

**Chapter 1 : revolution | Definition of revolution in English by Oxford Dictionaries**

*Revolution definition is - the action by a celestial body of going round in an orbit or elliptical course; also: apparent movement of such a body round the earth.*

If enough people abuse a word long enough, the Dictionary Dictators have no choice but to begrudgingly accept. Like it or not, this is one of the ways the English language goes through changes. Without it, the know-it-all armchair etymologists of the internet would have nothing to complain about. Who gets to decide when the wrong becomes right? According to Patricia T. So prepare to get angry, as I present to you 12 special words. Words that have had their meaning, spelling, pronunciation or usage changed because the ignorant outnumber the anal. If it helps, you can consider these changes growing pains. Because as long as we got each other, we can take anything that comes our way. Agenda Formerly the plural form of agendum-- a single thing "to do" on a list-- the word agenda has become a singular noun encompassing the entire list itself. Think about the poor 17th century time traveler who goes into the future. The modern plural of agenda is agendas, so to them it would seem like an incorrect pluralization of a plural, or multiple groups of multiple things that are part of a group. More recently, the word has taken on a more insidious meaning associated with scheming and proselytizing: Hopefully Once upon a time, hopefully was a simple adverb living a simple life, modifying verbs and whatnot. Uptight squares will tell you that using hopefully as a disjunct is incorrect and morally reprehensible, but new-fangled dictionaries are starting to say otherwise. Bemused means confused, while amused-- which used to mean preoccupied or distracted, which is similar to confused-- means entertained. You would think educated people would know the difference, but surprise! Ill-informed journalists and broadcasters are forcing the two words to become synonyms. And we are starting to see certain dictionaries buckle under the pressure. Merriam-Webster now includes this third definition: Nuclear Alright you Bush bashers, we all know who you want to blame this one on. The word is pronounced noo-kee-er, not nyoo-kyuh-ler. They are the ones who shined a giant light on that cockroach. At least on this. It used to be an absolute which meant one of a kind. And to make matters worse, they started adding modifiers such as pretty, somewhat, and kind of. How can something be kind of unique? Sadly, dictionaries are bowing to the pressure of the unwashed masses. The American Heritage Dictionary accepts the more informal usage of the word, but still draws the line at pairing it with modifiers. Merriam-Webster, on the other hand, has gone so far as to accept the inclusion of modifiers as correct usage. Because while giant balls certainly are enormous, enormity actually means horrific or monstrous, which, you know, also applies. Still, some dictionaries are starting to accept the word as an indication of largeness, which purists find to be an enormous enormity. Elephantiasis is in danger of being replaced by its own incorrect variation, but remember: Certain people will literally start a riot whenever someone uses literally to mean figuratively. I hate to be the bearer of bad news, but hyperbolic use of the word literally is becoming an accepted practice just ask Merriam-Webster, who seems to be going soft, if you ask me. But before you go reaching for a latex glove and some Vaseline, the usage does have a literary history. Just ask Louisa May Alcott. Then Jo and Meg, with a detachment of the bigger boys, set forth the supper on the grass, for an out-of-door tea was always the crowning joy of the day. The land literally flowed with milk and honey on such occasions, for the lads were not required to sit at table, but allowed to partake of refreshment as they liked freedom being the sauce best beloved by the boyish soul. Looks like not knowing has made all the difference. Something is ironic when it is the opposite of the intended outcome or meaning. A coincidence is not ironic, no matter what Alanis Morissette says. Current dictionaries still balk at the inclusion of the incorrect definition, even if it is accompanied by a catchy tune. Comptroller This is a tricky one. What does this word mean, and how do you pronounce it? According to Merriam-Webster, it is defined as: Just looking at the word you would think it should be pronounced the way it is spelled: And hey, guess what? A lot of people do. So many people, in fact, that the latter pronunciation is becoming preferred. Because back in the day, they actually did. The word originally meant someone who kept a counter-roll, a duplicate set of financial records. But sometime during the 15th century, some ignoramus effed things up by assuming the first part of the word had to do with counting as opposed to countering, and substituted compt-- a

derivative of the French and Latin words for count-- for comp. So now both pronunciations and spellings are used interchangeably, willy-nilly. Peruse I present for your perusal, the word peruse. Does that mean you will be taking your time to study this entry with care, or are you just going to read through it casually? Because at this stage of the game, either would be correct. Before peruse became the victim of definition reversal, and even before it meant to examine in detail, it meant to use thoroughly. And speaking of less potent Flaccid The Word flaccid first appeared in print in the year and meant what it still means today: So they opted for the softer pronunciation. By the late 19th century this incorrect pronunciation had run so rampant, pronunciation guides tried to stifle it. Nowadays, the soft pronunciation is listed first, and if someone pronounces the word with a k sound, they are laughed out of the room in a very emasculating fashion. For another hard to soft error gone legit, see also: Fulsome initially meant rich or abundant, which is a positive thing, especially if you were a peasant in the 13th century, from whence the term originated. But then something happened. The word evolved to mean plump or well fed, and eventually overgrown or overfed. Was this a backlash against farmers who were doing well for themselves? By the midth century it had come to mean offensive to taste or good manners. Maybe they finally are. These are just a few of the many examples of how we change the English language by butchering it. Do you appreciate a living, breathing language, or are you resistant to change? Which of these examples do you refuse to accept? Any examples I missed that you absolutely loathe? Be sure to let us know in the comments.

## Chapter 2 : Etymological Evolution: 12 Words Altered By Historical Misuse | LitReactor

*Revolution Of The Word: A New Gathering of American Avant Garde Poetry [Jerome Rothenberg] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Jerome Rothenberg has raised the anthology to an art form.*

Political and socioeconomic revolutions have been studied in many social sciences , particularly sociology , political sciences and history. They can be divided into three major approaches: Feuerbrand , Rosalind L. Feuerbrand , James A. Geschwender , David C. Schwartz , and Denton E. Morrison fall into the first category. They followed theories of cognitive psychology and frustration-aggression theory and saw the cause of revolution in the state of mind of the masses, and while they varied in their approach as to what exactly caused the people to revolt e. Tiryakian , and Mark Hagopian , followed in the footsteps of Talcott Parsons and the structural-functionalist theory in sociology; they saw society as a system in equilibrium between various resources, demands and subsystems political, cultural, etc. As in the psychological school, they differed in their definitions of what causes disequilibrium, but agreed that it is a state of a severe disequilibrium that is responsible for revolutions. Huntington , Peter Ammann , and Arthur L. Stinchcombe followed the path of political sciences and looked at pluralist theory and interest group conflict theory. Those theories see events as outcomes of a power struggle between competing interest groups. In such a model, revolutions happen when two or more groups cannot come to terms within a normal decision making process traditional for a given political system , and simultaneously have enough resources to employ force in pursuing their goals. In that situation, an event that in the past would not be sufficient to cause a revolution e. The theories of the second generation have been criticized for their limited geographical scope, difficulty in empirical verification, as well as that while they may explain some particular revolutions, they did not explain why revolutions did not occur in other societies in very similar situations. The old theories were also dealt a significant blow by new revolutionary events that could not be easily explain by them. The Iranian and Nicaraguan Revolutions of , the People Power Revolution in the Philippines and the Autumn of Nations in Europe saw multi-class coalitions topple seemingly powerful regimes amidst popular demonstrations and mass strikes in nonviolent revolutions. Defining revolutions as mostly European violent state versus people and class struggles conflicts was no longer sufficient. The study of revolutions thus evolved in three directions, firstly, some researchers were applying previous or updated structuralist theories of revolutions to events beyond the previously analyzed, mostly European conflicts. Secondly, scholars called for greater attention to conscious agency in the form of ideology and culture in shaping revolutionary mobilization and objectives. Revolutions have also been approached from anthropological perspectives. Economist Douglass North argued that it is much easier for revolutionaries to alter formal political institutions such as laws and constitutions than to alter informal social conventions. According to North, inconsistencies between rapidly changing formal institutions and slow-changing informal ones can inhibit effective sociopolitical change. Because of this, the long-term effect of revolutionary political restructuring is often more moderate than the ostensible short-term effect.

## Chapter 3 : Revolution Synonyms, Revolution Antonyms | Merriam-Webster Thesaurus

*Revolution definition, an overthrow or repudiation and the thorough replacement of an established government or political system by the people governed. See more.*

## Chapter 4 : Revolution - Wikipedia

*Revolution and the Word is the classic study of the co-emergence of the U.S. nation and the new literary genre of the novel. The book remains the foundational study of reading, writing, and publishing in the new republic and provides a unique glimpse of the culture of early America.*

## Chapter 5 : Revolution dictionary definition | revolution defined

*Etymology. The word "revolucion" is known in French from the 13th century, and "revolution" in English by the late fourteenth century, with regard to the revolving motion of celestial bodies.*

### Chapter 6 : revolution - Dictionary Definition : [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Usage We use the words revolution and rotation or the verbs revolve and rotate to indicate cyclic www.nxgvision.com talk of crop rotation to refer to the successive planting of different crops on the same land, or of a revolving door to refer to a door turning about a central pivot.*

### Chapter 7 : Project MUSE - Words in Motion: The Movies, the Readies, and the "Revolution of the Word"

*Looking for the meaning or definition of the word revolution? Here's what it means. Noun. A political upheaval in a government or nation state characterized by great.*

### Chapter 8 : Revolution | Define Revolution at [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*A revolution indeed is needed; but a revolution in point of view. I'll bet England never knew the Revolution was a-goin' on till it was over. Again we take a leap of about twenty years, and alight in the midst of the Revolution.*

### Chapter 9 : James Joyce and the Revolution of the Word by Colin MacCabe

*revolution (n.) late 14c., originally of celestial bodies, from Old French revolucion "course, revolution (of celestial bodies)" (13c.), or directly from Late Latin revolutionem (nominative revolutio) "a revolving," noun of action from past participle stem of Latin revolvere "turn, roll back" (see revolve).*