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A
CARDINAL
EDITION



ROGET'S POCKET THESAURUS

A TREASURY OF SYNONYMS
AND ANTONYMS

EDITED BY
MAWSON & WHITING

For everyone who wants to speak and write more effective and accurate English, here is a valuable tool that will enlarge your vocabulary. It will help you to find the words that express your ideas most exactly. It will show you how to use those words according to their precise shades of meaning.

A HANDY REFERENCE BOOK

A CARDINAL EDITION

ROGET'S

Pocket Thesaurus

BASED ON
*ROGET'S International Thesaurus
of English Words and Phrases*

Edited by
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INTRODUCTION

A *Thesaurus*, says the dictionary, is "a treasury or storehouse; hence a repository, especially of words, as a dictionary." But, in a sense, this book is the opposite of a dictionary. You turn to a dictionary when you have a word but are not sure enough what it means—how it has been used and what it may be expected to do. You turn to the *Thesaurus* when you have your meaning already but don't yet have the word. It may be on the tip of your tongue, or in the back of your mind or the hollow of your thought, but what it is you don't yet know. It is like the missing piece of a puzzle. You know well enough that the other words you try out won't do. They are not the right shape. They say too much or too little. They haven't the punch or have too much. They are too flat or too showy, too kind or too cruel. But the word which just fills the bill won't come, so you reach for the *Thesaurus*.

Like the dictionary, it is a dangerous book in all sorts of ways. Sometimes you wake up—after half an hour—and realize that the problem of the missing word is still where it was. You have just been wandering happily about in the treasure house looking its riches over, forgetting what you came in for. It has worse dangers. Sometimes the words you find start new streams of thought which wash everything out.

Then not the word only but the idea too will be missing. In this "Lost Chord" situation, the best thing to conclude is that so evanescent an idea was hardly worth keeping. Sometimes, worse still, Temptation assails you. Instead of the right word—the word your thought was yearning for as its mysterious predestined mate—some

brazen hussy or wastrel of a vocable, never met and never thought of before, seizes your regard.

O these encounterers

That give a coasting welcome ere it comes

Beware! As Confucius' pupil said, "For one word a man is often deemed to be wise and for one word he is often deemed to be foolish. We ought to be careful indeed what we say."

A big vocabulary is a grand thing when well understood and resourcefully used. But all grandeurs have their penalties. It is the business of a *Thesaurus* to take us into all verbal company—to introduce us to every sort and condition of word, with no guarantee, expressed or implied, as to what they may not do to us if we trust them without proper inquiry.

Who hath given man speech

Or who hath set therein

A thorn for peril and a snare for sin

cries the Chorus in *Atalanta in Calydon*.

The great Railway strike in England turned upon the phrase "definitive terms." One side took it to mean "unchangeable"; the other explained too late that they only meant "full and detailed." Well does Peter Mark Roget observe, "A misapplied or misapprehended term is sufficient to give rise to fierce and interminable disputes; a misnomer has turned the tide of popular opinion; a verbal sophism has decided a party question; an artful watchword, thrown among combustible materials has kindled the flame of deadly warfare and changed the destiny of an empire."

That is the tragic side. The comic possibilities more concern us here. People who swagger about in borrowed words may, like Porthos in *The Three Musketeers*, im-

press the inexperienced. They bring the wrong sorts of smiles to the lips of the discerning.

To know the words without the things is perilous indeed. "How often," said the lecturer, "have I dallied by the shores of Lac Lemman or strolled on the delightful slopes overlooking Lake Geneva." "Pardon me," said a member of the audience, "but are they not synonymous?" "You may think so, Sir," replied the speaker, "but for my part I consider Lac Lemman by far the more synonymous of the two." Awful warnings of this sort abound. "I always tell my children to look it up in the dictionary or the encyclopedia," said the Sea Captain. "That is what they are there for. Always be exact . . . No, I don't wear my ribbons in public places. Seems to me they are a bit promiscuous."

But when is a word our own? What is a mastery of language? How in fact do we acquire a vocabulary worthy of the name?

The answer of course is: By experience with words, by living with great books and good talkers, by watching their words at work and at play—in brief, by becoming *familiar* with words. Mere acquaintanceship with them is not profitable here. An acquaintance is one whose name and face you know, without more than a rough idea of his being and business. A familiar is one about whom you know as much as possible. Words are astonishingly like people. They have characters, they almost have personalities—are honest, useful, obliging . . . or treacherous, vain, stubborn . . . They shift, as people do, their conduct with their company. They are an endless study in which we are studying nature and ourselves at that meeting point where our minds are trying to give form to or take it from the world.

Peter Mark Roget a century ago had high hopes of the help his arrangement of words might be to thought and to the construction of a common second language such

as Basic English may become. There is nothing fantastic about such hopes. In drawing up his scheme of divisions his model was biological classification. He was a physician and Secretary of the Royal Society. But we need not take Roget's actual categories too seriously. To criticize them would be to bring up all the hardest problems there are. They serve their purpose—which is to remind us systematically of all that we know about words. "It is not sufficiently considered," said Dr. Johnson, "that men require more often to be reminded than to be informed." For information about words we go to the dictionary—the bigger it is the better. We go to the *Thesaurus* in the hope that something we really know already will come back to us in our need. How vast is the realm of our current oblivion. "I know," said Benjamin Paul Blood, "as having known, the secret of existence." Nothing will better make us realize how nearly true this is than an hour spent in the treasury. How incredibly much we understand if only we can mobilize our understanding. Roget's *Thesaurus* is one of the greatest of all *memoria technica*. It is an astonishing thought that we can carry it in the pocket.

I. A. RICHARDS

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BOOK

abbr. abbreviated, abbreviation	Jap. Japanese
adj. adjective, adjectival expression	joc. jocular
adv. adverb, adverbial expression	L. Latin
Am. or Amer. America, American	l.c. lower case
Am. hist. American history	masc. masculine
Am. Ind. American Indian	math. mathematics
anat. anatomy	mil. military
anon. anonymous	Moham. Mohammedan
Ar. Arabic	myth. mythology
arch. architecture	n. noun
archæol. archæology	naut. nautical
arith. arithmetic	neut. neuter
astrol. astrology	Norw. Norwegian
astron. astronomy	obs. obsolete
Bib. Biblical	opp. opposed
biol. biology	orig. original, -ly
bot. botany	parl. parliamentary
Brit. British	path. pathology
Can. Canada, Canadian	Pg. Portuguese
chem. chemistry	pharm. pharmacy
Chin. Chinese	philos. philosophy
class. classical	physiol. physiology
colloq. colloquial	pl. plural
com. commerce, commercial	pol. or polit. political
conj. conjunction	pop. popular, -ly
Du. Dutch	prep. preposition
Dan. Danish	prov. proverb, provincial
dial. dialect, dialectal	psychol. psychology
dim. diminutive	R. C. Ch. Roman Catholic Church
E. East	relig. religion
eccl. ecclesiastical	rhet. rhetoric, rhetorical
Eng. English, England	Russ. Russian
erron. erroneous, -ly	S. Am. South American
esp. especially	Scand. Scandinavian
exc. except	Scot. Scottish, Scotland
F. French	sing. singular
fem. feminine	Skr. Sanskrit
fig. figurative, -ly	Sp. Spanish
G. or Ger. German	surg. surgery
Gr. Greek	Sw. Swedish
Gr. Brit. Great Britain	tech. technical
her. heraldry	theat. theatrical
Hind. Hindustani	theol. theology
hist. history, historical	typog. typography
Icel. Icelandic	Univ. University
Ind. Indian	U. S. United States
Ir. Irish, Ireland	v. verb
int. interjection	zool. zoology
It. Italian	

HOW TO USE THE BOOK

I. To find a synonym or antonym for any given WORD:

Turn to the Index* and find the particular word or any term of kindred meaning; then refer to the category indicated (the numbers printed in bold face at the top outer corner of each page). There in its proper grouping, the indexed word will be found, together with a wide selection of related terms. Synonyms and antonyms are placed in adjoining positions. For example, suppose a synonym is wanted for the word "cold" in the sense of "indifferent." Turn to the Index, where the following references will be found:

cold, adj.
frigid **383**
insensible 823
indifferent 866

The italicized words give the general sense of the synonyms in the respective categories. The bold-faced figures denote that the indexed word is itself the heading or keyword of a distinct group. Thus, in this example, under **383** we find a list of adjectives grouped under the word "cold" in the literal sense of the term.

Turning to No. **866** (the sense required), we read through the varied list of synonyms ("indifferent, frigid, lukewarm," etc.) and select the most appropriate expression. To widen the selection, suggested references are given to allied lists; while in the adjoining category (No. **865**) are grouped the corresponding antonyms ("eager, keen, burning, ardent," etc.). The groups are arranged, not merely to supply synonyms for some special word, but also to suggest new lines of thought and to stimulate the imagination.

II. To find suitable words to express a given IDEA:

Find in the Index some word relating to the idea, and the categories referred to will supply the need.

For example, suppose a writer wishes to convey the idea of "rest." Turning to No. **265**, he will find *nouns* giving such associated senses as "quiet," "pause," "resting place," or *verbs* with the sense of "be still," "remain," "quell," or *adjectives* such as "quiescent," "still," "silent," and the like. The mere reading of the entire list will help to crystallize the idea and give it utterance.

III. To find appropriate words or new ideas on any given SUBJECT:

Turn up the subject or any branch of it. The Index itself will frequently suggest various lines of thought, while reference to the indicated groups will provide many words and phrases that should prove helpful.

Thus, suppose "poetry" is the theme, No. **597** will be found most suggestive. Or again, the subject may be "the drama" (**599**), "music" (**415**), "the vegetable kingdom" (**367**), "national legislatures" (**696**), "psychical research" (**992a**), or

*(page 311)

"mythology" (979). The writer may perhaps be hazy about the titles of the ruling chiefs of India. Reference to 875 will prevent his applying a Hindu title to a Mohammedan prince. He may wish to know the term for a "plain" in different parts of the world; No. 344 will tell him exactly. The subject may be such an everyday one as "food" (298), "automobiles" (272), "aviation" (267 and 269a), or various kinds of "amusements" (840); whatever it is, the search will not prove altogether unprofitable.

N.B.—To grasp the underlying principle of the classification, study the *Tabular Synopsis of Categories* (pp. xiv-xxviii).

The guide numbers always refer to the *section* numbers in the text, and *not* to pages.

PLAN OF CLASSIFICATION

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	IV. Moral.....	922- 975
	V. Religious.....	976-1000

TABULAR SYNOPSIS OF CATEGORIES

CLASS I. ABSTRACT RELATIONS

I. EXISTENCE

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Existence | 2. Nonexistence |
| 3. Substantiality | 4. Unsubstantiality |
| 5. Subjectiveness | 6. Objectiveness |
| 7. State | 8. Circumstance |

II. RELATION

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 9. Relation | 10. Irrelation |
| 11. Consanguinity | |
| 12. Correlation | |
| 13. Identity | 14. Contrariety |
| | 15. Difference |
| 16. Uniformity | 16a. Want of Uniformity |
| 17. Similarity | 18. Dissimilarity |
| 19. Imitation | 20. Nonimitation |
| | 20a. Variation |
| 21. Copy | 22. Prototype |
| 23. Agreement | 24. Disagreement |

III. QUANTITY

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 25. Quantity | 26. Degree |
| 27. Equality | 28. Inequality |
| | 29. Mean |
| | 30. Compensation |
| 31. Greatness | 32. Smallness |
| 33. Superiority | 34. Inferiority |
| 35. Increase | 36. Decrease |
| 37. Addition | 38. Deduction |
| 39. Adjunct | 40. Remainder |
| | 40a. Decrement |
| 41. Mixture | 42. Simpleness |
| 43. Junction | 44. Disjunction |
| 45. Vinculum | |
| 46. Coherence | 47. Incoherence |
| 48. Combination | 49. Decomposition |
| 50. Whole | 51. Part |
| 52. Completeness | 53. Incompleteness |
| 54. Composition | 55. Exclusion (from a compound) |
| 56. Component | 57. Extraneousness |

IV. ORDER

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 58. Order | 59. Disorder |
| 60. Arrangement | 61. Derangement |
| 62. Precedence | 63. Sequence |
| 64. Precursor | 65. Sequel |

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 66. Beginning | 67. End |
| 69. Continuity | 68. Middle |
| 71. Term | 70. Discontinuity |
| 72. Assemblage | 73. Dispersion |
| 74. Focus | |
| 75. Class | |
| 76. Inclusion | 77. Exclusion (from a class) |
| 78. Generality | 79. Specialty |
| 80. Rule | 81. Multiformity |
| 82. Conformity | 83. Unconformity |

V. NUMBER

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 84. Number | |
| 85. Numeration | |
| 86. List | |
| 87. Unity | 88. Accompaniment |
| 89. Duality | |
| 90. Duplication | 91. Bisection |
| 92. Triality | |
| 93. Triplication | 94. Trisection |
| 95. Quaternity | |
| 96. Quadruplication | 97. Quadrisection |
| 98. Five, etc. | 99. Quinquesection, etc. |
| 100. Plurality | 100a. Fraction |
| | 101. Zero |
| 102. Multitude | 103. Fewness |
| 104. Repetition | |
| 105. Infinity | |

VI. TIME

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 106. Time | 107. Absence of Time |
| 108. Period (definite) | 109. Course (indefinite) |
| 110. Durability | 111. Transience |
| 112. Perpetuity | 113. Instantaneity |
| 114. Chronometry | 115. Anachronism |
| 116. Priority | 117. Posteriority |
| 118. Present time | 119. Different time |
| 120. Simultaneousness | |
| 121. The Future | 122. The Past |
| 123. Newness | 124. Oldness |
| 125. Morning | 126. Evening |
| 127. Youth | 128. Age |
| 129. Infant | 130. Veteran |
| | 131. Adolescence |
| 132. Earliness | 133. Lateness |
| 134. Timeliness | 135. Untimeliness |
| 136. Frequency | 137. Infrequency |
| 138. Periodicity | 139. Irregularity |

SYNOPSIS OF CATEGORIES

VII. CHANGE

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 140. Change | 141. Permanence |
| 142. Cessation | 143. Continuance |
| 144. Conversion | |
| | 145. Reversion |
| 146. Revolution | |
| 147. Substitution | 148. Interchange |
| 149. Changeableness | 150. Stability |
| 151. Present Events | 152. Future Events |

VIII. CAUSATION

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 153. Cause | 154. Effect |
| 155. Attribution | 156. Chance |
| 157. Power | 158. Impotence |
| 159. Strength | 160. Weakness |
| 161. Production | 162. Destruction |
| 163. Reproduction | |
| 164. Producer | 165. Destroyer |
| 166. Paternity | 167. Posterity |
| 168. Productiveness | 169. Unproductiveness |
| 170. Agency | |
| 171. Energy | 172. Inertness |
| 173. Violence | 174. Moderation |
| 175. Influence | |
| 176. Tendency | |
| 177. Liability | |
| 178. Concurrence | 179. Counteraction |

CLASS II. SPACE

I. SPACE IN GENERAL

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 180. Space (indefinite) | 181. Region (definite) |
| | 182. Place |
| 183. Situation | |
| 184. Location | 185. Displacement |
| 186. Presence | 187. Absence |
| 188. Inhabitant | 189. Habitation |
| 190. Contents | 191. Receptacle |

II. DIMENSIONS

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 192. Size | 193. Littleness |
| 194. Expansion | 195. Contraction |
| 196. Distance | 197. Nearness |
| 198. Interval | 199. Contact |
| 200. Length | 201. Shortness |
| 202. Breadth. Thickness | 203. Narrowness. Thinness |
| 204. Layer | 205. Filament |
| 206. Height | 207. Lowness |

208. Depth
 210. Summit
 212. Verticality
 214. Pendency
 216. Parallelism
 218. Inversion
 219. Crossing
 220. Exteriority
 222. Centrality
 223. Covering
 225. Clothing
 227. Environment
 229. Circumscription
 230. Outline
 231. Edge
 232. Inclosure
 233. Limit
 234. Front
 236. Side
 238. Right

209. Shallowness
 211. Base
 213. Horizontality
 215. Support
 217. Obliquity

221. Interiority

224. Lining
 226. Divestment
 228. Interlocation

235. Rear
 237. Opposite
 239. Left

III. FORM

240. Form
 242. Symmetry
 244. Angularity
 245. Curvature
 247. Circularity
 249. Rotundity
 250. Convexity
 253. Sharpness
 255. Smoothness
 257. Notch
 258. Fold
 259. Furrow
 260. Opening
 262. Perforator

241. Absence of Form
 243. Distortion

246. Straightness
 248. Convolution

252. Concavity
 251. Flatness
 254. Bluntness
 256. Roughness

261. Closure
 263. Stopper

IV. MOTION

264. Motion
 266. Journey
 268. Traveler
 270. Transference
 271. Carrier
 272. Vehicle
 274. Velocity
 276. Impulse
 278. Direction

265. Rest
 267. Navigation
 269. Mariner
 269a. Aeronaut

273. Ship
 275. Slowness
 277. Recoil
 279. Deviation

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 280. Preceding | 281. Following |
| 282. Progression | 283. Regression |
| 284. Propulsion | 285. Traction |
| 286. Approach | 287. Recession |
| 288. Attraction | 289. Repulsion |
| 290. Convergence | 291. Divergence |
| 292. Arrival | 293. Departure |
| 294. Ingress | 295. Egress |
| 296. Reception | 297. Ejection |
| 298. Food | 299. Excretion |
| 300. Insertion | 301. Extraction |
| 302. Passage | |
| 303. Overrunning | 304. Shortcoming |
| 305. Ascent | 306. Descent |
| 307. Elevation | 308. Depression |
| 309. Leap | 310. Plunge |
| 311. Circular Motion | |
| 312. Rotation | 313. Unfoldment |
| 314. Oscillation | |
| 315. Agitation | |

CLASS III. MATTER

I. MATTER IN GENERAL

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 316. Materiality | 317. Immateriality |
| 318. World | |
| 319. Gravity | 320. Levity |

II. INORGANIC MATTER

(1) SOLIDS

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 321. Density | 322. Rarity |
| 323. Hardness | 324. Softness |
| 325. Elasticity | 326. Inelasticity |
| 327. Tenacity | 328. Brittleness |
| 329. Structure | |
| 330. Powderiness | |
| 331. Friction | 332. Lubrication |

(2) FLUIDS

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 333. Fluidity | 334. Gaseity |
| 335. Liquefaction | 336. Vaporization |
| 337. Water | 338. Air |
| 339. Moisture | 340. Dryness |
| 341. Ocean | 342. Land |
| 343. Gulf. Lake | 344. Plain |
| 345. Marsh | 346. Island |
| 347. Stream | |
| 348. River | 349. Wind |

350. Conduit
352. Semiliquidity
354. Pulpiness

351. Air Pipe
353. Bubble. Cloud
355. Unctuousness
356. Oil
356a. Resin

III. ORGANIC MATTER

(1) VITALITY

357. Organization
359. Life

358. Inorganization

360. Death

361. Killing

362. Corpse

363. Interment

365. Vegetation

367. Vegetable

369. Botany

371. Management of Plants

364. Animal Life

366. Animal

368. Zoology

370. Management of Animals

372. Mankind

373. Man

374. Woman

(2) SENSATION

375. Physical Sensibility

377. Physical Pleasure

376. Physical Insensibility

378. Physical Pain

(1) *Touch*

379. Touch

380. Sensations of Touch

381. Numbness

(2) *Heat*

382. Heat

384. Calefaction

386. Furnace

388. Fuel

389. Thermometer

383. Cold

385. Refrigeration

387. Refrigerator

(3) *Taste*

390. Taste

392. Pungency

393. Condiment

394. Savoriness

396. Sweetness

391. Insipidity

395. Unsavoriness

397. Sourness

(4) *Odor*

398. Odor

400. Fragrance

399. Inodorousness

401. Fetor