

Word-Formation in Context

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*Pragmatic Excursions in the
Realm of English Morphology*

By

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Dedicated
to
the ever-lasting memory
of
Dr. Samuel Johnson

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In bringing together the present collection of texts for investigative purposes, I have deemed it necessary to draw copiously on an exceptionally vast array of sources of one type or another. Consequently, I am under a moral obligation to express my indebtedness to every one of them. However, considering limitations of space and the fact that the authors are too numerous to mention by name, it would be impossible to do so. With this predicament in mind, the only option available to me is to resort, albeit reluctantly, to the expediency of thanking them all as anonymous contributors to this volume.

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. D.A. Cruse, my former PhD co-supervisor at Manchester University, Great Britain, who inspired in me an irresistible fascination with words.

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INTRODUCTION

It is now axiomatic that undertaking explorations within the domain of morphology is both challenging and rewarding. The challenge resides in the fact that anyone who endeavours to investigate the multifaceted nature of this subfield of linguistics is bound to come up against problems emanating from its intrinsic complexities. As justly pointed out by Bauer (1983; Xiii), word-formation can be said to constitute: “such a confused area of study at the moment that it would not be possible to write an uncontroversial introduction to the subject”.

The reward, by contrast, stems from the circumstance that carrying out research in this realm provides invaluable insight into the structure of language itself. This claim is corroborated by the plethora of scholarly work conducted so far (see, for example, Adams, 1973; Algeo, 1977; Anderson, 1985; Aronoff, 1976; Bareš, 1974; Bauer, 1979a and 1983; Bazell, 1953; Beaugrande and Dressler, 1981; Bresnan, 2001; Bybee, 1985; Callow, 1974; Carroll, 1979; Chapman, 1939; Clark and Clark, 1979; Coates, 1999; Downing, 1977; Dressler, 1985; Fleishman, 1977; Greenberg, 1954; Gunter, 1972; Halle, 1973; Hammond and Noonan, 1988; Harder, 1964; Harris, 1942; Haspelmath, 2002; Hatcher, 1960; Henzen, 1947; Hill, 1974; Hockett, 1947; Houghton, 1968; Hudson, 1975; Jaskendoff, 1975; Jespersen, 1942; Kastovsky, 1977; Katamba, 1993; Kiparsky, 1983; Kolin, 1979; Koziol, 1937; Ljung, 1976; Lyons, 1968 and 1977; Malkiel, 1978; Marantz, 1982, Marchand, 1969, Matthews, 1974; Mayerthaler, 1988; Meys, 1975; Newmeyer, 1970 and 1971; Nida, 1974; Pennanen, 1972; Pesetsky, 1985; Selkirk, 1982; Shopen, 1985; Siegel, 1974; Sloat and Taylor, 1978; Spencer, 1991; Spiegel, 1987; Stein, 1976; Thompson, 1975; Vendler, 1968; Vennemann, 1972, Wentworth, 1941; Wheeler and Schumsky, 1980; Whorf, 1936; Williams 1981b; Zimmer, 1964; and Zwickey and Pullum, 1987).

In a sense, this situation tends to be disheartening since it gives the impression that, given the huge bulk of literature already available, there hardly exists a genuine motivation for embarking on a new enterprise. Nonetheless, further inquiry into the field of morphology reveals that a lot of fresh ground still remains to be broken.

One fascinating area of study in this respect is provided by the tetraic relationship holding between morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Interestingly enough, the relevance of such investigations has already been born out by some trail-blazers (see Bauer, 1979; Downing, 1977; Fleishman, 1977; Kastovsky, 1977).

Incentive behind this book

The idea of preparing the present work grew out of the author's dissatisfaction with the way in which morphological explorations are, by and large, decontextualized. This means that the vast body of literature accumulated over the years has been confined to abstract theorization in the sense that the studies in question are based on purely formal grounds and, that, even when illustrative examples are provided, they occur within the framework of sentential units, which are typically premeditated and thus devoid of pragmatic significance.

The main problem we are faced with here is the failure on the part of the majority of researchers to take into account the incontestable fact that the morphological configurations of words are closely tied up with syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic considerations of one type or another, each of which contributes toward the overall discursive value of texts in interactional contexts.

With the above observations in mind, it would not be totally unwarrantable to take some compensatory steps toward bridging the existing gap between theory and application. For this reason, the author has presumed to put together a book designed to demonstrate the indubitable impact of contextualization on the way in which morphological concepts and processes are actualized in concrete communicative situations. In doing this, however, the author has absolutely no claim to innovation as far as the theoretical aspects of morphology are concerned. As a matter of fact, what he hopes to have achieved along pragmatic dimensions is to focus on an extensive body of texts which, because of their stylistic diversity, topical variation, and structural characteristics, provide an ideal testing-ground for the application of morphological rules. It is precisely with regard to this peculiarity, not witnessed elsewhere, that the book under discussion can be credited with an element of novelty. Moreover, it is hoped that the present book will pave the way for prospective research in a sadly neglected area.

Theoretical Foundations

Adopting a pragmatic orientation toward morphology does not mean dispensing with the theoretical underpinnings requisite for any investigation in this domain. As a result, it would be as well to provide an initial thumbnail account of the main concepts and processes involved.

As its broadest, morphology can be described as dealing with the internal structure of words (Lyons, 1968: 118; Matthews, 1974: 11-12). As such, it falls into two main categories: inflectional and derivational. This dyadic categorization also applies to the two types of affixation (further divisible into prefixation, infixation, suffixation) which are deployed in the process of word-formation. What characterizes inflectional affixes is the fact that they signal grammatical relationships such as plural, tense endings and possession.

It must, however, be pointed out that inflectional affixes do not alter the grammatical class of the stems to which they are attached. With regard to derivational affixes, what serves to distinguish them is that a derivational process, unlike what is true of its inflectional counterpart, brings about the creation of a new word (e.g. *doctrine* → *doctrinal*). Apart from this characteristic, derivational affixes often necessitate a shift in the grammatical class of forms to which they happen to be attached (e.g. *mildew* → *mildewy*). However, there may well be cases where this shift does not occur (e.g. *star* → *stardom*). It is precisely for this reason that derivational affixes can be said to be either 'class-changing' or 'class-maintaining' (see Bauer, 1983: 31).

A subdivision of word-formation, referred to as compounding or composition, deals with the way in which new lexemes (e.g. *skin-flint* → *skinflint*) are formed from two (or more) potential stems. As this type is fairly straightforward and poses no serious problems of analysis, there is no point in elaborating on it any further.

Finally, there remains one more morphological process which deserves attention in that it occurs sporadically in the texts under investigation. This process, which is designated conversion (or zero derivation), is concerned with "the change in form class of a form without any corresponding change of form" (Bauer 1983: 32). Characteristically, words produced by conversion are nouns, verbs or adjectives (e.g. *an escape*, *a fingerprint*, and *chief*, respectively).

Given the pragmatic orientation of the present book, it is necessary to provide a brief account of two fundamental concepts: text and discourse type. According to Beaugrande and Dressler (1981: 3-12), a text is definable as a communicative occurrence which must meet seven standards of textuality—cohesion, coherence, intentionality, acceptability, informativity, situationality and intertextuality. Each of these standards has a crucial function to perform, with the result that failure to satisfy any of them renders a text non-communicative. Bearing this situation in mind, let us now focus on the following definitions.

- (1) Cohesion has to do with ways in which surface text components exhibit mutual connectedness within a sequence. In this respect, the interdependence of surface components is determined by grammatical forms and conventions.
- (2) Coherence is founded on the manner in which the components of the textual world (i.e. the arrangement of concepts and relations which form the basis of surface text) are mutually accessible and pertinent. By concept here is meant a configuration of knowledge, and relations are to be construed as links between concepts.
- (3) Intentionality concerns the text producer's attitude that the set of occurrences should give rise to a cohesive and coherent text capable of fulfilling the producer's intentions (i.e. distribution of knowledge or attainment of a specific goal).
- (4) Acceptability can be defined as the text receiver's attitude that the set of occurrences, which constitute a cohesive and coherent text, should prove useful or relevant to the receiver (i.e. acquisition of knowledge or provision of co-operation in a plan).
- (5) Informativity can be characterized in terms of the extent to which the occurrences of a text are judged to be expected vs. unexpected, or known vs. unknown. As a rule, it is the case that processing a highly informative occurrence is more demanding, and at the same time more intriguing, than processing occurrences of low informativity, which tends to bring about tedium or even dismissal of a text.
- (6) Situationality concerns factors which have the task of conducing toward the relevance of a text occurring in a communicative environment.

(7) Intertextuality deals with factors on the basis of which one text is assumed to depend on knowledge of one or more texts which have been encountered previously.

Having sketched the seven standards of textuality, we are now in a position to turn to the vital concept of discourse type mentioned above. The concept refers to the fact that we make use of different categories of speech in different circumstances.

From this perspective, Callow (1974: 12-18) identifies five discourse types as follows: narrative, procedural, hortatory, explanatory, and argumentative.

The task of narrative discourse is to recount a sequence of events which are characterized by their more or less chronological order, typically in the past. What procedural discourse has in common with narrative discourse is its chronological ordering. However, as the purpose of the latter is to impart instructions with a view to accomplishing a task or attaining an end, it has a tendency to employ future or habitual present tenses. What serves to segregate hortatory, explanatory, and argumentative discourse types from the two categories mentioned earlier is the fact that chronological factors play little or no part in them. This means that hortatory discourse aims at influencing conduct; that explanatory discourse tries to provide information with respect to particular circumstances, which typically also involves giving detailed descriptions of a person, situation, or activity; and that argumentative discourse seeks to prove something to the hearer, the tendency being to exhibit contrast between two opposing themes.

It is interesting to note that all five discourse types manifest themselves, either singly or in combination, in our texts, a situation which further bears out our claim that sole reliance on morphological concepts and rules can hardly be said to have any validity at all when applicational aspects are also at stake.

Organization and scope of this book

The present book consists of two thousand and five hundred naturally occurring texts—rather than an assemblage of prefabricated sentences devoid of contextual value—which have been culled, with thorough meticulousness, and over a gestation period of twelve years, from an exceptionally vast spectrum of authentic sources. Each text has a blank

space into which the user is supposed to insert a morphological configuration (designated a target word) on the basis of guidance provided by a clue word given within brackets under that text. As has been pointed out above, the benefit accruing from this type of word-formation is that the user is involved in a dynamic process whereby the interaction between morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics is indubitably palpable. Besides, although a word in isolation may have several derivatives associated with it in the morphological system of a language, it is the case that normally only one of them is deployed as an appropriate candidate in a particular context of use.

As far as the coverage of subject-matter is concerned, the author has gone out of his way to cater for almost every palate by incorporating specimens of every branch of the arts or science: psychology, law, history, geology, politics, logic, literature, physics, astronomy, theology, economics, mathematics, zoology, mythology, sociology, accounting, geometry, biology, physiology, ethics, linguistics, semiotics, anthropology, genetics, music, philosophy, kinetics, horticulture, chemistry, athletics, archaeology, entomology, botany, cookery, anatomy, agriculture, metaphysics, meteorology, hygiene, pathology, engineering, medicine, genealogy, translatology, mineralogy, ethnology, ornithology, ichthyology, and so on.

With respect to the identification of target words, a caveat is in order at this point. It is not the case that every clue word in this book necessarily constitutes a stem to which, where applicable, a derivational affix can be attached. As a matter of fact, there are occasions when a clue word simply happens to be morphologically related to its corresponding target word. This is by no means an abnormal phenomenon when it comes to applying morphological rules within texts as natural communicative entities. For this reason, the user is cautioned not to look for non-existent stems when he or she engages in pinpointing a specific target word. Finally, for ease of cross-reference, two appendices (i.e. Appendix A: Clue Words and Appendix B: Target Words) have been attached to the end of the text spectrum.

Audience of this book

The present work was undertaken with linguists predominantly in mind. The reason for this prioritization is traceable to the circumstance that linguists, and particularly morphologists, being equipped with a theoretical background and requisite analytical tools, are in a far better position than

laymen to examine the various ways in which the application of morphological rules are witnessed in discursive milieus. The odds are that morphological phenomena, when investigated from this perspective, may well exhibit pragmatic dimensions which have been neglected so far.

When it comes to identifying target words, however, the process is by no means plain sailing. This situation becomes evident when we realize the fact that the texts under discussion incorporate a whole gamut of styles, registers and text types, and hence vary in terms of their structural complexity and degree of graspability.

This variation is particularly noticeable in the domain of vocabulary where, along with fairly straightforward lexical items, the user encounters words that he or she has never seen before—a predicament typically associated with highly abstract fields of enquiry. As a result, interested linguists are advised to caution against falling into hidden pitfalls.

Apart from linguists, who are in the vanguard as far as morphological research is concerned, it is the author's conviction that anyone who is truly enthusiastic about how English words are deployed in actual contexts of use is welcome to have an excursion through this book. For the least he or she can hope to have achieved at the end is familiarity with a huge array of words not easily accessible anywhere else.

How to use this book

To guarantee optimum results, the user is strongly recommended to adhere to a set of procedures designed to save time and energy. These can be presented as follows.

- (1) Go through each text, as meticulously as possible, with a view to getting a gist of its semantic content.
- (2) Identify what discourse type (i.e. narrative, procedural, hortatory, explanatory or argumentative) pervades the text.
- (3) Focus on the syntactic structure of the text to determine the category of the target word involved (i.e. noun, verb, adjective, adverb).
- (4) Where necessary, make appropriate morphological changes to the clue word under investigation so that it may fit meaningfully into its slot.

(5) Check the resultant target word against Appendix B to ascertain how far you have succeeded in your efforts.

Good luck to you all.

THE TEXT SPECTRUM

1. If character is a web and we are weavers, we cannot ourselves prepare white, clean threads of thought and purpose and love, for our hearts are unclean; nor can we weave the threads into a pure, web, for our hands are stained.

(SOIL)

2. Today there is a wide measure of agreement, which on the physical side of science approaches almost to, that the stream of knowledge is heading towards a non-mechanical reality; the universe begins to look more like a great thought than like a great machine.

(UNANIMOUS)

3. In the cathedral, all became grey, murky, and, and the cracked monotonous mutter went on like a dying voice, until the organ and the choir burst forth and drowned it in a sea of music.

(SEPULCHRE)

4. A heavy unbroken crust of cloud stretched across the sky, shutting out every speck of heaven, and a distant halo which hung over the town was visible against the black concave, the appearing the brighter by its great contrast with the circumscribing darkness.

(LUMINOUS)

5. Leigh Hunt was one of the great of English literature—a critic who, as far as the merely appreciative part of his business is concerned, has had few superiors; and a writer of the purely general essay, the "article", which was more and more hitting popular taste, and which has never lost it since, after a fashion which owed little to any forerunners, and has taught much to scores, almost to hundreds, of followers.

(MISCELLANY)

6. The bow was just over her forehead, or more precisely, at the point where the organ of comparison merges in that of benevolence, according to the theory of Gall; yet John endeavored to look at the bow in a skimming, duck-and-drake fashion, so as to avoid dipping his own glance as far as to the plane of his interrogator's eyes.

(PHRENOGIZE)

7. As he sank back weakly against the carved post of the porch, he saw the bay leap a fence and rear beside a partly used rick of barely straw while its rider leaned out of the saddle and hewed with cross strokes at a writhing

(REQUISITION)

8. Immense quantities of earth and stones, from the coast cliffs by the severe frost of the Arctic winter, fall upon the ice-foot.

(LODGE)

9. The real faults of Anglo-Saxon poetry from the formal point of view lie in, and indeed are inseparable from, its staple of accented alliterative verse: it may be, it may be quite carefully and cunningly arranged as to syllables, but divided by a hard and fast section or middle pause.

(DISCRETION)

10. If ever you yield to the temptation to meet the utterances of a party opposed to your own, by a policy of 'shouting down', and, you are moving away from civilization towards savagery.

(RUFFIAN)

11. The country here had the characteristics of all the open, level parts of Alsace, and we rode by a pleasant footpath through the meadows, soon reached Sesenheim, left our horses at the tavern, and walked leisurely towards the recently built

(PARSON)

12. Silence fell on these little people at the arrival of the soup, and the natural to Icelanders, even in childhood, resumed its sway.

(TACITURN)

13. To a sentence, we perform two operations: 1) we change it from affirmative to negative, or vice versa, and 2) we negate the predicate term.

(OBVERSION)

14. The common cold is a benign inflammation of the mucous membranes of the upper tract caused by any of several known viruses (influenza, adenovirus, rhinovirus) and the mycoplasma organism.

(RESPIRE)

15. Above all, Scot is one of those poets, the rarest of all, who serve as channels to convey the enjoyment of what is real poetry to those vast numbers of the human race, the majority by something like ninety-nine to one, who are intolerant of poetical quintessence in draughts.

(ADULTERATE)

16. He was a man of high rank and position, wealthy and of aristocratic descent, stout and in good health, a great talker, who even had the reputation of being a discontented person (though, of course, in the most loyal sense of the word), a man (but even this was agreeable in him), with the mannerisms of an English aristocrat and with English tastes (as regards, for instance, underdone roast beef, harness, footman, etc.)

(CHOLER)

17. Imagism is an Anglo-American poetic movement based on the philosophy of T.E. Hulme, inspired by classical and oriental lyric, and reacting against excessive romanticism and vaguely emotive verse.

(AVOW)

18. There had been an, a prediction of some kind, that a chance of securing his enemy would be thrown in David's way.

(AUGUR)

19. When a man's arm is raised, the motion given to it is partly by gravity and partly by the internal resistances consequent on structure.

(ANTAGONISM)

20. Addison's tendency, though he was unflinchingly on virtue's side, was rather towards a very mellow and not but still distinctly cynical cynicism – a smile too demure ever to be a grin, but sometimes, except on religious subjects, faintly and distantly approaching a sneer.

(INDULGE)

21. Writers are passionate resuscitators of buried or spectral words: to fades after the early seventeenth century, but proves to be exactly what Tennyson requires to blunt 'The sharpness of that pain'.

(EDGE)

22. The family party (of four only) were seated round the table in the dark parlour, with the Sunday dessert before them, of fresh filberts, apples, and pears, duly ornamented with leaves by Nancy's own hand before the bells had rung for church.

(WAINSCOT)

23. By accurately measuring the colour of well-defined lines, the astronomer is able to discover whether the body emitting them is approaching us or receding from us, and can estimate the speed of the motion.

(SPECTRUM)

24. She crept into a storeroom which was over the apartment into which they had gone, for, by looking through a knot-hole in the floor, it was easy to command a view of the room beneath, this being, with moulded beams and rafters.

(CEIL)

25. The beams from our lamps, reflected by the tiny facets of the rocky mass, criss-crossed in all directions so that I felt as if I were walking through a hollow diamond inside which the rays were shattering against each other in countless

(CORUSCATE)

26. Among birds, food for the young has in most cases to be brought from a distance, and much assiduity is required to collect it in sufficient quantity, the of nestlings being almost insatiable.

(VORACIOUS)

27. The iniquity of oblivion blindly scatters her poppy, and deals with the memory of men without distinction to merit of

(PERPETUATE)

28. With time and labour, the crag took human shape; and there it stands dark, and frowning, half statue, half rock: in the former sense, terrible and goblin-like; in the latter, almost beautiful, for its colouring is of a mellow grey, and moorland moss clothes it; and heath, with its blooming bells and balmy fragrance, grows faithfully close to the giant's foot.

(COLOSSUS)

29. The common cripple would despise his own, viewing the hale stoutness, and hearty heart, of this half-limbed giant.

(PUSILLANIMOUS)

30. Some of our young women had only to cut their hair short, put on blue spectacles, and call themselves, to persuade themselves at once that, having put on their spectacles, they have immediately acquired 'convictions' of their own.

(NIHIL)

31. The longest words in English are **redivider**, meaning 'something that divides again', and **rotavator**, originally a trade name for the mechanical digger but now accepted as an ordinary word.

(PALINDROME)

32. When Ulysses came to look after his crew, because they had not returned, he found them brutes, rooting in the mire, grunting and sleeping in content.

(SWINE)

33. She turned her head –the gateman's candle shimmering upon her quick, clear eyes as she did so–passed through the gate, and was soon wrapped in the shades of mysterious summer boughs.

(BOWER)

34. England, with other northern counties, was determined to be independent of foreign domination, to accept no, to throw off the vestiges of ancient subjection, which had yet cradled them and tutored them in their childhood.

(TUTELAR)

35. Pressing and squeezing the materials with its own breast till it makes them, the bird twines them, and works them into the general plan.

(PLIANCY)

36. An anatomist- even a mere –would have seen that the deformity of Philip's spine was not a congenital hump, but the result of an accident in infancy; but you do not expect from Henry any acquaintance with such distinctions: to him, Philip was simply a humpback.

(PHYSIOGNOMY)

37. The fact that domestic dogs and many wild animals get themselves quilled up clearly shows that individuals of many species are always prepared to try conclusions with their opponent.

(REDOUBT)

38. Oxidation, drought, wind, frost, rain, glaciers, rivers, waves, and other agents effect disintegrations that are determined in their amounts and qualities by local circumstances.

(NUDE)

39. For a long while he watched the business of the wharf, his brain ahum with doubt and bewilderment, so that he could not read or his thoughts.

(RAVEL)

40. Today, many new nations with low standards of living are emerging and public attitudes are gradually changing to the view that the underprivileged have a right to a certain standard of living.

(ABYSM)

41. Iceland, in the distance, had appeared also, as if it, too, had wished to draw near; it showed more and more clearly its tall mountains of bare rock—which have never been illumined except from the side, from below, and as if

(GRUDGE)

42. All over the world, from Beijing to Buenos Aires, in hotels and restaurants and taxis and zoos (yes, zoos), these priceless nuggets of verbal dottiness lie in wait ready to brighten the lives of the voyagers who chance upon them.

(JADE)

43. It has been shown that an unhappy mother at home can have a effect on her children, not to mention her husband, and can endanger a healthy family structure.

(DETRIMENT)

44. A liberal, gravitating towards radicalism, he was deeply opposed to any spirit of imperialism and anxious for the extension of self-government.

(EXPAND)

45. And vapours obey Boyle's Law so that the pressure exerted by the water vapour will be proportional to the mass present in a given volume.

(SATURATE)

46. There is an triumph in the words in which the sacred historian describes the completeness of the conflagration.

(EXULT)

47. It is remarkable that this peculiarity in the animal economy of the pike differs materially from the habits of other fishes, which, after the from the effects of spawning, require an increase of food to repair the exhaustion.

(EMACIATE)

48. In sober truth, whatever homage may be professed, or even paid, to real or supposed mental superiority, the general tendency of things throughout the world is to render the ascendant power among mankind.

(MEDIocre)

49. In the early days of his success observers were sometimes displeased by his flamboyant dress and a hint of vulgarity in his manners but he had powerful, eyes and overwhelming charm.

(MAGNET)

50. Confronted with a natural world which was to all appearances as as himself, man's first impulse was to create Nature in his own image; he attributed the seemingly erratic and unordered course of the universe to the whims and passions of gods, or of benevolent or male lesser spirits.

(CAPRICE)

51. He had no great love for the ex- soldier, who jarred upon him—middle-aged, squat, and bleached with the sun, he had faded eyes, flattened-out features, and an expression of restless

(MOROSE)

52. Shelley's troubled life and poetic activity were cut short by his going down with his sailing-boat, the "Ariel", in the Bay of Spezia, near the mouth of the Arno.

(ETHER)

53. Sometimes with a sudden rumble, the train crossed iron bridges, spanning straight lengths of canals, whose dense, stagnant waters, sterilized by acid of factories, reflected a low sky bronzed with eternal smoke.

(EFFLUENCE)

54. The fertile river valleys of Sogdiana, Bactria, and elsewhere have always been the prey of nomadic conquerors, their populations having to bow their necks constantly to some foreign yoke or other.

(SUBMIT)

55. There is no doubt that Demosthenes' eloquence held his audiences, and the that survive are prose of the highest quality, in clearness of organization, variety of images and sonority of diction.

(ORATE)

56. As far as the ignorant man's influence goes, he increases the amount of, the amount of intolerance, the amount of superstition, in the world.

(BIGOT)

57. Space and time as separate entities have already disappeared from the universe; forces now disappear also, leaving nothing but a crumpled continuum.

(GRAVITY)

58. Grey, uneven little fields, and small, ancient hedges rushed before him, wild flowers, elms and beeches, gentleness, sedate houses of red brick, proudly

(ASSUME)

59. When two circles are tangent to a line at one point, we say that the circles are tangent to each other.

(PLANE)

60. The creative well-being of an organic system depends on intricate balance between stimulus and repose, between use and

(RECUPERATE)

61. The claim that speakers have 'the ability to produce and interpret new sentences in independence from stimulus control' –i.e. external stimuli or independently identifiable internal states, is meant as a of the view, attributed to Quine and Skinner, that knowledge of a language is a 'complex of dispositions to respond' or 'an associative net constructed by conditional response'.

(REBUT)

62. A soap-bubble with irregularities and on its surface is perhaps the best representation, in terms of simple and familiar materials, of the new universe revealed to us by the theory of relativity.

(CORRUGATE)

63. At this point we may feel that the removal of all vagueness from a given term is an unrealistic goal; the most we can hope to do is to approach it
.....

(ASYMPTOTE)

64. For six years he endured this misery, his one ray of comfort being the companionship of an attendant named John, whom, for the lack of other employment, he began to instruct.

(EFFABLE)

65. The energies of Joyce, of Eliot, of Pound, the many-layered structures of allusion which characterize their work, are a ceremony of mourning for resources once naturally accessible to writer and reader in the contract of culture.

(ARCHIVE)

66. According to the chairman of the Greater London Council's housing management committee, a new London council estate normally has about seven years' peace before sets in and makes life hell for the residents.

(VANDAL)

67. Whatever the supposed basis of this phrase (i.e. crocodile tears) may be, modern science avers it to have been erroneous, for we are told that the function of the lachrymal glands of crocodiles seems to be the of their food rather than to cleanse the eye.

(LUBRIFY)

68. Men are not more for truth than they often are for error, and a sufficient application of legal or even of social penalties will generally succeed in stopping the propagation of either.

(ZEAL)

69. The point of view of the historian enters into every observation which he makes; history is shot through and through with relativity.

(REVOKE)

70. The heathen clan or tribe may be relatively, and poverty may be more or less equally distributed among its members, but it can never move forward in mass order towards higher civilization and the freedom of the individual.

(EQUAL)

71. The most intolerant of churches, the Roman Catholic Church, even at the of a saint, admits, and listens patiently to, a "devil's advocate".

(CANON)

72. Two large mirrors should be fixed at the ends of the room and a light arranged to be reflected from one to the other.

(PARABOLA)

73. The crown of righteousness is in reality the of the life itself, its bursting into glory and beauty, and is not something else, however brilliant, prepared and brought and set upon the head.

(EFFLORESCE)

74. In a mind charged with an eager purpose and unsatisfied vindictiveness, there is no room for feelings: the man did not want spiritual consolation—he wanted to shake off the of debt, and to have his revenge.

(GRADE)

75. In evolutionary terms, internal speech, in some guise possibly related to the slow development of the neurophysiological instrumentalities of articulation, may have preceded external vocalization.

(PROBATE)

76. It must be pointed out that the metabolism of some patients suffering from disorders is very sensitive, and they may be allergic to certain kinds of food which must never be forced on them.

(INFLAME)

77. The foam of the rivulet now flushed to red, and, seemingly, assuaged its vehemence—flowed with a deeper, a more pensive, note; while similarly the forest hushed its voice, and appeared to stoop towards the water while emitting ever more powerful, intoxicating colours to mingle with the resinous, sweet perfume of our wood fire.

(CLOY)

78. Judged in the perspective of the primitive religions, the anguish of the modern world is the sign of an imminent death, but of a death that is necessary and, for it will be followed by a resurrection and the possibility of attaining a new mode of being, that of maturity and responsibility.

(REDEEM)

79. Identification is a mechanism, like projection, but whereas the latter assigns personal faults to others, in identification we take the good qualities of others as our own and enjoy a feeling of pride and achievement.

(VICAR)

80. Among the most important specific properties of matter are ductility,, tenacity, elasticity, hardness, and brittleness.

(MALLEATE)

81. The typical empiricist rejoinder to the rationalists' account of our knowledge of necessary truths in terms of its has been that these truths are generated by language; that, for example, they are definitional truths.

(INNATE)

82. The races with the heaviest skin pigment seem usually to inhabit the hot, tropical, or sub-tropical climatic zones where the rays of the sun are most active.

(ACTINISM)

83. Medical conditions such as high blood pressure, Rhesus incompatibility, and severe diabetes are a few conditions which are considered by as possible reasons for induction.

(OBSTETRICS)

84. Sleep may be put off from time to time, yet the demand is of so a nature as not to remain long unsatisfied.

(IMPORTUNE)

85. Scientific codes, being essentially, eliminate possibilities of stylistic and connotative variation which abound in poetic codes.

(MONOSEMY)

86. What occurs in any state where there are great material differences between classes is simply a of the end of the state to the interests of the rich.

(PERVERT)

87. Drake, who was first the greatest of and afterwards the greatest of Royal Admirals, established as no one else could have done a complete understanding between the Royal Navy and the merchant adventurers who carried on the unofficial war against Spain.

(PRIVATE)

88. Generally, the that informs the play is attributed to some split—between seeming and being, appearance and reality, between an ideal good and a real evil; between a false ideal that is really an outmoded traditional code and a perversion of that code; between intellect and action; between inside and outside.

(CERTITUDE)

89. Mass culture makes itself available to everyone, pop culture does no such thing – it has a fierce which is not the least of its fascinations.

(CLAN)

90. Although Parliament was a characteristic product of the Middle Ages, the development of its power in Tudor, Stuart, and Hanoverian days, its resistance to the political theories of the Roman law received in contemporary Europe, and its to America and the Antipodes, are the great events which raised the political history of Britain into a sphere apart from the political life of the Continent.

(PLANT)

91. Elevations and, recurring here and there over the Earth's crust, and producing irregular distributions of land and sea, have entailed various modifications of climate beyond those dependent on latitude.

(SUBSIDE)

92. Spirit, metamorphosis, transmigration of souls, reincarnation are all ways in which the dead are believed to communicate with the living, or to participate again in the life they have left.

(MEDIUM)

93. A, meaning primarily a line of descent, is now taken also to mean a unilineal descent group, all members of which trace their genealogical relationship back to a founding ancestor.

(LINE)

94. They left the bright, luminous forest, dumb with astonishment, overwhelmed by an amazement which bordered on

(STUPEFY)

95. Poetic creation, like linguistic creation, implies the abolition of time—of the history concentrated in language—and tends towards the recovery of the, primordial situation.

(PARADISE)

96. If Frankenstein's monster were, within seconds of its, to discourse intelligently on politics or geometry, to make assertions and defend them, to point out mistakes in its opponent's views, and so on, we could see no reason for denying that it knows various things and that, since it has no experiences whatever, it knows these things innately.

(GALVANISM)

97. Its great grey front, embellished with hundreds of statues and boasting a pair of the finest oak doors in Europe, rose for the first time before me, and the sudden sense of my almost overcame me.

(AUDACIOUS)

98. To the Muslim school of theology of which Ghazali is the chief exponent, the ego is a simple, indivisible, and soul-substance entirely different from the group of our mental states.

(MUTATE)

99. The fall of the Empire in the West, the of Latin institutions in the neighboring island of Britain, and the barbarian conquests in France and Italy for a while isolated Ireland from Mediterranean influence, and gave opportunity for the rise of a native Celtic church and civilization.

(EXTIRPATE)

100. The clearing up of the political crisis and the reunions of Cymbeline and his sons and daughter, of his daughter and her husband, are rattled off as if in a demonstration of virtuosity.

(DRAMATURGY)

101. In fact, I was already obliged to increase my respiration to eke out of this cell the little oxygen it contained, when suddenly I was refreshed by a current of pure air perfumed with saline

(EMANATE)

102. The right is a privilege granted to shareholders to enable them to retain their proportionate share in the equity of the corporation.

(PRE-EMPTY)

103. To the need for warmth in the bitter cold of their uplands, the Persian people applied a flair for the production of textile fabrics and an unrivalled sense of colour and design; and thus they became, for the of mankind, the supreme masters of carpet weaving.

(DELECTATE)

104. Communication control is not achieved through a simple additive process which involves the accumulation of parcel of sounds or body motion which carry chunks of meaning.

(CAPSULE)

105. King Pelias had heard an oracle which warned him of a dreadful fate—death through the of the man whom he should see coming from the town with one foot bare.

(MACHINATE)

106. Simplicity is an important characteristic of Hooke's law, and this characteristic does not depend in any way upon its instances.

(CONFIRM)

107. Here were two camels, tired and dusty, with that look of bored and indifferent superiority that belongs to their tribe, two elephants, two clowns, and last, but of course the climax of the whole affair, a cage in which there would be seen behind the iron bars a lion and a lioness, jolted from side to side, but too deeply shamed and indignant to do more than reproach the crowd with their burning eyes.

(HAP)