

THE PRENTICE-HALL

W Encyclopedia of WORLD P PROVERBS

The largest and most representative
compilation of its kind—18,520 proverbs
from all continents and most languages
of the world, many translated into English
for this work

Wolfgang Mieder

World Renowned Folklorist
Editor of Proverbium

The Prentice-Hall
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF
WORLD PROVERBS

*A Treasury of Wit and Wisdom
Through the Ages*



Wolfgang Mieder

PRENTICE-HALL, INC., ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY

© 1986 by
PRENTICE-HALL, INC.
Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

All rights reserved. No part of this
book may be reproduced in any form or
by any means without permission in
writing from the publisher.

Printed in the United States of America

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Mieder, Wolfgang.

The Prentice-Hall encyclopedia of
world proverbs.

Bibliography: p.

1. Proverbs. I. Title.

PN6405.M54 1985 398'.9'21 85-12345

ISBN 0-13-695586-X

PRENTICE-HALL INTERNATIONAL, INC., *London*
PRENTICE-HALL OF AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD., *Sydney*
PRENTICE-HALL CANADA INC., *Toronto*
PRENTICE-HALL HISPANOAMERICANA, S.A., *Mexico*
PRENTICE-HALL OF INDIA PRIVATE LTD., *New Delhi*
PRENTICE-HALL OF JAPAN, INC., *Tokyo*
PRENTICE-HALL OF SOUTHEAST ASIA PTE. LTD., *Singapore*
WHITEHALL BOOKS LTD., *Wellington, New Zealand*
EDITORIA PRENTICE-HALL DO BRASIL LTDA., *Rio de Janeiro*



Dr. Wolfgang Mieder, one of the world's most renowned folklorists, has written and edited more than 25 books and numerous articles in English or German on proverbs, fairy tales, legends, folksongs, nursery rhymes, and literary topics. Two of his English-language books are *International Proverb Scholarship: An Annotated Bibliography* (1982) and *The Wisdom of Many: Essays on the Proverb*, with Alan Dundes (1981). More recently he edited *Disenchantments: An Anthology of Modern Fairy Tale Poetry* (1985), and the fourth volume of his series on proverb research titled *Investigations of Proverbs, Proverbial Expressions, Quotations and Clichés* (1984) was published in Switzerland.

Dr. Mieder is a full professor of German language, literature, and folklore and also chairman of the Department of German and Russian at The University of Vermont. He studied at The University of Michigan, University of Heidelberg, and Michigan State University, and has achieved a distinguished teaching and scholarly record, including a guest professorship at The University of California at Berkeley.

In addition to lecturing widely on folklore, and in particular, on proverbs, in the United States and Europe, Dr. Mieder is a member of the American Dialect Society, serving on the Committee on Proverbial Sayings, and he was honored to become a Folklore Fellow of the American Folklore Society.

Among the more than 100 articles he has written are papers that deal with the function of proverbs in literature, proverb illustrations from medieval woodcuts to modern cartoons, proverbs used in psychological testing, and innovative proverb manipulations in advertisements. Dr. Mieder is also the editor of *Proverbium: Yearbook of International Proverb Scholarship*.



*A proverb states, "Proverbs are the coins of the people."
It is to these people of all walks of life, of all races
and nationalities, that this collection of the world's proverbs
is dedicated in the hope that their wisdom, limited as it
might appear, be heeded throughout the world.*

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank a number of friends and colleagues for their encouragement and support for the preparation of this large collection. I owe many thanks to Daniel Barnes, George Bryan, Heike Doane, Alan Dundes, Sandy Gavett, Betty Hoose, John Jewett, Dennis Mahoney, Kenneth Nalibow, Richard and Francine Page, Veronica Richel, Arthur Schwartz, David Scrase, Robert and Carol Stevens, as well as my relatives, Walter and Lucille Busker, William and Barbara Busker, Walter and Lee Busker, and John and Beverly Skinner. Of particular importance was the diligent and dedicated work that Elaine Scott did for the flawless preparation of the voluminous manuscript. Her commitment and interest in getting the collection completed certainly helped to bring this labor to a fruitful end. Finally, I would like to express to my wife Barbara Mieder my sincere appreciation for making it possible for me to spend hundreds of hours in my study amassing the materials for this international proverb collection. Her continuous interest in and steady support of my many research projects on proverbs have given me the strength to continue with them.

A Preview of the Encyclopedia

This encyclopedia is for: Public speakers, speech writers, journalists, authors, educators, ministers, songwriters, lawyers, humorists, copywriters, artists, counselors, scientists—in short, everybody.

How proverbs can be used: In everyday conversation, journalistic writing, advertising, speeches of all types, in sermons, literature, debates, slogans, songs, legal argumentation, humorous quips, and other forms of human communications.

What proverbs provide: Wit, colorful language, imagery and authority. Proverbs strengthen an argument, help to disprove false statements, emotionalize a speech or article, educate the young pupil or student about people and human nature, and provide a humorous, ironical, or satirical mirror of the human condition everywhere.

Welcome to the Wonderful World of Proverbs

Behold the proverbs of a people.

CARL SANDBURG

The Prentice-Hall Encyclopedia of World Proverbs, the most ambitious work of its type, represents the largest collection available in a single volume. It is unique in that it contains proverbs only—not the sprinkling of quotations, maxims, aphorisms, and common phrases found in many such compilations.

Among the 18,520 entries are 5,000 English proverbs and 4,000 proverbs stemming from the major languages of the world (Anglo-American, Japanese, Chinese, Russian, Spanish, French, and German). The other half of the collection consists of proverbs from many languages from all continents: African (Swahili, Yoruba, and others); Indian (Hindi, Tamil, and others); Eastern Europe (dozens of languages including Bulgarian, Czech, Serbian, Croatian); Western Europe (Dutch, Basque, Swedish, among others); the Near East (including Egyptian, Lebanese, modern Hebrew); the Far East (Korean, Thai, Vietnamese); and also languages from the West Indies and Oceania. The result is a truly international proverb collection with texts in English translation. While most of the proverbs were located in collections that present them in English translations, a considerable number of them were translated for this collection from major collections in various languages.

Why have anthropologists, folklorists, and philologists and others bothered to collect thousands of proverbs throughout the world? The major reason is doubtlessly that proverbs are small pieces of human wisdom that have been handed down from generation to generation and that continue to be applicable and valid even in our modern technological age. Proverbs simply defined are concise statements of an apparent truth that have currency among the people because they contain a generally accepted insight, observation, and wisdom. The ancient proverb “One hand washes the other” is as true and applicable today as it was hundreds of years ago; its basic wisdom has been recognized by thousands of people in many parts of the world. This particular proverb mirrors the idea that our actions depend on

reciprocity, and it expresses it in a short and easily remembered and recognizable sentence. What might take an entire paragraph to explain is expressed metaphorically in this short proverb, which contains in a nutshell the philosophy of the common people.

In nonliterate societies, anthropologists have found that studying the proverbs of a native tribe gives clues to the world view of its members regarding such matters as education, law, business, and marriage. There is no aspect of life that proverbs do not comment on, and in nonliterate societies they serve as rules of conduct and basic wisdom to be adhered to by subsequent generations.

Proverbs survive in more advanced societies where communication is based on various modes of writing and speaking. A cultural or literary historian, for example, can learn a great deal about the age of Shakespeare by studying the use of proverbs in his many plays. A careful reading of *Hamlet*, for example, will show that proverbs are useful as a ready-made linguistic tool in argumentation and persuasion, the effectiveness of which is further increased by creating linguistic puns in the actual proverb application. A few centuries later, one finds Charles Dickens using proverbs with a high frequency to depict the social ills of his time. And Carl Sandburg used proverbs in his poems concerning the American melting pot of various national and immigrant groups. For him the proverbs of the various immigrant groups helped blend the world view of this new society: "A code arrives; language; lingo; slang; behold the proverbs of a people, a nation."

A folklorist or sociologist with a particular interest in immigrants might well study the Hungarian steel workers and their proverbs in Gary, Indiana. Have some of the Hungarian proverbs been translated into English as subsequent generations have become more assimilated into the mainstream of American society? Do the proverbs of the old country still fit all aspects of modern American life? Does only the older generation use them, and how do the young people react today to this ethnic wisdom? These are questions that will help all of us understand members of ethnic groups better. With the increase in the Spanish speaking population in this country, it is important that we attempt to understand its traditional attitudes and social mores. Proverbs reflect such matters in a precise fashion, and an understanding of them will help to maximize meaningful communication.

Anyone interested in languages will, of course, recognize the value in knowing the proverbs of another language. Nobody really masters a foreign language without being able to understand its proverbs and communicate through them. The basic thoughts and opinions of another culture are expressed in them, and only by being able to use them can one hope to gain true fluency and be accepted by native speakers. In modern business and politics the understanding of proverbs plays a major role, often being the key to the success or breakdown of communications. It is a known fact that

interpreters at the United Nations prepare themselves for their extremely sensitive job by learning proverbs of the foreign languages, since politicians often argue or attempt to convince their opponents by the use of a native proverb. No matter how sophisticated the debate, eventually every heated exchange can be reduced to an emotional war of proverbs.

For this reason, effective public speakers must have a good stock of proverbs at their immediate disposal. Convincing rhetoricians such as Cicero, Martin Luther, Winston Churchill, and Nikita Khrushchev, for example, are known to have been skillful artists in employing proverbs in their speeches.

Even advertising agents have learned to appreciate the traditional value of using proverbs as advertising headlines. Take for instance, a bank ad's "A penny saved is a penny earned," or a health food store's "An apple a day keeps the doctor away." Often the traditional proverb text is varied to catch the reader's attention and to create interest in reading the text of the ad. A proverb such as "Where there's a will, there's a way" can be reduced to the easily recognizable formula "Where there's X, there's Y," in which the X and Y can be replaced by anything the copywriter wishes to express. For example, "Where there's a car, there's a Ford."

Similarly, effective use of the proverb "Don't ask a man for a favor before he has had his lunch," was the basis of Time, Inc.'s Fortune Research Subscriber Census Card requesting information on readers' business interests and responsibilities.

In like manner, a high school principal's newsletter quoted the Chinese proverb "One kind word will warm three winter months" in reporting the outpouring of support and love for the school after a field-house break-in and loss of expensive equipment jeopardized the football team's schedule. Suffering and cruelty were mercifully replaced by hope and inspiration.

These are only a few examples of how proverbs continue to be of significance and practical use. In a world getting smaller through new technological advances almost every day, communication with new individuals and groups of people increases steadily. Each individual is, however, to a certain degree preprogrammed by the traditional proverb stock that continues to be handed down from generation to generation. At the same time, new proverbs are still being added to this repertoire, as can be seen by a relatively recent American coinage "Different strokes for different folks." An individual somewhere in this country used this sentence first; it was then picked up by others because of its basic underlying wisdom and its easily remembered structure and rhyme, and it slowly gained currency. This process was speeded along by the fact that the proverb became a title of a popular recording and a television show. By now this "wit of one" has become "the wisdom of many," and it is doubtlessly one of the most popular American proverbs. While such new proverbs are added to our basic stock, older ones may drop out since they no longer reflect newer attitudes. But a

basic stock of proverbs remains in any ethnic or national group, and they continue to be effective expressions of the varied experiences of mankind everywhere.

Among the proverbs in this work are many of ancient origin, but which became current in the English language as well as many of the European languages. The Latin proverb "*In vino veritas*" exists, for example, as a direct translation in the English as "In wine there is truth," in French as "*La vérité est dans le vin*," in German as "*Im Wein ist Wahrheit*," in Italian as "*La verità è nel vino*," in Spanish as "*En el vino está la verdad*," and so on. Such universal proverbs are listed in the present collection as belonging to the English language without referring to the dozens of languages into which they have also been translated. For this reason, there are no specific references in this collection to ancient Greek, Latin, or Biblical proverbs.

Just as a proverb that is listed as belonging to the English language might also be found in several other European languages if it was translated from an ancient Latin proverb, for example, it is possible to find a proverb in this collection with a Spanish language designation, although it also exists in Portuguese or another Romance language. It is extremely difficult to ascertain in such cases in which language the proverb did in fact originate. This is particularly the case when two languages are linguistically and geographically very close, as is the case with Spanish and Portuguese, German and Dutch, Danish and Swedish. To ascertain the definite linguistic origin of each proverb in this collection would have meant hundreds of individual historical searches, literally one analysis for each proverb presented. This obviously could not be done, and for this reason each proverb received only one linguistic reference to that language in which it is particularly well known.

The organization of this collection follows that of the major scholarly compilations. The proverbs are arranged alphabetically according to key words and then are consecutively numbered. Under each key word (usually the noun-subject of the proverb), the texts are alphabetized as well, so that each proverb can be found easily and quickly. By looking under any key word, the user can discover what the Japanese, Russians, Spaniards, or whoever, say and think about adversity, behavior, dog, fidelity, honesty, law, love, merit, opportunity, payment, security, teacher, virtue, woe, youth, and countless other topics. This comparative aspect of the arrangement of proverbs makes this collection of the world's proverbs interesting and fascinating for everybody. There is a proverb for any and every situation, occasion, or condition!

Following the proverbs themselves is a sizable bibliography on proverb scholarship and other collections for further study or entertainment.

Proverbs are the true voice of all the people. *The Prentice-Hall Encyclopedia of World Proverbs* should have a universal appeal no matter what the cultural, societal, intellectual, professional or ethnic background

WELCOME TO THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF PROVERBS

the reader might have. It contains wisdom for everyone for every possible situation, for proverbs reflect the joys and sorrows, the fortune and misfortune, and the good and the bad of everyday life. The proverbs contain a basic philosophy of life or world view, which, though expressed in different metaphors, shows that common people around the world believe in mankind's desire to live a good and decent life. And despite the pessimistic attitudes in some of them, there appears to be present a certain pragmatic optimism in the majority of proverbs. They seem to say that "There is nothing new under the sun" and that "Hope springs eternal." By listening to and reading the proverbs of people of other nations, we might well come one step closer to understanding their frustrations, dreams, and wishes.

Wolfgang Mieder

Contents

Welcome to the Wonderful World of Proverbs ix

A (1–16)

A Abbey Abbot Ability Above Absence Absent Abstinence
Abundance Abuse Accident Accommodate Accomplice Accom-
plishment Accord Account Accountant Accuse Ache Acid
Acknowledgment Acquaintance Acrobat Act (noun) Act (verb)
Action Adam Add Admission Ado Adult Adulterer Adultery
Advantage Adversity Advertisement Advertising Advice Advise
Advisement Adviser Advising Affair Affection Affinity Affliction
Afraid Afternoon Afterthought Age Aged (people) Agitation Agree
Agreement Ague Aid Ailment Ale Alertness Alligator Almost
Alms Alone Altar Ambassador Ambition Ambush Amendment
American Amiss Anchor Angel Anger Angry Animal Ankle
Answer (noun) Answer (verb) Ant Antagonist Antelope Anticipate
Anvil Anxiety Anything Ape Apothecary Apparel Appear
Appearance Appetite Apple Apple tree Apricot Archbishop Archer
Architect Argument Arm Armpit Arms (weapons) Army Arrow
Art Article Artisan Artist Ashamed Ashes Ask Asked Asking
Ass Assertion Assistance Associate Assume Athlete Attain Attempt
(noun) Attempt (verb) Attitude Auction Aunt Austerity Author
Authority Avarice Avoidance Awl Ax(e) Axle

B (17–53)

Baby Bachelor Back Bacon Bad Bag Bagel Bagpipe Bait Bake
Baker Baking Balance Bald Baldness Ball Bamboo Banana Bank
(money) Bank (river) Banker Banquet Barbarian Barber Barefoot
Bargain (noun) Bargain (verb) Bargainer Bargaining Bark (noun)
Bark (verb) Barker Barley Barleycorn Barn Barrel Bashful Bash-
fulness Basket Bastard Bat Bath Battle Be Bead Bean Bear (noun)

CONTENTS

Bear (verb) Beard Bearskin Beast Beat Beating Beautiful
Beauty Because Bed Bedtime Bee Beef Been Beer Beetle Beg
Beggar Begging Begin Beginning Begun Behavior Behind Being
Belief Believe Believer Bell Belly Bellyful Beloved Bench Bend
Benefit Besom Best Betrayer Better Bill Bind Bird Bird-lime
Birth Bishop Bit (bridle) Bit (little) Bitch Bite Biter Bits Bitten
Bitter Bittern Bitterness Blab Black Blackberry Blacken Black-
smith Blade Blame (noun) Blame (verb) Blanket Blast Blessedness
Blessing Blind (adjective) Blind (people) Blister Block Blockhead
Blood Blossom (noun) Blossom (verb) Blot Blow (noun) Blow (verb)
Blue Blunder Blush Blushing Boast Boaster Boasting Boat
Boatman Body Bog Boil Bold Boldness Bolt Bond Bone Book
Boor Boot Booted Booty Born Borrow Borrowed Borrower
Borrowing Boss Bottle Bottom (behind) Bottom (ground, base)
Bough Boulder Bound Bounty Bow (archery) Bow (ship) Bow (verb)
Bowel Bowl (noun) Bowl (verb) Box Boy Bracelet Brag (noun)
Brag (verb) Braggart Bragger Bragging Brain Bramble Bran
Branch Brave (adjective) Brave (people) Bravery Braying Bread
Breadfruit Break Breakfast Breast Breath Breeches Breed
Breeding Breeze Brevity Brew Bribe (noun) Bribe (verb) Bribery
Bricklayer Bride Bridge Bridle Bright Brim Bring Brocade Brood
Brook Broom Broth Brother Bruise Bruit Brush Bubble Buck
Bucket Bud Budget Buffalo Bug Build Building (edifice) Building
(erecting) Bull Bull Ring Bullet Bullock Bun Burden Burdensome
Burial Burn Bush Bushel Business Businessman Busy Busybody
Butcher Butter Butterfly Button Buy Buyer Buying By Bygone

C (55-96)

Cabbage Cackle Caesar Cage Cake Calamity Caldron Calendar
Calf (cow) Calf (leg) Call Calligrapher Calling Calm Camel
Camp Can Candle Cane Cannonball Cannot Canoe Cantor Cap
Capon Captain Car Carabao Caravan Carcass Card Care (noun)
Care (verb) Career Carefulness Carelessly Carelessness Caress
Carpenter Carpentry Carriage Carrion Carrot Carry Cart
Cartwheel Carver Case Cash Cask Castle Cat Catch Catching
Cattle Cause Caution Cellar Cemetery Centipede Certainty Chafer
Chaff Chain Chair Chamber Chamois Chance Change (noun)
Change (verb) Chapel Chapter Character Charcoal Charitable
Charity Charm Chase (noun) Chase (verb) Chaste Chastity Chatter
Cheap Cheapest Cheapness Cheat (noun) Cheat (verb) Cheater
Cheating Cheek Cheer Cheerfulness Cheese Cheesecake Cherish
Cherry Chest (breast) Chest (trunk) Chick Chicken Chide Chief

CONTENTS

Child Childhood Children Chimney Chin Chip Choice Church
Cider Circumcision Circumstance Citizen Clam Claw Clay
Cleanliness Clemency Clergy Clerk Cleverness Climb (noun) Climb
(verb) Climber Cloak Clock Cloth Clothes Cloud Clout Clown
Coachman Coal Coat Coaxing Cobbler Cobra Cobweb Cock
Cockerel Cockroach Coconut Coffee Coffin Coin Coincidence Cold
Collection Color Colt Comb Come Comer Comfort Command
(noun) Command (verb) Commencement Commodity Community
Companion Company Comparison Competition Complain Complaint
Complimenting Compromise Comrade Concealer Conceit
Concentration Concern Concubine Condition Cone Confectioner
Conference Confession Confidence Conquer Conqueror Conscience
Consent Consequence Consideration Consistency Conspiracy
Consulting Contempt Content (adjective) Content (contentment)
Contentment Contest Contract Contrivance Control Conversation
Converse Cook (noun) Cook (verb) Cooking Coop Copper Cord
Cordial Cork Corn Corner Corporal Corpse Correction Corruption
Cost (noun) Cost (verb) Cottage Cotton Cotton tree Cough Council
Counsel (noun) Counsel (verb) Country Couple Courage Course
Court Courtesy Courtier Courtship Cousin Cover (noun) Cover
(verb) Covering Covetousness Cow Coward Cowardice Cowl Crab
Crabgrass Cradle Craft Craftsman Crane Craving Creak Cream
Crease Credit Creditor Credulous Creep Cricket Crime Cripple
Critic Criticism Crocodile Crooked Crop Cross Crotch Crow
Crowd Crown Cruelty Crumb Crust Cry Cuckold Cuckoo
Cunning Cup Cupidity Cur Cure (noun) Cure (verb) Curiosity
Currant Current Curry Curse Custom Customer Cut

D (97-130)

Dagger Damage Dance (noun) Dance (verb) Dancer Dancing
Danger Daring Darkness Darling Dart Daughter Daughter-in-law
Dawn Day Dead (adjective) Dead (noun) Deaf Deal Dealing Death
Debt Debtor Deceit Deceive Deceiver Deed Deem Deer Deer Hunter
Defeat Defect Defense Defer Delay Deliberate Deliberating
Delight Demand (noun) Demand (verb) Demon Demonstration
Denial Deny Depart Departure Depend Dependence Dependent
Depth Desert Deserve Desire (noun) Desire (verb) Despair
Desperate Despise Destiny Destitute Determination Determined
Devil Dew Diamond Dice Die Diet Difference Difficulty
Diffidence Dignity Dike Dilemma Diligence Dinner Dipper
Dipping Direct Direction Dirt Disagreement Disappoint Disaster
Disciple Discipline Discount Discourse Discredit Discreet Discretion

CONTENTS

Discrimination Disease Disgrace Dish Dishonor Dislike
Disobedience Disposition Dispute Disputing Distance Distinction
Distress Distrust Diversity Dividend Divination Diviner Division
Do Doctor Doer Dog Dogfight Doing Doll Dollar Done Donkey
Door Doorstep Doorway Doubt (noun) Doubt (verb) Dough Dove
Dowry Draff Dragon Dream (noun) Dream (verb) Dreaming Dress
Drift Drink (noun) Drink (verb) Drinking Drive Driver Driving
Drone Drop Dropping Droppings Drought Drown Drowning Drum
Drunk (intoxicated) Drunk (noun) Drunkard Drunkenness Duck
Dumpling Dung Dungeon Dunghill Dust Duty Dwarf Dwelling
Dying

E (131–146)

Eagle Eagle-eyed Ear Early Earn Earth (soil) Earth (world) Ease
Eat Eater Eating Echo Economy Edge Education Eel Effect
Effort Egg Eggplant Elbow-grease Elder Elephant Elk Eloquence
Embarrassed Ember Embrace Emerald Emperor Employment End
Endeavor Endurance Endure Enemy Engagement Enmity Enough
Entertainment Entrance Entrusted Envy (noun) Envy (verb) Equal
Equality Err Errand Erring Error Escape Estate Estimate
Eternity Eve Evening Event Everybody Everything Everywhere
Evidence Evil Example Excellence Exception Excess Exchange
Excuse (noun) Excuse (verb) Executioner Executor Exertion
Expense Experience Expert Exterior Extreme Extremity Eye
Eyelash Eyesight Eyewitness

F (147–187)

Face Fact Fagot Fail Failure Fair (beautiful) Fair (carnival) Fairy
tale Faith Fall (noun) Fall (verb) Falling Falsehood Fame
Familiarity Family Famine Fan Fancy Fare Farm Farmer
Fashion Fasting Fat Fate Father Fatherland Fatigue Fault Fault-
finder Favor Fear (noun) Fear (verb) Feast Feasting Feather Fed
Fee Feed Feel Feeling Feet Fellow Fence Feud Fever Few Fewer
Fiber Fiddle Fiddler Fidelity Field Fife Fifer Fig Fight (noun)
Fight (verb) Figure (body) Figure (number) File Filth Find Fine
Finery Finger Finish Fire Fireside Firewood Fish (noun) Fish
(verb) Fisherman Fishing Fist Flame Flatter Flatterer Flattery
Flavor Flea Flee Fleece Flesh Flight (fleeing) Flight (flying) Flint
Flock Flogging Flood Floor Flounder Flour Flow Flower Fly
(noun) Fly (verb) Flying Foal Fodder Foe Fog Folk Follower

CONTENTS

Folly Food Fool Foolish Foolishness Foot Football Footprint
Footstep Forbearance Force Ford Forecast Foreigner Forenoon
Foresight Forest Forethought Forewit Forget Forgetting Forgive
Fortress Fortune Fortuneteller Foster Foundation Fountain Fowl
Fox Fracture Fraud Fray Free Freedom Fretting Friar Friend
Friendship Fright Frog Frost Froth Frugality Fruit Frying Frying
Pan Fuel Fugitive Fun Fur Furniture Further Fury Future

G (189-209)

Gadfly Gain (noun) Gain (verb) Gaining Gait Gall Gallant
Gallow Gambler Gambling Game Gap Gape Garden Gardener
Garlic Garment Gate Gathering Gauntlet Gazelle Geese Gem
General Generation Generosity Genius Gentility Gentle Gentleman
Gentleness Get Ghost Giant Gift Horse Ginger Girl Give
Giver Giving Glacier Gladness Glass Glasses Glory Glutton
Gluttony Go Goal Goat Go-between God Gods Gold Good Good-
hearted Goodness Goods Goose Gossip Gossiping Gourd Govern
Government Gown Grace Grain Grandchild Grant Grape Grasp
Grass Grate Gratitude Grave Great Greatness Greed Greyhound
Grief Grievance Grindstone Grocer Groom Ground Grove Grow
Growth Grudge Guard Guarding Guess Guessing Guest Guide
Guile Guilt Guilty Gun Gunpowder Gut Gutter Gypsy

H (211-246)

Habit Hack Hail Hair Half Halter Hammer Hammering Hand
Handful Handicraft Handle Handsaw Handsome Hang Hanging
Hap Happen Happiness Happy Hard Hardship Hare Harlot
Harm Harpoon Harshness Harvest Haste Hasten Hastiness Hasty
Hat Hatch Hatchet Hate Hatred Haughtiness Haughty Have
Having Hawk Hay Hazard Head Headache Heady Heal Healing
Health Healthy Heap Hear Hearer Hearing Hearsay Heart
Hearth Heat Heaven Hedge Heed Heel Heir Hell Helm Help
(noun) Help (verb) Helper Helping Hemlock Hemp Hen Herald
Herb Herd Herder Here Hero Heroism Heron Herring Hesitate
Hew Hide (skin) Hide (verb) High Highroad Highway Hill Hinge
Hint Hippopotamus Hire Hiring Hit Hitch Hoe Hog Hold Hole
Holiday Home Honest Honesty Honey Honeymoon Honor (noun)
Honor (verb) Hood Hoof Hook Hope Hoping Horn (animal) Horn
(instrument) Horse Horseshoe Hospitality Host Hostess Hostility
Hot Hound Hour House Household Housekeeper Housewife