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Thesaurus

FOURTH EDITION

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Revised by Robert L. Chapman

ROGET'S INTERNATIONAL THESAURUSTM

FOURTH EDITION

REVISED BY
ROBERT L. CHAPMAN



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ROGET'S
INTERNATIONAL
THESAURUS

PETER MARK ROGET

(1779–1869)

PETER MARK ROGET was born January 18, 1779, in Broad (now Broadwick) Street, a few blocks from Soho Square. His father, John Roget, hailed from Geneva and was pastor of a French Protestant church in Soho. His mother, Catherine, was a sister of Sir Samuel Romilly, the renowned law reformer. Peter was but five years old when his father died; his mother moved to Edinburgh in 1793 and in that year, at fourteen, Peter entered the university there. He was graduated from the medical school at the early age of nineteen, and soon distinguished himself by research on subjects such as pulmonary consumption and the effects of laughing gas. In 1802 he started out on a continental tour with two sons of a wealthy Manchester merchant, to whom he acted as tutor. When the Peace of Amiens was breached, Roget found himself at Geneva, a prisoner-on-parole of the French (Napoleon had annexed Geneva to France a few years earlier). He gained his freedom by pleading the Genevan—and thus French—citizenship of his family, and made his way back to England late in 1803.

In 1805 he joined the medical staff of the Public Infirmary at Manchester and made a name for himself in that city by giving a series of lectures on medical subjects. In 1808, to advance his career, he moved to London. There, in 1810, he helped establish a charity clinic, the Northern Dispensary, and contributed his services to it, gratis, for eighteen years. Combining in an unusual degree exact knowledge with a power of apt and vivid presentation, he gained eminence as a lecturer on medical and other subjects, a work he continued for nearly fifty years. He was an early member of the Medical and Chirurgical Society and edited its *Transactions* for twelve years. In 1815 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society and served as its secretary for more than twenty years. He was examiner in physiology in the University of London. He wrote numerous papers on physiology and health, among them *On Animal and Vegetable Physiology* (1834), a two-volume work on phrenology (1838), and articles for several editions of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

These activities would be more than enough for most men, but Roget's insatiable thirst for knowledge and his appetite for work led him into many other fields. He played an important role in the establishment of the University of London; he was a founder of the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge and wrote for it a series of popular manuals; he devised a slide rule and spent much time trying to perfect a calculating machine; he showed remarkable ingenuity in inventing and solving chess problems and designed an inexpensive pocket chessboard. In 1828, as head of a commission to study the water supply of London, he issued a report that was the first of its kind; but, even though it graphically documented the simultaneous use of the Thames for sewage disposal and drinking water, the government took no action on its sound recommendations for pollution control.

Roget retired from professional life in 1840, and about 1848 he began preparing for publication the one work that was to perpetuate his memory. This was a catalog of words organized by their meanings, the compilation of which had been an avocation since 1805. Its first printed edition, in 1852, was called *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases Classified and Arranged so as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and Assist in Literary Composition*. During his lifetime the work had twenty-eight printings; after his death it was revised and expanded by his son, John Lewis Roget, and later by John's son, Samuel Romilly Roget.

Peter Mark Roget died at West Malvern on September 12, 1869, at the age of ninety.



P. M. Roge

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

The *International* is a "true" thesaurus, compiled according to the plan devised originally by Peter Mark Roget. It has a text of about 250,000 words and phrases, arranged in categories by their meanings, and a comprehensive index.

The search for a word that you need is a simple, two-step process which begins in the index. Suppose that you want a word to describe something that is without a well-defined shape:

1. In the index, look up the word **shapeless** and pick the subentry closest to the meaning you want.
2. Follow its number into the text and you will find a whole paragraph of adjectives for things "shapeless" or "formless."

shaped made 167.22

planned 654.13

shapeless

abnormal 85.9

formless 247.4

inconstant 141.7

obscure 549.15

ugly 899.8

unordered 62.12

vague 514.18

shapely

beautiful 900.17

well-shaped 248.5

shape up

be formed 246.8

be in a state 7.6

get better 691.7

order 59.5

shard

n. piece 55.3

refuse 669.4

v. pulverize 361.9

show fragility 360.3

share

n. allotment 816.5

amount of stock
834.3

part 55.1

v. apportion 816.6

communicate 554.7

emotionally respond
855.12

247. FORMLESSNESS

.1 NOUNS **formlessness**, **shapelessness**; amorphousness, amorphism, amorphia; chaos, confusion, messiness, orderlessness; **disorder** 62; entropy; anarchy 740.2; **indeterminateness**, **indefiniteness**, indecisiveness, vagueness, mistiness, haziness, fuzziness, blurriness, unclearness, obscurity.

.2 unlicked cub, diamond in the rough.

.3 VERBS **deform**, **distort** 249.5; unform, unshape; disorder, jumble, mess up, muddle, confuse; obfuscate, obscure, fog up, blur.

.4 ADJS **formless**, **shapeless**, featureless, characterless, nondescript, inchoate, lumpen, blobby or baggy [both informal], inform; amorphous, amorphic, amorph(o)-; **chaotic**, **orderless**, disorderly 62.13, unordered, unorganized, confused, anarchic 740.6; kaleidoscopic; **indeterminate**, **indefinite**, undefined, indecisive, vague, misty, hazy, fuzzy, blurred or blurry, unclear, obscure.

.5 **unformed**, **unshaped**, unshapen, unfashioned, unlicked; uncut, unhewn.

Tracking down words in this simple fashion is the most obvious and direct use of the thesaurus. The notes that follow explain some of the broader, more subtle ways in which the unique features of the *International* will help you to solve word problems.

The thesaurus is basically a tool for transforming ideas into words. A dictionary will tell you many things about a word—spelling, pronunciation, meaning, and origins. You use a thesaurus, on the other hand, when you have an idea but do not know, or cannot remember, the word or phrase that expresses it best. You use a thesaurus also when the word that comes to mind strikes you as inadequate and you want a better one, because you know that there are always more ways than one to express an idea and that some are more effective than others. A thesaurus presents you with various possibilities and you choose the one that you think is best.

The *International*, besides being an efficient word-finder, has a structure especially designed to stimulate thought and help you to organize your ideas. The backbone of this structure is the ingenious overall arrangement of the large categories. The plan is outlined in the Synopsis of Categories, which begins on page xvii. It is not necessary to memorize this grandly methodical design; to make good use of the thesaurus all you need to remember is that it contains many sequences of closely related categories. Beginning at 448, for example, you will see HEARING, DEAFNESS, SOUND, SILENCE, FAINTNESS OF SOUND, LOUDNESS, etc., a procession of similar, contrasting, and opposing concepts, all dealing with the perception and quality of sounds. So, when you are not quite satisfied with what you find in one place, glance at nearby categories too; it may be that your original intention was not the best. If you are having trouble framing a thought in a positive way, you may find that it can be more effectively expressed negatively. Seeing related terms, and antonyms, will often open up lines of thought that had not occurred to you.

You will have already noticed that the large categories of ideas are numbered in sequence; there are 1042 of them in this edition of Roget. Within each category the terms are presented in short paragraphs and these are numbered also. References from the index to the text are made with two-part numbers such as 247.4, the first part being the number of the category, the second the number of the paragraph within that category. This system, unique to the *International*, makes for quick and easy pinpointing of the area in which you will find the words you need.

The terms within a category are organized also by part of speech, in this order: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. An occasional mixed bag of expressions at the end is labeled simply "phrases." This grouping by parts of speech is another aspect of the *International's* usefulness. When you are casting about for a way of saying something, rather than looking for a specific word, do not limit your search to the narrow area of the category suggested by the index reference, but examine the offerings in all parts of speech.

There is a further refinement of word arrangement. The sequence of terms within a paragraph, far from being random, is determined by close relationships. The words closest in meaning are offered in clusters that are set off with semicolons; the semicolon signals a slight change in sense or application. A close examination of the groupings will make you aware of the fine distinctions between synonyms, and you will soon recognize that few words are truly interchangeable. As a help in focusing on the *right* word, terms with special uses—foreign words, slang, informal words, and technical terms—are identified by labels in brackets.

Cross references are another convenience of the text. They suggest additional meanings of the words you are examining and sometimes they will save you the trouble of looking back again to the index. Notice also that the paragraphs of text are highlighted with terms in bold-face type. The bold words are those most commonly used for the idea at hand.

Combining forms, prefixes such as *geo-* ("earth," "of the earth") and suffixes such as *-lith* ("stone"), are inserted among the complete words that share their meanings. These are invaluable aids to vocabulary-building (and, incidentally, common fare in crossword puzzles).

The use of an apt quotation often livens up a formal speech or an essay. Here again, the *International* can help you, for it contains thousands of quotes on scores of subjects. Another bonus of the thesaurus is its dozens of word lists. These contain the names of specific things—animals, weapons, measurements, architectural ornaments—few of which have synonyms. The lists can save you many excursions to specialized reference books.

Thus, the *International* can help you in countless ways to improve your writing and speech and to enrich your vocabulary of useful words. But you should remember the caution that very few words are true synonyms and use the thesaurus in conjunction with a good dictionary whenever necessary.

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

Like all great reference books *Roget's International Thesaurus* is the product of continuous improvement and recurring investment. This process has been going on for roughly a century and three quarters, ever since 1805, when Dr. Peter Mark Roget began compiling a list of useful words for his own convenience.

However, that catalogue of words and phrases was not like others. There have been glossaries and word lists since literature began. Roget himself knew about the thousand-year-old *Amarakosha* ("treasury of Amara"), which was a crude arrangement of words according to subjects, by the Sanskrit grammarian Amara Sinh. Roget also knew about a *Pasigraphie*, published in Paris in 1797, which tried to classify language so that it could be understood universally without translation. But Dr. Roget, this erudite physician with a flair for invention, developed a superb and revolutionary principle: *the grouping of words according to ideas*. That mechanism enables one to find just the right expression to fit one's thought without groping and without searching through the alphabet. When in 1852 he published the first book ever to carry out this concept with thoroughness and precision, he called it a "thesaurus" (from the Greek and Latin, meaning "treasury" or "storehouse"). And *thesaurus* it has remained to this day. Indeed, any attempt to produce a "thesaurus in dictionary form" is self-destructive, for it demolishes the very structure that makes the thesaurus so effective.

So successful was this *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, Classified and Arranged so as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and Assist in Literary Composition* that a second edition followed one year later in 1853. A third "cheaper edition enlarged and improved" followed in 1855 and by Dr. Roget's death in 1869 there had been no less than twenty-eight editions and printings. Peter Roget's son, Dr. John Lewis Roget, greatly expanded the book for still another edition, which appeared a decade later in 1879.

Mr. Thomas Y. Crowell acquired that property and published the first Crowell edition in 1886. Then in 1911, as one of the last acts in his distinguished career, he published a revised and reset edition which contained many additional words and phrases. Mr. Crowell had the sagacity to enlarge the size of the page and set the book in large, clear type. This has been one of its many valuable characteristics ever since.

Mr. Crowell's son, Mr. T. Irving Crowell, undertook another edition for publication in 1922. Again revised and reset, it was greatly expanded, most especially with Americanisms and with a generous increase in foreign expressions. It was now virtually a new book, and the title was changed to *Roget's International Thesaurus*—that is, *Roget's International Thesaurus I*.

This writer, Thomas Y. Crowell's grandson, carried the work forward with *Roget's International Thesaurus II* of 1946. Then much slang and substandard speech were added, together with useful quotations. The old parallel arrangement of synonyms against antonyms was converted into a more efficient tandem format. Paragraphs were numbered, and the book was equipped with a decimal finding system for the user's convenience.

Roget's International Thesaurus III appeared in 1962. In this edition some 45,000 new terms were added, together with numerous words without synonyms classified in special lists. To make the book even easier to use, all key words were set in boldface type.

Now, with a very special sense of pride, we present *Roget's International Thesaurus IV*. It has been modernized and improved throughout, to the point where there are now more than

250,000 useful words and phrases, many of them from the 1970's. Among the new features is the inclusion of combining forms such as prefixes (*cryo-*, "cold") and suffixes (*-lith*, "rock" or "stone"). The new page design with its hanging indention is a delight.

There were many and varied contributions to the excellences of the Fourth Edition; we acknowledge them here with heartfelt thanks.

Our principal debt of gratitude is to Professor Robert L. Chapman, who applied his superior lexicographic skills to every category, judiciously pruning, reorganizing, and augmenting the work of his predecessors, Lester V. Berrey and C. O. Sylvester Mawson.

The new pages owe their attractive and efficient features to Milton B. Glick; regrettably, he did not live to see his design in published form.

For the demanding work of editorial preparation we owe thanks to Tania Romero and John Alleman, who copyedited the manuscript, contributed additional textual improvements, and coded the copy for CRT composition and computer-extraction of the index.

We are especially indebted to editor-proofreader Carol Cohen for contributions at successive stages in the translation of the manuscript to printed page. She brought to bear on the work considerable expertise in the handling of computer-processed copy, troubleshooting the sometimes arcane problems and making many editorial refinements. She also headed the very able corps of index editors, Cheryl Jimerson, Rebecca MacLean, Muriel Rosenblum, Lynn Miller, Joseph Blitman, Lorna Harbus, Sheila Brantley, James Cregan, Nancy Levering, and Susan Simon; our thanks to each of them.

Our thanks also to the many users of the *International* who have written over the years suggesting additions and calling our attention to editorial slips and typographical errors. We are dedicated to the perpetual improvement of the volume—work on *Roget's International Thesaurus V* has already begun—and we always appreciate hearing from those who want to help make a great reference book even better.

ROBERT L. CROWELL

April 11, 1977

PETER ROGET'S PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION

(1852)

It is now nearly fifty years since I first projected a system of verbal classification similar to that on which the present work is founded. Conceiving that such a compilation might help to supply my own deficiencies, I had, in the year 1805, completed a classed catalog of words on a small scale, but on the same principle, and nearly in the same form, as the Thesaurus now published. I had often during that long interval found this little collection, scanty and imperfect as it was, of much use to me in literary composition, and often contemplated its extension and improvement; but a sense of the magnitude of the task, amidst a multitude of other avocations, deterred me from the attempt. Since my retirement from the duties of Secretary of the Royal Society, however, finding myself possessed of more leisure, and believing that a repertory of which I had myself experienced the advantage might, when amplified, prove useful to others, I resolved to embark in an undertaking which, for the last three or four years, has given me incessant occupation, and has, indeed, imposed upon me an amount of labor very much greater than I had anticipated. Notwithstanding all the pains I have bestowed on its execution, I am fully aware of its numerous deficiencies and imperfections, and of its falling far short of the degree of excellence that might be attained. But, in a work of this nature, where perfection is placed at so great a distance, I have thought it best to limit my ambition to that moderate share of merit which it may claim in its present form; trusting to the indulgence of those for whose benefit it is intended, and to the candor of critics who, while they find it easy to detect faults, can at the same time duly appreciate difficulties.

P. M. ROGET

April 29, 1852

FOREWORD

BY ROBERT L. CHAPMAN

This new edition of *Roget's International Thesaurus* is published in the hope and conviction that it will be more useful than its predecessors for precisely the two classes of persons Dr. Roget had in mind when he presented his original thesaurus of 1852. He expected that the book would be very welcome, first, to "those who are . . . painfully groping their way and struggling with the difficulties of composition." That is, to writers of all sorts for whom the right word has not flashed into mind. The others who might profit from his monumental effort he called "metaphysicians engaged in the more profound investigation of the Philosophy of Language." Today we would call them linguists, semanticists, or linguistic philosophers, depending on the discipline they claim.

The success of the thesaurus as a practical aid to writers has been immense. Literally millions of persons have put Roget's work to its widest proper use as a memory-jogger for words they know but cannot recall, or as a source of words new to them which, when the sense is confirmed by looking at the dictionary, can become a part of their active vocabulary. Thousands, too, have used Roget's as a browsing book, a book that stimulates thought and exploration because it uniquely collects great semantic "domains" under large conceptual headings, and shows by the manner of organization the tracks the mind may take as it ranges about in a given territory.

This edition has been prepared along lines set down by previous *International Thesaurus* editors, who have constantly improved upon the format invented by Dr. Roget. Numbered paragraphs are used to give clearly visible distinctions among sense-groups. Boldface type highlights the terms of greatest frequency within any sense-group. Everything has been done to facilitate quick consultation, while at the same time each sense-group is developed to nearly its maximum range for those whose expressive or stylistic wishes require variation, or even strangeness. Nearly every possible point-of-entry is available in the comprehensive index—one of the hallmarks of a true thesaurus.

The editor and the publisher of this fourth edition have used resources not available to previous editors. These include the newest and best general dictionaries of English and of specialized subjects, new specialized encyclopedias, and reverse-indexes of English that make the lexicon accessible in terms of sense-forming suffixes. They have used computer technology for index making, assuring a greater precision of the index than has ever been possible.

The editing policy has been exactly the same as Dr. Roget's. First, even though one cannot hope to keep up completely with our growing and shifting vocabulary, new words and phrases were carefully collected for inclusion. Second, the broadest possible range of levels and styles ("registers," as some linguists call them) has been encompassed. Noting that some of the words he entered might be condemned as vulgarisms or slang, Roget judged that "having due regard to the uses to which this Work was to be adapted, I did not feel myself justified in excluding them solely on that ground, if they possessed an acknowledged currency in general intercourse." He properly felt that choice of style was the province of the writer, and not of the reference-book maker.

For nonformal varieties of English the labels "informal" and "slang" have been used, with some trepidation. Labeling judgments are subjective and imprecise, so the designations here can hardly be taken as solidly authoritative. Nevertheless, it was felt that some sign ought to be

given of the genuine semantic distinctions inherent in differences of level and style, perhaps for no better reason than that it goes against a deep semantic grain to print formal words and slang words side by side unmarked as if they were readily interchangeable.

Ready interchangeability without change of meaning is of course what makes two or more words synonymous, and a note of caution should be uttered in every thesaurus against confusing this kind of book with a synonym book. Naive users who take all the words under any heading to mean the same as the heading, and who do not read prefaces, will no doubt continue to use the thesaurus to write very strange English. Sameness or similarity of meaning is not the primary key to compiling a thesaurus. The key is membership in the cluster of linguistic signs that go to make up some very large and general concept. Most of the terms found under a major heading will in some demonstrable and logical way represent subordinate or less general parts of the larger idea. Quite inevitably, given the fact that semantic doubling or near-doubling occurs in every natural language, many of these terms will be synonymous or nearly synonymous in various parts of their range. But this is an accident of Roget's method, and not the aim of the method itself. It cannot be doubted that most users, most of the time, are in search of synonyms, and they find them, but even near-synonymity will be seen to attenuate quite rapidly as one goes along the lines of association in one direction or another.

Roget's hope that his book would "materially assist" linguistic scholars and theoreticians was largely unrealized until quite recently, but this revision has been edited in the increasing awareness that the *Thesaurus* may at last become a productive tool of linguistic research. One strain of contemporary linguistic thought, the so-called Chomskyan Revolution, has reopened speculation about the universality of language forms and elements. Roget himself worked quite consciously in the tradition of the seventeenth-century rationalist philosophers who attempted to map the totality of concepts available to the human mind, and the relations among these concepts, regardless of what language may be used to express them. The editor and the publisher believe that the new edition of the *International* constitutes the most elaborate approach yet made to the specification of possible concepts. It is the best empirical base for research in structural semantics, an area of concern generally left aside as structural linguistics worked out its theories of grammar.

To Drew University, its library, and especially to my wife, who indulged and encouraged me during the arduous years of work on this edition, I now proffer my gratitude.

SYNOPSIS OF CATEGORIES

CLASS ONE: ABSTRACT RELATIONS

- I. EXISTENCE
 - A. **Being in the Abstract**
 1. Existence
 2. Nonexistence
 - B. **Being in the Concrete**
 3. Substantiality
 4. Unsubstantiality
 - C. **Formal Existence**
 5. Intrinsicity
 6. Extrinsicity
 - D. **Modal Existence**
 7. State
 8. Circumstance
- II. RELATION
 - A. **Absolute Relation**
 9. Relation
 10. Unrelatedness
 11. Relationship by Blood
 12. Relationship by Marriage
 13. Correlation
 14. Identity
 15. Contrariety
 16. Difference
 17. Uniformity
 18. Nonuniformity
 19. Multiformity
 - B. **Partial Relation**
 20. Similarity
 21. Dissimilarity
 22. Imitation
 23. Nonimitation
 24. Copy
 25. Model
 - C. **Correspondence of Relationship**
 26. Agreement
 27. Disagreement
- III. QUANTITY
 - A. **Simple Quantity**
 28. Quantity
 29. Degree
 - B. **Comparative Quantity**
 30. Equality
 31. Inequality
 32. Mean
 - C. **Conjunctive Quantity**
 33. Compensation
 34. Greatness
 35. Smallness
 36. Superiority
 37. Inferiority
 38. Increase
 39. Decrease
 - D. **Wholeness**
 54. Whole
 55. Part
 56. Completeness
 57. Incompleteness
 58. Composition
- IV. ORDER
 - A. **Order in General**
 59. Order
 60. Arrangement
 61. Classification
 62. Disorder
 63. Disarrangement
 - B. **Consecutive Order**
 64. Precedence
 65. Sequence
 66. Precursor
 67. Sequel
 68. Beginning
 69. Middle
 70. End
 71. Continuity
 72. Discontinuity
 - C. **Collective Order**
 73. Accompaniment
 74. Assemblage
 75. Dispersion
 - D. **Distributive Order**
 76. Inclusion
 77. Exclusion
 78. Extraneousness
 79. Generality
 80. Particularity
 81. Specialty
- V. NUMBER
 - A. **Number in General**
 86. Number
 87. Numeration
 88. List
 - B. **Determinate Number**
 89. Unity
 90. Duality
 91. Duplication
 92. Bisection
 93. Three
 94. Triplication
 95. Trisection
 96. Four
 97. Quadruplication
 98. Quadrissection
 99. Five and Over
 - C. **Indeterminate Number**
 100. Plurality
 101. Numerousness
 102. Fewness
 103. Repetition
 104. Infinity
- VI. TIME
 - A. **Absolute Time**
 105. Time
 106. Timelessness
 107. Period
 108. Spell
 109. Interim
 110. Durability
 111. Transience
 112. Perpetuity
 113. Instantaneousness
 114. Measurement of Time
 115. Anachronism

CLASS ONE (Continued)**B. Relative Time**

- 116. Priority
- 117. Posteriority
- 118. Simultaneity
- 119. The Past
- 120. The Present
- 121. The Future

C. Time with Reference to Age

- 122. Newness
- 123. Oldness
- 124. Youth
- 125. Youngster
- 126. Age
- 127. Adult or Old Person

D. Time with Reference to Season

- 128. Season
- 129. Timeliness
- 130. Untimeliness
- 131. Earliness
- 132. Lateness
- 133. Morning, Noon
- 134. Evening, Night

E. Recurrent Time

- 135. Frequency
- 136. Infrequency
- 137. Regularity of Recurrence

- 138. Irregularity of Recurrence

VII. CHANGE

- 139. Change
- 140. Permanence
- 141. Changeableness
- 142. Stability
- 143. Continuance
- 144. Cessation
- 145. Conversion
- 146. Reversion
- 147. Revolution
- 148. Evolution
- 149. Substitution
- 150. Interchange

VIII. EVENT

- 151. Event
- 152. Imminence

IX. CAUSATION

- 153. Cause
- 154. Effect
- 155. Attribution
- 156. Chance

X. POWER**A. Power in General**

- 157. Power, Potency
- 158. Impotence
- 159. Strength
- 160. Weakness
- 161. Energy
- 162. Violence
- 163. Moderation

B. Power in Operation

- 164. Operation
- 165. Productiveness
- 166. Unproductiveness
- 167. Production, Birth
- 168. Product
- 169. Reproduction, Procreation
- 170. Ancestry
- 171. Posterity

C. Indirect Power

- 172. Influence
- 173. Absence of Influence
- 174. Tendency
- 175. Liability
- 176. Involvement

D. Combination of Forces

- 177. Concurrence
- 178. Counteraction

CLASS TWO: SPACE**I. SPACE IN GENERAL****A. Abstract Space**

- 179. Space

B. Specific Space

- 180. Region
- 181. Country
- 182. The Country
- 183. Town, City

C. Relative Space

- 184. Location
- 185. Dislocation

D. Existence in Space

- 186. Presence
- 187. Absence
- 188. Habitation
- 189. Nativeness
- 190. Inhabitant, Native
- 191. Abode, Habitat
- 192. Room
- 193. Container
- 194. Contents

II. DIMENSIONS**A. General Dimensions**

- 195. Size
- 196. Littleness
- 197. Expansion, Growth
- 198. Contraction
- 199. Distance
- 200. Nearness
- 201. Interval

B. Linear Dimensions

- 202. Length
- 203. Shortness

- 204. Breadth, Thickness

- 205. Narrowness, Thinness

- 206. Filament

- 207. Height

- 208. Lowness

- 209. Depth

- 210. Shallowness

- 211. Top

- 212. Bottom

- 213. Verticalness

- 214. Horizontalness

- 215. Pendency

- 216. Support

- 217. Shaft

- 218. Parallelism

- 219. Obliquity

- 220. Inversion

- 221. Crossing

- 222. Weaving

- 223. Sewing

C. External and Internal Dimensions

- 224. Exteriority

- 225. Interiority

- 226. Centrality

- 227. Layer

- 228. Covering

- 229. Skin

- 230. Hair, Feathers

- 231. Clothing

- 232. Divestment

- 233. Environment

- 234. Circumscription

- 235. Bounds

- 236. Enclosure

- 237. Interposition

- 238. Intrusion

- 239. Contraposition

- 240. Front

- 241. Rear

- 242. Side

- 243. Right Side

- 244. Left Side

III. STRUCTURE; FORM**A. General Form**

- 245. Structure
- 246. Form
- 247. Formlessness
- 248. Symmetry
- 249. Distortion

B. Special Form

- 250. Straightness
- 251. Angularity
- 252. Curvature
- 253. Circularity
- 254. Convolution
- 255. Sphericity, Rotundity

C. Superficial Form

- 256. Convexity, Pro-tuberance
- 257. Concavity
- 258. Sharpness
- 259. Bluntness
- 260. Smoothness
- 261. Roughness
- 262. Notch
- 263. Furrow

CLASS TWO (Continued)

- 264. Fold
- 265. Opening
- 266. Closure

IV. MOTION**A. Motion in General**

- 267. Motion
- 268. Quiescence
- 269. Swiftiness
- 270. Slowness

B. Change of Place

- 271. Transference
- 272. Vehicle
- 273. Travel
- 274. Traveler
- 275. Water Travel
- 276. Mariner
- 277. Ship, Boat
- 278. Aviation
- 279. Aviator
- 280. Aircraft
- 281. Rocketry, Missilery
- 282. Space Travel

C. Motion Conjoined with Force

- 283. Impulse, Impact
- 284. Reaction
- 285. Pushing, Throwing
- 286. Pulling
- 287. Leverage, Purchase
- 288. Attraction
- 289. Repulsion

D. Motion with Reference to Direction

- 290. Direction
- 291. Deviation
- 292. Leading
- 293. Following
- 294. Progression
- 295. Regression
- 296. Approach
- 297. Recession
- 298. Convergence
- 299. Divergence
- 300. Arrival
- 301. Departure

- 302. Ingress, Entrance
- 303. Egress, Emergence
- 304. Insertion
- 305. Extraction
- 306. Reception
- 307. Eating
- 308. Food
- 309. Nutrition
- 310. Ejection
- 311. Excretion
- 312. Secretion
- 313. Overrunning
- 314. Shortcoming
- 315. Ascent
- 316. Descent
- 317. Elevation
- 318. Depression
- 319. Leap
- 320. Plunge
- 321. Circuitousness
- 322. Rotation
- 323. Oscillation
- 324. Agitation

CLASS THREE: PHYSICS**I. PHYSICS**

- 325. Physics
- 326. Atomics
- 327. Radiation and Radio-activity

II. HEAT

- 328. Heat
- 329. Heating
- 330. Cooking
- 331. Fuel
- 332. Incombustibility
- 333. Cold
- 334. Refrigeration

III. LIGHT

- 335. Light
- 336. Light Source
- 337. Darkness, Dimness
- 338. Shade
- 339. Transparency
- 340. Semitransparency

- 341. Opaqueness

IV. ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRONICS

- 342. Electricity
- 343. Electronics
- 344. Radio
- 345. Television
- 346. Radar and Radio-locators

V. MECHANICS

- 347. Mechanics
- 348. Tools and Machinery
- 349. Automation
- 350. Friction

VI. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- 351. Texture
- 352. Weight
- 353. Lightness
- 354. Density

- 355. Rarity
- 356. Hardness, Rigidity
- 357. Softness, Pliancy
- 358. Elasticity
- 359. Toughness
- 360. Brittleness, Fragility
- 361. Powderiness, Crumbiness

VII. COLOR

- 362. Color
- 363. Colorlessness
- 364. Whiteness
- 365. Blackness
- 366. Grayness
- 367. Brownness
- 368. Redness
- 369. Orangeness
- 370. Yellowness
- 371. Greenness
- 372. Blueness
- 373. Purpleness
- 374. Variegation

CLASS FOUR: MATTER**I. MATTER IN GENERAL**

- 375. Universe
- 376. Materiality
- 377. Immateriality
- 378. Materials
- 379. Chemicals
- 380. Oils, Lubricants
- 381. Resins, Gums

II. INORGANIC MATTER**A. Mineral Kingdom**

- 382. Inorganic Matter

- 383. Minerals and Metals
- 384. Rock

B. Soil

- 385. Land
- 386. Body of Land
- 387. Plain

C. Liquids

- 388. Liquidity
- 389. Semiliquidity
- 390. Pulpiness
- 391. Liquefaction
- 392. Moisture

- 393. Dryness
- 394. Rain
- 395. Stream
- 396. Channel
- 397. Ocean
- 398. Lake, Pool
- 399. Inlet, Gulf
- 400. Marsh

D. Vapors

- 401. Vapor, Gas
- 402. Air
- 403. Wind

CLASS FOUR (Continued)

- 404. Cloud
- 405. Bubble
- III. **ORGANIC MATTER**

- A. **Animal and Vegetable Kingdom**

- 406. Organic Matter

- B. **Vitality**

- 407. Life

- 408. Death
- 409. Killing
- 410. Interment
- C. **Vegetable Life**
- 411. Plants
- 412. Botany
- 413. Agriculture
- D. **Animal Life**
- 414. Animals, Insects

- 415. Zoology
- 416. Animal Husbandry
- E. **Mankind**
- 417. Mankind
- 418. Peoples
- F. **Male and Female**
- 419. Sex
- 420. Masculinity
- 421. Femininity

CLASS FIVE: SENSATION

- I. **SENSATION IN GENERAL**

- 422. Sensation
- 423. Insensibility
- 424. Pain

- II. **TOUCH**

- 425. Touch
- 426. Sensations of Touch

- III. **TASTE**

- 427. Taste
- 428. Savoriness
- 429. Unsavoriness
- 430. Insipidness
- 431. Sweetness
- 432. Sourness
- 433. Pungency
- 434. Tobacco

- IV. **SMELL**

- 435. Odor
- 436. Fragrance
- 437. Stench
- 438. Odorlessness

- V. **SIGHT**

- 439. Vision
- 440. Defective Vision
- 441. Blindness
- 442. Spectator
- 443. Optical Instruments
- 444. Visibility
- 445. Invisibility
- 446. Appearance
- 447. Disappearance

- VI. **HEARING**

- A. **Perception of Sound**
- 448. Hearing

- 449. Deafness
- B. **Sound**
- 450. Sound
- 451. Silence
- 452. Faintness of Sound
- 453. Loudness
- C. **Specific Sounds**
- 454. Resonance
- 455. Repeated Sounds
- 456. Explosive Noise
- 457. Sibilation
- 458. Stridor
- 459. Cry, Call
- 460. Animal Sounds
- D. **Unmusical Sounds**
- 461. Discord
- E. **Musical Sounds**
- 462. Music
- 463. Harmonics, Musical Elements
- 464. Musician
- 465. Musical Instruments

CLASS SIX: INTELLECT

- I. **INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES AND PROCESSES**

- A. **Faculties**

- 466. Intellect
- 467. Intelligence, Wisdom
- 468. Wise Man
- 469. Unintelligence
- 470. Foolishness
- 471. Fool
- 472. Sanity
- 473. Insanity, Mania
- 474. Eccentricity

- B. **Comprehension**

- 475. Knowledge
- 476. Intellectual
- 477. Ignorance

- C. **Functions of the Mind**

- 478. Thought
- 479. Idea
- 480. Absence of Thought
- 481. Intuition

- D. **Reasoning Processes**

- 482. Reasoning
- 483. Sophistry

- E. **Consideration**

- 484. Topic
- 485. Inquiry
- 486. Answer

- 487. Solution
- 488. Discovery
- F. **Assessment**
- 489. Experiment
- 490. Measurement
- 491. Comparison
- 492. Discrimination
- 493. Indiscrimination
- G. **Conclusion**
- 494. Judgment
- 495. Prejudgment
- 496. Misjudgment
- 497. Overestimation
- 498. Underestimation
- H. **Theory**
- 499. Theory, Supposition
- 500. Philosophy
- I. **Belief**
- 501. Belief
- 502. Credulity
- 503. Unbelief
- 504. Incredulity
- J. **Grounds for Belief**
- 505. Evidence, Proof
- 506. Disproof
- K. **Qualifications**
- 507. Qualification
- 508. No Qualifications
- 509. Possibility
- 510. Impossibility
- 511. Probability

- 512. Improbability
- 513. Certainty
- 514. Uncertainty
- 515. Gamble
- L. **Conformity to Fact**
- 516. Truth
- 517. Maxim
- 518. Error
- 519. Illusion
- 520. Disillusionment
- M. **Acceptance**
- 521. Assent
- 522. Dissent
- 523. Affirmation
- 524. Negation, Denial
- II. **STATES OF MIND**
- A. **Mental Attitudes**
- 525. Mental Attitude
- 526. Broad-mindedness
- 527. Narrow-mindedness
- 528. Curiosity
- 529. Incuriosity
- 530. Attention
- 531. Inattention
- 532. Distraction, Confusion
- 533. Carefulness
- 534. Neglect
- B. **Creative Thought**
- 535. Imagination