
11. This is an **all-too-common** error.
12. Beware of the **green-eyed** monster.
13. He is a **cold-blooded** man.
14. I love this **brightly-lit** room!
15. Danny's dog is **well-behaved**.
16. You have to be **open-minded** about things.

Different Types of Compound Adjective (with Examples)

compound adjectives starting with numbers

The most common compound adjectives start with numbers and end with nouns. For example:

- three-hour wait
- ten-minute journey
- five-day holiday
- three-page document
- 500-word story

compound adjectives starting with adjectives

Compound adjectives often end with adjectives. For example:

- brand-new car
- fat-free snacks
- ice-cold drinks
- red-hot peppers
- world-famous player

compound adjectives ending with nouns

Compound adjectives can end with nouns. For example:

- apple-pie tin
- blue-sky thinking
- deep-water vessel
- long-life milk

What is participle?

Word having the characteristics of both verb and adjective especially: In "the finished product," the word "finished" is a **participle** formed from the verb"

Compound adjectives ending with present participles

Lots of compound adjectives end with present participles (adjectives that end "-ing" and are formed from verbs). For example:

- English-speaking country
- forward-thinking strategy
- long-lasting relationship
- never-ending story
- thought-provoking idea

Compound adjectives ending with past participle

Compound adjectives can end with present participles (adjectives that usually end "-ed," "-d," "-t," "-en," or "-n" and are formed from verbs). For example:

- absent-minded person
- level-headed leader
- middle-aged man
- narrow-minded response
- short-haired cat

Examples of Compound Adjectives with Quotation Marks and Italics

Although a less common practice, it is also possible to group the words in a compound adjective using quotation marks, italics, or a combination of the two. For example:

- It is an *ab initio* course (i.e., for beginners).
(Here, italics group the compound adjective. NB: Italics tend to be used for foreign words.)
- Amber looked at the stick in the water, looked me in the eye and then turned away, giving me a "get it yourself" look.
(In this example, quotation marks group the compound adjective.)
- For more than ten years, Jack claimed to be part of the "*Mary Celeste*" crew before admitting to his cousin at a party that he was not.

Examples of Compound Adjectives from Proper Nouns

Sometimes, compound adjectives are formed from proper nouns (i.e., the names of things), and these are written using capital letters. With such compound adjectives, there is no need to group the words using hyphens. For example:

- Did you manage to get the Billy Elliot tickets?(The words "Billy Elliot" are one adjective describing the tickets. As the capital letters group the words, there is no need to use a hyphen.)
- Waking the Dead Claire Goose had a cat that loved potato chips.("Waking the Dead" is correct. It is a compound adjective using title case.)
(Here, capital letters, italics, and quotation marks group the adjective.)

Watch Those Capital Letters!

The noun does not get a capital letter unless it is part of the title.

- Did you manage to get the Billy Elliot Tickets?
(The word "Tickets" should be "tickets.")
- The village fete will be held on the Red Lion lawn.
("Red Lion" is written in title case. The word "lawn" is just a common noun, hence the lowercase "l.")

13. Article 21 A of Indian constitution relates to

- a. related to women and children development
- b. related to the constitution of protection of children rights
- c. related right to free and compulsory child education
- d. related to the prohibitions of child labor

14. This will lead to a deeper involvement in the learning process of teacher educators as well as student teachers.

- a. in-service teacher education
- b. learning of methodology
- c. pre-service teacher education
- d. enhance teacher learning

Compound Adjectives with Adverbs

An adjective is often preceded by a word like "very," "well," "beautifully," or "extremely." (These are adverbs.)

Usually, there is no need to link an adverb to an adjective using a hyphen. For example:

- Young Tracey is an **extremely brave** girl.
(The adverb "extremely" modifies the adjective "brave" but is not part of it. There is no need to group it and "brave" together with a hyphen.)
- It was a **beautifully painted** portrait in a skilfully carved frame.
(The adverb "beautifully" adds to the adjective "painted" but is not part of it. It is the same with "skilfully" and "carved." There is no need for hyphens.)

The following rules will cover most scenarios:

(1) When preceding an adjective with the adverb "well," use a hyphen.

- well-known actor
(Use a hyphen with "well.")
- (2) Do not use a hyphen with an adverb that ends "-ly."

- widely known actor
(Do not use a hyphen if the adverb ends "-ly.")

Compound adjective exercises

1. From each group, choose the sentence that contains a compound adjective:

- A. Sheila was horribly moody.
- B. We'd like you to be part of the decision-making process.
- C. The company showed steady improvement in their stock trades.

- A. This is a widely used procedure for finishing wood floors.
- B. Moths ate his woolen socks.
- C. That was really generous of you.

- A. Sharon's adopted son is five years old today.
- B. My new car has leather upholstery.
- C. She was a well-known actress by the time she reached age five.

Answers: B, A, C

2. Using hyphens in compound adjectives: Which sentences are correct?

- A. The group was full of rowdy 10 year old schoolboys.
- B. The group was full of rowdy 10-year-old schoolboys.

- A. The actress is well known.
- B. The actress is well-known.

- A. They enjoyed a three-year profit streak.
- B. They enjoyed a three-year-profit streak.

Answers: B, A, A

3. Using -ly adverbs in compound adjectives: Which sentences are correct?

- A. Along the river, rapidly increasing floodwaters caused evacuations.
- B. Along the river, rapidly-increasing floodwaters caused evacuations.

- A. My neighbor Jim is an internationally recognized author.
- B. My neighbor Jim is an internationally-recognized author.

- A. The bank robbers tried to hatch their ill conceived plan and failed.
- B. The bank robbers tried to hatch their ill-conceived plan and failed.

Answers: A, A, B

4. Choose the correct compound adjective for each sentence.

- A. He is fond of _____ Scotch.
 - good
 - 12-year-old
 - 10 year old
- B. The weather has been _____ lately.
 - terribly-cold
 - terribly cold
 - too cold
- C. Babysitting these kids is like trying to manage a _____.
 - three ring circus
 - three-ring-circus
 - three-ring circus

Answers: A – 12-year-old B – terribly cold C – three-ring circus

5. Fill in the blanks with the best compound adjective for the situation:

- A. Melanie has everything she needs. She is _____.
 - two-faced
 - very badly behaved
 - well-cared for
- B. Louis overcomes difficulties easily. He is _____.
 - short-tempered
 - level-headed
 - internationally renowned

C. Mr. Chan likes to hear about new ideas. He is _____.

- strong-minded
- two faced
- open-minded

Answers: A – well-cared for B – level-headed C – open-minded

6. Fill in the blanks with the best phrase for the situation:

A. Jesse was promoted, so he bought _____.

- himself-a brand new car
- himself a brand-new-car
- himself a brand-new car

B. The _____ has been going on for decades.

- gun control debate
- gun-control debate
- gun-control-debate

C. The sound of _____ always soothes my mind.

- gently-flowing water
- gently flowing water
- gently-flowing-water

Answers: A – himself a brand-new car B – gun-control debate C – gently flowing water

7. Creating compound adjectives: From each group, choose the sentence pair that makes the most sense.

A. I don't like glue that dries slowly. = This is a quick-drying glue.

B. Did you know that some plants eat meat? = Did you know that there are meat-eating plants?

C. Professor Brown has a very narrow mind. = Professor Brown's mind is very narrow.

A. The price of the car was high. = It was a high-priced car.

B. The meal tasted good. = This was a tasteful-meal.

C. He likes to weigh in on political issues. = He is loud-mouthed and boring.

A. The tapeworm measured 35 inches. = The tape-worm measured 35-inches.

B. The duck has flat feet. = That's a flat-footed duck.

C. Why not try some carrot juice? = Have some carrot-juice.

Answers: B – meat-eating plants A – high-priced car B – flat-footed duck

8. Compound adjectives containing numbers: From each group, choose the sentence containing the correct compound adjective.

A. The earthworms were at least three inches long.

B. He ate a 12-inch sandwich for lunch.

C. The sumo champion weighed 210-kilograms.

A. He drives a one-ton truck.

B. Our house has three-bedrooms and two-bathrooms.

C. There are nine-carrots in each bottle of juice.

A. My new chainsaw cost three-hundred dollars.

B. I got a 300-dollar chainsaw for two hundred dollars.

C. The best chainsaws cost more than three-hundred-dollars.

Answers: B – 12-inch sandwich A – one-ton truck B – 300-dollar chainsaw

9. Use the underlined phrase to make a compound adjective.

A. He suggested an innovative plan to save money.

B. Her brother had a sharp mind.

C. My cat died suddenly when it was ten years old.

Answers:

A. He suggested an innovative money-saving plan.

B. Her brother was sharp-minded.

C. My ten-year-old cat died suddenly.

Compound Verb

When it comes to the parts of speech, nouns and verbs are among the best known and understood. Keep reading for the definition of compound verbs and examples of the four different types of compound verbs.

Forms of Compound Verbs			
Prepositional Verb	believe in ask for	laugh at listen to	
Phrasal Verb	looks up throw out	get along take down	
Verb With Auxiliaries	was walking will meet	are running should start	
Compound Single-Word Verb	babysits waterproof	proofread brainwashed	

What Is a Compound Verb?

A compound verb is made up of one or more words. They're sometimes called serial verbs because one verb follows another. You'll often find compound verbs that share a subject, such as in these examples.

1. John **swims** and **runs** for exercise.
2. I **cook** and **clean** when I get home from work.
3. The children **write** their name and **read** the instructions on the worksheet.

In these sentences, the verbs are joined by the conjunction

Forms of Compound Verbs

Compound verbs are formed in several ways. You can add a preposition in ***prepositional verbs***, make a phrase with a ***phrasal verb***, add a "helping" verb in a ***verb with auxiliaries***, and make a phrase or combine two words together into a ***compound single-word verb***. Each of these results in a different form of compound verb.

Prepositional Verb

When a preposition combines with a verb to form a new verb, the result is a prepositional verb. Prepositional verbs usually follow a noun and precede another noun or verbal phrase.

Some examples include:

Prepositional

When a preposition (a word that indicates location or time - e.g. in, on, for)

combines with a verb to add detail to it.
E.g. believe in, care for, rely upon

Compound Verbs

I **believe in** respecting our elders.
Why does Timmy always **ask for** more ice cream?
The success of this campaign **relies upon** voter turnout.
Don't **laugh at** my dad's new haircut.
Listen to my question before coming up with a response.

Phrasal Verb

When a verb combines with an adverb, the result is a phrasal verb. Words like *up*, *in*, *out*, and *down* are common adverbs in phrasal verbs, even though they can also be used as prepositions in other contexts. Unlike prepositional verbs, phrasal verbs are idiomatic and aren't translated literally.

Phrasal

When a verb combines with a prepositional adverb (a word describing the location or direction of a verb) E.g.

tear off,
run out,
pull through.
break up
break away
take away
take out

Some examples of phrasal verbs include:

1. Sharon **looks up** to her older sister.
2. Can you **throw out** the garbage?
3. Try to **get along** with your brother.
4. Most people **take down** their holiday decorations by January 1.
5. Let's **turn off** the television after this show.

Verb with Auxiliaries

In this form, a verb combines with another verb called a helping, or auxiliary, verb. Common helping verbs are *have*, *has*, *had*, *am*, *be*, *been*, *is*, *are*, *was*, or *were*, and modal helping verbs include *can*, *could*, *may*, *should*, and *will*. Together with another verb, they form a compound verb.

Auxiliary

When the verb combines with a “helping verb”. These are often used when talking in a different tense. Common auxiliary verbs include various forms of to have and to be. E.g.

was walking,
will meet
are running
was running
have taken
do try
could win
might agree
shall attend

For example:

1. Joe **was walking** down the street last night.
2. The council **will meet** to discuss the issue tomorrow.
3. Jack and Jill **are running** up the hill.
4. My friends **are planning** a big surprise party for me.
5. I **should start** my homework soon.

Compound Single-Word Verb

Sometimes a single verb is a combination of multiple words. Both words might be verbs or one of the words might be a descriptor word. The words may run together as one word or they may be joined by a hyphen. Regardless of the spelling, when used together, the words function as a single verb.

Compound single-word

sometimes, a single verb is made from multiple words. Both words may be verbs or one may be a descriptor or noun. Sometimes, they are joined and sometimes they are hyphenated.

E.g.

babysit,
water-proof,
stir-fry
to flyby
to water-proof

to babysit

For example:

1. Jessica **babysits** Carson and his sister Stella on Saturday nights.
2. Gerald really wants to **waterproof** the deck this weekend.
3. Can you have someone **proofread** your essay before turning it in?
4. it's important to check your facts and not become **brainwashed** by misinformation.
5. The airline **overbooked** our flight, so we received vouchers for the next one.

Sentences with Compound Verbs:

1. Her car **skidded** and **halted** to a stop.
2. I **will walk** to the store tomorrow. (verb with auxiliary)
3. His sad story made me **tear up**. (phrasal verb)
4. They **skipped** and **jogged** all the way down the lane.
5. I **don't want** to bother you. (verb with auxiliary)
6. The tightly woven fabric was easy to **waterproof**. (compound single-word verb)
7. Is the product something you can **believe in**? (prepositional verb)
8. I will **take away** the used parts. (phrasal verb)
9. Will the new balance **carry over** to the next bill? (prepositional verb)
10. The new employee didn't know what to **ask for**. (prepositional verb)
11. The little boy **was telling** me all about the fair. (verb with auxiliary)
12. He decided to **air-condition** the room. (compound single-word verb)
13. He didn't know what to **work on**. (phrasal verb)
14. Is he someone you can **rely on**? (prepositional verb)
15. I **am willing** to take the job. (verb with auxiliary)

Why Should I Care about Compound Verbs?

If you're learning or teaching English, then understanding compound verbs is important. More specifically:

- The Importance of Phrasal Verbs. Phrasal verbs are common, and their meaning is not always discernible from the main verb (e.g., "to give in" is not even close in meaning "to give").
- The Importance of Verbs with Auxiliaries. Using verbs with auxiliaries is how many of the verb tenses are formed in English. Tense tells us whether

we're talking about the past, present, or future, and whether the action is ongoing or completed. Being able to use tense is a language essential.

UNIT- III THEME BASED VOCABLULARY

Words after the personalities:

- **Alchemist:** Medieval chemist who claimed to be able to turn base metals into gold
- **Book keeper:** Looked after the accounts for businesses
- **Calligrapher:** Someone skilled in penmanship
- **Cartographer:** Map maker
- **Chiropodist:** Treats diseases of the feet & hands
- **Dermatologist:** A doctor who specializes in the physiology and pathology of the skin
- **Entomologist:** A zoologist who studies insects
- **Entrepreneur:** Someone who organizes a business venture and assumes the risk for it
- **Fancy man:** Pimp
- **Fancy woman:** Prostitute
- **Filibuster:** American mercenaries in South America, gun runners
- **Gaoler:** Jailer
- **Internist:** A specialist in internal medicine
- **Midwife:** A woman skilled in aiding the delivery of babies
- **Muralist:** A painter of murals
- **Ophthalmologist:** A medical doctor specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye
- **Oracle:** An authoritative person who divines the future
- **Ornithologist:** A zoologist who studies birds
- **Paralegal:** A person with specialized training who assists lawyers
- **Pathologist:** A doctor who specializes in medical diagnosis
- **Pawnbroker:** A person who lends money at interest in exchange for personal property that is deposited as security
- **Pediatrician:** A specialist in the care of babies
- **Percussionist:** A musician who plays percussion instruments
- **Philanthropist:** Someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human well-being

- **Physician:** A licensed medical practitioner
- **Proctor:** Official of a university
- **Rag picker:** Sorted through the left over rags to find re usable ones
- **Runner:** A person who is employed to deliver messages or documents
- **Seamstress:** Someone who makes or mends dresses
- **Silversmith:** Worked with silver
- **Solicitor:** Lawyer
- **Townswaiter:** Customs man
- **Turnkey:** Prison warder or jail keeper
- **Undertaker:** One whose business is the management of funerals
- **Vassal:** Servant of the lowest order
- **Veterinarian:** A doctor who practices veterinary medicine
- **Vicar:** A Roman Catholic priest who acts for another higher-ranking clergyman
- **Warder:** In charge of prisoners
- **Wet nurse:** Woman employed to suckle the child of another (common practice with the rich)
- **Yeoman:** Farmer who owns his own land

Personality types

- abusive
- active
- adventurous
- affectionate
- aggressive
- ambitious
- annoying
- cautious
- charming
- cheerful
- compulsive
- confident
- conservative
- courageous

- cowardly
- creative
- cruel
- cynical
- decisive
- determined
- direct
- domineering
- easygoing
- emotional
- enthusiastic
 - pessimistic
 - pompous
 - practical
 - rational
 - reliable
 - reserved
 - ruthless
 - sarcastic
 - secretive
 - self-centered
 - selfish
 - sensible
 - sensitive
 - serious
 - shy
 - sincere
 - sociable
 - stubborn
 - superficial
 - tactful
 - tactless

- thoughtful
- witty
- extroverted
- fearful
- frank
- friendly
- funny
- generous
- gentle
- greedy
- gregarious
- gullible
- happy
- honest
- imaginative
- impatient
- impulsive
- independent
- intelligent
- introverted
- lazy
- loyal
- mean
- modest
- moody
- nervous
- nice
- obsessive
- optimistic
- outgoing
- patient
- persistent

SPEECH TYPES:

1. abstruse

difficult to understand

2. blandishment

flattery intended to persuade

3. blasphemy

profane language

4. bruit

tell or spread rumors

5. cacophony

loud confusing disagreeable sounds

6. circumlocution

an indirect way of expressing something

7. cliché

a trite or obvious remark

8. doggerel

a comic verse of irregular measure

9. dyslexia

impaired ability to learn to read

10. equivocal

open to two or more interpretations

11.euphemism

an inoffensive expression substituted for an offensive one

12.garrulous

full of trivial conversation

13.harangue

a loud bombastic declamation expressed with strong emotion

14.invective

abusive language used to express blame or censure

15.inveigh

complain bitterly

16.jabber

talk in a noisy, excited, or declamatory manner

17.paeon

a hymn of praise

18.panegyric

formally expressing praise

19.platitude

a trite or obvious remark

20.prolix

Tediously prolonged or tending to speak or write at length

21.raucous

unpleasantly loud and harsh

22. sententious

concise and full of meaning

23. verbiage

over abundance of words

Realistic: These people describe themselves as honest, loyal, and practical. They are doers more than thinkers. They have strong mechanical, motor, and athletic abilities; like the outdoors; and prefer working with machines, tools, plants, and animals.

Investigative: These people love problem solving and analytical skills. They are intellectually stimulated and often mathematically or scientifically inclined; like to observe, learn, and evaluate; prefer working alone; and are reserved.

Artistic: These people are the “free spirits.” They are creative, emotional, intuitive, and idealistic; have a flair for communicating ideas; dislike structure and prefer working independently; and like to sing, write, act, paint, and think creatively. They are similar to the investigative type but are interested in the artistic and aesthetic aspects of things more than the scientific.

Social: These are “people” people. They are friendly and outgoing; love to help others, make a difference, or both; have strong verbal and personal skills and teaching abilities; and are less likely to engage in intellectual or physical activity.

Enterprising: These people are confident, assertive risk takers. They are sociable; enjoy speaking and leadership; like to persuade rather than guide; like to use their influence; have strong interpersonal skills; and are status conscious.

Conventional: These people are dependable, detail oriented, disciplined, precise, persistent, and practical; value order; and are good at clerical and numerical tasks. They work well with people and data, so they are good organizers, schedulers, and project managers.

Ideal Environments

Sample Occupations

Realistic

- Structured
- Clear lines of authority
- Contractor
- Emergency medical

Ideal Environments

Sample Occupations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with things and tools • Casual dress • Focus on tangible results or well-thought-out goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technician (EMT) • Mechanic • Military career • Packaging engineer
Investigative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonstructured • Research oriented • Intellectual • Work with ideas and data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pharmacist • Lab technician • Nanotechnologist • Geologist • College professor
Artistic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonstructured • Creative • Rewards unconventional and aesthetic approaches • Creation of products and ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertising career • Architect • Animator • Musician • Journalist
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative • Collegial • Work with people and on people-related problems/issues • Work as a team or community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher • Geriatric counselor • Correctional officer • Coach • Nurse
Enterprising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical business environment • Results oriented • Driven • Work with people and data • Entrepreneurial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales manager • Banker • Lawyer • Business owner • Restaurant manager

Ideal Environments

Sample Occupations

Conventional

- Power focused
- Orderly
- Clear rules and policies
- Consistent **processes**
- Work with systems to manipulate and organize **data**
- Control and handling of money
- Auditor
- Insurance underwriter
- Bank teller
- Office manager
- Database manager

Diminutive

Diminutive means small. A *diminutive* person is short and small.

A *diminutive* word is a "cute" version of a word or name: for example, "duckling"

is a *diminutive* of "duck" and Billy is a *diminutive* form of the name William.

A diminutive name or word is formed from another by the addition of a suffix expressing smallness in size: a *booklet* is a small book, and a *dinette* is a small version of a dining set.

The adjective *diminutive* descends from Middle English, from Old French, from Late Latin *dīminūtīvus*, from Latin *dēminuere*, "to lessen."

bantam, flyspeck, lilliputian, midget, petite, tiny

little, small

a word that is formed with a suffix (such as -let or -kin) to indicate smallness

A diminutive creates a meaning of 'small' or 'little'. The most common diminutives are formed with the prefix *mini-* and with suffixes such as *-let* and *-y*.

We often use a diminutive with names or with abbreviated names when we want to be more informal, or to express affection for someone or something:

There's a minibus outside waiting to take you all to the station. (minibus = a bus which is smaller than a standard bus)

Here's a booklet which gives advice on keep-fit. (booklet = a small book)

I can feel one or two droplets of rain. (droplet = little drops of rain)

Right, Matty, I've got some very good news for you. (Matty is formed from the name 'Matthew')

I think she's the perfect kitty for Jennifer. (kitty is formed from 'kitten' a young cat)

We sometimes use a diminutive -y when we don't want or don't need to be precise:

Her new dress was a sort of bluey colour. (bluey = almost blue)

Foreign words

What is a foreign word?

1: a word of a foreign language.

2: a **word** taken from another language, pronounced and written as alien, and in English usually printed in italics.

3. A word adopted from another language: LOANWORD

List of English Words of Foreign Origin

A full list of English words of foreign origin would be quite lengthy, since English borrows from many languages. However, there are a number of notable and interesting English words that have their roots in languages from all over the world.

List of English Words of Foreign Origin: Notable Examples

This list of English words of foreign origin includes some notable surprises from a number of languages.

- Africa - banana, jumbo, yam, zebra
- China - ketchup, pekoe, shanghai
- France - catalogue, essence, gourmet, justice, massage, perfume, regret, terror
- Japan - anime, karaoke, tycoon, hibachi, sushi
- Norway - fjord, krill, ski, slalom
- Philippines - boondocks, manila, ylang ylang (a flower)
- Wales - corgi (dog), crag, penguin

More English Words from Other Languages

Each language has made its contribution to English in the form of unique words. Here are a few languages that stand out for their influence on English.

English Words of Latin Origin

Although Latin is a dead language, there are many English words with Latin roots. These include Latin-based adjectives, phrases and others.

- **et cetera** - and others, commonly abbreviated “etc”
- **extra** - in addition
- **sinister** - wrong or evil

English Words of Italian Origin

Italian, which as a Romance language takes its roots in Latin, has also made some direct contributions to English.

- **alarm** - to arms
- **ballot** - small pebble or ball, used by people who would vote by casting a pebble into a box
- **cantaloupe** - the name of a town in Italy where the melon was grown

English Words of Spanish Origin

Many English words come from Spanish as well. Here are some examples.

- **mosquito** - a little biting insect
- **patio** - a place for sitting outside
- **aficionado** - someone who is a fan of something

English Words of Yiddish Origin

Several Yiddish words have made their way into the English language. These are a few of them.

- **bagel** - ring-shaped roll of bread
- **spiel** - a long story or persuasive speech
- **klutz** - someone who is uncoordinated

English Words of German Origin

English has very strong German roots. There are thousands of English words of German origin, but these are a few notable ones.

- **angst** - a feeling of discontent
- **kindergarten** - the earliest grade in school, before first grade
- **hamster** - a small rodent, often kept as a pet

English Words of Hindi or Urdu Origin

You might be surprised to learn that a list of words with foreign origin includes several Hindi or Urdu words. These are a few notable ones.

- **calico** - cotton patterned cloth, named for the city Calicut
- **cashmere** - an especially soft fiber made from the wool of a goat
- **khaki** - a tan color, especially in a cotton fabric

English Words of Japanese Origin

Some very common English words actually come from Japan. These are a few you may know.

- **emoji** - a text or picture representation of emotion
- **haiku** - a three-line poem with set rules for syllables
- **tycoon** - someone who is wealthy from success in business

English Words of Russian Origin

Any foreign words in English list includes a number of Russian words. Although Russian and English are very different languages, several Russian words have made their way into common English usage.

- **balaclava** - a hat that covers the face except for the eyes
- **kefir** - a fermented dairy drink
- **mammoth** - an extinct animal that was related to an elephant

Other Interesting Words in English

There are many interesting or unusual words in the English language. There are also some unique ways of looking at them.

- “Queueing” is the only word with five vowels in a row.

- “Iouea” contains all vowels and is a sea sponge.
- “Fashion” and “cushion” are the only words that end with "shion."
- “Suspicion,” “scion” and “coercion” are the only words that end in "cion.”
- Having all vowels in order or reverse order are: abstemious, facetious, unnoticeably, sub continental, and uncomplimentary.
- These words have six consonants consecutively: catchphrase, latchstring, sightscreen, watch spring, and watchstrap.
- These words all have more than one doubled letter: addressee, balloon, bookkeeper, coffee, committee, keenness, roommate, and succeed.

English Borrows from Other Languages and Itself

There are many foreign words used in English and foreign words that have been changed slightly to become English words. However, while English borrows thousands of words from languages around the world, it also has its origins in itself. For a deeper understanding, review some Old English words used in modern English.

Foreign Words And Phrases Now Used In English

Over the centuries the English language has assimilated words and phrases from a variety of other languages. In context, those listed here are often printed in italics.

ab initio	<i>Latin</i> from the beginning
a cappella	<i>Italian</i> sung without instrumental accompaniment (literally ‘in chapel style’)
à deux	<i>French</i> for or involving two people
ad hoc	<i>Latin</i> made or done for a particular purpose (literally ‘to this’)
ad infinitum	<i>Latin</i> endlessly; forever (literally ‘to infinity’)
ad interim	<i>Latin</i> for the meantime
ad nauseam	<i>Latin</i> to a tiresomely excessive degree (literally ‘to sickness’)
a fortiori	<i>Latin</i> more conclusively (literally ‘from a stronger [argument]’)
agent provocateur	<i>French</i> a person who tempts a suspected criminal to commit a crime so that they can be caught and convicted (literally ‘provocative agent’)

à huis clos	<i>French</i> in private (literally ‘with closed doors’)
al dente	<i>Italian</i> (of food) cooked so as to be still firm when bitten (literally ‘to the tooth’)
Alfresco	<i>Italian</i> in the open air (literally ‘in the fresh’)
amour propre	<i>French</i> self-respect (literally ‘own love’)
annus mirabilis	<i>Latin</i> a remarkable or auspicious year
a posteriori	<i>Latin</i> based on reasoning from known facts or past events rather than on assumptions or predictions (literally ‘from what comes after’)
a priori	<i>Latin</i> based on deduction rather than experience (literally ‘from what is before’)
au courant	<i>French</i> well informed; up to date (literally ‘in the (regular) course’)
au fait	<i>French</i> having a good or detailed knowledge (literally ‘to the point’)
au fond	<i>French</i> basically; in essence (literally ‘at the bottom’)
au naturel	<i>French</i> in the most simple or natural way
beau geste	<i>French</i> a noble and generous act (literally ‘fine gesture’)
beau ideal	<i>French</i> the highest standard of excellence (literally ‘ideal beauty’)
beau monde	<i>French</i> fashionable society (literally ‘fine world’)
beaux arts	<i>French</i> the fine arts
bête noire	<i>French</i> a person or thing one particularly dislikes (literally ‘black beast’)
belles-lettres	<i>French</i> literary works written and read for their elegant style (literally ‘fine letters’)
billet-doux	<i>French</i> a love letter (literally ‘sweet note’)
Blitzkrieg	<i>German</i> an intense, violent military campaign intended to bring about a swift victory (literally ‘lightning war’)
bona fide	<i>Latin</i> genuine; real (literally ‘with good faith’)

bon mot	<i>French</i> a clever or witty remark (literally ‘good word’)
bon vivant	<i>French</i> a person with a sociable and luxurious lifestyle (literally ‘person living well’)
Brasserie	<i>French</i> an informal or inexpensive restaurant (literally ‘brewery’)
carpe diem	<i>Latin</i> make the most of the present time (literally ‘seize the day!’)
carte blanche	<i>French</i> complete freedom to act as one wishes (literally ‘blank paper’)
cause célèbre	<i>French</i> a controversial issue attracting much public attention (literally ‘famous case’)
caveat emptor	<i>Latin</i> the buyer is responsible for checking the quality of goods before purchasing them (literally ‘let the buyer beware’)
c’est la guerre	<i>French</i> used as an expression of resigned acceptance (literally ‘that's war’)
chacun à son gout	<i>French</i> everyone to their own taste
chef-d’œuvre	<i>French</i> a masterpiece (literally ‘chief work’)
cherchez la femme	<i>French</i> there is certain to be a woman at the bottom of a problem or mystery (literally ‘look for the woman’)
comme il faut	<i>French</i> correct in behaviour or etiquette (literally ‘as is necessary’)
compos mentis	<i>Latin</i> sane; in full control of one's mind
Cognoscenti	<i>Italian</i> people who are well informed about something (literally ‘people who know’)
cordon sanitaire	<i>French</i> a guarded line placed around an area infected by disease to prevent anyone from leaving (literally ‘sanitary line’)
Cosa Nostra	<i>Italian</i> a US criminal organization related to the Mafia (literally ‘our thing’)
coup de foudre	<i>French</i> love at first sight (literally ‘stroke of lightning’)

coup de grace	<i>French</i> a blow by which a mortally wounded person or thing is mercifully killed (literally ‘stroke of grace’)
coup de main	<i>French</i> a sudden surprise attack (literally ‘stroke of hand’)
coup d’état	<i>French</i> a sudden violent seizure of power (literally ‘blow of state’)
cri de cœur	<i>French</i> a passionate appeal or protest (literally ‘cry from the heart’)
cui bono?	<i>Latin</i> who stands to gain? (implying that whoever does may have been responsible for a crime; literally ‘to whom (is it) a benefit?’)
de facto	<i>Latin</i> in fact, whether by right or not
Dei gratia	<i>Latin</i> by the grace of God
déjà vu	<i>French</i> the sense of having experienced the present situation before (literally ‘already seen’)
de jure	<i>Latin</i> rightful; by right (literally ‘of law’)
de nos jours	<i>French</i> contemporary (literally ‘of our days’)
Deo gratias	<i>Latin</i> thanks be to God
Deo volente	<i>Latin</i> God willing
de profundis	<i>Latin</i> expressing one's deepest feelings (literally ‘from the depths’)
de rigueur	<i>French</i> obligatory; required by etiquette or current fashion (literally ‘of strictness’)
dernier cri	<i>French</i> the very latest fashion (literally ‘the last cry’)
de trop	<i>French</i> not wanted; superfluous (literally ‘excessive’)
deus ex machina	<i>Latin</i> an unexpected event that saves an apparently hopeless situation (literally ‘god from the machinery’)
dolce far niente	<i>Italian</i> pleasant idleness (literally ‘sweet doing nothing’)
dolce vita	<i>Italian</i> a life of pleasure and luxury (literally ‘sweet life’)
Doppelgänger	<i>German</i> an apparition or double of a living person (literally ‘double-goer’)

double entendre	<i>French</i> a word or phrase with two possible interpretations (from obsolete French, ‘double understanding’)
dramatis personae	<i>Latin</i> the characters in a play (literally ‘persons of the drama’)
embarras de richesse	<i>French</i> more options or resources than one knows what to do with (literally ‘embarrassment of riches’)
éminence grise	<i>French</i> a person who has power or influence without holding an official position (literally ‘grey eminence’)
en famille	<i>French</i> with one's family; in an informal way (literally ‘in family’)
enfant terrible	<i>French</i> a person whose behaviour is unconventional or controversial (literally ‘terrible child’)
en masse	<i>French</i> all together (literally ‘in a mass’)
en passant	<i>French</i> by the way (literally ‘in passing’)
entente cordiale	<i>French</i> a friendly understanding between states
entre nous	<i>French</i> between ourselves
esprit de corps	<i>French</i> a feeling of pride and loyalty uniting the members of a group (literally ‘spirit of body’)
ex gratia	<i>Latin</i> (of payment) given as a favour rather than because of any legal obligation (literally ‘from favour’)
ex officio	<i>Latin</i> by virtue of one's position or status (literally ‘out of duty’)
fait accompli	<i>French</i> a thing that has been done or decided and cannot now be altered (literally ‘accomplished fact’)
faute de mieux	<i>French</i> for want of a better alternative
faux pas	<i>French</i> an embarrassing blunder or indiscretion (literally ‘false step’)
femme fatale	<i>French</i> a seductive woman (literally ‘disastrous woman’)
fête champêtre	<i>French</i> an outdoor entertainment; a garden party (literally ‘rural festival’)
fin de siècle	<i>French</i> relating to the end of a century

force majeure	<i>French</i> superior strength
folie de grandeur	<i>French</i> delusions of grandeur
Gîte	<i>French</i> a small furnished holiday house in France
grande dame	<i>French</i> a woman who is influential within a particular sphere (literally ‘grand lady’)
haute couture	<i>French</i> the designing and making of clothes by leading fashion houses (literally ‘high dressmaking’)
haute cuisine	<i>French</i> high-quality cooking (literally ‘high cookery’)
haut monde	<i>French</i> fashionable society (literally ‘high world’)
hors de combat	<i>French</i> out of action due to injury or damage (literally ‘out of the fight’)
idée fixe	<i>French</i> an obsession (literally ‘fixed idea’)
in absentia	<i>Latin</i> while not present (literally ‘in absence’)
in camera	<i>Latin</i> in private (literally ‘in the chamber’)
in extremis	<i>Latin</i> in an extremely difficult situation; at the point of death
in loco parentis	<i>Latin</i> in the place of a parent
in medias res	<i>Latin</i> in or into the middle of things
in propria persona	<i>Latin</i> : in his or her own person
in situ	<i>Latin</i> in the original or appropriate position
inter alia	<i>Latin</i> among other things
in toto	<i>Latin</i> as a whole
ipso facto	<i>Latin</i> by that very fact or act
je ne sais quoi	<i>French</i> a quality that is hard to describe (literally ‘I do not know what’)
jeu d’esprit	<i>French</i> a light-hearted display of wit (literally ‘game of the mind’)
jeunesse dorée	<i>French</i> wealthy, fashionable young people (literally ‘gilded

	youth')
joie de vivre	<i>French</i> exuberant enjoyment of life (literally 'joy of living')
Katzenjammer	<i>German</i> a hangover or a severe headache accompanying a hangover (literally 'cats' wailing')
laissez-faire	<i>French</i> a non-interventionist policy (literally 'allow to do')
locum tenens	<i>Latin</i> a temporary deputy or stand-in (literally 'one holding a place')
locus classicus	<i>Latin</i> the best known or most authoritative passage on a subject (literally 'classical place')
magnum opus	<i>Latin</i> the most important work of an artist, writer, etc. (literally 'great work')
Manqué	<i>French</i> having failed to become what one might have been (from <i>manquer</i> 'to lack')
mea culpa	<i>Latin</i> an acknowledgement that something is one's fault (literally 'by my fault')
memento mori	<i>Latin</i> something kept as a reminder that death is inevitable (literally 'remember (that you have) to die')
ménage à trois	<i>French</i> an arrangement in which a married couple and the lover of one of them live together (literally 'household of three')
modus operandi	<i>Latin</i> a way of doing something (literally 'way of operating')
modus vivendi	<i>Latin</i> an arrangement that allows conflicting parties to coexist peacefully (literally 'way of living')
mot juste	<i>French</i> the most appropriate word or expression
ne plus ultra	<i>Latin</i> the best example of something (literally 'not further beyond')
nil desperandum	<i>Latin</i> do not despair
noblesse oblige	<i>French</i> privilege entails responsibility
nolens volens	<i>Latin</i> whether one wants or likes something or not (literally 'not willing, willing')

non sequitur	<i>Latin</i> a conclusion or statement that does not logically follow from the previous statement (literally ‘it does not follow’)
nouveau riche	<i>French</i> people who have recently become rich and who display their wealth ostentatiously (literally ‘new rich’)
objet d’art	<i>French</i> a small decorative or artistic object
on dit	<i>French</i> a piece of gossip (literally ‘they say’)
Papabile	<i>Italian</i> worthy or eligible to be elected pope
par excellence	<i>French</i> better or more than all others of the same kind (literally ‘by excellence’)
parti pris	<i>French</i> a preconceived view; a bias (literally ‘side taken’)
per annum	<i>Latin</i> for each year
per capita	<i>Latin</i> for each person (literally ‘by heads’)
per se	<i>Latin</i> by or in itself or themselves
persona non grata	<i>Latin</i> a person who is not welcome somewhere
pièce de résistance	<i>French</i> the most important or impressive item (literally ‘piece (i.e. means) of resistance’)
pied-à-terre	<i>French</i> a small flat or house kept for occasional use (literally ‘foot to earth’)
pis aller	<i>French</i> a last resort (literally ‘worse to go’)
plat du jour	<i>French</i> a special dish prepared by a restaurant on a particular day (literally ‘dish of the day’)
plus ça change	<i>French</i> used to express resigned acknowledgement of the fact that certain things never change (from <i>plus ça change, plus c’est la même chose</i> ‘the more it changes, the more it stays the same’)
Pococurante	<i>Italian</i> careless or nonchalant (literally ‘little caring’)
prima facie	<i>Latin</i> accepted as so until proved otherwise (literally ‘at first face’)
primus inter pares	<i>Latin</i> the senior or representative member of a group (literally ‘first among equals’)

pro rata	<i>Latin</i> proportional; proportionally (literally ‘according to the rate’)
proxime accessit	<i>Latin</i> the person who comes second in an examination or is runner-up for an award (literally ‘came very near’)
quid pro quo	<i>Latin</i> a favour or advantage given in return for something (literally ‘something for something’)
raison d’être	<i>French</i> the most important reason for someone or something's existence (literally ‘reason for being’)
reductio ad absurdum	<i>Latin</i> a method of disproving a premise by showing that its logical conclusion is absurd (literally ‘reduction to the absurd’)
roman-à-clef	<i>French</i> a novel in which real people or events appear with invented names (literally ‘novel with a key’)
Sangfroid	<i>French</i> the ability to stay calm in difficult circumstances (literally ‘cold blood’)
savoir faire	<i>French</i> the ability to act appropriately in social situations (literally ‘know how to do’)
sine die	<i>Latin</i> (of proceedings) adjourned indefinitely (literally ‘without a day’)
sine qua non	<i>Latin</i> a thing that is absolutely essential (literally ‘without which not’)
soi-disant	<i>French</i> self-styled; so-called (literally ‘self-saying’)
sotto voce	<i>Italian</i> in a quiet voice (literally ‘under voice’)
sub judice	<i>Latin</i> being considered by a court of law and therefore not to be publicly discussed elsewhere (literally ‘under a judge’)
sub rosa	<i>Latin</i> happening or done in secret (literally ‘under the rose’)
sui generis	<i>Latin</i> unique (literally ‘of its own kind’)
table d’hôte	<i>French</i> a restaurant meal offered at a fixed price, with few if any choices (literally ‘host's table’)
tant mieux	<i>French</i> so much the better
tant pis	<i>French</i> so much the worse; too bad

terra firma	<i>Latin</i> dry land; the ground (literally ‘firm land’)
terra incognita	<i>Latin</i> unknown territory
tête-à-tête	<i>French</i> a private conversation (literally ‘head-to-head’)
tour de force	<i>French</i> a thing accomplished with great skill (literally ‘feat of strength’)
tout de suite	<i>French</i> at once (literally ‘quite in sequence’)
Unheimlich	<i>German</i> uncanny or weird
Verboten	<i>German</i> forbidden
via media	<i>Latin</i> a compromise (literally ‘middle way’)
victor ludorum	<i>Latin</i> the overall champion in a sports competition (literally ‘victor of the games’)
vis-à-vis	<i>French</i> in relation to; as compared with (literally ‘face-to-face’)
vox populi	<i>Latin</i> public opinion (literally ‘the voice of the people’)
Zeitgeist	<i>German</i> the characteristic spirit or mood of a particular historical period (literally ‘time spirit’)

Etymology (/ˌɛtɪˈmɒlədʒi/) is the study of the history of words. By extension, the etymology of a word means its origin and development throughout history.^[2]

For languages with a long written history, etymologists make use of texts, and texts about the language, to gather knowledge about how words were used during earlier periods, how they developed in meaning and form, or when and how they entered the language. Etymologists also apply the methods of comparative linguistics to reconstruct information about forms that are too old for any direct information to be available.

By analyzing related languages with a technique known as the comparative method, linguists can make inferences about their shared parent language and its vocabulary. In this way, word roots in European languages, for example, can be traced all the way back to the origin of the Indo-European language family.

The word *etymology* derives from the Greek word ἐτυμολογία (*etumología*), itself from ἔτυμον (*étumon*), meaning "true sense or sense of a truth", and the suffix *-logia*, denoting "the study of".^{[3][4]}

The term *etymon* refers to a word or morpheme (e.g., stem^[5] or root^[6]) from which a later word or morpheme derives. For example, the Latin word *candidus*, which means "white", is the etymon of English *candid*. Relationships are often less transparent, however. English place names such as Winchester, Gloucester, Tadcaster share in different modern forms a suffixed etymon that was once meaningful, Latin *castrum* 'fort'.

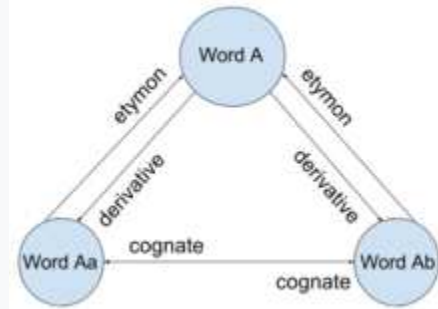


Diagram showing relationships between etymologically related words

Methods

Etymologists apply a number of methods to study the origins of words, some of which are:

- Philological research. Changes in the form and meaning of the word can be traced with the aid of older texts, if such are available.
- Making use of dialectological data. The form or meaning of the word might show variations between dialects, which may yield clues about its earlier history.
- The comparative method. By a systematic comparison of related languages, etymologists may often be able to detect which words derive from their common ancestor language and which were instead later borrowed from another language.
- The study of semantic change. Etymologists must often make hypotheses about changes in the meaning of particular words. Such hypotheses are tested against the general knowledge of semantic shifts. For example, the assumption of a particular change of meaning may be substantiated by showing that the same type of change has occurred in other languages as well.

Types of word origins

Etymological theory recognizes that words originate through a limited number of basic mechanisms, the most important of which are language change, borrowing (i.e., the adoption of "loanwords" from other languages); word formation such

as derivation and compounding; and onomatopoeia and sound symbolism (i.e., the creation of imitative words such as "click" or "grunt").

While the origin of newly emerged words is often more or less transparent, it tends to become obscured through time due to sound change or semantic change. Due to sound change, it is not readily obvious that the English word *set* is related to the word *sit* (the former is originally a causative formation of the latter). It is even less obvious that *bless* is related to *blood* (the former was originally a derivative with the meaning "to mark with blood").

Semantic change may also occur. For example, the English word *bead* originally meant "prayer". It acquired its modern meaning through the practice of counting the recitation of prayers by using English word.

UNIT IV- INTRIGUING VOCABULARY

Words with Multiple Meanings

A wealth of words with multiple meanings exist in the English language. Technically, almost every word has multiple meanings. How often do you look up a word in the dictionary and find only one meaning listed next to it? Practically never! It's common for words to have slightly varying meanings, but the meanings of homonyms and homographs differ. Homonyms are words that have the same spelling and usually sound alike, but have different meanings (e.g. **dog bark**, tree **bark**). Homographs are words that have same spelling but can be used in different meaning and pronunciations. Example:

Importance of multiple meaning words :

- 1) encourages metalinguistic skills, such as thinking about why certain words have certain labels
- 2) kills two birds with one stone – learn two words for the price of one
- 3) prepares for common sections of standardized vocabulary tests
- 4) provides bridge for working with context

It's no secret that the English language can be tricky. For anyone learning the language, it's difficult to grasp all the drastic differences a single word can have.

People most get tripped up on words that are too similar. When words are spelled the same and sound the same but have different meanings, then they are called homonyms. When they are just spelled the same but sound different and have different meanings, then they are homographs.

Here are some of the most popular homonyms and homographs in the English language.

Bat

"Bat" as in the animal.

When used as a noun, a bat could be a winged, active animal at night or a piece of sporting equipment used in baseball. It can also be used as a verb when a player goes up to bat during a baseball game.

Compact

"Compact" could refer to makeup holder

When used as an adjective, "compact" means small, but when used as a verb, it means to make something smaller. It can also be used as a noun when talking about a small case for makeup.

Desert

"Desert" as in a barren land.

As a noun, "desert" is a dry, barren area of land where little rain occurs. When used as a verb, the word means to abandon a person or cause.

Fair

The word "fair" has a few meanings when used as different parts of speech. When used as an adjective, it can describe someone as agreeable, but it can also describe someone who has light skin or hair. As a noun, a "fair" is typically a local event that celebrates a certain person, place, or historical moment.

Lie

To lie down

"Lie" could mean to lay down and to tell something untruthful when used as an adjective. If used as a noun, it is a false statement.

Lead

"Lead" used to be found in the pencil.

The word "lead" could be the verb that means to guide someone or something, while the noun version of the word pertains to the metal.

Minute

"Minute" means 60 seconds. The word "minute" can be a measure of time or a measurement of how small something is.

Refuse

Refuse is another word for garbage.

To decline or accept something is the verb form of "refuse," while garbage is the noun form.

Project

Shadow puppets are projected on a wall.

The word "project" has several meanings as a verb. It could mean to plan, to throw, or to cast an image on a surface. As a noun, it is a task or piece of work.

Second

Coming in second is just one meaning of the word.

Like the word "minute," "second" is another measurement of time, while it can also denote the placement of something after the first.

Fine

A parking fine.

The word "fine" has several meanings, including two different adjectives. First, it can be used to describe something as high quality and second, it can describe something especially thin. As a noun, "fine" means a payment for a violation.

Entrance

When pronounced slightly differently, the word "entrance" has multiple meanings. As a noun, an entrance is a point of access and entry. It could also be used to describe a dramatic arrival, like a bride at her wedding. However, as a verb, to entrance means to bewitch and delight.

Clip

Clip is another word for cut.

The verb form of "clip" can actually get quite confusing. The word can actually mean to cut something apart or to attach together. The word even has a noun form, which is an object that helps attach two things.

Overlook

To overlook means to fail to notice something, but when the word is used as a noun, it is a place where you can look down and see from a higher vantage point.

Consult

"Consult" has two meanings.

"Consult" is another one of those tricky words that have two different meanings and they are opposites of each other. "To consult" can mean to seek advice or to give professional advice.

Row

Row your boat.

As a noun, a "row" means a fight or disagreement. It could also refer to how something is organized into a line. As a verb, "to row" means to propel a boat forward.

Discount

Discounts are a reduction in price.

As a noun, "discount" is a reduction in price and can also be used as a synonym to "on sale." But when used as a verb, the word means to underestimate someone or something and give them no value.

Wind

"Wind" can be a gush of air like in a hurricane.

A subtle difference in pronunciation completely changes the word "wind." It can refer to a flow of air or it can mean to turn.

Contract

Signing a contract.

When used as a noun, "contract" is a written or verbal agreement, but when used as a verb, it means to acquire or to get.

Object

Lawyers object in the courtroom.

As a noun, an "object" is anything that you can see or touch. It could also be a synonym to a "goal." When used as a verb, it means to express your disapproval — typically used in courtrooms.

arm

I have an ant bite on my **arm**.

It's important to **arm** yourself with a solid education.

- **bark**

I hope her dog doesn't **bark** when I knock on the door.

The tree **bark** is rough to the touch.

I love eating pretzels covered with almond **bark**.

- **clip**

I enjoyed watching a **clip** from that video.

My mom is going to **clip** my hair.

The boat is moving at a fairly fast **clip**.

- **crane**

That bird is a **crane**.

They had to use a **crane** to lift the object.

She had to **crane** her neck to see the movie.

- **date**

Her favorite fruit to eat is a **date**.

Joe took Alexandria out on a **date**.

Not to **date** myself, but I remember listening to radio shows as a kid.

What is your **date** of birth?

- **dough**

I will make a batch of cookie **dough**.

After I get paid, I'll have enough **dough** to go to the arcade.

- **drop**

I hope I don't **drop** my books.

I enjoyed every last **drop** of my milkshake.

- **engaged**

They got **engaged** on March 7th.

The students were very **engaged** in the presentation.

- **fall**
I love cool, crisp **fall** weather.
Don't **fall** on your way to the gym.
- **foil**
Please wrap the sandwich in aluminum **foil**.
They learned about the role of a dramatic **foil** in English class.
- **feet**
My **feet** hurt.
The desks are how many **feet** long?
- **leaves**
The children love to play in the **leaves**.
They do not like when their father **leaves** for work.
- **left**
She **left** her book in her locker last night.
My **left** foot really hurts.
- **letter**
My boyfriend earned a **letter** in track.
I received a **letter** from my summer camp roommate.
I can't wait to see what **letter** grade I get in English.
- **net**
What was your **net** gain for the year?
Crabbing is easier if you bring a **net**.
- **park**
I don't know how to parallel **park**.
I'm taking my dog for a walk at the **park**.
- **point**
The pencil has a sharp **point**.
It is not polite to **point** at people.
- **right**
You were **right**.
Make a **right** turn at the light.
Access to clean water is a basic human **right**.
- **peer**
The article was published in a **peer** reviewed journal.
I really want to **peer** inside the bag she is carrying.
- **rose**
My favorite flower is a **rose**.
He quickly **rose** from his seat.

- **scale**
What is the **scale** on that map?
I dread seeing the number on the bathroom **scale**.
- **ship**
I need to **ship** this package.
I am a little nervous about traveling on a **ship**.
- **sink**
The bathroom **sink** is clogged.
I felt my heart **sink** when Susie announced that she is moving away.
- **tie**
The game ended in a **tie**.
I need to **tie** my hair back.
I hate wearing a **tie** when I have to get dressed up.
- **train**
He is taking a class to **train** for a new job.
She took a cross-country trip on a **train**.
- **type**
He can **type** over 100 words per minute.
That guy is really not her **type**.
- **watch**
Please **watch** your little sister.
I need a new **watch** battery.
- **wave**
I will **wave** when I see you in the parade.
Will there be another **wave** of illness in the spring?
I dream of surfing the perfect **wave**.

Homograph Examples

Homographs are words that are spelled the same, but have different pronunciations and meanings. As far as speech, this makes homographs easy to distinguish. However, when reading, it's necessary to rely on context clues. There are many examples of homographs.

- **bass**
They caught a **bass** on their fishing trip.
His voice belongs in the **bass** section.
- **bow**
She put a **bow** in her daughter's hair.
Please **bow** down to the emperor.

- **does**
He **does** his homework every night.
There were many bucks and **does** in the forest.
- **learned**
The class **learned** that information last week.
He is a very **learned** individual.
- **minute**
That is only a **minute** problem.
Wait a **minute**!
- **read**
She is going to **read** the book later.
He **read** the book last night.
- **sewer**
The rats crept through the **sewer**.
She is a fine **sewer** and fixed my torn dress.
- **sow**
A **sow** is a female pig.
We'll **sow** the seeds in springtime.
- **wind**
The **wind** swept up the leaves.
Wind the clock up before you go to bed.
- **wound**
They **wound** up the toy as soon as they got it.
She received a **wound** from the punch.

A **hitting stick** is a simple training device commonly **used** to replicate soft-toss with either a **baseball** or softball. Designed to improve hand-eye coordination, directional **hitting**, and timing, a **hitting stick** can be **used** in an open

As Verbs the **difference between weigh and weight**.....is that “**Weigh**” is to determine the **weight** of an object while “**Weight**” is to add **weight** to something in order to make it heavier. 1) **WEIGH** (Verb): find out how heavy (someone or something) is, typically using scales.area with enough space for a player to safely swing a bat

. A **unit of measurement** is a definite magnitude of a quantity, defined and adopted by convention or by law, that is used as a standard for **measurement** of

the same kind of quantity. Any other quantity of that kind can be expressed as a multiple of **the unit of measurement**.

WORDS WITH SIMILAR SOUNDS

For those just learning the English language, there are many words that sound alike and may be confused by ESL students. These words often sound the same, and are spelled similarly, but are just different enough to cause confusion, even among native English speakers.

Words That Sound Alike

Words that having similar sounds are called homonyms. Within the category of homonyms are two commonly confused concepts: homographs and homophones.

- Homographs are words that may have the same spelling, but have different meanings and that may have different pronunciations. For example, "deer" are female deer, and "deer" is a verb form of "do." Both terms are spelled the same but have different meanings, and therefore are homographs.
- Homophones are words that sound the same, but have different meanings and different spellings. Examples of homophones, which will be explored later, include "to," "too," and "two," as well as "hear" and "here."

While homographs can confuse those new to the English language, homophones typically pose more challenges. Consider some of the most commonly confused terms by English and non-English speakers alike, and how to try to differentiate these terms:

Effect and Affect

The term "effect" is a noun, and it means the result or product of something. The term "affect" is a verb, and it means to influence something. Effect and affect are perhaps two of the most common words that sound alike and may be confused by ESL students.

To help differentiate affect and effect, remember that affect is a verb that shows an action - the "a" in action and the "a" in affect should help you remember that affect is an action, a verb.

Their, There, and They're

Another set of words that sound alike and may be confused by ESL students is "their," "there," and "they're." Their is a possessive, referring to something that belongs to them. There is where something is located, as in "the book is over there." The term "they're" is a contraction of two other words, "they" and "are" or "were." It takes a lot of practice to keep these three words straight. One sentence that can help keep the three homophones straight is "Their fishing poles, which they're using on the camping trip, are over there."

Here and Hear

Another commonly confused set of words is "here" and "hear." Here, like there, refers to a location, as in "Your parents are coming over here." Hear, on the other hand, refers to a sense, where we use our ears to listen. The simplest way not to confuse these two words is to remember that hear has the word "ear" in it, and we use our ears to hear.

Two, to, and too

The words "two," "to," and "too" are also very commonly confused when learning to write in English, even among those who grew up speaking the language. Two is the number 2 spelled out. To is a preposition, as in coming to a place. Too is an adverb, which means in addition to, or also.

Accept or Except

The words "accept" and "except" are also homophones. Accept is a verb that means to receive and consent to something. Except is a preposition that means something is to be excluded.

Master the Words through Practice

There are several additional examples of homophones, words that sound alike and may be confused by ESL students. Students are encouraged to practice reading, writing, and using these words in various contexts to assist in their mastery.

Homonyms and similar sounding words

Homonyms are two words that sound like each other but have different meanings. Many people make mistakes with them. Here are some common homonyms (and 4

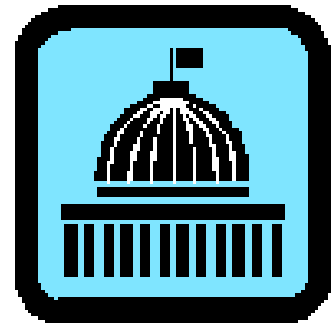
word that are not homonyms but are very similar.) Check the meanings and the spelling. Be careful when you read and write these words.

1a. **here**- in this place. *Please come here.*

1b. **hear**- using your ears to listen. *Do you hear that?*

2a. **capital**- this has a few different meanings. One means a big letter in the alphabet. (Example-ABC, not abc) *Don't forget that Chicago begins with a capital letter.*

2 b. **capitol**- the place where the government resides. *The capitol of the United States is Washington, D.C.*



3a. **they're**- they + are. *They're from Canada.*

3b. **their**- something belongs to "them." *This is their car.*

3c. **there**- in that place. *The park is over there.*

4a. **won**- past tense of win. *We won the basketball game.*

4b. **one**- the number 1. *I have one son.*

5a. **two**- the number 2. *I'll have two hamburgers, please.*

5b. **to**- this has many meanings. One means "in the direction of." *I'm going to South America.*

5c. **too**- also. *I want to go, too.*

6a. **lose** /looʒ/*- a verb. When you can't find something. *Did you lose your money?*

6b. **loose** /loos/*- an adjective. A few different meanings. One is when clothing is too big. *These pants are really loose on me.*

7a. **dessert** /de 'zert/*- food that is eaten after a meal, usually sweet. *We are going to have apple pie for dessert.*

7b. **desert** /'de zert/*- a place with few plants and animals. It usually has sand or dirt. *Have you ever been to the Sahara desert in Northern Africa?*

Questions and Answers

Also, there are a few homophones that are more common in American English than in British English, and vice-versa. You can find a list of specifically British homophones here, but again, most of them are also homophones in American English. Phew! Don't worry if that sounded complicated, we'll only focus on clear homophones today.

1. ate, eight

ate (verb): This is the simple past tense of the verb "to eat."

*I **ate** an entire pizza and now I'm really full and tired.*

eight (noun): The number after seven and before nine.

*Charles will wake up at **eight** o'clock tomorrow morning.*

Interesting note: There is a popular children's joke that goes like this:

Q: Why was 6 afraid of 7?

A: Because 7 ate 9.

Yes, it's pronounced "because 7 8 9," and yes, it's a pretty bad joke. But most kids' jokes are bad.

2. bare, bear

bare (adjective): If something is bare, it means that it's not covered or not decorated.

*Tom likes to walk around his house in **bare** feet. He says it's more comfortable than wearing shoes.*

bear (noun): A large mammal.

*When you go camping, you should be careful to not leave any food or anything with a scent in your tent because they can attract **bears**.*

3. buy, by, bye

to buy (verb): A synonym of "to purchase." It's probably one of the first verbs you learned.

*I forgot my money at home. Do you think you could **buy** me lunch and I'll pay you back tomorrow?*

by (preposition): This can be used in many different ways. It's commonly used to mean "next to" or "near" when describing a location. It can also indicate who created something.

*My favorite autobiography is "The Autobiography of Malcolm X." It's written **by** Malcolm X and Alex Haley.*

bye (exclamation): This is a shortening of "goodbye."

*I've got to go now, so **bye**! See you on Sunday!*

4. cell, sell

cell (noun): A cell is a small area or room, usually in a prison. A cell can also be one of the smallest divisions of a living organism.

*The prisoner spent 10 years in his **cell**.*

to sell (verb): To exchange a product or service for money. Like "buy," it was probably one of the first verbs you learned.

*We would like to **sell** our car, but we don't think we'd get very much money for it.*

5. dew, do, due

dew (noun): Dew is the name for small drops of water that accumulate (gather) on plants and other objects outside during the night.

*When I went outside early in the morning, the **dew** on the grass made my shoes wet.*

to do (verb): This common verb is used to indicate an action. It can also be an auxiliary verb.

*What **do** you usually **do** on Friday nights?*

due (adjective): This is used to indicate the deadline (final day) that something can happen. It's also used to indicate when a baby will probably be born.

*My friend is pregnant. Her baby is **due** in October.*

6. eye, I

eye (noun): The part of your body that you use to see.

*My **eyes** hurt when I read. I think I need a pair of glasses.*

I (pronoun): A first person singular subject pronoun.

I really hope you know what this word means.

7. fairy, ferry

fairy (noun): A mythical creature that can often do magic.

*There is a **fairy** named Tinkerbell in the story “Peter Pan.”*

ferry (noun): A ferry is a boat that moves passengers and vehicles across water. It’s used for long distances or places where there are no bridges.

8. flour, flower

flour (noun): This is the main ingredient in bread. It’s a powder made from ground grains.

*Tony wanted to make a cake, but he didn’t have any **flour**, so he couldn’t.*

flower (noun): The decorative, colorful part of a plant.

*If you want to give **flowers** to somebody you love, avoid white roses. They are often given when someone dies.*

9. for, four

for (preposition): This preposition is usually used to indicate a person who receives something, or to indicate a purpose.

*We wanted to buy a chocolate cake **for** Cheryl’s birthday. The bakery didn’t have any chocolate cakes **for** sale, though, so we got vanilla instead.*

four (noun): The number after three and before five.

10. hear, here

to hear (verb): This is the action that you do with your ears. The sense is called “hearing.”

*I can’t **hear** the TV. Can you please turn up the volume?*

here (adverb): “Here” indicates the place where you are at any moment. It’s the opposite of “there,” basically.

*Can you set the boxes down over **here** please? Yes, right **here** next to the door.*

11. hour, our

hour (noun): A period of time that lasts 60 minutes.

*It takes about six **hours** to drive from San Francisco to Los Angeles.*

our (pronoun): This is the possessive pronoun form of “we.”

*We should study for **our** exams.*

12. know, no

to know (verb): To have knowledge or understanding about something.

*Reggie **knows** how to speak French.*

no (determiner): This indicates a negation or something that's not true.

13. knight, night

knight (noun): A man given a special honor (or rank) by a king or queen. Their title is usually "Sir."

*One popular English legend talks about King Arthur and the **Knights** of the Round Table.*

night (noun): The period of time when it's dark and most people sleep.

*I prefer to work at **night**, since it's quieter and not as hot. I can concentrate better.*

14. mail, male

(to) mail (verb or noun): As a noun, this is a collective noun for letters and packages. As a verb, this means to send something to somebody. Email also comes from this word.

*I haven't gotten the **mail** yet today, but I was expecting a letter from grandma. Can you please check the mailbox?*

male (adjective or noun): An adjective (or noun) indicating that something is masculine or has masculine reproductive organs.

*People always ask if our cat is pregnant. I tell them he can't be, since he's a **male**. He's just fat.*

15. marry, merry

to marry (verb): The action when two people have a wedding; also called "to get married."

*My grandpa told me to be sure to **marry** a good woman.*

merry (adjective): A synonym for "happy," but less common in modern English. Mostly used in phrases like "Merry Christmas!"

*I don't like to go shopping in December because the song "We Wish You a **Merry** Christmas" always gets stuck in my head.*

16. meat, meet

meat (noun): Edible flesh from an animal.

*Vegetarians don't eat **meat**.*

to meet (verb): When you are introduced to a person for the first time. It can also refer to later meetings.

*I'm excited to travel to England so I can **meet** some new people!*

17. pair, pear

pair (noun): A set of two things that go together.

*Most of these examples of homophone sets are **pairs** of words, but some are groups of three or four words.*

pear (noun): A delicious fruit.

18. right, write

right (adjective): This can mean either a synonym of "correct" or the opposite of "left."

*I should turn **right** when I get to 10th Street, **right**?*

to write (verb): The action of making words or marks to represent ideas.

*Jerry's dream is to **write** a novel, but he hasn't decided what the book should be about.*

19. sight, site

sight (noun): This is the sense that you use when you see or look.

*Blind people can't see. They have no **sight**.*

site (noun): This is a synonym for "place." The most common modern use is in the word "website."

20. son, sun

son (noun): A male child.

*Grandma and grandpa had four **sons** and three daughters.*

sun (noun): The star at the center of our solar system. It's that big yellow thing in the sky during the day.

*Don't look directly at the **sun**, or you'll damage your eyes. You may even lose your eyesight!*

21. their, there, they're

their (pronoun): The possessive pronoun for the subject "they."

*We should study for our English exam, and they should study for **their** German exam.*

there (adverb): Remember the word “here” above? This is basically the opposite of that. “There” can refer to any place where you are not at.

*Who is that over **there**? Is that Jane? If so, I hope she comes over here, since I want to talk to her.*

they’re (contraction): This is a contraction of the phrase “they are.”

*The children all passed their exams, so **they’re** very happy!*

22. to, too, two

to (preposition): This usually indicates a direction that something is moving.

*Every day Paul and Judy drive together **to** school.*

too (adverb): “Too” can usually either mean “also,” or it can indicate that there is more of something than necessary (and it’s usually a problem).

*I’m **too** full to finish this plate of food. I’ll ask the waiter if we can have a container to take it home. And I’ll ask for the bill, **too**.*

two (noun): The number after one and before three.

*Most homophone sets have **two** words, but some have three or four.*

Interesting note: This is another set of homophones that confuse native speakers, too. But of course there are some fun videos available to help you!

23. one, won

one (noun): The number after zero and before two.

The musical group Three Dog Night said that one was the loneliest number.

won (verb): “Won” is the simple past and past participle form of the verb “to win.”

Grandpa won \$500 in his poker game!

24. wait, weight

to wait (verb): This means to stay in one place or to anticipate something.

*It was snowing a lot, so the bus came late. I had to **wait** in the cold for 20 minutes.*

weight (noun): This word indicates how heavy something is.

*Every year around Christmas, many people gain a lot of **weight** because they eat lots of food but don't exercise.*

25. wear, where

to wear (verb): To have clothing or accessories on your body.

*I hate **wearing** ties. They're uncomfortable, hot, and hard to tie. Do you **wear** ties?*

where (interrogative): A question word used to ask for a location.

***Where** should we meet for dinner? Personally, I'd like to meet at the new Chinese restaurant in town.*

WORDS WITH CONFUSING SPELLING

The English language is full of **confusing words** that are both tricky to correctly pick up and even spell. Below are some of the most commonly misspelled words.

1. conscience (Wrong: *consence*)

First of all, remember that conscience is a noun denoting a person's "inner feeling acting as a guide to rightness or wrongness of the behavior." It is not conscious, an adjective, meaning that the person is awake and able to respond to surroundings. To write 'conscience' right, remember to put a 'science' inside this word as well.

2. maintenance (*maintainence*)

The tricky part here is that the word 'maintenance' which often directly connecting to maintaining something, does not have the 'maintain' part in it.

3. recommend (*recommmend, reccomend*)

Words with doubled letters are often hard to spell and write because it may be unclear what letter to double. In this word, you may have the feeling that 'c' is worthy of duplicating, however, this is wrong.

4. deductible (*deductable*)

Another confusing thing in English is -ible/-able twist. It is so easy to confuse the endings in such words, and you'd better be very careful with them. In this example, the word 'deductible' has 'i' inside it.

5. accommodate (*acommodate, accomodate*)

Again, doubled letters are confusing. In this particular word, however, you can solve this puzzle by remembering that the word 'accommodate' literally 'accommodates' a lot of letters.

6. pronunciation (*pronunciation*)

Here the source of the mistakes lays in the fact that the verb form of this word is 'pronounce'. But the noun does not have an 'o' in the middle! You need to remember it.

7. handkerchief (*hankerchief*)

To spell and write this word right, you need to remember that these pieces of cloth fit in one's hand! So there is a letter 'd' inside it.

8. rhythm (*rythm*)

The word with only one vowel should be tricky, and it is! Things get even more complicated with a couple of h's which are spread throughout the word.

9.. embarrass (*embarass, embaress*)

Here we have a good-old double letter puzzle! Also, vowels in this word are also tricky.

10. liaison (*liason*)

You can easily spot French roots in this word thanks to this amazingly hard to spell triple vowel!

Write the word except or accept in each blank to correctly complete the sentence.

1. There is nothing in the lost and found box, _____ a pair of mittens.
2. Dr. Sinclair will _____ an award for his medical discovery.
3. "I watered all of the house plants, _____ the cactus," boasted Hannah.
4. Juan would not _____ money for helping Mr. Rodrigo.
5. Grandma does not like to _____ help from anyone.
6. All of the horses are in the corral, _____ the black stallion.
7. I had everything I needed to make cookies, _____ chocolate chips.
8. The vending machine will not _____ my money.

9. Please _____ this gift as a token of my appreciation.

10. My teacher will not _____ any late homework assignments.

ANSWER

1. There is nothing in the lost and found box, except a pair of mittens. 2. Dr. Sinclair will accept an award for his medical discovery. 3. "I watered all of the house plants, except the cactus," boasted Hannah. 4. Juan would not accept money for helping Mr. Rodrigo. 5. Grandma does not like to accept help from anyone. 6. All of the horses are in the corral, except the black stallion. 7. I had everything I needed to make cookies, except chocolate chips. 8. The vending machine will not accept my money. 9. Please accept this gift as a token of my appreciation. 10. My teacher will not accept any late homework assignments.

Some of the longest words in English. (Anti disestablishment Aryanism)

Many of the longest words in the dictionary refer to medicine or chemistry. You'll find a few defined in here along with other long words that you may or may not already use. Here's how Merriam-Webster defines the ten longest words in the English language.

1. Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis (45 letters)

Pneumoconiosis caused by inhalation of very fine silicate or quartz dust.

2. Hippopotomonstrosesquippedaliophobia (36 letters)

Ironically, Hippopotomonstrosesquippedaliophobia is one of the longest work in the dictionary and is the name for a fear of long words! Who would have thought, right?

3. Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious (34 letters)

Perhaps the best word of all! Made popular by the film Mary Poppins, Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious is something to say when you have nothing to say.

4. Pseudopseudohypoparathyroidism (30 letters)

A relatively mild form of pseudohypoparathyroidism that is characterized by normal levels of calcium and phosphorus in the blood.

5. Floccinaucinihilipilification (29 letters)

The longest unchallenged nontechnical word that not all directories recognize, that including Merriam-Webster. According to alternative sources, floccinaucinihilipilification is the act or habit of describing or regarding something as unimportant, of having no value or being worthless. Often times, it is used in a humorous way.

6. Antidisestablishmentarianism (28 letters)

A term referring to a political movement in 19th century Britain that sought to separate church and state. In this case, political movement wanted to disestablish the Church of England as the official state church of England, Ireland and Wales.

7. Honorificabilitudinitatibus (27 letters)

The longest word in Shakespeare's works. Honorificabilitudinitatibus is the longest word in the English language featuring alternating consonants and vowels.

8. Thyroparathyroidectomized (25 letters)

A medical term that defines the excision of both the thyroid and parathyroid glands.

9. Dichlorodifluoromethane (23 letters)

A chlorofluoromethane CF₂Cl₂.

10. Incomprehensibilities (21 letters)

Impossible to comprehend. In the 1990's, incomprehensibilities set the record as the longest word "in common usage." The identity of the **longest word in English** depends upon the definition of what constitutes a word in the English language, as well as how length should be compared.

Words may be derived naturally from the language's roots or formed by coinage and construction. Additionally, comparisons are complicated because place names may be considered words, technical terms may be arbitrarily long, and the addition of suffixes and prefixes may extend the length of words to create grammatically correct but unused or novel words.

The *length* of a word may also be understood in multiple ways. Most commonly, length is based on orthography (conventional spelling rules) and counting the number of written letters. Alternate, but less common, approaches include phonology (the spoken language) and the number of phonemes (sounds).

LONGEST ENGLISHWORD:

Methionylthreonylthreonylglutaminylarginyl...isoleucine (189,819 letters)

If we're talking chemistry, the longest chemical name is 189,819 letters long. It is the chemical name for titin, a giant filamentous protein essential to the structure, development, and elasticity of muscle. As to whether or not this is an actual word is disputed by many. It is not in the Merriam-Webster dictionary, so you shouldn't ever have to worry about spelling it. ?

What letter starts the most words in the English language?

There are more **English words** beginning with the **letter 's'** than with any other **letter**. (This is mainly because clusters such as 'sc', 'sh', 'sp', and 'st' act almost like independent **letters**.) The **letter 'e'** only comes about halfway down the order, and the **letter 'x'** unsurprisingly comes last.

What 5 letter word is the same upside down?

What **5 letter word** typed in all capital **letters** can be read the **same upside down**?

Answer: SWIMS.

Antidisestablishmentarianism, everyone's favorite agglutinative, entered the pop culture lexicon on August 17, 1955, when Gloria Lockerman, a 12-year-old girl from Baltimore, correctly spelled it on *The \$64,000 Question* as millions of people watched from their living rooms. At 28 letters, the word—which is defined as a 19th-century British political movement that opposes proposals for the disestablishment of the Church of England—is still regarded as the longest non-medical, non-coined, nontechnical word in the English language, yet it keeps some robust company. Here are some examples of the longest words by category.

1. METHIONYLTHREONYLTHREONYLGLUTAMINYLGARGINYL ... ISOLEUCINE

Note the ellipses. All told, the full chemical name for the human protein titin is 189,819 letters, and takes about three-and-a-half hours to pronounce. The problem with including chemical names is that there's essentially no limit to how long they can be. For example, naming a single strand of DNA, with its millions and millions of repeating base pairs, could eventually tab out at well over 1 billion letters.

2. *LOPADOTEMACHOSELACHOGALEOKRANIOLEIPSAN ...P TERYGON*

The longest word ever to appear in literature comes from Aristophanes' play, *Assemblywomen*, published in 391 BC. The Greek word tallies 171 letters, but translates to 183 in English. This mouthful refers to a fictional fricassee comprised of rotted dogfish head, wrasse, wood pigeon, and the roasted head of a dabchick, among other culinary morsels.

3. *PNEUMONULTRAMICROSCOPICSILICOVOLCANOCONIOSIS*

At 45 letters, this is the longest word you'll find in a major dictionary. An inflated version of silicosis, this is the full scientific name for a disease that causes inflammation in the lungs owing to the inhalation of very fine silica dust. Despite its inclusion in the dictionary, it's generally considered superfluous, having been coined simply to claim the title of the longest English word.

4. *PARASTRATIOSPHECOMYIA STRATIOSPHECOMYIODES*

The longest accepted binomial construction, at 42 letters, is a species of soldier fly native to Thailand. With a lifespan of five to eight days, it's unlikely one has ever survived long enough to hear it pronounced correctly.

5. *PSEUDOPSEUDOHYPOPARATHYROIDISM*

This 30-letter thyroid disorder is the longest non-coined word to appear in a major dictionary.

6. *FLOCCINAUICINIILIPILIFICATION*

By virtue of having one more letter than *antidisestablishmentarianism*, this is the longest non-technical English word. A mash-up of five Latin roots, it refers to the act of describing something as having little or no value. While it made the cut in the Oxford English Dictionary, Merriam-Webster volumes refuse to recognize it, chalking up its existence to little more than linguistic ephemera.

7. SUBDERMATOGLYPHIC

At 17 characters, this is the longest accepted isogram, a word in which every letter is used only once, and refers to the underlying dermal matrix that determines the pattern formed by the whorls, arches, and ridges of our fingerprints.

8. SQUIRRELED

Though the more commonly accepted American English version carries only one L, both Oxford and Merriam-Webster dictionaries recognize this alternate spelling and condone its one syllable pronunciation (think “world”), making it the longest non-coined monosyllabic English word at 11 letters.

9. ABSTENTIOUS

One who doesn’t indulge in excesses, especially food and drink; at 11 letters this is the longest word to use all five vowels in order exactly once.

10. ROTAVATOR

A type of soil tiller, the longest non-coined palindromic word included in an English dictionary tallies nine letters. *Detartrated*, 11 letters, appears in some chemical glossaries, but is generally considered too arcane to qualify.

11. and 12. CWTCH, EUOUAE

The longest words to appear in a major dictionary comprised entirely of either vowels or consonants. A Cwtch, or crwth, is from the Welsh word for a hiding place. Euouae, a medieval musical term, is technically a mnemonic, but has been accepted as a word in itself.

UNIT-V

Vocabulary in common use

English idioms, proverbs, and expressions are an important part of everyday English. They come up all the time in both written and spoken English. Because idioms don't always make sense literally, you'll need to familiarize yourself with

the meaning and usage of each idiom. That may seem like a lot of work, but learning idioms is fun, especially when you compare English idioms to the idioms in your own language.

Learning to use common idioms and expressions will make your English sound more native, so it's a good idea to master some of these expressions. The tables below are organized by how common the idioms are in American English

The most common English idioms

These English idioms are extremely common in everyday conversation in the United States. You will hear them in movies and TV shows and can use them to make your English sound more like that of a native speaker.

Idiom	Meaning	
Break a leg	Good luck	
Cut somebody some slack	Don't be so critical	
Cutting corners	Doing something poorly in order to save time or	
Go back to the drawing board	Start over	
Hang in there	Don't give up	
Hit the sack	Go to sleep	
No pain, no gain	You have to work for what you want	
On the ball	Doing a good job	

Common English idioms & expressions

These English idioms are used quite regularly in the United States. You may not hear them every day, but they will be very familiar to any native English speaker. You can be confident using any of them when the context is appropriate.

Idiom	Meaning	
A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush	What you have is worth more than what you might have later	
A penny saved is a penny earned	Money you save today you can spend later	
A perfect storm	the worst possible situation	
A picture is worth 1000 words	Better to show than tell	
Actions speak louder than	Believe what people do and not what they say	
Barking up the wrong tree	To be mistaken, to be looking for solutions in the wrong place	
Birds of a feather flock together	People who are alike are often friends (usually used negatively)	
Break the ice	Make people feel more comfortable	
Don't count your chickens before they hatch	Don't count on something good happening until it's happened.	

Idiom	Meaning	
Every cloud has a silver lining	Good things come after bad things	
Get a taste of your own medicine	Get treated the way you've been treating others (negative)	

Familiar English idioms & proverbs

These English idioms and proverbs are familiar and easily understood by native English speakers, but they are not usually used in everyday conversation. If you haven't mastered the more frequent idioms yet, they are a better place to start, but if you're already familiar with those expressions, the idioms below will further spice up your English.

Idiom	Meaning	
A little learning is a dangerous thing	People who don't understand something fully are dangerous	
A snowball's chance in hell	No chance at all	
Know which way the wind is blowing	Understand the situation (usually negative)	
Leave no stone unturned	Look everywhere	
Like riding a bicycle	Something you never forget how to do	

Idiom	Meaning	
Make hay while the sun shines	Take advantage of a good situation	
Shape up or ship out	Work better or leave	
Snowed under	Busy	
That ship has sailed	It's too late	
You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink	You can't force someone to make the right decision	

Every language has its own **idioms** and **expression** and the English language has plenty of phrases that are useful to learn. Idioms are words or phrases that aren't meant to be taken literally and usually have a cultural meaning behind them. Most of the English idioms you hear are offering advice's but also contain some underlying principles and values. You have probably heard some of them, especially in TV-shows and movies, and wondered why you can't understand these idioms even though you fully understand the words. To learn English idioms and expression it can take some time but there are some of them that are more popular than others that will come handy if you know them. When you learn English idioms and phrases you will sound more confident especially when you speak with native English speakers. If you can't understand idioms you will not be able to understand the context. That is why we have gathered some of the most common English idioms and phrases so you will understand the true meaning of them.

Here are the most common **English idioms** and phrases that will enrich your **English vocabulary** and make you sound like a native speaker. Now with even more idioms and phrases added!

1. 'The best of both worlds' – means you can enjoy two different opportunities at the same time.

"By working part-time and looking after her kids two days a week she managed to get the best of both worlds."

2. 'Speak of the devil' – this means that the person you're just talking about actually appears at that moment.

"Hi Tom, speak of the devil, I was just telling Sara about your new car."

3. 'See eye to eye' – this means agreeing with someone.

"They finally saw eye to eye on the business deal."

4. 'Once in a blue moon' – an event that happens infrequently.

"I go to the cinema once in a blue moon."

5. 'When pigs fly' – something that will never happen.

"When pigs fly she'll tidy up her room."

6. 'To cost an arm and a leg' – something is very expensive.

"Fuel these days costs an arm and a leg."

7. 'A piece of cake' – something is very easy.

"The English test was a piece of cake."

8. 'Let the cat out of the bag' – to accidentally reveal a secret.

"I let the cat out of the bag about their wedding plans."

9. 'To feel under the weather' – to not feel well.

"I'm really feeling under the weather today; I have a terrible cold."

10. 'To kill two birds with one stone' – to solve two problems at once.

"By taking my dad on holiday, I killed two birds with one stone. I got to go away but also spend time with him."

11. 'To cut corners' – to do something badly or cheaply.

"They really cut corners when they built this bathroom; the shower is leaking."

12. 'To add insult to injury' – to make a situation worse.

"To add insult to injury the car drove off without stopping after knocking me off my bike."

13. 'You can't judge a book by its cover' – to not judge someone or something based solely on appearance.

“I thought this no-brand bread would be horrible; turns out you can’t judge a book by its cover.”

14. ‘Break a leg’ – means ‘good luck’ (often said to actors before they go on stage).

“Break a leg Sam, I’m sure your performance will be great.”

15. ‘To hit the nail on the head’ – to describe exactly what is causing a situation or problem.

“He hit the nail on the head when he said this company needs more HR support.”

16. ‘A blessing in disguise’ – An misfortune that eventually results in something good happening later on.

17. ‘Call it a day’ – Stop working on something

18. ‘Let someone off the hook’ – To allow someone, who have been caught, to not be punished.

19. ‘No pain no gain’ – You have to work hard for something you want.

20. ‘Bite the bullet’ – Decide to do something unpleasant that you have avoiding doing.

21. ‘Getting a taste of your own medicine’ – Being treated the same unpleasant way you have treated others.

22. ‘Giving someone the cold shoulder’ – To ignore someone.

23. ‘The last straw’ – The final source of irritation for someone to finally lose patience.

24. ‘The elephant in the room’ –

A matter or problem that is obvious of great importance but that is not discussed openly.

25. ‘Stealing someones thunder’ – Taking credit for someone else achievements.

To test your new-found knowledge here are some sentences to practice with. Fill in the blank!

A) I can’t afford this purse! It _____. I won’t be able to pay my rent!

B) His birthday was supposed to be a surprise! I can’t believe you _____. Now he knows!

- C) Ha! John has been promising to paint the house for five years.... Maybe when _____.
- D) Yeah, it'll _____. I need to sign some papers at Jenny's school anyway so i'll pick _____ her _____ up _____ for _____ you _____ too.
- E) I don't really like going out to bars anymore. I only go _____.
- F) I'm sorry I can't come into work today. I'm _____. I have a sore throat and runny _____ nose.
- G) They tried _____ when installing the pipes for the house and now we have leaks _____ only _____ one _____ month _____ after _____ purchasing _____ it!
- H) We missed our flight to Paris because the connecting flight was late and to _____ they made us pay for a new ticket as if it was our fault!
- I) I can't wait to see you perform on stage tonight! _____!
- J) Jane is just never on time to work, it's really annoying. O wow, _____ here she comes...
- K) So we're going to London, then Munich, then we will fly out of Athens, right? Great. I'm so glad to be traveling with someone I _____ with.
- L) Wow, she found her dream man and has now landed an amazing job. She really does _____ have _____.
- M) OK, she might not be the most attractive but _____. I'm sure she is a sweetheart.
- N) I have been trying to figure this out for ages. Thanks so much, you're right. You _____.
- O) I can't believe that was our test. I think it was easier than some of our homework! It was a _____.

So how did you do? Don't forget to try and use these idioms and phrases when practicing your English. And do let us know if you need further clarification on commonly used idioms by leaving a comment below.

Answers: 6, 8, 5, 10, 4, 9, 11, 12, 14, 2, 3, 1, 13, 15, 7.

Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is a verb that is made up of a main verb together with an adverb or a preposition, or both. The adverb or preposition is called a particle. Particle gives a special meaning to verb. Eg. if you **watch** something, **you look at something for a time**, but if you **watch out**, you warn something about something dangerous(eg watch out, there is a car!) Similarly **turn** means **move or make** something move around a central point (eg,. The wheels of the car began to turn.)But **turn up** means **to arrive** (eg. We arranged to meet at 7.30 but she never **turned up**).

Typically, their meaning is not obvious from the meanings of the individual words themselves. For example:

*She has always **looked down on** me.*

*Fighting **broke out** among a group of 40 men.*

*I'll **see to** the animals.*

*Don't **put me off**, I'm trying to concentrate.*

*The report **spelled out** the need for more staff.*

For instance, in the first example, the phrasal verb 'to look down on someone' doesn't mean that you are looking down from a higher place at someone who is below you; it means that you think that you are better than someone.

Complete the following sentences using appropriate phrasal verbs. Choose your answers from the options given below.

1. We *from our vacation yesterday.*

got up

got back

got off

2. I *an old friend of mine in the morning.*

came on

came across

came by

3. Please *I will call father.*

call on

hold on

put on

4. The accident *near the post office.*

took place

brought about

came about

5. They the meeting because of the chairman's illness.

put off

called off

Either could be used here

6. Please walk slowly. I can't with you.

hold up

put up

come up

keep up

7. The boy a story to avoid punishment.

came up

made up

put up

8. She a hat because it was very hot.

put off

put on

hold on

9. The boy was by his uncle.

put up

brought up

bought up

taken up

10. The smell of hospitals me

puts, off

comes, off

breaks, off

Answers

1. We **got back** from our vacation yesterday. (get back = return)
2. I **came across** an old friend of mine in the morning. (come across = meet by chance)
3. Please **hold on**. I will call father. (hold on = wait)
4. The accident **took place** near the post office. (take place = happen, occur)
5. They **called off** the meeting because of the chairman's illness. (call off = cancel)
6. Please walk slowly. I can't **keep up** with you. (keep up = progress at the same speed)
7. The boy **made up** a story to avoid punishment. (make up = invent, create)
8. She **put on** a hat because it was very hot. (put on = wear)
9. The boy was **brought up** by his uncle.
10. The smell of hospitals **puts me off**.

Phrasal verbs worksheet

Complete the following sentences using appropriate phrasal verbs. Choose your answers from the options given below. You may have to change the form of the verbs.

(stay away, break in, get on, hold up, set aside, pick up, let off, make off, pull through, make up for)

1. Mother was late because she was at the office.
2. As you don't know how to swim, I want you to from the pond.

3. You must some money for emergencies.
4. The students who misbehaved in the class were with a strong warning.
5. Rani some French during her tour of France.
6. Although Ramesh was very critical, his family hoped that he would
7. The burglars with the stolen goodies.
8. Her experience and confidence her lack of degrees.
9. She well with her neighbors.
10. The thieves through the back door.

ans1. Mother was late because she was **held up** at the office.

2. As you don't know how to swim, I want you to **stay away** from the pond.
3. You must **set aside** some money for emergencies.
4. The students who misbehaved in the class were **let off** with a strong warning.
5. Rani **picked up** some French during her tour of France.
6. Although Ramesh was very critical, his family hoped that he would **pull through**.
7. The burglars **made off** with the stolen goodies.
8. Her experience and confidence **make up for** her lack of degrees.
9. She **gets on** well with her neighbors.
10. The thieves **broke in** through the back door.

Words from literature like shakespeare'works, English poems, and novels:

Shakespeare enjoyed **experimenting** with the English language.

He felt that the rules of grammar should be played with, and often, he manipulated the conventions of the language to create new but intelligible words.

For example,

He often used the prefix "un-" to invent new words from existing ones, such as "unlock," "unhand," and "unveil."

He also created **compound words** such as "bare-faced."

Shakespeare also sometimes changed **nouns into verbs** and vice versa, and he added new meanings to existing words.

For instance, the concept of an angel was well-known at the time, but calling Juliet an angel in *Romeo and Juliet* to mean that she was beautiful was a new use of the word.

Shakespeare in Context

Shakespeare wrote in **Early Modern English** during a time of great **change** in the English language. Shakespeare was not the only writer to create and adapt words during this time.

Ben Johnson created several words, such as "clumsy" and "defunct";

Sir Thomas Moore created the words "explain" and "exaggerate";

Sir Thomas Floyd is credited with inventing the words "modesty" "animate."

Phrases from Shakespeare

Shakespeare did not only invent words: He also invented **phrases**, many of which are still in use today. Some are easily recognized as being from Shakespeare, while others are not. These phrases include:

- Vanish into thin air (*Othello*)

- In a pickle (*The Tempest*)
- In my mind's eye (*Hamlet*)
- A laughing stock (*The Merry Wives of Windsor*)
- Cold comfort (*The Taming of the Shrew*)

In fact, research by Bill Bryson, an **author** known for writing about the English language, found that a tenth of the quotes in the Oxford Dictionary of Quotations were drawn from Shakespeare. The English language is ever-evolving, but the influence that Shakespeare had and continues to have over how we write and speak is a true testament to his skill as a wordsmith. Few can say they contributed a word or phrase to a language, but **Shakespeare contributed** hundreds, perhaps even thousands.

Vocabulary

Among Shakespeare's greatest contributions to the English language must be the introduction of new vocabulary and phrases which have enriched the language making it more colorful and expressive.

Warren King clarifies by saying that, "In all of his work – the plays, the sonnets and the narrative poems – Shakespeare uses 17,677 words: Of those, 1,700 were first used by Shakespeare."

He is also well known for borrowing from the classical literature and foreign languages.

He created these words by "changing nouns into verbs, changing verbs into adjectives, connecting words never before used together, adding prefixes and suffixes, and devising words wholly original."

While it is true that Shakespeare created many new words (the Oxford English Dictionary records over 2,000, an article in *National Geographic* points out the findings of historian Jonathan Hope who wrote in "Shakespeare's 'Native English'" that "the Victorian scholars who read texts for the first edition of the OED paid special attention to Shakespeare: his texts were read more thoroughly and cited

more often, so he is often credited with the first use of words, or senses of words, which can, in fact, be found in other writers."

15 Words Invented by Shakespeare

Bandit

Henry VI, Part 2. 1594

Critic

Love's Labour Lost. 1598.

Dauntless

Henry VI, Part 3. 1616.

Dwindle

Henry IV, Part 1. 1598.

Elbow (as a verb)

King Lear. 1608.

Green-Eyed (to describe jealousy)

The Merchant of Venice. 1600.

Lackluster

As You Like It. 1616.

Lonely

Coriolanus. 1616.

Skim-milk

Henry IV, Part 1. 1598.

Swagger

Midsummer Night's Dream. 1600.

Shakespeare must have loved the prefix *un-* because he created or gave new meaning to more than 300 words that begin with it. Here are just a few:

Unaware

Venus & Adonis. 1593.

Uncomfortable

Romeo & Juliet. 1599

Undress

Taming of the Shrew. 1616.

Unearthly

A Winter's Tale. 1616

Unreal

Macbeth. 1623

